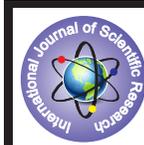


Relationship Developmental Interventions a Study of Kondareddi



Anthropology

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ABSTRACT

This article purpose for only research oriented. This topic covers fast independence and present independence in Indian tribals. Tribals Relationship Development Intervention (RDI) is a trademarked proprietary treatment program for Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), based on the belief that the development of dynamic intelligence is the key to improving the quality of life for individuals with autism. The program's core philosophy is that individuals with autism can participate in authentic emotional relationships if they are exposed to them in a gradual, systematic way. The goal of treatment is to systematically build up the motivation and tools for successfully interacting in social relationships, to correct deficits in this area that are thought to be common to all people with autism.

Back ground

As mentioned earlier the total number of respondents drawn from four Mandals (administrative blocks) – Chintoor, Kunavaram, VR Puram and Velairpadu. By using purposive sampling method 45 households from each village was selected for the study. Data in Table 1 shows the distribution of the respondents.

Mandals	No. of villages	Frequency	Percentage
Chintoor	3	45	25
Kunavaram	3	45	25
VR Puram	3	45	25
Velairpadu	3	45	25
Total	12	180	100

Chintoor and Kunavaram are the Mandals spread across the hill tops and VR Puram and Velairpadu are mostly spread on Godavari river side and some the villages of this mandal are located interior in the forests of Khammam District.

As discussed earlier in this work, the Kondareddis living on hill-tops and interior areas are out-off from the main stream of development because of their primitive culture and inaccessibility to field machinery for their motivation. They confine only to the extent of seasonal bamboo extraction meant for paper board and in other seasons podu cultivation, hunting, minor forest produce collection and bamboo basket making are notices, while very few of the families on either banks of river Godavari are involved in finishing leading to poor economical background. Among the whole sect, the Kondareddis living on hill tops are found very primitive and badly exposed to every difficulty. Only with podu and collection of minor forest produce they eke-out livelihood. Therefore, this hill top category is only proposed in the plan, while others inhabiting river banks and forest plains were covered under regular state schemes.

General Profile of the Respondents

Before going into the detailed discussions about the various development interventions, brief introductory information about the Kondareddi community in the study area was discussed here under. This will give general profile of the respondents and their occupation which is either directly or indirectly influencing the respondents in accessing the programs.

Family typology

Out of the total sample 44 percent of the respondents are from joint family and 56 percent are in nuclear family background. Largely joint family system is widely prevailing and acceptable form of family type among the Kondareddi community. However, social change that is happening within the society is influ-

encing the joint family setup and slowly leading to the nuclear family setup. Data in Table 2 indicates the family typology of the respondents.

Family Type	Frequency	Percentage
Joint family	79	44
Nuclear family	101	56
Total	180	100

Age segregation:

Age of the respondents indicates that 16.1 percent are in the age group of 25 to 35 years of age followed by 25.6 percent in 45 and above age group. About 32 percent are in the age group of 45 to 55 and 26 percent are in the age group of 55 and above. Data on age composition of the respondents is in Table -3

Age in Years	Frequency	Per cent age
25 – 35	29	16.1
35 – 45	46	25.6
45 – 55	58	32.2
55 +	47	26.1
Total	180	100

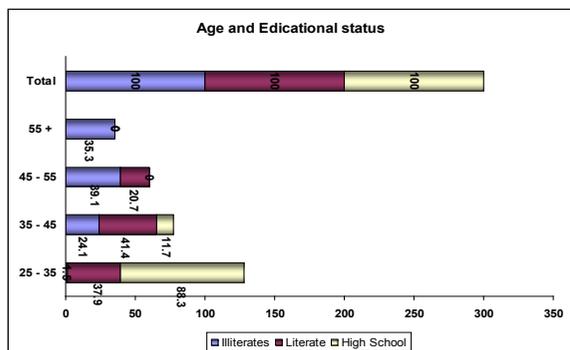
Educational background:

The literacy status of the respondents indicates that majority are (73.9 percent) are illiterates. About 10 percent studied up to high school level and 16.1 percent are literates but not completed their primary/high school education. Most of these category respondents are early school dropouts. Data in Table 4 indicates the educational status of the respondents.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	133	73.9
Literate	29	16.1
high school	18	10
Total	180	100

Further analysis on age category and educational status indicates that about 88.3 percent of the respondents in the age group between 25 and 35 have completed high school education. Similarly 11.7 percent of the respondents in the age group of 35 to 45 also completed high school education. Analysis says that those who are 55 and above age are illiterates (Fig-1).

