



## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.2331(UIF)

VOLUME - 7 | ISSUE - 6 | MARCH - 2018



---

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN MULUGU MANDAL OF JAYASHANKAR DISTRICT

**Ravi Kaka**

Research Scholar, Dept of Public Administration & HRM Kakatiya University Warangal.

#### ABSTRACT

*Social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunities and cultural and educational status are insured by the Constitution of India for all citizens and also provide enriched provisions for scheduled caste and tribes. The majority of the household occupations are Agriculture. Cultivation is the primary occupation participated by the most heads of the sample households. Income from cultivation support majority of the sample population. More than 83 percent of the agriculture has from income around below Rs 5000-10000 level. Even daily wage labours are present in the sample population. There is a need to put more attention on educational aspects of scheduled tribes, where this only can motivate them for future life.*



**KEY WORDS:** Socio Economic Status, Tribal People, agriculture, Tribes Position.

#### INTRODUCTION:

“Any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community as deemed under Article 342 is Scheduled Tribe for the purpose of the Indian Constitution”. Like others, tribal society is not quite static, but dynamic; however, the rate of change in tribal societies is rather slow. That is why they have remained relatively poor and backward compared to others; hence, attempts have been made by the Government to develop them since independence. Still, even after so many years of numerous attempts the condition of tribals in Telangana State presents one of deprivation rather than development. The 2011 Human Development Report argues that the urgent global challenges of sustainability and equity must be addressed together and identifies policies on the national and global level that could spur mutually reinforcing progress towards these interlinked goals. Bold action is needed on both fronts for the sustained progress in human development for the benefit of future generations as well as for those living today. India has the largest tribal population in the world perhaps next to Africa. As per the 1991 census the scheduled tribe (5.7) population in India was 6.78 corers which constituted about 8.01 per cent of the total population. The largest concentration of scheduled tribe is in central India particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Zarkhand, Orissa, and Bihar. In Maharashtra the scheduled tribe population as per the 1991 census was 73.18 lakh, which constituted 9.27 per cent to the total population of the state. There population has increased to 85.77 lakh in 2001 and the proportion was 8.85 per cent. It is also noticed that the growth rates of the tribal population in 1981 and 1991 was 26.87 per cent which declined to 17.20 per cent between 1991 and 2001. In absolute terms, the tribal population has increased by 12.59 lakh between 1981

and 2001. Even in terms of absolute growth, it is found that the tribal population increased by 15.46 lakh between 1981 and 1991 but it has declined to 12.59 lakh in 1991- 2001.

The Scheduled tribes, since ages, have been victims of socioeconomic exploitation and have been relegated to low income generating occupations, inferior trades, unhealthy environment and unclean unskilled occupations. Although clear untouchable practices may be declining in many parts of the country, caste rigidities continue to confine many Schedule Tribe workers in demeaning occupations, which put them at a disadvantage when compared to other communities. The forces of urbanization, social and protective legislations, positive discrimination and other measures taken by the Government, have led to gradual improvement in occupational mobility and living standards over the years, but the living conditions of the majority of Scheduled Tribes continue to show socio-economic backwardness.

In fact the tribal areas constitutes a very noteworthy part of backward areas of the country and the areas covered by the tribal sub-plan consists of 15% of the total area of the country and 7.63% of the total population. As a result, there is a marked disproportion in the Tribals economic standard of living in the areas of their attention compared to the people in the surrounding areas. This disparity in the standard is well discernible in terms of pattern and productivity of agriculture and receptivity of modern techniques, size of holdings, and the per capita income, quantum of unemployment as well as absence of market and marketing facilities and scope for secondary occupations.

After independence, Government of India has scheduled the tribal groups in the Constitution and provided special provisions for their welfare and developments in the case of ST communities across the States in India and 75 of the STs are most backward and are termed as Primitive Tribal Groups. Most of the tribal areas are hilly, inaccessible undulating plateau lands in the forest areas of the country resulting in the bypassing of general developmental programmes. Due to this, infrastructure and development facilities in tribal areas for education, roads, healthcare, communication, drinking water, sanitation etc.,

### **SCHEDULED TRIBES POSITION IN TELANGANA STATE**

Tribal population of the Telangana State, according to 2011 Census, is 32.87 lakhs which constitutes 9.34% of the total population of the State. ST literacy rate is 49.51 as against State literacy rate of 66.46. There are 32 Tribal groups living in the State which include 4 PvTGs (Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups – earlier known as Primitive Tribal Group) viz., Kondareddies, Chenchus, Kolams and Thoties living in Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Adilabad Districts. The dominant tribal groups in the State are Lambada with a population of 20,46,117, Koyas – 4,86,391, Gonds – 2,97,846, Yerukalas – 1,44,128. The Government have accorded high priority for accelerated development of Tribals by implementing socio-economic development schemes. The major focus is on Education, Economic support and land based schemes.

