

Social Sector Development in the Tribal Community: – A Study in Warangal District of Telangana State



Economics

KEYWORDS :

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ABSTRACT

in the fourth part

The study is divided into four parts, part one deals with the introduction of social sector, part two deals with the methodology and objectives, the empirical data analysis is in the part three and the conclusion and suggestions are

Introduction& Reviews

The third world economies of the globe facing innumerable difficulties, like illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, income, and regional inequalities, under utilization of human and natural resources, political and social imbalances, low level of living standards etc. in the development process the public and the rulers are trying to overcome these problems. It is not happened in a day or so it is the long run process. In any country with out the support of social sector it cant be expected fruitful development. The development of social sector, it was influenced by the some of parameters like health, education, social and gender empowerment, availability of infrastructure facilities etc.

Social sector comprising of sub-sectors like Education, Health and Medical Care, Housing and Water Supply is very essential for the economic development of any State. Social development paves the way for economic development. Most of the Social Sector subjects fall within the purview of the States, for which funding is provided through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government plays a very significant part in the development of the Social Sector. Now we are in the 12th five year plan.

Public expenditure on the social sector is essential to attain the social as well as economic development of the country. It was portrayed that the share of social sector expenditure to the aggregate expenditure of India was 38.57 percent and it was only 39.44 percent in the year 2009-2010. It reveals that the expenditure on social sector in India is stagnant over the post-reform period. And it was noted that it was only 29.65 percent in the year 2004-05 and 28.42 percent in the year 2003-04. It leads to very low human development.

Poverty is the condition for India since independence. It is revealed from the data of various NSS rounds that poverty rate has reduced from 38.86 percent of BPL in 1987-88 to 27.5 percent in 2004-05. Yet in the year 1999-2000 it was only 26.1 percent. In India particularly in rural and agency areas we are failed to achieve cent percent of enrollment in the age group of 11-14 years. There are two reasons for that, in many of the villages schools are only at the primary level and parents were also not allow this age group of people to school and make them as a wage earner of the family.

Though we have gone through 11 five year plans¹, we were not able to provide toilet facility for 56 percent of Indian people. In India nearly 42 percent of people live in a pucca house and even today many of Indians are in the condition of homeless. It is also evident that nearly 93 percent of urban people have electricity and in rural it was only 67.9 percent. It is revealed that in all the amenities rural people are dispossessed.

Though India has implemented various social sector development schemes but it could not be able to eradicate poverty, due to the neglect of agricultural sector development. The pucca hoses, safe drinking water, availability and accessibility of PDS,

literacy rates and health status are also poor in the rural India and as well as agency areas. In this backdrop this paper examines the situation of social sector and expenditure made on social sector in tribal community.

Some of the earlier studies are also an evident of the social sector development in the rural areas, the main observations of the scholars has given in the following lines.

Heunubdirf (1942)² was appointed by the then Nizam Government to study the Tribal areas and to suggest an approach for faster development of Tribal's under his rule he started his work inhabiting the hilly areas of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, and Mahaboobnagar, districts in 1939. He recommended measures to be adopted by the Government for the economic and cultural betterment of tribal population. He felt that the policy of the Laissez-faire adopted by the Nizam's administration ruined the Tribes and reduced them to a state of "landless serfs"

G.Pandey³ "Governments approach to the Tribal Development". Rethinking on development policy of government towards the weaker sections in general and scheduled tribes in particular was advocated. He also suggested evolving a comprehensive tribal development policy touching all spheres of tribal economic activities.

Sachchitananda (1967)⁴ pointed out that the various programs of socio economic development in the tribal areas were not making much progress as the main reasons of ignorance and illiteracy.

Sharit Kumar Bhowmick⁵, has observed that the Government's efforts at tribal development have failed because planners have not understood the needs of the target groups. He also says that tribal development programmes have been hindered with 80 to 90 percent of the funds going towards maintaining an administrative structure which supervises the distribution of the meager allocations.

According to the tribal welfare development, Trivandrum (1992 – 93)⁶ in Kerala major share of the non-plan expenditure on the education development in the Scheduled areas. Yet tribal children have very low levels of participation and success in school education programmes.

Laxmaiah & Yadappa (1986)⁷ were observed that the schools, hostel and Ashram schools were not properly equipped and maintained. Nor the available institutions are adequate to meet the requirement. Rath (1981)⁸ viewed that the educational institutions in tribal areas were not equipped with proper facilities and equipment and run by unsuitable teachers.

Sudharshan & et al (1987)⁹ the education should be relevant to the life of tribal women and at the same time its impact on various dimensions like health and family welfare, vocational skills, household technology etc.

