



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE TRIBALS OF TELANGANA STATE - A STUDY

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Abstract

The census of India 2011 enumerates the total population of scheduled tribes in India at 10,42,81,034 persons, constituting 8.6 percent of the population of the country. There are around 744. Scheduled tribe categories officially recognized by the Indian Government as Scheduled Tribes in the Vth Scheduled of the constitution of India, they are speaking 105 languages and 225 subsidiary languages. There are 32, 86,928 lakh scheduled tribes population in Telangana State as per 2011 census. They constitute 9.34 % of the total population of the state, and there are 35 groups of scheduled tribes are recognize in united Andhra Pradesh State list, out of which 16 Tribal groups are in Telangana State and 4 groups recognized as a Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in Telangana State. The scheduled area recognized in Telangana State is extend over 17,352.78 sq.kms, and covering 10,761 villages in 10 districts viz; Adilabad, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Warangal Districts, under the 5th scheduled.

Key Words: *Tribal's, Development Programmers, Polices.*

Introduction

A tribe is a group comprising families, alone, or generation having its own customs, occupying a specific geographic territory and being independence of or having little contact with the dominant national society of the country in which they live.

Categories of Tribals in Telangana

1. Andh, – Adilabad District
2. Chenchu – Mahabobnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy Districts
3. Gond, Rajgond, – Adilabad District
4. Naikpod – Adilabad, Nizamabad District
5. Hill Reddis – Khammam District
6. Kolam – Adilabad District
7. Kondareddis – Khammam District
8. Koya (in Khammam, Adilabad, Karimnagar, and Warangal District)
9. Nayaks – Khammam District
10. Pardhan – Adilabad District
11. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal District)
12. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal District)
13. Yerukulas – Nalgonda District
14. Kammara (Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal District)
15. Manna Dhora (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal District)
16. Yanadis (in Hyderabad, Warangal, Khammam, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Medak, Nizamabad).



Three Types of Tribal Groups

1. Hill Area Tribals.
2. Agency Area Tribals.
3. Plane Area Tribals.

Hill Area Tribals

The Traditional habitat of Chenchus is found in contiguous forest tracts of Nallamalai hills in the districts of, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Vikarabad areas of Ranga Reddy District. Much of the area of these Nallamalai hills through which Krishna river flows is presently declared as Tiger Project area.

The Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Sanctuary extends over an area of 3568 Sq.Kms. in the districts of Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda. It covers 124 Villages of which 31 are Scheduled Villages. The total population in these villages is 23,404 of which 3,972 are scheduled tribes and they mostly belong to Chenchus, a Primitive Tribe. An extent of 13,457.50 acres of cultivated area is included in Tiger Project area.

The Chenchus of this area are more or less at food gathering stage of economy and they largely subsist by hunting and collection of roots, tubers, honey and other minor forest produce.

Agency Area Tribals

The Koyas mainly inhabit the agency areas of Khammam and Warangal Districts and are sparsely found in Adilabad and Karimnagar Districts.

Koyas living in Adilabad, Karimnagar, and Warangal have forgotten their own Koya (Basha) dialect and adopted Telugu as their mother tongue. The rest of the Koyas found in Khammam District (Bhadrachalam Division). It is also called “ChettuBasha” (Tree language) or Galibasha (Air language) in Telugu language as it is spoken by people living under the trees and forests.

The Koya tribe is divided into several functional, endogamous groups who are in turn divided into several exogamous phratric Kolams, Nayakpodu, Pardhan, Thoti are one of the primitive tribal groups in Telangana and predominantly found in tribal areas of Adilabad District⁴.

Plane Area Tribals

Yanadi, Yerukula and Lambadas are only important numerically predominant tribal groups found in the plain areas of the State. These three groups were recognised as Scheduled Tribes from 1956 onwards in Andhra region and from 1977 in Telangana Region. Even- though they inhabit the same area along with other caste groups, their settlements are found in separate localities or hamlets. The settlements of Yanadis are found on the river and canal banks as their main source of livelihood is fishing. The Yerukulas who are mainly pig rearers and basket makers live in mixed villages maintaining symbiotic relations with non- tribal groups. The settlements of Lambadas are found in separate hamlets (thandas) nearer to hill areas or pastures where they could rear their cattle. Once Lambadas were nomadic group but in modern times, they are becoming sedentary cultivators and rearing of cattle has become their secondary occupation. Yerukulas are found throughout the State. Lambadas are mostly distributed in the Telangana region. The Yanadis predominantly found in Andhra Region and Telangana Region. Eventhough these groups are living in the midst of other non-tribal communities, they are able to preserve their socio-cultural identity of their own.



Since the advent of the national government, there has been a serious thinking on the approach to Tribal problem. The new concept moulded on the rightful approach of Prime Minister, Nehru "The middle of the path policy," which-believes in decrying both" doing too much, and too little. The "New Deal;" towards Tribals has been aptly summarized by Verrier Elwin. "We should", he observes, hasten slowly and advance with caution, give the tribals a breathing space to adopt them to the new world, whatever we do that world will come upon them and they must be ready for it. The unity of the hills and plains is as essential to the general national interest, as it is to that of the hill and forest people themselves, we may indeed look forward for an enriching process of mutual fertilization. We have much to give to the tribals and they have much to give us "Emphasizing on the urgency of solving the tribals problem, he writes, "Hunger, disease, exploitation and ignorance are evils, whose cure cannot be delayed. They must be treated rapidly and efficiently.

