

Changing Pattern of Tribal Livelihoods: A Study of Adilabad District
A study of Narnoor and Jainoor Mandals

Chapter 1

Introduction

The Constitution of India provided a number of safeguards for promoting and safeguarding the interest of the Scheduled Tribes. These safeguards have been provided with a view to facilitate the implementation of the Directive Principles contained in Article 46 of the Constitution, which states that: “The State shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”.

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory after consultation with the Governor, specify the castes, races or tribes or part of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be in relation to that States or Union Territory. Article 342 makes similar provision for the Scheduled Tribes.

In pursuance of the above provisions, the President for the first time after the promulgation of the Constitution, made two orders in 1950 in relation to the then Part ‘A’ and Part ‘B’ States called (i) the Constitution (SCs) Orders 1950 and (ii) the Constitution (STs) Order 1950. These orders inter alia specified various castes and tribes as SCs and STs in relation to respective States and Union Territories. In 1951, the President made similar orders for Part ‘C’ States. After the creation of the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra State Act, 1953, orders were again revised by a law of Parliament. On the reorganization of States by States Re-organisation Act, 1956, the orders were further modified by the Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order 1956.

Since independence Government of India and Government of various states have taken lots of initiation for development of tribal livelihoods. Lots of programmes are implemented for sustaining their livelihoods. The development policy for the tribals has changed its strategy continuously in search of sustainability. The social scientists have laid emphasis on the importance of cultural fabric of the tribal world to accelerate this process (Upadhyay, 2000). The social and economic conditions of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes have been the concern of Indian political and social movements in pre-independent India. Indeed to Gandhiji, the father of the Nation, freedom was not a mere political objective but the of raising the mass of people from poverty and degradation. The mainstream political and social movements, which were profoundly influenced by Gandhian approach, emphasized the imperative need to transform the Scheduled Tribes.

Soon after Independence, the basic principles for the development of the Scheduled Tribes were clearly enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of Independent India, in the form of five principles known as ‘Tribal Panchasheel’, which was later endorsed by the Renuka Roy team (1959), Dhebar Commission (1961) and Shilu Ao Committee (1969). Starting from the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks of

1956, the measures taken for development of Scheduled Tribes are multifarious. The creation of separate Tribal Development Blocks in the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) and of a Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) within the State plan in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), and formation of the Large-scale Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS), Tribal Development Agencies, Integrated Tribal development Area Projects (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Micro Projects for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) reflected the course of tribal development administration in the country (Rao, 2001). A Variety of approaches and strategies like top-down approach, regional planning, target group approach, integrated development, participatory development, Joint Forest Management, watershed Management, and poverty alleviation programmes have formed part of the development approach.

In order to assist tribals enjoy their existing rights without any hindrance from others through summary process and to protect and promote their interests, the first President of Independent India had issued two orders, i.e., the Schedule Areas (part A States) order, 1950 and the Schedule Areas (part B States) order 1950 (as amended). These two orders of Scheduled Areas which are included in the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution (Article- 244) declares certain tribal areas as Schedule Areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Similarly Article 244(2) provides various provisions under Sixth Schedule for the administration and control of Schedule Tribes in the North–Eastern States. On the basis of expert advice, as contained in the Bhuria Committee Report, 1995, an Amendment to the Act was enacted in December 1996 enabling extension of 11 the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, in a modified form to the Schedule Areas. The Act extends Panchayat to the Scheduled Areas of eight States namely, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (including recently formed State of Chattisgarh), Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar (including the recently formed State of Jharkhand), Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, which intends to empower the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat in tribal societies to preserve their customs, values and traditions and ensure their traditional rights over natural resources. The main motto of all these initiatives is to bring sustainable development in tribal areas and, especially, to sustain the livelihoods of tribal communities.

The concept of sustainable development has acquired the central theme of any tribal development. The concept of sustainable development emerged in the 1980s. It propelled a paradigm shift in development thinking, and continues to dominate the development-discourse at various levels, from the local to global. The best explanation to sustainable development was given by the World Commission for Environment and Development (The Bruntland Commission) in its 1987 report, ‘Our common future’, as, ‘the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs’ (Mitra,2005: 127). The concept of livelihood is rapidly gaining acceptance as a valuable means of understanding the factors that influence people’s lives and well-being. ‘It is comprised of capacities, assets, and activities required for means of living. A livelihood will be sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capacities and assets, both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base’ (Carney, 1998:4). Sustainable

livelihood is a way of thinking about the objectives, scope and priorities for development, in order to enhance progress in poverty elimination. Sustainable livelihood aims to help poor people achieve lasting improvements against the indicators of poverty that they define.

In spite of all these development initiatives the tribal in our country are still threatened by severe poverty (Mishra 2007). During the last 50 years the planning process in India has failed to reduce the disparity between the tribal and non tribal populations. Today, the first and foremost problem before tribal communities in India is how to earn and sustain livelihoods. There are varieties of livelihoods practices by the tribal communities in different part of India and elsewhere, such as by the hunter-gatherers, pastoralist, shifting cultivators who live in different environments. A number of changes have been taking place with regard to the land use, access, control and 12 utilization of their resource and these changes in term have largely affected the sustainable livelihoods of the people without any sustainable replacement (Siva Prasad and Eswarappa, 2005). In tribal area this problem has assumed alarming proportion because the traditional means of obtaining livelihoods threatened.

Since independence, however the access to land and control over the natural resources has under gone drastic changes. On the one hand, the state was monopolized and consolidated its ownership over nature; and the other hand non-tribal have began to use premium resources without considering the ecological balance so, the ecological degradation has continued with large volume. The present paradigm of development, emphasizing on urbanization and industrialization has not only accelerate this process but also caused displacement of tribal population from their habitats (Siva Prasad and Mishra, 2007). The forest, which was the home of many tribes, was taken out their control and in most case the tribes were even evicted in the name of development. Along with this it was noticed that the depletion of forest recourse and illegal cutting of the tree in the forest by non-tribal is affecting the tribal livelihood. (Siva Prasad and Eswarappa, 2005, 71)

The growth of industrialization, urbanization and cash economy has greatly affected tribal livelihoods. The destruction bio-mass to meet the urban and industrial needs leading to deforestation is having a major impact on the lives of peoples who live within the non-monetized, biomass based subsistence economic (Mishra, 2005). A village case study carried out by Westergard and Hussain in Bangladesh provides the real example of changing livelihoods. The first study 1975 -1976 noted few job opportunities outside agriculture, with only a few traders and artisans. Since then the agriculture landscaped by the local government structure in the area has under gone great change resulting demand for agricultural labor and labor in the service center (1996).

Along with the introduction of different developmental policies and programmes, changes in the land tenure have brought certain changes in the traditional system of resource management in tribal India. Further, the intrusion of non-tribes into tribal areas has disturbed the age-old organic unity of tribes. All these changes have had a telling effect on the natural resource bases and their management. The main form of decline is

due to privatization of Common Property Resources (CPRs). Under various welfare programmes, CPR land had been distributed to people for private use and had also been illegally appropriated, often with subsequent legalization. Though the stated intention of such privatization of CPRs was to give land to the poor who were landless or who had very little land, the better off in the villages occupied the CPR lands.

Despite environmental imperatives supporting the need for natural resources and quantifiable evidence on their contributions to rural economy, natural resources are on the decline in every part of dry tropical regions of India (Jodha, 1986). The depletion of natural resources and its impact on the local communities are highlighted by many scholars (Jodha, 1986; Guha, 1989; Chambers, 1988, Siva Prasad, 2002). They clearly point out that a uniform process of development leads to reduction in diversity, which, in turn, leads to depletion of resources, destruction of traditional institutional arrangements and resource management systems, that earlier facilitated the sustainable use of resources (Karanth, 1992; Siva Prasad, 2002). The result is that while the human civilization is being threatened from within by its own internal conditions, the external environment is also being destroyed at a pace that outstrips its regeneration.

Livelihoods approaches

The aim is to clarify understanding of the fundamental principles behind the livelihoods approaches. It is hoped that this will facilitate discussion and learning as well as promote in partnerships on livelihoods. This should elucidate the application of various livelihoods approaches and the direction in which these might move in the future. This is important since livelihoods approaches are evolving in all that currently employ them. It is also hoped that this review can be updated gain more operational experience with implementing livelihoods approaches.

This definition holds that: "a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short term."

Recognition of the limited achievements of four decades of development coupled with new thinking about the role of the State in development and the meaning and nature of poverty. Socio-economic issues began to figure much more prominently in people's understanding both of the nature of poverty and of the processes of poverty reduction.

CARE adopted the livelihoods approach in 1994. Much of the impetus for this shift came from the food security side of the organization, informed by Amartya Sen's work on entitlements. CARE began to move from a concern for regional and national food security to a consideration of household and individual food security issues. At the household level the concern shifted from "food first" or food production to a wider focus on the ability of households to secure the food that they required. This then led to a

widening of the scope and recognition that food was just one of the range of factors that determined poor people's decisions. Thus the evolution of the concepts and issues related to household food and nutritional security led to the development of the concept of household livelihood security and then, more broadly, to livelihoods.

Emphasis and definitions

According to the Chambers & Conway definition of livelihoods it identifies three fundamental attributes of livelihoods:

- the possession of human capabilities (education, skills, health orientation);
- access to tangible and intangible assets;
- The existence of economic activities.

The interaction among these attributes defines what livelihood strategy a household will pursue.

The emphasis is on household livelihood security linked to basic needs. Its view is that a livelihoods approach can effectively incorporate a basic needs and a rights-based approach. The emphasis on rights provides an additional analytical lens, as do stakeholder and policy analysis, for example. When holistic analysis is conducted, needs and rights both can be incorporated as subjects for analysis. This focus on the household does not mean that the household is the only unit of analysis, nor does it mean that all interventions must take place at the household level. The various perspectives brought to livelihoods analysis contribute to the generation of a range of strategic choices that are reviewed more fully.

Types of activity

Three categories of livelihood activity appropriate at different points in the development spectrum. These are:

Livelihood promotion (improving the resilience of households). These include programmes that focus on savings and credit, crop diversification and marketing, reproductive health, institutional development, personal empowerment and community involvement in service delivery activities). Most livelihood promotion activities are longer -term development projects that increasingly involve participatory methodologies and an empowerment philosophy.

Livelihood protection (helping prevent a decline in household livelihood security). These include programmes that focus on early warning systems, cash or food for work, seeds and tools, health education and flood prevention.

Livelihood provisioning. This includes directly providing food, water, shelter and other essentials, most often in emergency situations.

These activity categories are non-exclusive. A good livelihood promotion strategy is one that has a "protection" element, which deals with existing areas of vulnerability and helps ensure that any improvements in livelihood security are protected from re-erosion. The aim is that elements of "protection" and "promotion" be built in as early as possible to "traditional relief" (provisioning) activities. For instance, institutions established to help with relief activities are set up in a participatory way. Over time, capacity-building training is provided so that the same structures can be used to plan and initiate livelihood promotion activities.

Cutting across these categories of livelihood support activity are three focus areas of activity:

- *personal empowerment*: interventions that focus on expanding human capacity and hence the overall resource (asset) and income base of the poor;
- *social empowerment*: interventions such as education, community mobilization and political advocacy;
- *Service delivery*: expanding access to basic services for the poor.

Transition from livelihood protection to livelihood promotion

Typical livelihood protection project, provided food-for-work (FFW) opportunities to vulnerable women who had been affected by the drought. The FFW activities focused on road rehabilitation, proper drainage and rubbish clearance, thus contributing to basic service delivery for the poor. It continued to use FFW for community initiatives but combined it with a strong emphasis on personal empowerment (including livelihoods/empowerment training and encouragement of the use of part of the food ration to initiate savings and credit services) and social empowerment (the formation and strengthening of representative area-based organizations with an emphasis on the involvement of women). In addition to the FFW activities, the area-based organizations also addressed other service delivery needs identified by the communities. The follow-up that has since been initiated, no longer includes FFW but has greatly expanded the social and personal empowerment elements, thus promoting livelihood strategies.

Principles for livelihoods

This stresses the dynamic and iterative nature of the programming process and the importance of learning so that the household livelihood security focus ensures better overall quality.

- identify potential geographic areas using secondary data to locate poverty concentrations;
- identify vulnerable groups and the livelihoods constraints they face;
- collect analytical data;
- Select the communities for programme interventions.

Its aim in using various tools is to gain a multidimensional view of livelihoods that helps identify the most vulnerable households and place people's own priorities and aspirations at the centre of the analytic and planning process. It stresses the importance of working with partners and taking into account cross-sectoral linkages even when working within a single sector.

The livelihoods approach to have generated the following benefits:

- improving the agency's ability to target truly poor and vulnerable households in its programmes yet building on those households' existing abilities and activities rather than on their resource needs;
- ensuring that needs addressed in activities are those that address households' livelihood security concerns;
- providing a clear conceptual focus for building partnerships that address poverty alleviation (including those with community institutions);
- Improving the livelihoods in poor households and communities.

Lessons learned so far

Over the period that it has been working with the livelihoods approach, has learned various lessons. These include:

- Collect as much secondary data as possible and use it in an iterative process involving stakeholders. This reduces the need to collect primary data (and thus reduces the cost).
- Focus on skills development among existing staff (particularly around participatory approaches) before attempting to introduce new livelihood terms and frameworks.
- Ensure that the introduction of a livelihoods approach is not viewed as merely a headquarters-driven initiative. The benefits of the new approach need to be clear.
- Extend the approach by building on successes, using case study projects and encouraging those involved in them to promote wider organizational understanding.

Sustainable livelihoods approach

Sustainable livelihoods approach aim was the elimination of poverty in poorer countries. One of three specific objectives designed to achieve this aim is commitment to "policies and actions which promote sustainable livelihoods". A sustainable livelihood is thus an approach to achieving poverty elimination rather than a goal in its own right.

Core emphasis and definitions

Definition of livelihoods: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and

recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

There are many ways of applying livelihoods approaches, but that there are some underlying principles to all these approaches. Poverty-focused development activity should be:

- **People-centred:** Sustainable poverty elimination will be achieved only if external support focuses on what matters to people, understands the differences between groups of people and works with them in a way that is congruent with their current livelihood strategies, social environment and ability to adapt.
- **Responsive and participatory:** Poor people themselves must be key actors in identifying and addressing livelihood priorities. Outsiders require processes that enable them to listen and respond to the poor.
- **Multi-level:** Poverty elimination is an enormous challenge that will be overcome only by participants' working at multiple levels, ensuring that micro-level activity informs the development of policy and an effective enabling environment and that macro-level structures and processes help people build on their own strengths.
- **Sustainable:** There are four key dimensions to sustainability - economic, institutional, social and environmental sustainability. All are important; a balance must be found among them.
- **Dynamic:** External support must recognize the dynamic nature of livelihood strategies, be flexible to changes in people's situations and develop longer-term commitments.

The importance to livelihoods of capital assets and distinguishes five categories of such assets: natural, social, physical, human and financial.

Stresses the need to maintain an "outcome focus", thinking about how development activity affects people's livelihoods and not only about immediate project outputs. This is one of the most significant changes associated with the SL approach. It means that projects will be planned and evaluated according to the contribution they make toward achieving beneficial livelihood outcomes for their target beneficiaries. These desired outcomes can be fully known only if there has been a participatory dialogue with project beneficiaries or their representatives. It is not enough to assume what people want to achieve in their lives.

If a project produces a given set of outputs but those outputs make no contribution to livelihood outcomes, then it will not be judged a success, regardless of the apparent or intrinsic value of those outputs. This outcome focus also encourages different projects or sectors to work together toward achieving shared goals (beneficial outcomes), rather than for each to define its own area of activity and fail to look beyond this. This can provide the basis for non-sectoral entry points. (For example, the entry point may be to reduce people's vulnerability to shocks. This may translate into activities that span the sectors, such as financial services activities, group empowerment activities, the development of new risk-reducing technologies and preventive health care.)

Types of activity

Broadly speaking, it aims to promote sustainable livelihoods through:

- direct support to assets (providing poor people with better access to the assets that act for their livelihoods);
- Support to the more effective functioning of the structures and processes (e.g. policies, public- and private-sector organizations, markets and social relations) that influence not only access to assets but also which livelihood strategies are open to poor people.

The idea that links these two ideas is one of empowerment. Generally speaking, if people have better access to assets, they will have more ability to influence structures and processes so that these become more responsive to their needs.

Focused actions are targeted directly at the needs of poor people.

- **H** represents **human capital**, the skills, knowledge, ability to labour and good health important for the pursuit of different livelihood strategies.
- **P** represents **physical capital**, the basic infrastructure (transport, shelter, water, energy and communications), production equipment and means that enable people to pursue livelihoods.
- **S** represents **social capital**, the social resources (networks, group membership, relationships of trust, access to wider institutions of society) upon which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods.
- **F** represents **financial capital**, the financial resources (whether savings, supplies of credit, regular remittances or pensions) available to people and that provide them with different livelihood options.
- **N** represents **natural capital**, the natural resource stocks from which resource flows that are useful for livelihoods are derived (e.g. land, water, wildlife, biodiversity, environmental resources).

DFID stresses the need for livelihoods approaches to be underpinned by a pro-poor bias and to be informed by prior social analysis to ensure that vulnerable households and groups are not neglected.

SL approaches can contribute in all these areas. Work at the level of "transforming structures and processes" is clearly linked to enabling actions. Support to the accumulation of different types of assets might be either inclusive (e.g. education programmes) or focused (e.g. supporting microfinance organizations for poor women).

A first step is to understand livelihoods (to conduct livelihoods analysis) as a basis for planning, prioritization and eventual monitoring. There is no designated sequence for livelihoods analysis, nor has developed particular tools for such an analysis. The stress is on using and building on the best of existing tools for the circumstances in hand (e.g. social analysis, gender analysis, stakeholder analysis, macroeconomic analysis,

institutional appraisal, environmental checklists, strategic environmental assessment, strategic conflict assessment, governance analysis, market analysis and participatory methods).

Through use of the framework and a variety of tools, SL analysis asks a broad range of questions about poverty and its causes. It is not bounded by sectors or existing notions of what is important. The analysis is initially broad and relatively shallow, covering most or all aspects of the SL framework and employing various perspectives. As the main dimensions of livelihoods are uncovered and the meaning and causes of poverty become better understood, the analysis becomes iteratively narrower and deeper. Participation is critical throughout, though external experts do also have a role to play.

Value added by the approach perceives the livelihoods approach to have generated the following benefits:

- a clear and practical perspective on how to reduce poverty;
- a much greater appreciation of the links among different livelihood components and sectors (e.g. health, education);
- if used effectively, a good way of integrating the four pillars of development (economic, social, institutional and environmental) in a non-sectoral way;
- assurance that development efforts are people focused.

Lessons learned so far

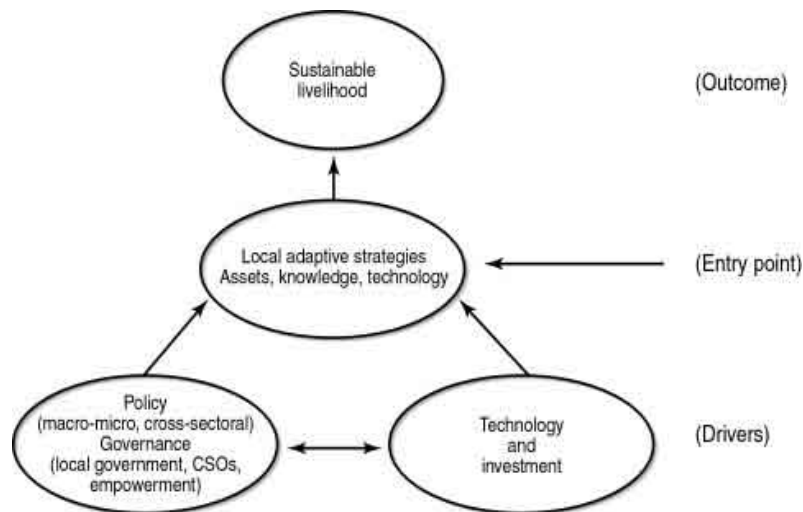
- Ensure methodological diversity for capturing the many diverse elements of livelihoods.
- Identify manageable entry points and be opportunistic. It is not necessary to establish labeled SL projects or programmes.
- Do not be overambitious in the use of SL approaches; a gradualist approach is likely to be more effective.
- Sustainability issues can easily be "left out" in SL analysis. Ensure that the four aspects of sustainability that is pursuing (social, economic, environmental and institutional) remain prominent throughout.
- Implement internal change in agencies that wish to implement SL approaches.

The sustainability of livelihoods becomes a function of how men and women use asset portfolios on both a short- and long-term basis. Sustainable livelihoods are those that are:

- able to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses through adaptive and coping strategies;
- economically effective;
- ecologically sound, ensuring that livelihood activities do not irreversibly degrade natural resources within a given ecosystem;
- Socially equitable, which suggests that promotion of livelihood opportunities for one group should not foreclose options for another, either now or in the future.
- macro-micro links should be taken into consideration and actively supported;

The SL approach largely within its agriculture and natural resources work (though its place in urban work is gaining in importance). Its goal, within its overall SHD mandate, is to promote access to and sustainable use of the assets on which men and women rely. In order to do this, and to understand how assets are utilized, it takes as its entry point the adaptive/coping strategies that people employ in their livelihoods. Both assets and adaptive strategies are intersectoral in nature. Focusing on these issues highlights the multidimensionality of poverty and the range of actions that can/could be taken to reduce different forms of poverty.

SL approach to promoting sustainable livelihoods



Operationalizing the approach

- participatory assessment of risks, assets, the indigenous knowledge base and the coping and adaptive strategies of communities and individuals;
- analysis of micro, macro and sectoral policies that influence people's livelihood strategies;
- assessment of how modern science and technology can help people improve their livelihoods (complementing indigenous technologies);
- assessment of social and economic investment mechanisms that help or hinder people's livelihoods;

Approach to promoting sustainable livelihoods

- categories of assets available;
- how they are used (adaptive strategies);
- specific categories of assets in use;
- Conditioning factors (shocks and stresses).

Value added approach

The main benefit of the livelihoods approach is that it approaches poverty reduction in a sustainable manner. In particular, it attempts to bridge the gap between macro policies and micro realities. Neither poverty reduction programmes nor participatory development initiatives have been able to do this. Anti-poverty endeavours have usually been conceived and implemented at the national level, using per capita income or consumption measures and a manipulation of sectoral policies as points of departure. Little, if any, attention has been paid to the manner in which people live, the resources (assets) used for pursuing livelihoods or the human and financial costs associated with the implementation of national programmes.

Participatory development, on the other hand, has usually managed to understand how men and women prioritize needs, exploit resources and offer solutions to their pressing problems, but it has failed to examine how macro and sectoral policies affect the livelihood options available to a particular community or individual. This means that participatory development initiatives remain isolated from broader economic processes.

The SL approach has the additional advantage of integrating environmental, social and economic issues into a holistic framework for analysis and programming. This results in sustainability being kept in the fore and viewed simultaneously through environmental and socioeconomic lenses.

Lessons learned so far

- Ownership of SL approaches and programmes has a profound effect upon their success. The tendency to use external experts for conducting livelihoods analysis rather than developing the skills of local people should be avoided.
- It takes a long time (from six months to a year) to design SL programmes. If stakeholders are to understand fully the new concepts and take part in their application, this time is necessary. Capacity-building for SL is a huge task, especially within government organizations. It will not be achieved through one-time-only workshops.
- It is essential to involve all stakeholders in the SL process and to articulate rights and responsibilities up front. The question of whether the process results in empowerment for local people is hard to resolve. Empowerment may well be more likely to result from efforts to change the culture and composition of local government structures (to make them more participatory, to include more women) than from the promotion of village action plans that may well be neglected. In the final analysis, local empowerment efforts are likely to achieve little without complementary changes in administrative and governance structures that help strengthen the advances made at the community level.

India is a welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections in particular. Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, fundamental Rights and specific sections, namely article 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to its people. As a matter of strategy, the Government of India has resorted to planned development for minimizing inequality

in income, status and opportunities for its people. This strategy is directed to secure distributive justice and utilization of economic resources to sub serve common good.

Development is essentially a process of change initiated with an objective of improving the quality of life. For certain sections of society, who are considered as weaker sections, the process of change would aim at bringing them into the mainstream of socio-economic system. Left to itself the process of change even if initiated by an external stimulus, would not be sustainable for these sections. Inclusive growth demands that all social groups have equal access to the services provided by the State and equal opportunity for upward economic and social mobility. It is also necessary to ensure that there is no discrimination against any section of our society.

Scheduled tribes have historically been physically or geographically excluded, but did not face any social stigma and are not socially excluded. So, while scheduled castes even today can be found in almost all villages and urban centers in India, except perhaps the exclusive tribal regions, scheduled tribes are generally concentrated in a few geographical regions, which are relatively physically inaccessible, such as hilly regions and forests. These historically rooted different forms of exclusion have very important implications for the present-day nature and causes of poverty among these groups.

Scheduled Tribes are referred to in Article 366(25) of the Constitution of India as those tribal communities, parts of, or groups within such tribes or tribal communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. The essential characteristics, first laid down by the Lokur Committee, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are;

Indications of primitive traits; Distinctive culture; Shyness of contact with the community at large; Geographical isolation; and Backwardness.

There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different states and Union Territories of the Country.

Tribal population of the country is 8.43 crores, constituting 8.2% of the total population. 91.7% of them live in rural areas and 8.3% in urban areas. About 15% of the country's area is inhabited by the tribal communities, who live in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas.

Broadly, they inhabit two distinct geographical areas. A large segment inhabits Central India, i.e., Madhya Pradesh (14.51%), Chhattisgarh (7.85%), Jharkhand (8.4%), Telangana (9.54%) Andhra Pradesh (5.98%), Maharashtra (10.17%), Orissa (9.66%), Gujarat (8.87%) and Rajasthan (8.42%). The other distinct area is the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh).

ST men and women are found to be highly anemic among all social groups. 68.5% of women and 39.6% of men whose hemoglobin level was tested were found to be anemic. 76.8 % of children belonging to ST category are anemic, which includes

mildly anemic, moderately anemic and severely anemic. As far as prevalence of “any anemia” is concerned, the condition of ST children is worse among all social groups.

Scheduled Tribes form the core of the weaker sections of the society in the State and constituted about 7 % respectively of the total population. The highest decadal growth rate of Scheduled Tribe Population 91.60 is reported during 1971-81. But during 1991-2001 it is 19.64, which is far less than the 40 years old record of 25.17.

An analysis of the data on the demographic features of Scheduled Tribe population would provide a better insight into the prevailing situation and such knowledge would be useful to the policy makers and planners for the formulation of programmes for the upliftment of these weaker sections of the society.

With the above background the present study tries to understand the changing pattern of rural livelihoods in Jainoor and Narnoor Mandals of Utnoor ITDA area in Adilabad district of Telangana state.

Objective of the Study

1. To examine the socio economic conditions of the tribal households
2. To understand the traditional pattern of livelihood of local communities.
3. To find out the changing pattern of livelihoods and their coping mechanism.
4. Improvement if any in the living condition of tribal people by developing environmentally sound land and water resources programme.
5. To analyse indebtedness and financial inclusion, if any and the role of micro-finance in and other welfare and development programmes.

Methodology

The present study is based on an intensive fieldwork conducted in Adilabad district, before the commencement of fieldwork, a pilot study was conducted. Based on that pilot study, the study mandals were selected for final study. Purposive sampling method was used while selecting the study area.

The study was conducted in tribal dominated Jainoor and Narnoor mandals of Utnoor ITDA area of Adilabad District. Major tribes reside in these districts are Gonds, Koyas, Kolams, and Guttikoyas and other community also resides but tribal population is in majority. The region having very less agricultural land and agricultural work is mainly seasonally happen. Only in rainy season paddy cultivation is practice.

Data and methodology

The primary data from the field was collected using qualitative methods. Before starting the actual field work the initial field visit was made for selection of the villages for the study. Initial field visit was made during the month of June 2014. During first approach to the area, different key persons in the villages like Sarpanch, Vice-Sarpanch, local leaders, school teachers, field health staffs of Primary Health Center (PHC) and sub-center, Medical Officers and health staffs in the PHC, head of tribal community (Patel) were contacted to seek information about the village, socio economic conditions, migration and mobility pattern in the area. It also helped in identifying key informants. During this visit community members were also contacted and information was sought through informal talks. Field notes were also made which were then detailed out as a daily Field-diary. These initial field visits gave researcher an idea about the area as well as helped in searching villages for the actual data collection. It was a challenging task since area was in-accessible and difficult to reach due extremely poor transportation facility.

The actual data collection was planned. Three different qualitative tools namely focus group discussion (FGD), key informant interview and individual questionnaire were used in gathering the necessary information from the field. The FGDs were conducted as per time convenience of the respondents. They were informed in advance about discussions. All FGDs were conducted in a closed room (wherever possible) to avoid external disturbance. All FGDs were facilitated and recorded. A total of 6 FGDs were conducted. All key informant interviews (KIIs) were also conducted as per informant's convenience of time and place. A total of six KIIs were conducted. All the FGDs and KIIs were conducted after the respondents' informed oral consent and were recorded with their prior permission. With recording, notes were also made for each interview. During the data collection field-diary was maintained by every researcher on a daily basis in the field. The everyday issues which were not recorded in the FGDs and KIIs were noted down by the researchers. From each village 40 sample households were also interviewed individually to elicit their views on the developmental activities, their socio economic conditions etc.

Sampling Procedure

Sampling is concerned with the selection of a subset of individuals from within a population to estimate characteristics of the whole population. Researchers rarely survey the entire population because the cost of a census is too high. The three main advantages of sampling are that the cost is lower, data collection is faster, and since the data set is smaller it is possible to ensure homogeneity and to improve the accuracy and quality of the data. Sampling is the process of selecting units like people, organizations from a population of interest so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they are going to be chosen. Using random sampling method households are selected for final study. Total sample households in study area were 240.

Source of data collection:

Data are the important asset for any type of study and for policy formulation. In finding result and allocation of resource data play important role. Data collection is depending upon the quality of questionnaire and researcher's communication skill as well presence of mind. So, data collected both from primary and secondary sources.

Primary data collection

Observation:

Observation is an activity of a living being, such as a human, consisting of receiving knowledge of the outside world through the senses. The term refers to any data collected during this activity. An observation can also be the way you look at things or when you look at something. Both the participant and non-participant observation methods are going to be used for the collection of data.

As part of participant observation the researcher stayed few days within the villages and participated in their day to day activities and observe the recent happening in their daily life. The different sources of livelihoods, forest resources, water for irrigation and the land pattern will observe. Also, the cropping pattern, the traditional and modern means of water conservation and utilization, crop production, soil conservation, use of fertilizer, pesticide, and other forms of traditional and modern forms of agricultural practices were also carefully observed.

Interview:

An interview is a conversation between two people (the interviewer and the interviewee) where questions are asked by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. Interview is use as method for qualitative research. The qualitative research interview seeks to describe and the meanings of central themes in the life world of the subjects. The main task in interviewing is to understand the meaning of what the interviewees say.

Structured and semi-structured interviews were conducted with the villagers, Sarpunch , group of young boy, village shop's owner and interaction to village school's teacher. Interviews regarding their perceptions towards the present source of livelihoods. The villagers were interviewed to understand their changing source of livelihoods. At the time of Interviews special emphasis were also given to include agricultural laborers, landless people, and women. The scope of the interviews was wide-ranging covering different cultural practices and indigenous knowledge related to resource management. Some special interviews were also held with agricultural laborers and non-agriculture laborers. Separate and joint focused group interviews conducted for the old people and beneficiaries of the developmental scheme. Separate and mixed interview were also conducted both for men and women.

Case study:

A case study is an intensive analysis of an individual unit like a person, group, or event and given stressing developmental factors in relation to research. The case study is common in social sciences. They provide a systematic way of looking at events, collecting data, analyzing information, and reporting the results. Case studies should not be confused with qualitative research and they can be based on any mix of quantitative and qualitative evidence. Case study method was taken to understand the traditional pattern of livelihoods. This method was also used for gathering information regarding various factors affecting their livelihood patterns.

Schedule:

It is an important tool that provides systematic information about the study area. The household schedule was designed in such a way that it captured the details of socio-cultural and economic information of the villagers in the study areas. These include demographic details, educational status, occupational and income aspects of the beneficiaries. This also helped in the collection of data regarding land-holding, irrigated, and non-irrigated fields in acres, sharecropping, multiplicity of cropping and amount of production, source of livelihoods, migration, etc.

Secondary data collection

The sources of secondary data are the published and unpublished reports. Data from secondary sources gathered from books, articles, journals, published reports, Census reports, and Government documents. Quantitative information with regard to land-holding, demographic aspects, cropping pattern and irrigation system will also be collected from Panchayat profile and District Statistical Hand Book. The secondary sources like books, journals, articles, etc., provide a picture of traditional source of livelihoods and their management system of Telangana.

Significance of the study

There are a number of studies made on changing pattern of rural livelihoods by economists, agricultural scientists. These studies, by and large, highlighted economic and technical aspects and neglected the important socio-cultural dimensions. There is a need now to look at the problem more comprehensively, in a holistic way, from a sociological prospective. The outcome of the study will help in understanding the socio-economic aspects and environmental dynamic of livelihood sources in rural and tribal India. It will highlight the adaptive and coping mechanisms and survival tactics of the people. Understanding the livelihood strategies and people's dependence on resources is crucial in building alternative sustainable livelihood strategies. social aspect of any study provide the real picture of village and to know what is the real problem in recourse allocation and problem of implementation of development policy and distribution of Government welfare scheme. In rural area, due to lack information about development scheme as well as their educational level, people are not in position to take benefit from development

scheme through Block but in economic data make uniformly whether benefit take or not. In village level some needy people are not get benefit from Indra Awas Yojana (IAY) and Old Age Pension scheme.

Chapterization

The dissertation is consists of six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, literature review and methodology. The second chapter deals with the introduction of the study area, third chapter socio economic conditions, fourth chapter livelihood and resources the fifth chapter socio cultural aspects, and diversification of livelihood activities, analysis of data and analyzing the various source livelihoods as well as its changing scenario. The last chapter deals with summary and conclusions.

Scheduled Tribes in Telangana

The ST population constitutes 6 per cent of the country's ST population. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 have notified 33 STs in the state. Out of the 33 STs, five namely, Goudu, Malis, Nayaks, Thoti and Valmiki have been notified with an area restriction. Goudu, Nayaks and Valmiki have been notified in the Agency tracts area, which comprises Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts. Malis have been notified in the state excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts. Thoti have been notified in the Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts.

Twelve tribes namely, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Bondo Poraja, Khond Poroja, Parangiperja, Chenchu, Dongaria Khonds, Kuttiya Kondhs, Kolam, Kondareddis, Konda Savaras, and Thoti have been recognized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Except Kondareddis and Thoti, population on other PTGs is not available separately as these are notified as sub-groups/sections of main communities. The population of Kondareddis and Thoti is 83,096 and 2,074 respectively, as per the 2001 Census. Out of the 33 STs, Sugalis are numerically the largest ST with a population of 2,077,947 constituting 41.4 per cent of the state's ST population. They are followed by Koya 568,019 (11.3 per cent), Yenadis 462,167 (9.2 per cent), Yerukulas 437,459 (8.7 per cent) and Gond 252,038 (5 per cent). These five (5) STs together account for 76 per cent of the ST population of the state.

Of the total ST population, 92.5 per cent are residing in rural areas. Among the major STs, Gond has the highest (97.6 per cent) rural population, followed by Koya (95.5 per cent), Sugalis (93.7 per cent), Yenadis (86.4 per cent) and Yerukulas (77.5 per cent). District-wise distribution of ST population shows that they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Khammam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nalgonda. These five districts constitute 48.9 per cent of the total ST population of the state.

The Tribal Sub-Plan area covers the Scheduled Villages and adjoining tribal villages covered by the four I.T.D.As in Telangana.

