

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF GUJJAR TRIBE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

The Gujjars, who live Nomadic life today, have once ruled the entire Northern India. Modern day Gujarat is called "GUJAR-RATA" or Gujar Rashtra meaning "Kingdom of Gujjars". This was the area where Gujjars flourished and their rule spread over entire Northern India. Gujar tribe appeared on the horizon of India during 5th century A.D, with the advent of white Huns and they established their rule on northern parts. History revealed that the entire Northern India was ruled by the Ashkani, Panwar, Baruocho Chaweri and Parthar Gujjars. There states of Gujar kingdoms present a brief account of the Glorious past of Gujjars. Not only this, the immortal remains of Gujar past tell their stories in the whole central Asia and adjoining areas. Presently Gujjars live in one dozen States of India, with their distinctive life style; these States include Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, M.P, Uttarakhand and Gujarat, besides a few areas in Delhi. The frontier, Baluchistan and Punjab province of Pakistan also have number of colonies of Gujjars. The State of Jammu and Kashmir had been the advent of Gujjars during 9th and 10th century A.D. This was the period when Islam was spreading in northern India. The paper is conceptual in nature and tries to study the social and economic upliftment of Gujar tribe in Jammu & Kashmir. An attempt is made to know the socioeconomic conditions of Gujjars in Jammu & Kashmir.

KEYWORDS

Gujjars, Nomadic life, Tribe, Upliftment.

INTRODUCTION

India is a vast country spread over an area of 32, 87,263 sq. kms. This vast tract of land has given shelter to 846.30 million people. India is the home to 16 per cent of the world's population. Since pre-historic time people have built up their settlements in different ecological zones of India, in the higher altitudes of Himalayas, in the deserts of Rajasthan, in the Indo-Gangetic plains, in the plateau of Deacon region, in the forests, in the coastal areas and even in islands. People here have got accustomed to live in varied ecological conditions.

The people of India include a very large number of tribes which are intrinsic part of our national life with their rich cultural heritage. The tribals settled down in India in pre-historic times, inhabiting mostly in the sparsely populated parts of hills and forests of sub-Himalayan and North-Eastern regions, in the mountain belt of Central India between Narmada and Godavari rivers and in the Southern parts of the Western Ghats extending from Wynad to Kanyakumari.

The term tribe refers to a cultural and historical concept. It is used in terms of folk urban continuum along which different groups are classified, given a certain order of material culture and stage of technological growth and classified as tribes. According to Oxford Dictionary "tribe is a group of people in primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding themselves as having a common ancestor".

For Verrier Elwin, the word 'tribe' has been derived from the Latin root, the middle English term "Tribuz" meaning the three divisions into which the early Romans were grouped, came to evolve into the modern English tribe.

Various authors have described the tribes by different nomenclature.

Dr. Ghurye named them 'Backward Hindus', Das and Das renamed them as 'Submerged humanity', few named them Aborigines, Primitive Tribe, Adivasi, Vanyajati, Vanabasi, Adimjati, Pahari, etc. In the Constitution of India, the term tribe has not been defined clearly, only the term 'Scheduled Tribe' is explained as "the tribe or the tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities" which the President may specify by public notification (Article 342). According to ILO Convention 107 (1957) the tribals or aborigines have been defined as the tribals or semi-tribal groups of the Independent countries deprived socially or economically and having their own customary laws/conventions. Hence in this way the term 'tribe' have been defined by various writers, Anthropologists, Sociologists, economists and administrators in their own specific way. Bardhan defined the tribes as a "course of socio-cultural entity at a definite historical stage of development. It is a single, endogamous community, with a cultural and psychological makeup going back into a distinct historical past. Mujumdar defines the tribe as "a collection of families or common groups bearing a common name, the members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession/occupation and have developed a well assured system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Anthropologically, a tribe is a social group the members of which live in a common dialect, uniform social organisation and possess cultural homogeneity having a common ancestor, political organisation and religious pattern. But, perhaps, it would be very difficult to find many tribal groups in India who possess all these characteristics. Again a number of tribal groups are recognized by the Government and they are the scheduled tribes. But since all the tribal and analogous social formations are not considered as Scheduled Tribes, and when tribal population is considered, the number of actual tribal population must be much more than what is mentioned as Scheduled Tribe Population (Chaudhuri, 1992). Some of the large tribal communities are distributed in a wide region and often profess varied occupations. A few tribal groups are divided into a number of sub-groups which are practically distinct tribal groups. In many cases, some distinct tribal groups have identical names.

