CHAPTER- V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction:

A study has been done on education, per capita income, health and status of women through direct sampling observation to know the human development level of De-notified and Nomadic tribes. In this chapter, a detailed study of social, economic, educational, health and status of women has been done and some conclusions and recommendations has been suggested. These tribes include Banjara, Pardhi, Rajput Bhamata, Ghisadi, Gondhal, Gopal, Kolhati, Wasudev, Dhangar, and Vanjari. The condition of Vanjari community is found better than any other selected tribes. Other tribes are not settled at one specific place even today. They wander here and there for their living. They wander in the hills and forest to graze their cattle’s. Sometimes, they ask for alms for some certain period as per the occupation of their caste. They entertain the common masses by their own hard work or with the help of some pet animal. But in this modern time, we have plenty of means for amusement. Therefore, these tribes are neglected and today they are facing problems of starvation. They are admitting their children in schools but the percentage is very low in comparison of other castes. They have no means of permanent income. They hold a small land but they have not tools for irrigation. They are not given debt without any asset. Very few people get loans from the bank but it is very small. Therefore, it is not used for any business. On the contrary, it is used for unproductive work or consumption. As a result of it, their poverty increases more.
The De-notified and Nomadic tribe’s today stay at hills and forest. These tribes live outside of village. The facilities of health have not reached to them. They believe in herbal medicine, superstition and god rather than hospitals. As a result of it, they face serious disease and they work hard. Therefore, they face malnutrition and the proportion of child death is much more in them. The proportion of addiction is found too much in these tribes. These tribes spend a large share of their income on addiction. It is found that the human development level of De-notified and Nomadic tribes is very low. When asked by the researcher to Balkrishna Renake, chairman National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic, and semi-Nomadic tribes, he said, “In many states, the condition of De-notified and Nomadic tribes is heart-rending and insulting.”

In this chapter, salient conclusions have been put forward after detailed study, interview and direct sampling observation. Some recommendations have been suggested to improve the human development level of De-notified and Nomadic tribes.

5.2. Conclusions According to Objective No. 1
To examine the economic and social conditions of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes.

5.2.1. Economic Condition:
1) 114 (28.5%) families from De-notified and Nomadic tribes in Marathwada region have got Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards. 121 (30.25%) families have Above Poverty Line (APL) cards. 26 (6.50%) families are Antoday Card Holder. 139 (34.75%) families have no Ration Cards though they are
eligible. Even today, 69.75% families from De-notified and Nomadic tribes are leading a life Below Poverty Line.

2) 65% families are highest in De-notified and Nomadic tribes who have 10,000 to 50,000 Rs. average annual income and only 6% families are there who have their annual income more than 2 lakhs. The proportion of families is highest in Vanjari tribes who have more than 2 lakhs annual income. There is not a single family from Pardhi, Gondhali and Vasudev tribes who have more annual income than 2 lakhs.

3) 45.5% families in Marathwada region have their own land and 54.5% families are landless. From the direct observation it is seen that Vanjari tribes has 95% land holding sector, which is highest and 20% land holding sector belongs to Pardhi tribes. Those who are landless make their living by menial works, begging and caste-oriented occupation.

4) Though 45.5% families have land holding sector in De-notified and Nomadic tribes, the proportion of land holding sector is very few. 28% families have 0 to 5.99 acre land holding sector. Only 1.25% families are there which owns more than 20 acre land holding sector. Dhangars are highest families who have 0 to 5.99 acres land and the families of Vanjari are more who own more land than 20 acres.

5) 56.59% families of De-notified and Nomadic tribes have traditional tools to cultivate their land. 18.13% families use modern tools and 25.28% families use both modern and
traditional tools for cultivation of their land. Today everyone cultivate his land by modern tools but still 56.59% De-notified and Nomadic tribes use traditional tools for cultivation.

6) In Marathwada region selected De-notified and Nomadic tribes have irrigated land and their percentage is 24.18%, 54.40% families have seasonal irrigated land and 21.43% families are depended on rain for cultivating their land. In short, 75.83% families have seasonal and dry land. Therefore, it is seen that many families are taking only one product in a land per year.