TSP villages in Telangana					
Sl. No	District	I.T.D. A Head Quarters	No. of Scheduled Villages	No. of non-Scheduled Villages	Total
1	Khammam	Bhadrachalam	891	3	894
2	Warangal	Eturnagaram	178	76	254
3	Adilabad	Utnoor	412	164	576
4	Mahaboobnagar	PTG: Chenchu)	23	4	27
Total			5948	800	6748

Of the remaining Scheduled Tribe population living outside the Tribal Sub- Plan Area, a sizeable section of them are found living in the pockets of relatively less tribal concentration where Modified Area Development Approach can be adopted for the development of tribals living therein. For this purpose, 41 pockets of contiguous tribal villages comprising 10,000 populations with 50% or more tribal concentration have been identified outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Similarly, 17 small clusters of tribal villages with a total population of at least 5,000 with 50% or more tribal concentration have been identified outside the Tribal Sub-Plan areas for the development of the tribals therein.

District-wise MADA Pockets, Villages and Population Particulars in Telangana				
Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Pockets	No. of Villages	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	Warangal	7	61	104664
2	Khammam	2	14	21365
3	Nizamabad	2	36	32713
4	Medak	1	73	21571
5	Mahaboobnagar	5	55	50895
6	Karimnagar	1	27	7727
7	Nalgonda	18	146	169151
8	Ranga Reddy	1	6	7519
	Total:	41	472	457095

District-wise particulars of identified clusters in telangana					
Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Cluster	No .of Clusters	Villages included	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	Khammam	Chawdevaram	1	5	4674
2	Warangal	Jagannathapalle	2	7	12169
		Ammenabad			
3	Karimnagar	Medipalli	1	7	3633
4	Nizamabad	Rahatnagar	1	6	5756
5	Adilabad	Dedarna	1	12	6243
6	Ranga Reddy	Annareddypally	3	31	20782
		Navalga			
		Adivicherla			
7	Mahaboobnagar	Gunded	2	15	12102
		Bibinagar			
Total:			17	180	94385

Particularly Vulnerable Primitive Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

It was noticed that some of the tribals are found to be more backward than others and they require special attention for their development. Governments of India have prescribed the following criteria for identification of Particularlry Vulnerable Tribal Groups among the Scheduled Tribes.

Pre-agricultural level of technology and extreme backwardness.

Stagnant or declining population.

Very low level of literacy.

Government of India has recognized the following eight tribal groups as PVTGs in Andhra Pradesh. The PVTGs and their respective habitats are furnished hereunder.

PVTGs in Telangana			
Sl. No.	Primitive Tribal Groups	Population (2001)	Predominant places of habitation (districts)
1	Chenchus	49232	Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Rangareddy.
2	Kolams	45671	Adilabad
3	Thoti	2074	Adilabad

Dispersed Tribal Groups:

A large section of Scheduled Tribe population was still left uncovered under the above categories since they are scattered over countless villages in the State. In order to cover

this dispersed tribal population, special family based schemes for development are envisaged, to extend the benefits of development to the tribal families belonging to expand D.T.Gs for their all round development. The total dispersed tribal population in the State according to 2001 Census is 24.50 lakhs

As per the directions of Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing Tribal Sub Plan from the time of Fifth Five Year Plan

i.e. from 1975 onwards with two long-term objectives viz., (a) Socio-economic Development of STs and (b) Protection of tribals against exploitation.

For translating the strategy into action, the areas of tribal concentration were identified and (4) ITDAs were established in the districts of Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Kurnool (Srisailam). Apart from (4) ITDAs, there are (41) MADA pockets, (17) Clusters. Among the (35) tribes in the State (12) have been identified as PTGs. All the remaining ST population not covered under these programs has been identified as Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTG).

As per the directions of Government of India, under Tribal Sub Plan strategy, all Government Departments in the State have to allocate a definite percentage of their plan funds equal to the percentage of tribal population in the State to the total population of the State. As per 2001 census, the ST population in Andhra Pradesh is 50.24 lakh constituting 6.6% of the total population of the State. Hence Government issued orders enhancing the mandatory allocation to be made by the HoDs towards Tribal Sub Plan from 6% to 6.6% vide G.O.Ms.No.17, Planning (XVIII) Department, dated 7-11-2005. Further, all departments were directed to show their TSP allocations scheme wise under a minor head '796'.

During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2529.20 cr. was allocated towards Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), which is 6.77% in the State Plan allocations. The expenditure incurred is Rs.1107.03 cr. indicating an achievement of 5.38% (up to 31-12-2010).

As per 2011 Census in Telangana Scheduled Tribe population to total State population is 9.3%.

Khammam District stands first with 13.59% Scheduled Tribe population to Scheduled Tribe population of the State.

In Khammam District Scheduled Tribe population constitute 26.47% to total district population. It is the highest among all the Districts.

Hyderabad District takes the last place with 0.69% Scheduled Tribe population to total State Scheduled Tribe population.

In Hyderabad District Scheduled Tribe population constitute 0.90% to total district population. It is the lowest among all the Districts. The District-wise total population and Scheduled Tribe population and their percentage share to total District population and total Scheduled Tribe population is given in Table.

Telangana: Scheduled Tribe Population, 2011

Sl.no	District	Total population	ST population	% ST population	ST Male	ST female	ST Sex Ratio
01	Adilabad	2741239	495794	18.1	247472	248322	1003
02	Nizamabad	2551335	192941	7.6	95679	97262	1017
03	Karimnagar	3776269	106745	2.8	53945	53250	995
04	Medak	3033288	168985	5.6	86574	82411	952
05	Hyderabad	3943323	48937	1.2	25556	23381	915
06	Rangareddy	5296741	218757	4.1	112768	105989	940
07	Mahbubnagar	4053028	364269	9.0	187035	177234	948
08	Nalgonda	3488809	394279	11.3	203876	190403	934
09	Warangal	3512576	530656	15.1	268976	261680	973
10	Khammam	2797370	765565	27.4	378532	387033	1022
	Telangana	35193978	3286928	9.3	1659963	1626965	980

The outcome of the study will help in understanding the socio-economic aspects and environmental dynamic of livelihood sources in tribal area. It will highlight the adaptive and coping mechanisms and survival tactics of the people. Understanding the livelihood strategies and people's dependence on resources is crucial in building alternative sustainable livelihood strategies. social aspect of any study provide the real picture of village and to know what is the real problem in recourse allocation and problem of implementation of development policy and distribution of Government welfare scheme.

With the above background the present study tries to understand the changing pattern of rural livelihoods in Narnoor and Jainoor mandals of Utnoor ITDA area in Adilabad district of Telangana state.

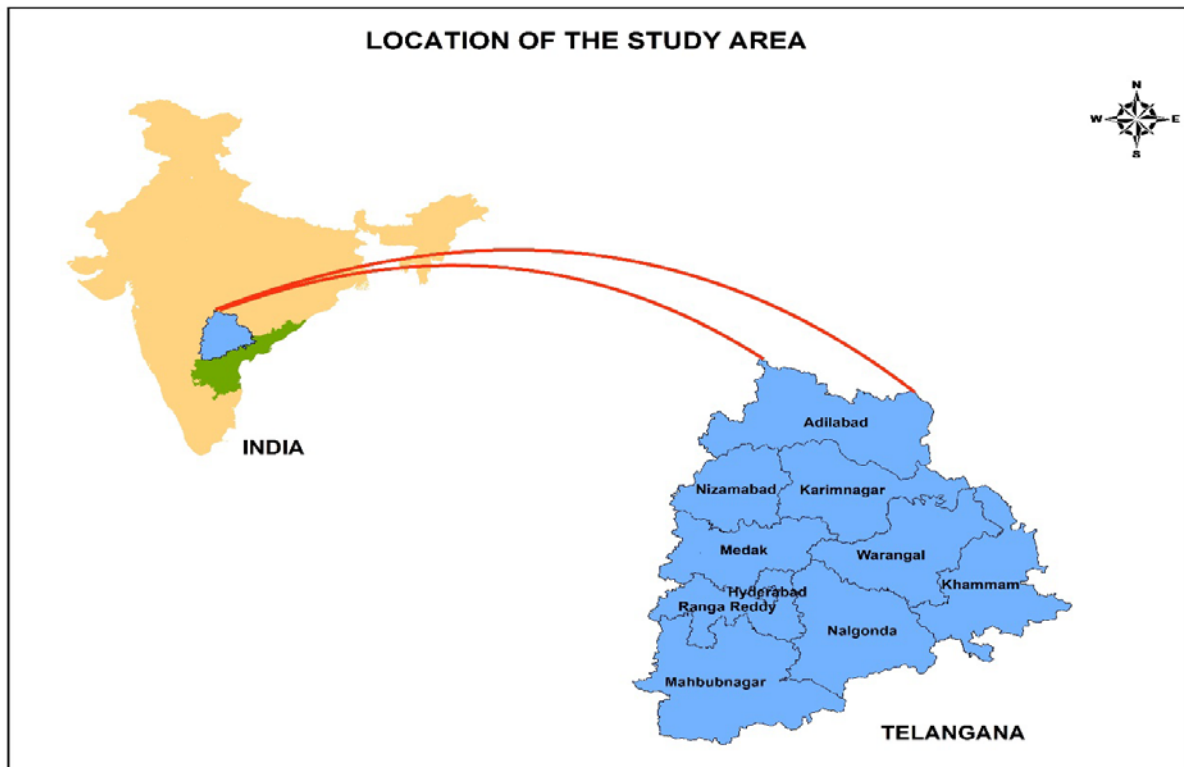
Chapter 2

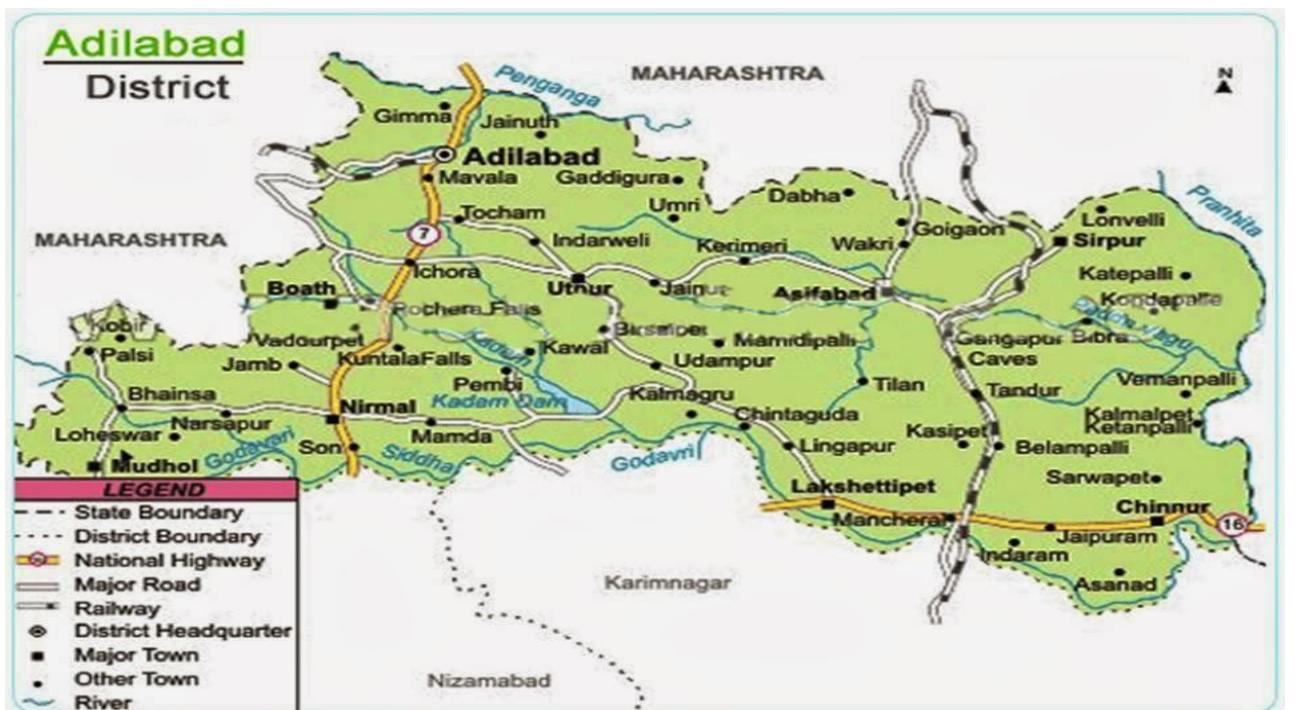
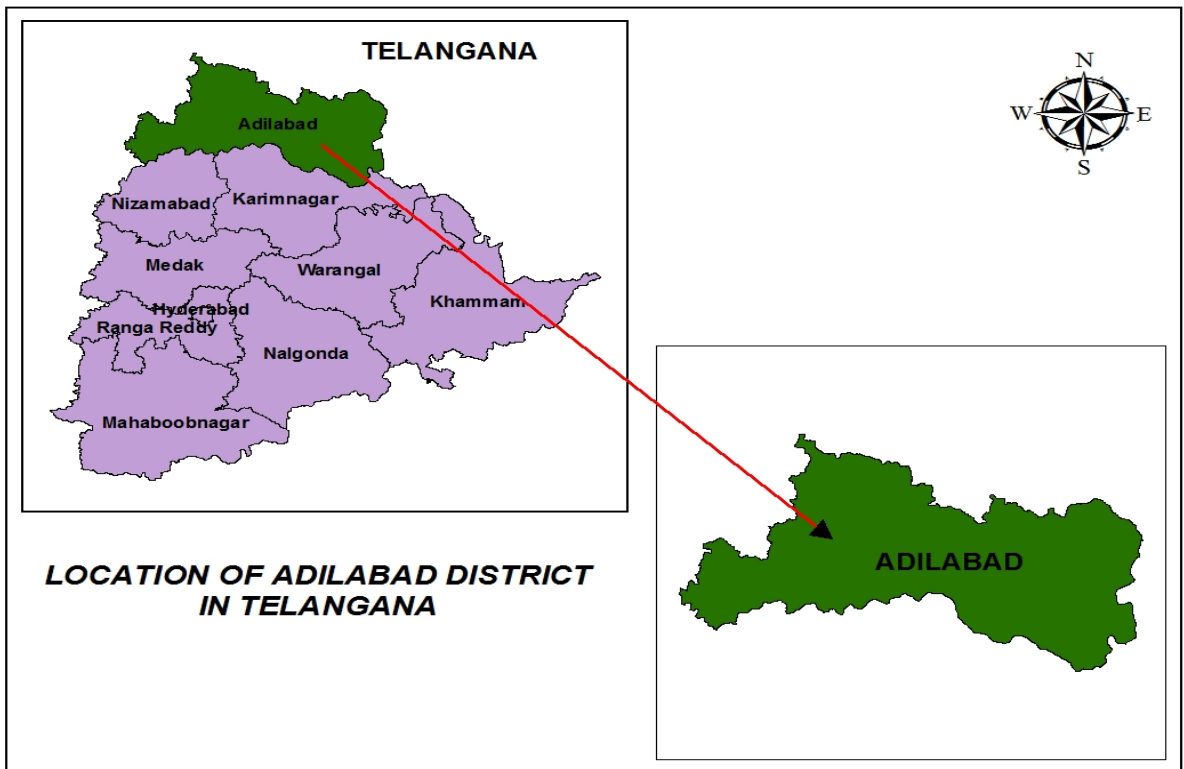
A Profile of the Study Area and District

The study area district Adilabad is situated between $77^{\circ} 46'$ to $80^{\circ} 00'$ east longitudes and $18^{\circ} 40'$ to $19^{\circ} 56'$ north latitudes and situated in the northern most part of Telangana state. The district is situated on the northern boundary of Telangana, forming a border with the Yavatmal and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra on the north, east and western borders and Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts of Telangana on the southern border. The district derives its name “Adilabad” from its headquarter town which was named after the ruler of Bijapur Ali Adil Shah. The geographical area of the district is 16105 Km² it was upgraded from sub-district in the year 1905.

Administrative divisions

The District Comprises of 52 Mandals and 1743 villages of which 1557 villages are inhabited and 186 villages are uninhabited. There are 7 Municipalities in the District. The district is divided into 5 divisions namely Adilabad, Nirmal, Utnoor, Asifabad and Mancherial. Adilabad District is divided into 52 Mandals, 898 Panchayats and 3276 Villages. Vemanpally Mandal is the smallest Mandal by population with 18,233 population. Mancherial Mandal is the biggest Mandal by population with 1,82,846 population.



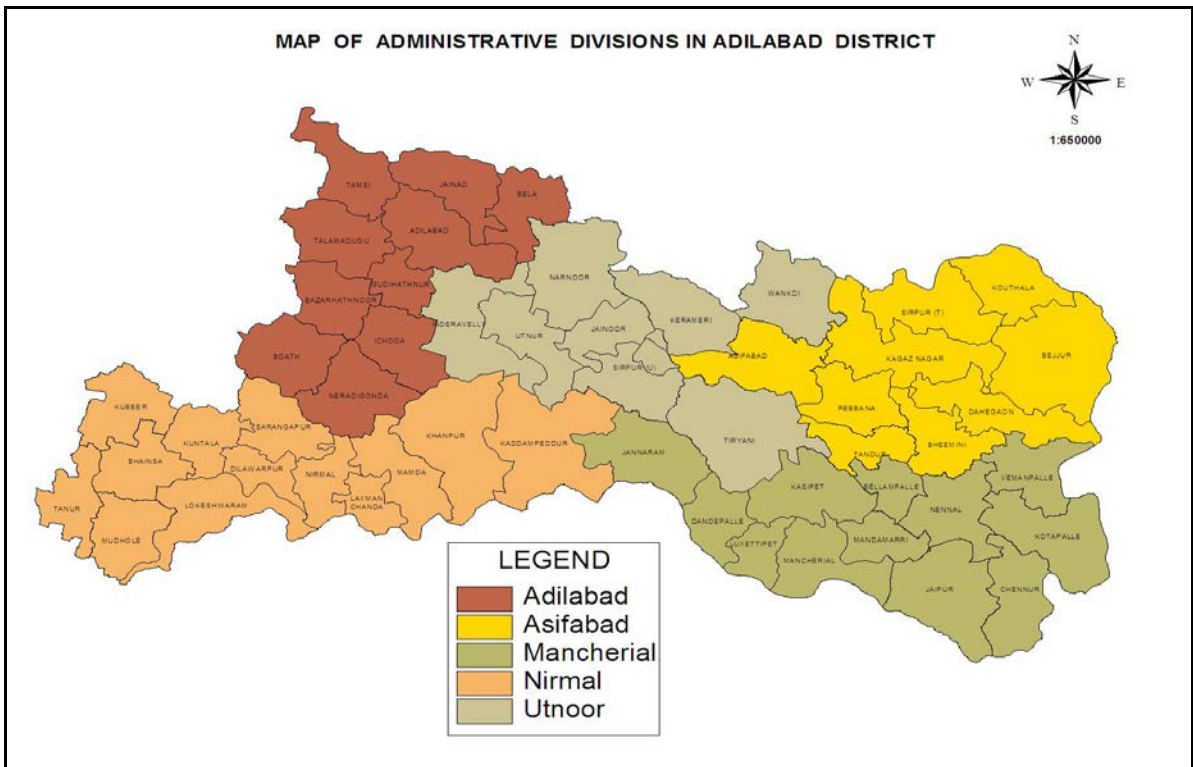


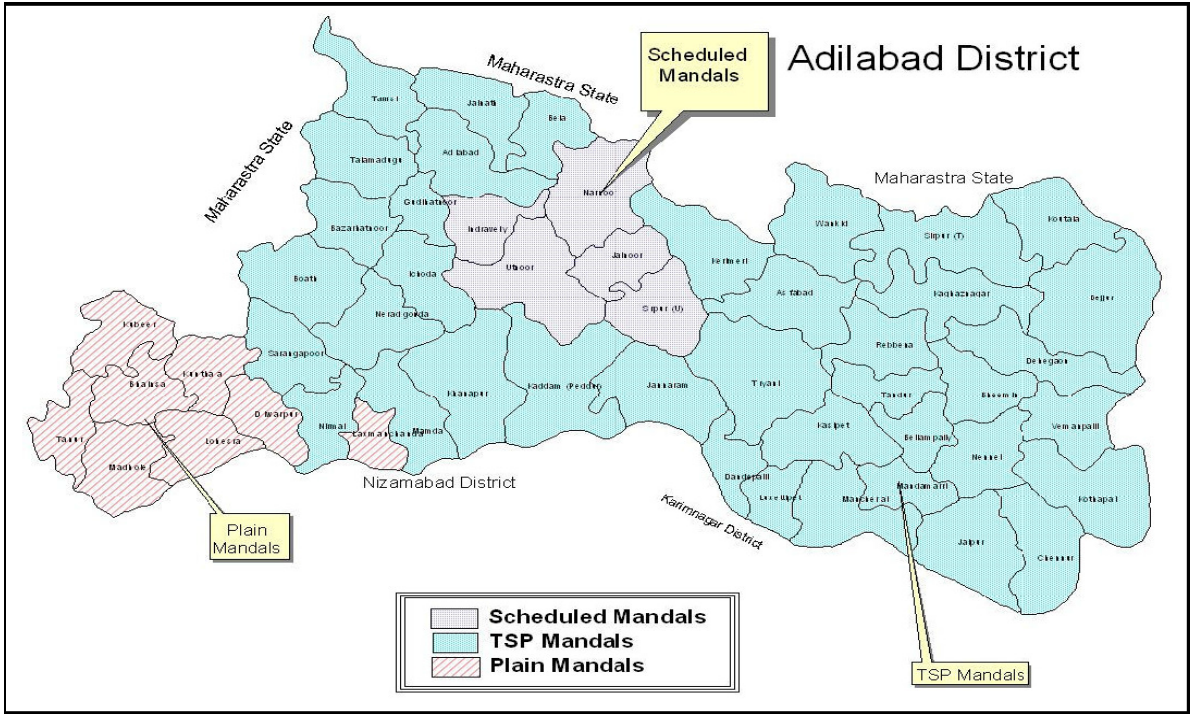
Demography

Adilabad district occupies an area of 16,128 square kilometres (6,227 sq mi) making it the second largest district in Telangana, occupying 5.90 percent of the area. Forest in the district covers 44.8 percent of the total area, whereas its famous trees, teak cover 58.49 percent of the whole forest. The district has a population of 24,88,003 (as per 2001 census) which accounts for 3.13% of the total population of the State, of which the rural population accounts for 18,23,004 or 73.52% of the total district population. Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes account for 18.57% and 16.74% of the total population respectively. Different tribals groups like Gonds, Kolams, Manewars, Lambadas inhabit Adilabad. Hence it can be ascertained that Adilabad is essentially a rural district with vast forest cover and tribal populations.

The district has population of 20,79,098 which accounts for 3.13% of the total population of the State. It is however takes the fifth rank in area with an extent of 16128 Sq.kms. Which account for 5.90% of the total area of the State? It is however, the second largest district in the Telangana.

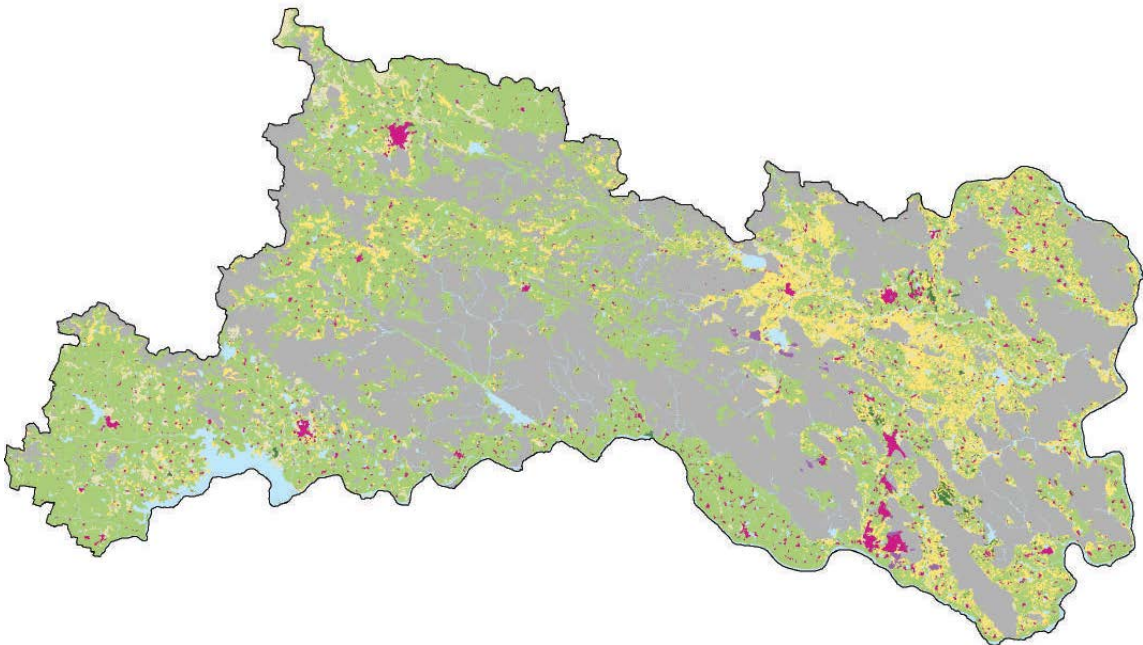
As per 2011 census, the district has a population of 27.38 lakhs of which 72.32 % is rural and 27.68% is urban. The decadal growth rate is 10.04% with a population density of 170 persons/km². The literacy rate is 61.55% and the male-female sex ratio is 1003 females per 1000 males.





Physiography:

By and large the district is characterized by undulating topography, whereas, the central part exhibits rugged topography formed by hills and hill ranges. The Sahyadri Parvat or Satmala range traverses the district in N-W and S-E direction for about 281 km with highest peak known as “Mahabubghat”. Other hills on the eastern side are of minor importance.



Geomorphology:

The major geomorphic regions identified in the district are Deccan Trap Plateau region, Hilly region, Pediplain and fluvial regions. The mega lineament trending NW-SE and NNW-SSE correlate with joint pattern occurring in the district. The other sets of lineaments trend in NE-SW, ENE-WSW directions. The higher fracture density is observed in Boath, Utnoor, Marlawai, Pushpur and Asifabad area of the district.

Geology: The Adilabad district consists of Archaean terrian Sedimentary terrain and Deccan Traps. The sedimentary terrian is the reserve for mineral deposits which is exposed in parts of Adilabad, Jainath, Bela, Kerameri, Wankidi, Asifabad, Rebbena, Thiryani, Tandur, Bellampally, Kasipet, Mandamarri, Jaipur, Chennur Mandlas. The rich coal belt extending from North of Godavari to Thiryani Mandals in the sedimentary terrains. There are approximately about 600 million tons of coal and 100 million tons of lime stones is Available in the District. The limestone reserves in the District is mainly used in Cement Factories and partly in Sirpur paper Mills after calcinations. The Manganese mineral mined from the District is used in Ferro Manganese Plants of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala. Important deposits of coal, limestone, iron ore and cement-grade lime stone and clays are found besides several other Minerals. The district is important for fuel and timber.

Climate

The climate of Adilabad is characterized by hot summers. Weather is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The rainfall in the district, in general increases from the south-west towards the north east. About 85% of annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being the peak rainy month. The variation in the Annual rainfall is not large. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1044.5m.m. There is a meteorological observatory, station at headquarters Adilabad.

The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the summer season from March to May. The period from June to September constitute the south west monsoon season, while October and November form the post monsoon season. December is generally the coldest month, with the daily maximum temperature of about 29°C and the minimum of 15°C.

Temperature: The cold weather commences towards the end of November when the temperature begins to fall rapidly. December is generally the coldest month, with the mean daily maximum temperature is about 29°C and the mean daily minimum is 15°C. The period from March to May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature is about 42°C and a mean daily minimum of about 28°C. The days are intensely very hot and on individual days the temperature may go up to 46°C. With the advance of south-west monsoon by middle of June there is an appreciable drop in temperatures. At the 1st week of October when the monsoon withdraws, the day temperature begins to increase slightly but the night temperatures steadily decreases.

After November both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly Agriculture: The southern part of the district consisting of Nirmal, Luxettipet, Khanapur and surrounding Mandals is fairly developed agriculturally, owing to the availability of irrigation facilities there. The total cropped area of the district is 5.93 lakh hectares which constitute 37% of the total geographical area of the district.

Rainfall: The rainfall in the district is generally increases from the south - west towards the north east. About 85% of annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon Season. July being the peak rainy month, the variation in the Annual rainfall which is not large. The normal Annual rainfall of the district was 1044.5 mm. A natural pond in the tribal village.

The most important river that drains the district is the River Godavari. The Penganga River, Wardha and Pranahita also drain the region. The Kadam and the Peddavagu are tributaries of the Godavari. There are also streams like Satnala, Swarnavagu, and Suddavagu which drain the district. The Godavari which is the largest river in peninsular India rises in the Western Ghats and enters this district near Basara in Mudhole Taluk. This mighty river forms the southern boundary of the district separating it from Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts. The Penganga forms part of the northern boundary of the district in Adilabad, while the Wardha and the Pranahita from the northern and eastern boundaries of the district. The highest natural waterfall of Andhra Pradesh is situated at Kuntala (V) of Neradigonda mandal, Potchera Waterfall at Pochara (V) of Boath mandal.



POCHERA WATERFALL, MANDAL BOATH

Forests

Forests in Adilabad are dry deciduous covering 6944.5 sq.kms and forming nearly 43% of the total area. The forests on steep hill slopes are maintained for the protection of the soil and no vegetation is normally exploited. The accessible forests in the plains as well as gentle slopes are under intensive management and are exploited systematically under different silvicultural systems suitable for the locality. Adilabad forests have rich variety

of flora and fauna with Teak forming the major tree species. Kawwal Sanctuary was recently upgraded to a tiger reserve.



The forests cover about 42.8% of the geographical area of the district. Teak, ebony, sandalwood, rosewood, bilgu, jittigi, dhanra, tamarind, mango are major trees. The fauna includes tiger, leopard, hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, sloth bear, black-buck, Indian bison, antelopes, gazelles, deer, nilgai. The common birds are peafowl; peacock, parrots, myna and game sanctuary called “Kawal Sanctuary” exists in the district. The forests from the district earned revenue of 2130.85 lakhs during the year 2009-10. Forest produce has generated revenue of 2131 lakhs in the district during the year 2009-10.

Irrigation: Irrigation is the backbone for agriculture. Agriculture depends on the irrigation Facilities available. The water availability through the rivers all along its border surrounds the district of Adilabad. The irrigation facilities to cater to the lands of the district are rather limited; the Kadam project was the mainstay with an area of 55,000 acres being irrigated under it to the village of Luxettipet and Khanapur mandals. The irrigated area constitutes just 11.5% of the total crop area in the district. The other important irrigation projects are across the river Swarna in Nirmal and Sirala project across river. The other sources of irrigation water are tanks, wells and canals. Due to the high percentage of slopes and the forest and hilly terrains the irrigation projects are hampered in the district. Small projects of lift irrigations and bundings could be given a thought to irrigate local areas in small and medium scale areas for meeting the irrigation needs of the district.

Land Use and Land Cover:

Agriculture and forests are the two important units of land utilization and the forests occupy about 689517 hectares (42.8 % of total geographical area of the district). The gross cropped area is 634263 ha (39.4%) which declined by 3.5 % from previous year. The net area sown is 575626 ha, which is 35.74 % of total geographical area of the

district. Land put to non-agricultural use is only 3.77% and area sown more than once is very low i.e., 3.64 %. Barren & un-cultivable land and cultivable wasteland is about 2.73 % and 0.90 % respectively. While permanent pastures and other grazing land is 0.88 % and land under miscellaneous, tree, crops and grooves are not included in net area sown is 0.53% of the total geographical area of the district.

Cropping pattern:

The principal crops of the district are Jowar, paddy, Cotton, Wheat, Maize, Chillies, Sugarcane and Soybean. Two cropping seasons namely, Khariff (June to September) and Rabi (October to March) with a little variation in these periods. Cotton is the main commercial crop of the district and nearly 48.73 % of the net area sown is covered. Only Cotton yielded 5841 kg/ha during the year 2009-10. Other principal crops are soyabean, jowar, redgram, rice and maize in decreasing order. The other crops are green gram, black gram, Bengal gram, wheat, bajra horse gram etc. The commercial crops like cotton are grown mostly under rain-fed and chillies, turmeric and groundnut are grown under irrigation. The total area under food grains is 211025 ha, out of which 146457 ha is under khariff crop and 64568 ha is under Rabi crops. Rotation of crops is a well-established practice in the district and usually no crop other than paddy is sown in the same land in two or more successive seasons and mixed cropping is limited to dry crops.

Cotton occupies an important place in the agriculture sector of this district. Adilabad has got 27% area under cotton in all the Telangana districts put together and 16% of the area under cotton in the entire state. However the yields are not in accordance with the above ratios, which accounts to only 11.76% cotton production of Telangana districts and only about 5% of the states' total cotton production. The Regional Agricultural Research Station situated at Adilabad is conducting research on cotton in a tribal ploughing his field in forest mixed pattern of cropping system modern cultivation and pest management techniques are given to the farmers for better yields achievement.

Sericulture: Sericulture is an activity making roads into this non-traditional area, with the implementation of National Sericulture project from 1989-90. The major constraint hampering the progress of sericulture activity has been the marketing of cocoons. The absence of an established market is a major bottleneck in this activity, as the growers are forced to go to the neighbouring state like Karnataka. There are no forward linkages like silk reeling and twisting units around. The lower activity in this sector is less than 1000 acres under mulberry cultivation. ITDA Utnoor is instrumental in taking initiative in the Implementation of National Sericulture Project. Sericulture is expected to develop rapidly in the district with the different schemes being operated and the suitability of soil and climatic conditions prevalent in the district. In addition to the traditional mulberry, cocoons, tusser is another important area suitable in this forest area. Utnoor has got both reeling and twisting units and also a Tusser weaving unit which is used both as training cum production centers.

Livestock: Animal Husbandry is only second to agriculture in terms of contributing to the gross income and employment in the district. The live stock population of the district

is as under.(1). Cattle (White) 8,61,422, (2). Buffaloes 3,01,646, (3). Sheep 5,83,936, (4). Goats 3,28,297 (5). Poultry 11,82,822

Dairy development activity: There are 9 milk routes operating in the district for procurement of milk from cooperative societies. From 1.1.1998, the Adilabad and Karimnagar societies have formed into a milk union. There are 3 milk-chilling centres, of capacity of 6000 litres per day each, in the district at Luxettipet, Nirmal and Adilabad. There are proposals to connect many villages to these milk routes. The consumption of milk per head per day based on the production of milk and population of district is only about 9 ML as against the national average consumption of 210 ML per day. The reason for less production of milk is the low productivity of milk by the inferior cattle breed and shortage of fodder in the district. Efforts are on to improve the breed by breeding bulls and also by way of Artificial Insemination etc. And implementation of fodder development programmes in the district are progress in addition to the Intensive Dairy Development Programme in Hilly and backward areas with provision of funds for setting up milk chilling centres and organizing cooperative unions etc.

Forest products: Forest wealth assumes a great importance in the district as forests constitutes about 43% of the total geographical area of the district. These forests is dry Deciduous in nature and they are good sources of timber and forest fuel. The district has generally two tiers of vegetations. The top tier consists mostly of Teak, Nallamaddi, Ippa, Masti, Chirman, Bijasel and the lower tier consists of Usiri, Maredu, Modugu, Bamboo and Sarappu etc. The dry deciduous forests of Adilabad are classified for the convenience of forest management into Teak forest and Mixed Forest. The forest area of the district is 6944.5 sq.kms, and forms nearly 43% of the total area. Except in Mudhole on the west, the forest is well distributed and the local population get all its requirements of the timber and fodder from the forests.

The forests on steep hill slopes are maintained for the protection of the soil and no vegetation is normally exploited. The accessible forest in the plains as well as gentle slopes are under intensive management and are exploited systematically under A tribal with palas leaves for plate making Tribe showing roots of *Hemidesmus* sp. different silvicultural systems suitable for the locality. The important sericultural systems of forest management followed are selection - cum improvement, coppice with reserves and clear Felling. Conversion of natural forests into Teak, Eucalyptus and Bamboo plantations is Achieved under last mentioned system.

