

Socio – Economic Status of the Scheduled Tribes in Telangana: With Special Reference to Adilabad District

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Abstract

Among the numerous diverse groups that comprise the Indian population are tribes since ancient times, they have been viewed as the smallest group in Indian society, which is the main areas on they are still at a disadvantage. Tribes continue to be disadvantaged by a number of factors, including geographic and cultural exclusion, a lack of adequate healthcare facilities, an inability to meet basic needs, a loss of control over resources and assets, a lack of education and skills, poor nutrition, a lack of affordable housing, poor clean water and sanitation, susceptibility to shocks, violence, and crime, a denial of access to adequate infrastructure facilities and technologies, and a lack of political freedom and voice. They may find life challenging as a result of all these challenges. Through a number of welfare programs, they government is making an effort to support the tribes in light of this problems. Finding information about the socioeconomic standing of the tribal population in the Adilabad District was the aim of the study.

A set of structured questions were used to gather primary data in order to determine their socio-cultural status. Tribal elders who were knowledgeable and perceptive were consulted, and back ground information and articles from tribal magazines were read to obtain secondary data. The socioeconomic status of the tribe has steadily improved, according to the study's conclusions. Even if there are certain problems in the region, like inadequate communication, unemployment, power generation, social security, and access to clean drinking water, the socio- cultural bonding across tribes is also quite strong, and primary education and health care are generally regarded as 'sufficient'.

Key words: Tribes; Socio – Economic Status; Koya; Lambadas; welfare programmes; political freedom; sanitation etc.

Introduction:

Scheduled Tribes (ST) are those communities that are scheduled in accordance with Articles 342 of the Indian Constitution, according to Article 366 (25) of the Constitution. The tribal population is the groups of aboriginal people who live in our nation. They have developed cultural traits that are in harmony with their social and physical surroundings by leading a simple life cantered on the natural atmosphere for ages. The largest concentration of tribal people in Southern India is found in the state of Telangana. The State's largest tribal population is found in the Adilabad tribal belt. Social development promotes economic progress.

Tribes have historically faced obstacles to economic development because of a number of reason, including social and geographic isolation, inadequate healthcare, a lack of basic necessities, a lack of authority over resources and property, an malnourishment, lack of education and skills lack of shelter, lack of access to water and sanitation, victimization insecurity to disturbances, lack of entrepreneurship, and lack of infrastructural facilities and

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technologies. Their economic development depends heavily on the social sector, which comprises sub-sectors including housing, water supply, medical and health care, and education.

Review of the Literature:

In India, hardly much research has been done in this area. To determine the best area to do study that would benefit the nation and its professionals, the researcher studies that had been done both in India and elsewhere.

Kumar (2021) in his research mentioned that the skill development initiatives are assisting the tribes in improving their socio economic circumstances and obtaining work and business chances. The socioeconomic situation of the tribal beneficiaries is improved by the skill development programs and they have expressed pleasure with the notable social advancement in their life.

According to Raju (2020), due to their extreme economic marginalization, the tribe people is the most disadvantaged and backward community in Telangana and the entire world. The civilizations lack political, social, and economic mobility despite having certain constitutional safeguards. The Scheduled Tribes live on difficult grounds, which have experienced some progress in terms of protection from discriminatory government policies, much like Scheduled Castes and other Backward Castes.

According to the research of Deepak Kumar, et al (2020): , tribal people are improving in areas such as social security, primary education, health awareness, cleanliness, and cosmopolitanism. Tribal women are quite secular when it comes to making decisions and participating equality in family work. Tribal women work alongside males in agricultural fields without societal reluctance or hindrance. The region of the Garos is Christianity. They participate in religious festivals on their own initiative.

For Garos, Christmas Day is a wonderful day. They were Hindus in the past Some Hindus remain in still. Hinduism is the religion of the Hajogs. They take pleasure in religious festivals such as Durga Puja, Mansha Puja, Sharashathi Puja, and others just as much as Hindus do. Both tribes are incredibly straightforward, honourable, regal, hardworking, and selfless.

