



An analysis of socio-economic status of scheduled tribes in Telangana

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Abstract

The state of Telangana aims to provide income generation, unemployment and socio-economic conditions for tribal development through social welfare schemes. However, the diversity of issues negatively affects the welfare system. Citizens are lagging behind due to many factors including geographical and cultural isolation, inadequate health facilities, and inability to achieve food security, lack of control over resources and assets, lack of education and skills, malnutrition, inadequate access to shelter and clean drinking water, vulnerability, crime and violence. All of these challenges will make their lives a difficult task. In view of these issues, the government seeks to support the Tribals through various welfare schemes. This article examines the socio-economic status of the tribal communities and the government schemes introduced by the Governments of Telangana to assist the tribal communities.

Keywords: socio-economic, scheduled tribes, Telangana

Introduction

According to the 1951 census, tribals make up 5.6% of the country's total population. According to the 2011 Census, the number of Scheduled Tribes in India is 10,42,81,034. This is 8.6% of the total population of India. A total of 9,38,19,162 people belonging to the Scheduled tribe live in rural areas, while 1,04,61,872 live in urban areas. Scheduled tribes make up 11.3% of the total population in rural areas and 2.8% in urban areas. There are about 550 tribes in India. There are about 550 tribes in India. According to the 1951 census, tribals make up 5.6% of the country's population. According to the 2011 Census, the number of Scheduled Tribes in India is 10,42,81,034. This is 8.6% of India's total population [according to the 2001 census, it is 8.2% of India's total population]. A total of 9,38,19,162 people belonging to the Scheduled tribe live in rural areas and 1,04,61,872 in urban areas. Scheduled tribes make up 11.3% of the total population in rural areas and 2.8% in urban areas. The decade-long growth rate of India's population during 2001-2011 was 17.64%. The decade-long growth rate of the Scheduled tribes during this period was 23.7%. The decade-long growth rate of Scheduled tribes in rural areas was low (21.3%), while it was higher in urban areas (49.7%). On the 2nd June, 2014 Telangana state formed through parliament act. After formation of the State, the state of Telangana has given high

priority to the development of Scheduled Tribes which accounts for 9.08% of the total population of the state. According to census of India, 2011, ST Population is in ITDA Districts (53%) and ST Population in Other Districts (47 %). The presentage of the ST Literacy is 49.8 and Male Literacy is 61% and female Literacy is 40 %. There are 32 Tribal Communities including 4 PvTGs. The major STs in Telangana are Lambadis (64.3%), Koya (12%), Gonda/Naikpodu (9.4%) Yerukula (4.5%), Kolam (1.4%) and remaining tribes are below 10 %.

Objectives

1. To analyze the socio-economic status of the STs Communities of Telangana State.
2. To study the government schemes of Telangana for the welfare of tribal communities.

Methodology

The literature used to write and analyze the socio-economic conditions of tribes in this paper is collected from various secondary sources like internet, research articles, government reports and websites.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: District wise distribution of total population and Scheduled tribes

Name of the District	Total Population			ST Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Adilabad	2741239	1369597	1371642	495794	247472	248322
Hyderabad	3943323	2018575	1924748	48937	25556	23381
Karimnagar	3776269	1880800	1895469	106745	53495	53250

Khammam	2797370	1390988	1406382	765565	378532	387033
Mahbubnagar	4053028	2050386	2002642	364269	187035	177234
Medak	3033288	1523030	1510258	168985	86574	82411
Nalgonda	3488809	1759772	1729037	394279	203876	190403
Nizamabad	2551335	1250641	1300694	192941	95679	97262
Rangareddy	5296741	2701008	2595733	218757	112768	105989
Warangal	3512576	1759281	1753295	530656	268976	261680
Total	35193978	17704078	17489900	3286928	1659963	1626965

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Tribes, 2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Above tables show the district wise distribution of total population and scheduled tribes in Telangana state. Most of ST are living in Khammam (765565) district and followed by Warangal, Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad district

contribute least tribes population to the total ST population. Male and female ST are also highly concentrated in Khammam district.

