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3.1 Introduction:
In this chapter we study the economical conditions of Nomadic tribes (Banjara and Dhangar) communities of Marathwada. For this study three hundred families from Marathwada region have been surveyed under 'Purposive Sampling Method.' Three hundred families selected as a sample and special study is made of their economical condition. Study of economical condition of Banjara and Dhangar community. In this topic we also discuss the planning commission and range of the poor economical condition. We also discussed the world bank’s, Amartya Sen’s, Sen Abhijit and Himanshu’s view about the people who are economically poor condition. We use direct sample survey method for the categorization of Banjara and Dhangar community has been made by the monthly consuming expenditure.

It is found after the observation of the samples that on the one hand Banjara community is generally works at farms mines, and beside preserves pet animals. Those are their major profession to get their bread and butter. On other hand Dhangar community is primarily depend upon to tend sheep and goats and make a blanket from the wool of sheep through their income sources are very limited. This is the reason that we do not find any elevation in their living standard.

3.2 Planning Commission:
The required income for the consumption, in rural area per capita per day minimum 2400 calories and in urban area per capita, per day 2100 calories has been accepted as minimum income for the measurement of poverty. By this criteria and bytek prices of 1979-80 in rural area per month minimum Rs. 76/- and urban area minimum Rs. 88/- are essential for living life. Those people whose income in less than the above sated are counted as bellow economically backward.

3.3 Range of Poor Economical Condition:
In India, the planning commission decided the range of low economical condition by considering calories, cloth, health, education. The economically backward is decided. By concerning minimum expenditure for our livelihood on the basis of national sample survey the planning commission concludedor, the decrease in the rate of people of below the poor economincally condition but Prof. V.M. Dandekar and some other economists criticized the used study methodology of the planning commission. Due to this the planning commission appointed a new committee of experts, for the revolution of the peoples which are in poor economical condition.
The committee by the prices of 1979-80 and by the consuming expenditure of Rs.77/- for per capita, for per capita per month in urban area displayed the rate of economically backward people in the prescribed period of 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

Chart No. 3: The rate of economically backward in India (%)

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<td>1</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>37.3</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>36.0</td>
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It is cleared from the above chart that the rate of economically backward decreased in the year 1977-78, 1973-74 but later after in the period of 16 years of 1977-78 to 1993-94 the rate of the below the low economical condition people get decreased in large scale. It is an enthusiastic condition for the planning commission. The rate of economically backward gets decreased due to the high rate of economical development. Increase in Agricultural products, increase in employment.

3.5 Amartya Sen’s Views About Weak Economical Condition:
According to Amartya Sen weak economical condition means poverty which is not an economical class, but it is a result of an economical factor. Weak economical condition analysis should be made by two ways. In the first step, we should decide the ‘rate of economically backward on the basis of low economy measurement criteria’ by searching now much part of the national income, the various people get and what is the rate of their consuming expenditure.

In the second step, we have to decide or search, the rate of...
adverse effect, a single factor, who creates the perform of an-
other factor. According to him, it is more important to search
the rate of economically backward rather than to search the
number of poor people.4 For the measurement of economi-
cally backward people, the concentration is set on the number
of poor people. In it , it is not clarified, that how much less in-
come the people of poor category posseses in compare to eco-
nomically backward in the same away, it is not also clarified;
by the way, distribution of their possessed income is made
among the poor people. By the point of views of Amartya Sen,
to decrease, the rate of economically backward people, the
above information is needed.

3.7 The Economical Condition Of Banjara Community: Banja-
ra communities economy is still not much developed as other
communities. Banjara people still live in the dense forest, still
their house is found far from the well established villages. Car-
avan culture, caravan organization. Those are few things they
give importance to Tribe living and co-operative principles are
also found in Banjara community. Co-operative and grouping
attitude was the cause behind 'Laleni' that is the tradition of
communal business that roots to primitive time. Fishing, hunt-
ing, farming, construction the houses etc. Those entire event
they show harmony and unity. Conventionally, they were don-
ing business for show harmony and unity. Conventionally,
they were doing business for the sake of their bread and butter
only. So, naturally, they focused their business upon their live-
lelihood and subsistence. Banjara had the art of various busi-
ness by keeping cow and oxen as well as salt, spice, silk,
grain etc, also were imported and exported.5

