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Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan on the Socio-Economic Condition of the beneficiaries in the Mahabubnagar District

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ABSTRACT

After the formation of the new State of Telangana, on the 2nd June, 2014, the State Government has attached the top-most priority for the development of Scheduled Tribes population in the State, which accounts for 9.08% of the total population as per the 2011 Census. Various innovative schemes such as Individual beneficiary oriented schemes like Kalyana Lakshmi, Aasara Pensions, Investment support scheme for the farmers (RythuBandhu), Farm Insurance Scheme(Rhythubima), Schemes for Education like that of New Residential Schools & Women Degree Colleges, Sanna Biyyam to hostels, Schemes for health care such as KCR Kits, Schemes for entrepreneurship like that of CMs ST Entrepreneurship scheme and other community oriented infrastructure schemes like that of provision of drinking water to households, Improvement of Minor Irrigation facilities with state flagship schemes such as Mission Kakatiya Irrigation notable among the certain initiatives taken by the Government for the development of STs. Government enacted the “Telangana State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2017 “(Act 18/2017), and framed rules for this act. The research paper makes an extensive effort to study the Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan on the socio-economic (education, income, livelihood and assets creation) condition of the beneficiaries in the Mahabubnagar District.

Keywords: Tribal Development Sub-Plan, Socio-Economic Conditions, Education, Income, Livelihood and Assets Creation.

Introduction:

Tribal communities in India are geographically isolated, economically weak, socially ignorant, politically indifferent, culturally rich, behaviourally simple, trust worthy and leading their life in the lap of nature. They encounter difficulties/problems in the context of socio-economic, cultural and political development. They are considered as weaker sections of the society and lead a life at bare subsistence level. They exist in a situation featured with poverty, deprivation, disadvantages etc., which cannot be tackled effectively on their own; hence there is a need for the Government and the society to intervene for mitigating their miseries and facilitating development process. Land occupied by tribals constitutes about 20 percent of the area of the country. Availability of precious minerals in different tribal regions causes exploitation of tribal land for commercial purposes leading to serious repercussions for socio-economic organization of tribal communities. The land hungry non-tribal money lenders, liquor contractors, merchants who buy forest produce and sell domestically are exploiting tribals and extract forced labour by paying insignificant or no wages. This results in limited access to means of livelihood and in effect tribals have no access to their land and land –based resources.

Further, the problem of land alienation is very serious in tribal communities. The rich and powerful forcibly occupy their land on the pretext of environmental conservation; thus denying them the genuine land rights. Another serious problem is indebtedness among tribal communities due to illiteracy, poor or no knowledge in handling money, ignorance and backwardness. In several cases even the institutional mechanisms evolved to provide loans, with low rates of interest and easy installments, are also not of much help. Education and health are major parameters in the development of tribal communities. Education is not only the indicator of development but also a process of empowerment and participation in development. Change in dietary habits and declining forest food resources result in malnutrition. Inaccess to modern health care and superstitions lead to diseases and death which need to be paid immediate attention and emphasise to the tribal people.

Development: Policies and Programmes:

Development activities for the tribal communities received priority and special attention. Different approaches were used for the welfare and developments for safe - guarding their interest, ameliorates their conditions and bring them into the manifold of national life. These provide equal opportunities to the disadvantage section of the society and access the development process and its fruits. Two different approaches were suggested on the policy for the development of schedules tribes. On one hand, the policy of segregation was suggested wherein the tribal identity and heritage should not be disturbed leaving them alone with minimal interventions ; on the other the policy of integration/assimilation was suggested wherein they should be integrated into the main stream of the national life. However, a middle path has been adopted in consonance with the policy evolved on the basis of ‘Pancha sheela’ of Pandit Nehru, a great visionary and first Prime Minister of India. The basic tenets of this policy are :

- i People should develop along the lines of their own genius and
- ii Tribes should develop their own culture and make their contribution to the cultural richness of the country.
- iii Tribal rights in land and forest should be respected.

Participation of tribals in developmental activities:

Sustainable development process involves participation of all the concerned people. Tribal development and their participation has to go harmoniously together. Some of the features for their participation are:

- i Tribals are needed to be involved in all aspects of the developmental programmes.
- ii Tribals are to be provided with empowerment and restrain them from silent participation.
- iii Reorient the existing administrative machinery which could take effective, punitive deterrent action against the predatory money lenders, traders and contractors.
- iv Constitution guarantees tribals protection and development which form the basic policy on tribal development. Hence they need protection from all sorts of exploitation from non-tribals.
- v Tribals are needed to be imbued with and strengthen the confidence.
- vi Tribals' command over existing resources viz., land, water and plantation are to be ensured as they used to enjoy earlier.
- vii For sustainable development of tribal regions, tribals are needed to be involved in regeneration of natural resources for saving ecology and protect the environment.

Such holistic and coordinated approach towards development and their active participation is imperative for integrated development of tribal. Such development leads to their self-reliance, self-support and self-esteem.

Justification of the Study:

Various studies have been conducted on the tribes not only at the National level but also at the state level. Most of the explanations are available by and large and in these findings, they mentioned that tribal is still lagging in comparison to the mainstream population. Although the government provides various welfare schemes, still they are suffering for want of basic facilities such as housing, electricity, drinking water, schools, hospitals, roads, etc. As a result, they are still far behind in almost all the standard parameters of development due to poor education, poor health, unemployment, poverty, and low human resource development. On account of their low socio-economic development, they are receiving the attention of the government across the world.