Table 2: District wise distribution of ST population

Sl. No	India/Karnataka/District	Percentage of STs population to total population of the District		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Adilabad	18.1	18.0	18.1
2.	Hyderabad	1.2	1.3	1.2
3.	Karimnagar	2.8	2.8	2.8
4.	Khammam	27.4	26.9	27.5
5.	Mahbubnagar	9.0	9.3	8.9
6.	Medak	5.6	5.7	5.5
7.	Nalgonda	11.3	11.8	11.0
8.	Nizamabad	7.6	7.4	7.5
9.	Rangareddy	4.1	4.3	4.1
10.	Warangal	15.1	15.3	14.9
	Telangana	9.3	9.5	9.3

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Tribes, 2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Above table shows that most of ST lives in Khammam (27.4%) district and followed by Adilabad (18.1%), Warangal (15.1%), Nalgonda (11.3%), the lowest percentage of STs Population to total population in Hyderabad (1.2%). Most ST male and female lives in Khammam (26.9% and 27.5% respectively) district and followed by Adilabad (18% & 18.1%) Warangal (15.3% & 14.9%), Nalgonda (11.3%), the lowest percentage of STs Population to total population in Hyderabad (1.3 & 1.2 %). It is observed that distribution of

male and female ST population is unequally distributed among the Telangana states. The total population of the State, the scheduled tribes constitute 9.3%. The percentage of scheduled tribes population is higher than the national average of 8.6%. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of tribal population in total from 2.81% in 1961 to 8.19% in 1981 and further to 9.34% in 2011. The increase is mainly on account of the inclusion of certain castes under the category of scheduled tribes.

Table 3: District wise distribution of ST population

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Percentage of STs population to total ST population of the State		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Adilabad	15.1	14.9	15.3
2.	Hyderabad	1.5	1.5	1.4
3.	Karimnagar	3.2	3.2	3.3
4.	Khammam	23.3	22.8	23.8
5.	Mahbubnagar	11.1	11.3	10.8
6.	Medak	5.1	5.2	5.1
7.	Nalgonda	12.0	12.3	11.7
8.	Nizamabad	5.9	5.8	6.0
9.	Rangareddy	6.7	6.8	6.5
10.	Warangal	16.1	16.2	16.1
	Total	100	100	100

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Tribes, 2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Above table shows that most of ST lives in Khammam (23.3%) district and followed by Warangal (15.1%), Adilabad (15.1%), Nalgonda (12%), the lowest percentage of STs Population to total population in Hyderabad (1.5%). Most ST male and female lives in Khammam (22.8% and 23.8% respectively) district and followed by Warangal (16.2% &

16.1%), Adilabad (14.9 % & 15.3%), Nalgonda (12.3 % and 11.7%)), the lowest percentage of STs population to total population in Hyderabad (1.5 & 1.4 %). It is observed that the distribution of female ST population lives in Khammam (23.8%) district among the Telangana state.

Table 4: District wise distribution of Sex ratio of ST

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Adilabad	1003	1000	1054
2.	Nizamabad	1017	1013	1110
3.	Karimnagar	995	999	974
4.	Medak	952	952	945
5.	Hyderabad	915	0	915
6.	Rangareddy	940	948	928
7.	Mahbubnagar	948	956	802
8.	Nalgonda	934	937	889
9.	Warangal	973	976	944
10.	Khammam	1022	1017	1099
	Telangana	980	982	961

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Tribes, 2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Above table shows that district wise distribution of sex ratio of scheduled tribes in Telangana state. Khammam (1022) district is top among the Telangana districts which is higher than state STs Ratio (980) followed by Nizamabad (1017), Adilabad (1003). Six district like are Medak (952), Hyderabad (915), Rangareddy (940), Mahbubnagar(948), Nalgonda(934),

Warangal(973) lowest sex ratio then state sex ratio. The lowest rural ST sex ratio in Nalgonda district (937) and lowest urban ST sex ratio is 802 in Mahbubnagar district. It is observed that Adilabad, Nizamabad, Khammam district are reached above 1000 in total sex ratio, rural and urban sex ratio which is higher than state sex ratio.