7) 77.33% families in De-notified and Nomadic tribes irrigate their land by well. This is the highest percentage. 3.33% families irrigate their land by tube well 3.33% families irrigate their land by land pond. 5.33% families irrigate their land by the water of river. It is seen that those who irrigate their land by the well, are highest families. The families are lowest who irrigate their land by land pond.

8) 32.35% families in De-notified and Nomadic tribes have taken debts and the remaining 67.75% families have not taken debts. The proportion of non-debtor is very high. De-notified and Nomadic tribes need debt from bank or credit banks. For that they need asset to offer or they need documents to fulfill bank procedure. They cannot offer asset or fulfill documents in banks. As a result of it, they take debt from private sources.
9) 24.03% families have taken debts from private sources in De-notified and Nomadic tribes. They spent the debt for unproductive works. The proportion of debt is very small. Therefore, they cannot buy capital to start new business. They spent the debt on marriage, rituals, living and so on.

10) De-notified and Nomadic tribes have little asset to take debt from others. Therefore, they get little debt. 49.61% families are highest who took 10,000 to 50,000 Rs. debts. Only 6.20% families are there who took more than 2 lakhs debts. Pardhi, Ghisadi, Gondhali and Gopal families have not taken debt more than 1 lakhs Rs. 50% families of Vanjari have taken more debt than 1 lakhs Rs.

11) The women from Pardhi, Ghisadi, Dhangars, Rajput Bhamta and Banjara tribes do the menial work to support their families economically. 65.75 Percent women from selected De-notified and Nomadic tribes. The women from De-notified and Nomadic tribes give economic support to their families according to their qualification. But those women who are uneducated help their families by working in companies or servings maid servants.

12) Even today 46.75% De-notified and Nomadic tribes wander for their living here and there. Vasudev and Pardhi families are seen migrating for their living. Their percentage is 82.5 and 72.5 respectively. The tribes which migrate have no means of permanent income. The Pardhis are not given
employment even today in village. They are looked down with suspicion even today.

13) Dhangars, Gopals, Banjara and Vanjari are tribes who keep animals. They face natural calamities from time to time. Their animals are not vaccinated. Therefore, there cattle’s falls victim on large scale due to epidemic. Besides, they have not their own meadows to graze the cattle’s. Therefore, they face a big question of meadows.

14) The central government had made provision in budget in 1 to 4 five years plans for the development of De-notified and Nomadic tribes. But there is no provision for De-notified and Nomadic tribes from 5th to 10th five years plan. There was provision in 11th five year plan to spend 20 crore. But only 1 crore was spent on 15 crore VJ NT population. In 12th five years plan 32684 crore Rs. was invested by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the welfare of SC, OBC, DNT, PWD and other vulnerable groups. But the provision made by central government and the population of De-notified and Nomadic tribes is quite different. There is a big disparity between the provision and the population of De-notified and Nomadic tribes.

15) The constitutional reservation in different state for De-notified and Nomadic tribes is different. The different constitutional facilities are given to the same tribe in different states. Only 11% reservation is given to De-notified and
Nomadic tribes in Maharashtra region. This reservation is very low in proportion to population.

16) Even today 52.5% De-notified and Nomadic tribes live in huts and 17.75% families live in a house built of stone and mud. The remaining 29.75% families live in a well-built house. 70.25% families live in bad houses even today.

5.2.2. Social and Religious Condition:

1) De-notified and Nomadic tribes are blind-believers and pious by nature on large scale. The direct observation shows that 51.5% families have offered vows. To fulfill the vows they spend much more than their income. Sometimes they take debt to fulfill their vows. There are 33.01% families who spend more than 10,000 Rs. on vows.

2) 90.5% families believe in Hindu religion from selected De-notified and Nomadic tribes. 2.75% families don’t believe any religion. 5% families believe in caste as their religion. 1.75% families believed in mankind as their religion.

3) 89.5% families in De-notified and Nomadic tribes believes in god and 3.5% families don’t believe any god and 7% families believes in nature as god. In short, majority of families are devotee of god and they are superstitious and pious by nature on large scale.
4) It is found that 51.5% families from selected De-notified and Nomadic tribes are believer in vow-offering. 70% families of Pardhi offer the vow. They are highest in numbers. 22.5% families of Vanjari offer a vow. Where there is educational proportion, there is very little proportion of vows. But these castes believe in god and they have a belief in god on large scale.