The Constitution through several Articles has provided for the socio-economic development and empowerment of Scheduled Tribes. But there has been no national policy, which could have helped translate the constitutional provisions into a reality. Five principles spelt out in 1954, known as "**Nehruvian Panchasheel**", have been guiding the administration of tribal affairs. They are:

1. Tribals should be allowed to develop according to their own genius.
2. Tribals rights in land and forest should be respected.
3. Tribal teams should be trained to undertake administration and development without too many outsiders being inducted.
4. Tribal development should be undertaken without disturbing tribal social and cultural institutions.
5. The index of tribal development should be the quality of their life and not the money spent.

The Constitution of India incorporates several special provisions for the promotion of educational and economic interest of Scheduled Tribes and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. These objectives are sought to be achieved through a strategy known as the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, which was adopted at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The strategy seeks to ensure adequate flow of funds for tribal development from the State Plan allocations, schemes/programmes of Central Ministries/Departments, financial and Developmental Institutions. The cornerstone of this strategy has been to ensure earmarking of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan by States/UTs in proportion to the ST population in those State/Uts. Besides the efforts of the States/UTs and the Central Ministries/Departments to formulate and implement Tribal Sub-Plan for achieving socio-economic development of STs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing several schemes and programmes for the benefits of STs.

There are now 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in the country, where the ST population is more than 50% of the total population of the blocks or groups of block. During the Sixth Plan, pockets outside ITDP areas, having a total population of 10,000 with at least 5,000 scheduled tribes were covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). So far 252 MADA pockets have been identified in the country. In addition, 79 clusters with a total population of 5,000 of which 50 per cent are schedule tribes have been identified.

Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs)

This programme is being implemented with a view improve the economic conditions of Tribals who are below the poverty line and not covered under MADA, Programme i.e. under the Tribal Sub-Plan area.



1. Most of the Tribals who are living in the other than MADA villages in Non-T.S.P. area are depending on Basket Making, Rickshaw Pulling, I.S.B. Sector etc. The importance has been given in this programme to provide various economic support schemes with the Bank Consent. (Financed on 50% subsidy, 30% Bank Loan and 20% Margin Money pattern).
2. D.T.G. Programme is being implemented in the identified (128) Villages covering in (59) Mandals. Most of the Tribals are living in the DTG., Villages depended on the Agriculture. The importance has been given in the Plan to the land based schemes such as Minor Irrigation, Agriculture, Horticulture, I.S.B. and Self Employment Schemes.

Tribal Sub-Plan

The total plan outlay for the year 2015-16 is Rs.52374.55 cr. The outlay of the TSP is Rs.5035.68 cr. i.e., 9.61% of total Plan Outlay of the State.

The Tribal studies in free India mainly concentrated on the traditional tribal life and recent changes, the tribal leadership, the tribal movements and tribal welfare through development institutions.

Methodology

The following steps are used for this study. Importance of the study. The intention behind the study is that the policies and programmes launched by the tribal welfare department for the benefits to the tribal people. Tribal Welfare Schemes are more strengthen in not only agency area but also in plain area tribes too. The study depends on Primary data and secondary source of data. To collect primary source of data, empirical study through a structured questionnaire have been stopped for the collection of data, the questionnaire has been administered to the selected sample respondents. To know the factual information, the socio-economic and political related questions were included in this questionnaire, and some questions are like, which are the hurdles prevailed behind to get sanction of such schemes, what are the steps require to avoid to the role of middleman and what are the ways and means to identify the real beneficiaries and needy people. To gauge such information Telangana State which was establish ITDAs of Bhadrachalam and Eturunagaram of plain and agency tribal areas were chosen for this research.

Objectives of the Study

The present is intended to examine the following objectives.

1. To study the socio-economic status of tribal respondents.
2. To study the Tribal development policies, programmes and functions are undertaken by the tribal welfare department.
3. To study the perceptions of tribals regarding policies, implemented by the Government.
4. To study the impact of the development programmes on the living conditions of the tribal of plain area.

Hypothesis of the Study

The present study has been proceeds with certain hypothesis such as:-

1. The tribal welfare development programmes were helped to the tribals for their all-round development.
2. The level of literacy rate to the tribals is determining factor to avoid schemes launched by the Tribal welfare department.



Conclusion

The economic status of the tribals have been increased after utilizing the schemes t After the formation of the new State of Telangana on the 2nd June, 2014, the State Government has attached top-most priority for the development of Scheduled Tribe population in the State, which accounts for 9.34 per cent of the total population (as per 2011 census), which is significantly higher compared to the percentage of 6.99 STs in the combined State of AP. Many innovative schemes like Kalyana Lakshmi for financial assistance to ST girls of marriageable age have been planned by the Tribal Welfare Department. As per the provisions of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan Act, 2013 while preparing the Annual Plan for 2015-16, necessary care has been taken to ensure earmarking of required funds for Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan, the details of which are given in this volume, department-wise.

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