

An Analysis of Social Sector in Tribal Communities—An Empirical Study in Telangana State

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Abstract

Infrastructure facilities play an important role in the overall development of a region or a nation. According to world development report 1994 infrastructure represents the wheel of economic activities if not the engine. It is also pointed out that there exists a strong association between infrastructure development and Economic development. As per World Bank report 2004, CCI 2005 06, IRDA and NFHS – 3 etc. have been referred the different infrastructural facilities. The infrastructural facilities are broadly divided into two categories one is Economic infrastructure facilities like roads, and other transport facilities, electricity, telecommunication facilities water supply and sanitation facilities. Second one is social infrastructure in this aspect water supply, sanitation facilities, health facilities, education facilities institutional organizations like ITDA in the agency areas. In the Tribal agency areas the Infrastructure facilities are very poor status when compared to the plain areas. Especially the social infrastructural services like health, education safe drinking water and housing status etc. In this context the present research paper shall be focused on the social infrastructural facilities in the tribal areas in Telangana State. For this purpose the researcher shall be use the primary and secondary data. The primary data shall be taken 360 sample tribal households with the help of structured questionnaire schedule in the selected districts of Warangal, Aliabad and Kham am. The districts selection criteria is more Tribal concentrated districts in the Telangana State and at the time the selection base for the respondents is who got the benefits from the ITDA agencies, those households have been selected. The researcher be used the simple statistical tools like per cent ages averages to analyze the data. The main objective of this article is to identify the social sector status of the tribal communities in the sample areas.

Keywords: Agency areas, Tribal Communities, ITDA, Social Infrastructure, Infrastructural Services

Introduction

Infrastructure facilities are the basic instruments for the development of any country in the world. The infrastructure facilities as defined by the eminent scholars 'infrastructure is considered as the root and pace setter of economic growth and one of the major determinant factors of economic development' (Rosentein-Rodan, 1943; Ragner Nurske, 1952; Hirschman, 1958; Rostow, 1960; Myrdal, 1968).

Infrastructure is an important input to the production process and raises the productivity of other sectors. Infrastructure connects goods to the markets, workers to industry, people to services and the poor in rural areas to urban growth centers. Infrastructure lowers costs, enlarges markets and facilitates trade. Thus, infrastructure provides services that support economic growth by increasing the productivity of labor and capital thereby reducing the costs of production and raising profitability, production, income and employment (Infrastructure Statistics 2013).

The **World Bank study** in 1994 has observed that the development of infrastructural facilities has a strong optimistic relation with level of GDP and infrastructure stock per capita. According to the World Bank (Songco, 2002), "one per cent increase in the stock of infrastructure is related with one per cent raise in GDP across all countries". Infrastructure facilities and services are motivates economic development through its function in both sides of demand and supply of the economy.

On the demand side, it open the opportunities of investment by making availability of necessary inputs and services are improve the size of the market and rise the supply elasticity and productivity of production factors. On the other hand, supply side gives the importance on development of infrastructure that helps in assembling of possible saving. Therefore the relationship between infrastructure and economic development may be analyzed by focusing on its impact on the basic determinants of development particularly through its relationship with capital formation and technological

change. Infrastructure is itself a part of the capital stock of a society; as such increase in it adds to the stock and, therefore, promotes the development. The close link of factors, which determine the supply of capital with various items of infrastructure, is quite obvious especially in the case of financial institutions.

As per World Bank report 2004, CCI 2005 06, IRDA and NFHS – 3 etc. have been referred the different infrastructural facilities. The infrastructural facilities are broadly divided into two categories one is Economic infrastructure facilities like roads, and other transport facilities, electricity, telecommunication facilities water supply and sanitation facilities. Second one is social infrastructure in this aspect water supply, sanitation facilities, health, education facilities, institutional organizations like ITDA in the agency areas. The economic infrastructural facilities build the platform for the economic growth, while the social infrastructural facilities are root cause for the economy development. The present paper would like to discuss the social infrastructural facilities. It is established fact that India is underdeveloped country, it has different social cast systems exist and among the different social categories the Scheduled Tribes are very poor in all aspects. In this context the present study focused on the social sector development of the Tribal communities is the main theme of the paper.