Statement of the Problem:

Being one of the most industrialized regions of the state and home to a number of tribal communities, the recently formed district of Adilabad in the young state of Telangana is a representation of variety. The backward tribal population occupies the majority of the districts mandals, while a small number of localities are home to rudimentary business including papermaking, coal extraction, and thermal power generation. Employees with high levels of education on the one hand and agency illiteracy on the other demonstrate the region's extremes. The goal of this study is to examine and assess the socioeconomic standing of the Scheduled Tribes in the Adilabad District.

Objectives of the Study:

- To study the socio-economic condition of tribal in Adilabad District.
- To examine the educational facility of tribal in the selected areas of the study.
- To propose various measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribal populations in the study areas.

Methodology of the Study:

Data collection: To undertake this study the data collected from two sources

Primary Sources: The tribal chosen for the study are urban and rural area tribes of the Adilabad District of Telangana State, Data collected through structured interview scheduled, and using questionnaire.

Secondary Sources: Data for this study has been collected from various sources such as Journals, books, magazines and articles.

Sample size: Among the tribes are the Lambada and Koyas, who work as labourers and employees in a variety of industries and area agricultural growers by trade.

The research are including tow indigenous settlements.

Simple random sampling was sued to choose the 100 respondents from these two chosen villages (60+60)

Statistical Tools used: The Data is analyzed with simple Mathematical tools, like averages and percentages.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Demographic Features of Tribal Community: This section contains the demographic information of the respondents in the study area in Adilabad District. It has been concerned with tribal respondents Gender, Age, Marital Status, Occupation, Monthly Income, Monthly expenditure and Monthly savings.

Table – I: The below table shows the analysis of the gender-wise distribution:

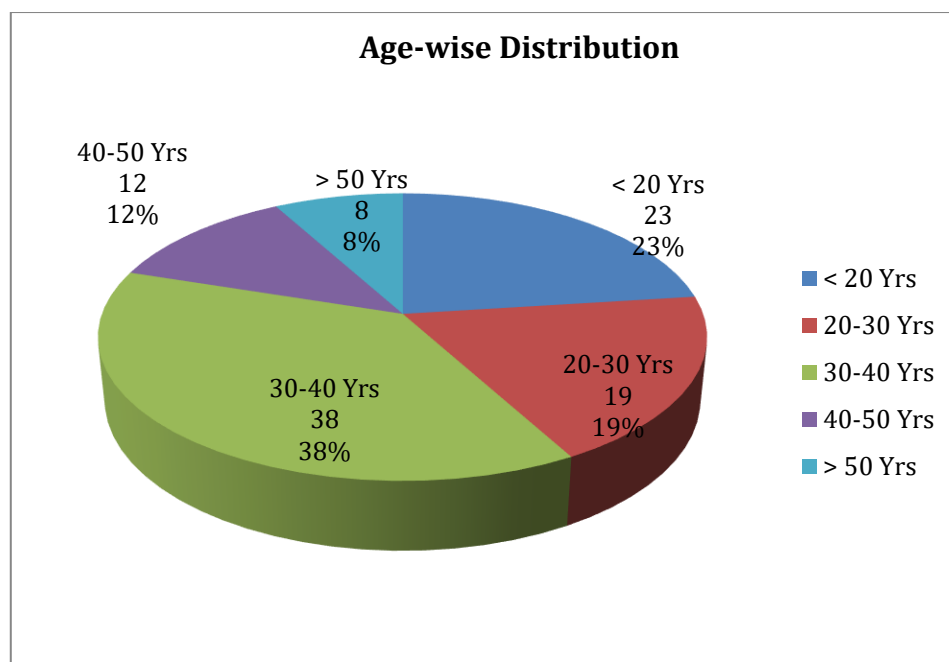
Gender-wise Distribution of Tribal Respondents:

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	60	60
Female	40	40
Total	100	100

The above table shows that, majority of the respondents 60 percent are male, and 40 percent of the respondents are Female.

