

The Representation of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes for Print Media in Telangana State

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the print media has given importance to the Denotified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in Telugu states. It was found that 70 years of Independence came not with minimal importance in the media today. It was noticed that a single percentage of Denotified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes were not given to the Upper Class people. The media is responsible for the development of navigational groups that are backward in terms of economic, social and political backwardness. This article pretends to be responsible for bringing to the forefront of the varied racial issues that live in alternate areas. But now it is a matter of migrations to say that it is also a source of media. However, it is not given to the nomadic tribes in the preference of all classes of caste.

It has been explained that any kind of social and political consciousness is possible only if media support is needed. The role of media in the community is important for the community to recognize the community of non-resident families. Such concerns do not give a minimum recognition to sensational and celebrities media Denotified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes ceremonies. This article has been documented on the media that it has been responsible for bringing the attention of the nominees to the attention of governments that have been living throughout the year. The governments do not recognize the number of nomadic tribe's communities in the Telangana and Andhrapradesh states population of 73 lakhs. Nevertheless, the newly formed Telangana state has been identified as immigrants and special welfare schemes. If all states in the country take inspiration, it will be done to some extent.

Key Words: *Media, Social and Political Awareness, Socio Economic, Health, Employment and Education.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of nomadic tribes and tribes is pre-colonial rule. The tribes represent all those communities which were listed as 'criminal' under several versions of the Criminal Tribes Acts between 1871 and 1947 (BP Singh, 2012). These tribes were 'denied' when laws were withdrawn after India's independence.

Dilip de Souza noted that groups that have resisted the British rule as part of a Colonel Model in law and order are aimed at different ways. Since a criminal tribal is a gang, the class or people of the class are accustomed to the systematic commissions of the crimes of the victims and the reason that the local government does not use the local gazette for a whole tribe, a gang or a class of people ".

Due to the criminal identity of 150 years ago, the poorest species and the poor in poverty live in the midst of fear and discrimination (BP Singh, 2012). The number of denominated tribes' classification and computation has reached millions in India but this society has no census - sometimes it is sometimes referred to in SC, circles, sometimes to identify ST and OBC and not specify. There is no uniformity in the state lists of ST / SC / OBC. The reasons for this, which were made in the 1950s, are also in the 'criminal tribe' classification. Only in 1952 they dismissed them. So it did not include them as a group.

The Central Government appointed the Commission in February 2015 to look into the socio-economic conditions of the DNT and SNT. It toured 31 state and union territories. About 1900 pilots examined. According to the 2011 Census, the Commission has sought to understand the situation in the country of over 13 crore population (Sharma, Anita, 2011). However, in November, 2017, the Commission was submitted report. Reports say that there are 197 to 250 DNT and SNT migrants across the country and are called by different names in different states.

However, there are many commissions and committees to address the issues of the denominated and nomadic tribes that have made many recommendations in advance and have made some changes to the manufacturers. But around these programs, activists feel that the current commission's recommendations, reports being invisible and a positive role in the lives of these tribes who live in the life of deprivation and oppression.

According to the 2011 census, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have a population of 73 lakhs of different names and different tribes (Bhowmick PK, 1990). A comprehensive family survey conducted by the Telangana Government in August 2014 found that 9. 73, 358 people are population. Among the most backward communities are 122 castes, with 43 varieties of nomads and sub-castes. Our state is found to have thonga dasari, kaikadi, katanayakan, korchha karcha, olepadu or nawabpat korchas, dobbala korchas, thohaor korchas, thupa kurchas, tela snakes and mirchiakari species. Such castes are very much in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The group of each caste is living a career in a career. No matter how many governments are given to them, there is no change in the living standards of nomadic tribes.

All sub-castes in nomadic communities are away from society. Somewhere in the remote areas, there is no way to live and live. Even for the basic facilities in government service Stay away. The media to bring these issues up to... do not work (V Subramanyam, KR Ramohan). Only a few times the family life of the nomadic family is published in the media. The media is responsible for creating awareness among these castes away from democracy and making partners in development. But not stopping. All the future of their child's life will be dark

and wandering around different villages. There is no basic knowledge. Facilities and facilities are in bad conditions.

