

A Study On Profiles Of Gypsy's Women In Thanjavur And Trichy Districts

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ABSTRACT: The roman people often referred to as gypsies, are heterogeneous ethnic group who Live primarily in Southern and Eastern, Western Asia , Latin America, the southern part of the United states and the Middle East. They are believed to have originated mostly from the Rajasthan region of India. The identification of a growing number of novel Mendelian disorders and private mutations in the Roma (Gypsies) points to their unique genetic heritage. Linguistic evidence suggests that they are of diverse Indian origins. Their social structure within Europe resembles that of the *jatis* of India, where the endogamous group, often defined by profession, is the primary unit. The Universe of this research study is the Gypsy women residing at Puthukudi (Thanjavur) and Madhurapuri (Trichy District). In this study, we address the profiles of Gypsy 's women, the socio, economic, cultural and political aspect. NEWS is established in 1990, NEWS is an Indian charity based in Tamil Nadu, South India. Developed locally from within a Narikuravar gypsy community, NEWS provides food, shelter and education for disadvantaged children and works with five communities to alleviate poverty. In this study enlightened the government should take steps to improve their occupation and their standard of living of the Gypsies community.

Keywords: Gypsy Women, Narikuravar, socio demography, Life style, NEWS.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Linguistic and genetic evidence indicates the Romani originated from the Indian subcontinent, emigrating from India toward the northwest 1500 years ago. Genetic findings in 2012 suggest they originated in northwest India and migrated as a group. According to a genetic study in 2012, the ancestors of present scheduled tribes and scheduled caste populations of northern India, traditionally referred to collectively as the Roma are the likely ancestral populations of modern European Roma. In December 2012, additional findings appeared to confirm the "Roma came from a single group that left northwestern India about 1,500 years ago". They reached the Balkans about 900 years ago, and then spread throughout Europe. The teams found that, despite some isolation, the Roma were "genetically similar to other Europeans." Contemporary populations suggested as sharing a close relationship to the Romani are the Dom people of Western Asia and North Africa, and the Banjara of India.¹ They may have emerged from the modern Indian state of Rajasthan, migrating to the northwest (the Punjab region, Singh and Baluchistan of modern-day Pakistan and India) around 250 BC. In the centuries spent here, there may have been close interaction with such established groups as the Rajputs and the Jats. Their subsequent westward migration, possibly in waves, is now believed to have occurred beginning in about AD 500. It has also been suggested that emigration from India may have taken place in the context of the raids by Ghazis; these soldiers were defeated, they were moved west with their families into the Byzantine Empire. The 11th century terminus post quem is due to the Romani language showing unambiguous features of the Modern Indo-Aryan languages, precluding an emigration during the Middle Indic period.

Genetic evidence supports the mediaeval migration from India. The Romani have been described as "a conglomerate of genetically isolated founder populations", while a number of common Mendelian disorders among Romanians from all over Europe indicates "a common origin and founder effect". A study from 2001 by Gresham et al. suggests "a limited number of related founders, compatible with a small group of migrants splitting from a distinct caste or tribal group". The same study found that "a single lineage ... found across Romani populations, accounts for almost one-third of Romani males." A 2004 study by Mora et al. concluded that the Romani population "was founded approximately 32–40 generations ago, with secondary and tertiary founder events occurring approximately 16–25 generations ago".¹ The discovery in 2009 of the "Jet mutation" that causes a type of glaucoma in Romani populations suggests that the Romani people are the descendants of the Jet people found in Northern India and Pakistan. This relation to Jats had earlier been suggested by Michael Jan de Goeje in 1883. The 2009 glaucoma study, however, contradicts an earlier study that compared the most

common heliotypes found in Romani groups with those found in Jetty Sikhs and Jets from Haryana and found no matches.

Narikuravar (Nomads)

The **Narikuravar** is a community of people from Tamil Nadu. The main occupation of the people who originally belong to the indigenous tribes, is hunting. But as they were prohibited entry into the forests to pursue this livelihood, they were forced to take up other alternatives such as selling beaded ornaments to survive. Hence they migrate from place to place to find a market for their beads. Children accompany the adults wherever they go, which means they never get to attend school. During British rule in India they were placed under Criminal Tribes Act 1871, hence stigmatized for a long time, after Independence however they were denotified in 1952, though the stigma continues. The Narikkuravar are not listed as a Scheduled Tribe.