Fisheries: Adilabad district is fully endowed with rich water potentialities, suitable for fish culture the district has natural boundaries of potential rivers like Penganga on north - west, Wardha on north. Pranahitha on the east and Godavari on eastern side. There are 1414 water sources having water spread area of 28966 hectors envisaging rich sources for fish culture. There is 55946 hectors of water spread area having the potentiality of producing 0.60 lakh tones fish production of as against the existing production of 0.15 lakh tones of fish production by increasing 4 times of its current size as per vision 2020. Therefore nearly 0.55 lakh of fishermen population exists in the district out of which 0.25

lakh of fishermen actively engaged in fishing operations. So far 153 fishermen cooperative societies organized with 7822 fishermen members enrolled.

Resources:

Agriculture:

The southern part of the district consisting of Nirmal, Luxettipet, Khanapur and surrounding mandals is fairly developed agriculturally, owing to the availability of irrigation facilities there. The total cropped a lakh tons of the district in 5.93 lakh hectares which constitute 37% of the total geographical area. The principal crops of the district are Jowar, paddy, Cotton, Wheat, Maize, Chillies, Sugarcane and Soya.

Sheep and goat rearing: Adilabad district is mostly covered with hills and the availability of non-arable land is sizeable which is covered with field grasses. Sheep and goat rearing can be an important activity with existence of large tracts of forest, cultivable falloffs and uncultivable barren areas and other wastelands, congenial for development of this income generating activity. The quinquennial census figures show that there is a population of 5,57,734 sheep and 2,31,915 goat is existing in the district as on 2001. The profitable breeds like Nellore, Deccan breeds of sheep and Osmanbadi breed of goats shall be reared. The per capital availability of meat is negligible compared to the standard per capita requirement of 30 grams/day including chicken broiler and port. The establishment of slaughter houses, clinical infrastructural facilities, farms to properly link up the DRDA schemes of IRDP to develop this activity into a substantial employment and income generating activity of the district.

Mineral resources:

The Adilabad district consists of Archarean terrain Sedimentary terrain and Deccan Traps. The sedimentary terrain is the reserve for mineral deposits which is exposed in parts of Adilabad, Jainath, Bela, Kerameri, Wankidi, Asifabad, Rebbena, Thiryani Tandur, Bellampally, Kasipet, Mandamarri, Jaipur, Chennur Mandlas. The rich coal belt extending from North of Godavari to Thiryani Mandals in the sedimentary terrains. There are approximately about 600 million tons of coal and 100 million town of lime stones is available available in the District. The limestone reserves in the District is mainly used in Cement Factories and partly in Sirpur paper Mills after calcinations. There are five cement units in the District. They are M/s. Orient Cement located at Devapur village of Kasipet mandal with a capacity of about 1.20 million ton per annum M/s. ACC is located in Mancherial with a capacity of 0.3 million tonnes per annum M/s. C.C.I. is located in Adilabad with a capacity of 0.3 million tons per annum. But it is not working since Sept.1988 due to financial problems. M/s Annapurna Cements and M/s. Someshwara Cements are located at Asifabad. Both of them are mini cement plants with a capacity of 200 and 300 TPD respectively. Both the units are not working and become sick and closed. SCC is the sole exploiter of the coal mines. There are eight stone ware pipe units located in between Mancherial and Rebbena. The Chief raw material required by the stone ware pipe plants are coal and with clay, which are available in the district.

There are 14 mining leases existing for white clay. The Manganese mineral mined from the District is used in Ferro Manganese Plants of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala.

Handicrafts: Toy making crafts Dhokra casting crafts are very popular in Adilabad District. Nirmal for toy making, Ushagaon, Jamgaon & Keslagud a village of Jainoor & Kerameri mandal for Dhokra casting are famous worldwide. The artisans at Nirmal produced articles of artistic content and features reflecting the local life and environment. The present day trend is on making animal's birds fruits and vegetable which is appearance look as real as the natural pieces. The Dhokra casting artisans are living in this district since last 100 years and producing tribal ornaments zoomorphic figures in particulars horses, elephants either with or without rider, birds, animals bells and lamps. To stimulate the growth of toys of Nirmal and Dhokra casting at Jamgaon & Ushagaon villages of Jainoor mandal, artisans were organised on co-operative lines to make it (1) serves as an installments for generating employment (ii) to offer the public variety of artistic products (iii) extent financial assistance and various common facilities and other benefits to promote production and marketing of products.

Population

In 2011, Adilabad had population of 27,41,239 of which male and female were 13,69,597 and 13,71,642 respectively. In 2001 census, Adilabad had a population of 24,18,803 of which males were 12,50,958 and remaining 12,37,045 were females. Adilabad District population constituted 3.24 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Adilabad District was at 3.26 percent of Maharashtra population.

The Population of the district 24.88 Lakhs of which the rural population accounts for 18.28 Lakhs or 73.47% of the total, while the urban population accounts for 6.60 Lakhs forming 26.53% of the total population. The increase in population in population during decennial ending 2001 over 1991 is 19.47%, The female population is less namely 989 females for every 1,000 males.

The population of the district, according to 2001 Census, is 24.88 lakhs, of which the rural population comprises 18.23 lakhs or 73.52 per cent, while the urban population comprises 6.56 lakhs, forming 26.48 per cent of the total population. The increase in population during the decennial ending 1991 over 1981 is 26.85 per cent, which is higher than that of the state. The female population is less, namely, 980 females for every 1000 males.

The total tribal population in the district is 4.17 lakhs, which amounts to 16.74 per cent to the total population in the district. A number of different tribal groups, namely, the Gonds, Naikpods, Kolams, Pardhans, Koyas, Manne, Andhs, Thoties, Lambadas and Yerukalas, are living in the district. The Kolams and Thoties are the most backward and poorest, and are classified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) for special attention. Even the poorer Mannes (Telugu Speaking Kolams) is extended the same benefits through a special GO. The Gonds constitute 52.15 per cent, followed by Lambadas, with 22.45 per cent population. These PTGs are called as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

The density of population of the district is 155 persons per sq.km. as against the State average of 277 persons per Sq.km. out of the total population of the district, 4.61 Lakhs persons are scheduled Castes and 4.17 Lakhs persons are Scheduled Tribes forming 18.54% and 16.74% of the total population respectively. The total No. of workers are 11,23,248 possessing 45.15% of the Total population of district. The literate persons in Adilabad district are 11,12,189. The increase in literacy rate in population during decennial ending 2001 over 1991 is 19.72.

Geographical area of the District	16,210.60 Sq. Kms.
No.of Revenue Divisions	5 (Adilabad, Asifabad, Mancherial, Nirmal and Utnoor)
No. of Mandals in the dist.	52
Forest Area in the dist.	7,218.86 Sq.K.Ms
Percentage of the Forest Area	44.50%
No. of Gram Panchayats in the dist	926
No. of Habitations of Adilabad Dist	3616
No. of fully Scheduled Mandals	5
No. of partially Scheduled Mandals	32
No. of Non-Scheduled Mandals	7
No. of Sub-plan Mandals	(5+32+7)=44
No. of Revenue Villages in the dist.	1759
No. of Sub-Plan villages (44 mandals)	697
No. of TSP Habitations	1264
No. of plain villages	1062

Demographic Particulars: 2011

Geographical Area (000' Sq Kms)	16105
No. of Revenue Divisions (Nos)	5
No. Mandals (Nos)	52
No. of Municipalities (Nos)	7
No. of Revenue Villages (Nos)	1752
No. of Gramapanchayaths (Nos)	866
Total No. of inhabited villages (Nos)	1610
Population (2011 Census) - In Lakhs	27.37
Rural Population (2011 Census) - In Lakhs	19.79

Urban Population (2011 Census)- In Lakhs	7.57
% of Urban Population to Total Population (2011 Census)	20.27
Scheduled Caste Pop. (2001 Census)- In Lakhs	4.61
a) Males (2001 Census)- In Lakhs	2.32
b) Females (2001 Census) - In Lakhs	2.29
c) % of SC Population to total Population.(2001 Census)	18.53
Scheduled Tribe Pop. (2001 Census)- In Lakhs	4.16
a) Males (2001 Census)- In Lakhs	2.09
b) Females (2001 Census)-In Lakhs	2.07
c) % ST Population to Total Pop. (2001 Census)	16.74
a) Literacy Rate of the District (2011 Census)	54.90
b) SCs Literacy Rate (2001 Census)	43.2
Males	56.2
Females.	30.0
c) STs Literacy Rate (2001 Census)	38.6
Males	51.5
Females.	25.6
Land Holdings (2010-11 Census)	526120
Area in Acres	1839055
Per capita size of Holding	3.50
SC Holdings	81166
Area in Acres.	277963
Per capita size of Holding	3.42.
ST Holdings	113354
Area in Acres	472186
Per capita size of Holding	4.17

SUB CASTE WISE POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT

Gond	221376	53.15%
Lambada	94756	22.75%

Kolam	32071	7.70%
Pardhan	21867	5.25%
Mannewar	12912	3.10%
Naikpod	4373	1.05%
Thoty	1874	0.45%
Yerukula	1458	0.35%
Koya and Others	25824	6.20%
Total	416511	

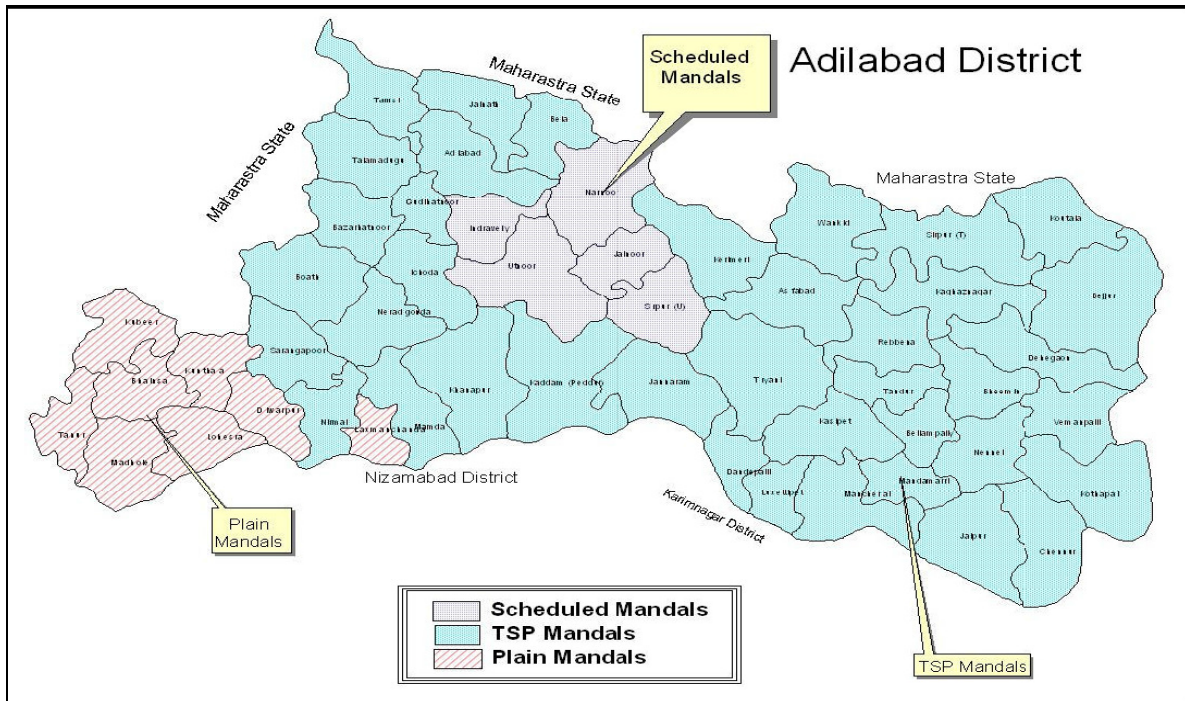
Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) - Utnoor

The ITDA extends over 45 mandals covering 412 Scheduled Villages, 234 Non-Scheduled Villages (TSP), and 12 cluster villages in the district. The TSP area comprises 646 villages inclusive of 1747 habitations covering an area of 6353 sq km, which amounts to 38.13 per cent of the total geographical area of the district.

Important tribes are Gonds, Kolams, Pardhans, Naikpods, Koyas, Mannewars, Andhs, Lambadas and Thoties. The Gonds and Lambadas are predominant among the tribes and constitute about 75% of the tribal population. The Kolams, Mannewars (Telugu speaking Kolams) and Thoties belongs to the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS IN THE UTNOOR ITDA.						
Sl. No.	Revenue Division	Mandal	No.of Revenue Villages	G.Ps. (Notified)	G.Ps. (Non Notified)	Municipalities
1	Utnoor	Utnoor	39	1	15	0
		Indervelly	34	1	15	0
		Narnoor	53	0	24	0
		Jainoor	16	1	11	0
		Sirpur(U)	26	0	11	0
		Tiriyani	40	0	13	0
		Kerameri	46	0	12	0
		Wankidi	37	0	11	0
		ITDA Total	291	3	112	0
		Total District :	1752	27	839	7

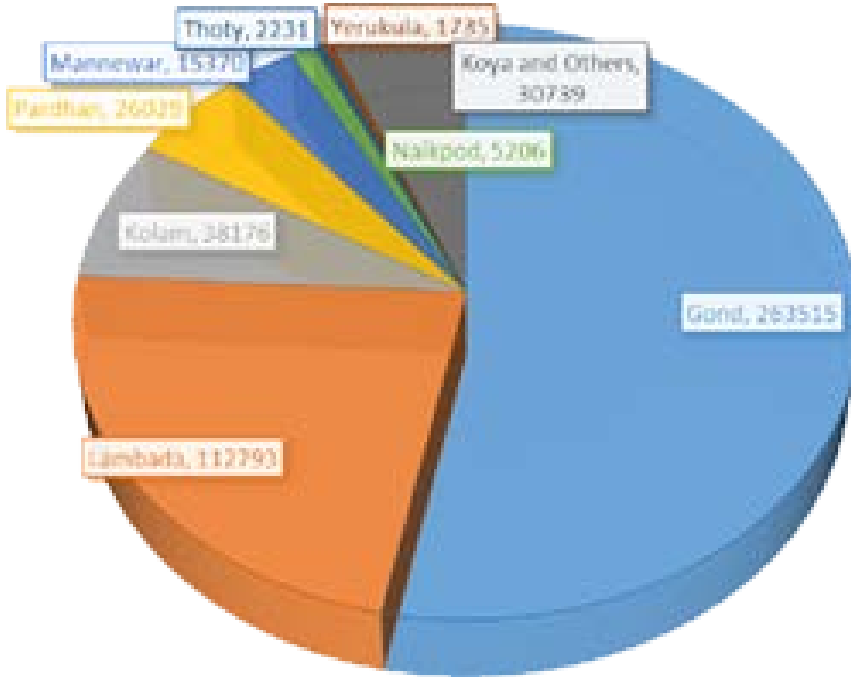
The ITDA tribal area of the district is endowed with rich minerals, forest and water resources. Coal, Limestone, Iron and Clay are the important minerals found in the tribal areas of the district. The soils of the scheduled area are Clay loams and clay under black soils, Sandy loams, under red soils. The texture of the soil differs from Mandal to Mandal. The mineral resources of Adilabd are being exploited in commercial way.



The scheduled areas of the District are covered with rich forest, wealth on which the tribals depend for, fuel, house building materials, and agricultural implements etc. for their livelihood. During lean period, they depend on roots, tubers, bark, flowers, fruits and leaves etc., which are abundantly available in forests. Thus, the dietary items of tribal families mainly consist of leafy vegetables, fruits, etc. which are having high nutrition value. Minor forest produce is available throughout the scheduled area. Collection of minor forest produce is one of the secondary sources of livelihood to the tribals, the necessity of which includes addaleaf, tamarind, gum, mohwa flowers, soap nuts, cleaning nuts, hill brooms, etc. The major forest produce like teak, bamboo etc. are also available in the forest area of the scheduled area.

The tribals of the river side villages catch fish with nets and also use traditional traps. The peaks, forest clad hills, dense forests are the natural hosts of the monsoons. The scheduled areas receive rains mainly from South-west monsoon. The rainy season commences from early June and continues up to the end of October. Usually, incessant rains are experienced during August and September. The rainfall is heavy in early and mid-monsoon (August-September) and it is scanty and irregular towards the end of the season. Further, the rains commence much earlier in the forest clad hills than in the plains and the rainfall is heavy in the closed wooded hills than in the plains.

The ITDA Uttoor take up developmental activities for the welfare of the tribals living in agency area as well as plan areas to providing Economical Support Schemes like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, SHGs, ISB sector. In the total unit costs the ITDA is providing 50% amount as subsidy (at the maximum of Rs. 30,000) in SCA grant and the balance amount are tapped from Bank Loan or Mandal Mahila Samakya.



ITDA is implementing the Economic Support Schemes Programme like Agriculture, Minor irrigation, Fisheries; Dairy and ISB sectors have been identified as key income generating activities for the tribals with the assistance of Bank linkage in the district. The Progress report under ESS for the year 2011-12 is as follows:

Sl. No	Sector	TARGET			ACHIEVMENT (SANCTIONS)			% of Achievement
		No. of Units	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)		No. of Units	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)		
			SCA	Total Outlay		SCA	Total Outlay	
1	Agriculture	425	67.50	193.50	588	113.79	184.25	138.35
3	Minor irrigation	350	79.34	196.18	83	15.49	33.93	23.71
2	Horticulture	694	37.55	67.38	694	13.25	26.50	100.00
6	Animal husbandry	280	56.00	112.00	187	40.81	71.20	66.79
5	Fisheries	50	10.00	20.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	ISB	205	39.05	127.10	344	87.85	189.85	167.80
	Total	2004	289.44	716.16	1896	271.19	505.73	94.61

The ITDA is selecting the beneficiaries by giving up priority in the previously uncovered villages in the agency area through fully transparency and accountability. In order to

select the genuine beneficiaries, the task of the selection of beneficiaries are being entrusted to the MPDOs, SHGs through conducting Gramasabhas.



Tribal education & welfare

There are (113) Ashram Schools, (10) Hostels i.e., (123) Tribal Welfare Institutions are functioning under the control of Deputy Director (TW) Adilabad Hq: ITDA, Utnoor of which (113) Ashram High Schools and (10) TW Hostels. Besides this (905) Govt. Primary Schools (T.W.).

During the year (2012-13) provided admissions to 30,185 ST Boys and Girls in Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools and Hostels. All the boarders admitted in TW Department Ashram Schools and Hostels are being provided Free food, and accommodation, quality education, required Text Books, required Note books, (4) pairs of Uniforms, Trunk Box, Plate and Glass, Bedding Material and Slippers. Besides these Cosmetic charges are being paid @ Rs. 50/- per Boys per month and @ Rs. 55/- and Rs. 75/- per Girls per month. All the children admitted in Tribal Welfare Institutions are being extended free medical treatment under JBAR Scheme. The details of educational institutions functioning in Tribal Welfare Department are as follows.

Sl.No.	Category of Institution	No of Institutions			Strength during 2011-12			2012-13
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	AHS	36	35	71	8298	6629	14927	30185
2	AUPS (AHS)	40	02	42	5966	4531	10497	
3	Hostels	10	0	10	1311	0	1311	
	Sub Total	86	37	123			26735	
4	GPS (TW)	0	0	905	15116	15445	30561	28422
	Total	86	37	1028	30691	26605	57296	58607

Gurukulam Institutions (Residential):

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of Institutions			Strength during 2012-13		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Residential Schools	4	2	6	2118	989	3107
2	Residential Jr Colleges	3	3	6	935	937	1872
3	Mini Gurukulams	0	4	4	0	590	590
4	KGBVs	0	13	13	0	1902	1902
Total		7	22	29	3053	4418	7471

Pre-Metric Scholarships (BAS):

Under this scheme (484) ST students have been admitted in various reputed English Medium Schools. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- per annum per child are being sanctioned as a Special Scholarship on account of providing free Education, Free Food, and Accommodation, Clothing, Shoe Shocks, Medical and stationary including Tuition fee and Special fee etc.,

Post-Matric Scholarships:

Under this Scheme all the ST students whose parent annual income is below Rs. 1.00 Lakh are being sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships as per the rates fixed by the Government from time to time. During the current financial year the following scholarships have been sanctioned to ST students.

Post-Matric Hostels:

There are 9 Post-Matric Hostels running for STs Boys and Girls with an intake capacity of 1082 of which 651 are boys and 431 are girls. In addition to the above it is proposed to start 4 new hostels during the current academic year 2012-13 covering 400 more students @100 in each hostel. In all the above hostels boarding and lodging facilities are provide at free of cost.

The Government of AP has accorded permission for providing support for 92 ST candidates of Adilabad Dist. to access education at Intermediate level, Integrated with specialized coaching for IIT / JEE / AIEEE/EAMCET for 2012-2013 in Corporate Junior Colleges and the guidelines have been received for selection and allotment of students.

Sl. No.	Category	2012-13		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Scheduled Area students	23	33	56
2	PTG students	4	6	10
3	Plain area students	11	15	26
	Total	38	54	92

92 students have been got admitted in Corporate Colleges i.e. Sri. Chaitanya, Sri. Triniveni Hyderabad, Chaitanya Mancherial, Shankari College Nizamabad, Trinity College Karimnagar and Sri Harsha College Mancherial.

WLL Phones:

1000 WLL Phone connection installed in all the Govt. (Tribal Welfare) Primary Schools and Ashram Schools for monitoring of attendance of Students & Teachers for better education by providing a Toll free number at ITDA Hqrs. Every day the Students & Teachers Attendance particulars are collecting through the Hqrs. The PO ITDA & Other Officers relating to Education Department are checking surprise inspection as per the Attendance of the students & teachers.

Harivillu Programme:

Under Harivillu Programme the Survey and site inspection of all the ITDA Institutions have been completed by the respective cluster wise teams (ATWO's, Dy.EEs, AEs, TAs, APOs, PM, PHO and Horticulture Sub Assts.) Total No. of schools inspected are (160) in (40) Mandals. Data input sheet would be filled up as soon as the Software patch is released for the Harivillu programme by the TCS in RAGAS Software.

Punadi:

The Department of Tribal Welfare has been launched a programme called PUNADI, a quality improvement initiative in all the Ashram Schools and Residential Schools with a view to improve the basic competencies of tribal children in reading, writing, arithmetic and life skills among the students from 3rd to 9th classes. This programme was launched on 18-03-2012 and will be completed on 14-08-2012.

DISHA Programme:

In order to improve the lively standards of 10th failed ST students it is proposed to organize a Coaching-cum-Personality Development programme in the name of "DISHA" the expected outcome of the Project is to ensure work readiness and employability of ST youth. In this connection (5) centres have been proposed to cover at least (1000) Boys and Girls in Adilabad District under this programme to development their personality so as to rise to the opportunities offered by the modern life. They will be given (9) months coaching including first (4) months shall be (a) coaching in failed subjects of SSC. (b) English work readiness course (EWRC) and (c) Yoga and Games.

School Management Committees:

School Management Committees formed in all Tribal Welfare Primary Schools, involving Surpanches and parents for development of Primary Schools. Each complex will conduct the complex level meeting every month in the last week. The concerned

school complex Head master presides over the meeting to the following topics. Multilingual Educational (MLE) i.e., (Gondi & Kolami) Schools Particulars:

Type of school	No. of school	Strength
Gondi	388	11890
Kolami	114	4122
Total	502	16012

Midday meals Programme:

Midday Meals programme is being implementing under the managements of ITDA, Tribal Welfare Primary Schools

MEDICAL & HEALTH

Tribal sub-plan area

Primary Health centers	31
Community Health centers	2
No. of Sub-centers	186
CHNC	11

(25) Primary Health Centers and (1) Govt. Hospitals are functioning in Govt. buildings. 6 Primary Health Centers and 1 CHC require building.

High Risk Mandals (1.Utnoor, 2.Narnoor, 3.Indervelly, 4.Jainoor, 5.Sirpur-U, 6.Kerameri, 7.Tiryani and 8.Wankidi). Four (4), 104 ambulances are diverted to the Clusters for PHC health activities.

Re-orientation training has been conducted for gross root level Health staff. 1000 Community Health Workers / ASHAs are working.

A local tribal woman is selected in every village and intensively trained in maternal and child health services, minor ailments management, environmental hygiene, serious cases identification and epidemic information. The CHW is paid a monthly honorarium of Rs.400/. A medical kit is also provided to the CHW. CHW acts as a link health worker between the village and the Primary health centre. This scheme has enabled the extension of health care to the most remote and far-flung villages.

ROFR Act 2006

Total Mandals in Adilabad District	: 52
Total Mandals having forest interface	: 50
Total Forest Area	: 7,218.86 Sq.K.Ms
Total Gram Panchayaths having forest interface	: 499
Total Forest Rights Committees	: 499
Total Sub-Divisional Level Committee(Revenue Divisions)	: 5
No. of Barefoot Surveyors engaged	: 100

Community surveyors appointed through IKP	: 10
Para legal staff engaged	: 29
Social Mobilizers engaged	: 499

Name of the Pilot selected : Jainoor

Total Gram Panchayaths having forest interface	12
Total Villages having forest interface	18
Total Forest Rights Committees Formed	12

IMPLEMENTATION OF LTR

The APSA LTR 1959 implemented in the Telangana region with effect from 01-12-1963. 412 total notified Villages spread over in 32 Mandal under the extended regulation 1959. 8284 cases have been detected and 7672 cases with extent of 51983.97 acres disposed of since inception. Out of the above 4228 cases with extent of 28073.71 acres have been disposed in favour of STs.

Sl.No	Item	No	Extent in acres
01	Total No. of Cases detected	8284	54226.00
02	Total No. Cases Disposed off	7672	51983.97
03	Cases decided in favour of STs	4228	28073.71
	Possession restored to Tribals	3339	23768.98
	Land taken into Govt. custody	889	4304.73
04	No.of Cases dropped since inception	3389	23704.00

GIRIJAN COOP. CORPN LTD., UTNOOR

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation is a public undertaking Corporation of Government of Andhra Pradesh, established in the year 1956 for the Socio-economic upliftment of Tribals in the state of Andhra Pradesh and serving around 2.6 Million Tribal against a total Tribal Population of 4.2 Million in the state. In Adilabad District G.C.C is serving 4.17 Lakhs Tribal.

The following Six (6) Girijan Primary co-operative Marketing Societies (G.P.C.M.S) and one sub office, Kamareddy functioning the control of Utnoor division. The societies are being managed by the managers as secretaries of the Society. At present 90 DR Depots are functioning under 6 GPCM societies for distribution of PDS items and other DRs to the tribal card holders in agency area of Adilabad District.

Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) - Tribal project management unit: Utnoor

The Indira Kranthi Patham, TPMU Utnoor was sanctioned by the SERP, A.P, Hyderabad under the administrative control of Project Officer, ITDA, Utnoor and functioning from 16-06-2000. The Indira Kranthi Patham Project was extended to 20 Mandals of ITDA, Utnoor covering 1969 habitations of 319 Gram Panchayaths.

S.No.	Item of work	Total
1	Habitations covered	1969
2	Gram Panchayaths covered	319
3	POP and Poor identified	189745
4	No.of POP and Poor organized in to SHGs	163487
5	SHGs formation and Strengthening	13079
6	VOs formed	673
7	Groups Linked with Bank	4098
8	Bank Linkage Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	7235.34
9	Groups Linked with Bank up to 30-06-2012	622
10	Bank Linkage Amount (Rs.in lakhs) up to 30-06-2012	1368.00
11	No.of SHGs in Pavala Vaddi 2011-12	6087
12	Pavala Vaddi Amount released(Rs.in lakhs)	319.54
13	No.of Health and Nutrition Centres	170
14	Amount released to Health and Nutrition Centres (Rs.in lakhs)	534.00
15	No.of Child Education Centers	178
16	No.of Children attended	2449
17	No.of Training to Un-employed youth	1538
18	Placement for Trained youth	1196

BANK LINKAGE

S.No.	Year	Target for 2011-2012		Achievement (for 2011-12)	
		No.of SHGs	Amount proposed (Rs.in lakhs)	No.of SHGs	Amount released to SHGs (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2010-11	6170	10400.34	3935	5127.84
2	2011-12	4238	7693.00	4098	7235.34
3	2012-13	4973	1007.78	622	1368.00

Institutional building (ib)

In TPMU area 1,63,487 POP Poor House Holds covered under 20 mandals in 13079 Self Help Groups (SHG) formed out of the above 673 Village Organisation (VO) registered and 20 Mandal Samakhyas (MS) have been Registered.

Bank linkage

Under “Pavala Vaddi” scheme an amount of Rs.319.54 lakhs has been sanctioned to 6087 Self Help Groups during the year 2011-12. Under Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) an amount of Rs.7235.34 lakhs has been sanctioned to 4098 Self Help Groups under Bank Linkage during the year 2011-12.

Marketing

Out of 20 mandals under IKP (3) mandals (10) Paddy Procurement Centers have been opened 37,870.40 Qtls Quintals of Paddy has been procured from 1,411 Farmers for the paddy procured an amount of Rs. 420.35 crores and an amount of Rs.410.00 crores have been released to the VO groups of purchasing centers.

POP Strategy

In IKP TPMU 8 mandals have been taken up under POP Strategy. Identification of POP families 13,860 and identification of POP GPs 40. Identification of POP village Organisation 83 and Self Help Groups 1092 have been Identified under POP Strategy.

Tribal Economy

The main occupation of people in this area is agriculture which is rain fed. The main yields in the farms are cotton, red-gram, soya, millet etc. Only Kharif crops (crops grown during summer season) are grown due to unavailability of water throughout the year except in rainy season which is brought by the South-West monsoon. The main crops grown are cotton and millet. Majority of the people who participated in the study own agriculture land. Few of them work as laborers and few were engaged in subsidiary occupation like carpenter etc. By March month people complete their farm work.

About Study Area Mandal: Narnoor

Narnoor is a Mandal in Adilabad District of Telangana State, India. Narnoor Mandal Head Quarters is Narnoor town. It belongs to Telangana region. It is located 43 KM towards East from District head quarters Adilabad. Narnoor Mandal is bounded by Jainoor Mandal towards South, Utnoor Mandal towards South, Indervelly Mandal towards west, Sirpur (U) Mandal towards South. Adilabad City, Rajura City, Wani City, Pandharkaoda City are the nearby Cities to Narnoor.

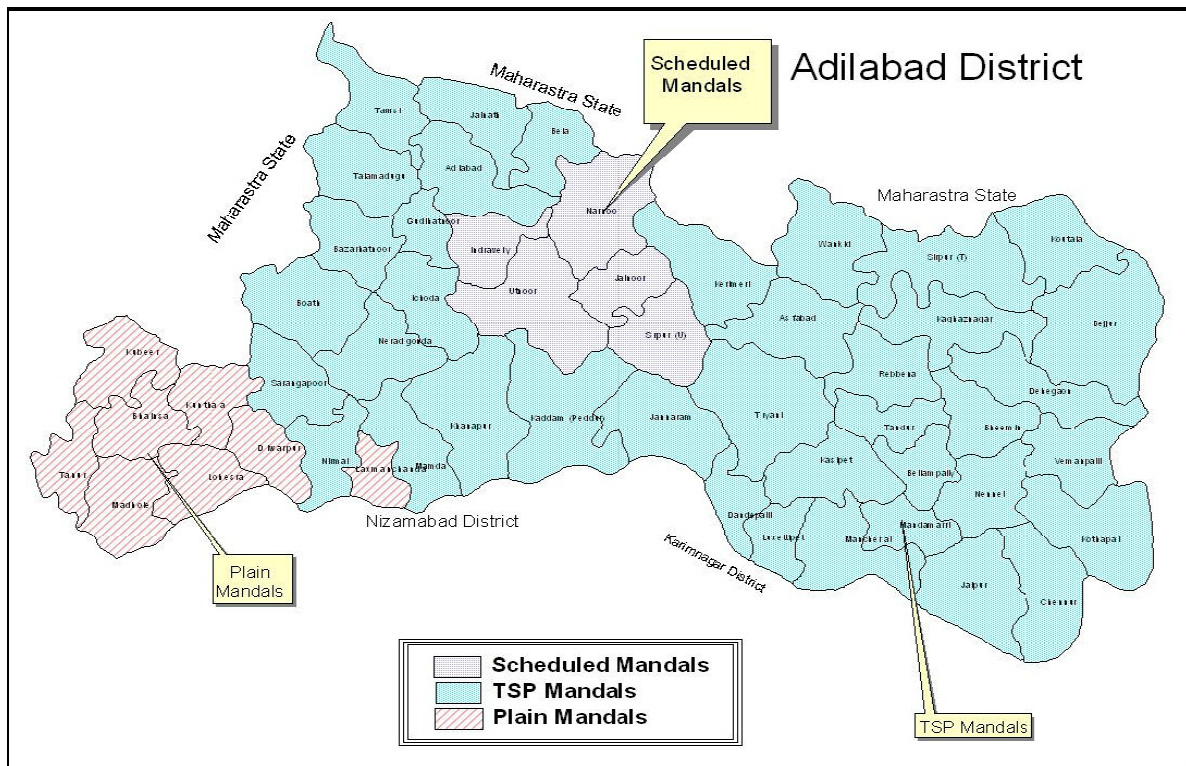
Narnoor mandal consists of 112 Villages and 24 Panchayats. Gouri is the smallest Village and Narnoor is the biggest Village. It is in the 227 m elevation (altitude). Chandrapur, Sirpur, Tadoba (Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve), Sevagram, Medak are the nearby Important tourist destinations to see.

Weather and Climate of Narnoor Mandal

It is too hot in summer. Narnoor summer highest day temperature is in between 33 ° C to 45° C. Average temperatures of January is 25 ° C , February is 27 ° C , March is 31 ° C , April is 35 ° C , May is 38 ° C .

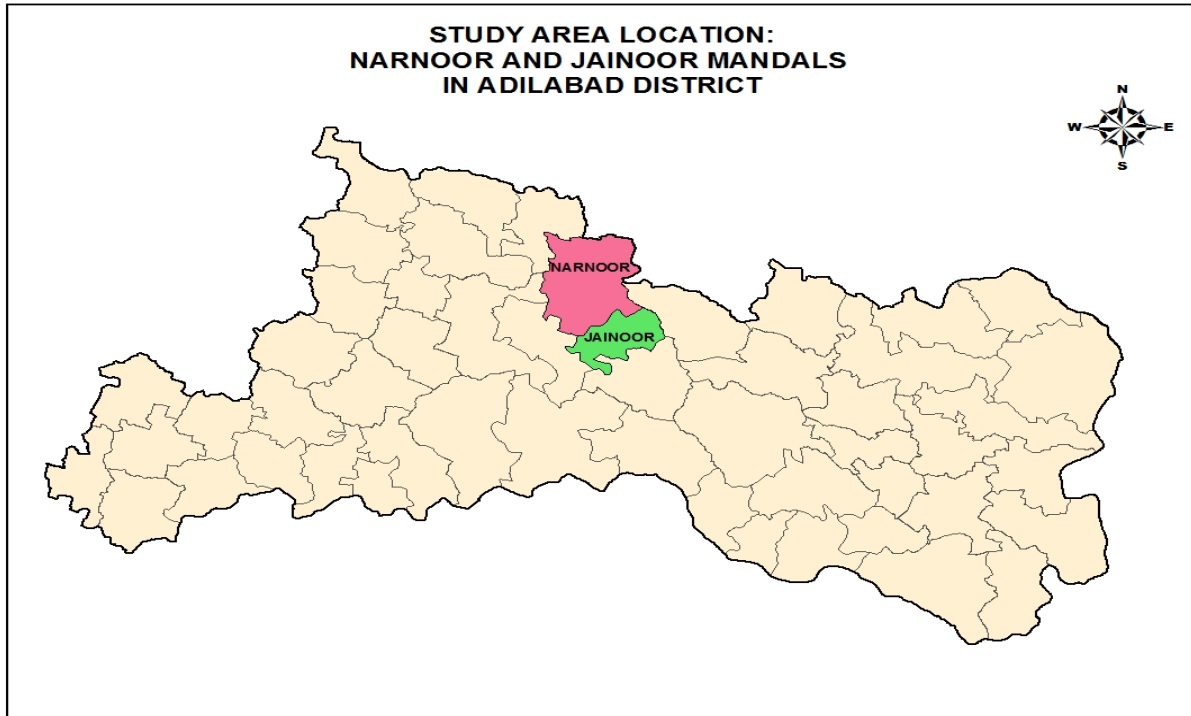
Telugu is the Local Language. Total population of Narnoor Mandal is 40,728 living in 7,519 Houses, Spread across total 112 villages and 24 panchayats. Males are 20,749 and Females are 19,979

Mandal Narnoor has a **population** of 40728 of which Males are 20749 and Females are 19979. Total Households in this Narnoor are 7519. Total Number of Villages is 53.