The media has the responsibility of bringing light on the issues of such groups that cannot be seen in any democracy. Without doing so, the DNT tribes are still away from society in the modern era.

2. Review of Literature

Caleb Johnston, 2012-Explains the progress of Adivasi in India. Remembered the movement for the rights of Adivasis. It also emphasized the extent to which domestic citizenship is available. There are also nomadic tribes or Adivasi (indigenous) population in India emphasized civil rights. The emergence of the Denotted Rights Action Group (DNG-RAG) for a national social justice has been described. It estimates the movement's efforts to engage the Indian government in a meaningful way to include Adivasis in the country's democratic politics. In this way, DANT-RAG reiterates as the main engine of the project of the national building on the main basis of India, and activists, the same development and democratic rights agenda for the so-called India Denotified tribes.

Gandhi, Malli, 2012- Various aspects of the future of the DNT are described. Specifically, the future of DNT will be based on the education provided by their children, specifically to them. Some DNTs reside in non-scheduled areas, residing in some forest areas, while some still spend a partial life cycle moving away from place to place their livelihoods. Compared to the conditions of tribal and tribal people, the academic level of social conditions, living standards, income and DNTs is very low. This fact has remained unchanged despite the huge amount of money allocated and spent on the current state of the state. The future of these tribal people depends on their children, especially the education provided by them. Recognized that there were problems in the primary school of children from the DNTs of the previous 'criminal' settlements of the Madras Presidency colonial powers in the present state of Andhra Pradesh. Today, in the former settlement colonies / tribal areas (tribal schedules), the strongest objections to the dangers of education, educational institutions, facilities and facilities available to children of DNTs are explained. The status of Andhra Pradesh and especially India in these tribes is contrary to the rest of the country. Social and behavioral changes are taking place in DNT communities. DNT bases such as Stuartpuram, Sita Nagar (Guntur District), Kappalampatta and Bitragunta (Nellore District), Sidhu Puram (Kurnool District) and Lingala (Mahabubnagar Districts) are the main segments of the total scheduled tribe population. These villages form a major division of the population of Erukula, Wadar, Sugalis, Yanadis, Dasasis tribes. DNT said the education system in schools. DNT unions compare educational facilities offered to children. In DNT villages the relationships between school's contemporary realities are explained. The problems in schools are directly or indirectly found to be on the DTH's educational opportunities. DNT examined schools for children studying. Problems related to the rules, incentives, infrastructure, teaching transactions, teaching practice conditions and academic status of school rules.

J Gilbert, 2007- The varied DNT have been discussing the fact that they are facing extreme discrimination. At the heart of this discrimination is often the key issue of property in the land. The land sharing between nomadic and reformed agricultural unions has often been found to result in violent confrontation. Historically, people have no rights to land, because their mobile lifestyle is not considered to fulfill the criterion of 'effective aggression' of the earth, recognizing that access to land and navigation is important for people and their mobile lifestyle. He analyzes how the human rights law can provide people with the right to use their lands by exploring the evolution of international law on the rights of land owners. Finally, this article is entitled to live on their land in their traditional ways through the systematic arrangement of a legal act on the banner of human rights law and the rights of nomadic people.

Santanu Panda, Abhijit Guha, 2015- It is noted that the nomadic tribes in the state of West Bengal mark it as a criminal tribe. Lodhas Tribes, known by the name of the nomadic tribes, describes how insulted. Production processes by the government have provoked a setback. Compared to the tribes of the developing nations, they raised interest in the curse.

V Subramanyam, KR Ramohan- How the system can build social networks, how this system can improve the living standards. Living alone without any information system has found how difficult it is to be present. Analyzing the system for improving and improving living standards. He explained how the information system shows how many tribal people have problems.

Many such magazines, magazines and newspapers are examined on this topic of The Representation of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in Print Media of Telangna State. Secondary data is also based on this article. Articles on DNT and SNT were examined. But there are no prominent articles on the role played by the media to make aware of the DNT and SNT tribes in and Telangana state. This article was written in mind.

