

Tribal Development Policy in Telangana State: A Study of Nalgonda and Hyderabad Districts

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Abstract: *Formulation of equitable policy and its implementation is primary responsibility of a state to give justice to the weaker section of people living in the society. Tribal community in India has been dealing with a number of issues in their daily affairs and struggling for the basic necessities of day today life which is easily accessed by others. Tribal development has always been a matter of great concern for the government of both union and states. The government claims to have made non - stop effort to bridge the gap towards the way of development and sustainable growth of tribal community as a whole. A number of policies and programmes have been formulated since independence in order to address the tribal issues; mainly 2011 to 2021 will study and evaluate the present research. Yet it seems not to be enough to uplift tribals, who are living under the shadow of underdevelopment since decades. Present research makes an extensive effort to study the schemes, policies and programmes undertaken by the government of India for overall growth and development of tribal community.*

Keywords: Tribal, Development, Policy, Telangana State, Nalgonda, Hyderabad Districts

1. Introduction

Formulation of equitable policy and its implementation is primary responsibility of a state to give justice to the weaker section of people living in the society. Tribal community in India has been dealing with a number of issues in their daily affairs and struggling for the basic necessities of day today life which is easily accessed by others. Tribal development has always been a matter of great concern for the government of both union and states. The government claims to have made non - stop effort to bridge the gap towards the way of development and sustainable growth of tribal community as a whole. A number of policies and programmes have been formulated since independence in order to address the tribal issues; mainly 2011 to 2021 will study and evaluate the present research. Yet it seems not to be enough to uplift tribals, who are living under the shadow of underdevelopment since decades. Present research makes an extensive effort to study the schemes, policies and programmes undertaken by the government of India for overall growth and development of tribal community.

Indian has a large number of tribal populations as compared to any other nation states of the world. In spite of being considered as the first inhabitant of the nation tribal are deprived of their basic requirements in their day - to - day life. They are not only socially, economically and educationally backward but also face discrimination at a large scale. They have been exploited in various forms, from land alienation to the force displacement from their dwelling place in the name of development. Tribal life has always been tied with the nature or forest and their culture, custom and tradition, and their livelihood has a close connection with the forest. But very often the act government seems to be eliminating them from the access to the forest which is like a fish without water as the tribal identity lies with water forest and land (Jal, Jangal and Jamin). Although the Forest Rights Act 2006 gave the provision for certain rights to the tribal with regard to access the forest and its product. But the provision seems to be more in pen and paper only and a big

gap has been observed in the part of implementation. Even after 72 years of independence the condition of tribal community is not up to the mark as the country is growing in a rapid growth. The development process of tribal community is growing at a snail's pace. A number of policies and programmes have been made by both union and state government from time to time, yet it looks as if it has a long way to go where tribal community would be strengthen enough to walk hand in hand with the rest of the world.

Tribes are considered as the first origin of the earth. They are considered as the indigenous people living in the society in different groups or communities who have more or less same pattern of living with different culture, customs, traditions, language and faith from one group to another. Tribals are also often called as "Adivasi" which means the first inhabitant of the mother land. The term "tribe" originated around the time of the greek city states and early formation of the Roman Empire. The Latin term "tribus" has been transformed to mean "A group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor" (Lal 2019: 2). The google search engine describe tribe as "A social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader" (Google 2020). Similarly Cambridge dictionary define tribe as "A group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture and history, especially those who do not live in towns or cities" (Cambridge 2019).

The term development has been used in a wider sense. The purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life. It is essential to bring about more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting social justice and efficiency of production, to provide a greater variety of facilities like education, health services, nutrition, housing etc. According to ILO, Development involves 'humans' as distinct from material product. It is defined as a process which involves