5) There are numerous sub-castes in every De-notified and Nomadic tribe. They discriminate with each other socially. They exchange with one another bread but there are no marriage ceremonies between them. They have the feeling of high and low in themselves.

6) There is significance of ‘Jatpanchayat’ even today in De-notified and Nomadic tribes. The decisions given by Jatpanchayat are accepted by all. If anybody refuses to follow the decision given by ‘Jatpanchayat’, he is ostracized by his caste men. All the quarrels of De-notified and Nomadic tribes are solved once in a year at the time of fairs by arranging ‘Jatpanchayat’. But today ‘Jatpanchayat’ has no importance.

7) Due to deforestation for urbanization, the original inhabitants of forest are facing problems. Their natural homeland has come into peril. Therefore, these tribes are disintegrated and they come in close contact with urban people. Growing population, unemployment, ignorance, superstition, lack of confidence, poverty, terror of
communalism and cultural diversity are some of the factors which may be responsible to lead them towards criminality.

8) Tribes are socially living undervalued life. They are being arrested, convicted, and punished being considered as criminals by police. Thus their criminal image creates unequal status and they are being prevented from permanent stay in village.

5.3. Conclusions According to Objective No. 2
To assess the per capita income and poverty of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

1) The per capita income of Maharashtra region is 103,991 Rs. and the per capita income of De-notified and Nomadic tribes is 14,362 Rs. It is revealed that the per capita income of De-notified and Nomadic tribes is lesser than the average per capita income of Maharashtra.

2) According to Tendulkar committee 967 Rs. per capita income for rural areas and 1126 Rs. for urban areas to determine Poverty Line. According to this, 69.75% people live Below Poverty Line. The proportion of poverty in India is 17.35%. The proportion of De-notified and Nomadic tribes Below Poverty Line is four times more in comparison to India.
5.4. Conclusions According to Objective No. 3
To observe the educational condition of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes:

1) There is 62.94% proportion of literacy in De-notified and Nomadic tribes and the proportion of illiteracy is 37.06. Of this 71.87% is male literacy and 51.65% is female literacy. Women’s are obligated for taking education even today. And in Pardhi, Ghisadi, Dhangar, Wasudev, Gondhali and Banjara tribes a boy is taken out of school when he is capable of earning.

2) The proportion in post-graduation education of select De-notified and Nomadic tribes such as Ghisadi, Pardhi and Gopal is 0.0%. The proportion of education in post-graduation is highest in Vanjari tribe and it is 16.17%. The educational condition of Rajput Bhamata, Wasudev, Banjara and Dhangar is ordinary.

3) 37.06% person is illiterate in select De-notified and Nomadic tribes 16.75% person have completed their primary education. 12.53% persons have completed their higher primary education. 15.92% persons have completed their secondary education, 9.03% persons have completed their higher secondary education, 5.37% persons have completed their graduation and 2.92% persons have completed their post-graduation.
4) The adult literacy rate (MYS) of De-notified and Nomadic tribes is 43.95% and combined gross enrollment ratio (EYS) is 56.05%. The adult literacy rate of Vanjari tribe is highest from select De-notified and Nomadic tribes and it is 64.29%. The lowest adult literacy rate is found in Pardhi tribe and it is 8.33%. The combined gross enrollment ratio is lowest in Vanjari tribe and it is 35.71% and the highest adult literacy rate is found in Pardhi tribe and it is 91.67%.

5) In Marathwada region 45.50% De-notified and Nomadic tribes family could not take education due to poverty, 21.25% families could not take education due to ignorance, 7.25% families could not take education due to lack of school in village, 24.75% families could not take education because of menial work in their field and 1.25% families could not take education due to illness.

6) In Marathwada region, 11.75% De-notified and Nomadic tribes have patronage school at their dwelling place and 88.25% De-notified and Nomadic tribes have no facilities of patronage school at their dwelling place.