Ever since the initiation of the planned development in India, many programmes were implemented for the socio-economic upliftment by the Centre and the State government. The impact and effectiveness of these programmes have not been thoroughly implemented in the country except few pockets and this leads to create not only intra-state but also intra-regional disparities. Tribal is not able to participate in the process of

development, as they are not aware of most of the programmes/ policies made for their upliftment. A lot of research has been done on various government schemes for scheduled tribes but there is a dearth of research on Tribal sub-plan especially in the Mahabubnagar District. This scheme is very important for asset creation and employment generation. It assists with agriculture and allied activities, health, and education, etc. Hence the present study “Tribal Development Sub-Plan Schemes in Telangana State- A Study of Mahabubnagar District” strives to initiate such an analysis and hopes to add to the existing knowledge on this community that would serve as a reference for future scholars. The present study in the context of the need to evaluate the impact of Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes on Tribal Community special reference to Mahabubnagar District. The study threw light on the factors affecting the accessibility of various Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes. Further, the study would be helpful to analyze the constraints and prospects in increasing the speed of development of tribes to achieve the objective of integrating them into the national mainstream. Lastly, the study would be helpful to fill the research gaps in this field to some extent.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To examine the impact of Tribal Sub-Plan on the Socio-economic (income, education, livelihood and assets creation) conditions of the beneficiaries in the Mahabubnagar District.
2. To explore the mandal wise variation in the context of assets creation and livelihood options under Tribal Sub-Plan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Sample Design and Size:

A total number of 480 respondents were selected for the study. Out of these 480, two hundred and forty households (240) were surveyed and collected data from Mahabubnagar District. Of which 240, 120 were beneficiaries and 120 were non-beneficiaries. Respondents are categorized on the base of availing of schemes under TSP by tribal population. This category represents all types of respondents in the study area. The category 1- Beneficiaries, who were availed the schemes under TSP. Likewise, the category-2 Non-Beneficiaries who were not availed the schemes under TSP.

Sampling Method:

Multi-stage sampling has been employed in the present study to select the number of respondents in the study. It refers to the sampling plans where the sampling is carried out in stages using smaller and smaller units at each stage.

Selection of the Study Area:

In the first stage, Mahabubnagar district of the Telangana state was selected. In the second stage, two mandals were selected from Mahabubnagar district of the Telangana state. In the third stage, two villages were selected from each mandal. The study area was selected purposively based on the following reasons:

- Based on the concentration of tribal population and these two mandals consist of a high concentration of tribal population.
- Based on the distance from the main headquarter, in the case of the selection of villages, one village was selected near the main area of the district and the other village was selected far from the main selected district to make the comparison more vivid under TSP.

Sampling Scheme for the Study:

Mahabubnagar District	Mandals	Villages	Beneficiaries (HH)	Non-Beneficiaries (HH)	Aggregate
	Balanagar	Gouthapur	60	60	120
		Kallepalle	60	60	120
	Nawabpet	Pulumamidi	60	60	120
		Yellakonda	60	60	120
	Total		240	240	480

Note: (1) HH: Households

Data Sources:

The objectives of the study have been accomplished with the help of primary data. The Primary data was collected from the study area of Mahabubnagar District of Telangana state using a structured questionnaire. Beside the primary data, secondary data was also collected from various sources.

Primary Data:

Primary data was collected through a well-structured interview schedule. In the initial stage, focus group discussion was conducted with the tribal headman and villagers in all the villages that were covered under the study. Personal meetings, observations and discussions with those who were the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and those departmental workers who were utilized and allocated the fund among the different sectors under TSP. The primary data has been used to study the socio-economic background of tribal population. It has been used to study the different schemes under TSP and its implementation on the ground level. It has been used to know the impact of TSP on income, education,

assets creation and livelihood options of tribal population. Various steps were taken out for collecting the primary data.

Secondary Data:

Secondary data has been collected from the number of sources such as Books, Articles and Research Papers, Census, Reports of Planning Commission, Annual Reports of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and websites. It has been collected from Districts Statistics and Evaluation Office, Mahabubnagar District of Telangana state. It has also been collected from Mandal Development Office, Mahabubnagar District.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

After the field survey, analysis and interpretation of data are the important steps in the research process. The data collected were scrutinized, coded, edited and tabulated in such a manner that they can be better interpreted to give the answers to the objectives of the study. The analysis of data has been done by using SPSS software. The data collected from the field survey has been analyzed and interpreted using the various graphical and statistical methods.

1. **Graphical Methods:** The secondary as well as primary data was analyzed with the help of bar diagrams, line graphs and pie charts.
2. **Statistical Methods:** The present study has used both the descriptive statistical measures and non-parametric test (Chi-Square test) has been employed to get significant results from the present study. Frequencies, percentages, and arithmetic mean were used in the study. Standard deviation and coefficient of variation were used to represent the variation in the study. Coefficient of Variation was used under TSP. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was also used to depict the variations among the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and for testing the hypothesis.

Limitations of the study:

After merger of Plan and Non-Plan, the TSP was renamed as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) by Ministry of Finance. 41 Central Ministries / Departments have been identified for earmarking of STC, catering to specific tribal development in various sectors through different tribal schemes. It is not possible to discuss every scheme. It is not always possible to impact TSP on tribal life. Many other variables also play an important role. There are multiple factors, which affect implementation. Here only some factors are taken up for the study. It is not possible to get information from different departments or sectors under which TSP funds are disbursed for scheduled tribes. All possible attempts have been made to extract the correct information from the respondents, yet the peculiar behavior of some respondents might have caused limitation to some extent in extracting the true information.

Results and Discussion

This paper deals with the socio-economic profile of the tribe households, quality of life of tribe, and impact of tribal sub-plan on four indicators (income, assets creation, livelihood options and education). Further, the impacts of TSP show through quality of life of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' comparison.

Distribution of Family Status of Tribal Households

Family is the most important institution of society comprising parents and their children considered as a group. It is a primary group and an important instrument for transmission of cultures and values. In India, the reduction of the family could be attributed partly to economic difficulties, low level of income, the high cost of living, the cost of education of children and the desire to maintain which is best achieved with the more affordable small family size. Consequently, the nuclear family with its parents and children became the model of the society and soon ruled out the traditional, extended family usually constituting three generations.