improvement in the quality of life of weaker sections and a greater participation and involvement of the masses in the process of decision making in the economic, social, political and cultural life of a society. To Denis Gonlet "development is not a cluster of benefits given to the people in need, rather a process by which a populace acquires a greater mastery over its own destiny. " Schumpeter defines development as only such changes in economic life that are not forced upon it from without, but arise by its own initiative from within. According to Dedley Seers, "Development means creating condition for the realization of human potential. " Development is an elusive concept and evolves mobilization of natural resources, augmentation of trained manpower, capital and technical knowhow and their utilisation for attainment of constantly multiplying national goals, higher living standards and the change over from a traditional to a modern society. The essence of development is generally perceived as industrialisation and modernisation. Development is a multi - dimensional and multi - linear process. Development is usually conceived as an aspect of change that is desirable, broadly planned and administered or at least influenced by governmental action. Thus the concept of development consists of (a) an aspect of change (b) a plan or prediction and (c) involvement of the government for the achievement of that planned or predicted goal. The term development is also used for the process of allowing and encouraging people to meet their own aspiration. The main aim of development is to increase national as well as per capita income and to raise the standard of living of the people and secure justice, freedom, equality and security for them in society. The focus of development is now increasingly on (a) equitable distribution of wealth and income (b) full utilisations of manpower. (c) Better utilisation of natural resources, and (d) I protection of human environment, etc. Hence, Development means change plus growth i. e., it includes growth, modernization, increase in social facilities, etc

There are mainly five approaches which have been employed so far in the welfare of tribals in India. The approaches are:

1) Political approach

The political approach for the tribal welfare may be understood in the context of the pre and post - independence period. The colonial rule created "excluded" and "partly excluded" areas and gave separate political representation to the tribes. Nationalists opposed these measures as part of a diabolic conspiracy to a new separatism. After independence, the constitution has given the tribals a number of safeguards by considering them to be the weaker section of the population. In the first instance a period of 10 years was given to achieve the goal, but as the problem was too complicated to be solved through a single decade, it has persisted through decades.

2) Administrative Approaches

The administrative approach is closely followed by the political approach. The government of India has constituted vast administrative machinery for tribal welfare. At the State level, the governor has been made responsible and on his behalf the chief minister and welfare minister are in charge of the special schemes to be implemented in the tribal areas.

In some major concentrated tribal areas, the State has an independent tribal welfare ministry. The welfare ministry is advised by two bodies. The Tribes Advisory Council and the Tribal Research are framing the political programmes for tribal welfare.

3) Religious Approaches

The religious approach has been attempted by different religious agencies like Christian missionaries, the Ramkrishna mission, the Arya samaj and other local religious institutions which are engaged in the welfare works for the tribals. The Christian missionaries have been active in tribal India. For both types of work, spiritual and material, the missionaries did realize the importance of understanding the tribal culture and language. Missionary welfare activities have been viewed by different persons in different ways.

4) Voluntary Agencies Approach

Under the voluntary agencies approach social workers, social welfare agencies, social movement agencies, social reformers, etc., are working to uplift the weaker section of our society in their own ways. Voluntary social services organizations have done considerable humanitarian work in the tribal areas but their idealism and spirit of service have not been matched by their understanding of tribal organisation, values and problems.

5) Anthropological Approaches

Anthropologists believe in the ultimate integration of tribes into the mainstream of national life. After independence, some anthropologists came out with several papers and addresses, dealing with the importance of applied anthropology in tribal welfare programmes. The various tribal research institutes are engaged in conducting researches on Scheduled Tribes. Besides, many University Departments in the country undertake research on them. Whatever the approaches are being taken, it is important to integrate the tribal people in the national mainstream. But the problem is that national mainstream is very wide. Unfortunately the main propose to integrate these tribals with the mainstream is left aside since there are innumerable problems that have emerged on account of their so called integration in the national mainstream: The important problems identified as the "Chaos of Values" and "Counter Values" and the consequent breakup of the social structure. The contacts of the tribals with the urban people have also created problems of adjustment. The tribals suffer also due to inferiority complex. There are problems of alienation of land in their native places. The fertility of land also gets reduced due to carelessness. There is heavy economic loss due to indiscriminate deforestation. Owing to the impact of governmental programmes and modernisation, tremendous changes took place in the living conditions of the tribal community. The tribals in India are passing through a phase of economic change along with the rest of the society. Modern technology and concepts are penetrating their culture. The factors that are shaping the future of the tribal welfare are (a) education; (b) exposure to urban market forces (c) the cooperative movement and (d) banking.

Statement of the Research Problem

The tribal development measures adopted during the second half of this century are found to be insufficient in improving

the economic conditions of the tribals. Even after the introduction of several welfare measures, the tribals are still facing several economic and social constraints. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the various developmental programmes undertaken during the last ten years. Moreover, an analysis of the socio - economic development of tribals in Telangana and the extent of the human development they achieved are also imperative.