THE MAJOR TRIBES

There are 533 tribes as per notified Schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India in different States and Union Territories of the country with the largest number of 62 in the State of Orissa. Some of the major tribes of different States are:

Jammu & Kashmir: Choddangpa, Garra, Gujar, Gaddi, etc.

Andhra Pradesh: Bhil, Chenchu, Gond, Kondas, Lambadis, Sugalis etc.

Assam: Boro, Kachari, Mikir (Karbi), Lalung, Rabha, Dimas, Hmar, Hajong etc

Bihar & (Jharkhand): Asur, Banjara, Birhor, Korwa, Munda, Oraon, Santhal etc.
Gujarat: Bhil, Dhodia, Gond, Siddi, Bordia, etc.
Himachal Pradesh: Gaddi, Gujjar, Lahuala, Swangla, etc.
Karnataka: Bhil, Chenchu, Goud, Kuruba, Kammara, Kolis, Koya, Mayaka, Toda, etc.
Kerala: Adiyam, Kammrar, Kondkappus, Malais, Palliyar, etc.
Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh: Bhil, Birhor, Damar, Gond, Kharia, Majhi, Munda, Oraon, Parahi, etc.
Maharashtra: Bhil, Bhunjia, Chodhara, Dhodia, Gond, Kharia, Nayaka, Oraon, Pardhi, Rathwa etc.
Meghalaya: Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, etc.
Orissa: Birhor, Gond, Juang, khond, korua, Mundari, Oraon, Santhal, Tharua, etc.
Rajasthan: Bhil, Damor, Garasta, Meena, Salariya etc.
Tamil Nadu: Irular, Kammara, Kondakapus, Kota, Mahamalar, Pallean, Toda etc.
Tripura: Chakma, Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Lusai, Liang, Santhal etc.
West Bengal: Asur, Birhor, Korwa, Lepcha, Munda, Santhal, etc.
Mizoram: Lusai, Kuki, Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Mikir etc.
Arunachal Pradesh: Dafia, Khampati, Singpho etc.
Goa: Dhodhi, Siddi (Nayaka).
Daman & Diu: Dhodi, Mikkada, Varti, etc.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Jarawa, Nicobarese, Onges, Sentinelese, Shompens, Great Andamanese
Dadra & Nagar Haveli: As in Daman & Diu
Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal: Bhoti, Buxa, Jaunsari, Tharu, Raji
Nagaland: Naga, Kuki, Mikir, Garo, etc.
Sikkim: Bhutia, Lepcha

ORIGIN

The Gujjar tribals have settled in the heartland of Himachal Pradesh. The Gujjars are also called as Goojar, Gujar & Gurjara. They are mostly residing in the northern western part of Himachal Pradesh. The origin of this tribe is quite interesting it was said that during the time of invasion of Hunas the Gurjara tribes moved into northern India and the Himachal Pradesh. It is assumed the Khazar tribes are the ancestors of the Gujjar tribe. The term Gujjar has arrived from Khazar. In India, Gujjar populations are found mainly in Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, northern Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The semi-nomadic Gujjar groups are found in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and north-western Uttar Pradesh. The name for the state of Gujarat has derived from "Gurjar". Gujjar are rich in terms of Cultural Heritage. They have their own language GOJRI which is an offshoot of Indo-Aryan language and have their own costumes, traditions, food habits, living habits and art, and craft.

CULTURE

Gujjars are culturally very much depictable by dancing, religious rites and customs etc. The tribes have got inclination towards religion. Some of them have converted themselves to Hinduism and also Islam. They are the tribes who strictly follow old traditions and customs. They still follow custom of early marriages, where girls are married at an age of 14 - 15 years and boys at 17-18 years.

OCCUPATION

The tribals herd animals like sheep's, goats and buffalo. Semi-nomadic people of Gujjar community are in the habit of migrating to upper parts of Himalayas along with their cattle during the summer season and back to the plains with the onset of chilly winters. There is dearth of trained Gujjar artisans in various handicrafts. Therefore, they are constantly dependent on the items needed by them from the market and the Barbers, Blacksmiths, cobblers and other artisans also move with them to various locations. These people have adopted their own way of life and Gujjars have accepted them as part of their social group.