The study focuses on two types of the family system in the society

1. **Joint family system:** A family in which parents and their male children with their families live together and are considered as a single unit (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org>>...). It includes many generations living in the same room having a common relationship. In India, joint family or undivided family had prevailed. The eldest male members are usually the head of the joint family system. Under this family system, the family members share common rights in the property and contribute to the common fund.
2. **Nuclear family system:** A nuclear family is a family unit consisting only of a father, mother, and children. A family consisting of two parents and their children, but not including aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org>>...). Now the nuclear family system is more prevailed as compared to the joint family system.

Table 1: Distribution of Tribe wise Status of the family

Tribe Communities * Status of the Family Cross tabulation					
			Status of the Family		Total
			Joint	Nuclear	
Tribes	Banjaras/ Lambadas	Count	120	245	365
		% within Tribe	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%
		% within Status of the Family	75.0%	76.6%	76.0%
	Chenchus	Count	28	50	78
		% within Tribe	35.9%	64.1%	100.0%
		% within Status of the Family	17.5%	15.6%	16.2%
	Yerukala	Count	9	15	24
		% within Tribe	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%
		% within Status of the Family	5.6%	4.7%	5.0%
	Gonds	Count	3	10	13
		% within Tribe	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%
		% within Status of the Family	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%
Total	Count	160	320	480	
	% within Tribe	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	
	% within Status of the Family	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: (i) % within Tribe show as "row-wise"

(ii) % within the status of the family shows as "Column-wise"

Source: Survey Data

Table 1 depicts the status of the family and different tribes. As far as joint families were concerned, 32.9% of Banjaras/Lambadas lived in the form of joint families and 67.1% were staying as nuclear families. The data of Chenchus depicted that 35.9% were residing in joint families whereas 64.1% of Chenchus were staying as nuclear families but from the family type system point of view 17.5% of joint families belong to Chenchus and 15.6% of nuclear belong to the Chenchus tribe, implying Chenchus were preferred to live in joint families. About the family system of Yerukala was concerned, 37.5% of Yerukalas were living in joint families whereas 62.5% of families resided in a nuclear type system. At last, the data of Gonds were reflected that 23.1% of Gonds stayed in joint families whereas 76.9% stayed in nuclear families.

To conclude, the majority of the tribes were more inclined towards nuclear families, as 66.7% of tribes were living in nuclear families and 33.3% were found to have stayed in nuclear families. It was reflected that maximum tribes were living in nuclear families as the trend of joint families did away with time.

Gender Wise Distribution of Tribal households

As is well known, male dominance is prominent among the tribal. The Male is generally to be the head of the household and where the male is absent due to health and physical problem, the female becomes the head and leads the household. Around 54% of the respondents turn out to be male and 46% are female in the study area.

Table 2: Gender Wise Distribution of Tribal Household (% of household)

Gender * Tribal Communities Cross tabulation							
			Tribal Communities				Total
			Banjaras/ Lambadas	Chenchus	Yerukala	Gond	
Gender	Male	Count	1011	213	75	34	1333
		% within Gender	75.8%	16.0%	5.6%	2.6%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	53.7%	55.3%	62.5%	54.8%	54.4%
	Female	Count	872	172	45	28	1117
		% within Gender	78.1%	15.4%	4.0%	2.5%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	46.3%	44.7%	37.5%	45.2%	45.6%
Total	Count	1883	385	120	62	2450	
	% within Gender	76.9%	15.7%	4.9%	2.5%	100.0%	
	% within Tribe	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: (i) % within Gender show "row-wise"
(ii) % within tribe show "column-wise"

Source: Survey Data

It has been observed in table that 76.9% of respondents belong to the Banjaras/Lambadas tribe, 15.7% belong to the Chenchus tribe, 15.7% of respondents were Yerukala, and Gonds were 2.5%. It has been reflected that among all the tribes, the population of Banjaras/Lambadas was highest and the population of Gond and Yerukala were small in numbers. As regards the male and female of Banjaras/Lambadas are concerned, 53.7% of Banjaras/Lambadas were male and 46.3% were females. As regards the Chenchus tribe is concerned, 55.3% were male 44.7% were female. It indicated a huge gap existed between the male and female category among the Chenchus. The data shows that 62.5% of males and 37.5% of females belonged to the Yerukalas tribe. A huge gap reflected in the Yerukala tribes as compared to other tribes. Gond tribe comprised 54.8% of males and (28) 45.2% of females.

In a nutshell, the 54.4% of male and 45.6% of females' population of tribe indicated in the study area respectively.

Levels of Educational Attainment of Tribal Households

Education is an important socio-economic indicator that finds out the attitude of the people towards the changes in the society. It is often viewed as an indicator of the development of any country. Human capital formation is very important for the sustainable development of any country and this capital formation is possible only through education. So, education is the panacea for all problems.



Table 3: Levels of Education among the Tribal Household (% of Household)

Tribe communities * Educational Qualification Cross tabulation										
			Educational Qualification							Total
			Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	Hr. Sec	Above College	Tech/ Diploma	
Tribal Communities	Banjaras/Lambadas	Count	598	315	298	276	154	125	9	1775
		% within Tribe	33.7%	17.7%	16.8%	15.5%	8.7%	7.0%	0.5%	100.0%
		% within Qualification	65.5%	76.8%	81.2%	88.2%	90.6%	96.2%	75.0%	76.7%
	Chenchus	Count	234	58	38	22	9	2	1	364
		% within Tribe	64.3%	15.9%	10.4%	6.0%	2.5%	0.5%	0.3%	100.0%
		% within Qualification	25.6%	14.1%	10.4%	7.0%	5.3%	1.5%	8.3%	15.7%
	Yerukala	Count	53	25	18	8	6	3	2	115
		% within Tribe	46.1%	21.7%	15.7%	7.0%	5.2%	2.6%	1.7%	100.0%
		% within Qualification	5.8%	6.1%	4.9%	2.6%	3.5%	2.3%	16.7%	5.0%
	Gonds	Count	28	12	13	7	1	0	0	61
		% within Tribe	45.9%	19.7%	21.3%	11.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within Qualification	3.1%	2.9%	3.5%	2.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Total	Count	913	410	367	313	170	130	12	2315	
	% within Tribe	39.4%	17.7%	15.9%	13.5%	7.3%	5.6%	0.5%	100.0%	
	% within Qualification	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: (i) % within Tribe show “row -wise”