Languages spoken by Gypsies

Most Gypsies speak Romani, an Indo-Aryan language likely derived from Sanskrit. Romani is also related to Pothohari. A 2003 study published in nature suggests Romani is also related to Sinhalese, presently spoken in Sri Lanka. Today, however, most Roma speak the dominant language of their region of residence. Romani is not currently spoken in India.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prakash (2007)

The researcher highlighted in his research study that, Economic condition: Herbal business; wage earning In the secondary sectors of live hood majority of households (79.95%) pursue small business followed by practice of herbal medicine (69.46%), nonagricultural wage earning (30.07%) and cultivation (4.66%).

Jayachithra (2016)

In India we have achieved significant progress in the field of science and technology, agriculture, medicine etc. In spite of that we have deprived communities like the Narikuravar in Tamil Nadu, who are struggling for their rights to lead a socially enriched life with education, economics and social well being. This article aims to shed light on the life style of the Narikuravar community residing at Palamalai Nagar, piyoor panchayat, Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu. A considerable population of 1473 Narikuravar community is living in palamalainagar, sivagangai district. The pitiable condition is that they are living together with families of their married children in a single roomed house. Among the school going Narikuravar children only 30% to 40 % show regular attendance. The dropout rate is also getting higher every year. As their earnings cannot full fill their needs, they are borrowing money from money lenders and repayment becomes a great burden for these people. Child marriage is one of the major menaces confronting this community. Recent announcement of Central Government to include Narikuravar community in Scheduled Tribe category would light the lamp in their lives.

Amsitha Roy (2004)

The Book titled, Adivasi Volume 44 Number 1 & 2 June and December 2004 gives information that, being gypsies by habit, they do not rear domestic animals. To meet the demands of their colorful profession they keep snakes, mouse and birds viz Clapper Rad (Dahuka) and Sparrow hawk (Gundry).

The majority of Sapura Kela households (91.38%) possess snakes numbering 1678 at an average of 4.3 creatures per house hold. The birds like Dahuka and Gundry numbering 282 and 294 are possessed by 252(58.74 %) and 216(50.35 %) households respectively at the average of 1 bird per household. As they have given up mouse play, they have stopped keeping mouse's in these days. Only a few households who have chosen stationary life have domesticated cows and poultry birds. Only one Sapura Kela household possesses 4 heals of cows and 4 households have reared 17 poultry birds.

Ramkumar, Narayanamoorthy (2013)

In this research paper, the authors analyses to study about the downtrodden people in India. Among the downtrodden people the most sympathetic downtrodden people is gypsies. They are moving from one place to another place towards survive of life because of not having any home at any place to live. They do not have mother tongue. Their spoken language is a combined language which doesn't have any script; they are facing lot of difficulties in all walk of their life. As the problems faced by them at large involve so much of feeling, uncertainties and unpredictability's. We felt that it deem fit to use fuzzy theory in general and Induced Fuzzy Cognitive Maps (IFCMs) in particular.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objective

- To study about the profile of the gypsy women.
- To find out the socio, economic, cultural and political aspect of their respondents.
- To know about the basic amenities and their employment status.
- To study the marketing facilities available to their products.
- To bring out the needs of the respondents and their suggestion for improving their stander of living.

Research Design

Research Design is most important for this research study. In this the researcher adopted **Descriptive research design**. In this study describe the particular characteristics of gypsy community and their entrepreneurs. Hence for this study a descriptive design was used..

Universe

The Universe of this research study is the Gypsy women residing at Puthukudi (Thanjavur) and Madhurapuri (Trichy District). The total number of the Universe composed of **410 families**. The universe is composed of gypsy women in puthukudi (Thanjavur District) and Madhurapuri (Trichy District). The Universe of the study is determines the **100 number** of respondents involved in the research study.

Sampling

The researcher Adopted **Non – probability sampling design**. The Non – Probability sampling design is not giving equal opportunity to the respondents. The researchers used convince Sampling method in Non – probability sampling design to collect the detailed information from the respondents..