7) 12% youths from De-notified and Nomadic tribes have taken vocational education and 88% youths have not taken vocational education. The most of the students of De-notified and Nomadic tribes have completed their B.Ed. education and the proportion of engineering education among De-notified and Nomadic tribes student is nothing.
8) There is no proportion of higher education and technical education in De-notified and Nomadic tribes therefore, major tribesmen work as labour to earn their living. There are child and women labours on large scale. Many people make their living on small industries and by criminal affairs.

5.5. Conclusions According to Objective no. 4

To study the life expectancy of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes:

1) 58.75% families of De-notified and Nomadic tribes stay at the place of medical facilities and 41.25% families stay at the place where there is no facility of medical. There are no facilities of electricity, roads, drainage, water and bathrooms for De-notified and Nomadic tribes in their locality. At some place these facilities are available but these facilities are publicly used. Direct observation revealed that 23% families suffered from child death and even today 16.75% families don’t get nutritional diet to their children for two times.

2) The human development of De-notified and Nomadic tribes is very low. The reason for that is their addiction. 60.75% families are seen addicted. 87.5% families of Ghisadi tribe are seen addicted. 68.58% people of this tribe are seen drunkard. In short, 81.07% family person is addicted of wine and Gutkha.

3) There is lack of health facilities where the De-notified and Nomadic tribe’s men live on large scale. The proportion of
mal-nutrition is high due to low diet, marriage in early age, ignorance, lack of education, poor standard of living. Even today 7.5% children are under mal-nutrition in De-notified and Nomadic tribes 20 families of Pardhi tribes are seen with mal-nutritional children.

4) There is no awareness of health in De-notified and Nomadic tribes even today. They have no facilities of toilet, bathrooms, electricity, and pure drinking water. 67.75% families have no facility of toilet. 64.25% families have no bathroom. Even today 14.25% families of De-notified and Nomadic tribes have no connection of electricity and 46% families have no pure drinking water.

5) Age expectancy of De-notified and Nomadic tribe’s men is 69.48 years and women’s age expectancy is 74.72 years. The average age expectancy of male and female in De-notified and Nomadic tribe is 72.10 years.

6) Pardhi is highest in numbers who spend less than 1000 Rs. Average annual expenditure on health. Their proportion is 70% families. The Dhangars are lowest in number and their proportion is 10% families. When De-notified and Nomadic tribes are sick, they don’t go to hospital. Rather they use herbal medicine and believe in thread and miracle performance. Sometimes they lose their lives too in such stupid activities. Even today most of the families neglect at their health.
7) Most of De-notified and Nomadic tribes do not get benefit of government schemes. Very few persons of De-notified and Nomadic tribes have got benefit of government schemes. But most of the families are still away from government schemes. They have small proportion of education. That’s why they cannot get educational facilities. De-notified and Nomadic tribes have no certificates of caste. Therefore they cannot get benefit of any scheme. The most of the bank officials are high-casted. They don’t believe these people. As a result of it, these tribes cannot get benefit of bank-debt and schemes.

5.6. Conclusion According to Objective No. 5

To ascertain the woman’s share in income of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

1) Women from De-notified and Nomadic Tribes are always given secondary rank and there is hardly any interfere is allowed into financial matters.

2) The total literacy of female in De-notified and Nomadic tribes is 51.65 percent. Even today there is a ban on the education of women in De-notified and Nomadic tribes. In some tribes children are sent to school up to his puberty. Then he is sent for employment. The question of girl’s education is very problematic.
3) 70 percent women from Banjara tribe family support their family income. 75 percent women from Pardhi tribe, 82.50 percent women from Rajput Bhamata, 87.50 percent women from Ghisadi tribes, 50.00 percent women from Gondhali tribe, 52.50 percent women from Gopal tribes, 37.50 percent women from Kolhati, 55 percent women from Vasudev tribes, 80 percent women from Dhangar tribe and 67.50 percent women from Vanjari tribe are participating in the income of their family. Ghisadi womens are highest in numbers who earn their direct income. Kolhati women are lowest to participate in their families economic matters.

4) The economic matter of De-notified and Nomadic tribes women in Marathwada region reveals that 263 (65.75%) family women of total 400 families took parts in their family income 137 (34.25%) family women did not take part in their family’s economic matters. It shows that the proportion of women is increasing in economic matters in De-notified and Nomadic tribes.