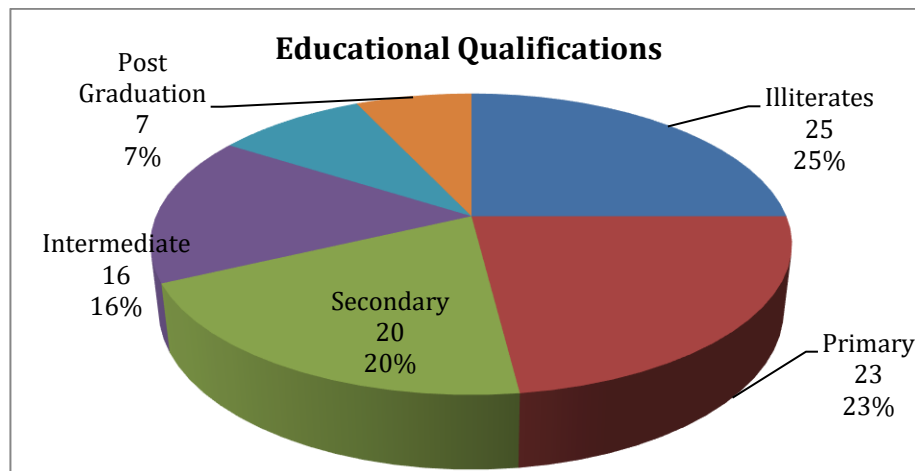
Table- II: Age-wise Distribution of Respondents:

The below table-II describe that the sorts of responses are important because of the variations in religion, custom, values, food habits, social structure, and other elements. Because it affects their earning potential and experience, the respondents age is an important consideration in any study.



The responses from indigenous people in the Adilabad district range in age from under 20 to over 50. According to the data, 23% of respondents are younger than 20, 19% are between 20 and 30, 38% are between 30 and 40, 12% are between 40 and 50, and 8% are older than 50. Most young individuals in this are stay outside the home, while middle aged folks stay at home to take care of their jobs, which include agriculture, traditional crafts, and handmade goods.

Table – III: Educational Qualifications of the Respondents:



The above table- III shows that the education changes the awareness among the people to become more aware on the present situations of society. The educational status of tribal families was separated into five groups to study the educational state of tribal people. Those who cannot read and write considered as illiterate. According to the table 25% are illiterates, Primary education is 23%, Secondary education is 20%, Higher Secondary is 16%, Graduation level is 9% and Post Graduation is 7 percent which says the level of the educational status of the tribal in the study area of the Adilabad District in Telangana.

Table- IV: Marital Status of the Respondents:

The below Table-IV, the majority of the respondent's 58 percent are married, the second highest is 32 percent of the respondents are unmarried, and the rest of 10 percent of the respondents are divorced and widowed respectively.