2. Review of literature

The Indian tribal society is a unique society with diversity of nature and people. In our country, known for the extreme poverty of the masses, the tribals constitute the core of the poor. Poverty, poor health and sanitation, illiteracy and other social problems among the tribals are exerting a dragging effect on the Indian economy. The Five Year Plans formulated the implementation of a series of investment - backed schemes and projects for the betterment of the conditions of the tribals living in the rural and urban areas. Many of the tribes with their forest - dwelling culture do not have the motivation or the skill of settled cultivation. As a result, their land has been alienated to their better endowed tribal neighbours or non - tribals. There have been many tribal studies in India based on tribal economy, land alienation, socio - economic development, tribal culture etc. It is highly imperative to have a look at these tribal studies by various Anthropologists, Research scholars, etc.

Review of related literature: International level, National level, State level.

Reference Period: from March 1 2011 to February 28 2021.

K. C. Baiju (2011) Tribal Development under Decentralised Governance in Kerala: Issues and Challenge. Tribal population is the aboriginal inhabitants of India who have been living a life based on the natural environment and have cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The Concerted efforts for the development of these groups by the Central and State Governments have had only marginal impacts on their socio - economic conditions in spite of the various welfare measures and constitutional protection. This paper attempts an analysis of the development and welfare programmes addressing poverty, land alienation, exploitation, education, health care, employment, social development and in their reach out to these target groups and discussion of policy implications and the strengthening of service delivery.

Pacha Malyadri (2012), Education for tribal children: An engine for human development. The Indian Constitution assigns special status to the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Traditionally referred to as adivasis, vanbasis, tribes, or tribals; STs constitute about 8% of the Indian population. There are around 573 Scheduled Tribes living in different parts of the country, having their own languages different from the one mostly spoken in the State where they live. There are more than 270 such languages in India. Accordingly to the 2001 census, the tribal population in India is about 67.8 million. The largest number of tribals is in the undivided Madhya Pradesh (16.40 million), followed by Orissa (7 million) and Bihar (6.6 million). However, the

largest proportion of tribals in total population is in Mizoram (95%), followed by Lakshadweep (93%), Nagaland (88%), Meghalaya (86%), and Arunachal Pradesh (64%). Nine States – Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal; together account for more than four - fifth of the tribal population in India. The term tribe or tribal is not defined anywhere in the Constitution although according to Article 342, ST represents the tribe or tribal communities that are notified by the President. Tribes are not part of the traditional Hindu caste structure. STs in India are more similar to the “indigenous” or “native people” in other parts of the world. Realizing that Scheduled Tribes are one of the most deprived and marginalized groups with respect to education, a host of programs and measures were initiated during the Independence. Elementary education is a priority area in the Tribal sub - plans from the 5th Five Year Plan. Education of ST children is considered important, not only because of the Constitutional obligation but also as a crucial input for the total development of tribal communities. The present research made an attempt to analyze the problems in the field of Tribal children education and suggest measures for the development of education among the Tribals in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh state in India. The study reveals that People of the remote area are superstitious and addicted to blind beliefs. Hence, they do not understand the value of education.

Solomon Nungchim Moyon, (2013) Socio - Demographic Correlates of Income Differentials In Chandel District of Manipur. Using stratified random sampling technique, a cross sectional investigation has been carried out during eight months (August, 2010 - March, 2011) to identify the influential socio - demographic factors of income level of the people in Chandel District of Manipur, the North Eastern Border States of India. Regression analysis explores the determinants of the income differential to be number of family members engaged in agriculture and allied activities.

Emilie Edelblutte, Yanni Gunnell (2014) The Tribal Populations of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai (India): A Brief Political Ecology. Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) is still home to a population of Adivasi, or forest - dwelling tribal communities. Late in the 19th century, these minorities were alienated from their forest environment by colonial rulers, and the urban growth of Mumbai has since further restricted their livelihoods – this time no longer in the name of forestry but of biodiversity conservation. Here we recount the loss of territorial rights and resources by the Mumbai Adivasi and portray their present situation in the crossfire of land use lobbies. Surveys and interviews with a range of stakeholders reveal that current events represent just the latest chapter in a 200 - year process of spatial and cultural marginalization of the Adivasi.