(ii) % within Qualification show “column -wise”

(iii) It is to be noted that below 5 years (135) age group are excluded from total 2450 to know the education qualification

Source: Survey Data

The data presented in the above table indicated that 65.5% of illiterate has found from the Banjaras/Lambadas families whereas 25.6% from Chenchus tribe followed by 5.8% of Yerukalas and 3.1% of Gonds. As far as the primary qualification is concerned, 76.8% of members from Banjaras/Lambadas followed by 14.1% of family members from Chenchus, 6.1% from Yerukalas, and 2.9% from Gonds attained this level. Concerning the middle education qualification, 81.2% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 10.4% of Chenchus, 4.9% of Yerukalas, and 3.5% of Gonds were found to be studied at this level. Regarding the High school qualification, 88.2% from the Banjaras/Lambadas tribe followed by 7.0% from Chenchus, 2.6% of Yerukalas, and 2.2% of Gonds were studied in high school.

Looking to the data of High Secondary qualification, 90.6% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 5.3% of Chenchus, 3.5% of Yerukalas, and 0.6% of Gonds were studied at this level. As regard to the data of College and above qualification, 96.2% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 1.5% of Chenchus, 2.3% of Yerukalas, and 0.0% of Gonds were enrolled in higher education qualification. In the case of Diploma and technical education, 75.0% of Banjaras/Lambadas followed by 8.3% of Chenchus, 16.7% of Yerukalas, and 0.0% of Gonds.

In the end, it can be analyzed that majority of the tribal household were found to be studied up to primary education i.e.39.4% followed by the middle education i.e. 17.7%. As moving towards higher education, majority of tribal reflected lesser in numbers such as 13.5% of the tribe in High school, 7.3% in High. Sec school, 5.6% of the tribe in College and above and 0.5% in the technical course and diploma holder. Maximum Banjaras/Lambadas were observed to be enrolled and preferred to be studied in higher education after that Yerukalas were also observed in higher numbers who went for higher education qualification respectively.

Table 4: Chi-Square Test on Educational Qualification of a different tribe

Chi-Square Test			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	160.644 ^a	18	.000

Chi-square p-value is .00 (Significant), there is an association between tribal groups and their educational attainment has turned out to be quite significant, implying that there is a significant difference among tribe communities in respect of their educational attainment.

Table 5: Distribution of Tribe Wise Ownership of Farm Assets

Farm Assets * Tribe Cross tabulation							
			Tribal Communities				Total
			Banjaras/Lambadas	Chenchus	Yerukalas	Gond	
Ownership of farm assets	Yes	Count	95	18	17	10	140
		% within Farm assets	67.9%	12.9%	12.1%	7.1%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	26.0%	23.1%	70.8%	76.9%	29.2%
	No	Count	270	60	7	3	340
		% within Farm assets	79.4%	17.6%	2.1%	0.9%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	74.0%	76.9%	29.2%	23.1%	70.8%
Total	Count	365	78	24	13	480	
	% within Farm assets	76.0%	16.2%	5.0%	2.7%	100.0%	
	% within Tribe	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: (i) % within farm assets show “row-wise”

(ii) % within tribe show “column wise”

Source: Survey Data

Above table revealed the farm assets hold by the tribal, 26.0% (95) of Banjaras/Lambadas, 23.1% (18) of Chenchus, 70.8% (17) of Yerukalas, and 76.9% (10) of Gonds were the owner of farm assets while 74.0% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 76.9% of Chenchus, 29.2% of Yerukala and 23.1% of Gond did not own farm assets.

To conclude, a maximum (70.8%) tribal did not own farm assets. Among the four tribes, the majority of Gonds and Yerukalas were having farm assets, these two tribes dependent upon farming. When the data show row-wise, the majority of farm assets (76.0%) were owned by the Banjaras/Lambadas followed by the Chenchus (16.2%), Yerukala (5.0%), and Gond (2.7%).

Table 6: Chi-Square Test on Farm Assets

Pearson Chi-Square Tests		
		Tribes
Farm assets	Chi-square	37.660
	df	3
	Sig.	.000*

As in the above table, the Chi-Square value is 37.660 and Sig value .000. Implying that there is a significant difference among the tribes regarding the possession of farm assets. As p-value is less than statistics value i.e. 0.05.

Table 7: Tribe Wise Holding of Types of Farm Assets

What kind of Farm Assets you own * Tribe Communities Cross tabulation							
			Tribes				Total
			Banjaras/Lambadas	Chenchus	Yerukal a	Gond	
Kind of Farm Assets	Tiller (mini tractor)	Count	10	3	2	1	16
		% within Kind of farm	62.5%	18.8%	12.5%	6.2%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	10.5%	17.6%	11.8%	10.0%	11.5%
	Bullock-cart	Count	69	11	11	6	97
		% within kind of farm	71.1%	11.3%	11.3%	6.2%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	72.6%	64.7%	64.7%	60.0%	69.8%
	Tractor	Count	5	0	1	0	6
		% within kind of farm	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	5.3%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	4.3%
	Others (Spray pump, thresher, and seed drill)	Count	11	3	3	3	20
		% within kind of farm	55.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	100.0%
		% within Tribes	11.6%	17.6%	17.6%	30.0%	14.4%
Total	Count	95	17	17	10	139	
	% within kind of Farm	68.3%	12.2%	12.2%	7.2%	100.0%	
	% within Tribes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: (i) % within kind of farm assets show "row-wise"

(ii) % within tribe show "column-wise"

Source: Survey Data

About the data of different farm assets possessed by the tribe, 10.5% of Banjaras/Lambadas were found to be having tiller, 17.6% of Chenchus, 11.8% of Yerukalas, and 20.0% of Gonds had tiller which was used as a farm asset. In the case of Bullock-cart, 74.7% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 64.7% of Chenchus, 64.7% of Yerukalas, and 10.0% of Gonds had bullock-cart. About the data of tractors, 5.3% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 0.0% of Chenchus, 5.9% of Yerukalas, and 0.0% of Gonds had the owner of the tractor. As regard to the data of "others" is concerned, 11.6% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 17.6% of Chenchus, 17.6% of Yerukalas, and 30.0% of Gonds had an owner of other farm assets which include spray pump, thresher, and seed grill.