Narnoor is small village located in Narnoor Mandal of Adilabad district, Telangana with total 889 families residing. The Narnoor village has population of 5035 of which 2748 are males while 2287 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Narnoor village population of children with age 0-6 is 465 which make up 9.24 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Narnoor village is 832 which are lower than state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Narnoor as per census is 890, lower than state average of 939.

Narnoor village has higher literacy rate. In 2011, literacy rate of Narnoor village was 77.13 % compared to 67.02 % of state. In Narnoor Male literacy stands at 84.17 % while female literacy rate was 68.62 %.



A brief sketch of Study Villages in Narnoor Mandal

Bhimpur

Bhimpur is a Village in Narnoor Mandal in Adilabad District of Telangana State, India. It belongs to Telangana region. It is located 45 KM towards East from District head quarters Adilabad. 2 KM from Narnoor. Mankapur (2 KM), Nagolkonda (5 KM), Patnapur (10 KM), Chandur (11 KM), Ashapalle (11 K) are the nearby Villages to Bhimpur. Bhimpur is surrounded by Jainoor Mandal towards South, Utnoor Mandal towards South, Indervelly Mandal towards west, Sirpur (U) Mandal towards South. Adilabad, Rajura , Wani , Kagaznagar are the nearby Cities to Bhimpur.

Demography

Telugu is the Local Language here. Total population of Bhimpur is 2819 .Males are 1535 and Females are 1,284 living in 521 Houses. Total area of Bhimpur is 2475 hectares. Bheempur is small village located in Narnoor Mandal of Adilabad district, with total 461 families residing. The Bheempur village has population of 1866 of which 960 are males while 906 are females as per Population Census 2011.

Adilabad is the Nearest Town to Bhimpur. Adilabad is 58 km from Bhimpur. Road connectivity is there from Adilabad to Bhimpur. There is no railway station near to Bhimpur in less than 10 km. However there are railway Stations from Near By town Adilabad. One can reach from Adilabad to Bhimpur by road. However Wardha Jn Rail Way Station is major railway station 156 KM near to Bhimpur.

In Bheempur village population of children with age 0-6 is 284 which makes up 15.22 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Bheempur village is 944 which is lower than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Bheempur as per census is 868, lower than state average of 939.

Bheempur village has lower literacy rate. In 2011, literacy rate of Bheempur village was 61.88 % compared to 67.02 % of state. In Bheempur Male literacy stands at 74.38 % while female literacy rate was 48.84 %.

In Bheempur village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 82.42 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 11.47 % of total population in Bheempur village.

Workers

In Bheempur village out of total population, 1038 were engaged in work activities. 46.92 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 53.08 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1038 workers engaged in Main Work, 143 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 125 were Agricultural laborers.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	461	-	-
Population	1,866	960	906
Child (0-6)	284	152	132
Schedule Caste	214	111	103
Schedule Tribe	1,538	790	748
Literacy	61.88 %	74.38 %	48.84 %
Total Workers	1,038	525	513
Main Worker	487	0	0
Marginal Worker	551	0	0

Nagolkonda Village

Nagolkonda is a Village in Narnoor Mandal in Adilabad District of Telangana State, India. It belongs to Telangana region . It is located 50 KM towards East from District head quarters Adilabad. 6 KM from Narnoor. Patnapur (4 KM), Bhimpur (5 KM), Narnoor (6KM), Ashapalle (6KM), Gudamamda (9 Km) are the nearby Villages to Nagolkonda. Nagolkonda is surrounded by Jainoor Mandal towards South, Sirpur (U) Mandal towards South, Kerameri Mandal towards East, Utnoor Mandal towards west. Adilabad , Rajura , Kagaznagar , Wani are the nearby Cities to Nagolkonda.

Demography

Telugu is the Local Language here. Total population of Nagolkonda is 1970 .Males are 1007 and Females are 963 living in 333 Houses. Total area of Nagolkonda is 1503 hectares.

Adilabad is the Nearest Town to Nagolkonda. Adilabad is 75 km from Nagolkonda. Road connectivity is there from Adilabad to Nagolkonda. There is no railway station near to Nagolkonda in less than 10 km. However there are railway Stations from Near By town Adilabad. One can reach from Adilabad to Nagolkonda by road. However Wardha Jn Rail Way Station is major railway station 160 KM near to Nagolkonda.

Nagolkonda is small village located in Narnoor Mandal of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh with total 483 families residing. The Nagolkonda village has population of 2702 of which 1373 are males while 1329 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Nagolkonda village population of children with age 0-6 is 435 which makes up 16.10 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Nagolkonda village is 968 which is lower than state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Nagolkonda as per census is 925, lower than state average of 939.

Nagolkonda village has lower literacy rate. In 2011, literacy rate of Nagolkonda village was 47.60 % compared to 67.02 % of state. In Nagolkonda Male literacy stands at 55.54 % while female literacy rate was 39.46 %.

Caste

In Nagolkonda village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 56.62 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 0.19 % of total population in Nagolkonda village.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	483	-	-
Population	2,702	1,373	1,329
Child (0-6)	435	226	209
Schedule Caste	5	3	2
Schedule Tribe	1,530	772	758
Literacy	47.60 %	55.54 %	39.46 %
Total Workers	1,340	683	657
Main Worker	1,102	0	0
Marginal Worker	238	0	0

Workers

In Nagolkonda village out of total population, 1340 were engaged in work activities. 82.24 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 17.76 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1340 workers engaged in Main Work, 744 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 216 were Agricultural laborers.

Tadihadpanur Village

Tadihadpanur is a Village in Narnoor Mandal in Adilabad District of Telangana State, India. It belongs to Telangana region. It is located 43 KM towards East from District head quarters Adilabad. Tadihadpanur is surrounded by Jainoor Mandal towards South , Utnoor Mandal towards South , Indervelly Mandal towards west , Sirpur (U) Mandal towards South. Adilabad, Rajura, Wani, Pandharkaoda are the nearby Cities to Tadihadpanur.

Demography

Telugu is the Local Language here. Total population of Tadihadpanur is 3298 .Males are 1702 and Females are 1,596 living in 578 Houses. Total area of Tadihadpanur is 1837 hectares.

Adilabad is the Nearest Town to Tadihadpanur. Adilabad is 60 km from Tadihadpanur. Road connectivity is there from Adilabad to Tadihadpanur. There is no railway station near to Tadihadpanur in less than 10 km. However there are railway Stations from Near By town Adilabad. One can reach from Adilabad to Tadihadpanur by road. However Wardha Jn Rail Way Station is major railway station 156 KM near to Tadihadpanur.

Tadihadpanur is small village located in Narnoor Mandal of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh with total 793 families residing. The Tadihadpanur village has population of 3831 of which 2086 are males while 1745 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Tadihadpanur village population of children with age 0-6 is 554 which makes up 14.46 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Tadihadpanur village is 837 which is lower than state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Tadihadpanur as per census is 834, lower than state average of 939.

Tadihadpanur village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Tadihadpanur village was 66.25 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In Tadihadpanur Male literacy stands at 77.80 % while female literacy rate was 52.44 %.

Caste

In Tadihadapnur village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 60.27 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 21.77 % of total population in Tadihadapnur village.

Workers

In Tadihadapnur village out of total population, 1777 were engaged in work activities. 90.88 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 9.12 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1777 workers engaged in Main Work, 940 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 481 were Agricultural laborers.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	793	-	-
Population	3,831	2,086	1,745
Child (0-6)	554	302	252
Schedule Caste	834	446	388
Schedule Tribe	2,309	1,269	1,040
Literacy	66.25 %	77.80 %	52.44 %
Total Workers	1,777	929	848
Main Worker	1,615	0	0
Marginal Worker	162	0	0

Jainoor Mandal

Jainoor is a Town and Mandal in Adilabad district in Telangana, Jainoor is a Mandal in Adilabad District of Telangana State, India. Jainoor Mandal Head Quarters is Jainoor town. It is located 63 KM towards East from District head quarters Adilabad. It is a Mandal head quarter. Jainoor Mandal is bounded by by Sirpur (U) Mandal towards South, Utnoor Mandal towards west, Narnoor Mandal towards North, Kerameri Mandal towards East.. Daboli (8 KM), Ashapalle (8 KM), Gudamamda (11 KM), Patnapur (12 KM), Nagolkonda (14 KM) are the nearby Villages to Jainoor. Adilabad City, Kagaznagar City, Rajura City, Jagtial City are the nearby Cities to Jainoor.

Demography of Jainoor Mandal

Telugu is the Local Language here. Also People Speaks Urdu. Total population of Jainoor Mandal is 23,487 living in 4,312 Houses, Spread across total 66 villages and 12 panchayats . Males are 11,964 and Females are 11,523. Total population of Jainoor (CT) is 6342 according to census 2011.Among them Males are 3034 and Females are 3308.

Total Households in this Jainoor are 813. Children's below 6 years are 1037. Among them literate people are 3848. All the numbers are according to 2011 census.

Jainoor consist of 66 Villages and 12 Panchayats . Dubbaguda is the smallest Village and Jainoor is the biggest Village. It is in the 227 m elevation (altitude).

Sirpur , Chandrapur , Tadoba (Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve) , Sevagram , Medak are the nearby Important tourist destinations to see.

Weather and Climate

It is too hot in summer. Jainoor summer highest day temperature is in between 33 ° C to 45° C . Average temperatures of January is 25 ° C , February is 27 ° C , March is 31 ° C , April is 35 ° C , May is 38 ° C .

There is no railway station near to Jainoor Mandal in less than 10 km. Umram Rail Way Station (near to Adilabad), Adilabad Rail Way Station (near to Adilabad) are the Rail way stations reachable from nearby towns. However Wardha In Rail Way Station is major railway station 173 KM near to Jainoor by Road. **Adilabad** is the Nearest Town to Jainoor. Adilabad is 80 km from Jainoor. Road connectivity is there from Adilabad to Jainoor.

A brief profile of Study villages of Jainoor Mandal

Ashapalle is a Village in Adilabad district in Telangana, India. It falls under **Jainoor Mandal**. **Ashapalle village** has a **population** of 2377 of which Males are 1220 and Females are 1157. Total Households in this Ashapalle are 469.

Gudamamda is a Village in Adilabad district in Telangana, India. It falls under **Jainoor Mandal**. **Gudamamda village** has a **population** of 2080 of which Males are 1053 and Females are 1027. Total Households in this Gudamamda are 391.

Households and population of study villages in Jainoor Mandal

Name of the village	Population	Males	Females	Households
Jainoor Mandal	23487	11964	11523	4312
Ashapalle	2377	1220	1157	469
Ushergaon	4136	2145	1991	743
Gudamamda	2080	1053	1027	391

Ushegaon is a Village in Adilabad district in Telangana, India. It falls under **Jainoor Mandal**. **Ushegaon village** has a **population** of 4136 of which Males are 2145 and Females are 1991. Total Households in this Ushegaon are 743.

Data and methodology

The primary data from the field was collected using qualitative methods. Before starting the actual field work the initial field visit was made for selection of the villages for the study. Initial field visit was made during the month of June 2014. During first approach to the area, different key persons in the villages like Sarpanch, Vice-Sarpanch, local leaders, school teachers, field health staffs of Primary Health Center (PHC) and sub-center, Medical Officers and health staffs in the PHC, head of tribal community (Patel) were contacted to seek information about the village, socio economic conditions, migration and mobility pattern in the area. It also helped in identifying key informants. During this visit community members were also contacted and information was sought through informal talks. Field notes were also made which were then detailed out as a daily Field-diary. These initial field visits gave researcher an idea about the area as well as helped in searching villages for the actual data collection. It was a challenging task since area was in-accessible and difficult to reach due extremely poor transportation facility.

The actual data collection was planned. Three different qualitative tools namely focus group discussion (FGD), key informant interview and individual questionnaire were used in gathering the necessary information from the field. The FGDs were conducted as per time convenience of the respondents. They were informed in advance about discussions. All FGDs were conducted in a closed room (wherever possible) to avoid external disturbance. All FGDs were facilitated and recorded. A total of 6 FGDs were conducted. All key informant interviews (KIIs) were also conducted as per informant's convenience of time and place. A total of six FGDs were conducted. All the FGDs were conducted after the respondents' informed oral consent and were recorded with their prior permission. With recording, notes were also made for each interview. During the data collection field-diary was maintained by every researcher on a daily basis in the field. The everyday issues which were not recorded in the FGDs were noted down by the researchers. From each village 40 sample households were also interviewed individually to elicit their views on the developmental activities, their socio economic conditions etc.

Chapter 3

Socio Economic conditions of the sample households

It is common knowledge that tribals come from a poor socio-economic background. Generally they are generally illiterate, poor and asset-less and belong to so called lowers strata of the society. Data collected on socio-economic profile of the sample households is presented in the following paragraphs.

Household category

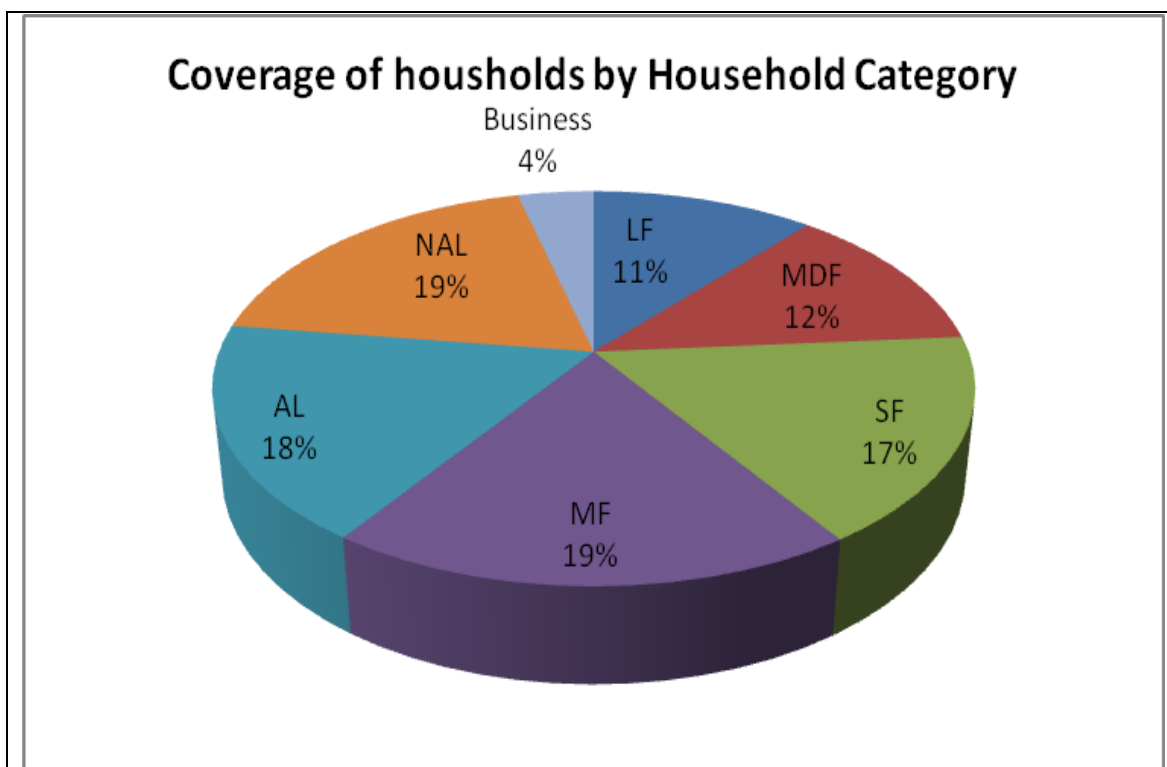
The village wise category of households reveals that the study covers 5 each of large and medium faring households, 7 households each from small and marginal farming community households and the labour households are 8 members each. The business community is negligible.

VILLAGE WISE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY

Village	LF	MDF	SF	MF	AL	NAL	BUSI NESS	Total
Ashapalle	5(12.5)	5 (12.5)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	8 (20.0)	8 (20.0)	0 (0)	40 (100.0)
Bheempur	5(12.5)	5 (12.5)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	8 (20.0)	7 (17.5)	1 (2.5)	40(100.0)
Gudamamda	5(12.5)	5 (12.5)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	8 (20.0)	8 (20.0)	0 (0)	40 (100.0)
Nagalkonda	5(12.5)	5 (12.5)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	8 (20.0)	8 (20.0)	0 (0)	40 (100.0)
Tadihatnoor	4(10.0)	5(12.5)	7(17.5)	11(27.5)	5(12.5)	8(20.0)	0(0)	40(100.0)
Ushagaon	4(10.0)	6(15.0)	7(17.5)	8(19.6)	7(18.3)	8(19.6)	0(0)	40(100.0)
Total	28(11.7)	31(12.9)	45(17.5)	47(19.6)	44(18.3)	47(19.6)	1(4.0)	240(100.0)

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY VILLAGE WISE, HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY WISE

Village	LF	MDF	SF	MF	AL	NAL	Business	Total
Ashapalle	22 (15.6)	26 (18.4)	18 (12.8)	26 (18.4)	24 (17.0)	25 (17.7)	0 (0)	141 (100.0)
Bheempur	12(8.3)	19(13.2)	28(19.4)	26(18.1)	34(23.6)	20(13.9)	5(3.5)	144(100.0)
Gudamamda	22 (14.6)	19 (12.6)	30 (19.9)	30 (19.9)	29 (19.2)	21 (13.9)	0 (0)	151 (100.0)
Nagalkonda	15 (10.0)	20 (13.3)	29 (19.3)	29 (19.3)	30 (20.0)	27 (18.0)	0 (0)	150 (100.0)
Tadihatnoor	16 (12.2)	18 (13.7)	21 (16.0)	34 (26.0)	17 (13.0)	25 (19.1)	0 (0)	131 (100.0)
Ushagaon	20(13.9)	22(15.3)	22(15.3)	31(21.5)	21(14.6)	28(19.4)	0(0)	144(100.0)
Total	107(12.4)	124(14.4)	148(17.2)	176(20.4)	155(18.0)	146(17.0)	5(6.0)	861(100.0)



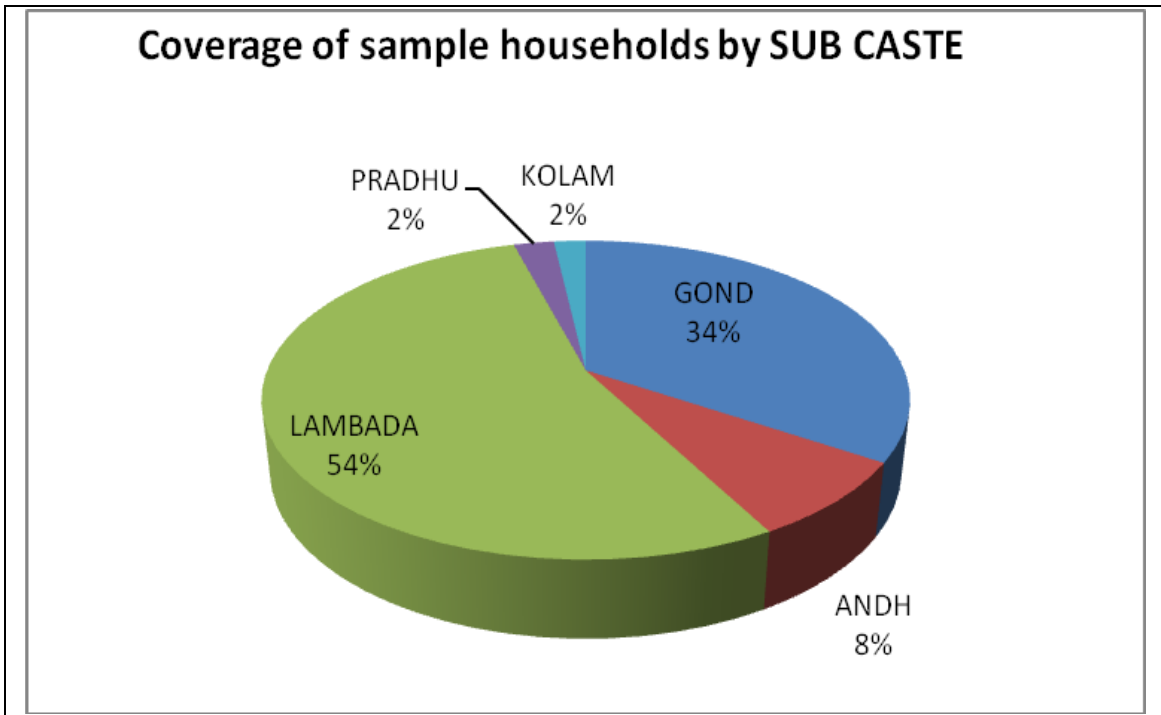
If we look into the village wise social status the table reveals that out of the total 240 sample households about 54 percent belongs to Lambada, followed by gondes with 34 percent. If we look village wise Sub caste wise gondes are more in ushergaon (81.2 percent), followed by Ashapalle and Gudamamda with 71 and 41 percent respectively. Of the total Andh population all are in the village of Gudamamda. Lambada population is more than 97 percent in Bheempur, Nagalkonda and Tadihatnoor, where as the concentration of pradhan and kolam are in the villages of Ushergaon (11.1 percent) and Ashapalli (8.5 percent).

Sample VILLAGE WISE Status of SUB CASTE

Village	GOND	ANDH	LAMBADA	PRADHU	KOLA M	TOTAL
Ashapalle	101(71.6)	0 (0)	28 (19.9)	0 (0)	12 (8.5)	141 (100.0)
Bheempur	4 (2.8)	0 (0)	140 (97.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	144 (100.0)
Gudamamda	63 (41.7)	68 (45.0)	11 (7.3)	5 (3.3)	4 (2.6)	151 (100.0)
Nagalkonda	4 (2.7)	0 (0)	146 (97.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	150 (100.0)
Tadihatnoor	5 (3.8)	0 (0)	126 (96.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	131 (100.0)
Ushagaon	117 (81.2)	0 (0)	11 (7.6)	16 (11.1)	0 (0)	144 (100.0)
Total	294 (34.1)	68 (7.9)	462 (53.7)	21(2.4)	16 (1.9)	861 (100.0)

HHCATEGORY Vs SUB CASTE WISE

HH CAT	GOND	ANDH	LAMBADA	PRADHU	KOLAM	TOTAL	%
LF	10(35.7)	3(10.7)	14(50.0)	1 (3.6)	0(0)	28	11.67
MDF	12(38.7)	2(6.5)	16(51.6)	1 (3.2)	0(0)	31	12.92
SF	10(23.8)	5(11.9)	23(54.8)	2 (4.8)	2(2)	42	17.50
MF	16(34.0)	2(4.3)	26(55.3)	0 (0)	3(6.4)	47	19.58
AL	13(29.5)	5(11.4)	24(54.5)	1 (2.3)	1(2.3)	44	18.33
NAL	15(31.9)	1(2.1)	28(59.6)	3 (6.4)	0(0)	47	19.58
BUSINESS	0 (0)	0 (0)	1(100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1	0.42
TOTAL	76(31.7)	18(7.5)	132(55.0)	8(3.3)	6(2.5)	240	100.0

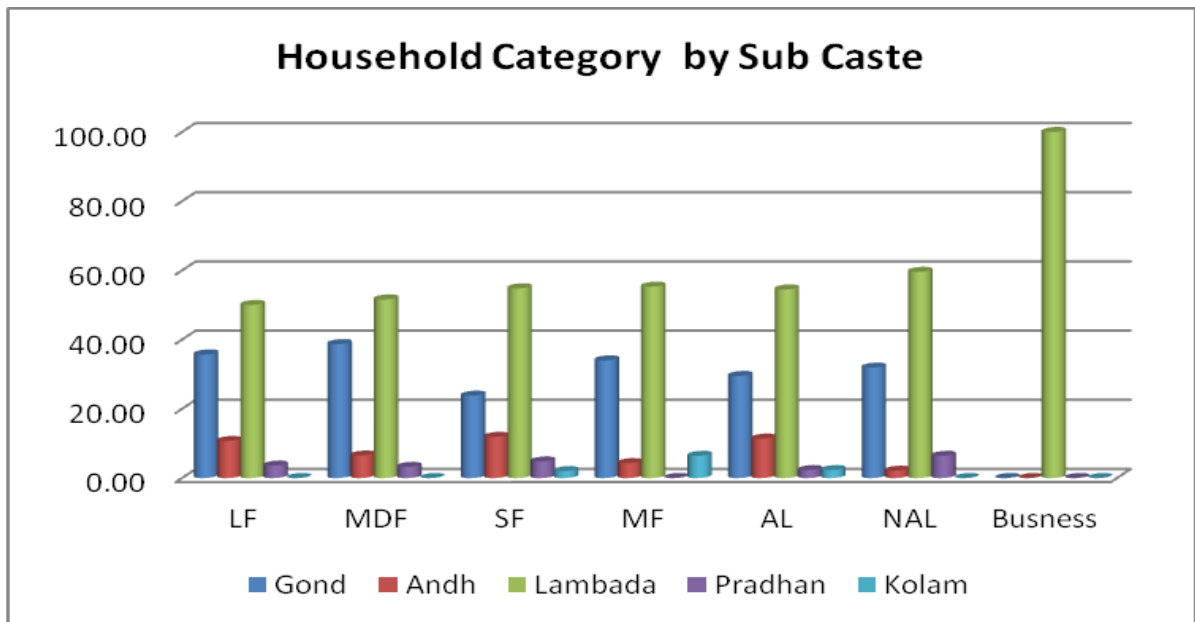


Household category and caste

If we look at sub castes by their household category it reveals that there are more farming households (62 percent), followed by labourers (38 percent). Of the total farming households the proportion of marginal and small farmers are 19.5 and 17.5 percent respectively. Large and medium farmers accounts for 11.7 and 12.9 percent respectively. By sub caste wise more than 55 percent of lambadas are from cultivating families, followed by gonds and andh with 30 percent and 10 percent respectively. Business community is very negligible in these sample households.

Family Size of the respondents

Information gathered on the family size of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. It is clear from that the highest percentage (63.4%) of up to 4 members in the family among the, while the family size of 5-6 was highest (73.3%) in the Jainoor, and above 7 members in the family was highest (60%) in Bheempur village. As regards the family size among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, collected and compiled data revealed that in the family size of up to four members, the highest percentage (50%) was in ushergaon, between 5 to 6 members in the family the highest percentage (65%) was in Gudamamda and highest percentage (63%) of family size having 7 and above members was in the village of ashapalle.



FAMILY STATUS (VILLAGE WISE)

Family status	Ashapalle	Bheempur	Gudamamda	Nagalkonda	Tadihatnoor	ushagaon	Total
Nuclear	141(19.7)	130 (18.1)	91 (12.7)	144 (20.1)	125(17.4)	86 (12.0)	717
Joint	0 (0)	14 (9.7)	60 (41.7)	6 (4.2)	6 (4.2)	58 (40.3)	144
Total	141 (16.4)	144 (16.7)	151 (17.5)	150 (17.4)	131 (15.2)	144 (16.7)	861

The family size of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries may be seen in tables 4.3, it is clear from that table that the highest percentage (63.4%) of up to 4 members in the family, while the family size of 5-6 was highest (73.3%) in the State of Maharashtra followed by Gujarat and Karnataka, and above 7 members in the family was highest (60%) among the Scheduled Castes of Jharkhand State. As regards the family size among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, collected and compiled data revealed that in the family size of up to four members, the highest percentage (50%) was in the State of Tripura, between 5 to 6 members in the family the highest percentage (65%) was in

Karnataka State while the highest percentage (63%) of family size having 7 and above members was in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

FAMILY STATUS (HHCATEGORY WISE)

Family status	LF	MDF	SF	MF	AL	NAL	BUSI NESS	Total
Nuclear	79 (11.0)	102 (14.2)	108 (15.1)	144(21.0)	143 (19.9)	136 (19.0)	5 (7.0)	717 (100.0)
Joint	28 (19.4)	22 (15.3)	40(27.8)	32(22.2)	12 (8.3)	10(6.9)	0 (0)	144(100.0)
Total	107 (12.4)	124 (14.4)	148 (17.2)	176 (20.4)	155 (18.0)	146 (17.0)	5 (6.0)	861 (100.0)

We if look into the type of family the tables reveals that there are more number of nuclear families (89.16 percent) and joint families are only 11 percent. In Ashapally, Nagalkpnda and Tadihatnoor almost all families are nuclear families. In case of business households nuclear families can be seen in large number of households. While subcaste wise all kolam and pradhan caste are having nuclear families.

FAMILY STATUS (VILLAGE WISE)

Family status	Ashapalle	Bheempur	Gudamamda	Nagalkonda	Tadihatnoor	ushagaon	Total
Nuclear	40 (18.7)	38 (17.8)	29 (13.6)	39 (18.2)	39 (18.2)	29 (13.6)	214
Joint	0 (0)	2 (7.7)	11 (42.3)	1 (3.8)	1 (3.8)	11 (42.3)	26
Total	40 (16.7)	40 (16.7)	40 (16.7)	40 (16.7)	40 (16.7)	40 (16.7)	240

FAMILY STATUS (SUB CASTE WISE)

Family status	GOND	ANDH	LAMBADA	PRADHU	KOLAM	Total
Nuclear	61(28.5)	13 (6.1)	126 (58.9)	8 (3.7)	6 (2.8)	214 (100.0)
Joint	15 (57.7)	5 (19.2)	6 (23.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	26 (100.0)
Total	76 (31.7)	18 (7.5)	132 (55.0)	8 (3.3)	6 (2.5)	240 (100.0)

FAMILY STATUS (HHCATEGORY WISE)

Family status	LF	MDF	SF	MF	AL	NAL	BUSI NESS	Total
Nuclear	23 (10.7)	27 (12.6)	35 (16.4)	41(19.2)	42 (19.6)	45 (21.0)	1 (5.0)	214 (100.0)
Joint	5 (19.2)	4 (15.4)	7(26.9)	6(23.1)	2 (7.7)	2(7.7)	0 (0)	26(100.0)
Total	28 (11.7)	31 (12.9)	42 (17.5)	47 (19.6)	44 (18.3)	47 (19.6)	1 (4.0)	240 (100.0)

Family status of sample households

If we see into the family status of the tribes nuclear families are more in lambada caste, followed by Gond with 28.5 percent. Whereas joint are more seen in case of Gonds with 57.7 percent. By village wise more joint families are seen in Gudamamda and Ushergaon villages. In case of household category more joint families are seen in small and marginal family households. Whereas more nuclear families are seen in case of non agricultural labour households.

Family status of sample households

Village/Family status	Nuclear	Joint	total
Ashapalle	18.7	0	40 (16.7)
Bheempur	17.8	7.7	40 (16.7)
Gudamamda	13.6	42.3	40 (16.7)
Nagalkonda	18.2	3.8	40 (16.7)
Tadihatnoor	18.2	3.8	40 (16.7)
Ushagaon	13.6	42.3	40 (16.7)
Sub Caste			
Gond	28.5	57.7	31.7
Andh	6.1	19.2	7.5
Lambada	58.9	23.1	55.0
Pradhan	3.7	0	3.3
Kolam	2.8	0	2.5
Household category			
LF	10.7	19.2	11.7
MDF	12.6	15.4	12.9
SF	16.4	26.9	17.5
MF	19.2	23.1	19.6
AL	19.6	7.7	18.3
NAL	21.0	7.7	19.6
BUSINESS	5.0	0	4.0
Total	214 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	240 (100)

Age

Sampled households were asked about their age. The age of more than half (33%) of them is between 26-45 years. The proportion of in the age group of 16-25 years is 18.82% and about 10% are of about 46-60 years age. A small proportion (6%) is above 60 years of age. Sub caste wise the proportion is more in case of lambada tribe (53.7%), followed by gond and andh. The proportion of kolam is less than 2 percent.

Average Age of Sample households by Sub Caste

Age group	GOND	ANDH	LAMBADA	PRADH U	KOLA M	Total	%
0-6	35 (34.0)	10 (9.7)	55 (53.4)	3 (2.9)	0 (0)	103 (100.0)	11.96
7-15	62(36.3)	18 (10.5)	88 (51.5)	2 (1.2)	1 (6)	171 (100.0)	19.86
16-25	59 (36.4)	7 (4.3)	88 (54.3)	4 (2.5)	4 (2.5)	162 (100.0)	18.82
26-45	101 (34.8)	22 (7.6)	153 (52.8)	7 (2.4)	7 (2.4)	290 (100.0)	33.68
46-60	27 (32.1)	10 (11.9)	44 (52.4)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.4)	84 (100.0)	9.76
>60	10 (19.6)	1(2.0)	34 (66.7)	4 (7.8)	2 (3.9)	51(100.0)	5.92
Total	294 (34.1)	68 (7.9)	462 (53.7)	21 (2.4)	16 (1.9)	861 (100.0)	100.00

Education Level

In terms of literacy levels, the gap between the ST and others remains significant. While the all-India average literacy was 64.84% (Male- 75.26%, Female- 53.67%), the level for ST was 47.10% (Male-59.17%, female- 34.76%); though the gap narrowed when compared to literacy levels over a 40-year period but there are the high drop-out rates amongst STs.

Literacy and educational level

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in a more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among ST population is 37 per cent, which is lower than 60.5 per cent reported for state population as a whole. The literacy data show that the ST population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 17.1 per cent in 1991, has increased by 19.9 percentage points in 2001. But in comparison to other states/UTs, the position of ST population is not satisfactory. It is just above Uttar Pradesh (35.1 per cent) and Bihar (28.2 per cent), which are bottom two states in literacy rate for ST population among all states/UTs. At the district level, the highest literacy rate has been recorded in Hyderabad (55.4 per cent) and the lowest in Mahbubnagar (25.8 per cent). Among the major STs, Yerukulas have reported the highest literacy rate (45.4 per cent), followed by Koya (41.8 per cent), Gond (36.4 per cent), Yenadis (35.3 per cent) and Sugalis (34.3 per cent). The female literacy rate of 26.1 per cent among the Scheduled Tribes population is matter of concern, as almost a fourth of ST females are illiterate in the state.