5.7. General Conclusions:
1) The last census of De-notified and Nomadic tribes was held in 1931. Since then there is no caste-wise census in India. With the help of projected population technique De-notified and Nomadic tribe’s population in India is 8, 11, 66, 285.

2) De-notified and Nomadic Tribes are more traditional and festival loving. They spend most of their income on its celebration.
3) While studying the Marathwada region where these De-notified and Nomadic Tribes found majorly in numbers how they live? Which occupation they bear as well as their way of thinking and way of behavior. Few social worker, local leaders, politician came fore.

4) Main resources of livelihood of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes people are agriculture, farm-work, animal husbandry as well as during off season sugarcane cutting.

5) An average of dowry is growing up in some De-notified and Nomadic Tribes which is taken in form of cash amount and ornaments.

5.8. Recommendations:

Some important recommendation are given follow regarding to human development of De-notified and Nomadic tribes as per above conclusion.

Recommendations According to Objective No. 1
To examine the economic and social condition of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

5.8.1. Economic Condition:

1) 52.5% families of De-notified and Nomadic tribes live in the huts during the rainy season. These huts get badly worsted. Therefore government should provide them good houses by giving them long-term debts. Those people who are Below
Poverty Line are given free electricity under the programme of “Kutirjyoti”. The same scheme should be provided to De-notified and Nomadic tribes and the provision of special package should be made in annual budget for De-notified and Nomadic tribes to build new homes for them.

2) Most of the De-notified and Nomadic tribes are capable to fulfill the needs of their own by way of traditional occupations. Their occupations are in peril due to modern technology, machinery, and laws which are against these occupations. Some nomadic tribes are dependent on forest and wild animals for their living. But due to rigorous laws they are facing the problem of their living. The government should change the law so that De-notified and Nomadic tribes will easily get their daily living and wild animals and forest too will last forever. By changing the law or by modifying it, the occupation of De-notified and Nomadic tribes will not vanish.

3) Dhangars, Gopals and Banjara are cattle drivers. Their whole life is dependent on cattles. But day by day it is difficult to graze and keep the animals. In older times some reserved sector was there for the animals to graze them. But now these meadows are converted into industries. The government should understand the bad condition of animal keepers and allow them the meadows to graze their cattle. They should also fix new areas for meadows.
4) Many animals fall victims to natural calamities. As a result animal keepers lose their cattle. Therefore there should be veterinary hospitals on their way when they migrate with their animals for grazing. The moving veterinary hospital should be there and technical guidance should be given to create new species of animals. The government should also pay them back when their cattle die in natural calamities.

5) Nationalized banks, business banks and credit banks are generally not willing to provide credit supply to De-notified and Nomadic tribes. Every bank should provide economic support to these De-notified and Nomadic tribes people in limited proportion. Such obligation should be there on every bank. Every bank takes asset while giving debt to people. These banks should give long-term debt to De-notified and Nomadic tribes people without taking asset from them.

6) The facilities of De-notified and Nomadic tribes are robbed by other high caste people by way of corruption. Such incidents are spotted out. The surnames are slightly changed and fake certificates are produced with the help of high officials and the benefits of De-notified and Nomadic tribe’s category are taken in this way. A special observation system should be there to stop such nonsense. The certificates given by their caste council should be granted for them.

7) Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes have reservation in government service. But the
dominant castes are taking reservation and De-notified and Nomadic tribes are far away from reservation. Separate reservation is necessary in government services to Scheduled tribes (DNT and NT) in comparison to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

8) 1931 census is the last census that tells the exact number of each caste in India. Since then there is no caste-wise census in India. Central and state government makes economic provision for various schemes on the basis of population. Due to lack of knowledge of population, Government makes estimated economic provision. The population of De-notified and Nomadic tribes in India is nearly 15 crore. But very less economic provision is made for them in five years plan. The government should increase reservation and economic provision of De-notified and Nomadic tribes in proportion of their population.

