Effect of Tribal's Development Programs in Bhadrachalam Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Telangana

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Abstract:

The development of the Scheduled Tribe population in Telangana, which makes up 9.33% of the state's total population (as of the 2011 census), is of utmost importance to the state government since the new state was formed on June 2nd 2014. This percentage is significantly higher than the 6.89 STs in the combined state of Andhra Pradesh. The Tribal Welfare Department has prepared a number of creative programs, such as Kalyana Lakshmi, to provide financial aid to ST girls who are of marriageable age. The Telangana government launched the several programs that are the subject of this study.

1. Introduction:

There are many different types of tribal groups in the world, with India hosting one of the highest concentrations of these people. The last three census years show how the tribal population has changed over time. In 1951, 5.7% of India's overall population was tribal, but by 2001, that number had risen to 8.3%. While just 2.5% of Scheduled tribe members resided in urban areas in 2001, the majority of them—roughly 10.5% of the total—lived in rural areas. In summary, the 2011 census indicates that the tribal population currently makes up 7.6% of the overall population, with 10.3% residing in rural areas and 2.7% in urban areas across the nation.

India is a nation that encompasses a wide range of aspects of human existence, including racial, religious, cultural, and lifestyle variety. The tribal population has always been an integral part of this diverse nation, not because their population is growing but rather because they represent the rich indigenous colour of the nation with their mysterious cultures, dialects, and economic endeavours in various ecological settings. These are regarded as important and have been the subject of discussion since the country's founding when prominent politician Mr. Jagpal Singh Munda vehemently defended tribal rights and emphasized the word "Adivasi" in the constitution's fifth schedule for them during a debate.

Like every other citizen of the nation, the tribal population deserves protection under certain special civil rights, acts, rules, procedures, and schemes for their inclusive upliftment and blanket inclusion in the mainstream society. This protection extends to them even when they adopt complex modern civilizational practices and part with their natural rights and certain eccentric practices. Given this group's vulnerability, the central government has over time implemented several programs to safeguard their fundamental, unalienable rights, which are necessary for all living things to exist and develop. Therefore, the central government's programs for public cooperation, economic wellbeing, and education—three unalienable aspects of human life—will be examined in this study.

2. **Problem Statement**:

Tribal people in Andhra Pradesh are extremely poor, illiterate, dispersed, and unacknowledged. Their status financially has been deteriorating. Moreover six percent of the state's population is tribal. They are not superior than labourers in agriculture. The A.P. government offers several economic programs, however due to illiteracy, the programs have not been used. Their circumstances were made worse by economic emancipation and globalization. The government of Andhra Pradesh has failed to implement its programs, leaving the indigenous people with a multitude of issues. Thus, a meager attempt will be made in this study to evaluate the effects of Andhra Pradesh's tribal welfare economic programs and health initiatives on the tribe's income and consumption levels as well as health.

3. **Need of the Study**:

There are 50.34 lakh tribal people living in Andhra Pradesh in diverse locations. Due to their residence in agency regions, 62% of indigenous people lack literacy. Through a variety of programs, the State government has been allocating millions of rupees annually to improve the economic and health circumstances of the indigenous people. The current analysis clarifies the ways in which these initiatives have improved the tribe's standard of living.

1. To elucidate the sample tribe respondents' socioeconomic profile.
2. To investigate how the MTFP program—which produces minor timber—affects tribal development in relation to its collection and selling.

4. The socio-economic makeup of Bhadrachalam's Scheduled Tribes

Regarding Minor Timber Forest Produce (MTFP), the socioeconomic profile of scheduled tribe recipients includes:
- Social class
- Sample units' ages.
- Education
- Gender & Economic status
- Type of MTFP activity

Table-4.1
Social category

category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
KOYA	91	61.3	61.3
KONDAREDDY	60	38.7	100.0
Total	152	100.0	

Table-4.2
Age of sample units

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
up to 30	85	56.3	55.3
31-45	52	34.8	91.1
Above 45	14	8.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Table-4.3
Education

Education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Literate	93	63.3	62.3
Up to school level	46	28.8	92.1
Above school level	12	7.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Table-4.4
Economic status

Economic status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Absolutely poor	100	65.2	66.2
Poor	51	34.8	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Table-4.5
Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	100	67.2	66.2
Female	51	32.8	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Table-4.6
Category of activity of MTFP

activity	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bamboo	23	14.2	15.2
Tussor	19	13.6	27.8
Honey	26	17.6	44.4
Brushwood	28	18.2	63.6
Wax	15	9.9	73.5
Tendu leaves	7	3.0	77.5
Medicinal plants	10	7.6	84.1
Roots	12	9.6	92.7
Herbs	11	6.3	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Table-4.7