PEOPLE

The Gujjar tribal communities have an exquisite tribal way of dressing style for both men and women which are of distinctive pattern. They have colourful turban with unique style of wrapping which has been a mark of the Gujjar tribal Community. Topi which is also called as Afghani hat is worn by the aged Gujjar men. Gujjar females have greatly enhanced beautiful clothes called Dupatta which looks like a shawl. They are also fond of jewellery and have a fascination for the necklace with a triangle pendant, studded with a beautiful stone in the centre of it. It symbolizes 'evil eye' and mainly utilized to avert bad luck. Bakerwal Gujjar mostly wear Shalwar Qamiaz, Vaskat, Angoo and Pagheri (Headgear) while the women folk wear long gone called Jubo, Pheerni, Shawal, Cap and Jotti, Jora. Dodhi Gujjar wears Pagh, Qameiz and Tehmad while the ladies wear shirt with strips choridar shalwar and Jotti.

TABLE 1

Place	Himachal Pradesh (H.P), Jammu & Kashmir (J&K)
Population	55 Lakhs in J&K & H.P
Languages spoken	Gojri, Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu
Religion	Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism
Food	Veg and Non Veg, Wheat, cereals

FOOD

Mostly they depend on milk products as their staple food besides cereals, wheat and maize. They may be vegetarians and non-vegetarians. The favourite dishes of Gujjar are "Maki ki Roti" Ganhar, Sarsoon ka Sag, Lassi, Kalari, Karan, etc. It is surprising that Gujjar are mostly vegetarians.

LANGUAGE

The Gujjar tribal community has the beautiful language of Gujari also called as Gojri. The language belongs to the Rajasthani language group. The communities have also developed fluency in other languages such as Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi, Pastho, Pahari languages like Kangri and Dogri.

FESTIVALS

Festivals are of part and parcel for Gujjar Tribal Community. They celebrate all the festivals of national significance apart from these Gujjars too have incorporated their religious beliefs and customs. It is one the main festivals for their society which they celebrate with great festivity and enthusiasm. The Government of India has set up various commissions from time to time for identification of various weaker communities so that data and other necessary information could be collected in respect of their educational, social, economic and political status and on the basis of such data and resultant recommendations, such downtrodden communities could be provided avenues for development and progress. A few of such commissions which have played vital and historical role include Gajendragadkar Commission, the Sikri Commission, the Wazir Commission (1969), the Anand Commission (1976) and the Mandal Commission which covered the entire country.

ECONOMY

Gujjar Tribe has always been an exploited component with Gujjar politics which is related to the poor economic condition of this down trodden community. The basic characteristics of Gujjar Economy are:

Labour Class
 Agriculture Class

Service Class

Business Class

Dealing with Milk and Milk Products

Dealing with Mutton and Woollen products

Other business related Activities

Artisans Class: The people associated with professional handicrafts, handloom and all semi-skilled activities.

According to historians there are 3 major reasons for settling of Gujjars in Jammu and Kashmir.

The wars for throne in Gujarat and adjoining States, resulting in fighting and exodus of Gujjars after their defeat.

The frequent earth quacks and intolerable secession in Gujarat, Rajasthan and neighbouring States.

To explore new meadows and pastures for sustenance of life and cattle.

The State of J&K has five big Sub-Tribes of Gujjars which include:

1. Banhara / Dodhi Gujjars

Dodhi Gujjars are presently inhabited in areas of Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua and Doda. They mostly live in "Kullas" made from special type of grass. The main business of this sub-tribe is dairy Products etc.

2. Bakarwal Gujjars

This Sub-tribe resides in every District of the State, but they are mostly the residents of Kalakote, Reasi, Nowshaira, Bandi-Pura, Shopian, Kulgam, Pahlgam, Tral and Uri etc. They live in temporary doharas and in tamboos

3. Alahiwal Gujjars

This Sub-tribe has migrated from the frontier province of Pakistan and are mostly nomads.

4. Kanhari Gujjars

This Sub-tribe has migrated from Swat and Hazara areas presently in Pakistan. Now a day's Good Number of these Gujjars live in KalaKote of Rajouri District.

5. Semi-nomad Gujjars

One more Sub-Tribe of Gujjars is those who have by and large prominently settled in various parts of the State.