Social Infrastructure Status

As per the latest census 2011 the total population of 104281034 are Scheduled Tribal population they are constitutes 8.6 per cent to the total population of India. The scheduled tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs and the notified numbers of individual ethnic groups are 705 etc. 89.97 per cent of tribal population in rural areas and 10.03 per cent are in urban areas. Out of the total ST population male 50.25 and female is 49.75 per cent and the sex ratio is worked out as 991 in rural areas 980 in urban areas and the overall ST is 990 female per 1000 male population. The total ST population is 5918073 and it is constitute of 7.0 per cent to the total population of united Andhra Pradesh. There are 33 sub-tribal from very large component of ST population southern India.

Household Status

The total households of India are 24,62,92,667 of which ST households are 23329105 and it is 9.45 per cent to the total households of India. Out of the total households 53.1 per cent of general households are at good position while the ST households are 40.60 per cent are in good condition. 61.3 per cent of general households are with separate kitchen and it 53.7 per cent in ST category. It is note that the 82.7 and 77.40 per cent of ST households are away for separate latrine and bathroom facilities. In the general households of 46.9 and 58.0 per cent are having the separate latrine and bath rooms of their house

premises. In the general category households 35.58 per cent are having the safe fuel for cooking i.e. LPG, electricity and kerosene etc. but in ST households are 12.0 per cent only. In the aspect of drinking water facility 46.60 per cent of Indian households are having the drinking water connection within the houses and 35.8 per cent households are near the premises of house and 17.6 per cent are away from the drinking water facility. In case of ST households 19.7 per cent households are within the premises of households 46.7 per cent are near to the household premises and 33.60 per cent households are far away to the drinking water facility as per the 2011 census.

In India the household infrastructure services like banking, TV, bicycle, computer, cell phone and land line, two wheeler, four wheeler and above all facilities are 58.7, 47.2, 6.3, 53.2, 6.0, 21.0, 4.7, 1.6 and 1.3 per cent ages are respectively. In ST households these are 44.08 per cent of banking services, 21.90, 36.4, 4.4, 31.1, 1.8, 9.0, 1.6, and 1.3 per cent are TV, bicycle, computer, cell phone and land line, two wheeler, four wheeler and above all facilities respectively.

Education Status

As per the census 66th round NSS report no. 543 in 2009 – 2010, the Literacy Rate is 72.80, male literacy is 81.10 and female is 64.0 per cent, while the ST literacy rate is 63.1 per cent and the male is 71.7 and female is 54.4 per cent the variation is around 10 per cent in between general and ST categories. The ST literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh is 49.20 per cent and it is the tenth rank among the major tribal states in India.

Employment Status

As per NSS 66th round results 57.5 per cent of Indian population are engaged in agriculture sector. Out of the total ST population 70.5 per cent of ST population is directly depends on the primary sector. Per one thousand households 347 self-employed 397 are regular wage households, 134 households are casual labours and 121 are involved in other works at the national level. In case of ST households 223 are self employment, 384 are regular wage employment 211 are casual labour 169 are in other works. Per every one thousand households 541 ST households are having the MGNREG job cards their average working days is 42 around the year. These are 347 and 37 for the general category households. These figures are shows the fact of tribal employment positions. In this context the researcher made an attempt to study the role of infrastructural facilities on the tribal development. The infrastructural facilities are adopted by the methodologies of World Bank report 2004, CCI 2005 06, IRDA and NFHS – 3 etc., have been referred and adopted for the need of study. This research paper based on the doctoral thesis of the researcher, it is one of the part and it is concentrated on the social infrastructural

facilities like occupation, housing, demographic information, education, electricity, sanitation, drinking and domestic water, cooking device, accessibility of durable goods and internal road connectivity etc., have been analysed.

Methodology

The database for the study comprises data collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through administering the structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared and applying random sampling choosing 120 samples from each sampling district of Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam. The total 360 samples were chosen to represent for Tribal communities those are major from Koya, Gonds and Banjaras sub tribes in the three districts. The secondary data consisted of the published reports on the infrastructure, Tribal Development Reports by the ITDA, Department of Tribal Development and welfare along with the Tribal Sub Plan at national and state level of India and Andhra Pradesh/Telangana.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the demographic information of the respondents in sample area.
2. To examine the social infrastructural facilities of the sample households.
3. To evaluate the facilities of safe drinking and domestic water, sanitation facilities and internal road and drainage facilities.

Hypotheses

1. The social Infrastructure facilities are very poor in Tribal areas.
2. The basic infrastructural facilities are available but not accessible to the majority of tribal population.

