

EXOSTENCE OF SANCHARA JATHI

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Abstract

This paper explores the historical and social context of population of genetic research conducted in India by focusing on a study by Kammara Rajyalakshmi which aimed to reconstruct Indian for gated (neglected ,omit) Culture and there people who worked hard in their life because they were the part of their mother land they were called Rajpuths they were treated as the wonderful blessed saints who were kshatriyas(and allowed to do all the activities of the saints in the temples it was an honors to them) but what is the condition today.?

First, It considers the agendas and modes of thinking about Indian populations and the caste system on which this study appears to be based. Second, it reflects on the implications of this studies they who presented in kammar .Rajya lakshmi findings.

India is a country with many traditions and languages all over the world it is famous for its tradition, different languages, different people, different landscape and culture it is not only bio-diversity but also a sovereign country. Here I suggest that while mapping Indian population appears to have inherited many of the problems characrstics of people as genetic research condition in India the specificity of the research in India involves a peculiar interplay of the past colonial pursuit of genomic sovereignty desire by the Indian state to become a player in the global redone of biodiversity and age old discourse naturalizing casts and regime; difference my argument is that, although the study offered conceptual space for a wide range of interpretations it has a strong potential not just for naturalizing caste and regional differences in India but also for pathological government without necessarily bringing tangible health care benefits in the foreseeable feature.

I. INTRODUCTION

The tragedy of sanchara jathes (sanchara:moves from one place to other for food) ,Ghisadi(in Mahashrashtra) Kammara (Telangana) Wadla kammara(Karnataka) ..etc.

They are illiterate because of poverty and unrecognized unknown to the new places ,people and government .it is a challenge for sanchras to get identity because they need a support from the government.

- **Territorial design and grand strategy between local and non local people their language in india.**
- **Drone strikes,ephemeral sovereignty and changing conceptions of tradition territory.**
- **Territory as an institution to learn life and changes life time by time with sore and sweet experiences. And how they got habituated and changed their language by time .**
- **State less nation finding identification.?????**
- **Forgetted own words learn the words of world .**

The territory of colonialism. *Territory, Politics, Governance*. Stuart Elden writes of territory as a specific form of sovereignty, and has provided its genealogy through a study of European texts. These texts drew upon a Roman legacy and engaged the practical issue of the relations between papal and monarchical powers. This paper argues that colonialism was at least as important a context for the elaboration of territory as a strategy of sovereignty. Furthermore, and as the example of Ireland shows, this colonial practice was not only a matter external to Europe.

Territory as an institution: spatial ideas, practices and technologies. *Territory, Politics, Governance*. Territory is unquestionably central to many topics in international relations: political identity, foreign policy orientations, and political conflict at multiple levels, from disputes over land to civil and interstate wars. But what, exactly, is 'territory' in these contexts? This paper argues that territory can be usefully conceptualized as the intersection of a set of ideas, practices and technologies: namely ideas about

political space, practices of political authority and rule, and technologies relating to information and infrastructure. Together, these three interrelated fields constitute the institution of territory. Thinking about territory through this particular institutional lens allows insights from a variety of fields – including institutionalism analysis in political science, the history of political thought, science and technology studies, and political geography – to be applied. This makes possible new approaches to issues such as the character and severity of territorial conflicts and the origins and persistence of the territorial state.