9) Most of the De-notified and Nomadic tribes are considered same in the list of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward class. It is also found that in some states one tribe is included in SC, ST and OBC category. Even in the same district one tribe or caste is included in different categories. That’s why there is difference between the same castes. To remove the disparity it’s necessary to establish these own identity and some improvement should be there. Only one list should be there of all De-notified and Nomadic tribes people.
10) All the features and characteristics of tribal communities are found in De-notified and Nomadic tribes. Therefore for their human development they should be included in scheduled tribe.

11) Most of the De-notified and Nomadic tribes wander in remote areas of mountains and hill. The various schemes of government, resolutions and programmers do not reach to them. For them government programme should be functioned on radio in local dialect. They will surely get benefit of such programmes. Beside entertainment, they will get information of various welfare schemes of governments.

12) An independent ministry or department or independent Finance and development board should be established on central level for De-notified and Nomadic tribe peoples. For that, additional sources should be arranged in budget. The Government gets extensive revenue at present. If the government implement welfare scheme for these neglected tribes, there will be no problem to government at all.

13) Banks should make certainty whether the De-notified and Nomadic tribes workers get financial facility or not to set up their own business. It is necessary to verify whether the weaker section (25) percent and De-notified and Nomadic tribes get priority as per their percentage or not. It is necessary to verify whether they are getting priority according to
proportion of population or not. District banker’s advisory committee and state bankers advisory committee should combined work to verify whether these weaker section and De-notified and Nomadic tribes are getting regular supply of debt or not.

14) Finance and development boards should be set up at state level by state government and the needy and eligible family should be given benefit of welfare scheme and should also be motivated. They should be given debt in minimum installment.

5.8.2. Social Condition:

1) To eliminate the ignorance and superstitions from De-notified and Nomadic Tribes campus and workshops ought to be organized at every village and tanda where these tribes are found.

2) Some of cultural values, conventions and art should be preserved of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes.

3) The Pardhi, Kolhati and Gondhali women dance to earn their living on folk-stage. But as long as youths are there, these dancer women will have their living. But after the young age they are not able to dance anymore. They cannot feed them well in their old age. The government should give them honorarium during their old age.
5.9. Recommendations According to Objective No. 2
To assess the per capita income and poverty of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

1) De-notified and Nomadic tribes face many hardships to get BPL (Below Poverty Line) cards. Most of the De-notified and Nomadic tribes are living Below Poverty Line. It is necessary to arrange special camps in rural and urban areas to distribute Ration cards to De-notified and Nomadic tribe men under the programme of Below Poverty Line (BPL).

2) Socialists and Politician who are struggling for poverty eradication of all are required to create a new stage for and declare their planned programme to reduce poverty to grass level.

3) Government should also appoint one division of officers to worth that whether under poverty line getting their daily consuming at the described rate at low rate distribution.

4) To reduce an average of poverty of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes. Public distribution policy is required.

5) De-notified and Nomadic tribes finance and Development corporation be set up by the states for identifying eligible DNT families and motivating them to take advantage of the development related schemes, sponsoring the schemes to financial institutions for credit
support, providing financial assistance in the form of marginal money at low rates of interest and subsidy in order to reduce the repayment liability and providing necessary tie-up with other poverty alleviation programmes. The state level finance and development corporation may also finance employment oriented schemes covering primary, secondary and treasury sector.

6) Even today De-notified and Nomadic tribes are living unstable life. The necessary facilities are very important for them to settle them at one place. Therefore the government should apply maximum land-holding act and give the land (fertile or infertile) to De-notified and Nomadic tribes people with the facilities of irrigation on rent. These tribes should be given lands, primary food processing job on rent basis. The above things should be given to self-help groups.

7) The government of Maharashtra has done injustice to Nomadic tribes by putting them in the same list of DNT. The government of Maharashtra has the list of 42 tribes. Their population is up to 10%. Some tribes from this list are educationally and economically advanced. They are ahead to get the facilities which are reserved for these tribes. Therefore, the government of Maharashtra should provide 4% reservation in services to De-notified tribes and it should provide separate facilities to Nomadic tribes.
5.10. Recommendations According to Objective No.3

To observe the educational condition of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

1) De-notified and Nomadic tribes people are still far away from education stream. It is very necessary to establish primary schools for these children to attract them toward education. But the school should be set up at their own locality. If there is no school in their locality, then the provision of free education with ICDS facilities should be provided to them. Non-government organization should be given proper honorarium by the central government to start educational system for the students.