There are almost 150 casts /Ghots of Gujjars in the State J&K, out of total 900 Casts of Gujjar Scattered in the Sub- continent. A substantial number of Gujjars resides in every district of Jammu & Kashmir State however the data provided by the Govt. agencies and ground realities differs from each other. The renowned linguistics Mr. G. A. Greorson has mentioned the number of Gojri Speaking people in 1901 as 1,30,000 while as the census conducted in 1931, the numbers of Gojri Speaking (Gujjars) people has been recorded as 2,17,762/ in 1961 census this number has been decreased and mentioned as 2,09,227 there by citing the reason of mass migration of Gujjars to Pakistan.

TABLE 2: DISTRICT VISE POPULATION PERCENTAGE OF GUJJARS (S.T)

Poonch	Rajouri	Jammu	Kathua	Udhampur	Doda
Rural: 42.4	Rural: 35.2	Rural: 4.3	Rural: 7.1	Rural: 17.2	Rural: 12.3
Urban: 5.6	Urban: 5.6	Urban: 2.1	Urban: 1.1	Urban: 1.5	Urban: 1
Srinagar	Budgam	Anantnag	Pulwama	Kupwara	Baramulla
Rural: 17.2	Rural: 2.6	Rural: 10	Rural: 13.7	Rural: 8.2	Rural: 8.5
Urban: 0.1	Urban: 0.3	Urban: 0.2	Urban: 0.0	Urban: 2.9	Urban: 0.4

Source: Data Released by Registrar General Census Government of India in 2001

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF GUJJARS LIVING IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

POONCH

The maximum population of Gujjars reside in three tehsils namely Haveli, Mahendhar and Surnkote of Poonch district. This district is surrounded from three sides by Pakistan Boarder. The local Gujjars are mostly inhabitants of this district which include various Sub tribes of Nomadic Bakerwals. The literacy rate among them is 31% .The Gujjars of Poonch distt though having their separate political identity, yet they face certain difficulties in their daily life.

Following are the reasons of socio –Economic backwardness of the Gujjars of Poonch

Lack of educational skills especially technological one.

Lack of agricultural and where the Gujjars have agriculture as their profession.

Due to shelling across the border a good number of Gujjar population is not in a position to establish their business near boarder areas.

Non-implementation of govt. schemes (Tribal Development) in the hilly areas.

Lack of Communication and co- ordination among tribals.

Non-availability of work to daily wage Gujjar labourers.

RAJOURI

The literacy rate among Gujjars in Rajouri district is about 30%. The Semi- Nomadic Tribal Gujjars Constitute a good chunk of Population. Gujjars of this district have their Pastures, meadows in hilly areas of Peer Panjal. A good number of Gujjars among them reside in Dohaks during the summer season comprising for about 5 months.

There is resemblance in the certain basic difficulties between the Gujjars residing in Poonch and Rajouri District of the State. These are certain other reasons due to which this trails behind in the developmental process.

In Kalakote, Nowshaira, Budhal and Rajouri area certain restrictions have been imposed on the movement of Nomadic tribes. Closures have been erected in these areas due to which the seasonal movement of Gujjars has been restricted to a great extent.

Restrictions on the movement of nomadic tribals in boarder areas.

Inhabitation of Gujjar population in hilly and rocky areas.

Non –availability of fodder.

The school education is not easily available and no access of small kids to these schools.

JAMMU

Jammu district where Gujjar population was dominated has been reduced to minority after partition in 1947 even then Gujjars live in this distt in lacs. A few villages in R.S. Pura tehsil have been named after Gujjar Ghots/castes like Khariyan, Bhalaisaran, Kohalian, Gagian etc. The Gujjars of this distt are mainly dependent on dairy business and are called **Dodhi or Banhara** Gujjars. A good number of populations of Banhara Gujjar live in Udhampur/Kathua and Doda distt of the state. The Dodhi Gujjars of Jammu Province are hard working and provide dairy products to whole of the province. The literacy rate among the Gujjars of Jammu distt is about 5%.

KATHUA

The boarders of Kathua distt touch Himachal Pardesh and Punjab. The Gujjars of this area not only provide the dairy products to Kathua and Jammu districts but also to Punjab and Himachal Pardesh. Only 7% of Gujjars population is literate. The literacy rate among the Gujjar women in this district is Zero.

