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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 comradeship, 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 line. In some parts of the country. Such as Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar, the percentage of the country, such as Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar, the percentage of tribals living below the poverty line 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 tribals in their recent report has mentioned that the tribals' 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 their socio-economic due to several reasons. They have been relegated into the background due to better organized out-sider communities

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Awareness and Development

It has been hypothesized that the tribal development depends upon their level of awareness. In order to test this hypothesis, the data 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	Nil	14 (38.9)	22 (61.1)	36 (50.0)
	TOTAL :	39 (54.2)	33 (45.8)	72 (100)

$X^2=6.76923$

$df=1$

$p<0.0093$

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 to according to the sex of the tribals. To see how for this is true. The data 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)

$X^2=0.23361$

$df=2$

$p<0.8893$

Table 3.4 shows the cross tabulated data 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 reveals 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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