2) Due to economic problems children work somewhere to help their father. Therefore, the parents do not sent their children to school. Therefore the government should provide one time meal to students who come to Nursery. If this is not possible, then the government should give some motivational sum to them.

3) The state government should open residential schools for De-notified and Nomadic tribe students in order to extend fundamental facilities of education to them. But these residential schools should be there where these tribes are in majority. Free schooling, housing and food should be there for these students.
4) The small industry boards are being conducted at national level and through these boards technical training centre are conducted at various places. Ministry of social justice and empowerment should establish such technical training centre at various places on large scale to give its benefit to De-notified and Nomadic tribes students. By this way these students can develop their inner qualities and they can find a good employment through small industries.

5) Education can give full stop to the wandering life of DNT and NT. An independent diagram should be formed in 12th five year plan by the Ministry of Human development resources to give pay scheme to DNT and NT and the fund should be sanctioned through this scheme for the total education of DNT and NT.

6) To further strengthen the educational infrastructure for DNTs the Government need to open residential schools separately for boys and girls in the areas inhabited by DNTs for upper primary students. The scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya launched in July, 2004 needs to have separate annual target fixed for girls belonging to DNTs residing in interior rural areas in various states. This is a useful scheme and needs to be implemented on priority basis.

5.11. Recommendations According to Objective No.4

To study the life expectancy of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

1) The government should raise special funds for the maintenance of health and through these funds toilets, drinking
water, nurses, drainage, pesticide and vaccination etc. things should be made available.

2) Doctor and nurses doesn’t come in the locality of De-notified and Nomadic tribes despite giving them money. To change this situation educated or mini-educated girls from De-notified and Nomadic tribes should be given the training of maid and nurse. They should also be appointed as “Arogyadoot” in their own locality on sufficient salary.

3) There is a great necessity to give health education to women. The special camps should be held by government to give training of health such as health of women, family planning, child growth and nursing and nutrition. The women who attend such camps should be given motivational grants.

4) The patients need healthy diet and costly medicine if he is suffering from T.B., Cancer and Leprosy. The poor people die because they cannot afford these costly medicines. The government should provide healthy diet and medicine by medical companies and voluntary institutions.

5) The government should make available healthy diet for pregnant women, little children and newly born child mother. This facility should be limited up to two children only. There should be such provision. Many children and mother fall victims to various disease due to blind belief and lack of proper treatment. The government should arrange the
programmes which work for removal of superstition and should motivate such programme.

6) The proportion of addiction is highest in De-notified and Nomadic tribes. The importance of non-addiction should be emphasized through cultural programmes. The government should give grants to conduct public library, sport clubs and youth club in the locality of De-notified and Nomadic tribes. A special camp should be arranged by government and voluntary institution to develop the leadership in youth of De-notified and Nomadic tribes.

7) De-notified and Nomadic tribes have very little participation in democratic institutions. The Grampanchayat should reserve some post for De-notified and Nomadic tribes candidates like the candidates of SC, ST and OBC. But this reservation should be reserved for women candidate. In Taluka Panchayat, Zilha Panchayat and also in Zilha Parishad there should be reservation for the De-notified and Nomadic tribes candidate like SC, ST and OBC candidate. But this reservation should be for women.

5.12. Recommendations According to Objective No. 5

To ascertain the woman’s share in income of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

1) The women of De-notified and Nomadic tribes face the tyrannies of police and other infamous vagabond of society. It is necessary to inculcate good sense and feelings among
people to stop the tyrannies faced by these women. National and state level human rights commission should be there for these women and at least one woman should be there in this national and state level commission.

2) The women from De-notified and Nomadic tribes are self-respected and hard-working. The government should give them grant to set up new business and should train them in a well-manner. The government should set up small industries of cloth, toys, foods and soap so on for these women.

3) The women belonging to De-notified and Nomadic tribes are particularly prone to harassment not only by police but also by antisocial elements. To save D-notified and Nomadic tribes women from such harassment and to enquire into such cases and to create a feeling of goodwill about them in society, It is desirable that a Member each of the National commission for women and of the state commission for women be appointed from amongst the de-notified and Nomadic tribes women.