3. Aims

Even though 70 years of independence comes, there is no place for DNT's and SNT's races today. Walking in the remote areas and forest areas, walking a live life throughout the year. They did not even see the Scheduled Castes and the minimum level of development of Scheduled Tribes. Still, the livelihoods are moving away from the place of the place to be walking tribes. Those who likewise equate DNT and SNTs with criminals before independence (BP Singh, 2012). However, central and state governments have been identified as DNTs. Yet they do not have the help of the governments. The socio-economic conditions, living standards, income and DNTs are very low in economic and educational levels compared to the conditions of tribal and tribal people. Even in the Telangana State, their condition has become miserable. But, this article aims to focus on the importance of media recognition in this background.

4. Signification

According to the 2011 census in Joint Andhra Pradesh, there are 73 lakhs of population in DNT and SNTs migrants. Following 2014, the nominees in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state are giving preference to the nominees. The Telangana government identifies nomadic tribes as implements welfare schemes similar to those of other castes. The media is responsible for the problems faced by the people in the background and the need to bring them to the attention of the governments. The funds spent by the governments and the huge expenditures do not reach them. The main reason is the lack of literacy, the availability of educational institutions and facilities in particular. It is also important for not allowing the issue of navigational issues. The focus or signification is on the media to recognize all these varieties, to a level, as citizens in society.

4. Objectives

1. To identify the importance of media giving to DNT and SNTs.
2. To describe the positions of DNTs and SNTs those are activated by the media through the media
3. To identify the extent to which news related to the development of DNT's and SNT's and the development of social development.
4. To identify the DNT and SNT affected by news coming in the media.
5. To exploring the schemes offered by the Government to learn how the DNT's and SNT's are aware of the media.

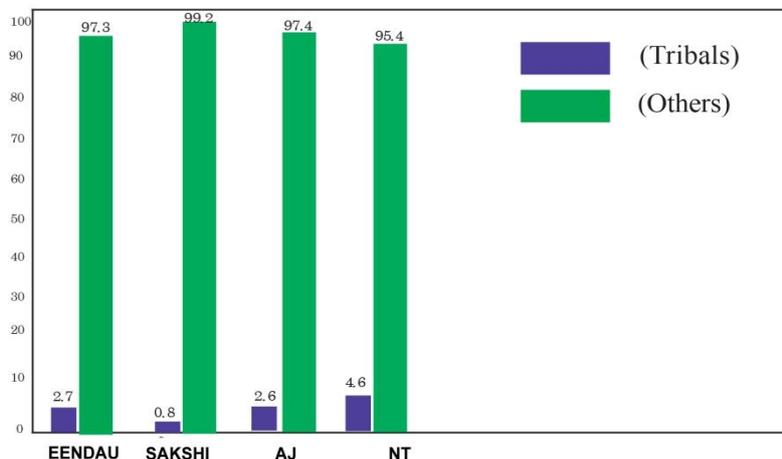
5. Methodology

Content analysis has been done to write this article. Data is based on secondary data collected also. Various papers, magazines, journals, books and research papers are examined. Especially in the news papers in the print media. In month of June 2018, the daily news papers of Eenadu, saskhi, Andhra Jyothi, Namasthe Telangana. Data analysis has been done based on its results. On the other hand, this article is written on the content of the article Analysis.

6. Data Analysis

In month of June 2018, Andhra Pradesh and Namaste Telangana magazines were examined to find out what the print media would give to DNT and SNTs. There was no news about the monthly news in the magazines. They have been given precision at any level, considering matters of adequate level of preference and nomination for nomadic tribes. Them...