Dr N. C. Jana and Prasanta Kumar Ghosh (2015) Socio - Economic Conditions and Quality of Life in the Tribal Areas of Orissa with Special Reference to Mayurbhanj District. Orissa, being socio - economically backward but sound in traditional culture, is one of the important states in eastern India. Out of 30 districts, nine are considered as tribal districts (according to Location Quotient value), and, of the

total population (41, 947, 358 in 2011), a significant share (22.1%) goes to tribal people (8, 145, 081 in 2011). They are also one of the most backward and geographically isolated communities. Their lifestyle and economy is confined to the direct utilisation of natural resources, pre - agricultural level of technology and specific indigenous type of work. Now with the emergence of industry and market economy, the age - old relationship between tribes and nature has been disturbed. Keeping this in backdrop, the present study tries to explore the changing scenario of socio - economic condition in the tribal areas of Orissa. In this regard, various socioeconomic indicators have been analysed and compared for representing district - level patterns of quality of life and finding out the variation among the primitive tribal households in the study area. In addition, Mayurbhanj has also been taken as a case study to represent the socio - economic condition and quality of life at the block level. It may be pointed out in this context that out of 30 districts in Orissa, according to Location Quotient value Mayurbhanj is the highest tribal concentrated district. The overall objective of this study is to obtain a better understanding of the disparities and variations in socio - economic status in Orissa as well as in Mayurbhanj and also find out some remedial measures to overcome the problems to bring the primitive tribal community in the mainstream of the society. From the analysis of the health - related indicators, it is clear from the analysis that the quality of life in the district has improved remarkably over the years, but socioeconomic disparities in terms of caste and gender continue to be a major problem mostly in tribal and backward areas.

Akash Raj, D. P. (2016). Socio economic of scheduled tribes in Mysore district - karnataka. This research aimed to assess the socio economic status of tribes of the Mysuru district of the Karnataka state. Three taluks of the Mysuru district were selected for the study based on their highly Schedule tribe populous status; H D Kote, Periyapatna and Hunsur. Primary survey of 500 households was carried out and the different socio economic statuses assessed were; caste, income, educational level, occupational structure, size of landholding, types of crop cultivation. The study revealed that there are six different scheduled tribes (Nayaka, JenuKuruba, Dongri Garacia, Yarava, Soliga, Hakkipikki) residing in the selected study area with maximum percentage of 68 % of the 500 households belonging to Nayaka tribe followed by Jenuuruba (18.6 %) out of the total 50 different tribes found across the Karnataka. Further, 94% of the 500 households were found to have Below Poverty Line (BPL) income, only 4.35% was found to have received the higher education. Occupational structure of the study area discovered that only 5.70% of the sample number is involved in business and mere 2.64% of the total number work as Government contract daily wages. Among the population, major proportion is engaged in agricultural labour with only 44.4% of the population having the cultivation land while as 55 % are landless.

Bijayashree Satpathy (2017) Forest Rights Act Implementation in Odisha: Redressing Historical Injustices. The Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 claims to devolve ownership to local forest dwellers in India, to provide local communities with better tenurial security and allow increased rights over forest resources. One argument for this

is the redressal of historical injustices, particularly to tribal people. Offering a reality check, this article scrutinises the interface of informal and formal institutions with respect to livelihood of forest - dependent communities and forest conservation to identify ongoing implementation challenges. Empirical data from two villages of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha use oral history, focus group discussions and in - depth interviews with different actors in FRA implementation as evidence. Asymmetric information flow, deficient coordination, undemocratic participation, dearth of transparency and lack of accountability at various levels hinder FRA implementation, which claims to safeguard the basic rights of disempowered local people, but does not appear to deliver 'complete justice'.

Biswaranjan Tripura (2018) Indigenous Politics and Development: Understanding Political Mobilization in North - East India with Special Reference to Indigenous Struggles in Tripura.

This study makes an attempt to unravel the emergence of political mobilization with special reference to the Indigenous struggles in Tripura during the post - colonial India from 1949 to present. The focus of the study will be to understand sociologically the politico - historical process that led to the formation of tribal resistance in post - colonial Tripura; Socio - political - economic aspirations and its contribution towards social transformation in contemporary Tripura. The tribal resistance in India is as old as the emergence of British era in the Indian sub - continent. Their acts of resistance ranged from being silent, covert and open to collective mobilization and even militancy. In post - colonial India they participated in mainstream politics to realize their rights and claims in pursuit of combating the historical injustices, alienation, marginalization and subjugation by negotiating for policies and programmes for constitutional protection. Often, the tribal political mobilization has been labelled as acts of insurgency, outfit, extremist and tribal unrest; as devoid of agency in their collective consciousness. In the light of the above discussion, this study maintains that there is an agency in tribal resistance/political mobilization. This study will investigate the following related questions such as: structure of power relations; current political contradictions, contestation, claims and negotiations between state and Indigenous politics, how far has social action through Indigenous political mobilization translated into policies and programmes for empowerment and social change.