To fulfil the objectives the researcher used the simple statistical tables with simple averages and per cent ages with the help of 12 tables such as tribe, age, literacy, occupational, children, demography, nature of the house, internal roads connectivity, source of drinking and domestic water and time spent on water collect, cooking device and accessibility of durable goods etc. have been analyzed here under.

Table 1: Sub Tribe-wise Distribution

Districts	Banjara	Koya	Gonds	Total
ADB	21 (17.50) [91.30]	00 (0.00) [0.00]	99 (82.50) [100.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	02 (1.67) [8.70]	118 (98.33) [49.58]	00 (0.00) [0.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	00 (0.00) [0.00]	120 (100.00) [50.42]	00 (0.00) [0.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	23 (6.39) [100.00]	238 (66.11) [100.00]	99 (27.50) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

Table 2: Age-wise Distribution

District	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	Above 60	Total
ADB	05 (4.17) [33.33]	16 (13.33) [32.00]	79 (65.83) [33.33]	11 (9.17) [33.33]	09 (7.50) [36.00]	120 (100.0) [33.33]
WRG	05 (4.17) [33.33]	17 (14.17) [34.00]	79 (65.83) [33.33]	11 (9.17) [33.33]	08 (6.67) [32.00]	120 (100.0) [33.33]
KMM	05 (4.17) [33.33]	17 (14.17) [34.00]	79 (65.83) [33.33]	11 (9.17) [33.33]	08 (6.67) [32.00]	120 (100.0) [33.33]
Total	15 (4.17) [100.0]	50 (13.89) [100.00]	237 (65.83) [100.00]	33 (9.17) [100.00]	25 (6.94) [100.00]	360 (100.0) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

Table-1 shows the sub tribe wise distribution of the respondents. The total sample 360 respondents are belongs to three sub communities such as Koya 66.11 per

cent, Gonds 27.5 per cent and Banjaras 6.39 per cent respectively. In Adilabad out of, 120 respondents 82.50 per cent are belong to Gonds and the rest of 17.50 per

cent belongs to Banjara. In Warangal around 98.00 per cent are from Koya community and the remaining are around 2 per cent of Banjara. In Khammam District all the respondents belongs to Koya.

The total Koya community respondents are around 66.1 per cent of which 50.42 and 49.58 per cent age of respondents noted from Khammam and Warangal districts. There are 27.50 per cent respondents are from Gonds of which all are from Adilabad district. Out of, 23 respondents belong to Banjara community. In the overall study Koyas are pre-dominantly noted in two district of Khammam and Warangal while Gonds are in Adilabad. In the total sample distribution Koya tribes are at significant level while the Banjaras are very insignificant.

Table-2 shows the age wise distribution of the respondents. The total respondents are distributed an equal per cent age of 33.3 in each district and they are distributed in different age groups. Out of, around 66.0 per cent are in 41-51 age groups as the highest followed by 13.89, 9.17, 9.0, 6.94 and 4.0 per cent are in 31-40, 51-60, above 60, and 21-30 age groups are respectively. In Adilabad, around 66.0 per cent are in the age group of 41-50 as the highest, followed by 13.33, 9.0, 7.50, 4.7 per cent are in 31-40, 51 – 60, above 60 and 21 – 30 age groups respectively. In Warangal around 66.0 per cent are in the age group of 41-50 years followed by 14.0 , 9.0 11, 7.0, and 4.0 per cent are in the age groups of 31-40, 51-60, above 60, and 21-30 age groups respectively. In Khammam, 66 per cent are in the age group of 41-50, the other age groups are 31-40, 51-60, above 60 and 21-30 age groups are around 14, 9, 7 and 4 per cent respectively. The age wise distribution of the respondents is in similar features. Surprisingly the highest per cent that is 66 per cent and the lowest per cent is 4.0 per cent is similar not only overall the study area but also it is similar in every district. It is clear age wise distribution of the respondents is similar features.