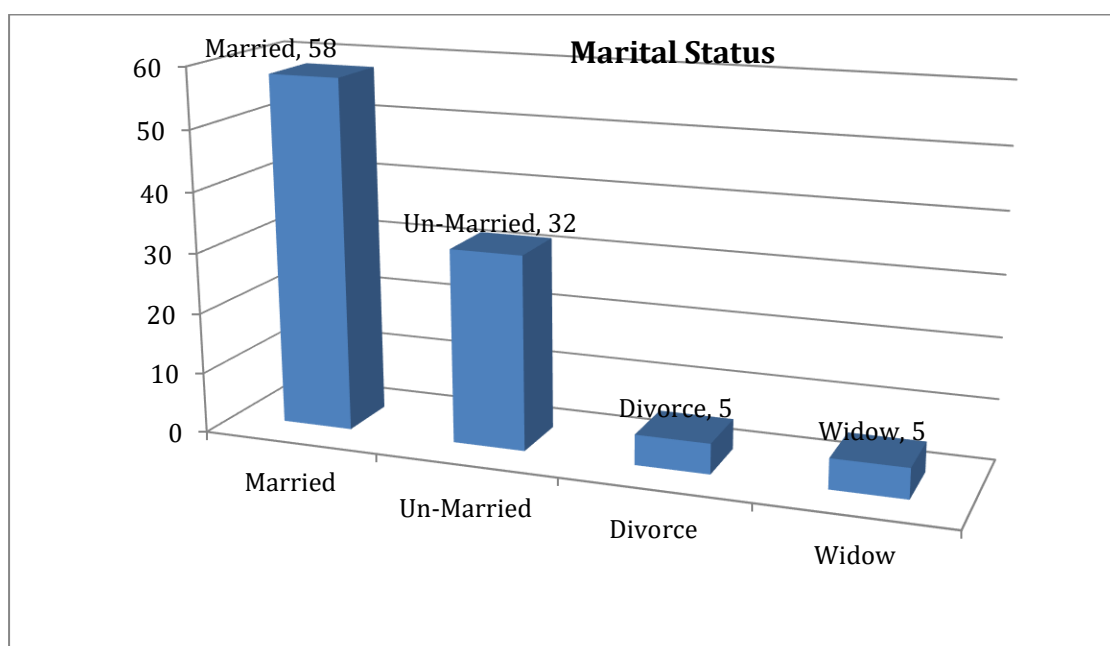
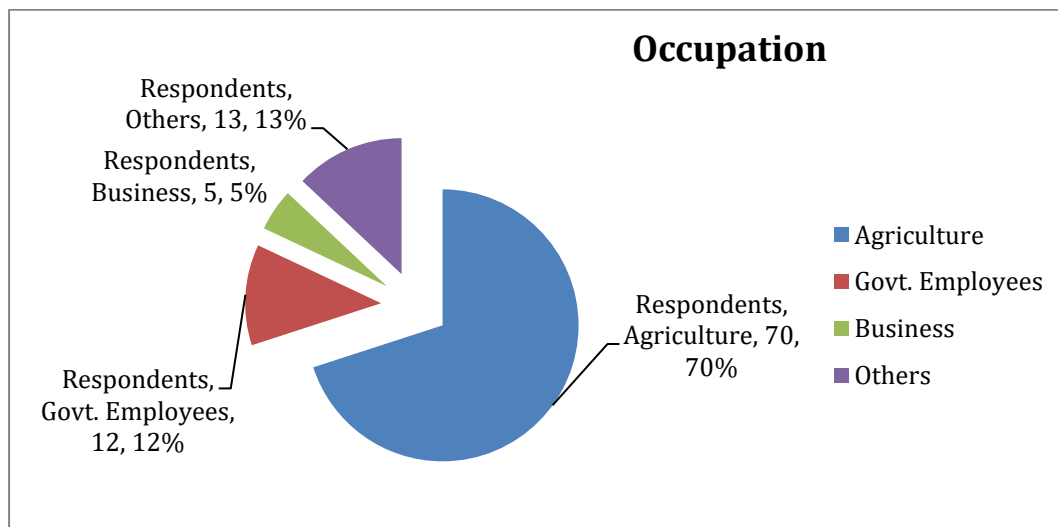


Table-V: Occupation of the Respondents:

The above table-V reveals that Agriculture is the main sources of the income. Cotton, Paddy, Mage, Soya been, Chilli, Vegetables are the main crops in my study areas. The table shows that 70 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture secotr, 12 percent are government employees, the business people are 5% and others occupations are 13%.

Table-VI: Holding Agricultural Land of the Respondents:

From the below table –VI, the Agriculture Land owners of Adilabad are divided into four categories liked the following Landless people of '0' acres are 40 percent, Below 2 acres of land are 38 percent, 2 to 5 acres of land are 14 percent and Above 5 acres of land are 8 percent. The above results indicate their economic conditions of the study area.