In the end, it can be summarized that maximum tribe used bullock-cart farm asset in agriculture followed by the others categories include spray pump and seed drill and tiller. As some assets were distributed by the government among the tribes for farming purposes under various schemes. As per the respondent's statement, a maximum number of respondents used relatives' farm assets or in some places, the joint family system found which help each other by giving assets for production. So they did not need to purchase new assets for production.

Table 8: Distribution of Tribe Wise Monthly Income

		Tribe Communities				Total	
		Banjaras/ Lambadas	Chenchus	Yerukal a	Gond		
Monthly income of the Household	Up to 5,000	Count	79	37	5	1	122
		% within Monthly income	64.8%	30.3%	4.1%	0.8%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	21.6%	47.4%	20.8%	7.7%	25.4%
	5,001 to 7500	Count	49	15	3	3	70
		% within Monthly income	70.0%	21.4%	4.3%	4.3%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	13.4%	19.2%	12.5%	23.1%	14.6%
	7501 to 10000	Count	90	18	9	5	122
		% within Monthly income	73.8%	14.8%	7.4%	4.1%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	24.7%	23.1%	37.5%	38.5%	25.4%
	10001 to 20000	Count	70	7	3	3	83
		% within Monthly income	84.3%	8.4%	3.6%	3.6%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	19.2%	9.0%	12.5%	23.1%	17.3%
	20,001 to 50,000	Count	58	1	3	1	63
		% within Monthly income	92.1%	1.6%	4.8%	1.6%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	15.9%	1.3%	12.5%	7.7%	13.1%
	50,001 to 1,00,000	Count	18	0	1	0	19
		% within Monthly income	94.7%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within Tribe	4.9%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	4.0%
Above one lakh	Count	1	0	0	0	1	
	% within Monthly income	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	% within Tribe	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Total	Count	365	78	24	13	480	
	% within Monthly income	76.0%	16.2%	5.0%	2.7%	100.0%	
	% within Tribe	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: (i) % within monthly income show as "row-wise"

(ii) % within Tribe show as "Column-wise"

Source: Survey Data

Looking to above table, it has been pointed out the monthly income of the four tribes, 21.6% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 47.4% of Chenchus, 20.8% of Yerukalas, and 7.7% of Gonds were earned monthly income up to 5,000. About the data up to 5,001 to 7500 income class comprised 13.4% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 19.2% of Chenchus, 12.5% of Yerukalas, and 23.1% of Gonds were earned under this range. As far as the income class 7501-10000 is concerned, 24.7% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 23.1% of Chenchus, 37.5% of Yerukalas, and 38.5% of Gonds were earned monthly under this range. Income class range from 10001 to 20000 include 19.2% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 9.0% of Chenchus, 12.5% of Yerukalas, and 23.1% of Gonds observed to be earned income under this range. 20,001 to 50,000 income class consist of 15.9% of Banjaras/Lambadas, 1.3% of Chenchus, 12.5% of Yerukalas, and 7.7% of Gonds were earned under this class respectively. As regards the income class from 50,001 to 1, 00,000, 4.9% of

Banjaras/Lambadas, 0.0% of Chenchus, 4.2% of Yerukalas, and 0.0% of Gonds came under this category. As regards the income class above 1 lakh is concerned, only 0.3% of Banjaras/Lambadas came under this income range.

To conclude, majority of Banjaras/Lambadas fell under the higher income class as compared to the other tribes. The majority of Chenchus came under the lower-income class as compared to other tribes, implying their monthly income was very low. Yerukalas earning were also found to be in higher-income class after Banjaras/Lambadas.

Major Findings

Based on the results and discussion of the study, the following major findings are emerge:-

1. As it is indicated the major findings from Village-wise secondary data in Balanagar mandal show that Kallepalle Village (61.80) has the highest population of the scheduled tribe as compared to other Villages.
2. As far as the major findings from the field survey data are concerned, it was found that 66.7% of tribes were living in nuclear families and 33.3% were found to reside in nuclear families. About the ration cardholder is concerned, it was found that 21.4% of Banjaras/Lambadas were the holder of APL card, 6.4% of Chenchus were the holder of APL while 4.2% of Yerukala were the owner of APL and 0.0% of Gonds were the holder of APL card. 73.7% of Banjaras/Lambadas were found to hold BPL cards, 76.9% of Chenchus were the holder of BPL cards, 95.8% of Yerukala were the holder of BPL cards, and (13) 100.0% of Gond was the owner of BPL.
3. Data related to the age group of 55-59 years, Banjaras/Lambadas (2.3%) were highest in number followed by Chenchus (2.1%), Yerukala (1.7%) and Gonds (0.0%) came under this category. At last, the age group 60+ age group was concerned, the numbers of Yerukalas (10.0%) followed by Chenchus (7.8%), Banjaras/Lambadas (5.3%) and Gonds (4.8%) were found. Maximum tribal were fall in this age group of 5-9 years and minimum tribal came under the age group of 55-59 years. It was observed that Banjaras/Lambadas (75.6%) were found to be having a large family size as compared to other tribes. 80% of Chenchus resided in tents. As a whole 2.0% of tribes still inhabited tents. Concerning the aggregate level of the house structure, the majority of the tribe's i.e.54.4% were living in Kucha house.
4. In respect to the education qualification, 13.5 percent of the tribe in High school, 7.3 percent in High sec school, 5.6 percent of the tribe in College and above, 0.5 percent in Technical course and diploma holder. Among the four tribes, the majority of Chenchus i.e. 64.3% was illiterate which is higher as compared to the other four tribes. The majority of Banjaras/Lambadas i.e. 7.0% were preferred to be studied in higher education followed by Yerukala.