Table 5: District wise distribution of STs Literate population and literacy rate

Sl. No.	District	No. of Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Adilabad	219922	130838	89084	51.4	61.4	41.4
2.	Nizamabad	75837	47085	28752	45.9	58.0	34.3
3.	Karimnagar	48910	28820	20090	51.5	60.9	42.2
4.	Medak	63122	40976	22146	44.7	56.9	32.0
5.	Hyderabad	29300	16659	12641	69.3	76.1	62.1
6.	Rangareddy	104083	62588	41495	56.1	65.7	45.9
7.	Mahbubnagar	129019	83464	45555	42.3	53.7	30.4
8.	Nalgonda	164003	104938	59065	35.6	60.0	48.1
9.	Warangal	226954	136361	90593	48.5	57.8	39.0
10.	Khammam	351467	200493	150974	51.6	59.8	43.7
	Telangana	1412617	852222	560395	49.5	59.5	39.4

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Tribes, 2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Above table shows the District wise distribution of STs Literate population and literacy rate. The Telangana STs literacy rate is 49.5 and male literacy is 59.5 and female literacy is 39.4. Hyderabad district is in top position in ST literacy rate (69.3%) and followed by Rangareddy (56.1%), Khammam (51.6%) and lowest literacy rate is 35.6% in Nalgonda district. It is observed that the lowest female literacy rate is 30.4 % in Mahbubnagar and lowest male literacy rate is 53.7% in Mahabubnagar.

Welfare Policy for Scheduled Tribes

After the creation of Telangana state, the government has launched many programmes in favour of Scheduled Tribes.

The tribal welfare department strives:

- To promote and develop education among STs and thereby improve literacy among STs.
- To assist ST families below poverty line for their economic development.
- To ensure effective implementation of constitutional safeguards of STs in the State in general and the STs in the scheduled areas in particular and to safeguard their interests from exploitation and strive for their overall development.

Youth Training Center

Skill Development Training Employment & Placement: To

empower the Tribal youth for their economic development, the Corporation is imparting the training under various job oriented courses to the Tribals so as to become self-employable. Entire institutions' training charges will be borne by the Corporation besides giving stipend of Rs.350/- to local candidates and Rs.1000/- to non-local candidates. 1) Mobile repairing 2) Car driving 3) Fashion Designing 4) Stitching 5) Beautician

Driver Empowerment Scheme

Providing financial assistance S.T's who were having four wheeler driving license along with batch number with the co-ordination of UBER Company.

Tribal Relief Fund

Under this Scheme not more than Rs. 25,000/- per individual will be sanctioned to meet the exigencies during natural calamities that is floods and fire accidents etc., purchase of medicines which are not available in Government Hospital, high quality treatment for special diseases like cancer, cardio, Kidney etc., de addiction treatment, immediate treatment of victims of serious accident, providing artificial limbs to the needy etc.

Conclusion

Male and female STs are also highly concentrated in Khammam district. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of tribal population in total from 2.81% in 1961 to 8.19% in 1981 and further to 9.34% in 2011. The increase is mainly on account of the inclusion of certain castes under the category of scheduled tribes. It is observed that the distribution of female ST population lives in Khammam (23.8%) district among the Telangana state. It is observed that Adilabad, Nizambad, Khammam district are reached above 1000 in total sex ratio, rural and urban sex ratio which is higher than state sex ratio. It is observed that the lowest female literacy rate is 30.4 % in Mahbubnagar and lowest male literacy rate is 53.7% in Mahabubnagar. It concludes that socio and economic status of ST is not improved even after creation of the separate state. State shall create new policy in favour of ST those who are underdeveloped. Education is the most powerful tool for development indicators at the same time, accessibility of education did not reach to ST in proper manner.

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