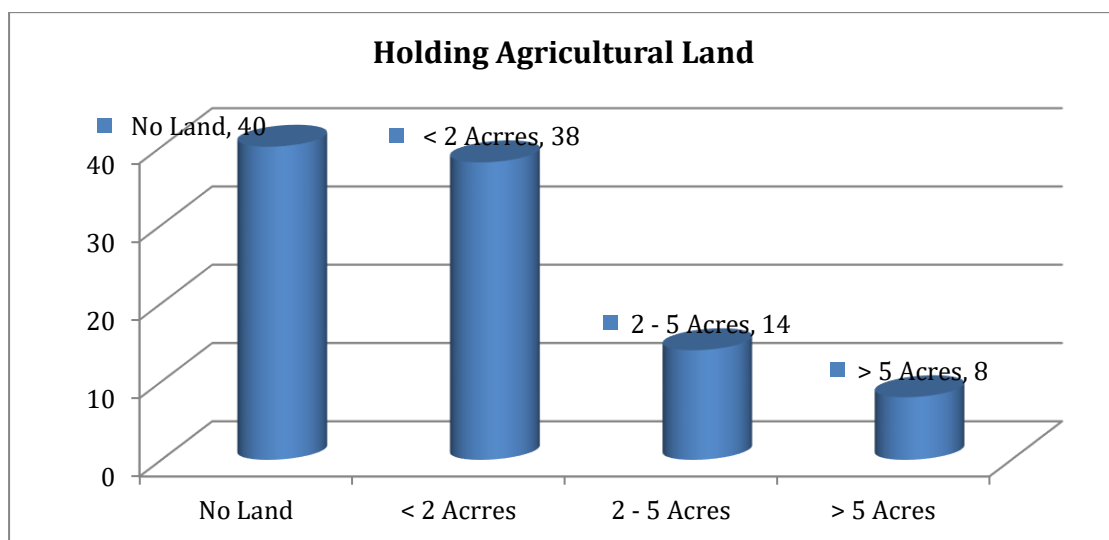
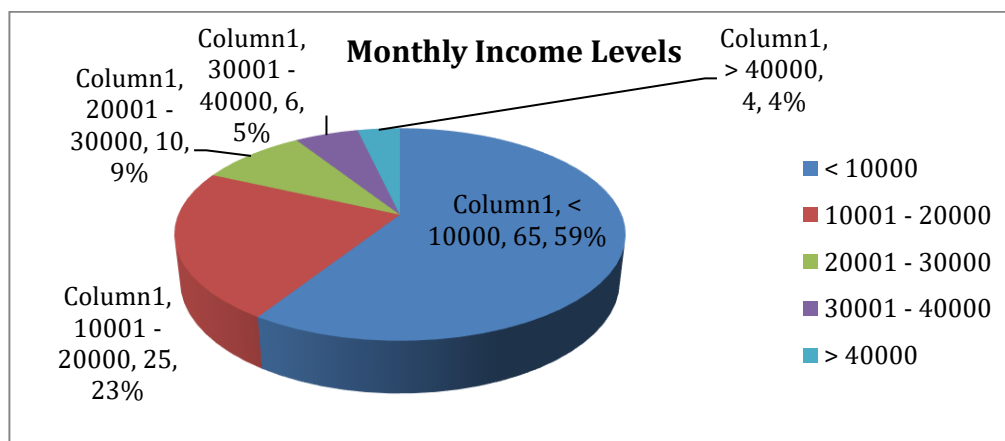


Table-VII: Monthly Income Levels of the Respondents:

The above table –VII shows that the monthly income is determined by income-generating activities such as larger land ownership, business activities, and other services. The opportunities are severely limited in the area. The table shows that the most of the respondent are least category of income which is 65%, 25% of respondents' income level is 10001 to 20000 per month, 10% are 20001 to 30000 per month, 6% are 30001 to 40000 per month and more than 40000 per month is 4 percent.

Major Findings:

- The majority of the respondents of male are 60 percent.
- The majority of the respondents in the age group of 30-40 are 38 percent.
- The majority of the respondents illiterates are 25 percent.
- The majority of the respondents married are 58 percent.
- The majority of the respondent's occupation is agriculture i.e. 70 percent.
- Majority of the respondents Not holding of agricultural land are 40 percent.
- Majority of the respondents monthly house income is below 10000 only are 65 percent.

Conclusion:

The tribal of the Adilabad Lambada and Koya are rich in their culture. Their socio-economic condition is not so good. Because agriculture is their primary occupation, they are impoverished. The tribal people's social security is insufficient. Majorities have always endangered them. Pure drinking water is scarce in the area, and finding it during the dry season is difficult. The tribal community has a limited number of job options. The area's working facilities are inadequate. Although infrastructure development and communication facilities are the first conditions for a community's development, they are limited. Electricity does not cover the entire tribal area, which is a major issue in the area. The education institutions are not as good as they may be. Tribal are benefiting from improvements in sanitation, elementary education, health awareness, social security, and cosmopolitanism, among other things. Tribal women are quite secular in their decision-making and equal involvement in family work. There is no societal reluctance or hindrance for tribal women to work in the farming field with men. They celebrate Hindu religious festivals such as Durga puja, Saraswathi Puja, and others. Keep in mind that both tribes are simple, honest, royal, hardworking, and sacrificing.

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