Varrier Elwin (1960)¹⁰ he given his statement on the formal education of tribes and it leads to the positive changes of their traditional occupation with more incremental incomes in tribal areas. So he suggested that the education should linked with their traditional crafts, arts and their skills.

Rajeev Gupta and Praneet Kumar (2007)¹¹ state that health status is determined by socio-economic position and causes of death mostly occur in social groups with low economic status. The authors elaborate social circumstances and evils leading to poverty Health issues in the developed, developing countries and India have been detailed first. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, population, explosion, communalism, secularism, regionalism, youth unrest, agitations, child abuses and child labour, violence against women, crime and criminals, alcoholism, drug abuse, corruption and bonded labour are some of the social problems in India.

Part – II

Methodology:

The present paper is based on primary and as well as secondary data. The primary data were collected through administering the structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared and applying random sampling choosing 60 samples from selected village of Ameenabad of Chennaraopet of Warangal district in Telangana state. The samples were chosen from only tribal community people. The sample village of Ameenabad is major share of respondents are Banjaras. The data was collected from all type of families like farmers, laborers, employs and other occupational also, but most of the respondents are select from peasant. The secondary data consisted of the published reports are based on tribal agriculture production and their livelihoods in India and Andhra Pradesh and will be examined for the objectives.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To find out socio economic status of the respondents in the sample area.
- 2) To investigate the health problem faced by the respondents in study area.
- 3) To identify the problems associated with social sector development of tribal community.

Part – III

Empirical Analysis

The following tables are based on the primary data which is collected by the researcher in the sample village. For the fulfill the objectives of the study there are 10 tables are given in this part with the help of simple averages.

Table – 1
Particulars of Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Age Groups	No. Respondents	Percentage
< 25 Years	08	13.33
25 - 40	26	43.33
41 - 50	12	20.00
51 - 60	10	16.67
> 60 Years	04	6.67
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Study

The above table reveals, the particulars of age-wise distribution of the respondents in the sample village of Ameenabad.

The age groups of the respondents are classified into five categories i.e. less than 25 years, 25 – 40 years, 41 – 50 years, 51 – 60 years and above 60 years. The productive age groups like < 25 to up to 60 years are more than 93 per cent to the total respondents. It is reported that 43.33 per cent are under the active and much productive age of 25 – 40 years it is indicating the production capacity of the respondents are much higher in this age category than the rest of age groups. It is reported that the healthy trend is going well in the sample village; it is observed that the productive age groups of the respondents are dominating and the unproductive age group of above 60 years is insignificant in the study area.

Table – 2

Literacy particulars of the respondents

Details	No. Respondents	Percentage
Literates	28	46.67
Illiterates	32	53.33
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Study

The literacy particulars of the respondents are presents from the above table – 2, out of 60 respondents, 46.67 (28) percent are literates and other 53.33 (32) are illiterates. The literacy rates of the respondents are in village is far bellow the national and the state and as well as district averages because the sample village is backward agency area in the Warangal district and at the same time the sample respondents are also from the Tribal community of Banjaras. In the agency area the education facilities are available from last decade but the tribal communities are ignored the importance of education it was especially observed from Tribal communities. The study observed that there is a need of more awareness of education facilities for the improvement in the social sector especially in the education standards of the rural area of the country.

Table – 3

Family Size Particulars of the Respondent Family Members

Family Size	No. Respondents	Percentage
0 - 2	12	20.00
3 to 5	40	66.67
6 and above	08	13.33
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Study

The family sizes of the respondents are reveals from the above table. Out of the total 60 sample respondents are possessed by different size of the families like 0 – 2 members, 3 – 5 and above 6 members per family. It is clear from the, out of 66.67 (40) per cent of families are having the 3 – 5 members in each family and it is the highest share than the other sizes of category followed by 0 – 2 and above 6 members are 20.00 (12) and 13.33 (8) percentages are respectively in the study area.

It is noted that, joint family system is still continuing in the tribal communities but the share of joint families are very low it is indicating that the tribal culture may be molded by the demonstrated effect of globalization. In the field study we observed not only in the tribal community but also in the rest of communities are possessed the individual families are very much. The increasing of the nuclear families especially in the down trade communities like Scheduled Tribal, Scheduled Caste and other Backward Communities are the indicating the positive nature of demographic culture, it is welcoming trend for the future development of rural areas of the country.

Table – 4
Gender and Age-wise distribution of respondent family members

Male members	Percentage	Female members	Percentage	Total	Sex Ratio
142	52.01	131	47.99	273	923

Source: Field Study

The sex ratios of the respondent families are shows in the above table. The total 60 respondent families are having the total population of 273, in which, male 52.01 (142) and 47.99 (131) per cent are female population with 923 females per 1000 male population is reported as the sex ratio, as against the national level 942 and 990 is the state level.