Table 3: Literacy and Illiteracy Position

Name of the District	Literates	Illiterates	Total
ADB	37 (30.83) [28.24]	83 (69.17) [36.24]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	49 (40.83) [37.40]	71 (59.17) [31.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	45 (37.50) [34.45]	75 (62.50) [32.75]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	131 (36.39) [100.00]	229 (63.61) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

The knowledge is the basic infrastructure for the development of any sector in anywhere. The literacy is the basic tool for knowledge the following **table - 3** depicts the literacy and illiteracy particulars of the study area. Out of the total 360, respondents, around 36.0 per

cent are literates while 64.0 per cent are illiterates. In the total literates Warangal is at relatively more with 37.40 per cent followed by Khammam 34.45 per cent and 28.24 per cent in Adilabad. The total Illiterates are 229 of which 36.24, 32.75 and 31.0 per cent are in Adilabad, Khammam and Warangal respectively. Literacy rate is very low in this overall study area and it is very meagre in Adilabad. In this aspect Warangal is some better.

Table 4: Occupational Status

Name of the District	Agriculture	Agricultural Labour	Total
ADB	106 (88.33) [37.86]	14 (11.67) [17.50]	120 (100.00) [33.80]
WARG	81 (67.50) [28.93]	39 (32.50) [48.75]	120 (100.00) [33.80]
KMM	93 (77.50) [33.21]	27 (22.50) [33.75]	120 (100.00) [33.80]
Total	280 (77.78) [100.00]	80 (22.22) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

Table - 4 reveals the occupational status of the respondents in the study area. All the respondents in the tree districts are directly depends on the agriculture and the agricultural labours the other occupation are not observed in the study.

Out of, 360 sample respondents around 78.0 per cent are depends on agriculture as their main occupation and it is 88.3, 77.5 and 67.5 per cent are from Adilabad, Khammam and Warangal respectively. In the total 360, around 22.0 per cent are working as agricultural labour of them nearly 32.5 per cent in Warangal as the highest followed by 22.5 per cent of Khammam and 11.7 per cent from Adilabad district respectively. Adilabad district is dominated in agriculture while Warangal is Agricultural labour. It implies that agricultural dependent population more in Adilabad and low in Warangal.

Table 5: Children Particulars of the sample Households

Name of the District	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Child Size of Family
ADB	152	164	1079	316	2.53
WARG	197	181	919	378	2.15
KMM	148	168	1135	316	2.63
Total	497	513	1032	1010	2.80

Source: Field Study

Table - 5 shows the sex ratio and size of children per family in the sample households. The child sex ratio is 1032 it is the better against the nation child sex ratio of 926 per thousand female children. It is 1079 in Adilabad, 1135 in Khammam and 919 in Warangal. The Warangal child sex ratio is lowest against the national level. The

child size of the respondent households is 2.80, in Warangal it is 3.15 and 2.63 each in Khammam and Adilabad. In the tribal community the highest sex ratio is noted because in Koya and Gouds communities the gender discriminations are at low and the dowry system is not an important in marriages but it is more important in Banjaras community. In Warangal is more when compare to other districts. Because in Warangal the sample villages are influenced by migrated culture thus the male children is preferred than female child due to these reasons the male child and as well as family size of children are also more in Warangal.

Table 6: Demography Particulars of the Sample Households

Name of the District	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Size of Family
ADB	272	282	1037	554	4.61
WARG	292	245	839	537	4.47
KMM	268	288	1075	556	4.63
Total	832	815	980	1647	4.57

Source: Field Study

Table – 6 shows the demographic information of the sample households, in this aspect the overall sex ratio and family size of the respondent households have been observed by the researchers. The total population is 1647 in which male is 832 and the female are 815 and the sex ratio worked out as 980 females per 1000 males. The overall family size is 4.57 persons per family. In Khammam, 556 is the total population in which male 268 and female 288 are female 1075 females per 1000 males and the family size is worked as 4.63 persons. In Adilabad total population is 554 in which male 272 and females are 282 and the sex ratio is 1037 female per 1000 male population and 4.61 persons per family. In Warangal 539 is the total populations in which 292 and 245 are male and female and the sex ratio is 839 are noted and the size of family is 4.47 per family. The sex ratio is more in Khammam and Adilabad and low in Warangal but the size of the family is almost similar in the three sample districts. It is clear that all the families are as nuclear it was observed by the researcher in the field investigation. This study shows that the majority of respondents are well known about the demographic knowledge.

Table – 7 reveals the nature of the houses of the respondents in the study area. Out of 360, sample households around 70.0 per cent are having roof house, and it is 79.0 per cent of Khammam, 70.0 per cent of Adilabad and in Warangal 60.0 per cent. In the total 360 respondents 15.56 per cent are having touched houses of which about 20.0 per cent belonging to Warangal followed by 39.0 per cent of Adilabad and around 18.0 per cent in Khammam district.