Fig - 1



House typology:

Analysis on typology of the living houses indicates that majority (42.2 %) of the respondents are having kutcha houses and 32.8 percent are living in semi-pucca houses. About 25 percent are having pucca houses. All the respondents are having their own houses. Data in Table 5 indicates the typology of the houses in which sample respondents are having.

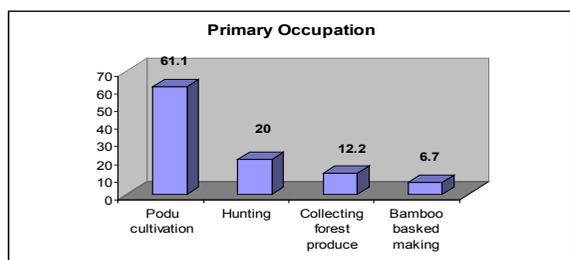
Table-5: House type

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Kutcha	76	42.2
Semi-Pucca	59	32.8
Pucca	45	25
Total	180	100

Primary Occupation:

While categorizing the occupation of the respondents major livelihoods were taken into consideration and all supplementary occupations were categorized under secondary occupation. As discussed earlier the primary livelihood for Kondareddis is podu cultivation. During the study it was found that majority that is 61.1 percent of the samples households are depend on podu cultivation. This was followed by hunting (20 percent), collecting forest produce (12.2 percent) and few are eking their livelihoods through bamboo basket making (6.7 percent). Since any one of these occupations are not providing livelihoods throughout the year all the families are depending on secondary occupation sources. Related details are shown in the following figure number 2.

Fig - 2

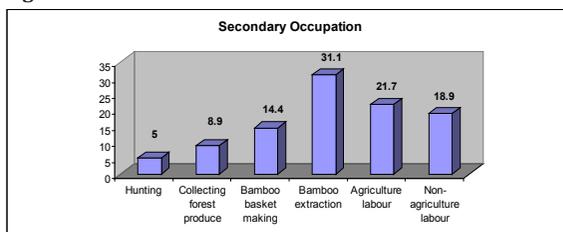


Secondary Occupation:

The study found that all the sample households are having secondary occupation to eke their livelihoods. Majority that is 31.1 percent are depending on bamboo extraction which is seasonal. This extraction is for local paper mills and the labour will be paid on daily wages rate fixed up by the company. Next majority, that is 21.7 percent are going for agriculture labour work and similarly 18.9 percent are going for non-agriculture work. 14.4 percent are depending on bamboo basket making and selling in the local markets followed by 8.9 percent on collecting forest produce and selling in the local girijan corporation. Very few are depending on hunting (5 percent) as their secondary occupations.

During the focus group discussions it was told that their primary occupations are not giving food security throughout the year and during the recent past ups and downs are observed in the earnings on primary occupations. So more than 3 to 5 months most of the families are eking their livelihoods on secondary occupations. Details are in the following Fig 3.

Fig - 3



Income:

The incomes of the respondent families are highlighted in the following figure 4. These incomes are major from primary occupations and supplemented by the secondary source of occupations. Roughly about 50 percent of the respondent households are having income of Rs. 7500 to 10000 per year and 21.7 percent are having more than Rs. 10000 annual income and 27.8 percent are getting less than Rs. 7500 per year.

During the focus group discussions it was found that annual incomes are fluctuating because of undependable livelihood options. For example, for those who are on podu cultivation, if the rains are at normal course the harvesting will be good and can sell some of their surplus produces in the local markets. If the rains are not in normal course then what ever harvest they are getting mostly used for family consumption. Similarly in other occupations also income fluctuations are highlighted by the respondents.

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