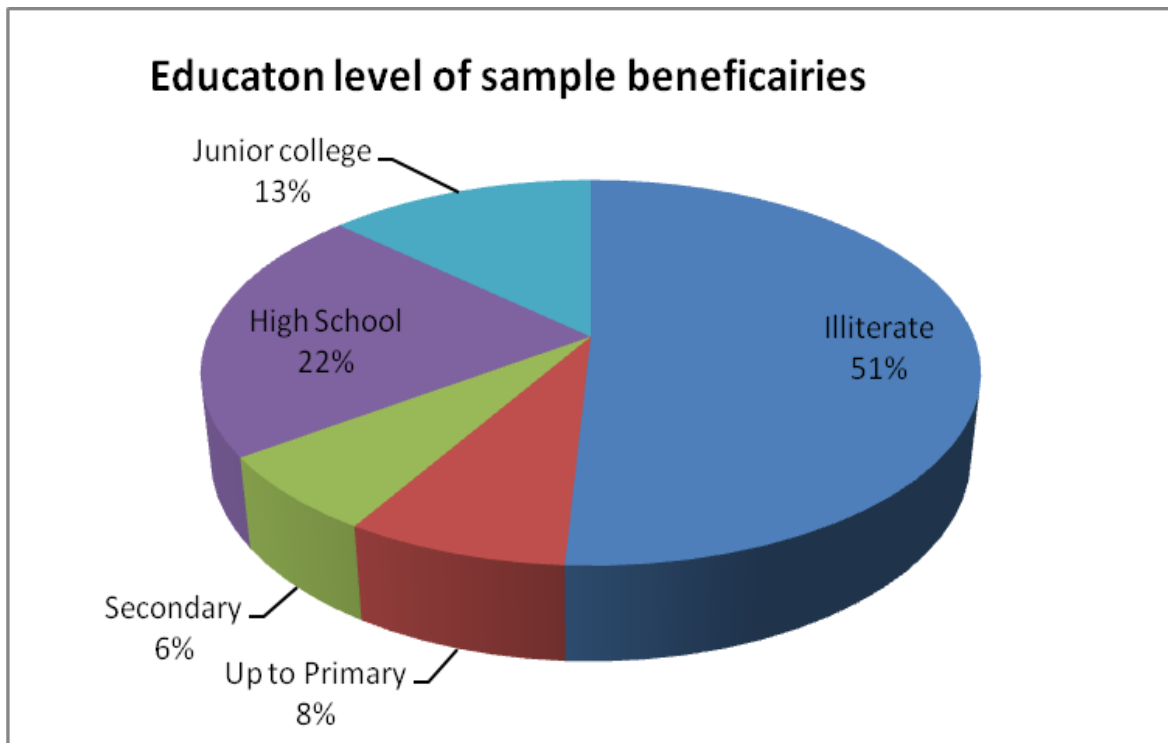
Out of total literates, 48.3 per cent are literates without any educational level or have attained below Primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary level and Middle level, constitute 28.4 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively. 12.3 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary etc. levels, implying that every 8th ST literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation & above are 1.8 per cent. Individually, Yerukulas (3.3 per cent) have the highest percentage of Graduate & above educational level.

Most of the (51%) of the sample households are illiterate, 8% primary, 6% have studies upto secondary level, and 35 percent are high school and above. This because of availability of residential schools and junior colleges in the mandal as well as nearby ITDA headquarters. Highest proportion of illiterates are seen in the villages of Bheempur followed by Tadihatnoor, where 27 and 16 percent of them are illiterate (Table). The lowest proportion of illiterates are found in Ashapalli. Proportion of those who have studied upto class V and secondary education is in gudamamda village with 34 percent and 17.9 percent respectively. As is evident from literacy figure the lowest proportion of primary and secondary education is in the villages of Bhimpur and ushergoan. Table shows that 25 percent of them

studied upto junior college level in the villages of Ashapalli and Nagalkonda.

Education status of sample households by HH Category wise

Education	LF	MDF	SF	MF	AL	NAL	Business	Total
Illiterate	33 (7.5)	69 (15.8)	87 (19.9)	87 (19.9)	82 (18.7)	80 (18.3)	0 (0)	438 (100.0)
Up to Primary	14 (20.9)	11 (16.4)	14 (20.9)	8 (11.9)	4 (6.0)	13 (19.4)	3 (4.5)	67 (100.0)
Secondary	12 (21.4)	9 (16.1)	7 (12.5)	11(19.6)	6 (10.7)	11 (19.6)	0 (0)	56 (100.0)
High School	29 (15.6)	17 (9.1)	25 (13.4)	38 (20.4)	39 (21.0)	37 (19.9)	1 (5.0)	186 (100.0)
Junior college	19 (16.7)	18 (15.8)	15 (13.2)	32 (28.1)	24 (21.1)	5 (4.4)	1 (9.0)	114 (100.0)
Total	10.7 (12.4)	124 (14.4)	148 (17.2)	176 (20.4)	155 (18.0)	146 (17.0)	5 (6.0)	861 (100.0)



Education status of sample households by Village wise

Education	Ashapalle	Bheempur	Gudamamda	Nagalkonda	Tadihatnoor	ushagaon	Total
Illiterate	56 (12.8)	119 (27.2)	64 (14.6)	61 (13.9)	72 (16.4)	66 (15.1)	438 (100.0)
Up to Primary	10 (14.9)	5 (7.5)	23 (34.3)	13 (19.4)	11 (16.4)	5 (7.5)	67 (100.0)
Secondary	10 (17.9)	5 (8.9)	10 (17.9)	12 (21.4)	9 (16.1)	10 (17.9)	56 (100.0)
High School	36 (19.4)	8 (4.3)	35 (18.8)	35 (18.8)	30 (16.1)	42 (22.6)	189 (100.0)
Junior college	29 (25.4)	7 (6.1)	19 (16.7)	29 (25.4)	9 (7.9)	21 (18.4)	114 (100.0)
Total	141 (16.4)	144 (16.7)	151 (17.5)	150 (17.4)	131 (15.2)	144 (16.7)	861 (100.0)

Education status of sample households by Sub Caste wise

Education	GOND	ANDH	LAMBADA	PRADHU	KOLAM	Total
Illiterate	127 (29.0)	29 (6.6)	263 (60.0)	8 (1.8)	11 (2.5)	438 (100.0)
Up to Primary	23 (34.3)	13 (19.4)	30 (44.8)	1 (1.5)	0(0)	67(100.0)
Secondary	21 (37.5)	4 (7.1)	30 (53.6)	1(1.8)	0 (0)	56 (100.0)
High School	78 (41.9)	17 (9.1)	84 (45.2)	6 (3.2)	1(5.0)	186 (100.0)
Junior college	45 (39.5)	5 (4.4)	55 (48.2)	5 (4.4)	4 (3.5)	114 (100.0)
Total	294 (34.1)	68 (7.9)	462 (53.7)	21 (2.4)	16 (1.9)	861 (100.0)

Present Economic Condition of the sample households

One of the ways of finding out the impact of the programmes can be to see that how they have made use of the programmes and the second can be having a glimpse into their present lives. The outcome will be a mix of good efforts and also the individuals' efforts to improve their lives. It is difficult to find out the exact impact of the programmes but their existing economic position will help in understanding as to see that how it compares with their lives.

In order to assess the impact of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes on the occupational background of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries maximum number of the beneficiaries, (50 %+) was engaged as agricultural labourers followed by cultivation (28.3%), wage labour (21.7%), artisan works (10%). Similarly, in the States like Gujarat and Karnataka more than 50 % of the beneficiaries were working as agricultural labourers. The State of Tripura recorded the highest number of beneficiaries (57%) who were engaged as non-agricultural labourers followed by Madhya Pradesh (43%), Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh (33%), Jharkhand (21%) and Odisha (20%). The State of Himachal Pradesh recorded the maximum number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who were engaged in business (25%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (14%), Assam (4%), Jharkhand (3%), and West Bengal (3%). Among the beneficiaries who were working as salaried employee, maximum number was recorded in Himachal Pradesh (13%), followed by Assam (11%), Andhra Pradesh (5%), and West Bengal (2%). Very few number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were also recorded to be engaged in occupations like tailoring, carpentry, piggery, goldsmith, weaving, Milch cattle rearing, fishing, etc.

81.56% of the total ST workers, both rural and urban taken together, are engaged in the primary sector, of whom 44.71% are cultivators and 36.85% are agricultural labourers. In rural areas, 38.37% of STs were agricultural labourers as compared to 52.23% of SCs, whereas 2.08% of STs were working in household industries compared to 3.73% SCs and 3.92% of all India population. 16.3% were workers in other occupations. Thus, about 81.6% of the main workers from these communities were engaged in primary sector activities. Also, in the rural areas, 47.07% of STs were cultivators compared to 23.47% SCs and 40.24% of All India population. This indicates that STs are essentially dependent on agriculture. These disparities are compounded by higher dropout rates in formal education, resulting in disproportionately low representation in higher education.

The various development indices indicate that the Scheduled Tribes continue to lag significantly behind the other communities. The level of rural poverty amongst the Scheduled Tribes on an all-India basis as per Planning Commission's estimates in 2004-05 is 47.20% and urban poverty is 33.30%, both levels significantly higher than the average across different social groups.

There has been a decline in the main workers from 93.9 per cent at 1991 Census to 79.3 per cent at 2001 Census. This, in turn, has resulted in corresponding increase in the marginal workers from 6.1 per cent in 1991 to 20.7 per cent in 2001. Out of total workers, 'agricultural labourers' constitute 49.3 per cent, which is significantly higher when compared to 36.9 per cent recorded for ST population at the national level. 'Cultivators' accounts for 34.3 per cent and 13.5 per cent have been returned as 'other workers'. Remaining 3 per cent have been workers in 'household industry'. 16. At the individual caste level, among major STs, Yenadis have the maximum 76.2 per cent 'agricultural labourers'.

The plurality of occupations, marked variations in the levels of development and varied geo-ethnic milieu of various tribes gave rise to plethora of problems, which are not amenable to uniform approach for their development. Therefore, area problem and community specific strategies have been evolved to develop the Scheduled Tribes as enjoined by the Constitution. The contiguous areas covering the Scheduled Villages and the adjoining tribal villages have been carved out into the area of development called Tribal Sub-Plan Area. About 60% of tribal population has inhabited these areas of the State, which are endowed with rich natural resources. The development of tribals living in these areas is therefore linked with the development of the areas. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have been created for the development of the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas and the tribals living therein. The Tribal Sub-Plan has been conceived to identify its resource base and plan for the optimum utilization of its resource base to the maximum advantage of tribal inhabitants of the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.

The work participation rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. The WPR of the ST population is 53.9 per cent at 2001 Census, which is almost equal to 54.3 per cent recorded in 1991. The WPR among male 55.7 per cent and females 52 per cent more than half of male/female has been returned workers among ST at 2001 Census. At the individual caste level by & large consistent pattern is noted in WPR. The highest WPR of 56.5 per cent is reported for Yenadis and lowest among Yerukulas (50.5 per cent). Yerukulas have also recorded the lowest female WPR of 45.2 per cent.

Main occupation

Wage labour is the main source of earning for the labourers as 32% of the respondents said that their main occupation is working as labourer. A small proportion (2%) of the have artisan as their main occupation and the majority of them do not have any activity (61%). Remaining 5% have occupation is agriculture.

ACTIVITY - MAIN (Village Wise)

Activity main	No activity	LF	MDF	Agri labour	NAL	RA	Total
Ashapalle	68(48.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	53 (37.6)	11 (7.8)	9 (6.4)	141 (100.0)
Bheempur	94 (65.3)	5 (3.5)	0 (0)	35 (24.3)	5 (3.5)	5 (3.5)	144 (100.0)
Gudamamda	103 (68.2)	9 (6.0)	8 (5.3)	29 (19.2)	2 (1.3)	0 (0)	151 (100.0)
Nagalkonda	93 (62.0)	0 (0)	1 (0.7)	43 (28.7)	13 (8.7)	0 (0)	150 (100.0)
Tadihatnoor	75 (57.3)	10(7.6)	0 (0)	34(26.0)	12(9.2)	0(0)	131(100.0)
Ushagaon	91 (63.2)	10 (6.9)	0(0)	25 (17.4)	14(9.7)	4(2.8)	144(100.0)
Total	524 (60.9)	34 (3.9)	9 (1.0)	219 (25.4)	57 (6.6)	18 (2.1)	861 (100.0)

ACTIVITY - MAIN (Sub Caste Wise)

Activity main	No activity	LF	MDF	Agri labour	NAL	AL	Total
GOND	175 (59.5)	13 (4.4)	6 (2.0)	71 (24.1)	22 (7.5)	7(2.4)	294 (100.0)
ANDH	44 (64.7)	6 (8.8)	2 (2.9)	16 (23.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	68 (100.0)
LAMBADA	282 (61.0)	15 (3.2)	1 (0.2)	120 (26.0)	34 (7.4)	10 (2.2)	462 (100.0)
PRADHU	17 (81.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (14.3)	1 (4.8)	0 (0)	21 (100.0)
KOLAM	6 (37.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (56.2)	0 (0)	1 (6.2)	16 (100.0)
Total	524 (60.9)	34 (3.9)	9 (1.0)	219 (25.4)	57 (6.6)	18 (2.1)	861 (100.0)

The proportion of gond s who work as wage labourer ranges 32%. In case of andhs it is 23.5 percent with the wage labourers (Table). After wage labour, the other main source of earning for the respondents is agriculture and the proportion of those who said that their main occupation is agriculture varies from 1.6% to 8 %. The data was analysed to see that in how many cases the assets provided by the government are still helping the respondents to earn their living and it was found that only in 12.5% cases the respondents are earning from the assets provided as assistance; 7.9% from the land and 4.6% from other assets cows, goats etc.

Total Family Income

Respondents were asked about their income in order to have an idea of their present economic situation . Annual family income of the respondents varies from less than Rs. 40,000 to more than Rs. 200000. that 27.5% of the total respondents earn less than 40,000 rupees per annum. There are 42% of the total respondents who said that they earn Rs. 40,000 -80000 per year, 16.25% earn between Rs. 80000-120000 and 25% said they earn Rs. 120000-160000 per annum. There are 3.3% respondents who earn more than tRs. 200000 per year.

The village wise analysis reveals that about70 percent of respondents earn in the range of Rs. 40000-80000. In nagalkonda and ushergaon 40 percent of the respondents earn between 1.6 lakh to 2.00 lakhs per annum. 7.6 percent of respondents in nagalkonda earn less than 40000 only.

Village wise Average Income of Sample Households

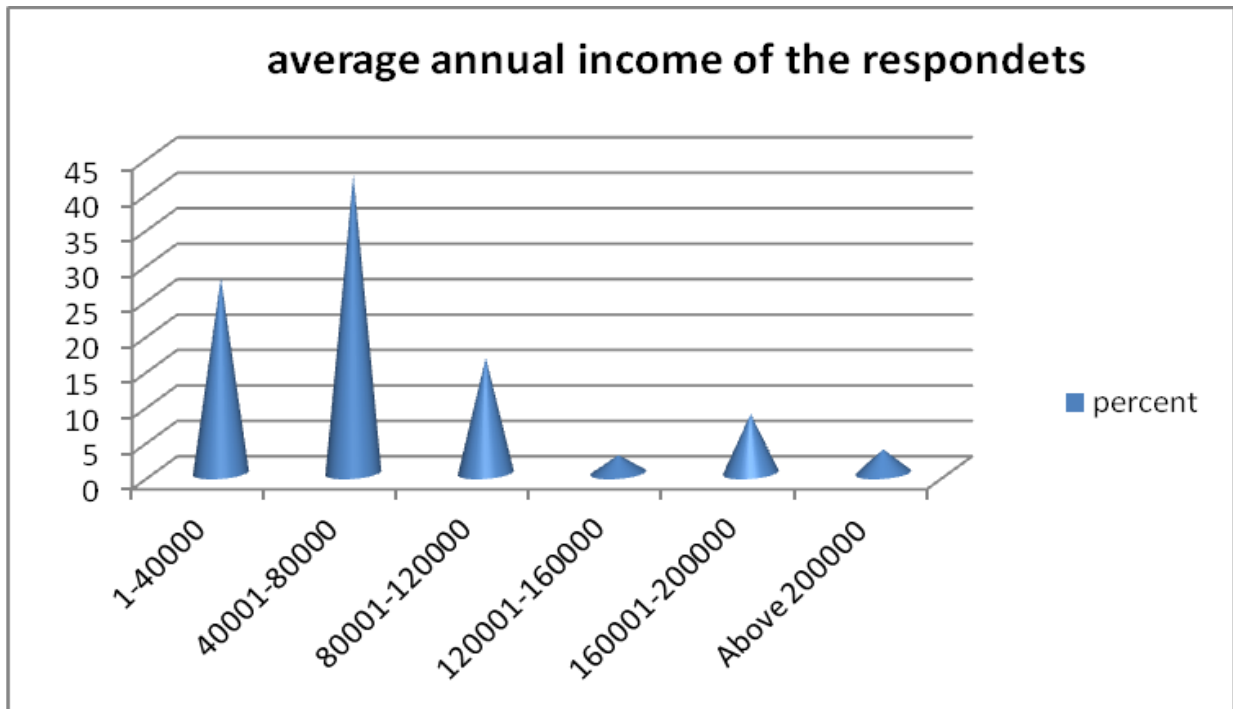
Income	Ashapalle	Bheempur	Gudamamda	Nagalkonda	Tadihatnoor	ushagaon	Total	%
1-40000	16 (24.2)	16 (24.2)	8 (12.1)	5 (7.6)	12 (18.2)	9 (13.6)	66	27.5
40001-80000	18 (17.85)	20 (19.8)	18 (17.8)	13(12.9)	21 (20.8)	11 (10.9)	101	42.08
80001-120000	5 (12.8)	3 (7.7)	7(17.9)	10(25.6)	6(15.4)	8 (20.5)	39	16.25
120001-160000	0 (0)	0 (0)	2(33.3)	2(33.3)	0(0)	2 (33.3)	6	2.50
160001-200000	0 (0)	0 (0)	4(20.0)	8(40.0)	0(0)	8 (40.0)	20	8.33
Above 200000	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	2 (25.0)	8	3.33
Total	40(16.4)	40(16.7)	40(16.7)	40(16.7)	40 (16.7)	40 (16.7)	240	100

We recorded the annual income of the beneficiaries before getting the schemes through the schedule-cum- questionnaire. Field team administered the questionnaire among the beneficiaries. The respondents revealed that more than 50% of the respondents had their annual income up to Rs. 20,000/- in the States (58.3%), Gujarat (70%), Himachal Pradesh (58.3%), Rajasthan (75%), Uttar Pradesh (60%), and West Bengal (86.7%). The annual income in the range of Rs. 20001 to Rs. 40,000.00 was recorded highest in the State of Odisha (66.7%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (53%), Tripura (43.3%), Chhattisgarh (41.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (31.7%). The Jharkhand beneficiaries reported highest income (76.5%) of Rs. 40,001/- and above followed by Tripura (43.4%), Chhattisgarh (33.3%), Assam (20.4%), and Gujarat (18.3%).

As regards the annual income of the of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries before getting the SCA schemes, the field data revealed that more than 50% of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries had an annual income of up to Rs. 20,000 in the States of Rajasthan (97%) followed by West Bengal (93%), by Gujarat (92%), Karnataka (87%), Odisha (73%), Andhra Pradesh (71%), Madhya Pradesh (67%), Uttar Pradesh (58%) and Jharkhand (51.67%). Similarly, highest percentage of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries' annual income in the range of Rs. 20001 and Rs. 40,000 was recorded in the States of Tripura (83%) followed by Chhattisgarh (78%), Himachal Pradesh (53%), Jharkhand (48.33%), Uttar Pradesh (40%) and Assam (35.94%). It was also found that only few beneficiaries had an annual income above Rs. 40,001/- in the States of Himachal Pradesh (27%) followed by Assam (20.31%), Tripura (10%).

Table: Average INCOME of SUB CASTE WISE

Income	GOND	ANDH	LAMBADA	PRADHU	KOLAM	Total - %
1-40000	21(31.8)	2 (3.0)	38 (57.6)	4 (6.1)	1(1.5)	66 (27.5)
40001-80000	29 (28.7)	9(8.9)	59 (58.4)	1 (1.0)	3 (3.0)	101 (42.08)
80001-120000	12 (30.8)	3 (7.7)	21 (53.8)	1 (2.6)	2 (5.1)	39 (16.25)
120001-160000	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (250)
160001-200000	8 (40.0)	2 (10.0)	8 (40.0)	2 (10.0)	0 (0)	20 (8.33)
Above 200000	4 (50.0)	0 (0)	4 (50.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (3.33)
Total	76 (31.7)	18 (7.5)	132 (55.0)	8 (3.3)	6 (2.5)	240 (100.0)



The Table depicts that on an average 27.5% of the respondents have annual income of less than Rs. 40,000 while 3.3% earn more than Rs. 2.00lakhs. 42 percent of households earning between 40-80000 per annum. 57.6 percent of Lambada community and 32 percent of respondents in the gond community earn less than 40000, whereas 5 percent of Gond community 4 percent of lambada community sample respondents earn more than 2.00 lakhs.

Ownership of House

Majority of the respondents were living in their own house. Overall 98% of the total respondents live in their own houses and 2% live in others' house.

About two third of the respondents live in mud houses (some live even in huts), 10.1% in semi-pucca houses and only 23.2% have pucca houses to live. Village wise analysis shows that the highest proportion of respondents living in kacha houses are in Narnoor mandal. The proportion of those respondents who live in kacha houses varies from 33.9% in to 82.2% in Narnoor mandal. The highest proportion of respondents living in semi-pucca houses are in Ushergaon where 55.2% percent of them live semi pucca houses. Maximum number of respondents living in pucca house belong to ushergoan, nagalkot and bheempur where 36.0% of them live in pucca houses. The proportion of respondents having pucca house in other two study villages is about 10% each. Most of the respondents i.e 97.6% live in one or two room house and only 2.5% of them have more than two rooms in their house.

Tribal Economy

The main occupation of people in this area is agriculture which is rain fed. The main yields in the farms are cotton, red-gram, soya, millet etc. Only Kharif crops (crops grown during summer season) are grown due to unavailability of water throughout the year except in rainy season which is brought by the South-West monsoon. The main crops grown are cotton and millet. Majority of the people who participated in the study own agriculture land. Few of them work as laborers and few were engaged in subsidiary occupation like carpenter etc. By March month people complete their farm work.

Tribal people of this area believe in God very much. Each village has deities as well as each clan has its own God. People celebrate Jathara for satisfying the God and their own mental satisfaction. Now a- days they also go to other Hindu pilgrim places like Tirupathi, Pandharpur and Basar etc. This belief system is due to the influence of Telugu and Marathi cultures. But still tribal people have maintained their cultural identity. Declining forest resources and restriction in cutting trees have forced the tribes to seek alternative means of livelihood. If they do not migrate otherwise they will fall into deep poverty. Exposure to outside world due to migration has influenced the culture and customs of the tribal population. The study shows that there is a need to strengthen the poverty reduction government sponsored programs like EGS so that they get employment for most part of the year. There is a need to create more employment opportunities, better educational and health care facilities which will reduce distressed migration and improve the living standard of the tribes.

Pilgrimage (Jathara)

Tribal people have their own deities and they have faith in their Gods. For every important work they worship God. Worshipping God is an important aspect in their life. Gond and Kolam tribes have clans and each clan has its own deity. Each clan celebrates its deity's festival which is called Jathara. But all tribes mostly take part in that celebration. Jathara is a kind of recreation for them. The period of Jathara is during the month of January and February. This period is ideal for them since there is no farm work. They also sale cotton and other farm yield and have money. It is the joyous time period for them. Tribal people mainly go to places like Narnoor, Keslapur, Shampoor, Badi, Sirpur etc. Other pilgrimage places are Basar, Thirupathi, Vemulavada, Dhramapuri and Hyderabad.

The deities worshipped are Khamdeo in Narnoor, Nagoba in Keslapur, Budung dev in Shyampur etc. Khamdeo is a deity of Todasam clan; Nagoba and Budung dev are deity of Mesram clan. People from Gadiguda also visit these places in large proportion. These Jatharas remain for continuous period. It starts on full moon day in the month of January. Narnoor is about 20-25 kilometers away and Keslapur is 50-55 kilometers away. Most of the people go by walk to visit these places. It takes 2-3 days for them to reach Narnoor. It takes 7 days to reach to Keslapur. These people leave their houses by taking grocery with them. Then on the way they make a halt near any village which falls on the way. They make tents and stay there for night and next day morning they move ahead. Nowadays

due to availability of transport facility, people have started visiting by bus or jeep or auto. But still significant proportion of people goes by walk to pilgrimages. Few people also go by bullock carts.

Jathara at Keslapur is like a big festival for tribal people in which thousands of people remain present. Since last few years government arranges meeting in this place and addresses tribal people and give kind of update about the developmental activities for tribal population of that area. "People make a halt during Jathara and that place is called as *Vathun*. Nowadays government arranges drinking water facility during the time of Jathara. First they worship '*Nagbidi*' (snake deity) and worship with gram and Jaggary. Then they roam for while and take food. They cannot return back without performing the worship"(female FGD). People go to jathara from village and worship god. They purchase metal pot, plates and other vessels and things for children. Some people watch movies on theaters for whole night and stay at the same place. Next day morning they roam in the Jathara. Their stay at Jathara place differs from one day to seven days. People go to Jathara place by walk from their home but they don't feel tired. Nowadays the transport facilities have improved, so they face fewer problems. In the earlier days the prevalence of diseases like diarrhoea, cholera etc. was very high during the period of Jathara. But now it has reduced since government also pay attention and arrange for clean drinking water facility.

"There is no health problem every time we drink available water in the village and eat good food which is prepared at home. But when we go to jathra we prepare food at open places, surroundings are also not good and hygienic. Most of the times, we get contaminated water. But during that time we remain glad as we all are in festive mood. So, we drink any available water. We do not bother whether it's clean or not. We need water for preparing food in open place. So, we use that. Dust falls into the food while preparing food at the open place. We eat that food and sleep on the floor under the open sky. If water is available we take bath, otherwise we don't take bath. So we suffer from diseases like diarrhea, cold, fever, and headache etc." (Ex-Sarpanch). This interpretation gives the reason for getting diseases.

People make a halt at open places which lacks personal and surrounding hygiene which makes them vulnerable to water borne diseases. The Jatharas are arranged during summer season and there is severe water crisis during this period.

Migration for survival

The agricultural season lasts for about 6-7 months and no work is available in the farms during the remaining period of the year. So, the people migrate to neighboring districts of Maharashtra State viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli. The main purpose for going to these places is availability of work. These districts have large yield of chilli and there is a shortage of labour in those areas. So, they call women from Adilabad to work in the chilli field. Women can do the chilli picking work faster than men. That is why they are preferred than the men. The main occupation of people in this area is agriculture. *"We are doing farming but the yield is less. After doing hard work when the yield from the crops is less and insufficient for our survival, it becomes difficult to live in the villages. That is why we migrate to other areas searching for jobs"*(FGD, men).

When there is no agricultural season, people migrate to some villages of Maharashtra like Chenai, Mukudband, Kaval etc. These villages have large yield of chilly and ground nuts. December to May is the migration season. *"In December and January month we go to other village to work. We return back to our villages 2-3 days before Holi festival"* (FGD, women). All people don't migrate but few members of the family stay back and look after the home. Large number of people from villages migrates to different areas of Maharashtra during this lean period of the year. Generally the millet yielded in the farm is kept for eating and cotton is sold at the textile mills of Adilabad and Narnoor. Sometime people from these mills come here and take the cotton. *"We go to Chenaya village, Parshoda and Burshoda village. We go to do this work in Maharashtra. We go to different areas of Maharashtra like Dhanora, Chenai, Paradoi"* (FGD, Men)". Some people go for collecting honey in the forests. They roam in the jungles and stay there. Traditionally Kolam tribe is involved in winnowing work. Though it has declined over the period, but still some Kolam people are involved in this business and they go for selling the things to Adilabad. *"Earlier wood was available in the forest on large extent. So, I also used to do that work. But now we don't go to collect wood as the forest cover has declined. Hence, I only do farming. Earlier I used to make wheels of bullock cart, tatty etc. out of the collected wood"*(FGD, men).

Migration for aspiration

In most of the study villages the education is available till 4th standard. So, for higher studies they migrate. For further studies children have to migrate to nearby town. Many children also go to the adjacent mandal called utnoor. Parents send their children to the school with the thought that they would get employment. Earlier girls' proportion in education was less as compared to boys but now they are also started getting educated.

"What I think is that, all the parents should understand the advantages of education. Example is if we sow cotton crop in the farm we add fertilizer for more production. Similarly we think about education and our children's future. Education here acts like a fertilizer enhancing the skill and in getting a better job. If we sow cotton crop and do not use fertilizer, the desired crop production does not come. So, parents are also interested to send their children to schools and colleges for the study. If parents do not show

interest to send their children for study, what teacher will do? So, parents should think about their children's study." (ex-Sarpanch). In most of the cases children migrate for education within the Mandal but after 10th class they have to go to cities like Adilabad, Mancherial and Hyderabad. The proportion of children going to Hyderabad is less. Children return back to their villages during vacations. Parents are showing interest in children's studies. They are aware of importance of educating their children. "We send them to improve their knowledge. We are illiterate so we don't have knowledge. It should not affect them. We wish that our children should study well and stay happily". (FGD, Woman). "It's our responsibility to send children to schools. This depends on our wish. We earn rupees 15 to 20 per day. If they are interested in studies then they should go to school. Otherwise we ask them to go to the agricultural field". (FGD,men). "*We tell them to go to school/colleges to learn new technology. Learning doesn't give them government job but they can get work in the companies also*"(FGD). Overall awareness about the importance of children's education is increasing and the tribal people are coming forward but yet their proportion is less. Still the Kolam tribes are comparatively less aware about the importance of education.

One key informant explains reason for it as: "*It's like growing trees. If one gets educated others take inspiration from them and go. But when there is no tree at all, how can others trees grow?*" (Sarpanch) It implies that nobody from Kolam tribe took initiative in getting education. That is why subsequent generation is not inspired for education. Though awareness in education has increased but it is still in its infancy. This is the first generation which is studying in secondary schools and colleges. Proportion of children going to the college is still less. Most of the children stay in the hostels provided by government and few of them stay in rented rooms. Children till 10th class get hostel facility in the school itself. But children going to the college at Hyderabad stay by hiring rooms. Very less proportion of children goes to private schools for studies since they can't afford costs of private schools. Some Nongovernmental organizations like M.V. Foundation are also trying to raise the educational status of tribal by providing education to drop out children.

Migration and change

Migration gave tribal people an exposure to the outside world. They learnt the language, customs of other surrounding cultures. They want to educate their children. Earlier the instruments used for agriculture were made up of wood but now it is made up of iron. New techniques have been used for better yield in the farm. Television, radio and cell phone also gave them exposure to the outside world. They are learning new techniques as well as customs. People work in their farm for about half the year. But after agricultural season is over and there is no work, they migrate to neighbouring areas Maharashtra for employment. Many people migrate to villages of Chandrapur and Nanded districts of Maharashtra. This helps them to continue with their income and improve their economic condition to some extent. Earlier tribal people were largely dependent on forest for earning their livelihood. People used to eat fruits, roots or Mahua flowers etc. But in the present days due to the dwindling forest resources and restriction by the government in cutting forests, the livelihood of tribal community has been restricted. That is why they

are in search of alternative means of livelihood. On internal migration suggests that it is predominantly men who migrate. But this study shows that it's predominantly women who migrate to other places for the purpose of work. The main push factor for migration is lack of employment opportunities in the locality. People work under government sponsored EGS scheme under which they are provided work for three months in year. But until now this scheme does not seem to be quite successful in bringing down unemployment and poverty. The young generation is looking forward to the cities like Hyderabad for better employment opportunities. The illiterate people prefer to migrate seasonally to other rural areas or towns searching for employment. But those who are educated prefer to migrate to the cities and want to settle there permanently. Educated people don't have employment opportunities in the villages.

Disease causing agent: Tribal's perspective

Earlier tribal people did not use chemicals in agriculture. Nowadays they use chemical fertilizers like DAP and urea in the farms and get higher yield. Presently they take hybrid millets, green gram, cow-beans and black gram. These are yielded with the use of chemicals and fertilizers. With that the incidence of diseases is also increasing due to the eating of chemical mixed food. In the past if they get fever then it used to get cured immediately. They used to pray God after which get cured. Earlier if somebody gets disease then he used to take herbal medicine and gets cured immediately. Now-a-days if one falls sick, everybody gets infected by it. Now-a-days new diseases are occurring. The fault is in the food. If there is fever for a day, the person skips food and gets cured soon. Earlier no hybrid grain was there but now we get hybrid millet. Now they eat more rice. Oil was also extracted from the seed using manual machines. Now they get it in packets which are processed in industries. If any disease persists for 3 days or more then they go to the doctor and take treatment. Government doctor does not remain available in most of the times. Whenever a patient comes to the government doctor, the patient is given two tablets for any kind of ailment which does not cure the disease. But private doctors always remain available and give better treatments like injections, saline, tablets because of which the patient gets cured soon. The major health problems faced by the tribals are fever, vomiting, loose motions and stomach pain. Tribal people don't take immediate treatment for any ailment. Still many people prefer herbal medicines since it remains available in the vicinity. If not then they go to the nearby public health facility. During last year the incidence of the diseases was more. People suffered from vomiting, loose motions and malaria. Generally, people seek health care after 2-3 days of the onset of the disease. Primary Health Center (PHC) is available at narnoor, jainoor. People generally go there for treatment. There are three health sub-centers in the area but none of them has its own building. In the case of serious conditions, the patients are either taken to the Community Health Center (CHC) at Utnoor which is about 50-55 kilometers away or to the District Headquarter hospital at Adilabad which is also equidistance. Many tribal people also seek health care treatment from the RMPs (Registered Medical Practitioners) or quacks. Many RMPs visit to the villages and give injections and tablets and charge rupees 25-30 from each patient. Tribal people also have belief that injections can cure disease earlier than medicines. The government health facility remains far away and most

of the times there is no presence of doctor or other staff there. So, the people prefer to go to RMPs who are readily available and also charge less money. But the RMPs are not properly trained and also do not have valid qualification for treating patients.

Health seeking behavior & mobility

According to the local inhabitants most diseases are water borne and vector borne starting during the month of August and September. During the last one year the government has started paying attention towards this area. Many new health schemes like emergency service (phone number:108), mobile clinic(phone number: 104)and Rajeev Gandhi insurance scheme etc. have been initiated by the government in recent times. Some of them migrate to Maharashtra for work. If they fall ill at the destination place, then few of them seek treatment from the same place. But few of them also refer to return back to the native place. People go for work to their farms which are far away from their houses. So, they carry food and limited water with them. But the drinking water is not sufficient for the whole day. So, they drink contaminated water available in the local ponds, tanks, springs etc and fall sick in most of the villages there is no provision of safe drinking water

Leisure time activity

Adult people generally remain busy with routine work. In the morning they go to farm after taking breakfast. Men go early to the farm. Women after completing household chores go to the farm by carrying lunch with them. People work whole day in the farm and return back in the evening. In the evening they watch TV or listen to radio. Elder people are not interested to watch TV. Rather they sit together and talk. Young people generally watch movies on TV. Nowadays Television has become common everywhere. So, people get opportunity to watch movies. Children go to school in the day time and after coming home in the evening they play games. Few children and educated people read newspaper. Usually newspapers are not available in the villages. But if somebody goes to the town, then he purchases it from the market. In few villages newspaper is available and children read it for their elders. They have to go to Narnoor or Adilabad. Now-a-days VCDs are easily available due to which people are also watching movies at home.

Chapter 4

Pattern of Livelihood Resources and opportunities

India is witnessing a series of changes since early nineties. Recently, the Sensex crossed 20000 points and simultaneously India ranked 94th position out 118 countries in the Global Hunger Index behind Ethiopia. Unprecedented number of farmer suicides, big corporate houses entering into retail business, land allocation for Special Economic Zone, boom in information technology and IT enabled services, zero growth rates in employment are among many such events that need introspection. In recent years the Indian government has made huge investments in development of infrastructure like roads, telecommunication etc. It has passed legislation to benefit rural citizen. However, civil society organization is often unaware of such legislation and they fail to influence the benefits. Corporate house, private business houses and largely urban citizen are making effective use of the provision. Thus, the benefits are inequitably distribution between the rural and urban areas. This rural-urban divide in accessing infrastructure service coupled with inability of civil society organization to utilize the existing provision has contributed to the slow growth rate of livelihood opportunities in rural areas. Initial poverty eradication efforts in India concentrated on supply of agricultural technologies, inputs and services that were often 'production' oriented. However they were not targeted towards the poor or were largely inappropriate to the needs of the poor and the benefits were mostly captured by the wealthy. Later, the approach change towards 'capacity building' in sector organization to equip people and organization with skill and resources to do a better job but, overall little has changed since the new skills not used. All these approaches tended to be sectorial and supply driven and the results were not very encouraging.