Tools of Data Collection

The researcher used **structured interview schedule** as a tool for collecting data from the respondents. That tool is more reliable and well designed and structured.

Hypotheses

- ❖ There is a significant association between the type of family and the acceptances of inter cast marriage in their community.
- ❖ There is a significant association between the type of family and the opinion about prevalence of child marriage in the community.
- ❖ There is a significant association between the type of family and getting economic support from the SHG.
- ❖ There is a significant association between the type of family and having vehicles used for selling the products.
- ❖ There is a significant association between the type of family and implementing the small savings in the bank.

ANALYSIS and INTERPRETATION

Distribution of the Respondents by their Basic Amenities (Multiple Responses)

S.No	Basic amenities (Multiple Responses)	Frequency	Percent
		(n=390)	-100%
1	No Public meeting hall	100	100.00%
2	Public toilets	50	50.00%
3	Driving license (Two-wheeler)	3	3.10%
4	Passport	9	9.20%
5	pan cord	33	33.70%
6	Women decision making	6	6.00%
7	Children studying in private school	14	14.00%
8	Inter cast marriage allowed	32	32.00%
9	Child marriage available	18	18.00%
10	Economic support from SHG	54	54.00%
11	No place for marketing	100	100%
12	vehicle used for selling their product	32	32.00%
13	Bank account opening	52	52

Association between opinions about prevalence of Child Marriage in the community and Type of Family

S.No	Opinions about prevalence of Child Marriage in the community	Type Of Family		Statistical Inference
		Nuclear (n=70)	Joined Family (n=30)	
				$\chi^2 = 0.198$
1	Yes	27	13	df= 1
		67.50%	32.50%	0.000>0.05
2	No	43	17	Not Significant
		71.70%	28.30%	

The above table shows that there is no significant association between opinions about prevalence of Child Marriage in the community and their type of family.

III. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

- The half (52%) Of the respondents family's their Husband making decisions. The majority of the families women's did not have decision making authority in their family.
- The most 32% of the respondents are accepted that Inter caste marriage is not allowed in their home town
- The most 33.7% of the respondents having PAN card
- The minimum 9.2% of the respondents having Passport
- The minimum 3.1% of the respondents having Driving License.
- The entire respondents (100%) village has no public meeting hall.
- The half of the respondents (50%) village has public toilets.
- The majority of the respondents (82%) disagreeing that child marriage system prevailing in their community and the 18 per cent of respondents agree the child marriage system prevailing in their community.
- The half (54%) of the respondents are obtaining economical support for Self help Group.
- The half of the respondents (52%) are implementing their small savings at nationalized bank

Findings Related to Hypothesis

Research Hypothesis-1

There is a significant difference between the type of family and the age of the girl while getting married in the community

Null Hypothesis-1

There is no significant difference between the type of family and the age of the girl while getting married in the community

Statistical test applied

Chi-square test was applied for the analysis.

Findings of the Research

There is a significant association between the type of family and the age of the girl while getting married in the community. Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted .

Research Hypothesis-2

There is a significant association between the type of family and getting economic support from the SHG.

Null Hypothesis-2

There is no significant difference between the type of family and getting economic support from the SHG.

Statistical test applied

Chi-square test was applied for the analysis.

Findings of the Research

There is a significant association between the type of family and getting economic support from the SHG. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected

To The Government:

- The government should designed well structural programs and schemes to obtain their sustainable lifestyle.
- State governments can offer to fulfill their essential needs specially shelter, drinking water ,public meeting hall, marketing place and other facilities.

To The NGOs:

- The NGO should come forward to offer alternative suitable employment opportunity to all those interested in their community.
- The research scholars and educational institution should encourage studying gypsy peoples and their issues.

To the Educational institutions and Researchers:

- The Educational Institutions should encourage the researchers to critically analyze their problems to provide more valuable inputs and to design well structured programmes.

IV. CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes from the study is that the gypsy people's cultures and tradition were changed but their Way of dress, talk, occupation shows they are gypsy. The children are in the Committee not able to continue their education because the education Scholarship not reaches the children properly. So, the government should take steps to improve their occupation and their standard of living.

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