

The Occupation Pattern And Changes Among Tribes Of Banaskantha District: Gujarat

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Abstract:

This research study delves into the occupation patterns and livelihood sources of tribal households, with a primary focus on the Amirgadh and Danta regions in the Banaskantha district of Gujarat. The tribal population in these areas predominantly relies on traditional occupations related to agriculture and forest resources while leading nomadic lives in remote and isolated regions. The study seeks to explore the relationship between occupation and the livelihood levels of tribal communities, emphasizing the critical role of occupation in their development. The research adopts an explanatory approach and relies on primary data collected from 400 tribal households. Various statistical methods, including descriptive statistics, mean difference tests, and T-tests, are employed for data analysis. The findings reveal that agriculture and agricultural labour are the dominant occupations among tribal households in both Amirgadh and Danta. These traditional occupations yield relatively low economic returns, leading to an income-expenditure imbalance, which results in economic instability for indigenous families.

Key Words: Occupation Pattern, Tribes, Changes,
Banaskantha

Introduction:

The tribal population has central and main characteristics, showing to traditional occupation regarding forest as well as agriculture while living nomadic life under deep and isolated regional areas. The study of **Dhaar Gupata (2009)** has shown that there are direct relationship between the occupation and livelihood level of tribes. There are different government studies as well as different tribal development committees also findings

that the occupation is playing vital role in the development of the tribal families during period.

Object of Research Study:

The present research study has mainly following objects...

- 1. To Study the Income Sources of Tribes**
- 2. To Analyses of Occupation Patterns & Changes of Tribal Families**

Research Methods & Data:

The present research study fully depends on primary study so obviously the use of data regarding the obtaining object of the research study is primary in nature. The overall research design of the present study is an explanatory approach to accomplishing objects of the research study. There has been 400 tribal household taken under primary samples from Amirgadh and Danta region from Banaskantha district in Gujarat for identify and study of occupation pattern which are extremely impacting to the wellness of tribes. There are python using for the data analysis in the form of descriptive statistics, mean difference test, T-test as well as graphical techniques used for the present research study.

Findings:

In Amirgadh, 11 people are employed in agriculture, which represents 5.5% of the total employment. In Danta, 16 people are employed in agriculture, representing 8% of the total employment. On average, 6.75% of the total employment in both locations is in the agriculture sector.

Table:1 Occupation Distribution of Tribal Household

	Amirgadh	%	Danta	%	Mean %
Agriculture	11	5.5	16	8	6.75
Agri_Labour	91	45.5	72	36	40.75
Arming + Agri-Labour	73	36.5	77	38.5	37.5
Non-Agriculture	8	4	13	6.5	5.25
Others	17	8.5	22	11	9.75
Aggregate	200	100	200	100	100

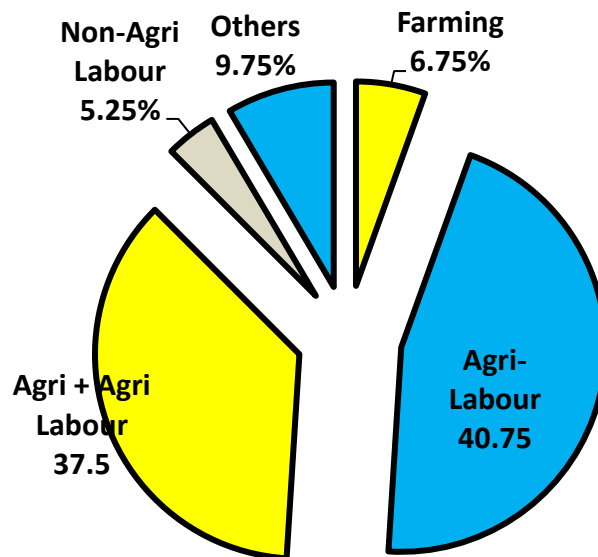
Source: Primary Study of the Author

In Amirgadh, 91 people work as agricultural labourers, making up 45.5% of the total employment. In Danta, 72 people work as agricultural labourers, constituting 36% of the total employment. On average, 40.75% of the total employment in both locations is in agricultural labour.

In Amirgadh, 73 people are employed in both farming and agricultural labour, making up 36.5% of total employment. In Danta, 77 people are employed in both categories, constituting 38.5% of total employment. On average, 37.5% of total employment in both locations is in both farming and agricultural labour combined.