5. It was enquired from the study that majority of Yerukala i.e. 5.8% percent engaged in regular salaried job followed by Banjaras/Lambadas (4.7%). Main occupation of tribes was farming (7.8%) followed by cattle rearing (6.7%), daily wage work (6.0%) and regular salaried job (4.0%). The majority of tribal had one earner in the family i.e. 64.6%. Yerukala (8.3%) had three earners in the family as compared to other tribes.
6. Majority of tribes (60.0%) in the study area have not been practiced transhumance. Among the four tribes, the number of Chenchus (69.2%), Yerukalas (58.3%), Gonds (38.5%), and Banjaras/Lambadas (32.6%) practiced transhumance. The majority of tribes had marginal holdings (<1 hectare) and only Banjaras/Lambadas tribes hold large holdings (10 and above hectare).
7. Majority of the tribe used livestock and poultry for the earning income instead of self-consumption but maximum agriculture production was used in self-consumption. Only 6.2% out of 100 percent of tribes preferred to take a loan from the bank.
8. As regards the mandal wise, 55.2% of male and 44.8% of female found in Balanagar mandal whereas 53.7% of male and 46.3% of female in Nawabpet mandal. The 15-19 age group was found higher in Balanagar as compared to the other age group whereas the 5-9 age group was higher in Nawabpet. Nawabpet (82.9 percent) had more BPL families as compared to the Balanagar mandal (69.2 percent). Pucca houses were found more in the Balanagar mandal (29.9 percent) as compared to the Nawabpet (23.3 percent).
9. 50.4 percent of sampled households responded for the availability of toilet facility in Balanagar whereas 45.0% responded in Nawabpet. 92.1 percent of sampled households in Balanagar and 93.3 percent in Nawabpet reported for livestock rearing. No of the earners were more in Nawabpet as compared to the Balanagar. 33.6 percent of sampled households in Balanagar hold marginal land (>1 hectare) while 63.8 percent of households hold marginal land in Nawabpet.
10. 50.4% of households responded for having of toilet facility whereas 45.0% in Nawabpet responded regarding the availability of a toilet facility. 83.8% were responded that health centers available in Balanagar whereas 62.5% stated in Nawabpet.
11. Concerning the creation of the caste-wise assets under Tribal Sub-Plan, 24.9% of APL category, 70.7% of BPL categories, 3.4% of AAY categories, and 1.0% of none (not hold any ration card) category of ration card was reported for assets creation.
12. In the case of education facilities such as scholarships scheme, 70.8% of respondents in Balanagar availed the pre-matric scholarship, and 93.2% availed in Nawabpet mandal. Concerning the post-matric scholarship, 59.4% of respondents availed in Balanagar while 17.1% of respondents availed

the post-matric scholarship. 14.1% of beneficiaries availed other facilities (Higher scholarship like Rajiv Gandhi fellowship, overseas scholarship, etc) in Balanagar and only 2.6% availed in Nawabpet.

13. Concerning the housing condition of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 40.4% of beneficiaries resided in Kucha houses whereas 68.3% of non-beneficiaries were lived in Kucha houses. 37.1% of beneficiaries and 15.4% of non-beneficiaries resided in Pucca house. 50.4% of beneficiaries used tape water while 37.9% of non-beneficiaries were used tape water for drinking purposes. About toilet facility, 57.1% of beneficiaries and 38.3% of non-beneficiaries found to be having toilet facility. As regards the cooking fuel, 91.7% of beneficiaries and 76.2% of non-beneficiaries used LPG for cooking purposes. In the case of education qualification, 7.0% of beneficiaries and 4.2% of non-beneficiaries were studying in higher education (college and above), 0.8% and 0.3% of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were studying in technical education.
14. As regards the health center, 77.5% of beneficiaries and 68.8% of non-beneficiaries were reported for the availability of health centers in their respective villages. Household assets and transport assets hold more by beneficiaries. The per capita income of beneficiaries is more as compared to the non-beneficiaries.
15. Concerning the awareness regarding education schemes among the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 55.1% of beneficiaries were aware regarding education schemes and 43.5% of non-beneficiaries were aware regarding educational schemes.
16. In the Balanagar mandal, 52.2 percent of assets had been generated in Gouthapur while 47.8% of assets created Kallepalle Village. There is a slight difference between the two Villages. In the Nawabpet mandal, 55.6% of assets creation while 44.4% of assets creation in Yellakonda Village under TSP.
17. Concerning the beneficiaries of Tribal Sub-Plan, 56.1% of beneficiaries from Balanagar mandal were reported for having assets creation while 43.9% of beneficiaries were in Nawabpet mandal found to be having assets under multiple schemes of tribal sub-Plan.
18. 62.6% of assets in the Balanagar mandal were good quality in nature while 77.8% of assets created in Nawabpet were good quality in nature. As regards the bad quality of assets, 10.4% in Balanagar and 3.3% in Nawabpet reported for the bad quality of assets. Worst quality assets 1.7% and 2.2% of beneficiaries in Balanagar and Nawabpet asserted for the worst quality. 62.6% reported of the durability of assets was more than ten years in Balanagar while 77.8% reported in the Nawabpet mandal.

