



SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TELANGANA STATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTNOOR MANDAL OF ADILABAD DISTRICT

Dr. Ravi Kaka

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



ABSTRACT

The tribal's are mainly depends on agriculture, forests and livestock. The dwindling natural resources including forest and shrinking water and fodder supply have jeopardized their agriculture and livestock productivity. 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. Tribal's the original inhabitants of India have contributed much to the nation's culture, history and heritage. Under the constitutional provisions of Directive Principles, the States' major concern for tribes has been their welfare and development. It is ironical that despite a large number of well meaning constitutional provisions aimed at protecting and safeguarding the welfare and interest of the tribal communities, the process of marginalization of the tribal's has gone on unabated. This paper addresses the socio economic status of the scheduled tribes in Utnoor, Adilabad district Telangana (India). 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.

KEYWORDS: Socio Economic Status, Tribal People, agriculture, Education.

INTRODUCTION

The tribal population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. For centuries, they have been living a simple life based on the natural environment and have developed cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. In India there are 427 main tribal communities living. India ranks the second in having the tribal concentration in the world next only to Africa. It is estimated that the predominant tribal areas comprise about 15 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. In India tribal communities use their own dialect which is in vogue in their region. The Gonds groups of tribes are mostly concentrated in Maharastra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh. Bhils are concentrated in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharastra and Madhya Pradesh. Santhals appear in large number in Bihar, Odisa and West Bengal. The percentage of tribal people living in Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh is quite high with reference to the total population.

SCHEDULED TRIBES POSITION IN TELANGANA

The human society plays a major role in the world we live in, even though the other parts and its nature are not understood. Come what may people think of them as spaced out from rest of the natural world. Human societies are unique in either way or other, still however they are found to share many vital

characteristics. Hence at the onset it is necessary to establish the societies in order and to bring out the consequences of his relationship.

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.

Lambada:

The Lambadas are the major dominant tribal group inhabiting through the Telangana State. They are also known as Banjara(De-notified Tribes). Their population according to 2011 census is 20,46,117

Koya:

The Koyas are mainly inhabiting the hilly areas of Khammam and Warangal districts and are sparsely found in Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Their population as per 2011 Census is 4,86,391.

Gond:

Gonds are one of the dominant tribal groups found in Adilabad District. The Naikpod is mentioned along with Raj Gonds in the approved list of STs. But in tribal areas of Adilabad District, Naikpod is a separate tribe. Population of Gonds including Naikpods in Telangana as per 2011 census is 2,97,846.

Yerukala:

Yerukala tribe is also found throughout Telangana State. They call themselves 'Kurru'. They are called 'Yerukula' after their women's traditional profession of fortune telling (Eruka chepputa). Their population according to 2011 census is 1,44,128.

Pradhan:

Pardhans are inhabiting the tribal areas of Adilabad district. They are traditional bards to Gonds and recite mythologies, folk tales and songs of their gods and goddesses at various festivals, ceremonies and fairs for which service they are paid in cash or kind. Their population according to 2011 census is 24,776.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the socio economic condition of tribal people at Utnoor.
- 2) To study the educational facility available for tribal people at Utnoor.
- 3) To identify the resources available in Utnoor.

Primary Data The data was collected through well-structured questionnaire, which comprises of general information, for socioeconomic condition in Utnoor tribal people.

Secondary Data The secondary data was collected through various books, journals, articles, periodicals, newspapers, websites, and theses.

Sample Size The total sample consists of 150 respondents from Utnoor region of Adilabad District.

Tools Used For Analysis Various tools used and graphical representation is made for easy understanding of the analysis like as simple percentage method.

Socio Economic Status of Tribal People in Telangana State

The tribal population in the State of Telangana and in the country as a whole is the most deprived and vulnerable community that faces severe economic exclusion. Although certain constitutional safeguards are provided, there has been no economic, social and political mobility across these communities. Contrary to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Castes who witnessed certain degrees of progress because of protective discrimination policies of the government, the Scheduled Tribes remain abysmally backward and

socially excluded, still living in harsh environs. The economy and livelihood practices of the tribals are closely associated with the ecological factors and habitats which they inhabit. Most of these communities are found inhabiting the border districts of the state in the north and the northeast. The tribals live in forests and use forest land for cultivation. They collect forest produce which varies from forest to forest to supplement what they grow on land. Land is used for living and livelihood. The lives of the tribals are influenced by their habitat, level of traditional and ancient knowledge, and the skills they possess in using the resources that are available. Land is the main stay of the tribal people.

The tribal area of the district is endowed with rich minerals, forest and water resources. Coal, Limestone, Iron and Clay are the important minerals found in the tribal areas of the district. The soils of the scheduled area are Clay loams and clay under black soils, Sandy loams, under red soils. The texture of the soil differs from Mandal to Mandal. The mineral resources of Adilabad are being exploited in commercial way.