It is noted that, the lowest sex ratio indicating the backwardness of the social sector. The sex ratio of National level is 942, it is reported in the sample area is only 923 it is unwelcoming trend in the present era. But the respondent families are more interested towards the male preference attitude is growing trend is observed here. It is the result of globalization and at patriotic society is also one of the back drops is dominating the sex ratio.

Table – 5
Occupation Particulars of the Respondents

Occupation particulars	No. Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	48	80.00
Non Agriculture	12	20.00
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Study

The table reveals the occupational particulars of the respondents in the study area, in the sample village is fully agriculture area, majority of the population is depend on the primary sector and the nonagricultural activates are insignificant. Why because the study area is purely agency and at the same time the respondents are belonging to tribal community only due to this, out of 60 respondents, 80.00 (48) and 20.00 (12) per cent are agriculture & agriculture labour and non agriculture works are as their main occupation in the study area.

The non-agriculture activities like petty business and construction works are observed. According to 2011 socio economic sur-

vey revealed 58 per cent of Indian are depend on the primary sector yet. But in the study area 80.00 per cent are depend on agriculture sector. It is unfortunate situation still going in the rural and agency areas in the country. In this regard the social sector development mainly in the agency areas are only creeping way but not even walks due to this there is a strong need of social infrastructure facilities for the social sector development in the agency areas of the country.

Table – 6
Particulars of Average Income, Expenditure and Savings per Month

Average Particulars	Income, Exp & Savings in Rs	Percentage
Expenditure	7436.67	79.17
Savings	1956.67	20.83
Income	9393.33	100.00

Source: Field Study

The table reveals the average income, expenditure and savings per month of the respondents of the study area. Average income is Rs. 9393/- per month per family, in which the respondents are incurring food and non food items per month as average expenditure Rs. 7437/- and at the same time their savings are Rs. 1957/- per month. these are in the proportion of 80 : 20 ratios. The respondents are having the various type of expenditure mostly food and non food items The main food items are rice, vegetables, oil, sugar, pulses, meat and poultry and etc. whereas in the non food items like cloths, medical, school fees, transports and cable etc. The saving attitude of the respondents is interesting points hear why because the respondents are almost illiterate most of agriculture as their main occupation, even it is the result of Self Help Groups are working at the gross root level in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh. It is observed in the field investigation every respondent family the major female members are having the membership of SHG. Due to the respondent families are having the saving attitude.

Table – 7
Particulars of Consumption Pattern on Food and non Food Items per moth

Average Expenditure Particulars	Income & Exp in Rs	Percentage
Expenditure on Food Items	5576.67	74.99
Expenditure on non Food Items	1960.00	25.01
Total Average Expenditure	7436.67	100.00

Source: Field Study

The average expenditure per month on food and non food items of the sample respondents in the study area is presents in the above table. The average food expenditure per month is Rs. 5576/- and Rs.1960/- for Non food items the proportion expenditures on both food and non food items are 75.00: 25.00 in the sample area. The main food items are rice, vegetables, oil, sugar, pulses, meat and poultry and etc. whereas in the non food items like cloths, medical, school fees, transports and cable etc.

On the overall examine the range of expenditure is higher on food items and lower in non food items in the sample village of Ameenabad. The table indicating the availability of food items for the respondent households is more and it lead to high level

of living standard. When we are in the field investigation, in the weekly markets are in the nearest mandal head quarters like Nekhonda and Narsampet.

Table – 8
Disease Particulars of the Respondents and their Family Members

Sl. No	Disease Particulars	Respondents	Percentages
1	Sugar/Diabetics	12	4.40
2	BP	29	10.62
3	Hart	08	2.93
4	Nerves	04	1.47
5	Polio	02	0.73
6	Lunges	15	5.49
7	Others	52	19.05
Total disease Population		122	44.69
Free from disease Population		151	55.11
Total Population		273	100.00

Source: Field Study

The above table depicts the disease particulars of the respondent family members of the study area. The total population of respondents family is 273, of which 55.11 (151) per cent are not having any health problems and 44.89 (122) rest of per cent are encountered by the different health diseases of the study area. In the field study we are observed different diseases like diabetics, Blood Pleaser, Hart problems, nerves weakness, Polio, Lungs, gastro diseases and anemia etc are from the respondent's family members. In particulars of diseases 10.62 per cent are suffering from BP, as the major health problem of the respondent's population. The rest of as follows like Lungs effects, Diabetics, Heart problems, Nerves weakness and Polio are 5.49 (15), 4.40 (12), 2.93 (8), 1.47 (4) and 0.73 (2) percentages are respectively. But the other small illnesses are commonly faced by 19.05 per cent population in the study area. The mall nutrition food is the main reason for the above said dieses in study area. The safe drinking water is far away to the rural people out of 60 respondent families some of few families are having the purified water. But the village authorities are offered panchayathi tap with safe drinking water scheme. But the supplied water is polluted by the un necessary minerals like florid and other drainage waste are also some time mixed in the rainy season. In the summer season the drinking water problems are at the peck level in the study area.