19. Concerning the individual and community assets in two mandals, 77.4% of reported assets were individual in Balanagar while 64.4% in Nawabpet. 26.1% of created assets came under community assets in Balanagar while 35.6% of assets were community assets in Nawabpet.
20. As far as sustain income giving assets under TSP is concerned, 72.2% of assets in Balanagar have sustained income giving assets while 27.8% of assets in the Nawabpet Mandal were sustained income giving assets.
21. As regards the occupation structure as a percent of household, 51.1% of beneficiaries from Gouthapur and 48.9% from Village Kallepalle got employment under TSP. 49.3% of beneficiaries got employment from Nawabpet and 50.7% of beneficiaries got employment under TSP. 48.0% of beneficiaries from Balanagar Mandal and 52.0% from Nawabpet Mandal got employment under TSP. 19.5% of respondents reported that they got 60 and above working days in Nawabpet and 6.4% in Balanagar. 12.8% of beneficiaries from the Balanagar Mandal earned a 500 and above wage rate while 0.0% of tribals earned this wage rate. 11.7% of respondents earned a 400-500 wage rate in Balanagar while 1.1% in Nawabpet. Majority i.e. 51.7% earned a 200-300 wage rate in Nawabpet and the majority i.e. 39.4% earned this range in Balanagar.
22. An Average number of earners of beneficiaries was 1.48 while 1.36 was non-beneficiaries. About the variation in annual income from different sources of beneficiaries, maximum variation was observed from TSP work (312.13%) followed by income from other sources (those respondents who gave their farm assets to others for cultivation purpose and earn income), Pension (112.48%), Sale of fodder (112.44%), Poultry (106.61%), cultivation (94.52%), etc. In the case of non-beneficiaries, maximum variation was observed from a pension (199.74%), poultry (107.58%), Cultivation (98.54%), sale of fodder (108.80%), sale of wood (95.03%), etc.
23. Among the beneficiaries, it was indicated that some assets were created in large numbers while some assets were created in less number. The Majority i.e. 35.4 percent of beneficiaries were selected by the govt. official or field functionaries of the concerned department followed by the V.L.W. Majority of work done in Balanagar i.e. 62.6 percent Mandal by beneficiary itself for which they received fund into their direct accounts and in Nawabpet 48.2% reported that they work done by the beneficiaries themselves. As regards the funding received, the majority of beneficiaries (54.9%) in both the Mandal received funds after the completion of work.
24. Majority i.e. 34.0 percent of beneficiaries were reported that they were found the political effect in the selection of beneficiaries. As regards the performance of TSP, 9.6 percent of beneficiaries were responded that they were satisfied with the performance of TSP while (91) 40.4% percent of beneficiaries were responded that they were somewhat satisfied with the performance of TSP and

50.0 percent of beneficiaries were responded that were not satisfied with the performance of Tribal Sub Plan. As the information about schemes and funding procedure was not properly disseminated in the tribal areas.

Policy Suggestions:

As the identification of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is left to the state government – which bases decisions on political considerations rather than the established criteria for identification of STs – there are bound to be emerging demands for inclusion in the list of STs. Meanwhile, in the name of extending welfare projects and affirmative action to tribal people, the state is legitimizing its control over tribal resources. For STs, the important issue is not integration into mainstream society, or development by any outside agency, but recognition as peoples in their own right, treatment as equal partners, and control over their lands and livelihoods and, through this, the ability to develop themselves. Policy Suggestions are given below keeping in view the results of the respective study.

1. The study identifies that the important reasons for the inability of the tribes to continuous efforts of the government due to the irregular work, delay in funding, corruption, unawareness regarding funds under TSP. Lack of mutual interaction between the tribes and developmental agencies has to be declined by the official policy. The study suggests that regular work through Special Central Assistance like SCA to TSP and Grants under article 275 (1) should be accessible to the target population. Authorities undertook extensive pilot surveys from village to village to identify the beneficiaries and also consult local representatives PRIs, and influential people of that area. Proper understanding of the tribal communities, educated youth of tribal should include and aware regarding multiple schemes so, that they aware other illiterate masses on a large scale. Adoption of bottom-up strategy, devoted fieldwork with transparency, and participatory management are important for making tribal communities progressive and prosperous.
2. The study focuses on multiple schemes under TSP special focus on agriculture and allied activities and nearly 30% of its fund utilized for infrastructure development through convergence with general schemes as these are centrally sponsored schemes. In case of convergence, the authority should look into the SCA to TSP component in which high corruption is analyzed through the study. To reduce the problem connected with ameliorating the living condition of tribes, the government should focus on basic infrastructure on a primary basis.
3. While formulating the schemes for the tribal their culture, beliefs, custom, and conditions are carefully considered. So, the role of field functionary, new technology, and advancement can enhance the well-being of the tribal. Tribal inhabited in different areas and different areas have a different problem. So, their social and economic problems are different in different areas. Tribal development

policy should be formulated as per the problem of the areas. Development policy must be formulated taking into account of socio-economic needs of that area. Tribals are unaware regarding banking and loan facilities for agriculture and allied activities which the government providing for the welfare of tribals farmers and give a loan at a concessional rate.

4. As very few tribals found in higher education, mainly preferred at the middle and higher secondary levels. To increase the enrolment ratio in higher education. Higher schools should be established in selected places as per requirements along with the boys and girls hostels so that wastage after primary education would be minimized. Vocational training that is linked to job opportunities should be imparted. Skill related development programs should be encouraged among the tribal youth. For increasing education, there should be an increase in mobile schools and the government should look into the functioning of these schools in terms of infrastructure and teachers. The government should focus given priority to those areas where higher education is not prevalent among the tribes.
5. Beneficiary selection Committee should be formulated through participatory approach and selecting the local government bodies that are the prime movers in selecting the beneficiaries and implementing the programs and making their activities transparent will also help to bring efficiency in the process. As under TSP, maximum beneficiaries had not aware of multiple schemes and disbursement of the fund in different sectors. In the selection committee at the village level, members of the different tribes (such as Banjaras/Lambadas, Chenchus, Yerukalas, and Gonds) should be included so that deserving beneficiaries would be selected. The government agency should carry out the development programs in consultation with the Village Committee.
6. To prevent the diversion of the fund under sub-schemes of TSP, timely consultation of authority before the allocation of the fund should be the need of the hour. Authority undertook visit village to village for the dissemination of information related to the multiple schemes and funding procedure. As per Guidelines of Central Government for the TSP recommended that the Ministry should develop a mechanism to collect the data of the performance of various schemes, for assessment of the success of TSP.
7. As work under TSP depend upon the allotment of fund for tribal areas which leads to the irregular work under TSP. To provide regular or continuous employment government should disburse fund to every department which generates employment regularly. Besides, the government should inspect the work on the ground level after allotment of the fund. Fund availability for tribal areas should be sanctioned regularly by the government for the generation of regular employment.