Kiran Ddungdung, B. K. Pattanaik (2019) Tribal Development Disparities in Odisha: An Empirical Analysis. The well - known phenomenon of tribal disadvantage in India requires constant monitoring to ensure diligent attention to equitable protection of tribal people's right to life. This article, based on an analysis of primary data collected from 400 households in eight different tribal communities in Odisha, charts the differential progress of Odisha tribals by establishing a Tribal Development Index. Such data identify significant development disparities and confirm the existence of a 'creamy layer', constituted of more developed individuals and families also among India's tribals. While many households in these eight communities still lack basic amenities, notable differences regarding food

security, landholding, income and overall development were identified, supporting arguments for devising more sophisticated differential forms of intervention.

R. R. Patil – (2020 July) Professor in the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. Tribal Development in India Challenges and Prospects in Tribal Education. Tribal development is one of the most important yet underperforming initiatives of the Indian government. For any effort in this direction to succeed, an effective tribal educational programme is necessary. However, major gaps in the implementation of this programme, along with factors such as corruption and political interference, have contributed to severe malfunctioning and ineffectiveness of the Tribal Ashram schools, a residential school system. It is essential to understand these gaps from policy, design, funding, management, monitoring and evaluation perspectives for ensuring effective service delivery to tribal learners.

Tribal Development in India: Challenges and Prospects in Tribal Education is a detailed presentation of the multi-pronged effort towards the educational development of India's tribal population. It includes contributions from academicians and professionals belonging to diverse domains, such as social work, education and administration, and involved in tribal education. The perspectives shared through this book will prove helpful for all stakeholders involved in tribal empowerment through education.

Susama Hansdah Abhilash T, (December 2020) Scheduled tribes and school education: an analysis of house hold in mayurbhanj district of odisha. This paper examines the educational status of children from the Munda, Kolha, and Santal tribals with survey data from three blocks of Mayurbhanj district, which has the highest concentration of tribal population in Odisha. The result shows that the dropout rate is higher in the age group of 15 - 16 years (secondary level), as compared to 6 - 14 years (primary level). Among the three communities, Kolha children are more likely to discontinue their schooling at the primary level than Munda and Santal children, whereas the dropout rate of children from the three communities is almost the same at the secondary level. The completion rate of children is higher for Munda and Kolha than Santal children at the secondary level. The educational attainments of children are affected by several factors. The paper also briefly discusses how the COVID - 19 pandemic has affected the access of tribal children to schooling owing to the digital divide and what the National Policy of Education, 2020 (NEP, 2020) could imply for tribal children. The NEP 2020 neither acknowledges the problems wrought by the unprecedented pandemic and other longstanding issues related to tribal education nor suggests any creative roadmap to address these issues. The paper explores the need for the state to evolve a tribe specific policy for primary and secondary education in view of structural problems that impede advances in schooling outcomes in scheduled areas in the country.

Dr. V. Srinivasa Rao (Dec 15, 2020) Challenges of Tribal Development: Contemporary Social Concerns. The tribals in India who have been rich in terms of possessing natural

resources in their respective regions, still continue to live in underdevelopment and are inaccessible to most of the development indicators. The present volume provides critical insights to understand the major challenges of tribal development in India. Why do we discuss the challenges of tribal development even after 74 years of India's independence? Is tribal development a priority to the successive governments? If so, why scheduled tribe (ST) communities are still lagging much behind as compared with rest of the social groups, including scheduled castes, in social, political and economic indicators? Why is tribal development a major challenge? This volume offers a fairly comprehensive account of a wide range of insights with reference to such issues across the states.

It is evident from the available data that most of the wealth from the tribal areas is being driven for the development of non - tribal areas in India. This it constitutes one of the major challenges of tribal development in India. The authors find that areas such as education, health, displacement, forest, governance, livelihood promotion, poverty etc. constitute the biggest challenge to tribal development. What is needed to address the challenges of tribal development is a strong will of the state and a sound social determination among various civil society groups.