5.13. General Recommendations:

1) National commission for De-notified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes have made 76 important recommendations for the welfare of De-notified and Nomadic tribes peoples. This report is presented to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in June 2008. The government of India should implement these recommendations which are suggested by this commission.
2) The Terms of Reference of the commission refer to De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The De-notified Tribes include various Tribes notified as criminal Tribes under the criminal Tribes Act 1871. Some of these Tribes are Nomadic Tribes as well. The difference between Nomadic Tribes and Semi-nomadic Tribes is based on the frequency of their movement from one place to another. It is, therefore, desirable that the three categories may be reduced to two categories, viz. De-notified and Nomadic Tribes for the purpose of reference to these Tribes as a target group in the context of dealing with various issues relating to them. Henceforth, De-notified and Nomadic Tribes will be referred to as DNTs.

3) It has also been seen that there are some housing colonies of DNTs in some cities and towns in the country but, apart from the fact that such colonies miserably lack civic amenities, they do not also have the facilities of a Panchayat Hall, which could be used by the DNT families for marriages and other similar social functions. Similarly there are no play grounds for their children, gyms, etc. It is well known that members of DNTs are not allowed to use these facilities available in other nearby areas of the city/town. It is suggested that Local Bodies provide such facilities to the housing colonies of DNTs.
4) The problem of housing in urban areas is still worse. The continuing influx of population to urban areas has led to, inter alia, slums where a large number of poor families have come and settled in tents. These families consist of migratory labour as also the DNTs. The living conditions of these families are not only subhuman but also create pressure on basic urban services for the entire urban population.

It is gratifying to note that the Ministry of Housing and urban poverty alleviation has already launched an ambitious scheme under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National urban Mission for slum clearance and for the improvement of urban infrastructure in general. Since a large number of families belonging to DNTs live in such slums, the slum clearance programmes under the above scheme will enable these families to enjoy the benefits of this scheme in terms of housing and urban infrastructure.

However, considering the poor plight of DNTs, it is suggested that the above scheme is slightly modified to provide that the DNTs of these slums may be given top priority for housing and development of urban infrastructure. It is hoped that a large number of DNT families will be benefited by the implementation of this scheme.

5) The Member of Parliament should give 10% fund from their local development fund to create material facilities for De-notified and Nomadic tribes to change their life socially and economically. Among these material facilities there should
be residential school, technical industry centre and some support for house construction. Some support should be taken from Zilha Parishad, and M.P. selected on local board and M.L.A. development fund.

6) District administration should be given final authority to verify caste validity distribution. There should not be any high office or institute to verify caste validity except district administration. The validity committee has been appointed at state level to verify caste certificates and other certificates issued by district administration in Maharashtra state. The process of caste validity is very complicated and takes too much time. The validity committee should be cancelled because De-notified and Nomadic tribes face complexity while getting caste validity certificate.

7) De-notified and Nomadic tribes people live in huts which are built on open space. These huts are regarded dirty places. There is no fundamental facility such as pure drinking water, lavatory, electricity, roads and public latrines in these localities. These places are neglected very much. The local leaders should pay attention at these places, and should bring about some reforms there. This is the need of time. The De-notified and Nomadic tribes can take advantage of these material facilities in their own locality if these facilities are made available to them.
8) The De-notified and particularly the Nomadic Tribes are unable to exercise their right to vote as either they are ignorant or are on move from one place to the other and have not been included in the voters’ list. It is also because these people may not have permanent residences. Missteps need to be taken by the union Government, the Election commission of India, and the state Governments to undertake a special campaign for inclusion of their names in the voters’ lists.

5.14. Summary:-

The above conclusions and recommendations are suggested after direct observation and deep study of human development of De-notified and Nomadic tribe people in Marathwada region. In fact, the central and state government had asked for recommendation by establishing various commissions for the human development De-notified and Nomadic tribes but the central as well as state government did not implement any recommendation of any commission. But if the recommendations which are suggested in the present thesis are implemented by the government, then the level of human development of De-notified and Nomadic tribes will surely increase. There is no doubt about this and this is surely believable.