Following are the reasons of socio –Economic backwardness of the Gujjars of Kathua

Non availability of any modern milk plant where the milk could be consumed in a scientific way.

Non- existence of co-operation societies in Gujjar localities.

The low rates of milk and high rates of fodders etc.

Non-availability of school, hospital, electricity and water facilities in and around temporary residence (DAHARA / KULLA) of Gujjars.

No benefit of Govt. schemes at grass roots level.

DODA

The condition of Gujjars residing in Doda district is very pathetic. 100% area of the distt is hilly with poor communication facilities. Due to this the Banhara Gujjars of the distt are not in a position to market their dairy products. The literacy rate among the Gujjar of this distt is very poor. Gujjars of this area migrate to Himachal Pradesh during summer season.

Following are the reasons of Socio-economic backwardness of Gujjars of the area:-

Non-availability of the opportunities in government jobs.

Lacks of basic facilities with regard to Banhara Gujjars.

Shortage of schools and hospitals.

Lack of mutual co-ordination in the gujjar community.

Lack of proper leadership.

Lack of knowledge of government schemes/TSP and other programmes

Neglecting of this community by NGO'S.

Due to low per-capita income, the gujjar children are not in position to get themselves admitted in Schools.

UDHAMPUR

In Tehsil Mahore, Gool Gulabghar and Reasi there is large population of Gujjars. Gujjars of this area are literate and well off. Local (MUKAMI) and Semi- Nomad Gujjars residing in these areas migrated during summer. These people migrate to the Peerpanchal. The borders of district Udhampur touch Rajouri, Jammu, Kathua and Doda districts at the same time and gujjars of this area face the following difficulties:-

The Gujjars are far of from the roads links.

Lack of marketing facilities of mutton, wool, milk etc. to Nomadic Gujjars/Bakerwals residing Reasi and other areas of the distt.

Non availability of schools, hospitals.

Nomadic way of life due to which the children of this tribe are not in position to get education

Non- implementation TSP and other Programmes in an organized manner

Lack of communication facilities

SRINAGAR

The Condition of nomadic Gujjars is very pathetic as compared to Gujjars of Jammu Province. Srinagar is considered to be the heart of Kashmir Valley having considerable Gujjar Population. These people are mostly dependent on flocks and a few have adopted agriculture as their means of livelihood. The literacy rate among these Gujjars is very low. Though the distt. is having a good network of school education but Gujjars of the area are backward due to their inherent tendency towards the profession adopted by their forefathers and are not being benefited by this educational system. The Gujjars of Srinagar area are continuing their seasonal migration in Sona Margh, Kach Pahrthi Khilan, Matein and Drass besides Traba, Karwal of Machil area.

Effects are on for the upliftment of Gujjars in Srinagar district regarding their social and economic position. Such efforts have not yielded much result due to reasons:-

Lack of water resources and fertile land in the areas where Gujjars are living.

Shortage of teaching staff in the Schools.

Due to nomadic pattern of life children can't continue their education.

Awareness campaign is not being launched at govt. and non-govt. Level.

Lack of competition in every field especially in the field of education.

Lack of technological know-how to nourish the fruit orchards.

BUDGAM

District Budgam is having very low population of Gujjars. Even then thousand of gujjars are living in Phariyawara Kahipura, Dabba, Argwalham, Mengapur, Balpura, Ghrowth area.

The maximum Gujjars in this district are local (MUKAMI) and have adopted agriculture as their means of livelihood. The Gujjars of this district face same difficulties as that of Gujjars of Srinagar. The social and economical problems being faced by the Gujjars of this district can be summarized up as under:-

Low tendency of Gujjars towards education.

Low per capita income.

Shortage of fertile lands with Gujjars.

Lack of latest technology for agriculture.

Shortage of the means of Employment.

Lack of the Proper information regarding Scheme for the upliftment of Gujjars.

ANANTNAG

Lakhs of Gujjars reside in this district. The percentage of literacy among Gujjars in this district is about 12%. In spite of implication of Tribal Sub Plan / Development Scheme Gujjars in this district is very backward. The condition of Gujjars in Kulgam, Pahalgam tehsil is pathetic and painful. Some of the reasons social economic backwardness of Gujjars of this area includes:-

The Gujjars of this district reside in for-flung areas having no road links.

Child labour.