Table 7: Nature of the House

Name of the District	Roof House	Tailed House	Touched House	Total
ADB	84 (70.00) [33.47]	14 (11.67) [26.42]	22 (18.33) [39.29]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	72 (60.00) [28.69]	24 (20.00) [45.28]	24 (20.00) [42.86]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	95 (79.17) [37.85]	15 (12.50) [28.30]	10 (8.33) [17.86]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	251 (69.72) [100.00]	53 (14.72) [100.00]	56 (15.56) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

The total tailed houses are 14.7 per cent, and it is 45.2 per cent in Warangal, 28.3 and 26.4 per cent in Khammam and Warangal. On the base of above analyses Khammam district is relatively better position in the nature of the housing. While Warangal is relatively low than the other two districts because Pucca roof houses are 60 per cent and remaining 40 per cent are equal distribution with Semi-Pucca and Huts.

Electricity is the basic amenity in any ware it is the symbol for the comfortable better living conditions. The researcher has been observed while in the field investigation all the households have the electricity connections. It is fortune that all the respondent households are availability of power even single respondent household not observed without electricity connection. But majority of households are not the proper electricity connections because majority of them not having the electricity meters un- officially they are using the electricity utilization. But at the same time all the sample households are not having the separate sanitation facilities, due to the lack of awareness on the sanitation and the majority of them are illiterates.

It is fortune that all the households are possessing the drinking and domestic water but all the households are not enjoying the equal status because the distance from the water source to the households are varied on household to another households.

Table – 8. Out of, 92.50 per cent households are not having internal road facility only 7.50 per cent households are having the proper road connectivity to their households.

Table 8: Particulars of Internal Road Connectivity

Name of the District	No	Yes	Total
ADB	108 (90.00) [32.43]	12 (10.00) [44.44]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	114 (95.00) [34.23]	06 (5.00) [22.22]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	111 (92.50) [33.33]	09 (7.50) [33.33]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	333 (92.50) [100.00]	27 (7.50) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

Table 9: Source of Drinking and Domestic Water to Households of Respondents

Name of the District	Panchath Tap	Own	Open Well of Village	Hand Pump of Village	1+2	1+2+3	All 1+2+3+4	Total
	1	2	3	4				
ADB	37 (30.83) [31.09]	10 (8.33) [30.30]	16 (13.33) [25.81]	47 (39.17) [50.00]	10 (8.33) [25.00]	06 (5.00) [23.08]	04 (3.33) [21.05]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	46 (38.33) [38.66]	08 (6.67) [24.24]	21 (17.50) [33.87]	26 (21.67) [27.66]	14 (11.67) [35.00]	08 (6.67) [30.77]	05 (4.17) [26.32]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	36 (30.00) [30.25]	15 (12.50) [45.45]	25 (20.83) [40.32]	21 (17.50) [22.34]	16 (13.33) [40.00]	12 (10.00) [46.15]	10 (8.33) [52.63]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	119 (33.06) [100.0]	33 (9.17) [100.0]	62 (17.22) [100.0]	94 (26.11) [100.0]	40 (11.11) [100.0]	26 (7.22) [100.0]	19 (5.28) [100.0]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

In Warangal, 95.0, Khammam 92.5 and in Adilabad is 90.0 per cent households are not having the internal road connectivity to their houses. It indicates the poor physical infrastructural facilities in the tribal areas.

Table – 9 shows the source of safe drinking water and domestic uses to the sample households. The source of the both drinking and domestic water is Panchayati taps, open wells at the villages, hand pumps are observed in the study area. Out of 360, 33.06 per cent are having the source of Panchayat tap followed by hand pump 26.11 per cent, open well is 17.22, 11.11 per cent are both tap and own source, 9.17 are only own source, 7.22 per cent are tap own and open well source, and only 5.28 per cent are having the all the sources. Open well, tap and own source own and tap+own+openwell, each (6.67 and all the sources are 21.7, 21, 17.5, 11.7, 6.7 and 4.17 per cent ages respectively. The Panchayat tap, hand pump and village open wells are major source for the both drinking and domestic water. In the village level infrastructure the water source play an important role in this regard the sample households are in a comfortable position even in the pure agency areas. But the question is these sources are safe for drinking are not?

