

Social sector development in the tribal community: A study in achampet mandal of Mahaboobnagar, Telangana, India

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Abstract

Planning is generally accepted in many developing countries as an indispensable means to promote development. The preference for it arose out of the inability of the poor and traditional societies to imitate and promote development process on the one hand and the desire of the state to put an immediate end to human sufferings on the other, the preparation and implementation of the plans of development in these countries respect the acceptance of the responsibility of development on the part of the states. During the process of planning for development in these countries some new problems have emerged and the existing ones have assumed new dimensions leading to significant changes in the concept and strategies of planning and development. In India, planning processes are being implemented for over six decades. Tribes encounter socio-economic, cultural and political problems. They are considered as a weaker section of the society. The present paper focus on the tribal life and their status after the 66 years independence of India.

Keywords: Lambada Tribals, Illiterate, Culture, awareness, development

Introduction

The third world economies of the globe facing innumerable difficulties, like illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, income, and regional inequalities, underutilization of human and natural resources, political and social imbalances, low level of living standards etc. in the development process the public and the rulers are trying to overcome these problems. It is not happened in a day or so it is the long run process. In any country without the support of social sector it can't be expected fruitful development. The development of social sector, it was influenced by the sum of parameters like health, education, social and gender empowerment, availability of infrastructure facilities etc.

Social sector comprising of sub-sectors like Education, Health and Medical Care, Housing and Water Supply is very essential for the economic development of any State. Social development paves the way for economic development. Most of the Social Sector subjects fall within the purview of the States, for which funding is provided through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government plays a very significant part in the development of the Social Sector. Now we are in the 12th five year plan. Public expenditure on the social sector is essential to attain the social as well as economic development of the country. It was portrayed that the share of social sector expenditure to the aggregate expenditure of India was 38.57 percent and it was only 39.44 percent in the year 2009-2010. It reveals that the expenditure on social sector in India is stagnant over the post-reform period. And it was noted that it was only 29.65 percent in the year 2004-05 and 28.42 percent in the year 2003-04. It leads to very low human development. Poverty is the condition for India since independence. It is revealed from the data of various NSS rounds that poverty rate has reduced from 38.86 percent of BPL in 1987-88 to 27.5 percent in 2004-05. Yet in the year 1999-2000 it was only 26.1 percent. In India particularly in rural and agency areas we are failed to achieve cent percent of

enrollment in the age group of 11-14 years. There are two reasons for that, in many of the villages schools are only at the primary level and parents were also not allow this age group of people to school and make them as a wage earner of the family. Though we have gone through 11 five year plans, we were not able to provide toilet facility for 56 percent of Indian people. In India nearly 42 percent of people live in a pucca house and even today many of Indians are in the condition of homeless. It is also evident that nearly 93 percent of urban people have electricity and in rural it was only 67.9 percent. It is revealed that in all the amenities rural people are dispossessed. Though India has implemented various social sector development schemes but it could not be able to eradicate poverty, due to the neglect of agricultural sector development. The pucca hoses, safe drinking water, availability and accessibility of PDS, literacy rates and health status are also poor in the rural India and as well as agency areas. In this backdrop this paper examines the situation of social sector and expenditure made on social sector in tribal community. Some of the earlier studies are also an evident of the social sector development in the rural areas, the main observations of the scholars has given in the following lines. Heunubdirf (1942) ^[12], was appointed by the then Nizam Government to study the Tribal areas and to suggest an approach for faster development of Tribal's under his rule he started his work inhabiting the hilly areas of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, and Mahaboobnagar, districts in 1939. He recommended measures to be adopted by the Government for the economic and cultural betterment of tribal population. He felt that the policy of the Laissez-faire adopted by the Nizam's administration ruined the Tribes and reduced them to a state of "landless serfs" G.Pandey³ "Governments approach to the Tribal Development". Rethinking on development policy of government towards the weaker sections in general and scheduled tribes in particular was advocated. He also suggested evolving a comprehensive tribal development

policy touching all spheres of tribal economic activities. Sachchitananda (1967) [4] pointed out that the various programs of socio economic development in the tribal areas were not making much progress as the main reasons of ignorance and illiteracy. Sharit Kumar Bhowmick5, has observed that the Government’s efforts at tribal development have failed because planners have not understood the needs of the target groups. He also says that tribal development programs have been hindered with 80 to 90 percent of the funds going towards maintaining an administrative structure which supervises the distribution of the meager allocations. According to the tribal welfare development, Trivandrum (1992 – 93) [6] in Kerala major share of the non-plan expenditure on the education development in the Scheduled areas. Yet tribal children have very low levels of participation and success in school education programmes. Laxmaiah & Yadappa (1986) [7] were observed that the schools, hostel and Ashram schools were not properly equipped and maintained. Nor the available institutions are adequate to meet the requirement. Rath (1981) [8] viewed that the educational institutions in tribal areas were not equipped with proper facilities and equipment and run by unsuitable teachers. Sudharshan & et al (1987) [9] the education should be relevant to the life of tribal women and at the same time its impact on various dimensions like health and family welfare, vocational skills, household technology etc. Varrier Elwin (1960) [10] he given his statement on the formal education of tribes and it leads to the positive changes of their traditional occupation with more incremental incomes in tribal areas. So he suggested that the education should linked with their traditional crafts, arts and their skills. Rajeev Gupta and Praneet Kumar (2007) [11] state that health status is determined by socio-economic position and causes of death mostly occur in social groups with low economic status. The authors elaborate social circumstances and evils leading to poverty Health issues in the developed, developing countries and India have been detailed first. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, population, explosion, communalism, secularism, regionalism, youth unrest, agitations, child abuses and child labour, violence against women, crime and criminals, alcoholism, drug abuse, corruption and bonded labour are some of the social problems in India.