Low parentage of literacy among Gujjar woman.

Unemployment in educated Gujjar youths.

Less opportunities of coaching for admission in professional and technical institutions.

Shortage of Schools.

Poor economic condition.

PULWAMA

In Shopian tehsil of district Pulwama Gujjars live in a large number. Their main occupation is agriculture. The Gujjars of Shopian, Tral and Kulgam face the following hardships:-

Shortage of educational institutions in Gujjar localities.

Malfunctioning of mobile schools.

The inherent difficulties of Semi nomadic tribal resulting in lack of education.

Lack of proper marketing facilities of wood, milk and matter.

Lack of financial resources with Gujjars of Pulwama.

Non availability of work to Gujjar labourers.

The growing tendency of child labour.

KUPWARA

District Kupwara is the only district where Gujjars live in maximum number. Maximum Gujjar population live in Karnah, Keeran, Awara, area of the district. Nomadic Gujjars also constitute a good number of Gujjars of the district. The main profession of such Gujjars include agriculture, sheep flocking and business of dairy products. The literacy rate among Gujjars in this district is about 18%.

The socio- economic difficulties faced by gujjars includes:-

Lack of fertile land in hilly areas.

Lack of mutual communication and competition.

Establishment of school away from Gujar population.

Shelling on the boarders resulting in destroying the educational developmental and agriculture activities.

BARAMULLA

In Uri tehsil, the tribe constitute 40% of the total population of the area. About 17% Gujjars of the district are literate. They have agriculture as a main source of livelihood. Being a border area the basic facilities of the life are not available to Gujjars of the district. The standard of living of this district is better but the Gujar population is facing acute difficulties which include:

Location of agriculture land near LOC.

Road links are not easily accessible.

Shortage of financial resources.

Due to shelling, delay in the implementation of various schemes for the development of tribals.

LEH / KARGIL

Districts of Leh and Kargil also have Gujar population. In the Zaskar tehsil of Kargil bakerwal Gujar live in large number. Drass area also has Gujar population. The literacy rate among them is less than 5%. The main problem faced by Gujar in Leh and Kargil is Socio-economic and can be categorized as:-

Location of meadows away from school and other basic facilities.

Domination of Local Tribes like Changpa, Brokpa, Shine, Balti and Purigpa over the local market of mutton and dairy products.

Lack of hospital facilities resulting in disease and death to themselves and cattles.

SOCIO -ECONOMIC REFORMS FOR GUJJARS

Establishment of centres for sale of wool, dairy and mutton products on district and Tehsil headquarters for consumption of these products.

Providing high breed sheep, goats, buffaloes and horses to Gujar.

Establishment of various unites to give boost to folk art and crafts of Gujar tribe.

Providing easy term loan for establishment of new unites of art and Craft.

Providing of fertile agriculture land to nomadic Gujjars away from the LOC or boarder areas.

For economic prosperity the NGO'S should play their education role in providing modern technology to Gujar.

Establishment of co-operative societies for banhara and bakerwal Gujjars.

Providing feed and other fodder to banharas and bakerwals on subside rates.

Introduction of modern technology for the Gujjars who have adopted agriculture as means for livelihood.

Providing free insurance cover by the govt. to nomadic people and their cattle.

Providing professional skills to illiterate Gujar men and women so as to establish their own unites.

Providing of govt. jobs to educated Gujar youth so that inclination towards education an encase.

Availability of water, electricity and other basic facilities to the Gujjars living in hilly areas so that they can develop agriculture activities.

Providing necessary training to look after agricultural level.

Construction of roads to the areas where Gujjars live in summer season.

Optimum use of the natural resources in and around the areas where Gujar resides.

Construction of Kaccha roads in Peerpanchal areas.

Providing assistance to Gujjars living below the poverty live.

CONCLUSION

Gujjars are spread almost all the regions of J&K. The State of Jammu and Kashmir had been the advent of Gujjars during 9th and 10th century A.D. Known as one of the ancient races of India, they form distinct cultural background. Gujjars are mainly divided between those who continue to pursue a nomadic life and those who are settled on land. As nomadic tribes they are involved in pastoralism and transhumance with their livestock's. They are a milk selling community. Economically gujjars are very poor. Livestock economy of the gujjars is managed by the male. The success of livestock economy of the gujjars depends on both men and women.

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