Table – 9
Nature of the House Details of the Respondents

Nature of the houses	Respondents	Percentages
pucha	31	51.67
Semi Pucca	21	35.00
Thaunched	8	13.33
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Study

Type of house ownership is one angle to estimate the poverty line and at the same time, nature of the house is the main parameter to estimate the quality of living style. The nature of the house details are shows in the above table. In the study area, we are observed three types of houses i.e., Pucha, Semi Pucha and Thaunched houses. Out of 60 households, 51.67 (31) percent are pucha households and it is the highest than the rest of cat-

egories of households Semi Pucha is 35.00 (21) and Thaunched houses are only 13.33 (8) per cent. In the overall observation pucha households are more and least is touched house. But the touched houses are still existing in the sample village It is observed in the field investigation, most of the respondents are not meet even the basic needs of food and cloths, due to lack of awareness on government schemes and at the same time they don't interested to build the pucha house, because the funding of government is not sufficient to complete the pucha house. The Indiramma houses Schemes is implementing in the sample village most of the houses are under construction.

Table – 10
Particulars of faculties available to Respondents

Sl. No	Disease Particulars	Respondents	Percentages
1	RMP	60	100.00
2	PHC	00	00.00
3	Safe Drinking water	12	20.00
4	Won House	60	100.00
5	PDS	60	100.00
6	Access of PDS	42	70.00
7	Preference of Child Education	60	100.00
8	Power Connections	60	100.00

Source: Field Study

It well known fact that, the social sector development is basically depend on basic requirements of the village and as well as the populations like medical facilities, safe drinking water, ownership of the houses availability and accessibility of Public Distribution System, electricity connections and preference of child education etc. In the sample village of Ameenabad we are observed the above said facilities. But all are not at the same level, even to day the Government Primary Health Center is unavailable to the respondents and as well as but the safe drinking water is 20.00 per cent. The PDS is cent percent but the accessibility is 70.00 per cent remaining 30.00 per cent are in accessible. The RMP are providing the medical services for the village. In the study area all the respondents are power connections, preference of child education, PDS and ownership of the houses are

previous generations were used water from wells for domestic and drinking purpose especially in the rural areas, but today it is very rare not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas. In the field investigation we observed some of the respondents are using the well for domestic and drinking water. Most of the respondents are depends on tap water followed by hand pump and clean water sources for drinking purpose.

Part – IV

Summary and Conclusion

The analyses of the field investigation find out the some of major points like that the productive age groups of the respondents are at major share and the unproductive age groups are insignificant. The literacy rates of the respondents are far bellowing the national and the state and as well as district averages, only 46 percent are literates. The majority of 86.67 per cent are individual and 13.33 percent are joint families in the study area.

There are 51.67 percent are pucha households and Semi Pucha is 35.00 and Thaunched houses are only 13.33 per cent. The total population is 273, in which, male 52.01 and 47.99 per cent are female population with 923 females per 1000 male population is reported as the sex ratio, as against the national level 942 and 990 is the state level.

The sample village is purely agency, majority of the population is

depend on the primary sector and the nonagricultural activities are insignificant. The average expenditure and saving ratios are 80:20 and the average food and non food expenditure ratios are 75: 25 per month.

In the population, 55 per cent are not having any health problems and rest of 45 per cent are encountered by the different health diseases like diabetics, Blood Pressure, heart problems, nerves weakness, polio, lungs, gastro diseases and anemia etc.

In the sample village all the respondents are power connections, preference of child education, PDS and ownership of the houses are even today the Government Primary Health Center is unavailable to the respondents and as well as but the safe drinking water is 20.00 per cent. Thirty percent of the respondents are in accessible PDS. The RMP are providing the medical services for the village.

The above said issues like illiteracy, in accessibility of permanent houses, unavailability of PDS, lowest sex ratio, ignored the non agriculture sector, in accessibility of health services, high range of expenditures and the low level of savings. These are leads to unhygienic situations in the tribal areas. Thus the study suggested that social sector development is very important to the development of tribal areas. Such as accessibility of permanent houses, safe drinking water, free education from KG to PG, internal and external road connectivity, minimum health services to the needy people by the Primary Health Centers and there is need of strength the PDS. All these are very important in the parts of social sector, majority of these parts in the rural areas along with the tribal areas are passive. This type of social environment is visible in the not only tribal areas but also in the rural India. Therefore the researcher has strongly felt that there is a gross rote level action plan is needed for the social sector development in India.

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