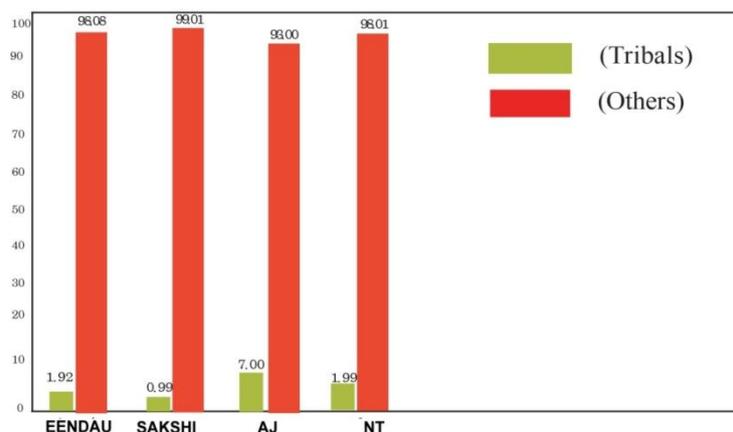
6.1. The importance of media giving to DNT and SNTs



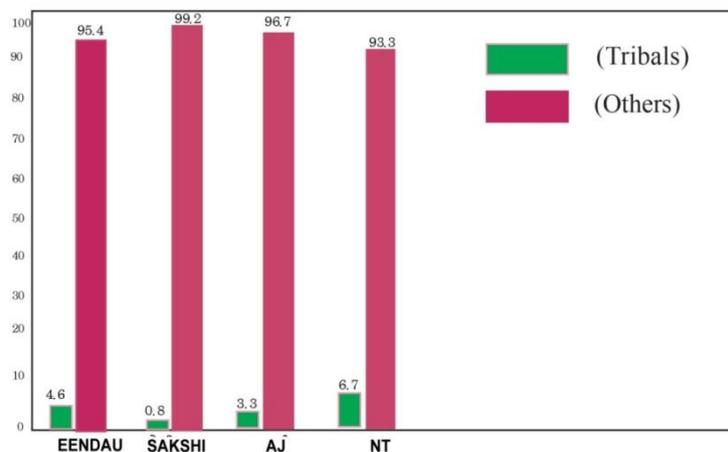
All News papers are don't give a minimum priority to the news of DNT and SNTs news. Namaste Telangana was reported to be 4.6 per cent and 95.4 per cent in other news. On the other New paper Eenadu the news ranks 2.7 per cent DNT News, other news is 97.3 per cent, Saskhi statistics 0.8 per cent DNT News, other news 99.2 per cent, Andhra Jyothi NDT news is 2.9 and 97.4 per cent respectively other news.

6.2. Navigating communities through the media

1.92 per cent of the DNT the media today, 96.8 per cent in other news of the Eenadu. 99.5 per cent for other news in the Saskhi paper and DNT 0.99 per cent, 7 per cent for the DNT, 93 per cent for other News in Andhra jyothi, 1.99 per cent for DNT, and 98.1 per cent for others news in Namaste Telangana.