The concept of livelihoods and livelihood analysis emerged in the mid nineties- closely associated with poverty reduction strategies. Understanding the livelihood systems of the poor is crucial to effective poverty reduction. Livelihood of the poor can never be understand in any track logic be it economic, social, technical, cultural or political. The livelihood system are made up very diverse elements which taken together constitute the physical, economic, social and cultural wherein families live (Hogger, 2006). Thus, the livelihood system is more than just a set of physic economic per condition for continued existence. It also encompasses psychosocial dimension of experience of living. The livelihood approach put households of the poor as it central focus. It take holistic consideration of things that the poor might be vulnerable to assets and resource that help then thrive and survive police and institution that impact their livelihoods, how the poor respond to threats and opportunities and what sort come out the poor aspire to Agricultural and allied activities supported livelihood of nearly 70 percentage of India's rural population. In recent land based livelihood of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable. Since their land has not has been able to support the family's food 23 requirement and fodder for their cattle. As a result, the rural livelihoods are forced to look at alternative means for supplementing their livelihoods.

Sustainable livelihoods as an integrating concept

Capabilities, equity, and sustainability combine in the concept of sustainable livelihoods. A livelihood in its simplest sense is a means of gaining a living. Capabilities are both an end and means of livelihood: a livelihood provides the support for the enhancement and exercise of capabilities (an end); and capabilities (a means) enable a livelihood to be gained. Equity is both an end and a means: any minimum definition of equity must include adequate and decent livelihoods for all (an end); and equity in assets and access are preconditions (means) for gaining adequate and decent livelihoods. Sustainability, too, is both end and means: sustainable stewardship of resources is a value (or end) in itself; and it provides conditions (a means) for livelihoods to be sustained for future generations.

Livelihood is defined as adequate stocks and flows of food and cash to meet basic needs. Security refers to secure ownership of, or access to, resources and income-earning activities, including reserves and assets to offset risk, ease shocks and meet contingencies. Sustainable refers to the maintenance or enhancement of resource productivity on a long-term basis. A household may be enabled to gain sustainable livelihood security in many ways -- through ownership of land, livestock or trees; rights to grazing, fishing, hunting or gathering; through stable employment with adequate remuneration; or through varied repertoires of activities.

Sustainability

The sustainability of livelihoods raises many questions. These fall into two groups: whether a livelihood is sustainable environmentally, in its effects on local and global resources and other assets; and whether it is sustainable socially, that is, able to cope with stress and shocks, and retain its ability to continue and improve. Sustainability is thus a function of how assets and capabilities are utilised, maintained and enhanced so as to preserve livelihoods.

Environmental sustainability concerns the external impact of livelihoods on other livelihoods; social sustainability concerns their internal capacity to withstand outside pressures.

Environmental sustainability: Most conventional thinking equates sustainability with preservation or enhancement of the productive resource base, particularly for future generations. This can be separated into two levels.

The first level is local. The question here is whether livelihood activities maintain and enhance, or deplete and degrade, the local natural resource base. This is the familiar focus on visible aspects of sustainability. On the negative side, livelihood activities may contribute to desertification, deforestation, and soil erosion, declining water tables, salinisation and the like. On the positive side, livelihood activities can improve productivity of renewable resources like air and river water, soil, organic soil fertility, and trees.

The second level is global. The question here is whether, environmentally, livelihood activities make a net positive or negative contribution to the long-term environmental sustainability of other livelihoods. This is the now familiar, but less visible, focus on issues such as pollution, greenhouse gases and global warming, the ozone layer, the irreversible use of the world's store of non-renewable resources, and the use of sinks (such as the sea for carbon dioxide) for pollution emissions (Agarwal and Narain 1991).

To this thinking on sustainability which is concerned with tangible assets, we would add the notion of preservation or enhancement of intangible assets. Livelihood activities can be regarded as environmentally unsustainable if they have a net negative effect on the claims and access needed by others. Claims and access can be diminished in several ways, including by law, by force, or by bureaucratic barriers. Examples of negative effects on claims and access to resources at the local level are their erosion or loss through appropriation and exclusion by the powerful. The livelihoods of the powerful gain, but there are net losses.

Coping with stress and shocks

The livelihoods and survival of human individuals, households, groups and communities are vulnerable to stresses and shocks. Vulnerability here has two aspects: external, the stresses and shocks to which they are subject; and internal, the capacity to cope (IDS 1989). Stresses are pressures which are typically continuous and cumulative, predictable and distressing, such as seasonal shortages, rising populations or declining resources, while shocks are impacts which are typically sudden, unpredictable, and traumatic, such as fires, floods and epidemics (Conway 1987; Conway and Barbier 1990). Any definition of livelihood sustainability has to include the ability to avoid, or more usually to withstand and recover from, such stresses and shocks.

Examples of livelihood stresses which build up gradually are: declining labour work available; declining real wages; declining yields on soils which degrade through salinisation, acidity or erosion; declining common property resources, and having to go further and spend longer for less, for fuel, fodder, grazing or water; declining water tables; declining rainfall; population pressures on resources leading to declining farm size and declining returns to labour; ecological change leading to lower bio-economic productivity; indebtedness; physical disabilities like river blindness, the effects of which build up gradually affecting the whole household (Evans 1989); and the domestic cycle with its periods of high ratios of dependents to active adults.

The impact of state interventions on the livelihood base and structure of tribal people;
The manner in which the tribal people have articulated their collective concerns from the point of view of the prospects of their livelihood promotion and protection;

Economic and social empowerment and educational upliftment of socially disadvantaged groups and marginalized sections of society is necessary for achieving faster and more inclusive development. Programmes are being implemented through

state government apex corporations and NGOs for the up-liftment of disadvantaged and marginalized sections of society.

India has the largest tribal population in the world. India had a tribal population constitute 8 percent of the national population. Tribal groups are very heterogeneous. Article 366(25) refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, the Scheduled Tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. Scheduled Tribes are spread across the country mainly in forest and hilly regions.

Primitive, geographically isolated, and socially, educationally & economically backwardness these are the traits that distinguish Scheduled Tribes of our country from other communities. Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's areas in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains to forests, hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life at one end of the spectrum, there are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), at the other, who are characterized by: a pre-agriculture level of technology; a stagnant or declining population; extremely low literacy and subsistence level of economy.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned proposals of State Governments and NGOs covering about 62 PTGs. The proposals covering mainly the activities relating to food, security, promotion of primary education and extending basic minimum health services to the primitive tribes were approved and Primitive tribal groups are tribal communities among the STs who live in near isolation in inaccessible habitats. In the eyes of non-tribals, all tribals constitute a homogeneous group and the fact that each tribe is only partly defined by habitat and geography but essentially by social, cultural, linguistic and religious distinctiveness is rarely acknowledged.

The ST population accounts for roughly 8% of the total population. There are over 500 tribes as notified under article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country, the largest number of tribal communities being in the State of Orissa. The main concentration of tribal population is in central India and in the Northeastern States. However, they have their presence in all States and Union Territories except Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. The predominantly tribal populated States of the country (tribal population more than 50% of the total population) are Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. States with sizeable tribal population and having areas of large tribal concentration are Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

Objectives of the study

To understand the traditional pattern of livelihood of local communities.

To find out the changing pattern of livelihoods and their coping mechanism.

Methodology

The present study is based on an intensive fieldwork to be conducted in Adilabad district, before the commencement of fieldwork, a pilot was conducted. Based on that pilot study, the study mandal and villages are selected for final study. Purposive sampling method is used while selecting the study area.

Narnoor and Jainoor mandal villages of Adilabad district of Telangana state are the focus of the study. Researcher has relied both on secondary data as well as Primary data from field survey. Secondary data as far as Government policies are concerned and primary data survey and analysis of the concerned district. These data has helped us to record the problems faced by the Tribals. Household survey with 240 Tribal households has been the target of our study. The survey is conducted in the year 2014 June.

The study was conducted in tribal dominated in Narnoor and Jainoor mandal of Uttoor ITDA area of Adilabad District. Major tribes reside in these ITDA are Gonds, Koyas, Kolams, and Guttikoyas and other community also resides but tribal population is in majority. The region having very less agricultural land and agricultural work is mainly seasonally happen. Only in rainy season paddy cultivation is practice.

Administrative divisions in the Uttoor ITDA / revenue division

Sl. No.	Mandal	No.of Revenue Villages	G.Ps. (Notified)	G.Ps.(Non Notified)	Municipalities
1	Utnoor	39	1	15	0
2	Indervelly	34	1	15	0
3	Narnoor	53	0	24	0
4	Jainoor	16	1	11	0
5	Sirpur(U)	26	0	11	0
6	Tiriyani	40	0	13	0
7	Kerameri	46	0	12	0
8	Wankidi	37	0	11	0
	ITDA Total	291	3	112	0
	Total District :	1752	27	839	7

Tools for Collection of Data

Following tools have been constructed for collecting the data:

Questionnaires were constructed to understand the livelihood and working conditions of Tribals.

Performa were prepared to collect district wise, the status of the concerned Tribes as well as government officials of Ministry of Tribal Welfare.

Community: Sub caste

Data Analysis

Data collected from the 240 respondents, the entire tribal community is dominated by primarily two sub castes, the Lambadi's and the gonds.

The Lambadi sub caste constitutes the largest component of around 46% of the entire tribal community, followed by the gonds sub caste, constituting around 37 % (37 of the sampled) of the entire community. This makes up 83% of the population. Kodu, Kamari, Kondadora sub castes make up 8%, 4%, 2%, 2% respectively.

In study area people's traditional activities was mostly forest dependent and agriculture. During traditional society the size of population was small, availability of land per person was sufficient for sustaining and forest was near to their villages and able to fulfill villager's needs. They emphasize on equality and collectivity while using natural resource. Their custom and tradition were not against the natural law. They have sufficient indigenous knowledge how to use any plants or herbs as medicine.

These reflect the interaction between the community and their environment. Their dependence on nature is overwhelming. The community use the nature very sustainable way. However, the use of environmental resource is the limited to extent necessary for the community. This leads to harmony between community and environment. Such harmony is however, possible because of the overriding social value that guides the society. These are the value of equality in society, collective in economy, accommodation in history, ethical living, folk tradition in literature and group participation in art and music. On account of these, the attitude towards nature is one of rational adaptation and not of mastery over the Nature.

The construction of houses, household's items and other artifact too show a linkage with the environment. The house made of up mud walls and tile roof and construction required the use of timber and bamboo. For minor product that we find the greater concern among them. The household includes such items as mats, cots, wooden stools, baskets, cup plates, cushions, rope, mortar and pestle and oil presses. All of these are made from forest products. Umbrellas are made with the handle and ribs of bamboo, covered with *gungu* leaves. Even the hooded waterproof is made of the *gungu* lives. 24

Knowledge of treatment of the disease is another sphere where we find a close relation between the communities and its environment. Treatment of disease is invariably based on the use of medicinal herbs found in the region. These are treated medicines based on leaves, roots, the bark of tress, and the plant which grown in jungle. Some of them are grown in their fields by the people themselves.

Traditionally they were cultivating paddy as main crop during rainy season. Even few households were practicing Rabi crops focusing on pulse cultivation like urad, rahar in their field. They used to utilize the forest based minor products on their needs. The item like mats, cots wooden stools, basket, cups and plates used by households are made from forest products. But intervention of British people, introduction of modern education,

modern treatment method 'allopathic', introduce Christian religion and intervention of non-tribals influenced their traditional pattern of livelihoods.

If we look into the changing context of livelihood of villages it will be found that it has changed a lot in course of time. During the British period the villagers were mostly depending on forest resources for their livelihoods. They used to collect various forest based products and fuel woods from nearby forest. The villagers were managing the forest. Apart from forest resources they used to do some cultivation in forest land. Mostly it was a system of mono cropping. Their economy was subsistence in nature. They were struggling to feed them. In course of time slowly this forest got degraded because of lots of reasons. The rise of industrialization, intervention of outsiders and rise of population became major threat for these communities. The degraded resources failed to suffice the needs of the villagers. It compelled the tribal inhabitants to look for other alternatives. In the initial days it was only agriculture, which gave them an alternative source of livelihoods. But the small land holding size and traditional technology failed to meet the rising needs of villagers. Due to increase the population and requirement of industrial needs the forest depletion rate is very fast in study area. Peoples are now travelling very long distance to reach forest for firewood collection. In village, firewood collection work is mostly done by women.

Source of livelihood are now available in near periphery of their resident area. Non-agriculture labor, self-employed, government service, industrial work force and business are example of 26 various types of livelihood. Traditionally they were owner cultivator. Well road communication have widen the scope for the villagers to go out in search of livelihoods. The emergence of new livelihoods in locality has attracted the labourers from other neighbouring areas. Earlier day village was solely a tribal village. However, at present few Muslim households who migrated from other regions became part of this village.

In the contemporary days the villagers have received lots of option for their livelihoods. The emergence of sponge industries have given a scope for moving out of village. The introduction of Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Scheme (MNGRES) has also brought some hope in the minds of poor tribals. The introduction of other development projects like anthodia Scheme, BPL rice and many others have widened their scope of livelihoods. It has reduced the rate of migration in the village. The villagers who used to go out of state for the search of jobs have back. At present their world of migration is mostly confined to their block and locality. However, still majority of them are depending on agriculture as primary source of livelihood. Their agriculture is not yet modernized. They are still practicing the traditional method. Their main crop is paddy and people are still practice traditional method of paddy cultivation. They are very conscious about their old paddy crops. They are not much influenced by the High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilizer. So, much change has not occurred in the case of agricultural production. Although, farming is now the chief source of livelihood for most of the households in study area the agriculture has not given them a sense of security. The main reasons include the small size of their land holdings, low

productivity, inefficient agricultural methods, lack of irrigation facilities and the constant threat of wild animals.

Source of livelihoods

If we analyse the engagement of sample households in various activities it will be found that 52.94% households are involved in nonagricultural labour activities. They are mostly confined in construction and industrial activities. Around 14.70% household are owner cultivators, 17.64% in service sectors, 5.2% involved both agricultural labour and business activities. Those who are engaged in nonagricultural activities are working in construction site, daily wage labour under MGNREGS, construction work in mandal and ITDA area. Now, no body in the study village fully depending on forest resources for their livelihoods. A serf shift has seen from the field of agriculture to non-agriculture activities.

If we discuss on the size of land holding in study village it will be observed that all most all the households are marginal landholders. While around 8.82% households are land less, 23.52% having land size more than 2 acres. The rest of the households are having less than two acres of land. Even around 50% landholding households in the village are having less than 1 acre of land. The fertile land, used for paddy cultivation. The villagers in study area are mostly using traditional seeds and methods of cultivation. They used to depend on bullock for ploughing. They are not using Government funded high yielding Verity (HYV) seeds.

In study area sizeable land comes under barren land. Here agriculture depends on monsoon. There are no irrigation facilities. No alternative irrigation facilities are being provided by Government. Though few households are cultivating maize, cotton, and other Rabi crops but it is very marginal. One important thing observed in service sector that two tribal youth have joined in CISF force. This is very important and symbol for diversifying source of tribal livelihood as well as a mark of tribal empowerment. Village youths interacted have shown their interest in taking vocational course like ITI, polytechnic, etc.

Educational Status:

Regarding the educational status, a majority of the tribals are illiterate (69% of the sampled tribe's). Of the educated lot, a majority has ensured primary education and pre-high school education. A very small percentage of the tribals (10%) have invested in intermediate and graduate education. As per the table 69% of the population is illiterate, only 13% have completed primary education and only 8% have completed up to secondary education. Only 6% of the population has intermediate level education and only a small percentage of 4% are graduate degree holders. From the primary data collected it is observed that, 60% respondents were illiterate, 14% had primary education, and 10% had up to secondary education, 10% passed intermediate and only 6% graduates. On the whole the illiteracy rate was a staggering 69%, 13% had undergone primary education, 8% had undergone secondary education, 6% had passed their intermediate and 4% were graduates.

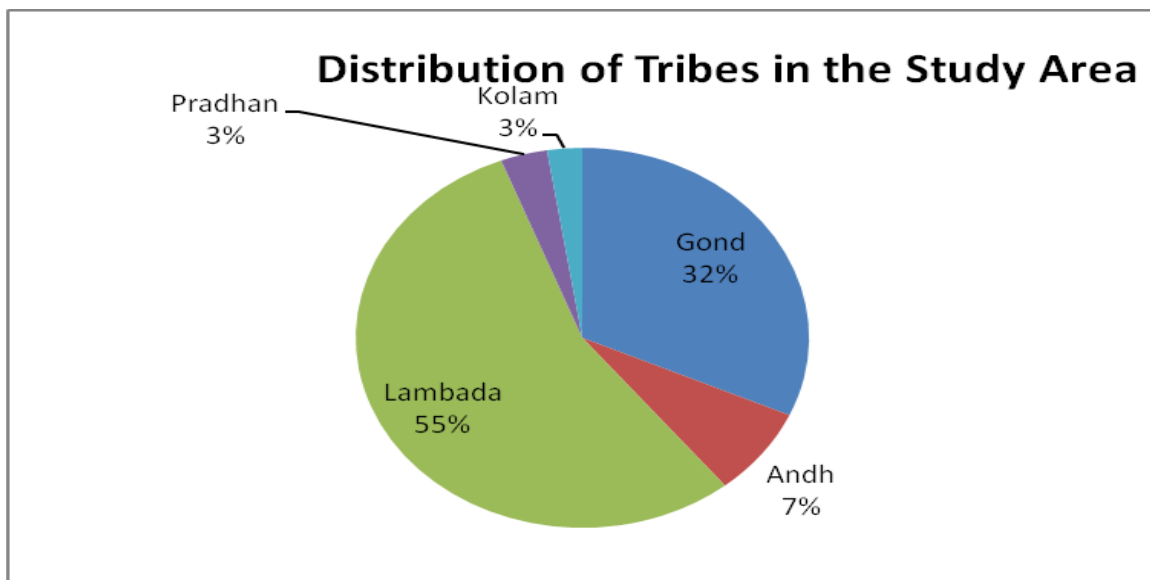
Education level of study area is quite low. To easily understand we categories education level in six parts; illiterate, primary level, upper primary level, metric, intermediate and graduate. The illiterate percentage is 38.23% and graduate percentage is only 2.94% have given the answer why majority of tribal people are engage in non agriculture labor sector.

From the above discussion it was observed that a sharp change has seen in contest of source of livelihoods. At present the source of livelihoods are diversified. The villagers are no more depending on forest or agriculture only. They have so many options in front of them.

Child Immunization

73% children were immunized and 19% children were not immunized. The infant mortality rate, surprisingly was found to be nil for the case of the 100 children sampled. The reason being, a large number of children (42 out of the 100 sampled) had access to protected drinking water, while 15% of the children were exposed to special supplementary nutritional programs, which ensured greater longevity for the children.

21% of the children were immunized from polio. Only one child was immunized from measles. None of the children were immunized from either DPT or BCG. Both the districts have shown the similar trends in terms of children immunization.



Employment/ Occupational Status of the tribals

Agriculture is the main source of income and livelihood for a majority of the tribals. However, large tracts of land in the Fifth Schedule are concentrated in the hands of predominantly elite nontribal sections. Consequently, the tribal people are marginalised and deprived of their traditional land rights. (Trinadha Rao, 2014). Most of the tribals in both the areas are depending on agriculture, 82% of the respondents are seasonal wage

earners and 12% of them earn wages round the year. When we see all the respondents together, 88% of them are seasonal wage earners and 12% earn round the year

Data reveals that, tribals are primarily concentrated in the agricultural sector for employment opportunity, either as a farmer or an agricultural labourer. Only two people were found to have an occupation as a government employee. None of the people were found to be unemployed while being educated. The data also indicates that none of the tribals were employees in the public sector, private sector or industrial sector, neither were they employed as artisans. This indicates that these villagers are low risk takers and are traditionally stuck to the agricultural sector in their respective village.

The traditional Tribal Livelihood Resources

The survival of tribal communities critically depends on land and forest resources. For historical and ecological reasons, most tribal people inhabit the forest and highly inaccessible regions of the state. These communities practice various customary land tenure systems, which have often been modified by state policies and legislation. The clan-based land tenure system was based on customary rights over land, trees and forest.

Livelihood system of tribal people (also known as adivasis) has been based on shifting cultivation and collection of edible forest produce. Such a system was rendered sustainable by a level and pattern of utilisation of land and forest resources, which ensured their self-generating capacity. Sustainability was also ensured through adoption of a highly diversified pattern of production and shifting cultivation. When shifting cultivation began to decline from about the second decade of the 20th century, and tribal people took to settled agriculture mainly on the uplands, they actively adapted to upland conditions by growing a large variety of crops. While the physical yield of these crops was quite low in comparison with that of modern mono-crop agricultural practices, it minimised the risk of complete crop failure. Such a livelihood system also provided for a nutritionally balanced food consumption basket. All in all, one may say that tribal people were perhaps the earliest 'social ecologists': tribal people's economic conditions of existence were rooted in both subsistence and conservation ethics.

In social terms, the traditional livelihood system was based on customary, usufructuary rights of tribal communities over land and forests. It was also an 'extensive' system of production. The 'common pool' nature of resources supported customary rights and prevented the intensification of production, in the interest of conserving and sustaining the long-term productivity of livelihood resources. The sustainability of tribal people's livelihoods was thus firmly rooted in a system of 'property' rights over land and forests. As a consequence, the livelihood system's 'carrying capacity' was relatively low and it typically supported sparse populations relative to the size of the 'territory'.

Shifting Cultivation

Shifting cultivation is a primitive farming technique known by different names in different tribal communities. Increased population pressure has not discouraged the shifting cultivators much, mainly because of the non-suitability of 'better' farming and multi-cropping (mixed cropping of ten to 20 varieties) which have proved to be more productive and agriculturally viable for tribal people. Different estimates of shifting cultivation in Orissa carried out by different agencies and experts suggest that around 11 tribal communities follow this practice, constituting around 30 percent of the total tribal population of the state. However, estimates of the extent of shifting cultivation in terms of area contain wide variations and thus it is difficult to assess with any degree of certainty their relative reliability. The crop cycle, crop quality and quantity depends on the cultivation cycle and distance of *podu* patches. This type of crop diversity ensures conservation of minerals of the soils, checks damage from pests and diseases, ensures food grains for couple of months, conserves soil nutrients and acts as an insurance against total crop failure, unlike under mono-culture systems (Pathy,1987). There is no doubt that over the decades the growth of population, restricted government forest policies, commercial plantation, deforestation, land alienation, non-availability of suitable hill slopes and availability of viable livelihood alternatives have reduced the cycle of shifting cultivation and its production substantially (Mohapatra, 1968).

Many scholars interpret shifting cultivation as a form of subsistence economy. While looking at the strengths and opportunities of tribal societies in general and the non-availability of infrastructure facilities in tribal areas in particular, it is very difficult to say that shifting cultivation is a subsistence economy. Pathy (1987) points out that cash crops are more or less of equal importance to staple crops because in many cases in tribal societies crops are found mortgaged even before they are harvested. It has been observed that the shifting land is community land, where the individual households are given usufructuary rights over a patch of land. However, over time, as a result of increasing pressure on land, a tendency towards heritable rights in shifting land has emerged. As a result, tribal people have moved from cultivating shifting patches to cultivating permanent patches. Although they have been cultivating the same patches for years, together with back up social support, the Revenue Department of the State Government still considers them to be encroachers on forest land, even in areas where there has been no forest for the past couple of decades. In this regard Fernades *et al.* (1984) write:, 'in this marginalized stage a large section of tribal cultivators instead of living from forest as earlier, now live on forest'. As *podu* cultivation did not supplement their subsistence, and forest encroachment prevented them from engaging in collecting forest products they have been forced to look for other sources of income from outside the region as migrant wage labour in irrigated areas inside and outside the state.

Forest Resources

The relationship of tribal people and forest resources has been symbiotic in nature. The life-way processes of tribal people are reflected in their economy, religion, polity and

social institutions, which cannot be understood without understanding various aspects of the forest surrounding them (Behura, 1990; 1996; Mallik and Panigrahi, 1998).

A large extent of land in tribal areas is categorised as forest, hence the laws related to forests also have a major impact on access to land for tribals. The Forest Act 1972, the Forest Conservation Act 1980 and the Forest (Grazing of Cattle) Rules 1980, Sections 5 and 6, all have an immense impact on the livelihood resources of the tribals. The state's forest can be classified as reserve forests, demarcated protected forests, undemarcated protected forests, unclassified forests and other forests. *Prima facie* the forest laws provide protection for settlement of the rights of local people and communities before land is declared forest land, but this does not always hold because some reserve and protected forests are so deemed without any settlement taking place, and there is often non-recognition of rights on land used for shifting cultivation, and a lack of settlement of rights and family settlements. This implies that once an area has been classified as forest of any sort, it cannot be used for cultivation or any other purpose without the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) and ownership rights cannot be given without the Supreme Court's permission. In this process the regional variations of customary practices are not taken into consideration. In most cases the rights of the tribal people, which were prescribed in the /FA/927 audits amendment in 1954, were not followed and forests were created in *ad hoc* survey and settlement processes. The reservation of forests has often been made with little consideration of the interests of cultivation. The areas declared as forest very often carry tribal villages where no settlement has in fact taken place.

There has been controversy over the Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest rights) Bill, 2005, which specifies 13 rights for the adivasis, including access to and ownership of minor forest products, grazing rights, habitat and habitations for primitive tribes, settlement for old habitations and unsurveyed villages, and community rights to intellectual and traditional knowledge relating to forests and cultural diversity. Entitlement over land will be given to those adivasis who have been cultivating forest land since 1980, up to 2.5 hectares per nuclear family. The bill aims to look at the rights of adivasis along with their responsibilities for conserving the forests and protecting wildlife, while seeking to end the inefficient and monopolistic exploitative hold of the Forest Department over the adivasis by nominating the Gram Sabha (village council) as the authority to recognise and verify their claims. But the fact remains that the rights of the Gram Sabha seem vague. The bill has not properly reflected the principles of the Panchayat Establishment of Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act. It seems that the bill has made tribal people dependent appendages of the state, instead of making them free citizens, on a secured livelihood basis. In addition, misconceptions with regard to land distribution, old rights vs new rights, rights of non-tribal forest dwellers, etc. have multiplied the confusions over the new bill.

The impact of massive deforestation has been observed in the life-way processes of tribal people, and can be categorised as environmental effects, social effects and economic effects. The social effects of deforestation restrict tribal people's access to the forest and affect their religious activities, lifecycle rituals, customs, practices and habits.

Similarly, the economic effects of deforestation have drastically influenced the traditional livelihood resources of tribal people, which were providing them with food and economic security.

Minor Forest Products and Tribal Livelihoods

Because of the uncertainty of agricultural yields, tribal people largely depend on minor forest products (MFPs) as a source of food security, as well as for household medicines. As a result, in the recent past policy makers, environmentalists, researchers and government have been highlighting the significance of MFPs in the life and livelihood of tribal people. Although MFPs are the sustainable sources of livelihood for poor tribal people, middlemen, traders and forest contractors have affected the prices received by primary producers through unfair trade practices. This has no doubt adversely affected the livelihood sustenance and food basket of a large number of poor tribal households. Tribal people are denied a fair price and most often receive a price lower than the prevailing market price (Roy Burman, 1982; Mohapatra, 1982–83; Mallik and Panigrahi, 1998). The collection and sale of NTFPs by the tribal population of Orissa have been drastically and systematically curtailed as a part of state strategy. In addition, the growth of the tribal population, which increased its dependency through adoption of commercial ways, conversion of tribal rights into concessions through the National Forest Policy, 1952, unscrupulous use of forest resources by middlemen and traders, and lack of interest on the part of the government in regenerating forest resources through plantations have affected the natural and only livelihood base of the forest dwellers. This is the reason why the Dhebar Commission suggested that the Forest Department should not function via an exclusive obligation to trees and vegetation but should also accept an obligation to utilise the forest as much as possible from the angle of the economic development of the tribal population.

The Rural Livelihoods Project (RLP) has the overriding goal of reducing poverty in rainfed areas of India and aims to establish a more effective approach to sustainable rural livelihoods, particularly for the poorest, by 2010. The project has three major components. These are promoting livelihood improvements, capacity building for primary and secondary stakeholders, and encouraging an enabling environment. The project includes four major elements: pooling additional resources, capacity building for vulnerable groups, building a government staff structure, and focusing on enabling policies. The project expects that the interventions of various programmes will improve agricultural incomes, reduce drudgery, use water in a more effective manner, reduce environmental degradation, provide greater food security, empower the community to better access resources, establish equitable access to livelihood opportunities, strengthen institutional capacity and help formulate people-friendly policies. In total the project will have an impact on production, employment, poverty alleviation and capacity building.

It has encouraged better water management by way of minor irrigation, drinking water, sanitation and forestry interventions. Women and landless people are also included on the village watershed committees. Since its inception the project has tried to involve its target

groups while preparing project documents through people's planning processes and also encouraging their involvement by strengthening certain institutional mechanisms, transferring low cost technologies in selected areas like agriculture, soil conservation, food processing, and irrigation.

Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programmes (TELP)

The project aims to introduce watershed plus activities, particularly with respect to community empowerment, diversifying livelihood sources, identifying the root causes of vulnerability, strengthening GoO-NGO partnerships, encouraging convergence programmes, emphasizing process rather than targets, strengthening institutional structures, and improving the mode of delivery of tribal development programmes at ITDA level. It also prioritizes investment at ITDA level, based on the Village Level Development Plan with respect to *podu* cultivation, money lending, migration, MFPs, market linkages and health improvements.

Livelihood Patterns and Resource Base of Tribals in Narnoor and Jainoor Mandals

Tribal population is ethnic in composition, smaller in size having subsistence economy based on forest, wages and shifting cultivation. Shifting agriculture on unproductive and uneconomic holdings under un-irrigated condition in the undulating terrains with traditional skill and primitive implements raise only one crop during the monsoon, and therefore, they have to supplement their economy by other types of subsidiary economic activities. They have simple technology, simple division of labour, small-scale units of production and no investment of capital. The production, distribution and consumption are limited to the family. The ability of a household to command sufficient resources for food and basic needs is largely dependent upon social, material and economic conditions.

The livelihood strategies of households are determined mostly by their social, demographic, economic and cultural settings. Tribal economy is affected by poverty of the physical environment, ignorance of efficient technique of exploiting natural resources and lack of capital for investment, therefore, lack of food security is a major problem for them. As the socio-economic improvement of the tribals still remains in question in spite of implementation of many developmental projects, the sustainable rural livelihood approach is being adopted to mitigate problems related to development in the region. Investigation on tribal livelihoods necessitates examination of socio-economic settings, the resource base, livelihoods options and supportive systems. In this paper, an attempt has been made to examine the resource base and livelihoods of the tribes of 2 mandals in Adilabad District i.e. Narnoor and Jainoor Mandals.

Two mandals Narnoor and Jainoor of Adilabad district were selected for investigation. Three villages in each of the selected mandals and 240 respondents were personally interviewed. Data was collected through structured and pre-tested interview schedule by the investigator with the help of interpreters. Collected data was analyzed and interpreted.

The different livelihood patterns of the tribal families were identified and emphasis was laid on resource structure of livelihood patterns.

Results and discussion

Livelihood patterns of tribal: Since immemorial, tribal living has passed through different stages under influence of natural and ethnic factors. The genesis of tribal livelihood may be traced back from hunting and forest based livelihood. To counter the sufferings of tribals, development agencies have shown greater attention to improve their living standards. It is felt widely that the vast ethnic group can be productive and can contribute effectively to the nation building, provided their livelihoods get strengthened. It is in the above perspective; analysis of the livelihoods of the tribals is of paramount importance.

S.N.	Primary livelihood	Farming (f)	Wage (f)	Forest (f)	Service/ Business	Migration (f)	Others(f)
	Secondary livelihood						
1.	Farming	-	60(45.11)	31(15.78)	18(13.53)	15(11.27)	9(6.76)
a.	Crop production	-	57(44.06)	25(25.42)	16(13.55)	12(10.16)	8(6.77)
b.	Horticulture	-	2(14.28)	6(42.85)	2(14.28)	3(21.42)	1(7.14)
c.	Animal husbandry	-	1(100.0)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
2.	Wage	65(98.48)	-	1(1.51)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3.	Forest	4(25.00)	7(43.75)	-	2(12.50)	1(6.25)	2(12.50)
4.	Service/Business	10(83.33)	0(0.00)	2(16.67)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
5.	Migration based	4(30.76)	7(53.84)	2(15.38)	0(0.00)	- 16(6.67)	0(0.00)
	Total	83(34.58)	74(30.83)	36(15.00)	20(8.33)		11(4.58)
	Tertiary livelihood Farming						
1.	Crop production	-	20(15.03)	102(76.69)	1(0.75)	0(0.00)	10(7.51)
a.	Horticulture	-	15(12.71)	95(87.28)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	8(6.77)
b.	Animal husbandry	-	5(35.71)	7(50.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(14.28)
c.	Wage	- 1(1.50)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(100)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
2.	Forest	12(75.00)	- 4(25.00)	63(95.50)	1(1.51)	1(1.51)	0(0.00)
3.	Service/Business	2(16.70)	(0)0.00	- 5(41.66)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
4.	Migration based	5(38.50)	0(0.00)	7(53.80)	- 0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(8.33)
5.	Total	20(8.33)	24(10.00)	177(73.75)	2(0.83)	- 1(0.41)	1(7.69)
							12(5.00)

Distribution of Secondary and tertiary livelihoods of tribal household (N=240)

*Figures in parentheses are percentage

The data pertaining to the livelihood of tribal families in Adilabad district reveals that there were five major livelihood patterns such as; farm, forest, wage, migration and business/service based. Majority of the tribal families (55.41%) had farm based livelihood followed by wage based (27.48%), forest based (6.67%); migration based (5.41%) and business/ service based (5.00%). Under farm based, three distinct types of livelihoods were observed namely; crop based, horticulture based and animal husbandry based having the share of 88.72 per cent, 10.52 per cent, and 0.75 per cent, respectively. The

above finding indicates that at present, the tribal families are more involved in farm sector for their livelihood and big chunk of them have resorted to wage employment.

The analysis of the secondary and tertiary sources of income of tribal households depending on farming provides very interesting facts that all the tribal households (100%) had forest activities as their secondary or tertiary source of income. Among the sectors that were taken by the tribal households as their secondary livelihood, wage earning (30.83%) topped the list, followed by forest activities (15%), crop production activities (13.33%) and animal husbandry activities (11.67%).

The predominant livelihood options of the tribals based on agriculture, animal rearing and forest, apart from temporary migration and wage engagement has already been reported by other workers also (*Anonymous, 2008b*).

Resource base of tribal households:

Resource of an individual decides in great extents the behaviour and outcomes. Livelihood of a household is shaped through a dynamic process involving interaction between various resources, events, govt. policy and programmes. A careful analysis of the resource base of the households can tell to a great extend the relationship between the resource and livelihood and the future of the livelihood. In the above consideration, the resource base of tribal households was analyzed.

The study analyzed five different broad groups of resource namely social, physical, financial, natural and human which are presented in the above tables. The social resources in the study were type of family, family size, access to different leadership, social restriction, participation in community organizations and support from community organizations. The physical resources were housing, facility of bathroom and toilets, road, electric connection and availability of transport. The financial resources were income and average livestock in the family. The natural resources were land holding, irrigation facility, source of drinking water and adequacy of drinking water. The human resources studied in the area were age, level of education and knowledge, skill and ability to work.

Only 88 families (38.66%) of the total sample were found living jointly and the majorities (63.66%) were in nuclear family. The family size of 5-6 members was found to an extent of 39.58 per cent. Village leadership in the form of ethnic leader which was dominant in past also was found prevalent to advice and guide the tribals. Cent per cent households were found using the help of elected leaders under *Panchayat Raj* systems.

This leadership put certain social restrictions as it was very common in tribal community. Social restrictions through taboos was found affecting about 69.23 per cent of the tribal households. About 85 per cent of the tribal households had participation in self-help groups through their females and NGOs were found quite active and about 74 per cent of

the households participated in their programme. Tribal households enjoyed monetary and non-monetary support from different community organizations.

