A Socio Economic Condition of Scheduled Tribes: A Case Study of Selected Villages in Adilabad District, Telangana State

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ABSTRACT Socioeconomics is sometimes used as an umbrella term with different usages. The term 'social economics' may refer broadly to the "use of economics in the study of society." More narrowly, contemporary practice considers behavioral interactions of individuals and groups through social capital and social "markets" (not excluding for example, sorting by marriage) and the formation of social norms. In the latter, it studies the relation of economics to social values. In this paper I selected 6 villages in Adilabad district they are namely Ashapalle, Gudamamda, Ushegaon Bhimpur, Nagolkonda, Tadihadpanur. Three villages are in Narnoor Mandal and three villages are in Jainoor Mandal. Bhimpur, Nagolkonda, Tadihadpanur Villages are in Narnoor Mandal in Adilabad District of Telangana State. Ashapalle, Gudamamda, Ushegaon Villages are in Jainoor Mandal in Adilabad district in Telangana state. Telugu is the Local Language here.

Interdiction:

Socioeconomics is sometimes used as an umbrella term with different usages. The term 'social economics' may refer broadly to the "use of economics in the study of society." More narrowly, contemporary practice considers behavioral interactions of individuals and groups through social capital and social "markets" (not excluding for example, sorting by marriage) and the formation of social norms. In the latter, it studies the relation of economics to social values.

A distinct supplemental usage describes social economics as "a discipline studying the reciprocal relationship between economic science on the one hand and social philosophy, ethics, and human dignity on the other" toward social reconstruction and improvement or as also emphasizing multidisciplinary methods from such fields as sociology, history, and political science. In criticizing mainstream economics for its alleged faulty philosophical premises (for example the pursuit of self-interest) and neglect of dysfunctional economic relationships, such advocates tend to classify social economics as heterodox. socio-economic topics to collect data for planning and policy formulation. Socio-economic survey tools provide a means of improving understanding of local resource management systems, resource use and the relative importance of resources for households and villages. They can also be used to elicit insights on interaction with government decision-making systems, community perceptions of trends and priority issues, and community-based institutions and their role in the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources. Use of such tools is an important first step in engaging local communities and ensuring that local voices are heard and that the community relationship with resources, land rights and access are incorporated into collaborative land use planning processes. Collaborative land use planning involves working with all stakeholders □ government, communities, the private sector and others □ to ensure that land is used sustainably and that environmental degradation and forest loss are avoided, while accounting for the social and economic implications for all users. With respect to communities, collaborative land use planning aims: To ensure that land use planning decisions are made with consideration of local communities□ opinions, land use needs and socio-economic conditions, including rights of access to and use of land.

Study Area:

In this paper I take 6 villages in Adilabad district they are namely Ashapalle, Gudamamda, Ushegaon Bhimpur, Nagolkonda, Tadihadpanur. Three villages are in Narnoor Mandal and three villages are in Jainoor Mandal. Bhimpur, Nagolkonda, Tadihadpanur Villages are in Narnoor Mandal in Adilabad District of Telangana State. Ashapalle, Gudamamda, Ushegaon Villages are in Jainoor Mandal in Adilabad district in Telangana state. Telugu is the Local Language here.

Total population of Bhimpur is 2819, males are 1535 and females are 1,284 living in 521 houses with area of is 2475 hectares. In the village most of population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 82.42 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 11.47 % of total population. Total population of Nagolkonda is 1970 males are 1007 and females are 963 living in 333 houses with area of 1503 hectares. In village most of the population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 56.62 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 0.19 % of total population. Total population of Tadihadpanur is 3298, males are 1702 and females are 1,596 living in 578 houses with area of 1837 hectares. In village most of the population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 60.27 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 21.77 % of total population. Ashapalle village has a population of 2377 of which males are 1220 and females are 1157 living in 469 households. Gudamamda village has a population of 2080 of which males are 1053 and females are 1027 living in 391households. Ushegaon village has a population of 4136 of which Males are 2145 and females are 1991 living in 743households.
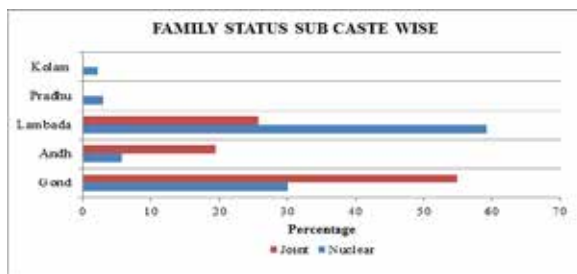

Fig.1

Objectives:
1. To analyze the socio economic conditions of the scheduled tribal households in Adilabad district.
2. To analyze the ratio of sub castes of socio economic conditions of the scheduled tribal households in Adilabad district.

