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A study on awareness among Lambada Tribals regarding government programmes at Achampet Mandal of Mahaboobnagar, Telangana, India

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Abstract

Tribals in India, geographically and culturally, are at widely different stages of social as well as economic development and their problems differ from area to area within their own groups. The tribesman lives not only for himself alone, but also he is an integral part of the community to which he belongs. The identity of interest between the individuals and the community is real, bearing profoundly on tribal attitudes. It makes for the emergence of essentially human qualities like comradery, fellow feeling and social awareness. Because of these reasons, the British adopted the policy of isolation and tried to keep the tribals away from the mainstream of Indian life. The Scheduled District Act of 1874 had kept most of these areas administratively separate. The same situation was allowed to continue under the Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935. However, after independence, this policy was abandoned and a new policy of tribal development and integration was initiated. The study has conducted at achampet Mandal

Keywords: Lambada Tribals, Illiterate, Culture, awareness, development.

Introduction

The planning commission also stressed that particular care need to be taken of the primitive tribal groups. Some of which are on the verge of extinction. The socio-economic condition of the tribals living in the various parts of the country are very deplorable. Their standard. Their standard. Their standard of living, health and literacy levels, Recruitment in government jobs and other socio-economic conditions are reflected by the percentage of tribals living below the poverty lion. In some parts of the country. Such as Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar, the percentage of the country, such as Madhya Pradesh, orsua and Bihar, the percentage of tribals living below the poverty lion ranges from 64 to 68 percent. The rate of literacy of the them is very low.

The reasons are not far to seek the implementation of various schemes leaves much to be desired. There are too many loop -holes in the laws. The implementation machinery is inadequate the vested interest have circumvented the legislative provisions often taking advantages of the loopholes in them and the tribal people credulous nature. The Commissioner for Scheduled castes and scheduled tribas in their recent report has mentioned that the trebles' right over resources is directly related to the life and the low. Today as it is violation of the human rights of the tribal people. The most unfortunate part of all large scale development schemes is the in the tribal regions there has a gross neglect of the human element. Development schemes have been imposed on the tribal people as result. Developments models have failed to respond to the growing aspirations of these people in utter negation on the fundamental principles of panchsheel which are so often repeated in words.

Core Problem of Tribal People

The tribal people have lagged behind in the ir socio- economic due to several reasons. They have been relegated into the background due to better organized out-sider communities

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coming into the interior area. The outsiders have the economic power of investing funds and improving agriculture by introducing

Cash crops and other hybrid varieties some of the merchants also have gone into the interior tribal forest area and carried trading business and money lending activity. Due to their extreme poor condition, the trebles have come within the clutches of

These merchants and moneylender and fallen a prey to their exploitation. Many tobacco cultivators have also migrated into tribal tracks all along Godavari River and introduced Virginia tobacco which Is money fetching crop as well as foreign exchanging earner. Due to this crop being grown on a large scale in many tribal villages the tribal cultivators have more or less turned into wages earners, leasing out their small plots of lands to the outside cultivators. Exploitation by the outside communities in of the main reasons for the tribes to have remained backward

The main problem is new to make available the welfare and development to the tribal people more over, inadequacy of knowledge due to lack of education and shy-nature prevent them from availing of various development measures adopted by the Government.

If now proposed to open up the areas by way of laying rods and creating jobs at their door steps. Instead of waiting for the tribal's to avail of these programs and various other facilities, it is proposed to take full measures of all the above development programs. Concessions and privileges to their home and huts so as to enable them to came at with the rest of the populace.

Area of study

The area of study in Achampet mandal, Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.

Sampling;

For the study purpose selected proportionate stratified random Sampling. The whole Achampet mandal was divided into 10 select villages. In each selected villages. In each selected village were 7 respondents from village were selected. The respondents from each Villages were taken according to the random table numbers. The respondents are selected with the help of the voter list available in concerned village.

Methods and Tools of Data Collection;

For the research purpose the tools of date collection play an important role, specially in social sciences. In this study, used the interview schedule method. Because most of the villagers are illiterates. So they cannot understand the questionnaire. This interview schedule consists of open ended questions.

This interview schedule consisting of number of question covers following aspects.

These are and identification data, standard of occupational mobility,

Particulars

Date processing
After the date collection, all the interview schedules were edited and prepared code book; by its help prepared master sheet. Then all the responses were transferred into numerical numbers, soon after this, prepared the uni -variable and invariable tables.

Statistical Tests

Statistical Tests
For the purpose of interpretation of date and to find association between variables, used following statistical measures.

1. Arithmetic mean
 2. Standard Deviation
 3. Chi-squire

The date analysis of the cross tables are presented bellow.

Education & level of Awareness

It has been hypothesized that the awareness among the tribals depends upon their level of education. The chi-square test is applied to see whether there is a relationship between education levels of awareness. An analysis of, it is presented in the table.

Table 3.1: Education & Level of Awareness

Sl no	Education	Awareness		Total
		Average	Nill	
1	Illiterate (To a large extent)	35 (50.7)	39 (49.3)	69 (95.8)
2	Up to primary (to some extent)	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	2 (2.8)
3	Up to secondary (Not at all)	—	1 (100)	1 (1.4)
Total :		36 (50.00)	36 (50.00)	72 (100.00)

Table 3.1 show the cross tabulated date of the two variable show that the relationship between education and level of awareness. The tables show that out the almost 96 percent of illiterates 51 percent were of the programs to a large extent Remaining (49 percent) are having no awareness

The calculated value being insignificant shows that there is no significant difference in the two variables. Hence it is quite interesting to note that the level of awareness of tribals about government programs does not depend upon their level of education

Awareness and utilization of programs

It has been hypothesized that how far a tribal utilize the government programs depend upon his awareness about that programs and its benefits.