3.8 The Economical Condition Of Dhangar Community: The
Maratha caste of shepherds and blanket weavers, number-
ing 1, 96,000 persons in the central provinces and Berar. They
reside principally in the Nagpur, Wardha, Chandra and
Nimar districts of the central provinces and in all districts of
be Berar. The dhangars are very numerous castes in Bombay and
Hyderabad. This community migrated to Mahashtra on large scale, due to some calamities and economical condi-
tion. Although migration is often viewed as voluntary or forced
due to conflict or persecution, leaving is clearly not a choice
but is result of the destruction of economic political and so-
cial infrastructure required for survival at native. At time the
migration is caused by a minute of reasons although appar-
ently it may not be visible. Much of the dhangars of seasonal
migrant labourer is engaged on semi-permanent basis at very
definition. The prominent reason for migration is very diffi-
cult situation of employment in winter and summer at native
place. They left their district of origin due to non availability
of source of work for livelihood followed by non economics
expenditure and underemployment because of source of ir-
rigation. Income of a person is related to the nature of his
occupation .The mode of life or over all standard of life of
people depends on it. Thus the income pattern of income
is important for economics analysis of the people, it is really
very difficult to know the actual income of the shepherds and
blanket weavers .Though ,the house old income pattern is
important indicator of economic status of Dhangar same. The
income pattern of the Dhangars shows that majority of the mi-
grant laborers of native place are very poor and their income
is very low. More than 60% Dhangar samaj's income is found
lower than 25000 per annum, Out of total Dhangar commu-
nity only 3.5% earn Rs. 60,000 in a year and 5.5% Dhangar
community each Rs.50.00 at native place. It means most of
the Dhangar communities income is not up to their require-
ments. Some people do animal has bandry, dairy and some
people goes to out the sugarcane Because of availability of some
land and some side business I it economic condition
was little bit good of Dhangar community. But now a days
population s growing day by day, so this put extra with on
the income and expenditure, because of population member
of family increases but available land and income is same.
There are rapid and various change in Present situation mak-
ing, economic condition worse.

3.9 Conclusions:
1) Comparing the economical status in both Banjara and
Dhangar Community there is major distinction in the sta-
tus of both the tribes.
2) Farming is prime source of livelihood in both the com-
munity but the land bearing capacity of Dhangar tribe is
more than the Banjara tribe in the same way Dhangar
tribe possesses a sufficient source of farming tools.
3) By considering the irrigation sector, Dhangar has a pre-
valled hand. Families of both community take cotton crop
but Banjara bears a low productivity,due to the insufficien-
cy in farming tools. Dhangar also have a prevailed hand in
the possession of animal assets.
4) Dhangar monthly consuming expenditure is between
2500 to 3500 on the other hand Banjara monthly consum-
ing expenditure is between 1000 to 1700.
5) By considering the educational progress in both commu-
nity, possesses a good educational status than banjara.
Only illiterate families got benefited with the provide gov-
ernment facilities on schemes, in this respect Dhangar
tribe received more benefits than Banjara.
6) As well as Dhangar tribe received loan in more scale from
financial institution. Dhangar also have a prevailed hand
in the possession of animal assets.
7) Dhangar has mae use of education to get employment in
this respect due to the small educational progress, Ban-
jara possesses a small employment opportunitie. But
in the sector of religious ceremony and festivals, the ex-
penditure of Banjara is equal with Dhangar or somewhere
more than Dhangar.

3.10 Recommendations:
1) To reduce an average of poverty of denotified and nomadic
community, Common distribution policy is required.
2) Government should provide technical and financial sup-
port for other business except agriculture.
3) To create third appendix of states denotified and nomadic
and to provide the, central governments advantages.
4) Socialists and politician all are required to create a new
stage and declare their planned programme to increase
Banjara & Dhangar good economical level.
5) Active programmes should be conducted by government
to develop the condition of the Banjara and Dhangar peo-
ple.
6) Government should also appoint on division of officers to
worth that whether to getting their daily consuming at the
described rate at low rate distribution.
7) An average of self employee and professionals is very
low in Banjara and Dhangar community. To grow this av-
erage government should extend professional courses
and training campus should be conducted for self em-
ployment to the Banjara and Dhangar.
8) To eradicate unemployment from Banjara tribe govern-
ment should avail zero interest rate debt to ‘Vasntrao Naik Development Cor-
poration'. Government facilities on schemes, in this respect Dhangar
tribe received more benefits than Banjara.
9) Government should avail reservations and other facilities
to denotified and nomadic community in various areas ac-
cording to ‘Renke Commission’.
10) To avail equipments, for Banjara and Dhangar commu-

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nity to farm a land with modern techniques and technology, at reasonable rated without any delay.

11 Government should provide protection for illiterate, since and hardworking sugarcane and agriculture labour to save from the loot by sugar factory contractors and landlords.

12 to overcome of employment this community should be informed by government official about various scheme such as, national Rural employment guarantee scheme, sanjay Gandhi Helpless scheme, Jawahar Rural employment Guarantee scheme, India home scheme, Million well scheme. Sheep and goat development scheme etc.

13 For advanced animal husbandry government should distribute animals to Banjara and Dhangar people at subsidary rate, like oxen. Cows, bed follows, sheep goats etc. as well as veterinary hospital at every village should be provided.

14 It is necessary to get all advantages central and state governments all facilities for de notified and nomadic community. For this, government should start separate cell in the social welfare departments at every district level to given information of government polices toward these community.

15 To increase an average of literacy and to create an interest among students toward education initiatives should be taken to start schools at every village, colonies and tanda.

16 To make people aware about governmental polices “public information Campaign” should be conducted at every district level.

17 Government should arrange professional training for Banjara and Dhangar youth, and to start business social welfare department or nationalized banks should avail loan at lower interest or at zero interest rate for long period.

18 Banjara and Dhangar people could hardly get any success in election indemocratic country due to their traditional and straight forward nature as well as illiteracy and poor economically so to get the political leadership government ought to make a provision for reservation into all types of elections, from grampanchayat to parliament.

19 Banjara and Dhangar community are deprived of all government facilities and reservations for years. Owe to this, special constructive efforts are required to take to overcome its social, financial and educational backwardness.

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