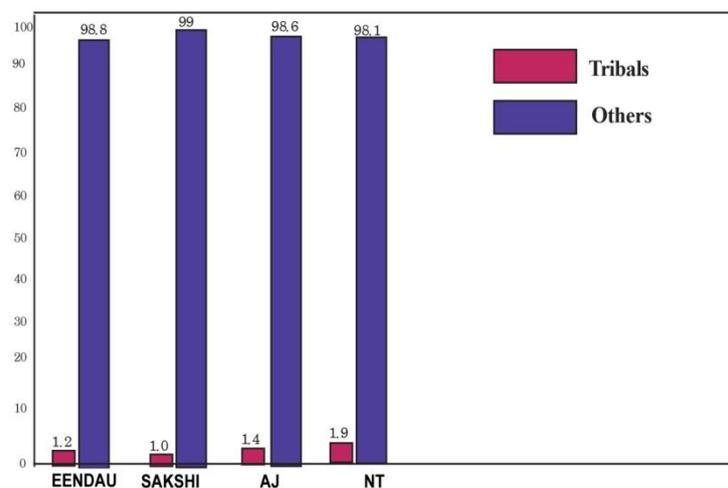


6. 3. Information on medical and health



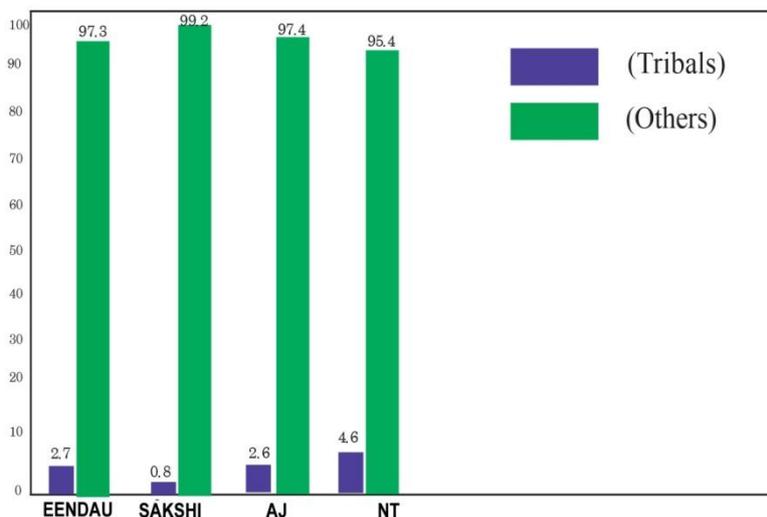
Today, the number of nomadic maternal and medical related media by the Eenadu is 4.6 per cent, other people's news 95.4, Saskhi 0.8 per cent for DNT, others news 99.02 per cent, Andhra Jyothi 3.3 per cent for DNT, 96.7 per cent for others news, Namaste Telangana 6.7 per cent, 93.3 percent for others news.

6.4. Educational news of nomadic races



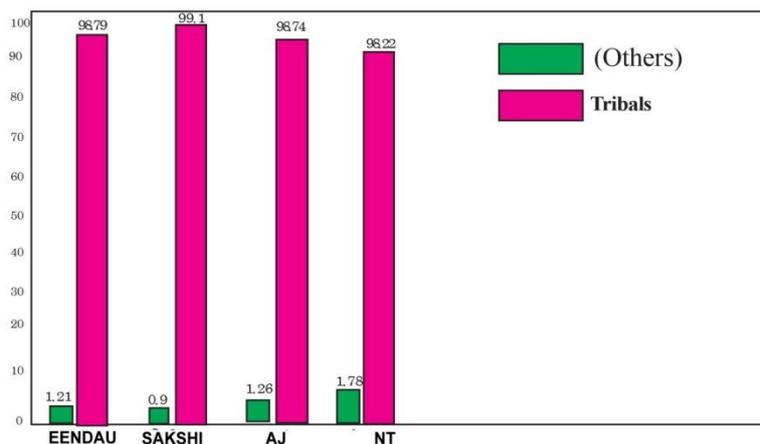
Newsletters in Eenadu news papers are currently 1.2% DNTs News, other news 98.2%, Saskhi paper in 1.0% for DNT, 99% for others news, 1.4% of DNT news, 98.6% of other news on Andhra Jyothi, Namaste Telangana 1.9% DNT news and 98.01% percent others news.

6.5. News related to the development of nomadic species



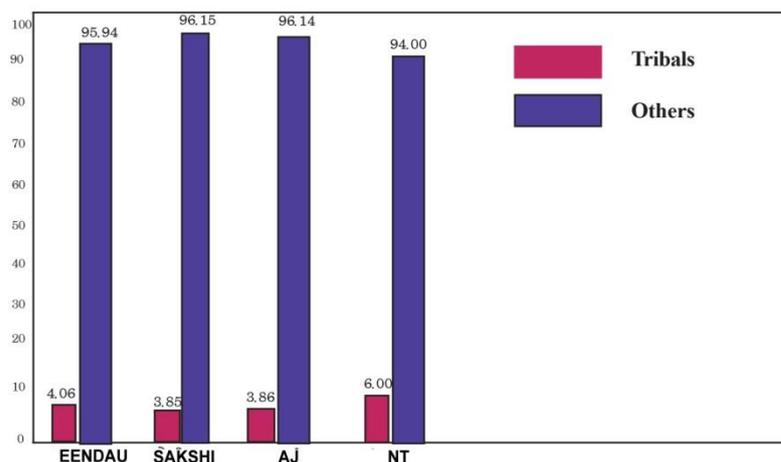
News reports on the development of Dnotified tribes in print media today reported 2.7 percent DNT news, other news, 97.3 percent of other people, 0.08 percent for DNT news, 99.02 percent of other News, 2.6 percent DNT news, 97.4 per cent other news in Andhra Jyothi, and Namaste Telangana in 4.6 per cent DNT and 95.04 percent others news only.