Area of study

The area of study in Achampet mandal, Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.

Sampling

For the study purpose selected proportionate stratified random Sampling. The whole Achampet mandal was divided into 10 select villages. In each selected villages. In each selected village were 7 respondents from village were selected. The respondents from each Villages were taken according to the random table numbers. The respondents are selected with the help of the voter list available in concerned village.

Methods and Tools of Data Collection

For The research purpose the tools of date collection play an important role, specially in social sciences. In this study, used the interview schedule method. Because most of the villagers

are illiterates. So they cannot understand the questionnaire. This interview schedule consisting of number of question covers following aspects. These are and identification data, standard of living, occupational mobility, Awareness & utilization of government programmers.

Date processing

After the date collection, all the interview schedules were edited and prepared code book; by its help prepared master sheet. Then all the responses were transferred into numerical numbers, soon after this, prepared the uni -variable and invariable tables.

Statistical Tests

For the purpose of interpretation of date and to find association between variables, used following statistical measures.

1. Arithmetic mean
2. Standard Deviation
3. Chi-squire

Age of the Respondents

Age is an import factor where researcher can fulfill his assumption like behavior of the young people and old people, similarly changes of life style and style of living and education level etc.,

Table 1

S. No.	Age in years	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	30-60	52	72.20
2.	61- above	20	27.80
	TOTAL	72	100.00

Table 1 Shows that more than half of the respondents belongs to the age group of 30 years to 60 years. About seventy two percent of the respondents belong to the age group of 30-60 years and about 28 percent of respondents belong to the age group of 60 above.

Sex

Sex difference represents a social distinction of higher order. In most of the communities there would be a less ratio of women beneficiaries as male domination would be high

Table 2

S. No.	Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	male	67	93.1
2	Female	5	6.9
	TOTAL	72	100.0

According to the Table 2 majority of the respondents are male 93 percent whereas only 7 percent of them are female respondents.

Community

Tribals belief superstitions. Traditions, customs culture where cast will be dominating factors in this area. The following information gives details about the community (caste) tribal

Table 3

S. No.	Community	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Banjara	29	40.3
2	Banjara	20	27.8
3	Banjara	23	31.9
TOTAL		72	100.0

Table 3: show that, majority of the respondents were Banjaras (40.9 percent) where as 28 percent of respondents belong to yerukalas and 32 percent of respondents belonged to chenchus

Education

Table 4

S. No	Level of education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	69	95.8
2	Up to primary	2	2.8
3	Up to secondary	1	1.4
TOTAL		72	100.0

Table 4: show that, more than half of the respondents (96percentage) were Illiterates Only 3 percent of the respondents studied up to primary school. This shows the high percentage of illiteracy among tribals

Level of occupation

Occupation is one of the important factors to determine the level of awareness of triblas.

Table 5

S. No	occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Agriculture	41	56.9
2	Labour	19	26.4
3	Hunting honey gum	6	8.3
4	Any other	1	1.6
5	Bamboos	5	6.9
TOTAL		72	100.0

Table 5: shows that, majority of the respondents had agriculture as a major Occupation (5 percent). Nearly 27 percent of respondents were depending on daily wage agriculture labor. Remaining respondents were dependents on various traditional occupations. This table shows that most of respondents were formers.

Income of the Respondents

Income is an important criterion to determine the socio-economic status of the respondents.

The greater earning the higher the socio- economic status.

Table 6

S. No.	Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	0-300	31	43.1
2	3001-500	26	36.1
3	501-1000	15	20.8
TOTAL		72	100.0

Table 6: shows that. About 43 percent of the respondents fell in the Rs.0-300 income group. Little more than 37 percent of the respondents fell in between Rs. 301-500 and few respondents fell in the range of Rs. 501-1000.

The mean income of the respondents was found to be Rs 1.778. The standard deviations of the respondents were found to be. 773 and co-efficient of variance Rs.0.598 percent.

Type of Family

Family is the unit of the society. Most of the families having close contact with other neighboring families. Family understanding relationships dependents on the type of that family

Table 7

S. No.	Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	NUCLEAR	58	80.5
2	Extended	10	13.9
3	joint	4	5.6
TOTAL		72	100.0

Table 7: shows that, majority of the respondent’s belonged to nuclear families 80.5 percent. About 14 percent of respondents belonged to extended families. Only 6 percent of respondents belonged to joint families. This table shows that the joint family tradition of the system changed from extended to nuclear families because of the modern economic & social development in society.

Conclusion

It has been foundthat out of total respondents about 72 percent belong to the age group between 30 to 60 years, remaining 28 percent respondents were 60 years & above. Among the respondents about 93 percent belong to male category and only a few (7%) were female. There were three communities.Among these three communities,the 40 percent of responds belong to Banjara community. The study reveals that almost 96 percent responds were Illitretaes, only three percent respondent’s studies up to primary level. While only one percent respondent had completed higher education. The Occupation of the respondents has more than 50percent are depending on the Agriculture, Near 27% are laborers, other depending on Hunting Hony, Gum, Bamboos etc.The Present study shows that the about 43% responds income is below Rs. 300/- per month, and 21% respondents get their income Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500/- while remaining 26% of the respondents are in between Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000/-.From the family system’s observation Most of the respondents,81% belongs to nuclear family, 13% of the families are extended type and remaining 6% lives as joint families. Hence the required is streeet to improve the literacy level of the tribal, the Mass Media should reach these tribal people in order to improve their awareness.

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