Table 10: Spending Time for Drinking and Domestic Water

Name of the District	Below 15 mints/ < 100 Meters	15 to 30 mints/ 100 – 500 Meters	Total
ADB	91 (75.83) [31.38]	29 (24.17) [41.43]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	96 (80.00) [33.10]	24 (20.00) [34.29]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	103 (85.83) [35.52]	17 (14.17) [24.29]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	290 (80.56) [100.00]	70 (19.44) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

Table – 10 shows the particulars of spending time for drinking and domestic water. Out of 360, sample

respondents 80.56 per cent are spending below 15 minutes and the rest of 19.44 per cent are spending between 15-30 minutes per day. Out of 120, sample households 75.83 per cent are spending below 15 minutes and 24.17 per cent are spending in between 15-30 minutes in Adilabad. In Warangal 80.0 per cent taking 15 minutes and rest of 20.0 per cent are in between 15 to 30 minutes in a day. In Khammam 85.83 per cent are spending below 15 minutes and the remaining 14.17 per cent are spending in between 15 to 30 minutes for both drinking and domestic water collecting. Majority of sample households are collecting the drinking and domestic water with the minimum effort of below 15 minutes per day it is indicating that the source of drinking and domestic water are nearest to the respondent households.

The water is also the basic infrastructure for improving the living conditions of the sample respondent households. The sample households in Khammam district are more comfortable than the rest of respondent households. In case of travel the distance for both drinking and domestic uses that have travel below 15 mints their distance is below 100 meters and who have taken 15 to 30 mints their households are having the distance in between 100 meters to 500 meters. Thus, the water facilities in the sample areas are in a comfortable position why because majority of sample households i.e. 80.56 per cent households with in the distance of 100 meters. In Adilabad around 24.0 per cent households are with the distance of 100-500 meters of water facility it is relatively more than rest of two districts. It is clear fact that Khammam and Warangal sample respondents are more comfortable with the water infrastructure facilities than the sample respondents of Adilabad.

Table – 11 shows the source of cooking device of the sample households. The fire wood, LPG stove are the main source for cooking in the sample area. Out of 360, respondents 63.33 per cent are depends on fire wood followed by 23.3 and 13.3 per cent are LPG and both are respectively.

Table 11: Source of Cooking Device

Name of the District	Fire wood	LPG Stove	Both	Total
ADB	88 (73.33) [38.60]	21 (17.50) [25.00]	11 (9.17) [22.92]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	66 (55.00) [28.95]	33 (27.50) [39.29]	21 (17.50) [43.75]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	74 (61.67) [32.46]	30 (25.00) [35.71]	16 (13.33) [33.33]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	228 (63.33) [100.00]	84 (23.33) [100.00]	48 (13.33) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

Table 12 Accessibility of Household Furniture

Name of the District	TV	Almarah	Fridge	Carts	Chairs	Dining Tables	Dressing Table	Total
ADB	52 (43.33) [26.13]	18 (15.00) [24.32]	02 (1.67) [16.67]	120 (100.00) [33.33]	48 (40.00) [28.57]	01 (0.83) [12.50]	00 (0.00) [0.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
WARG	68 (56.67) [34.17]	24 (20.00) [32.43]	04 (3.33) [33.33]	120 (100.00) [33.33]	56 (46.67) [33.33]	04 (3.33) [50.00]	02 (1.67) [75.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
KMM	79 (65.83) [39.70]	32 (26.67) [43.24]	06 (5.00) [50.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]	64 (53.33) [38.10]	04 (3.33) [50.00]	01 (0.83) [25.00]	120 (100.00) [33.33]
Total	199 (55.28) [100.00]	74 (20.56) [100.00]	12 (3.33) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]	168 (46.67) [100.00]	08 (2.22) [100.00]	03 (0.83) [100.00]	360 (100.00) [100.00]

Source: Field Study

In Adilabad 73.3 per cent are fire wood, 17.5 per cent are LPG and only 9.17 per cent using both the source. In Khammam 61.67 per cent depending on fire wood, 25.0 per cent are LPG, and 13.3 per cent. There are 55.0 per cent have depend on fire wood and 27.5 per cent on LPG and 17.5 per cent are depending on both devices. LPG stove is one of the household infrastructure in this angle Waraangal sample households are in a better than the rest of two districts. Fire wood as the source of cooking for majority of households in the study area because the sample villages are almost agency areas the agency area is nothing but forest surroundings thus the availability of fire wood is very easy due to this reason majority are depends on forest for fire wood. The usage of LPG is also one of the development indicator in this angle Warangal respondents are at significant level because the study area is influenced by the migrate peoples with the great tribal festival of Sammakka Sarakka.