The present volume while discussing the issues pertaining to agriculture, decentralisation, displacement, education, forest rights, governance, health and livelihood with reference to scheduled tribes in India also suggests some policy measures. It covers a range of research areas on tribal studies in the interdisciplinary perspective.

Till date related research happens as above said but the present research will conduct as below mentioned approach and methodology process

3. Research Gap

Of late, the attitude towards saving among the tribals is slowly changing. In earlier times they lived only from day to day unconcerned about the future. But, at present they have started the practice of saving money in banks and other financial institutions in a small way. But their savings are very meagre when compared with the non - tribals. Educational Attainment Index is very low among the tribals. The government is giving priority to the improvement of educational facilities.

Priority should be given to the field of education, both formal and job oriented for the empowerment of the tribals. In order to provide and enhance their income, employment opportunities should be created. Incentives are to be given to the efficient and dedicated government servants who are engaged in the tribal development programmes. Land should be allotted to the landless tribals and modern agricultural inputs should be provided to them.

4. Significance of the study

Tribal community in India has been dealing with a number of issues in their daily affairs and struggling for the basic necessities of day today life which is easily accessed by

others. Tribal development has always been a matter of great concern for the government of both union and states. The government claims to have made non-stop effort to bridge the gap towards the way of development and sustainable growth of tribal community as a whole. A number of policies and programmes have been formulated since independence in order to address the tribal issues; mainly 2011 to 2021 will study and evaluate the present research. Yet it seems not to be enough to uplift tribals, who are living under the shadow of underdevelopment since decades. Present research makes an extensive effort to study the schemes, policies and programmes undertaken by the government of India for overall growth and development of tribal community.

Indian has a large number of tribal populations as compared to any other nation states of the world. In spite of being considered as the first inhabitant of the nation tribal are deprived of their basic requirements in their day-to-day life. They are not only socially, economically and educationally backward but also face discrimination on a large scale. They have been exploited in various forms, from land alienation to the force displacement from their dwelling place in the name of development.

5. Scope and limitations of the study

The scope of the study is in general confined to Telangana and in specific limited to Nalgonda and Hyderabad districts in Telangana State. The analytical scope of the study throws light in to the perspective and policy implications in order to address issues concerning poor quality of life, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resources, exclusion from main society and The functional scope is to offer meaningful suggestions aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the study

This study enables those who are working with Tribals, especially administrator, Government officers, community/social workers, social activist etc. for understanding tribal problems and finding meaningful solutions.

6. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- 1) To trace an overview of tribal population in Telangana with special reference to Nalgonda and Hyderabad.
- 2) To analyse the socio-economic profile of tribal community in Telangana.
- 3) To evaluate the tribal development programmes and the role played by the government.
- 4) To make a comparison between the Tribal's and the main stream population on the basis of human development indices.

7. Research Hypothesis

- 1) Proper implementation of government policies and schemes may develop the living standards of tribes.
- 2) There is an overall impact in their living standards due to the government economic schemes and policies.

8. Research Questions

- 1) What are the strategies will be used for socio-economic development of tribals?
- 2) How far the strategies will work to implement the schemes for tribal development?

9. Approaches to the study

The administrative approach is closely followed by the political approach. The government of India has constituted vast administrative machinery for tribal welfare. At the State level, the governor has been made responsible and on his behalf the chief minister and welfare minister are in charge of the special schemes to be implemented in the tribal areas. In some major concentrated tribal areas, the State has an independent tribal welfare ministry. The welfare ministry is advised by two bodies. The Tribes Advisory Council and the Tribal Research are framing the political programmes for tribal welfare.

10. Research Methodology

In order to measure the socio-economic development of tribals in Telangana, at Nalgonda and Hyderabad districts. The researcher relies on United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) methodology of constructing human development indices like, ITDA, Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI - 1), Gender Disparity Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). Human rights commission. (HRC), world economic report (WER) and World Bank Report (WBR). These indices will be formed for both tribals and non-tribals in order to facilitate comparison in their human development. Other relevant tools have also been employed.

11. Sources or types of Data

Primary and Secondary data will be used in the study. Available secondary data will be obtained from Census of India Publications.