		.0%	9.4%	5.1%	7.3%
Total		16	96	39	151
		10.6%	63.6%	25.8%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table-4.8

category of activity	Employment				Total	
	Below 150	151-200	201-240	Above 240		
Bamboo	11	7	1	4	23	
	47.8%	30.4%	4.3%	17.4%	100.0%	
	14.5%	17.9%	4.8%	26.7%	15.2%	
Tussor	8	5	4	2	19	
	42.1%	26.3%	21.1%	10.5%	100.0%	
	10.5%	12.8%	19.0%	13.3%	12.6%	
Honey	12	4	7	2	25	
	48.0%	16.0%	28.0%	8.0%	100.0%	
	15.8%	10.3%	33.3%	13.3%	16.6%	
Brushwood	13	8	4	4	29	
	44.8%	27.6%	13.8%	13.8%	100.0%	
	17.1%	20.5%	19.0%	26.7%	19.2%	
Wax	8	5	1	1	15	
	53.3%	33.3%	6.7%	6.7%	100.0%	
	10.5%	12.8%	4.8%	6.7%	9.9%	
Tendu leaves	4	1	0	1	6	
	66.7%	16.7%	.0%	16.7%	100.0%	
	5.3%	2.6%	.0%	6.7%	4.0%	
medicinal plants	7	3	0	0	10	
	70.0%	30.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	9.2%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	6.6%	
Roots	9	1	2	1	13	
	69.2%	7.7%	15.4%	7.7%	100.0%	
	11.8%	2.6%	9.5%	6.7%	8.6%	
Herbs	4	5	2	0	11	
	36.4%	45.5%	18.2%	.0%	100.0%	
	5.3%	12.8%	9.5%	.0%	7.3%	
Total	76	39	21	15	151	
	50.3%	25.8%	13.9%	9.9%	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table-4.9

	category of activity		% expenditure on necessities			Total
			Up to 90	80-90	70-80	
	Bamboo		13	8	2	23
			56.5%	34.8%	8.7%	100.0%
			14.0%	16.3%	22.2%	15.2%

Table-4.10

Tussor		10	8	1	19
		52.6%	42.1%	5.3%	100.0%
		10.8%	16.3%	11.1%	12.6%
Honey		14	9	2	25
		56.0%	36.0%	8.0%	100.0%
		15.1%	18.4%	22.2%	16.6%
Brushwood		18	9	2	29
		62.1%	31.0%	6.9%	100.0%
		19.4%	18.4%	22.2%	19.2%
Wax		10	5	0	15
		66.7%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
		10.8%	10.2%	.0%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		5	1	0	6
		83.3%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
		5.4%	2.0%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants		6	4	0	10
		60.0%	40.0%	.0%	100.0%
		6.5%	8.2%	.0%	6.6%
Roots		8	4	1	13
		61.5%	30.8%	7.7%	100.0%
		8.6%	8.2%	11.1%	8.6%
Herbs		9	1	1	11
		81.8%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%
		9.7%	2.0%	11.1%	7.3%
Total		93	49	9	151
		61.6%	32.5%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table-4.11

category of activity	Financial development- Chit subscription			Total
	Yes	No		
Bamboo	6		17	23
	26.1%		73.9%	100.0%
	14.3%		15.6%	15.2%
Tussor	7		12	19
	36.8%		63.2%	100.0%
	16.7%		11.0%	12.6%
Honey	9		16	25
	36.0%		64.0%	100.0%
	21.4%		14.7%	16.6%
Brushwood	9		20	29
	31.0%		69.0%	100.0%
	21.4%		18.3%	19.2%
Wax	2		13	15
	13.3%		86.7%	100.0%
	4.8%		11.9%	9.9%
Tendu leaves	0		6	6
	.0%		100.0%	100.0%

		.0%		5.5%	4.0%
medicinal plants		1		9	10
		10.0%		90.0%	100.0%

Table-4.12

		2.4%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots	5	8	13	
	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%	
	11.9%	7.3%	8.6%	
Herbs	3	8	11	
	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%	
	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	
Total	42	109	151	
	27.8%	72.2%	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table-4.13

Category of activity	Financial development- possession of insurance policy			Total
	Yes	No		
Bamboo	18	5	23	
	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%	
	17.1%	10.9%	15.2%	
Tussor	12	7	19	
	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%	
	11.4%	15.2%	12.6%	
Honey	16	9	25	
	64.0%	36.0%	100.0%	
	15.2%	19.6%	16.6%	
Brushwood	19	10	29	
	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%	
	18.1%	21.7%	19.2%	
Wax	9	6	15	
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%	
	8.6%	13.0%	9.9%	
Tendu leaves	6	0	6	
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	5.7%	.0%	4.0%	
medicinal plants	8	2	10	
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
	7.6%	4.3%	6.6%	
Roots	9	4	13	
	69.2%	30.8%	100.0%	
	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	
Herbs	8	3	11	
	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%	
	7.6%	6.5%	7.3%	
Total	105	46	151	