Table – 12 reveals the durable goods of the households in the study area are analyzed in the following table – 12. The total 360 sample household in the three districts are having the carts as cent per cent followed by TV 55.28 per cent , chairs 46.67 per cent , Almarah 24.56 per cent , Fridge 3.3 per cent , Dining table 2.22 and 0.83 per cent of dressing table respectively.

Out of 360, respondents 55.28 per cent are stated that they are having the T.V. in which 39.70 per cent are

in Khammam as the highest followed by Warangal 34.17 and Adilabad is 26.13 per cent respectively. Out of, 46.67 per cent are having chairs of which Khammam 38.13 per cent followed by Warangal 33.3 per cent and Adilabad is 28.57 per cent respectively. Out of 74 sample households are having the Almarah of which Khammam is at the top with 43.24 per cent, Warangal is 32.43 per cent and 24.32 per cent in Adilabad respectively. The other furniture like Fridge, Dining table and Dressing tables are very insignificant. On the base of above analysis chairs, carts, TVs, almarahs, are at significant level in three districts. Fridge, Dining table and Dressing tables are also observed but these are not in countable range. Fridge is significant only in Khammam. These three articles are observing only employees sample households. In this aspect Adilabad district is logging behind than Warangal and Khammam.

Conclusion

In the total sample households belonging to different tribal communities such as Koya 66.1, Gonds 27.5 and Banjars is 6.39 per cent The sample sizes it show the distribution is not similar. Gonds in Adilabad, Koyas are in the rest of districts. The age wise distribution is similar direction not only in the overall study but also in each district. The literacy levels are far below as against the national and the state level, it is 36 .0 per cent only and it is very meagre in Adilabad and Warangal is some better.

The overall sex ratio worked out as 980 and the family size is 4.57. The child sex ratio is 1032 it is the better against the nation child sex ratio of 926 per thousand female children. The sex ratio is more in Khammam and Adilabad and low in Warangal but the size of the family is almost similar in the three sample districts. This study shows that the majority of respondents are well known about the demographic knowledge. As the result of INDIRAMMA housing scheme, out of 70.0 per cent are having roof house and it is 79.0 per cent of Khammam, 70.0 per cent of Adilabad and in Warangal is 60.0 per cent. In this aspect Khammam district is relatively better position. All the sample villages in three districts are lagging behind in the road connectivity to their households. The water sources are in different positions in the three districts, the Panchayat tap, hand pump and village open wells are major source for the both drinking and domestic water. To collect the water 80.56 per cent are spending below 15 minutes and they are travel below 100 meters distance and the rest of 19.44 per cent households distance in between 100 – 500 meters as the result they are spending time in between 15-30 minutes per day. Thus, the water facilities in the sample areas are in a comfortable position. But the question is these sources are safe for drinking are not? The fire wood, LPG stove are the main source for cooking in the sample area. 63.33 per cent are depends on fire wood followed by 23.3 and 13.3 per cent are LPG and both are respectively. Out of 360, sample respondents all the sample household in the three districts are having the carts as cent per cent followed by TV 55.28, chairs 168 per cent, Almarah is 24.56, Fridge 3.3 per cent, Dining table 2.22 and 0.83 per cent of dressing table respectively.

Thus the study find out that the majority of the tribal households are facing the different social sector problems such as illiteracy, adequate water supply, lack of sanitation, proper electricity connection, road connectivity, drainage facility, even today more than 30.0 per cent of the households are not in a safe position they are in touched houses, 63.3 per cent of households are depending on the firewood for cooking, majority of the households are not having the separate kitchen, other than chairs and carts majority of households are away to the durable goods in the overall study.

Hence there is need of social sector institutions like schools; hospitals, health care centers, separate housing schemes including the sanitation, supply of safe drinking water, supply of LPG for all the households, construct the internal roads and drainage facilities. These have to provide by the government with Public Private Partnership and also the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations. Then only the social sector in the tribal areas is strong and these are creating human resources as strong and the development is sound not only in the tribal areas but also in the overall economy.

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