12. Methods of data collection

The Data Base

Secondary data will be used in the study. Available secondary data will be obtained from Census of India Publications; Tribal Welfare Department, Telangana; Planning Board, Telangana and the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Publications of Non-Governmental Organizations like Christian world vision, High Land Development Agency (HILDA), Tribal Social Service Society (TSSS), Since the available secondary data will be found to be inadequate to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the objectives of the study, survey will be conducted.

Reference Period

The secondary data collected from March 1st 2011 to February 28th 2021.

13. Universe of the study

Sample

A stratified sampling technique is used for the primary data collection. Household Survey was conducted with questionnaires and interviews in Hyderabad and Nalgonda district in Telangana. There are many tribal communities spread throughout the Nalgonda district. As it is extremely difficult to conduct an elaborate study on all these tribal communities, the proposed study is confined to the Lambada community, the major tribal community in Hyderabad and Nalgonda. For empirical support, 209 households from Lambada tribal community and 100 households from non-tribal groups were selected and relevant data collected in order to compare their socio-economic development.











14. Data Analysis

Researcher analysed the data collected from 251 Lambada households and 100 non-tribal households. Human Development Indices are constructed separately for the lambda and non-tribals to find out the extent of human development of the Lambadas in comparison with that of the non-tribal population.

The UNDP has prescribed three levels of human development on the basis of HDI value. If HDI falls below 0.5 it is a case of low human development. If HDI takes values from 0.5 to 0.799 it indicates a medium human development and HDI values of 0.8 and above suggests high human development. Human Development Index for Indian States are presented in the Table.

This is a list of Indian states and union territories by Human Development Index as of 2019. ^[9]

Rank	State/Union Territory	HDI (2019)	Comparable country
High human development			
1	Kerala	0.782	 Iran
2	Chandigarh	0.776	 Armenia
3	Goa	0.763	 Ecuador
4	Lakshadweep	0.751	 China
5	Delhi	0.746	 Algeria
6	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.741	 Dominica
7	Puducherry	0.740	 Maldives
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.725	 Tonga
9	Punjab	0.724	 Libya
10	Sikkim	0.717	 Bolivia
11	Tamil Nadu	0.709	 South Africa
12	Daman and Diu Haryana	0.708	 Palestine
14	Mizoram	0.704	 Vietnam
Medium human development			
15	Maharashtra Manipur	0.697	 Kyrgyzstan
17	Jammu and Kashmir	0.688	 Morocco
18	Uttarakhand	0.683	 Guyana
19	Karnataka		
20	Nagaland	0.679	 Iraq
21	Gujarat	0.672	 El Salvador
22	Telangana	0.669	 Tajikistan
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.663	 Guatemala
24	Arunachal Pradesh	0.661	 Nicaragua
25	Tripura	0.658	
26	Meghalaya	0.656	 Bhutan
27	Andhra Pradesh	0.649	 Namibia

Rank	State/Union Territory	HDI (2019)	Comparable country
High human development			
–	 India (average)	0.645	
28	West Bengal	0.641	 Bangladesh
29	Rajasthan	0.628	 Sao Tome and Principe
30	Assam	0.613	 Laos
31	Chhattisgarh	0.611	 Ghana
32	Odisha	0.606	 East Timor
33	Madhya Pradesh	0.603	 Nepal
34	Jharkhand	0.599	 Kenya
35	Uttar Pradesh	0.596	 Cambodia
36	Bihar	0.574	 Republic of the Congo

In order to know the male - female differences in human development among the Lambada and the non - tribals, the author has relied on constructing separate HDI for male and female for both the groups and has tried to compare their differences. Comparison of male female HDIs are shown. Lambada male HDI is lower (0.40 1) compared to non - tribal male HDI (0.734).

15. Conclusions

The overall development of tribals is far below than the non - tribals. The same is true in the case of various components of HDI also. Gender disparity adjusted development index of tribals is far below than that of the non - tribals. But the gender disparity is comparatively lower among the tribals than among the non - tribals. When we analyse Compare the HDIs and GDIs of tribals and non - tribals, gender disparity in development is high among the nontribals. Disparity is 0.003 for tribals and for non - tribals it is 0.012. As a whole tribals are less empowered than non - tribals and it is particularly so in the case of gender empowerment. The tribals are heavily deprived of the most basic requirements of life than non - tribals. The rate of deprivation suffered by tribals is more than two fold of non - tribals.

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