The scheduled areas of the District are covered with rich forest, wealth on which the tribal depend for, fuel, house building materials, and agricultural implements etc. for their livelihood. During lean period, they depend on roots, tubers, bark, flowers, fruits and leaves etc., which are abundantly available in forests. Thus, the dietary items of tribal families mainly consist of leafy vegetables, fruits, etc. which are having high nutrition value. Minor forest produce is available throughout the scheduled area. Collection of minor forest produce is one of the secondary sources of livelihood to the tribals, the necessity of which includes add leaf, tamarind, gum, mohwa flowers, soap nuts, cleaning nuts, hill brooms, etc. The major forest produce like teak, bamboo etc. are also available in the forest area of the scheduled area.

The study is made to know the role of socio economic condition of tribal people in Utnoor at Adilabad district. Incomplete and wrong information and non-responses to some questions could not be avoided. The data relating to Adilabad district are not available continuously for the period of the study. Hence the available data from the concerned area have been taken for the study

Table 1.1: 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 1.2: 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 1.3: 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 above table shows that 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 1.4: Occupation Wise classification Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	125	83.0
Private Employee	7	5.0
Daily Wager	15	10.0
Other	3	2
Total	150.0	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 1.5: Income Wise Classification

Income	Frequency	Percent
Below Rs. 5,000	45	30.00
Rs. 5, 001 - Rs.10, 000	35	23.00
Rs. 10, 001 - Rs 15, 000	32	21.00
Rs. 15, 001- Rs 20,000	23	16.00
Above Rs. 20, 001	15	10.00
Total	150	100.00

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, 21% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs.10,001-15,000, 16% of the respondents monthly income is 15,001-20,000, and only 10% of the respondents earns a monthly income range above Rs.20,001.

Table 1.6: 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	150.0	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.

Table 1.7: Opinion about Loan

Loan Opinion	Frequency	Percent
Yes	135	90.0
No	15	10.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that 90% of the respondents are obtained bank loan from other bank, and 10% of the respondents are do not obtained bank loan from other bank.

Table 1.8: Opinion about Financial institutions

Financial institution	Frequency	Percent
Co-Operative Bank	80	53.0
Private bank	25	17.0
SBI & Nationalized Bank	36	24.0
Other Institution	9	6.0
Total	150.0	100.0

Source: Primary Data

From the above table reveals that 53.0 percent of the respondents are taken loan from co-operative and SBI & Nationalized Bank, 24.0 percent of the respondents to get loan from private bank and 17.0 percent of the respondents and 6 percent.

Table 1.9: Purpose Loan

Purpose Loan	Frequency	Percent
Self Employment	10	7
Agriculture	128	85
Business	8	5
Others	4	3
Total	150.0	100.0

Source: Primary Data

From the above table shows that 85% of the respondents are opinion that agriculture purposes, 7% of the respondents are Self-employment, 5 % of the respondents are Business purpose and 3% of the respondents are other purpose.

CONCLUSION

The Telangana Tribal communities are at present engaged in economic pursuits ranging from hunting to settled agriculture and urban or industrial callings. However, agriculture dominates the tribal economic scene in Telangana and hardly 5 percent of tribal workers are involved in non-agricultural pursuits. Forest land is the main asset possessed by the tribal is very low when compared to the total all Telangana literacy level. Their miseries are compounded by a low level of infrastructural and social services and the existence of a greater inequality among the tribes.

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. Banking institutions were generous in granting loans to tribals. In view of these facts, an attempt was made to study the socio-economic characteristics of tribes in Telangana with a special reference to the tribal community in Utnoor, Adilabad district. To sum up the study finds that there is only a partial development in the socio-economic status of the tribe's people in the Utnoor.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. Varrier Elwin Committee (1960) "Report of the study team on tribal development programmes" (P.Shilu A.O Committee), Government of India New Delhi A.O Committee
2. Roy Burma (1978, "Land Alienation-A menace of Tribal Economy Tribe , VOL,X, NO.4,1978.
3. Fender Thacker (1986), "socio-economic development of Tribes in India", Deep and Deep Publishers, New Delhi, 1986.
4. M.Kunhaman1982, "Tribal Economy of Kerala:An intra Reginal analysis", New D,1982.
5. Dluiz (1962), "Tribes of kerala Pharatiya seva shahra", 1962.
6. Bakshi and Karan balers (2000)," social and Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes", Deep and Deep Publications Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi,2000
7. A.N.Sharma (2002), Tribal Welfare and Development, Arup & Sons, New Delhi.
8. Dr.Sujata Kannongo (2010), Development programme and social Changes among the Tribal's, Mohit Publications, New Delhi.
9. Suresh K Sharma (2010), "Tribes through the ages", vista international publishing house, New Delhi.
10. P K Bhowmick (2005), "Tribal and sustainable development", Kalpaz publications, New Delhi.



Dr. Ravi Kaka

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