		69.5%		30.5%	100.0%
		100.0%		100.0%	100.0%

Table-4.14

category of activity		Credit worthiness			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
Bamboo		13	8	2	23
		56.5%	34.8%	8.7%	100.0%
		14.4%	16.3%	16.7%	15.2%
Tussor		8	9	2	19
		42.1%	47.4%	10.5%	100.0%
		8.9%	18.4%	16.7%	12.6%
Honey		14	9	2	25
		56.0%	36.0%	8.0%	100.0%
		15.6%	18.4%	16.7%	16.6%
Brushwood		21	6	2	29
		72.4%	20.7%	6.9%	100.0%
		23.3%	12.2%	16.7%	19.2%
Wax		9	5	1	15
		60.0%	33.3%	6.7%	100.0%
		10.0%	10.2%	8.3%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		4	2	0	6
		66.7%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
		4.4%	4.1%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants		6	3	1	10
		60.0%	30.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		6.7%	6.1%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots		9	4	0	13
		69.2%	30.8%	.0%	100.0%
		10.0%	8.2%	.0%	8.6%
Herbs		6	3	2	11
		54.5%	27.3%	18.2%	100.0%
		6.7%	6.1%	16.7%	7.3%
Total		90	49	12	151
		59.6%	32.5%	7.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table-4.15

category of activity	Knowledge and awareness about MTFP			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Bamboo	13	8	2	23
	56.5%	34.8%	8.7%	100.0%
	16.0%	13.8%	16.7%	15.2%
Tussor	13	4	2	19
	68.4%	21.1%	10.5%	100.0%
	16.0%	6.9%	16.7%	12.6%
Honey	18	6	1	25
	72.0%	24.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	22.2%	10.3%	8.3%	16.6%
Brushwood	11	16	2	29
	37.9%	55.2%	6.9%	100.0%
	13.6%	27.6%	16.7%	19.2%
Wax	7	8	0	15
	46.7%	53.3%	.0%	100.0%

Table-4.16

	8.6%	13.8%	.0%	9.9%
Tendu leaves	2	3	1	6
	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.5%	5.2%	8.3%	4.0%
medicinal plants	4	5	1	10
	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	4.9%	8.6%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots	8	3	2	13
	61.5%	23.1%	15.4%	100.0%
	9.9%	5.2%	16.7%	8.6%
Herbs	5	5	1	11
	45.5%	45.5%	9.1%	100.0%
	6.2%	8.6%	8.3%	7.3%
Total	81	58	12	151
	53.6%	38.4%	7.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table-4.17

category of activity	Decision making abilities			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Bamboo	11	9	3	23
	47.8%	39.1%	13.0%	100.0%
	12.2%	18.4%	25.0%	15.2%
Tussor	13	5	1	19
	68.4%	26.3%	5.3%	100.0%
	14.4%	10.2%	8.3%	12.6%
Honey	14	9	2	25
	56.0%	36.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	15.6%	18.4%	16.7%	16.6%
Brushwood	20	6	3	29
	69.0%	20.7%	10.3%	100.0%
	22.2%	12.2%	25.0%	19.2%
Wax	6	8	1	15
	40.0%	53.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	6.7%	16.3%	8.3%	9.9%
Tendu leaves	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	2.0%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants	5	4	1	10
	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	8.2%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots	9	4	0	13
	69.2%	30.8%	.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	8.2%	.0%	8.6%
Herbs	7	3	1	11
	63.6%	27.3%	9.1%	100.0%
	7.8%	6.1%	8.3%	7.3%
Total	90	49	12	151
	59.6%	32.5%	7.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Conclusion:

The income earned annually from MTFP is 50001–1 Lakh rupees for 62.6 percent of the total, the surplus earnings earned annually from MTFP is 20,000-40,000 rupees for 62.6 percent, and the savings of 5–6.0 percent of the scheduled tribes participating in MTFP are nil. The percentage of MTFP sold to the GCC is 65–70% in the case of 5.6%, and the percentage sold to non-GCC countries is 30–40% in the case of 62.6 percent.

50.2 percent of scheduled tribes have employment below 150-man days per year that can be attributed to MTFP-related activities. For 62.6 percent of scheduled tribes, the percentage of spending on needs attributed to MTFP-related activities is more than 90. Financial data about chit subscription indicates that 71.2 percent of scheduled tribes did not participate in chit subscription.

Financial growth in relation to having an insurance policy of the scheduled tribes, 68.5 percent had an insurance policy. For 54.6 percent of scheduled tribes, understanding and awareness of the MTFP as a component of their empowerment is low, and for 58.6 percent of scheduled tribes, financial development in

relation to credit worthiness is low. When it comes to MTFP decision making as part of scheduled tribal empowerment, 58.6% of scheduled tribes have low decision-making ability.

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