6.6. Preference to nomadic species at the editorial level



In the print media, news items are now 1.21 per cent DNT, others news are 96.79 per cent on Eenadu, 0.09 per cent for the DNT 99.01 per cent others news in Saskhi. DNT news 1.26 per cent, 96.74 per cent of others other news in Andhra Jyothi. Namaste Telangana News Others is only 96.22 per cent, DNT 1.78per cent.

6.7. News coming on social and economic conditions



News papers on social and economic news in today's news are 4.68% DNT news, other news 95.94% in Eenadu, DNT issues 3.85% and others news 96.15% in Saskhi, the news on Andhra Jyothi 3.86% DNT and others 96.14%, Namaste Telangana News of the DNT 6.00% is only 94.0% of other people.

7. Findings

1. All of the News papers have not been given a minimum priority to address the problems of DNTs. Because the nomadic species that do away with democracy do not mind. Something that does not benefit. All the News papers are also giving 2 per cent of the common problems. The Saskhi paper is only 0.8 per cent.
2. There are discriminatory discourses in conserving communities as they go together in democracy. The media that drives awareness in the community away from does not succeed. In Andhra Jyothi, only 7 per cent of the news came to conscious. With less than 0.99 percent of Saskhi.
3. In the health of the DNTs, they are also backward. Denotified tribes are still in the medical and health areas. In this case, News papers are only one percent of the nomadic tribes. In Andhra Jyothi, only 3.3 per cent was given.
4. All the Denotified and Notified tribes are educated with education. There is also injustice to the nomadic tribes. There is no encouragement from News papers to educate the nomadic tribes. Educational news is just one percent of the news papers. That does not increase literacy among the nomadic varieties. There was only one percent of Saskhi paper in the case.

5. In addition to the development of community races, there is also discrimination. There's no news that's going to develop. At least 0.08 per cent of the Saskhi came in. The welfare schemes introduced by the governments are not attached to the nomads' tribes. They do not develop rapidly.

6. Keynote editorial news. The news in the editorial will be a key priority for their social communities. There is a very low level of editorial news. In the Saskhi paper only 0.09 percent of the editorial news came.

7. There is injustice in socio-economic matters. It does not come to light that the efforts of the nomadic communities to bring up socially. Compared to all things, it is clear that this is cool. Almost 3 percent of all News papers come from. Namaste Telangana has more than 6 per cent news.

8. It has shown that most of the other developed people have been given preference. All the News papers also have their head. Existing developed classes are further improved; the backwardness is not the level of nomadic tribes away from equilibrium.

8. Conclusion

The media is responsible for the participation of community members that do not have a reputation for all sectors in the community. There is also a need to coordinate matters related to nomadic communities, including developed societies. There is a belief in the media that the media has come to a decision. While News papers are kept in front of governments, they are in all respects justice.

The need for educational needs in the areas where the nomadic communities live. To understand all types of academic facilities, to analyze topics that affect students' achievements, to provide quality education to list teachers' problems, and finally to the government to provide the necessary education in these schools.

The DNT should endeavor to bring children closer to their school, the issues of regulation, incentives, infrastructure, teaching transactions, teaching practice conditions and the academic status of the school rules. The media has the responsibility of bringing life conditions to these groups that cannot meet any facilities in the world. Without doing so, the varied DNT tribes are still away from society in the modern era. Apart from the news of the rich and the rich, the people who are away from society should be brought to light.

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