In Amirgadh, 8 people are employed in non-agricultural sectors, which represents 4% of total employment. In Danta, 13 people are employed in non-agricultural sectors, making up 6.5% of total employment. On average, 5.25% of total employment in both locations is in non-agricultural sectors. In Amirgadh, 17 people are employed in other categories, accounting for 8.5% of total employment. In Danta, 22 people are employed in other categories, representing 11% of total employment. On average, 9.75% of total employment in both locations is in other categories.

Figure:1



**Occupation Distribution %
Tribal Household**

The aggregate data shows that in both Amirgadh and Danta combined, there are 200 people employed in total, with each

location contributing 100 people to the total employment. This is consistent with the total population of the analysis. This table provides an overview of the distribution of employment across various categories in the locations of Amirgadh and Danta. It highlights the significance of agriculture and agricultural labour in both areas, with agriculture being the dominant sector in terms of employment. Additionally, it shows that the "Arming + Agri-Labour" category is also significant in terms of employment, and there is a notable presence of other employment categories in both locations

Table:2 Occupation Changes of Tribal Households

	Amirgadh	%	Danta	%	Mean %
Yes	13	6.5	7	3.5	5
No	187	93.5	193	96.5	95
Aggregate	200	100	200	100	100

Source: Primary Study of the Author

In Amirgadh, 13 people (6.5% of the total) responded with "Yes." In Danta, 7 people (3.5% of the total) responded with "Yes." On average, 5% of the total responses from both locations were "Yes." . In Amirgadh, 187 people (93.5% of the total) responded with "No." In Danta, 193 people (96.5% of the total) responded with "No." On average, 95% of the total responses from both locations were "No."

The aggregate data shows that in both Amirgadh and Danta combined, there are 200 responses in total, with each location contributing 100 responses to the total. This is consistent with the total population of the survey. An overview of responses to a "Yes" or "No" question from two locations, Amirgadh and Danta. The majority of responses in both locations are "No," with only a small percentage of respondents answering "Yes."

The nature of occupation takes various sources of income into account and suggests making necessary changes to increase income levels. Typically, indigenous families engage in traditional occupations, which often yield relatively low economic returns. Consequently, their income is insufficient to cover their expenses,

resulting in a negative balance between income and expenses. As a result, the economic situation of indigenous families remains unstable. To address this, changes have been made in the form of occupation to bring about positive economic and social changes within the family unit.

Here, the primary study of changes in the nature of occupation among tribal families clearly indicates that there has been not significantly increase in occupation pattern in the last five years. It is evident that in Amirgadh, there has been a 6.5% increase, while in Danta, only a 3.5% of families have made changes in their occupation pattern. When both areas are collectively examined, it is found that only 5% of families have made changes in their occupation pattern in the last five years.

Occupation Mean Difference Test		
	Test	
Null Hypothesis: Mean (Yes) - Mean (no) >=0		
Alternative Hypothesis: Mean(Yes) - Mean (No) <0		
Alpha Level= 0.05		
	DF	T-Value
	2	-42.426
		P-Value
		0.000
p-value <=0.05, so Can Claim Mean(yes) < Mean (No)		

Here, in the context of the hypothesis testing related to the nature of businesses, a significant difference is evident between the received 'Yes' and 'No' responses, amounting to 95% (the global standard), which eliminates the possibility of a null hypothesis as indicated by the result of $p = 0.000$, well below 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that $df = 2$, $T = -42.426$, and $p = 0.000$ at a 0.05 significance level reject the null hypothesis. This means that the 'Yes' responses are significantly lower than the 'No' responses, demonstrating that there has been no significant change in the nature of businesses among tribal families in the last five years as directed by this test

Conclusion:

Despite of many tribal development programmes in this areas, there are very negligible changes found under occupation pattern during the study. During last five years, there are only 5 percent tribal families are able to change their occupation while most of tribal families has running in same occupation traditional pattern.

Maximum tribal agriculture labourers are found in this regions which ones very lower indicator for the socio-economic development of tribal people in this areas. This research underscores the persistence of traditional occupations among tribal communities in Amirgadh and Danta, with limited changes observed in the past five years. The prevalence of agricultural labour and the lack of diversification in livelihood sources pose challenges to the socio-economic development of these tribal populations. Despite the efforts of tribal development programs, more targeted interventions may be required to facilitate occupational diversification and improve the economic well-being of these communities.

Reference

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