Capital created by the economic production processes is treated as physical resource. Houses, lighting facilities, transport facility and so on are example of physical resource. The livelihood approach (Carney, 1998) places a lot of emphasis on physical resource, especially on the identification of assets possessed by the rural poor and can be utilized or built upon to increase the resilience and security of their livelihoods. Only less than 50.83 per cent of the households were found to have electricity. There has been a lot of improvement in the housing structure of tribal folk owing to the direct support from government-sponsored projects as 52.50 per cent tribes were having semi *pucca* houses in present study. It does not mean, however, that there is an all-round progress in the construction of houses for all tribes.

The results obtained from the field data that about 47.50 per cent of the tribal reside in *kutch* houses. Houses are built with full or partial assistance from the government. No house was constructed with assistance from voluntary organizations, though there are a number of such agencies working in the area. Data also revealed that public transport facility was available with 62.50 per cent households but regular transport facility was available to only 38.33 per cent tribal households. Due to improper transport facility they were facing lot of problems especially during medical emergency and illness. It was seen that 87.50 per cent of the sample population relied on river, stream, open space and pond for bathing; only the remaining 12.50 per cent had bath room facility at home. In the absence of toilet facilities, all the households (100%) used open space for defecation as no household had septic tank facilities in its homesteads. This created a lot of unhygienic condition in their habitat and surroundings.

The annual income of the tribal households was very low and majority of the families (55.00%) were getting only Rs.10000-20000 annually.

Natural resources are sometimes referred to as environmental resources. It comprises land and forests and other biological resources. Land is the major determinant of the asset status of households and hence, a strategic factor determining their livelihood. Field data showed that 41.66 per cent of the tribal families were landless, around 39.16 per cent of the households owned less than one acre, and 12.50 per cent, 1-2 acres land and only 6.67 per cent had more than 2 acres of land. It was found that landless tribal household had taken up farming by using forest land under shifting cultivation and others land on lease basis. It was also observed from the data that only 26.36 per cent land owned by the tribes was irrigated and rest 73.63 per cent land was un-irrigated.

Rivers and streams was the major sources of drinking water for all the families previously, till now about 25 per cent of the households were depending upon river and stream for drinking water. Attempts made from the part of the government for supplying drinking water had yielded some results. Hand pumps and public taps, together account for the water supply to about 75 per cent of the tribal households,

however, hand pump water has high iron content and not liked by households. In public taps, water is supplied from local springs only, hence, this water also is not very safe and causes various water borne diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid, cholera and intestinal worms.

The households on an average owned 1.45 goats, 1.79 cows and 3.68 poultry birds and 0.33 piggeries for their own household purposes such as farm work and food. It was found that in spite of vast potentiality of livestock enterprise among the tribal, households have not taken up livestock as an important livelihood.

Majority (77.91 % male heads and 72.08 % female heads) of respondents were in the age group of 25-40 years and about 95 per cent female heads were illiterate. Male and female human resource refers to the labour available to the households: its education, skills, and health. The male and female heads of the tribal households were found educationally very backward as none from the female and very meager percentage (3.75%) of male were having primary education. Skill and ability to work are the important part of human capital to raise the income level. Hence, evaluation of skill level of target population was thought to be importance in the evaluation of livelihood.

Present study revealed that the most of the tribes unless given proper guidance and information, would follow conservative methods and stick to what they have. Due to low education level, skill and ability level was low in the tribal population. The level of skill oriented works such as civil works, mechanical works, electric works and stitching (less than 10 per cent) was quite low that they acquire by inheritance. Poor education has paid low in target group in terms of skill development as education has a higher pay-off for tribes in a changing and modernizing environment than in a traditional society. However the findings indicate that majority of male and female heads had knowledge, skill and ability in cultivation, kitchen gardening and animal rearing.

Resource base of tribal families N=240

Class	No.	%
Nuclear	152	63.33
Joint	88	36.66
< 3	15	6.25
3-4	74	30.83
5-6	95	39.58
> 6	56	23.33
Ethnic leader	108	45.00
Elected leader	240	100.0
Yes	199	82.90
No	41	17.08
NGO	184	76.67
SHG	202	84.61
Pucca	0	0.0
Kutcha	114	47.50
Semi pucca	126	52.50
Yes	30	12.50
No	210	87.50

Yes	0	0.00
No	240	100.0
Gram panchayat	150	62.50
Nearest market	150	62.50
Block office	150	62.50
Village level	210	87.50
Household level	122	50.83
Public	150	62.50
Personal	10	4.16
Regular	92	38.33
Irregular	58	24.16
< 5000	15	6.25
5000-10000	30	12.50
10000-20000	132	55.00
> 20000	63	26.25
Land less	100	41.66
< 1 acre	94	39.16
1-2 acre	30	12.50
>n 2 acres	16	6.67
Irrigated	37	26.42
Non irrigated	103	73.57
Spring	60	25.00
Hand pump	150	62.50
Water supply	30	12.50
Adequate	65	27.08
Inadequate	175	72.91
Milch / Draft animal	1.79	-
Poultry	3.68	-
Goatery	1.45	-
Piggery	0.33	-

Human Resources: Age, education, knowledge, skill and ability to work N=240

Class	Male head of the family n = 240		Female head of the family n = 240	
	No.	%	No.	%
< 25 years	7	2.91	36	15.00
25-40years	187	77.91	173	72.08
> 40 years	46	19.16	31	12.92
Illiterate	163	67.91	227	94.58
Literate	68	28.33	13	5.41
Primary	9	3.75	0	0.00
Shifting (Podu) cultivation	224	93.33	192	80.00
Vegetable farming	85	35.41	87	36.25
Civil works	31	12.91	17	7.08
Kitchen gardening	73	30.41	118	49.16
Animal rearing	37	15.41	35	14.58
Mechanical works	16	6.67	0	0.00
Leaf plate making	20	8.33	34	14.16
Driving	20	8.33	0	0.00

Support of forest products to the tribal households

Tribes were initially forest-dwellers depending on the forest for their livelihood. Owing to various reasons, they have lost their free access to forest. Still, all tribal households depend on the forest for several purposes. They collect firewood from nearby forests for their daily requirements. Since most of the households have their houses made of brick stone and tile, the degree of dependency on forest for building materials such as bamboo is not very high. However, families independently or jointly, collect forest products, namely wood, fruits, leaves, flowers and honey, etc. during the appropriate seasons of the year. At least for many tribal households, income from forest products is a source of their livelihood too.

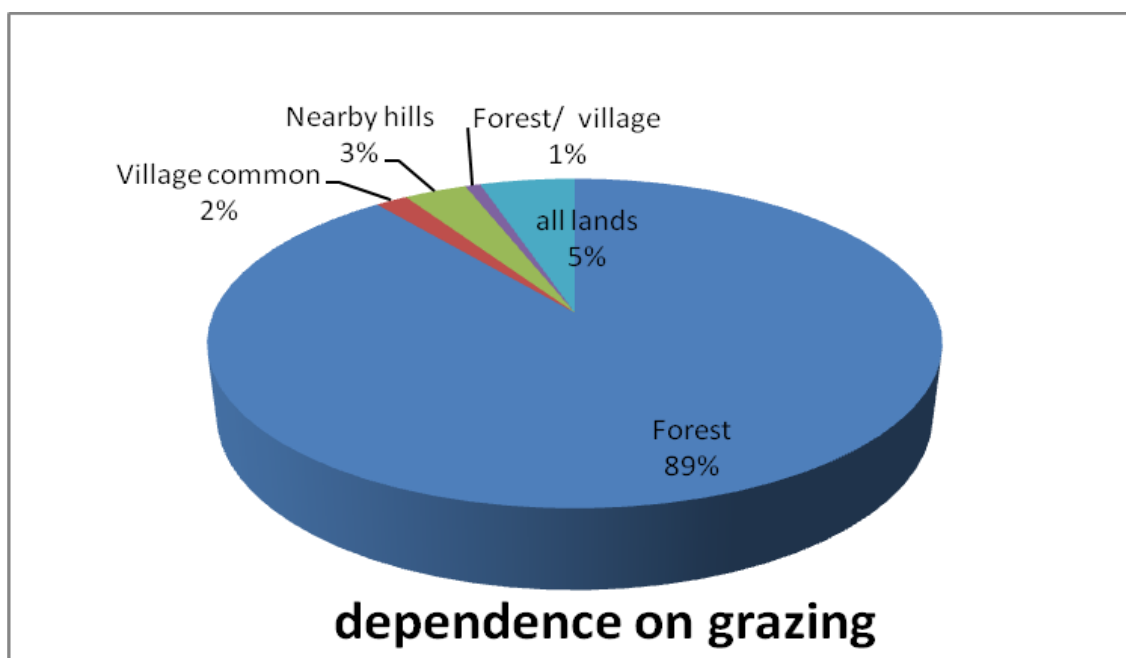
Analysis of availability and importance of forest produce in livelihood revealed that leaves, tamarind, mango kernel, jackfruit, *mahua* and mushroom were seasonal forest produce where as timber, tubers, gums and raisins, bark and grasses were collected rarely. Wood and bamboo were collected often. Fuel wood, wood, tamarind and *mahua* were forest producer of high importance and majority of the households collect those seasonally where as leaves; mango kernels, tubers, and bamboo were important forest produce. Timber, gum and raisins, bark, honey, grasses and mushroom were not so important produces as perceived by tribal families and also not collected by the majority of the households.

Grazing of animals

The majority of households depend on forest for grazing of animals (89 percent). About eight percent go to nearby hills; four percent depend on village common land. Seventeen percent of NAL and 7 percent of Small farmers depend on nearby hills and village commons.

Sub caste	Where do your cattle and sheep graze at present					
	Forest land	Village common land	Nearby hills	Forest land and village common land	Forest land, village common land and nearby hills	Total
GOND	62 (81.6)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.6)	10 (13.2)	76 (100.0)
ANDH	17 (94.4)	1 (5.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18(100.0)
LAMBADA	123 (93.2)	1 (0.8)	7 (5.3)	0 (0)	1 (0.8)	132 (100.0)
PRADHU	6 (75.0)	1 (12.5)	0(0)	0 (0)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)
KOLAM	6 (100.0)	0(0)	0 (0)	0(0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)
Total	214 (89.2)	4 (1.7)	8 (3.3)	2 (0.8)	12 (5.0)	240 (100.0)

HH CATEGORY	Where do your cattle and sheep graze at present					
	Forest land	Village common land	Nearby hills	Forest land and village common land	Forest land, village common land and nearby hills	Total
LF	25 (89.3)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.6)	0 (0)	1 (3.6)	28 (100.0)
MDF	27 (87.1)	0 (0)	1 (3.2)	1 (3.2)	2 (6.5)	31 (100.0)
SF	38 (90.5)	1 (2.4)	3 (7.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	42 (100.0)
MF	42 (89.4)	1 (2.1)	2 (4.3)	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)	47 (100.0)
AL	42 (95.5)	1 (2.3)	1 (2.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	44 (100.0)
NAL	39 (83.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (17.0)	47 (100.0)
BUSINESS	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
Total	214 (89.2)	4 (1.7)	8 (3.3)	2 (0.8)	12 (5.0)	240 (100.0)



Collection of source of firewood by caste

Sub caste	Where do get your fire wood from				Approximately how many bundle fire wood required in a month				From where would you get			
	Nearby forest	Nearby wastelands	Own land	Total	1-6 bundles	7-14 bundles	15-20 bundles	Total	Collection of fallen branches	Cutting dead trees	Cutting live trees	Total
Gond	63 (82.9)	10 (13.2)	3 (3.9)	76 (100.0)	46 (60.5)	23 (30.3)	7 (9.2)	76 (100.0)	13 (17.1)	62 (81.6)	1 (1.3)	76 (100.0)
Andh	17 (94.4)	1 (5.6)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)	15 (83.3)	3 (16.7)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)
Lambada	112 (84.8)	12 (9.1)	8 (6.1)	132 (100.0)	121 (91.7)	8 (6.1)	3 (2.3)	132 (100.0)	19 (14.4)	106 (80.3)	7 (5.3)	132 (100.0)
Pradhna	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	0 (0)	8 (100.0)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	0 (0)	8 (100.0)	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)	0 (0)	8 (100.0)
Kolam	6 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)
Total	205 (85.4)	24 (10.0)	11 (4.6)	240 (100.0)	193 (80.4)	37 (15.4)	10 (4.2)	240 (100.0)	33 (13.8)	199 (82.9)	8 (3.3)	240 (100.0)

With regard to collection of firewood 85 percent depend on near forest,10 percent on waste lands. Each of the family on average collect upto 6 bundles, about 15 percent of them collects 7-14 bundles which they sell in the nearby town. This firewood they collect from cutting the dead trees (83 percent) and fallen branches (14 percent).

Collection of source of firewood by category

HH CATEGORY	Where do get your fire wood from				Approximately how many bundle fire wood required in a month				From where would you get			
	Near by forest	Nearby wastelands	Own land	Total	1-6 bundles	7-14 bundles	15-20 bundles	Total	Collection of fallen branches	Cutting dead trees	Cutting live trees	Total
LF	26 (92.9)	2 (7.1)	0 (0)	28 (100.0)	24 (85.7)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.6)	28 (100.0)	10 (35.7)	18 (64.3)	0 (0)	28 (100.0)
MDF	29 (93.5)	2 (6.5)	0 (0)	31 (100.0)	28 (90.3)	3 (9.7)	0 (0)	31 (100.0)	3 (9.7)	27 (87.1)	1 (3.2)	31 (100.0)
SF	40 (95.2)	2 (4.8)	0 (0)	42 (100.0)	39 (92.9)	3 (7.1)	0 (0)	42 (100.0)	6 (14.3)	36 (85.7)	0 (0)	42 (100.0)
MF	39 (83.0)	6 (12.8)	2 (4.3)	47 (100.0)	41 (87.2)	5 (10.6)	1 (2.1)	47 (100.0)	4 (8.5)	40 (85.1)	3 (6.4)	47 (100.0)
AL	26 (59.1)	11 (25.0)	7 (15.9)	44 (100.0)	29 (65.9)	12 (27.3)	3 (6.8)	44 (100.0)	6 (13.6)	36 (81.8)	2 (4.5)	44 (100.0)
NAL	44 (93.6)	1 (2.1)	2 (4.3)	47 (100.0)	32 (68.1)	10 (21.3)	5 (10.6)	47 (100.0)	4 (8.5)	41 (87.2)	2 (4.3)	47 (100.0)
BUSINESS	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
Total	205 (85.4)	24 (10.0)	11 (4.6)	240 (100.0)	193 (80.4)	37 (15.4)	10 (4.2)	240 (100.0)	33 (13.8)	199 (82.9)	8 (3.3)	240 (100.0)

Approximate monthly consumption expenditure on food items

The tribals on an average consume more food items, except for vegetables wherein the tribals in the district consume approximately the same amount.

The mean expenditures on rice, pulses, oil, vegetables and other food items is 631.46, 152.60, 167.70, 429.38 and 193.00 respectively. The total is 1574.14. Therefore the total mean expenditures for rice, pulses, oil, vegetables and other food items is 1770.64.

Approximate Monthly Consumption Expenditure on Non-food Items

On an average, the consume more on non-food items, except for electricity and education wherein the tribals consume nearly the same amounts. But the cost of education in Telangana has been rising because of increasing privatization consequent to inadequate public provision. This is reflected in a rise of annual household consumer expenditure on education as a proportion to total annual household consumer expenditure.

The mean expenditures on Clothing, Education, Health, Electricity, Rent, other non food items are 497.62, 554.24, 277.14, 150.44, 163.75 and 142.24 respectively. The total is 1358.58.

Therefore the total mean expenditures on Clothing, Education, Health, Electricity, Rent, other non food items is 1635.09.

Housing

The highest component of the tribals owns a tiled house (51%) as compared to owning a hut (18%). This shows that these people are better as compared to tribals in other states who primarily live in huts. In the Kamari sub-caste, all the respondents' families lived in tiled house. In the Kolam sub-caste, all the respondents' families lived in tiled house.

In the Kondadora sub-caste, all the respondents' families lived in tiled house. In the Lambadi sub-caste, 37% lived in huts, 8.7% lived in tiled house and 54.3% lived in slabbed house.

In view of the persistent and wide-spread socioeconomic backwardness of STs, a distinct need was felt for innovative policy intervention to enable these groups to share the benefits of growth in a more equitable manner. The strategy of Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP) was introduced in 1974 to ensure adequate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Tribes. The current name, TSP aim at facilitating convergence and pooling of resources from all the other development sectors in proportion to the population of STs, for their overall development.

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP. SCA is Primarily meant for family-oriented income-generation schemes in sectors of agriculture, horticulture sericulture and animal husbandry cooperation. A part of SCA (not more than 30%) is also permitted to be used for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. SCA is intended to be additive to State Plan efforts for tribal development and forms part of TSP strategy. The objective of the strategy is two-fold:-

- Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes
- Protection of tribals against exploitation. of the above, SCA primarily funds schemes/projects for economic development of Scheduled Tribes,
- Major infrastructure development should be supplemented from the TSP flow, rather than being catered out SCA like roads, electrification etc.
- Tribal populace below poverty line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities.
- Specific sectors related to the Tribal need to be gives a fillip by special schemes in the areas like sericulture, horticulture, etc out of SCA.

Government Schemes availed by the Tribals

In the context of government schemes availed by the tribals, data is showing that, the percentage of people availing the government schemes is increasing, nevertheless there is still large percentage which has not availed many schemes which are being

implemented by the government. The marginalized sections, especially tribals, are given smart cards, which are in turn used not only for banking transactions, but they are receiving wage payments under the MGNREGS, as well as pensions and scholarships (Reddy,2014). Though 60 % of the sampled tribals availed the IKP (Indra Kranthi Patham) pension and insurance scheme for SHG women, 40% of the tribals had availed no scheme at any time. This trend was more or less consistent in both the districts. maximum loans have been availed in the year 2012. There have been hardly been any loans availed in the previous year or in the year before that.

Institutional Indebtedness (Coop + RRBs + CBs)

Data collected indicates that on an average, the Jainoor mandal tribal residents have a higher institutional indebtedness as compared to the Narnoor Mandal tribal indebtedness.

Mandal		Indebtedness - Cooperative Bank	Indebteness - RRBs	Indebtedness - Commercial Banks	Institutional Indebtedness (Coop + RRBs + CBs)
Narnoor	Mean		1800.00	100000.00	5900.00
	N		1	1	2
Jainoor	Mean	25000.00	24035.71		24156.25
	N	2	14		16
Total	Mean	25000.00	22553.33	100000.00	22127.78
	N	2	15	1	18

Source: own calculations based on field survey

The mean indebtedness to cooperative banks, RRB and commercial banks is 0.00, 1800, 100000 and respectively. The total mean is 5900. Therefore the total mean indebtedness to cooperative banks, RRB and commercial banks is 25000, 22553.33, 100000 and respectively. The total mean is 22127.78.

From table it is evident that, on an average, the Jainoor mandal tribal residents have a higher non- institutional indebtedness as compared to the district tribal residents. And it is observed that this difference is significant in money terms. For various needs people raised loans from traders, and rich peasant.

Nutrition status

On enquire it is reveals that 19 percent of households lives separately from their parents after marriage. Those who have children of upto 3 years are getting supplementary food from anganwadis (53 percent), those who are getting supplementary food 31 percent are getting 10 days in a month, 59 percent once in 15 days in a month and the rest 25 days in a month. Of the total sample labour households are getting food for 25 days in a month.

Nutrition by caste

Sub caste	Is there any children of six months to 3 years of If parents and married sons living separately			If yes, do you receive any supplementary feed from the Anganwadi worker			If yes, how many days in a month the food is provided by the worker			
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	1-10 (days)	11-20 (days)	21-30 (days)	Total
GOND	19 (25.0)	57 (75.0)	76 (100.0)	39 (52.0)	36 (48.0)	75 (100.0)	7 (21.9)	21 (65.6)	4 (12.5)	32 (100.0)
ANDH	3 (16.7)	15 (83.3)	18 (100.0)	3 (17.6)	14 (82.4)	17 (100.0)	0 (0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0)	3 (100.0)
LAMBADA	22 (16.7)	110 (83.3)	132 (100.0)	75 (57.7)	55 (42.3)	130 (100.0)	19 (35.8)	29 (54.7)	5 (9.4)	53 (100.0)
PRADHU	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)	8 (100.0)	5 (71.4)	2 (28.6)	7 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	0 (0)	3 (100.0)
KOLAM	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	6 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
Total	45 (18.8)	195 (81.2)	240 (100.0)	124 (52.8)	111 (47.2)	235 (100.0)	29 (31.5)	54 (58.7)	9 (9.8)	92 (100.0)

Nutrition by category

HH CATEGORY	Is there any children of six months to 3 years of If parents and married sons living separately			If yes, do you receive any supplementary feed from the Anganwadi worker			If yes, how many days in a month the food is provided by the worker			
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	1-10 (days)	11-20 (days)	21-30 (days)	Total
LF	3 (10.7)	25 (89.3)	28 (100.0)	16 (57.1)	12 (42.9)	28 (100.0)	4 (33.3)	5 (41.7)	3 (25.0)	12 (100.0)
MDF	3 (9.7)	28 (90.3)	31 (100.0)	17 (56.7)	13 (43.3)	30 (100.0)	11 (73.3)	4 (26.7)	0 (0)	15 (100.0)
SF	3 (7.1)	39 (92.9)	42 (100.0)	23 (56.1)	18 (43.9)	41 (100.0)	11 (64.7)	6 (35.3)	0 (0)	17 (100.0)
MF	9 (19.1)	38 (80.9)	47 (100.0)	27 (58.7)	19 (41.3)	46 (100.0)	3 (21.4)	11 (78.6)	0 (0)	14 (100.0)
AL	13 (29.5)	31 (70.5)	44 (100)	16 (37.2)	27 (62.8)	43 (100.0)	0 (0)	13 (81.2)	3 (18.8)	16 (100.0)
NAL	14 (29.8)	33 (70.2)	47 (100.0)	25 (54.3)	21 (45.2)	46 (100.0)	0 (0)	15 (83.3)	3 (16.7)	18 (100.0)
BUSINESS	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
Total	45 (18.8)	195 (81.2)	240 (100.0)	124 (52.8)	111 (47.2)	235 (100.0)	29 (31.5)	54 (58.7)	9 (9.8)	92 (100.0)

The study finds that the majority of children of less than 6 years of age will go to anganwadi centres and about 45 percent of them are satisfied with the food they are providing in the centres. Further they informed that every month the food will be given for 25 days (24 percent), in 70 percent of cases it is less than ten days. In 45 cases the anganwadi worker will give advice about food habits.

Perception about supplementary diet and satisfaction levels

Sub caste	Does she give any advice about nutrition or other matters			If you have a child of less than 6 years did the child attend the pre school run by the anganwadi worker			If yes are you satisfied about supplementary diet provide by them			If yes how many days in a month			
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	1-10 (days)	11-20 (days)	21-30 (days)	Total
GOND	33 (45.2)	40 (54.8)	73 (100.0)	52 (72.2)	20 (27.8)	72 (100.0)	29 (40.8)	42 (59.2)	71 (100.0)	34 (79.1)	1 (2.3)	8 (18.6)	43 (100.0)
ANDH	2 (11.8)	15 (88.2)	17 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)	3 (16.7)	15 (83.3)	18 (100.0)	3 (37.5)	0 (0)	5 (62.5)	8 (100.0)
LAMBA DA	63 (49.2)	65 (50.8)	128 (100.0)	108 (84.4)	20 (15.6)	128 (100.0)	69 (53.5)	60 (46.5)	129 (100.0)	53 (65.4)	8 (9.9)	20 (24.7)	81 (100.0)
PRADHU	3 (42.9)	4 (57.1)	7 (100.0)	5 (71.4)	2 (28.6)	7 (100.0)	5 (62.5)	3 (37.5)	8 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (100.0)
KOLAM	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	6 (100.0)	3 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	6 (100.0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100.0)
Total	103 (44.6)	128 (55.4)	231 (100.0)	186 (80.5)	45 (19.5)	231 (100.0)	106 (45.7)	126 (54.3)	232 (100.0)	98 (70.0)	9 (6.4)	33 (23.6)	140 (100.0)

HH CATE GORY	Does she give any advice about nutrition or other matters			If you have a child of less than 6 years did the child attend the pre school run by the anganwadi worker			If yes are you satisfied about supplementary diet provide by them			If yes how many days in a month			
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	1-10 (days)	11-20 (days)	21-30 (days)	Total
LF	12 (44.4)	15 (55.6)	27 (100.0)	23 (85.2)	4 (14.8)	27 (100.0)	11 (42.3)	15 (57.7)	26 (100.0)	10 (71.4)	3 (21.4)	1 (7.1)	14 (100.0)
MDF	15 (50.0)	15 (50.0)	30 (100.0)	28 (93.3)	2 (6.7)	30 (100.0)	16 (53.3)	14 (46.7)	30 (100.0)	14 (82.4)	1 (5.9)	2 (11.8)	17 (100.0)
SF	23 (56.1)	18 (43.9)	41 (100.0)	39 (92.9)	3 (7.1)	42 (100.0)	23 (54.8)	19 (45.2)	42 (100.0)	19 (73.1)	3 (11.5)	4 (15.4)	26 (100.0)
MF	24 (52.2)	22 (47.8)	46 (100.0)	37 (78.7)	10 (21.3)	47 (100.0)	19 (42.2)	26 (57.8)	45 (100.0)	24 (92.3)	2 (7.7)	0 (0)	26 (100.0)
AL	8 (19.5)	33 (80.5)	41 (100.0)	36 (85.7)	6 (14.3)	42 (100.0)	14 (32.6)	29 (67.4)	43 (100.0)	14 (46.7)	0 (0)	16 (53.3)	30 (100.0)
NAL	21 (46.7)	24 (53.3)	45 (100.0)	23 (54.8)	19 (45.2)	42 (100.0)	23 (51.1)	22 (48.9)	45 (100.0)	17 (63.0)	0 (0)	10 (37.0)	27 (100.0)
BUSIN ESS	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
Total	103 (44.6)	128 (55.4)	231 (100.0)	186 (80.5)	45 (19.5)	231 (100.0)	106 (45.7)	126 (54.3)	232 (100.0)	98 (70.0)	9 (6.4)	33 (23.6)	140 (100.0)

Morbidity

The following tables reveal that during last six months only 5 percent of families fallen sick due to fever and malaria and digestive problems. Those who fallen sick are from cultivating families. Those who are sick had taken treatment from the nearby government hospitals (85 percent), RMP (9.6 percent). Of the ailing persons 54 percent of them spent upto Rs. 2000 for treatment and 42 percent upto Rs. 1000.

Sickness and nature of ailment

Sub caste	Whether any sickness in your family during the last six months			If yes nature of ailment			
	Yes	No	Total	Fever	Intestine disease	Malaria	Total
GOND	2 (2.6)	74 (97.4)	76 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0)	1 (50.0)	2 (100.0)
ANDH	1 (5.6)	17 (94.4)	18 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
LAMBADA	10 (7.6)	122 (92.4)	132 (100.0)	5 (50.0)	2 (20.0)	3 (30.0)	10 (100.0)
PRADHU	0 (0)	8 (100.0)	8(100.0)	0	0	0	0
KOLAM	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	6(100.0)	0	0	0	0
Total	13 (5.4)	227 (94.6)	240 (100.0)	6 (46.2)	3 (23.1)	4 (30.8)	13 (100.0)

HH CATEGORY	Whether any sickness in your family during the last six months			If yes nature of ailment			
	Yes	No	Total	Fever	Intestine disease	Malaria	Total
LF	3 (10.7)	25 (89.3)	28 (100.0)	0 (0)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	3 (100.0)
MDF	1 (3.2)	30 (96.8)	31 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
SF	2 (4.8)	40 (95.2)	42 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)
MF	4 (8.5)	43 (91.5)	47 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (100.0)
AL	0 (0)	44 (100.0)	44 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
NAL	3 (6.4)	44 (93.6)	47 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	3 (100.0)
BUSINESS	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
Total	13 (5.4)	227 (94.6)	240 (100.0)	6 (46.2)	3 (23.1)	4 (30.8)	13 (13.0)

About 85 percent spend their own money for treatment and 8 percent borrowed money for interest. Of the borrowed goods borrowed for interest at the rate of 5 percent and 2 percent interest. Surprisingly large and small farmers also borrowed the money for interest.

Source of treatment and expenditure incurred

Sub caste	Source of treatment					Expenditure incurred				
	Government doctor	Private doctor	RMP	Government doctor and RMP	Government doctor and nature healer	Total	1-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	Total
GOND	46 (88.5)	1 (1.9)	3 (5.8)	2 (3.8)	0 (0)	52 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0)	1 (25.0)	4 (100.0)
ANDH	7 (70.0)	0 (0)	2 (20.0)	0 (0)	1 (10.0)	10 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0)	2 (100.0)
LAMBADA	78 (83.0)	5 (5.3)	11 (11.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	94 (100.0)	7 (35.0)	13 (65.0)	0 (0)	20 (100.0)
PRADHU	6 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
KOLAM	5 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
Total	142 (85.0)	6 (3.6)	16 (9.6)	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	167 (100.0)	11 (42.3)	14 (53.8)	1 (3.8)	26 (100.0)

HH CAT	Source of treatment					Expenditure incurred				
	Government doctor	Private doctor	RMP	Government doctor and RMP	Government doctor and nature healer	Total	1-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	Total
LF	12 (66.5)	0 (0)	6 (33.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)	3 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)
MDF	12 (80.0)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	0 (0)	15 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0)	2 (100.0)
SF	21 (80.8)	0 (0)	4 (15.4)	1 (3.8)	0 (0)	26 (100.0)	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0)	4 (100.0)
MF	22 (78.6)	2 (7.1)	3 (10.7)	0 (0)	1 (3.6)	28 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)
AL	37 (94.9)	1 (2.6)	1 (2.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	39 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
NAL	37 (92.5)	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	40 (100)	4 (50.0)	3 (37.5)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)
BUSINESS	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0
Total	142 (85.0)	6 (3.6)	16 (9.6)	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	167 (100.0)	11 (42.3)	14 (53.8)	1 (3.8)	26 (100.0)

Sources of meeting expenditure

Sub caste	Source of meeting expenses					Rate of interest			
	a) Own funds	b) land mortgage	d) cash borrowing	e) borrowed for interest	Total	2%	3%	5%	Total
GOND	24 (85.7)	0 (0)	2 (7.1)	2 (7.1)	28 (100.0)	32 (88.9)	1 (2.8)	3 (8.3)	36 (100.0)
ANDH	3 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	14 (100.0)
LAMBADA	32 (82.1)	5 (12.8)	0 (0)	2 (5.1)	39 (100.0)	84 (96.6)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.3)	87 (100.0)
PRADHU	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (100.0)
KOLAM	2 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100.0)
Total	62 (84.9)	5 (6.8)	2 (2.7)	4 (5.5)	73 (100.0)	138 (95.2)	2 (1.4)	5 (3.4)	145 (100.0)

HH CAT	Source of meeting expenses					Rate of interest			
	a) Own funds	b) land mortgage	d) cash borrowing	e) borrowed for interest	Total	2%	3%	5%	Total
LF	12 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (100.0)	14 (93.3)	0 (0)	1 (6.7)	15 (100.0)
MDF	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)
SF	11 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (100.0)	30 (96.8)	1 (3.2)	0 (0)	31 (100.0)
MF	11 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (100.0)	32 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	32 (100.0)
AL	11 (84.6)	0 (0)	1 (7.7)	1 (7.7)	13 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	31 (100.0)
NAL	13 (61.9)	4 (19.0)	1 (4.8)	3 (14.3)	21 (100.0)	13 (72.2)	1 (5.6)	4 (22.2)	18 (100.0)
BUSINESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62 (84.9)	5 (6.8)	2 (2.7)	4 (5.5)	73 (100.0)	138 (95.2)	2 (1.4)	5 (3.4)	145 (100.0)

The pregnant women's got immunization and prenatal tables from the ANMS. The ANM visited them once in a month (75 percent), once in two weeks in case of 18 percent of households. But only thing is that majority of the deliveries are taking place in their homes (89 percent), only 7 percent at hospitals. About 40 percent of women using family planning methods. Very less cases of morbidity reported.

During illness 60 percent of them seek the help of ANM, 15 percent PHC doctor, 22 percent RMP. About 3 percent visits both RMP and PHC doctor.

ANM Services availed

Sub caste	Is there any pregnant women	If yes what is aid she received				How often the ANM been visiting the pregnant women				
	Yes	immune zation	prenatal tablets	both 1 & 2)	Total	Once in a week	once in two weeks	once in a month	irregular	Total
GOND	4 (100.0)	5 (17.2)	2 (6.9)	22 (75.9)	29 (100.)	2 (3.1)	12 (18.5)	49 (75.4)	2 (3.1)	65 (100.0)
ANDH	3 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0)	2 (66.7)	3 (100.0)	0 (0)	5 (29.4)	12 (70.6)	0 (0)	17 (100.0)
LAMBADA	9(100.0)	2(6.7)	2(6.7)	26 (86.7)	30 (100.0)	11 (9.1)	19 (15.7)	91 (75.2)	0 (0)	121 (100.0)
PRADHU	2 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0)	2 (28.6)	5 (71.4)	0 (0)	7 (100.0)
KOLAM	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (100.0)	0 (100.0)	4 (100.0)
Total	18 (100.0)	8 (12.3)	4 (6.2)	53 (81.5)	65 (100.0)	13 (6.1)	38 (17.8)	161 (75.2)	2 (0.9)	214 (100.0)

HH CATE GORY	Is there any pregnant women	If yes what is aid she received				How often the ANM been visiting the pregnant women				
	Yes	immune zation	prenatal tablets	both 1 & 2)	Total	Once in a week	once in two weeks	once in a month	irregular	Total
LF	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (100.0)	7 (100)	4 (14.8)	5 (18.5)	18 (66.7)	0 (0)	27 (100.0)
MDF	0(0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	4 (100)	1 (4.2)	0 (0)	23 (95.8)	0 (0)	24 (100.0)
SF	6 (100.0)	1 (7.7)	0 (0)	12 (92.3)	13 (100)	3 (8.6)	9 (25.7)	23 (65.7)	0 (0)	35 (100.0)
MF	4 (100.0)	3 (37.5)	0 (0)	5 (62.5)	8 (100)	2 (4.7)	11 (25.6)	30 (69.8)	0 (0)	43 (100.0)
AL	4 (100.0)	1 (6.7)	0 (0)	14 (93.3)	15 (100)	0 (0)	5 (11.9)	37 (88.1)	0 (0)	42 (100.0)
NAL	2 (100.0)	2 (11.8)	3 (17.6)	12 (70.6)	17 (100)	3 (7.1)	7 (16.7)	30 (71.4)	2 (4.8)	42 (100.0)
BUSINESS	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
Total	18 (100.0)	8 (12.3)	4 (6.2)	53 (81.5)	65 (100)	13 (6.1)	38 (17.8)	161 (75.2)	2 (0.9)	214 (100.0)

During delivery what type of facility you adopt

SUB CASTE	During delivery period what practices do you adopt			
	Public facility	Private	Home	Total
GOND	5 (6.8)	2 (2.7)	67 (90.5)	74 (100.0)
ANDH	3 (16.7)	1 (5.6)	14 (77.8)	18 (100.0)
LAMBADA	8 (6.1)	4 (3.0)	120 (90.9)	132 (100.0)
PRADHU	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	6 (75.0)	8 (100.0)
KOLAM	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)
Total	17 (7.1)	8 (3.4)	213 (89.5)	238 (100.0)

HH CATEGORY	During delivery period what practices do you adopt			
	Public facility	Private	Home	Total
LF	3 (10.7)	5 (17.9)	20 (71.4)	28 (100.0)
MDF	0 (0)	0 (0)	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)
SF	4 (9.5)	1 (2.4)	37 (88.1)	42 (100.0)
MF	3 (6.4)	1 (2.1)	43 (91.5)	47 (100.0)
AL	3 (6.8)	1 (2.3)	40 (90.9)	44 (100.0)
NAL	3 (6.5)	0 (0)	43 (93.5)	46 (100.0)
BUSINESS	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
Total	17 (7.1)	8 (3.4)	213 (89.5)	238 (100.0)

During illnesses whose help do you seek

SUB CASTE	In the case of illness in your family whose help did you seek during the last one year				
	ANM	PHC Doctor	RMP	PHC Doctor & RMP	Total
GOND	44 (57.9)	12 (15.8)	16 (21.1)	4 (5.3)	76 (100.0)
ANDH	9 (50.0)	2 (11.1)	7 (38.9)	0 (0)	18 (100.0)
LAMBADA	84 (63.6)	19 (14.4)	26 (19.7)	3 (2.3)	132 (100.0)
PRADHU	4 (50.0)	1 (12.5)	3 (37.5)	0 (0)	8 (100.0)
KOLAM	3 (50.0)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)
Total	144 (60.0)	35 (14.6)	53 (22.1)	8 (3.3)	240 (100.0)

During illnesses whose help do you seek?