The primitive methods of farming, agriculture, shifting cultivation and exploitation of the forest produces by the millions of people living within and out of the forest has lead to major forest loss. Though India has bequeathed unique flora and fauna by the nature, the Indian tradition and its heritage seems to be an amalgamation of a wide variety of colorful cultures. Urban, rural, folk, archaic and modern cultures are devised into the aboriginal civilization of India. Similarly the varied ethnicities, multi linguistics and different religion have been synchronized in Indian traditions. The Indian civilization is hence a plural society with a potpourri of traditions.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1) To study the socio economic condition of tribal people at Bhupalapally Dist in Mulugu Mandal.
- 2) To study the educational facility available for tribal people at study area.
- 3) To understand the social status of tribes in Mulugu Mandal.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The data was collected from primary and secondary sources, primary data collected through well-structured questionnaire in Mulugu mandal of jayashankar district of telangana state, which comprises of general information, for socioeconomic condition in tribal people. The secondary data was collected through various books, journals, articles, periodicals, newspapers, websites, and theses.

**Table – 1 Gender Wise Classification**

Gender	Frequency	percent
Male	95	64.0
Female	55	36.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the gender of the respondents, 64% of the male respondents. 36% of the respondents opined that female responds. To conclude that majority of the male respondents are male.

**Table – 2 Age Wise classification**

Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 20 Years	18	12.0
21-30 Years	76	51.0
31-40 Years	25	16.0
41-50 Years	16	11.0
Above 50 Years	15	10.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that 51% of respondents are in the age group of 21-30 years, 16% of the respondents are come 31 to 40 years age category 12% of the respondents are come under Below 20 years age category, 11% of the respondents are 41-50 age group, and 10% of the responded Above 50 years.

**Table – 3 Educational Qualification Wise Classification**

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Uneducated	63	42.0
primary	45	30.0
SSLC	28	19.0
HSC	10	7.0
DEGREE	4	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The respondents are classified into four categories according to the qualification as SSLC, HSC, Under Graduate and Uneducated Table 4.4 portrays 42% of the respondents are at illiterate level, 30% of the respondents have complete their Primary school level (SSLC), 19% of the respondents have complete their SSLC, 7% of the respondents have complete their HSC Level and only 2% of the responded Degree level.

**Table – 4 Occupation Wise classification Occupation**

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	125	83.0
Private Employee	7	5.0
Daily Wager	15	10.0
Other	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Form the above Table state that 83% of the respondents are come Agriculture Occupations, 10% of the respondents are come Daily Wage category, 5% of the respondents are Private Employee , 2% of the respondents are other category.

**Table – 5 Income Wise Classification**

Income	Frequency	Percent
Below Rs. 5,000	45	30.0
Rs. 5, 001 - Rs.10, 000	35	23.0
Rs. 10, 001 - Rs 15, 000	32	21.0
Rs. 15, 001 – 20,000	23	16.0
Above Rs. 20, 001	15	10.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The above table clearly shows that 30% of the respondents monthly income range from below 5,000, 23% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs. 5001-10000, 16% of the respondents monthly income is Rs. 15,000 – 20,000, and only 10% of the respondents earns a monthly income range above Rs.20,001.

**Table – 6 Land Holding Size**

Land Holding Size	Frequency	Percent
Below 1 Acre	45	30.0
2 to 3 Acre	80	53.0
3 to 4 Acre	15	10.0
Above 4 Acre	10	7.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Primary Data

It is evident from the above table that 53.0 percent of the respondents are have 2 to 3Acre land in their own, 30.0 percent of the respondents are have Below 1 Acre land in their own and 10.0 percent of the respondents are have 3 to 4 Acre and only 7.0 percent of the respondents are have Above 4 Acre.

---

**CONCLUSION**

The tribal people earn low level of income which does not fulfill the basic needs. The infrastructures like Road, Communication, Sanitation etc are poor in Mulugu mandal and also have poor economic status compared to other general people. The Government has to provide provisions like loan facility and other development programme to improve their economic level. Regarding educations, the respondents are aware of their educational status. Though the respondents are illiterates, they want their children to avail the education provided by the government. Transportation facilities are provided with bus facility. This shows that government has shown much interest in the development of the tribal peoples transport facility. Regarding the transportation facility, education and government measures for the developments of the tribal have made their significance and it had reached the tribal people is really appreciable.

**REFERENCE:**

1. A. Kumar (2002), "Tribal Development in India", Samp and Sons, New Delhi.
2. M.Kunhaman1982, "Tribal Economy of Kerala:An intra Reginal analysis", New D,1982
3. Dr.Sujata Kannongo (2010), Development programme and social Changes among the Tribal's, Mohit Publications, New Delhi.
4. Suresh K Sharma (2010), "Tribes through the ages", vista international publishing house, New Delhi.
5. P K Bhowmick (2005), "Tribal and sustainable development", Kalpaz publications, New Delhi.
6. Singh, K. P. (1988), *Tribal Development in India: Problems and Implications*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, India.

**Ravi Kaka****Research Scholar, Dept of Public Administration & HRM Kakatiya University Warangal.**