Data Base and Methodology:

The primary data from the field was collected using qualitative methods. Before starting the actual field work the initial field visit was made for selection of the villages for the study. Initial field visit was made during the month of June 2014. During first approach to the area, different key persons in the villages like Sarpanch, Vice-Sarpanch, local leaders, school teachers, field health staffs of Primary Health Center (PHC) and sub-center, Medical Officers and health staffs in the PHC, head of tribal community (Patel) were contacted to seek information about the village, socio economic conditions in the area. It also helped in identifying key informants. During this visit community members were also contacted and information was sought through informal talks. Field notes were also made which were then detailed out as a daily Field-diary. These initial field visits gave researcher an idea about the area as well as helped in searching villages for the actual data collection. It was a challenging task since area was in-accessible and difficult to reach due extremely poor transportation facility. From each village 40 sample households were also interviewed individually to elicit their views on the developmental activities, their socio economic conditions.

Table- 1: FAMILY STATUS (SUB CASTE WISE)

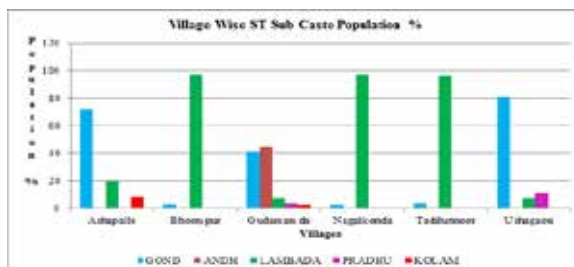| Family Status	Gond	Andh	Lambada	Pradhu	Kolam	Total
Nuclear	30	5.6	59.3	2.9	2.2	100
Joint	54.9	19.4	25.7	0	0	100
Total	34.1	7.9	53.7	2.4	1.9	100

Fig.2

In the total study area highest households are in Lambada community with 53.7% followed by Gond communities with 34.1%, Anda community with 7.9%, Pradhu community with 2.4%, & Kolam community with 1.9%. In the joint family households are highest in Gond community with 54.9% followed by Lambada communities with 25.7% & Anda community with 19.4%. In the study area the nuclear family households are highest in Lambada community with 59.3% followed by Gond communities with 30% & Anda community with 5.6%. (Table-1)

Table- 2 Village Wise ST Sub Caste Population Percentage

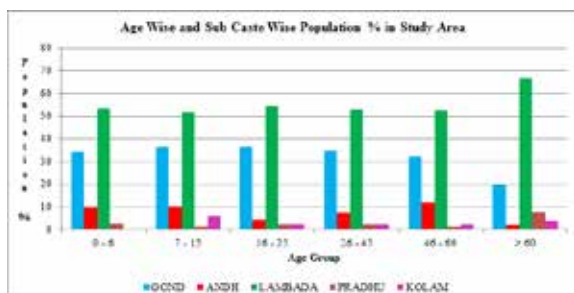| S.No	Village Name	Gond	Andh	Lambada	Pradhu	Kolam
1	Ashapalle	71.6	0	19.9	0	8.5
2	Bheempur	2.8	0	97.2	0	0
3	Gudamamda	41.7	45	7.4	3.3	2.6
4	Nagalkonda	2.7	0	97.3	0	0
5	Tadihatnoor	3.8	0	96.2	0	0
6	Ushagaon	81.2	0	7.6	11.2	0
	Total	34.1	7.9	53.7	2.4	1.9

Fig.3

In the total study area highest sub caste population percentage is Lambada with 53.7 followed by Gond communities with 34.1%, Anda community with 7.9%, Pradhu community with 2.4%, & Kolam community with 1.9%. In the joint family households are highest in Gond community with 54.9% followed by Lambada communities with 25.7% & Anda community with 19.4%. In the study area village wise population is different with total study population. In Ashapalle village the highest population community is Gond with 71.6%, Lambada population is 19.9, Kolam population is 8.5. In Bheempur village the highest population community is Lambada with 97.2%, Gond population is 2.8. In Gudamamda village the highest population community is Andh with 45%, Gond population is 41.7%, Lambada population is 7.4, Pradhu population is 3.3, Kolam population is 2.6. In Nagalkonda village the highest population community is Lambada with 97.3%, Gond population is 2.7. In Tadihatnoor village the highest population community is Lambada with 96.2%, Gond population 3.8. In Ushagaon village the highest population community is Gond with 96.2%, Pradhu population is 11.2%, Lambada population is 7.6. (Table-2)