Thus the clarified scores on both the variables and cross tabulated and presented in table

Table 3.2: Awareness and Utilization of Programmes

Sl. no	awareness	Awareness		Total
		Good	Bad	
1	Average	28 (77.8)	8 (22.2)	36 (50.0)
2	Nill	26 (72.2)	10 (27.8)	36 (50.0)
Total :		54 (75. 0)	18 (25.0)	72 (100)
$\chi^2=0.29630$		$df=1$		$p<0.5862$

Table 3.2 reflect the cross tabulated data of the two variables show that the relationship between the variables awareness and utilization of programs. The table shows that most of the respondents (77.8percent) whose level of awareness is average are making a good utilization of programs. Chi-square test is applied to measure the level of significance between the two

Variables the value being insignificance show that there is no relationship between the two variables. Hence it can stand that the utilization of government programs need not depend upon the awareness of tribals.

Awareness and Development

It has been hypothesized that the tribal development depends upon their level of awareness. In order to test this hypothesis, the dates relating to the two variables are cross tabulated. An analysis of the same is being presented in the following table.

Table 3.3: Awareness and Development

Sl. No	Awareness	Awareness		Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	
1	Average	25 (69.4)	11 (30.6)	36 (50.0)
2	Nill	14 (38.9)	22 (61.1)	36 (50.0)
	TOTAL :	39 (54.2)	33 (45.8)	72 (100)

X2=6.76923

df=1

p<0.0093

Table 3.3 shows that the cross tabulated data of the two variables shows that a majority of the respondent (69.4 percent) whose levels of awareness is average are found satisfied with the development. While a majority (61.1 percent) of those whose level of awareness is nil are found dissatisfied with their development. The chi-square test is applied to measure the level of significance between the two variables. The chi-square value being highly significant shows that there is a strong relationship between the two variables hence it can be stated that the tribal development depends largely on their levels of awareness.

Sex and Education

It has been assumed that the level of education varies according to the sex of the tribals. To see how for this is true. The date relating to the two variables. Are cross tabulated in the following table

Table 3.4: Sex & Education

Sl. No	sex	Education			Total
		illiterate	primary	secondary	
1	Male	64 (95.5)	2 (3.0)	1 (1.5)	67 (93.1)
2	Female	5 (100.0)	—	—	5 (6.9)
	Total:	69 (95.8)	2 (2.8)	1 (1.4)	74 (100)

X2=0.23361

df=2

p<0.8893

Table 3.4 shows the cross tabulated date two variables shows that the relationship between the variables sex education. The table highlights that 9 vast majority so the respondents (93.1 percent) are males and among them vast majority (95.5percent) are found illiterate. The only five female respondents are found illiterate.

The chi-square test is applied to test the level of significance between sex educations. The chi-square value being insignificant shows that there is no relationship between the two variables. That means the level of education need not vary according to sex.

Findings, conclusions & suggestions

It has been found that –out of total respondents about 72 percent belong to age group between 30 to 60 year. Remaining 28 percent respondents were 60 & above. Among the three respondents about 93 percent belong to male category and only few (7 percent) were female.

There were three communities namely Banjara. From which respondents were taken. About 40 percent of the respondents belong to Banjara community.

The study reveries that almost 96 percent respondents were illiterates. Only 3 percent respondents studies up to primary level. While only one percent respondent had completed higher education.

Discussing about the occupation of the respondents has various kind of occupation. More than 50 percent of the respondents are dependent depending on Agriculture. Near about 27 percent are laborers, other depend on Hunting Honey, Gum Bamboos etc., (Forest Resources)

The present study show that the about 43 percent of the respondents income is below Rs.300/- per month. And a few (21 percent) respondent of joint families get their income between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 1000/- while 26 percent respondents are in between Rs.300 to Rs.500/-.

The research observation on family systems. Most of the respondents (81 percent) belong to nuclear type of family and only 6 percent live in joint families while ten (13 percent) families are extended.

The study shows that the occupation has no bearing upon income and Standard of living. Similarly income has no bearing upon standard of living.

The chi-square value being in significant. It shows that the two variables are not associated. That mean. The standard of living in not depended upon the occupation of the family.

Another major finding is that education of children largely depends upon the educational level of their parents.

The utilizations of programs is not depended upon the level of awareness of the tribals. And that the awareness is not the outcome of the educational qualification.

As in other situation. The educational level is not varying with the sex pertaining to this study. Both males and females are found illiterate. Further it is found that there is a strong relationship between awareness and development. That means the tribals whose awareness is good are nothing their development

On the whole, it can be concluded that illiteracy, alcoholism & corruption are hindering the growth development of tribals. The mass – media is out of the reach of these tribals and the mediators who do all the formalities for the tribals to receive the benefits of government programs are found misleading and exploding there innocent tribals.

Thus a need is street to improve the literacy level of the tribals mass media should reach these tribals in order to improve their awareness.

The Government should take measures to see that the programs reach the tribals through a simple procedure. It should establish banks. Authorize it for every type of loan with simplified procedure.

The Government should exposed and improve rice & ration facilities etc., The last & most important of all is the government should changed its policy and impose band on the sale of liquor which is a root – cause to damage the entire society & make hollow.

For all these, Devote work of government officials and co-operation of non – tribal groups will bring mass awareness and that improves new life structure of tribals.

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