8. There should be balance development of all tribes, as this study mainly focuses on Banjaras/Lambadas while other tribes such as Chenchus, Yerukalas, and Gonds were not availed of maximum schemes of TSP as well as they were also not aware of funding procedure. The caste effect existed among the sub-caste of the tribe in the time of selection of beneficiaries. There must be an inspection by the authority that there should not be any discrimination in tribal concentrated areas and there should be a balance selection of all castes and sub-castes.
9. As funds under TSP mainly come for increasing the income-generating activities among the tribes. It has been absorbed that tribes exclusively dependent on agriculture or cattle-rearing. To increase the employment opportunities among the tribes, income-generating activities must be enhanced so that diversification of employment activities should be broadened such as fish culture, horticulture, sheep husbandry, animal husbandry, and pisciculture, etc.
10. Although improvement has been noticed among the tribes on account of distributing of assistance by Many Agriculture universities or institutes which truly work on the ground for the development of allied activities (Horticulture, sericulture, poultry, Fish farming, seeds, plants of fruits, balanced diet for cattle, etc). As many inaccessible or far-flung areas where the tribes neither received the assistance nor they aware regarding these development activities. There should be developed an areas based approach which implying a backward area or region should be considered first on a priority basis. It leads to the balanced development of all regions.
11. As in the selected mandals many tribes were found to be holding unirrigated land. As a result of this, they are unable to produce a variety of crops due to a lack of irrigation facilities. For increasing agriculture production, the land should be provided irrigation facilities. As many tribes are living in far-flung areas where agriculture dependent upon rain, there should be developed irrigation sources.
12. In India for the operational zed of Tribal Sub Plan there is an approach ITDP/ITDA/MADA or mini-MADA areas but in Telangana, there is not any such approach. For systematic development, there should be a well-developed approach for the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan. Govt. officials should cooperate or behaved well with the beneficiaries and informed about new schemes and funding. Seniors official must be coordinate with the juniors in this regard.
13. Many respondents reported that no government official visited their village for inspection due to the inaccessibility of areas. There should be regularly visited of Government officials for checking the work and utilized of the fund under Tribal Sub Plan schemes in the far-flung areas.
14. Although work under TSP on the files and paper has been completed but on the ground level maximum work was in progress as well as not completed. TSP fund lapsed due to improper

management. The government officials should look into the groundwork and check the yearly work for which the central government disburses funds.

15. The state government creates general awareness of TSP schemes among the general public that these schemes to be executed for STs by the different departments of the state government. Information should be circulated through print and electronic media.
16. It has been observed during the field survey that there was a huge disparity between the two mandals regarding sustain income-giving assets. To minimize the disparity, Government should generate more sustain income giving assets such as commercial Shops for tribes, fish ponds and community halls in backward tribals' areas so that they become employed on a sustainable basis.
17. A lot indeed needs to be done. The authority should follow up the programs in a well- planned or organized manner. There should be the organization of awareness campaigns and mechanisms to disseminate information to the people for their greater involvement. In every programme or function regarding the tribes, there should be involvement of tribal educated youth is the need of the hour. A participatory approach must be hand in hand for disseminating awareness.
18. Despite a large package for the tribal from center Government, still tribals' condition is not improved to a great extent. It is essential to look after the work on the ground level by the Govt. officials. There should be an inspection of the completed work on the ground level. In many cases, it has been observed, that work on the file has written completed but on the fieldwork is in progress or uncompleted. Before allocating funds or giving work under TSP, educated tribal youth in every village should be involved. There should be accountability or transparency among the officials from the lower to the upper level of Government. There should be funding before starting the work under TSP, as many tribals have a funding problem.
19. Although the government has launched the TSP strategy since five-year plans, the condition of tribals still deplorable. It needs to be re-oriented to improve the quality of life of the tribal concerning poverty eradication and basic livelihood resources. Tribal Sub-Plans and special component Plans should be an integral part of Annual plans as well as five-year plans, making provision therein non-divertible and non-lapsable, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in terms of socio-economic between the tribal and non-tribal.
20. Project Officials should involve local educational institutions, Panchayats, and voluntary agencies in building up awareness regarding the development schemes.
21. The BPL survey needs to be scientifically done and operated to allow every family fair and just access to the schemes.

22. Transparency in decision making use of RTI by tribals and social activist. There is a need to promote better mutual interaction between tribals and development agencies through better communication techniques.

Conclusions:

In the post –independence India a lot of plans and programmes have been devised under special provisions of the constitution for socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes. In spite of those concerted efforts and huge financial investments, a large majority of the tribal populations are still deprived of decent quality of life. The process of tribal development is slow and uneven, marked with imbalances at the regional and group levels. Such a situation is attributed to the large number of problems and inadequacies at the implementation level marked with low commitment at the government level and personnel at the field level. Apart from these, inadequacies of the target populations in seizing and making optimal utilization of the opportunities are also responsible for such a situation. High incidence of indebtedness, land alienation, educational backwardness and lack of communications are major inadequacies in the process of tribal development. Though the TSP strategy yielded the results, they are not commensurate with the intellectual, administrative and the financial inputs. The legislations made to provide protection to the tribals from exploitation by non-tribals are not properly implemented. Considering the inadequacies and failures of the past, planners, administrators, social workers and nongovernment organisations should be careful in identifying the problems of the tribal populations and then to understand the response of these tribals for whom the plans and programmes are made. A clear appreciation of the entire process yields better perspective for proper planning and execution without which any substantial development programmes and policies cannot be executed for these down trodden people .