Table- 3 Age Wise and Sub Caste Wise Population % in Study Area

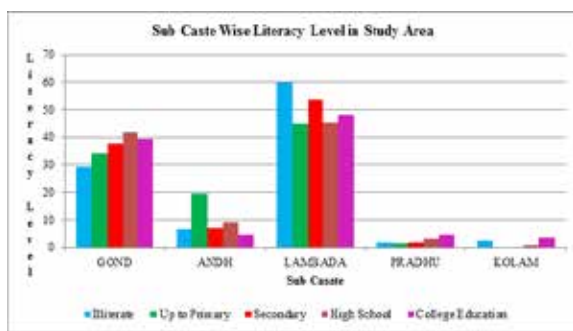| S.No	Age Group	Gond	Andh	Lambada	Pradhu	Kolam
1	0-6	34	9.7	53.4	2.9	0
2	7-15	36.3	10	51.5	1.2	6
3	16-25	36.4	4.3	54.3	2.5	2.5
4	26-45	34.8	7.6	52.8	2.4	2.4
5	46-60	32.1	11.9	52.4	1.2	2.4
6	> 60	19.6	2	66.7	7.8	3.9
7	Total	34.1	7.9	53.7	2.4	1.9

Fig.4

The whole age groups are grouped into six classes that are 0-6 years, 7-15 years, 16-25 years, 26-45 years, 46-60 years and more than 60 years. The table - 3 shows that the ratio of population according to their age group. In study area, the highest Lambadas covered are from more than 60 years age group with 66.7%, followed by 16-25 years age group with 54.3%, the lowest Andh covered are from more than 60 years age group with 2%.

The sub caste wise population age group is different from total. In Gond, the highest population is covered from 16-25 years age group with 36.4%, the lowest population is covered from more than 60 years age group with 19.6%. In Andh, the highest population is covered from 46-60 years age group with 11.9%, the lowest population is covered from more than 60 years age group with 2%. In Lambada, the highest population is covered from more than 60 years age group with 66.7%, the lowest population is covered from 7-15 years age group with 51.5%. In Pradhu, the highest population is covered from more than 60 years age group with 7.8%, the lowest population is covered from 7-15 years age group with 1.22%. In Kolam, the highest population is covered from 7-15 years age group with 6%, the lowest population is covered from 0-6 years age group with 0.01%.

Table- 4
Literacy Level in Study Area Sub Caste Wise

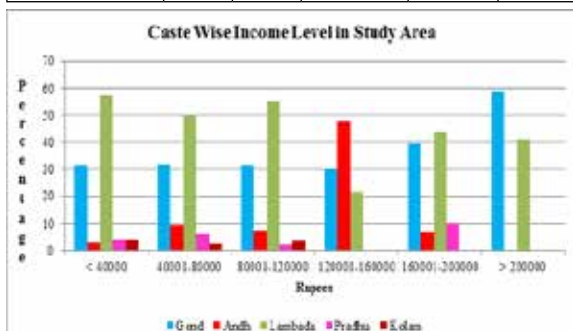| Education	Gond	Andh	Lambada	Pradhu	Kolam
Illiterate	29.1	6.6	60	1.8	2.5
Up to Primary	34.3	19.4	44.8	1.5	0
Secondary	37.5	7.1	53.6	1.8	0
High School	41.9	9.1	45.2	3.2	0.6
College Education	39.5	4.4	48.2	4.4	3.5
Total	34.1	7.9	53.7	2.4	1.9

Fig.5
The table - 4 shows that the literacy rate in the study area. Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in a more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. The literacy rate in study area is 72% and illiteracy rate is 28%. The lambada community has recorded highest literacy rate in the study area. The Kolam community has recorded lowest literacy rate in the study area.

Table- 5 Sub Caste Wise Income Level in Study Area

Income	Gond	Andh	Lambada	Pradhu	Kolam
<40000	31.7	3.1	57.2	4	4
40001-80000	32	9.4	50.1	6	2.5
80001-120000	31.6	7.2	55.3	2	3.9
120001-160000	30.5	47.8	21.7	0	0
160001-200000	39.4	7	43.7	9.9	0
> 200000	58.8	0	41.2	0	0
Total	34.1	7.9	53.7	2.4	1.9

Fig.6

The table - 5 shows that the income level in the study area. The whole income levels are grouped into six classes they less than 40000 Rs, 40001-80000 Rs, 80001-120000 Rs, 120001-160000 Rs, 160001 – 200000 Rs, and more than 200000 Rs. The lambada community has recorded highest income level in the study area. The Kolam community has recorded lowest income level in the study area.

Conclusion:
In the study area five sub caste communities are in scheduled tribal. Kolma sub caste community is the very lowest developed community in the study area. But the Lambada sub caste community is very developed then others four sub caste communities in the study area. For development of the scheduled tribal the developmental schemes in the district and mandals carried the infrastructure facilities to the remote areas and hence the tribal settlements were exposed to the main stream of society. The government has to give special packages to undeveloped communities. The private organizations have to help to the undeveloped communities for their development in socio-economical conditions.

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