HH CATEGORY	In the case of illness in your family whose help did you seek during the last one year				
	ANM	PHC Doctor	RMP	PHC Doctor & RMP	Total
LF	13 (46.4)	9 (32.1)	6 (21.4)	0 (0)	28 (100.0)
MDF	22 (71.0)	1 (3.2)	6 (19.4)	2 (6.5)	31 (100.0)
SF	27 (64.3)	8 (19.0)	7 (16.7)	0 (0)	42 (100.0)
MF	27 (57.4)	8 (17.0)	9 (19.1)	3 (6.4)	47 (100)
AL	21 (47.7)	5 (11.4)	17 (38.6)	1 (2.3)	44 (100.0)
NAL	34 (72.3)	4 (8.5)	7 (14.9)	2 (4.3)	47 (100.0)
BUSINESS	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0)	1 (100.0)
Total	144 (60.0)	35 (14.6)	53 (22.1)	8 (3.3)	240 (100.0)

Migration for survival

The agricultural season lasts for about 6-7 months and no work is available in the farms during the remaining period of the year. So, the people migrate to neighboring districts of Maharashtra State viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli. The main purpose for going to these places is availability of work. These districts have large yield of chilli and there is a shortage of labour in those areas. So, they call women from Adilabad to work in the chilli field. Women can do the chilli picking work faster than men. That is why they are preferred than the men. The main occupation of people in this area is agriculture. *"We are doing farming but the yield is less. After doing hard work when the yield from the crops is less and insufficient for our survival, it becomes difficult to live in the villages. That is why we migrate to other areas searching for jobs"*(FGD, men).

When there is no agricultural season, people migrate to some villages of Maharashtra like Chenai, Mukudband, Kaval etc. These villages have large yield of chilly and ground nuts. December to May is the migration season. *"In December and January month we go to other village to work. We return back to our villages 2-3 days before Holi festival"*(FGD, women). All people don't migrate but few members of the family stay back and look after the home. Large number of people from villages migrates to different areas of Maharashtra during this lean period of the year. Generally the millet yielded in the farm is kept for eating and cotton is sold at the textile mills of Adilabad and Narnoor. Sometime people from these mills come here and take the cotton. *"We go to Chenaya village, Parshoda and Burshoda village. We go to do this work in Maharashtra. We go to different areas of Maharashtra like Dhanora, Chenai, Paradoi* (FGD, Men)". Some people go for collecting honey in the forests. They roam in the jungles and stay there. Traditionally Kolam tribe is involved in winnowing work. Though it has declined over the period, but still some Kolam people are involved in this business and they go for selling the things to Adilabad. *"Earlier wood was available in the forest on large extent.*

So, I also used to do that work. But now we don't go to collect wood as the forest cover has declined. Hence, I only do farming. Earlier I used to make wheels of bullock cart, tatty etc. out of the collected wood"(FGD, men).

Migration for aspiration

In most of the study villages the education is available till 4th standard. So, for higher studies they migrate. For further studies children have to migrate to nearby town. Many children also go to the adjacent mandal called utnoor. Parents send their children to the school with the thought that they would get employment. Earlier girls' proportion in education was less as compared to boys but now they are also started getting educated.

"What I think is that, all the parents should understand the advantages of education. Example is if we sow cotton crop in the farm we add fertilizer for more production. Similarly we think about education and our children's future. Education here acts like a fertilizer enhancing the skill and in getting a better job. If we sow cotton crop and do not use fertilizer, the desired crop production does not come. So, parents are also interested to send their children to schools and colleges for the study. If parents do not show interest to send their children for study, what teacher will do? So, parents should think about their children's study." (KI, ex-Sarpanch). In most of the cases children migrate for education within the Mandal but after 10th class they have to go to cities like Adilabad, Mancherial and Hyderabad. The proportion of children going to Hyderabad is less. Children return back to their villages during vacations. Parents are showing interest in children's studies. They are aware of importance of educating their children. "We send them to improve their knowledge. We are illiterate so we don't have knowledge. It should not affect them. We wish that our children should study well and stay happily". (FGD, Woman). "It's our responsibility to send children to schools. This depends on our wish. We earn rupees 15 to 20 per day. If they are interested in studies then they should go to school. Otherwise we ask them to go to the agricultural field". (FGD,men). *"We tell them to go to school/colleges to learn new technology. Learning doesn't give them government job but they can get work in the companies also"*(FGD). Overall awareness about the importance of children's education is increasing and the tribal people are coming forward but yet their proportion is less. Still the Kolam tribes are comparatively less aware about the importance of education.

One key informant explains reason for it as: *"It's like growing trees. If one gets educated others take inspiration from them and go. But when there is no tree at all, how can others trees grow?"* (KII, Sarpanch, 24 years, B.A.) It implies that nobody from Kolam tribe took initiative in getting education. That is why subsequent generation is not inspired for education. Though awareness in education has increased but it is still in its infancy. This is the first generation which is studying in secondary schools and colleges. Proportion of children going to the college is still less. Most of the children stay in the hostels provided by government and few of them stay in rented rooms. Children till 10th class get hostel facility in the school itself. But children going to the college at Hyderabad stay by hiring rooms. Very less proportion of children goes to private schools for studies since they can't afford costs of private schools. Some Nongovernmental organizations like M.V.

Foundation are also trying to raise the educational status of tribal by providing education to drop out children.

Disease causing agent: Tribal's perspective

Earlier tribal people did not use chemicals in agriculture. Nowadays they use chemical fertilizers like DAP and urea in the farms and get higher yield. Presently they take hybrid millets, green gram, cow-beans and black gram. These are yielded with the use of chemicals and fertilizers. With that the incidence of diseases is also increasing due to the eating of chemical mixed food. In the past if they get fever then it used to get cured immediately. They used to pray God after which get cured. But now-a day they pray God but it does not cure. During that time the incidence of disease was very less. Earlier if somebody gets disease then he used to take herbal medicine and gets cured immediately. Now-a-days if one falls sick, everybody gets infected by it. Now-a-days new diseases are occurring. The fault is in the food. If there is fever for a day, the person skips food and gets cured soon.

Earlier no hybrid grain was there but now we get hybrid millet. Now they eat more rice. Oil was also extracted from the seed using manual machines. Now they get it in packets which are processed in industries. If any disease persists for 3 days or more then they go to the doctor and take treatment. Government doctor does not remain available in most of the times. Whenever a patient comes to the government doctor, the patient is given two tablets for any kind of ailment which does not cure the disease. But private doctors always remain available and give better treatments like injections, saline, tablets because of which the patient gets cured soon. The major health problems faced by the tribals are fever, vomiting, loose motions and stomach pain. Tribal people don't take immediate treatment for any ailment. Still many people prefer herbal medicines since it remains available in the vicinity. If not then they go to the nearby public health facility. During last year the incidence of the diseases was more. People suffered from vomiting, loose motions and malaria. Generally, people seek health care after 2-3 days of the onset of the disease.

Primary Health Center (PHC) is available at Gadiguda. People generally go there for treatment. There are three health sub-centers in the area but none of them has its own building. In the case of serious conditions, the patients are either taken to the Community Health Center (CHC) at Utnoor which is about 50-55 kilometers away or to the District Headquarter hospital at Adilabad which is also equidistance. Many tribal people also seek health care treatment from the RMPs (Registered Medical Practitioners) or quacks. Many RMPs visit to the villages and give injections and tablets and charge rupees 25-30 room each patient. Tribal people also have belief that injections can cure disease earlier than medicines. The government health facility remains far away and most of the times there is no presence of doctor or other staff there. So, the people prefer to go to RMPs who are readily available and also charge less money. But the RMPs are not properly trained and also do not have valid qualification for treating patients. Most of the cases, they are

educated up to 1 -10th or 12th class. Then they practice under any qualified doctor. Afterwards they start practicing on their own as RMPs.

Health seeking behavior & mobility

According to the local inhabitants most diseases are water borne and vector borne starting during the month of August and September. During the last one year the government has started paying attention towards this area. Many new health schemes like emergency service (108), mobile clinic (104) and Rajeev Gandhi insurance scheme etc. have been initiated by the government in recent times. Some of them migrate to Maharashtra for work. If they fall ill at the destination place, then few of them seek treatment from the same place. But few of them also refer to return back to the native place. People go for work to their farms which are far away from their houses. So, they carry food and limited water with them. But the drinking water is not sufficient for the whole day. So, they drink contaminated water available in the local ponds, tanks, springs etc and fall sick. In most of the villages there is no provision of safe drinking water.

Leisure time activity

Adult people generally remain busy with routine work. In the morning they go to farm after taking breakfast. Men go early to the farm. Women after completing household chores go to the farm by carrying lunch with them. People work whole day in the farm and return back in the evening. In the evening they watch TV or listen to radio. Elder people are not interested to watch TV. Rather they sit together and talk. Young people generally watch movies on TV. Nowadays Television has become common everywhere. So, people get opportunity to watch movies. Children go to school in the day time and after coming home in the evening they play games. Few children and educated people read newspaper. Usually newspapers are not available in the villages. But if somebody goes to the town, then he purchases it from the market. In few villages newspaper is available and children read it for their elders. They have to go to Narnoor or Adilabad.

Migration and change

Migration gave tribal people an exposure to the outside world. They learnt the language, customs of other surrounding cultures. They want to educate their children. Earlier the instruments used for agriculture were made up of wood but now it is made up of iron. New techniques have been used for better yield in the farm. Television, radio and cell phone also gave them exposure to the outside world. They are learning new techniques as well as customs. People work in their farm for about half the year. But after agricultural season is over and there is no work, they migrate to neighbouring areas Maharashtra for employment. Many people migrate to villages of Chandrapur and Nanded districts of Maharashtra. This helps them to continue with their income and improve their economic condition to some extent. Earlier tribal people were largely dependent on forest for earning their livelihood. People used to eat fruits, roots or Mahua flowers etc. But in the present days due to the dwindling forest resources and restriction by the government in

cutting forests, the livelihood of tribal community has been restricted. That is why they are in search of alternative means of livelihood.

On internal migration suggests that it is predominantly men who migrate. But this study shows that it's predominantly women who migrate to other places for the purpose of work. The main push factor for migration is lack of employment opportunities in the locality. People work under government sponsored EGS scheme under which they are provided work for three months in year. But until now this scheme does not seem to be quite successful in bringing down unemployment and poverty. The young generation is looking forward to the cities like Hyderabad for better employment opportunities. The illiterate people prefer to migrate seasonally to other rural areas or towns searching for employment. But those who are educated prefer to migrate to the cities and want to settle there permanently. Educated people don't have employment opportunities in the villages.

Declining forest resources and restriction in cutting trees have forced the tribes to seek alternative means of livelihood. If they do not migrate otherwise they will fall into deep poverty. Exposure to outside world due to migration has influenced the culture and customs of the tribal population. The study shows that there is a need to strengthen the poverty reduction government sponsored programs like EGS so that they get employment for most part of the year. There is a need to create more employment opportunities, better educational and health care facilities which will reduce distressed migration and improve the living standard of the tribes.

Since Primitive Tribal Groups constitute the most vulnerable section among tribals and inhabit isolated, remote and difficult areas in small and scattered hamlets/habitats, the scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a holistic manner by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that the quality of life of Primitive Tribal Groups is improved and a visible impact is made. The scheme will cover only the 75 identified Primitive Tribal Groups. The scheme is extremely flexible because it enables every State to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the socio-economic development approach for the comprehensive socio-economic development of Primitive Tribal Groups, more particularly for the Primitive Tribal Groups who are nomadic in nature.

Whether efforts should be made to bring nomadic Primitive Tribal Groups to the settled mode of life, will be carefully addressed. The funds under this scheme would be made available only for those items/activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of Primitive Tribal Groups and are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The general principle of convergence of funds and functionaries will apply.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that agriculture is back on the development of tribal areas. But and the rhetoric from governments worldwide, investment in agriculture and rural development is still lagging. Communication for agriculture is also not seen as a major priority at either national or international level and the role of the media as an effective player in agricultural and rural development is undervalued. For the development of tribal areas the Government should invest on communication, transport, health, education and infrastructure.

In the light of comparative analysis, we may conclude that, kolam is the majority sub-caste in Lambadi is the majority sub-caste in Jainoor has relatively the weakest representation.

In terms of education data reveals that Illiteracy rate is evidently high; being approximately 69%. Narnoor is slightly better-off than Jainoor with a difference of 18 points. Both the mandals lack educational facilities.

In employment, both the districts depend majorly on agricultural activities (83%). Most of the production is used domestically. Other activities in the unorganized sector include dairy farming. Most families in both the districts do not have a stable source of income; Round the year employment being only 6% and 18% in jainoor. In totality, about 87% of the families depend on seasonal occupations for household finances. Overall household expenditure is higher in Jainoor. Majority expenditure on food items - "Earn-to-Eat". Families prefer a low standard of living due to lack of adequate funds.

In terms of housing, more than 90% of houses in jainoor are tiled. Majority (about 56%) of the families in narnoor live in huts houses. About one-third of the Lambadi tribe still lives in huts. Institutional indebtedness is high in narnoor and non-institutional indebtedness is high in jainoor.

Reliability and limitations

As the data collected is primary in nature, and respondents are basically not very much consistent with their answers, it is important to acknowledge, the limitations involved in the interpretation of the data.

Chapter 5

Tribal Diversity and sustainable livelihoods

Attempts to develop the concept of asset based livelihoods have led to the development of frameworks for livelihood conceptualization and analysis (Ellis (2000) and the 'sustainable livelihoods approach' in Carney (1998)). Drawing on the work of Chambers and Conway (1992), a livelihood is defined as comprising 'the capabilities, assets (including both social and material resources) and activities required for a means of living'. Sustainability is achieved when a livelihood 'can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base'.

The 'sustainable livelihoods approach' contains echoes of the basic needs approach and its evolution into concerns with food security and then poverty alleviation and reduction. It also draws on insights from 'integrated rural development', from farming systems and from participatory approaches in development. These various strands are linked with appreciation first of the diversity of livelihoods of rural people, second of the roles of different types of assets in rural peoples' livelihoods, and third of the importance of the wider social and political and economic environment in mediating access to assets. Thus while increasing evidence has accumulated that rural people engage in many different types of income generating and livelihood activity, it is also recognized that their ability to engage in non- agricultural activities is often very dependent on their access to assets; Baker (1995), and Krishna (1996),. These authors show that different types of activity require different combinations of financial, human, social, physical and natural capital.

Analysis of the linkages between people's access to assets and livelihood diversification goes back into the literature of the late 1980's on people's coping strategies in response to seasonality and famine (Corbett (1989); Davies (1989)) and on the role of entitlements and assets in these coping strategies (Sen (1981)). These coping strategies aim to maintain a minimum level of consumption in the face of changes. Assets support consumption by (a) contributing to overall production and income and (b) allowing exchange and/or consumption in periods when there is no income. Asset and livelihood diversification therefore have important consumption smoothing, risk management and productive functions. Although the balance and trade-offs between these functions for households in different situations and with different asset portfolios are well recognized in the more theoretical economics and agricultural economics literature, there are often gaps in development practice in the conceptualization of the roles or functions of assets in the livelihoods approach on the one hand and in the application of insights from the more theoretical literature on the other.

For some types of livestock no doubt be appropriate to the changing livelihood strategies of some rural people, but there will be many situations where a careful balance needs to be kept between productivity improvement on the one hand and the need for

secure savings and insurance on the other. Analysis of assets in rural livelihoods therefore needs to examine the functions of different asset types within the asset portfolios held by poor people with different livelihood strategies. Such analysis must then progress beyond categorisation of the types of capital to identify priorities for policy and for other interventions supporting expanded access to assets. Such prioritization should relate poor peoples' access to different types of asset to the functions of those assets within changing and dynamic livelihood strategies, identifying the most effective livelihood development paths and the changing roles of different assets within those paths.

People adopt livelihood strategies to try to match expected resource availability with expected demand, while also allowing for unexpected falls in resource supply or increases in demand. They do this by making savings in assets that can be converted later to liquid or consumption assets and by adjusting their consumption patterns. They also try to select and diversify their productive activities and time their investments in productive assets to even out and buffer resource availabilities.

Perhaps the most obvious feature is its emphasis on integration between four different types of process (production/income, investment, saving/cashing, and borrowing) and four associated functions of assets in effective livelihood strategies. The balance between these processes and asset functions, and the balance between the different nature of processes and types of capital asset (human, natural, financial, social and physical) on which they are based will vary between different situations, but one may hypothesize certain broad patterns of change associated with improved livelihoods. Such hypotheses have important practical implications, and analysis of the ways that different types of process and asset relate to livelihoods can provide a constructive framework for developing cross-sectoral and inter-disciplinary approaches in support of livelihood development, and a basis for developing indicators for livelihood change.

Agriculture provides livelihood support to about two thirds of India's population and employment to 58.4% of country's work force which is the single largest private sector occupation. It also accounts 10% of total export earnings. Above all agriculture is the only source of food security for the nation. So, fostering rapid and sustained agricultural growth remained a priority agenda.

However, food insecurity in the poorest parts of India is getting more acute by the day, with increasing pressure on land, rapid environmental degradation, frequent natural calamities, and inequitable distribution of resources.

In spite of its huge natural resources, Telangana is among the Indian states lowest on the ladder of development indicators. Around 2% of its population suffers chronic hunger and 10% experience seasonal food insecurity. Although agriculture is the main source of livelihood, nearly 70% of the people are either small or marginal farmers with less than 1 hectare of farmland. Stabilizing agriculture and looking for new livelihood options are the most urgent developmental challenges faces. The priority areas are: combating drought; increasing the productivity of agriculture and allied activities; strengthening and generating farm-based livelihoods; and linking micro-finance to new livelihood efforts. This would create greater opportunities for poor and marginalised

tribal communities particularly the women by enhancing their skills, awareness, knowledge and bringing in linkages to markets and financial institutions.

The livelihood systems in the area of study are primarily dependent on combinations of agriculture, forests and labour. Due to very small holding and very low productivity of the land, most households eke out a living by maintaining a diversified pattern of occupations; no single activity provides sufficient resources to entirely ensure their livelihood. Overall food security can extend from five to seven months. Women's work is regarded as crucial for the survival of tribal households in terms of provisioning for food, earning income and managing of financial resources. Food gathering is a vital economic activity even for women of other agricultural tribes. Due to tribal women's role in trade and marketing and having primary responsibility for household provisioning, they are act as managers of most household income, as well as of the agricultural produce. In order to ensure women's productive and effective participation in the development among tribal groups there is a need for intensive and sustained training on an on-going basis Women would also be encouraged to go on exposures and training outside the village, as the exposure to areas of new developments will be relevant in opening a window of livelihood opportunities.

Livelihoods Analysis

The rainfed agro-ecosystem is characterized by erratic rainfall, land degradation and low rainwater use efficiency. As consequences the livelihood status in rainfed regions is poor and also faces various socio-economic and environmental constraints for sustainable development due to the stagnating and / or declining resource use productivity, increasing degradation of natural resources, particularly soil, water and nutrients, and declining land-man ratio. To improve the livelihoods status the concept of sustainable livelihoods is increasingly gaining ground important in research and development initiatives for poverty alleviation, rural agriculture development and rural resources management (Chambers, 1987; Ashley, 2000). Broad sustainable livelihood principles underpin application of the sustainable livelihood approach and most of them draw on some form of livelihoods analysis to assess how development activities fit with the livelihoods of the poor (Carney et. al. 1999 DFID).

Sustainable Livelihoods Framework:

The sustainable livelihoods framework presents the main factors that affect the sources of people's livelihoods and also make typical relationship between them. In number of cases participatory methods have been used to identify the factors affecting sustainable rural livelihoods. The conceptual framework provides attention to measured changes in the different factors, which contribute to livelihoods especially human, social, financial, physical and natural capital assets. The present study adopts the sustainable livelihoods framework of Department for International Development (DFID) to assess the capital assets in selected sample villages of Narnoor Mandal of Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh.

The area is one of the drought-prone area, beset by low endowments of five capitals viz., natural, social, human, physical and financial capital of livelihoods with seasonal unemployment and rural poverty. The rainfed areas are repeatedly prone to drought because of their geographical location and farming systems, which are quite complex with a wide variety of crops and cropping system, agro forestry and livestock production. The farmers in these areas are very poor and their ability to take risk and invest necessary inputs for optimizing production is low. For the last few years Government and other agencies have made structural changes in the villages through interventions of agricultural extension and research services, which helped to improve and provide better livelihoods in the village to some extent. There is different government and non-government organizations working in the villages and these agencies are involved in providing training on agriculture, extension services, raising nursery plants including veterinary and agriculture needs of farmers.

The Adilabad district is covered under the Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project (APDPIP), which aims to alleviate poverty in all its forms, including child labour, through establishing strong and vibrant poor people's institutions- Self Help Groups (SHG) to tackle the contributing factors that are perpetuating poverty and strengthen financial strategies. The findings of baseline survey of APDPIP conducted by Center for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad remarkably indicated that in the district the poorest of the poor and the poor, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, possess lower levels of livelihood capitals compared to the other socio-economic groups; linkage among five capitals and different elements of each capital are not strong at the lower levels of these capitals (CESS 2003). In the framework each capital asset consists of different key indicators, which are interlinked to each of the capitals. For example if households have secure access to land, they are also likely to be well endowed with financial assets, as they can use the land for productive purpose.

To undertake livelihood analysis of the selected villages to assess and diagnose the factors contributing poverty and constraining growth.

To assess the vulnerability analysis of the villagers and seasonality of livelihood opportunities with an aim to improve livelihoods through seed collection, oil extraction, nursery raising, plantation etc.

Data Source and Methodology

For the purpose of taking up livelihood analysis in the villages five capital assets (physical, human, financial, social and natural) were assessed using primary and secondary data. Primary data collected by adopting rapid and the participatory methods using appropriate analysis tools. During data collection for present study every key indicator of different capital assets were evaluated at village level with the participation of the community and weighted on fixed marked methods according to their importance. The rapid methods referring to primary data, key informants interviews and focused group discussion etc. the secondary data related to different kinds of capital assets were collected from different departments of Government agencies such as Mandal Revenue Office, Primary Health Center, Primary Veterinary

Center, Regional Marketing Center, Van Sanrakshan Samiti, VELUGU (District Poverty Initiative Programme) office working on poverty alleviation, Village Panchyat, other NGOs and societies etc.

In the participatory approach about 30 to 40 percent of sample households in the villages participated in focus group discussions. The key issues discussed were the status of the five capitals and employment activities in the villages. These exercises were continued for three to four days in each of the selected villages and different activities like collective mapping of the local area, developing a time line, ranking the importance of problems, wealth ranking, doing observations, producing seasonality calendar etc. The process of PRA was very successful for putting together the information within limited time. Further the group gathering was stratified in to different categories on the basis of gender and land holding to assess the information about vulnerability context relating to poorest of the poor farmers in the villages. Various key indicators were used to access the different kinds of capital assets and these indicators were ranked into very good, good, moderate, poor and severe based on the availability and accessibility by the farmers in each of the villages. The key indicators again scored on fixed mark i.e., 45 for very good, 30 for good, 15 for moderate, 08 for poor and 02 for severe. Most of the indicators were weighted in the ascending order of changes from lower to higher values but few are in descending order. For instance if water table increased substantially then it ranked very good and scored with 45 marks but if migration was higher than it ranked very poor and scored only 2 marks. Care was taken to involve both male and female member in eliciting the information.

The simple method of percentage used to access the present status of livelihoods capital assets in both the villages. In terms of measurement the total scored value of each indicator was averaged to avoid any complexities because of higher or lesser number of indicators in different capital assets. And the percentage of average value of each indicator to total average value of all indicators was calculated. The value in percentage of each capital asset depicts the present status of livelihoods capital in the form of pentagon in the villages. In each village the source of livelihoods focused mainly on seven core activities i.e., agriculture, labour wages in agriculture and non-agriculture activities, selling of non-timber forest produce, nursery plants, trading, construction works, livestock and other profession.

The farmers including men and women were asked directly and indirectly their sources of income from different activities in particular months of a year. Impact is measured based on the information collected from the sample households and their mutual observations on different indicators of particular capital assets. Accordingly the indicators were categorized under different capital assets such as financial, physical, natural, social and human capital.

The status of working days for farmers in both the villages, a seasonal calendar activity was prepared for 2013-14. Initially the working hours from early morning to late of male and female farmers were divided into different activities i.e., agriculture related work, domestic work, livestock and poultry farm, non-timber forest produce, non-agricultural labour wages and any other business or profession.

The male and female farmers of sample households were asked separately about how much time they are spending on particular activity during a day. Obviously, except routine work the working hours of male and female for different activities varied from season to season and even from month to month. Further these hours were converted into days assuming 8 hours as working hours in a day. Following the above process seasonal calendar activities was prepared, which depicts per households person days of working on specific items in particular months. To find out the remunerative and non-remunerative days of farmers in a month the accumulated number of domestic days and livestock working days has been subtracted from the total number of working days in a month as livestock activities are negligible in the villages.

Demographic Characteristics of Sample Villages

The selected villages are located in the drought prone district of Adilabad. In these village there are 120 -150 households. The average family size is comparatively small 5.2 and the highest is 6.0. The ratio of male to female is higher in the villages (1:1.07).

The literacy level the villages varied and up to upper primary school the male and female literacy was higher 72.24 and lower at 66.62 for females. However, literacy up to high school was higher in jainoor village and lower narnoor in villages for male and females. There is only one male having post graduate degree. In these villages technical or professional course people are there.

Due to advancement of health facilities and awareness about family planning among population the birth and death rates are quite less. Surprisingly there is infant mortality rate reported it was 100 for per 1000 live births (Report of primary health Center). The dependency ratio indicates the number of non-working person dependents on hundred working people. The dependency ratio is slightly low (39) indicating that villages had better opportunities for work for youth. There are 5 landless households while 47 households have no valid title for the land (lands without *Patta* or unauthorized land). There are 82 households with small land holding (<5 acres) category, 15 with medium land holding category (5-10 acres) and only one household is large land holding (>10 acres) category. The landless households in the villages totally depend on labour wages and non-timber forest produce for their livelihood support.

Land use pattern

Land use pattern in a particular area provides the base for livelihoods support. The study areas are predominant with only agriculture and forestry, most people in these villages directly or indirectly depend on agriculture and forestry for their livelihoods.

About 35.17 percent of total land is under cultivation and 16.77 percent land is under forestry. The barren land covers 45.52 percent of total land while 1.67 percent of land is temporary agriculture land. In the villages there are 0.86 percent land are pasture land and river, stream and ponds respectively.

A total of 200 women and men have the skills in farm activities particularly to augment production of paddy and other crops through use of agro based techniques. women self help groups have the capacity to manage cropping pattern, develop annual cropping timeline and credit mapping; majority families have a livelihood source which enables them to derive an income up to Rs.10, 000 per year on an average and have food security on an average of 300 days in a year; women members of SHGs have received bank credit of over Rs. 10000 per member for livelihood activity augmentation; women have access to work through the MGNREGA which guarantees them with 100 days of work in a year with minimum wages.

The case study was conducted applying a participatory approach and included interviews with stakeholders and a representative sample of beneficiaries (SHGs members). The field visits were all done in Narnoor mandal of Adilabad district. A meeting was conducted in Panchayat with women SHG that comprises of 15 members. The second group meeting was conducted with women of SHG. The group of 9 members was in attended. It must be noted however, that due to time and other constraints, the number of beneficiaries that could be interviewed had to be limited. The questions used to conduct beneficiary interviews were derived from the key elements that the study needed.

The focus was on the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for tribals that would lead to a reduction in poverty among rural tribal households. It would create sustainable livelihood opportunities by mobilizing them into representative and self-managed institutions at the grassroots level—women’s self-help groups (SHGs). Working exclusively through tribal rural women and their organisations, this would have impact on gender issues and could be a game changer in terms of improving on nutrition, gender and poverty reduction.

Institutional capacity building through various trainings techniques that reached out to women SHGs exposed the rural tribal women towards the understanding of better agricultural practices has led to improved knowledge, attitude, and practices in livelihood activities in tribal community. This has enhanced the quality of life of the tribal women and their entire households.

Increased rice productivity and allied activities over an area led to at least 25% increase in the crop productivity, with most women recording average increase in income by Rs 5,000 – Rs 8,000 through improved paddy growing practices. The increase in income from the sale of paddy has resulted into improved purchasing power of women for basic essential items. Improved food grain availability has resulted in reduction of hunger or reduction in under- nutrition. The improved paddy yield has helped in insulating this economically and socially deprived sections of the community from seasonal food insecurity. There was a reported substantial improvement in nutrition security among the SHG women members resulting from an improvement in the food intake even though the diet may be inadequate in terms of meeting energy and protein needs. This is therefore an indication of an improved nutritional status of women and children.

SHGs members interviewed reported that the groups provided: confidence and mutual support for women striving for social change; a forum in which tribal women could critically analyze their situations and devise collective strategies to overcome their difficulties; a support for awareness training, confidence building, dissemination of information and delivery of services and for developing communal self reliance and collective action. SHGs provided access to credit to their members that they used for purchasing farm inputs as a group; helped to promote savings and yielded moderate economic benefits; reduced the dependence on moneylenders who used to charge up to 50% interest; and resulted in empowerment benefits to the tribals. Also, women members were found to have become more assertive in confronting social evils and problem situations.

A sample survey of SHGs was undertaken comprised 24 women, all of which were SHG members. At the time of this study, 250 participatory SHGs have been strengthened in 4 target mandals. This has been a highly participatory and gender sensitive exercise. Most women groups have accessed credit facilities of at least Rs. 15,000. The group credit helped the women to acquire farm inputs like seeds, and local seed treatment materials.

It was observed that the new techniques learnt, were and are still being applied by the beneficiaries. Nevertheless, the application of the learning skills to a large extent depended on individual circumstances of the beneficiaries including their specific skills, land availability, and motivation. While some beneficiaries had clearly displayed better entrepreneurial abilities, the performance of others was either average or poor.

The beneficiaries reported lack of irrigation facilities as a big challenge to their efforts. Investments in water control mechanisms should be planned and implemented in the much broader framework of agricultural and rural livelihood development intervention for such communities. Increase in production, access to markets and finance and infrastructure should be conceived holistically and as mutually supporting. Livelihood frameworks must ensure equitable access to water resources for crops and animals, and effective access to markets for agricultural products by such marginalized communities. Beneficiaries should not be treated as a homogenous group possessing similar skills and capabilities. Some beneficiaries may need training in specific aspects like enterprise development while some others might need continuous training in all aspects. As evidenced from the group discussions, some members were lagging behind in performance because of the generalisation made during the activities implementation.

Results from the discussions

The capital assets of livelihoods

The status of livelihoods in each village summarized in the five capital assets; natural, human, social, physical and financial by calculating percentages of key indicators. The villages are situated in the same agro-eco region and the geographical characters of villages are also similar to a large extent yet significant differences were observed between these villages i.e. natural capital is substantial (29.46%) within

financial capital income from agriculture (26.33%), collection of non-timber forest produce (17.34%) is observed. Since there are only 30 households in this village's human, physical capitals are small. However, social capital is comparable to any other village in the area with all women organized into (3) groups involving in thrift and credit activity along with income generating livelihood activities. Good number of households in the village with SHGs.

Availability of employment for labour in the villages is good and migration to sub-urban areas is absent or minimal in the villages. The score of health status was found higher (22.96 %) also the education status was found greater (15.31 %) in the villages which, could be because few villages is situated on main road and access to medical and educational services is good.

The score for access to drinking water in the villages is similar. Villages are totally electrified and the consumption of energy is also satisfactory. In the villages most of the houses are Pucca (built with bricks and cement) under Indira Aawas Yojna scheme of the Government. The villages do not have any heavy machines or and tools like tractor, thresher and other cultivation equipments but some of the farmers possess small machines and tools. The livestock production is low and except small ruminants the ratio of cattle, buffaloes and goat is very less resulting in low milk production.

Sources of Livelihoods

During the focused group discussions with the people in both the villages. Around 37 respondents in Jainoor 18 respondents in NArnoor participated. Seven-core sources of livelihoods were identified. Most of the farmers basically depend on agriculture i.e., 74.96 percent in Jainoor and 57.23 percent in NArnoor village for their livelihoods. The second sources of livelihoods in both the villages was agricultural labour wages (about 17.22% in Jainoor and 7.97% in NArnoor). Non-agricultural wage labour was ranked third as a sources of livelihoods in Jainoor village with 4.78 percent and 2.78 percent in NArnoor ranked 6.

Non-timber forest produce is the third source of livelihoods for 11.67% of population in Jainoor village and fourth in Jainoor (4.78%). This is because of increased awareness and empowerment the community people are collecting seeds from the forest trees and extracting oil for commercial purpose. They are not only able to make use of the forest produce for their livelihoods but are adding value to the raw produce and increasing their incomes. Realizing the benefits community has collectively undertaken large trees plantation (10,000) of trees in the forest. The related activity with trees such as nursery raising is undertaken by women SHGs and they earn additional income by selling excess seeds plants to neighboring villages.

The Self-help group (SHG) is also running oil-extracting plant in the village provided by ITDA and is also source of income. The by-product of extracting the oil from seeds is the seed cake, which is a good organic source of plant nutrient. The sale of seed Cake

provides them additional income and when it they applied to their fields reduced by investment on agriculture increased crop yields resulting in higher net profits. Nursery raising is ranked 5th important source of livelihood in Narnoor by 3.19% while it ranked 4th in Jainoor by 77.9. Livestock production ranked 6th in NArnoor and 5th in Jainoor as a source of livelihoods. Overall the productivity of milching animals is low in both the villages. Even children less than five years of age are not getting adequate milk for their consumption.

Building of Social and Financial Capital in the Villages

Easy credit availability promotes diversified livelihood opportunities

The SHGs were formed in both the villages through different programmes such as watershed developments, VELUGU etc. aiming to help poorest of the poor farmers especially women to sit together and solve their common problems themselves and also boost small savings among its members. The savings through SHGs are cost effective and have efficient delivery and recovery mechanisms for small credit to its members. Availability of credit at the doorstep through micro financing with marginal (12% per annum) transaction cost is quite popular and effective. In NArnoor village there are seven SHGs. The members of these groups were imparted training on nursery raising of *Pongamia* and *Jatropha* seedlings to generate additional income for their livelihoods during off-season.

In Jainoor village there are (3) groups but the ratio of number of SHG members to total population (.017) is higher The existing groups viz., Laxmi group, Jangubai group and Durga Devi group are availing all facilities similar to other groups in surrounding villages besides extra income with more employment days in a year through extracting bio-diesel from *Jatropha* and *Pongamia* seeds. There is an increase in the value of assets of the SHG group members along with small ruminants and consumer durables from Rs. 2150 to Rs. 3110 per household registering an increase of 44.65 percent on becoming the member of a SHG. The linkage between commercial bank and SHGs were found very strong and its striking to note that the per capita savings in each group increased at galloping speed within three years for instance the Laxmi group was created with Rs.360 on 17th Dec. 2002 and at present the saving of this group stands at Rs. 6780. Similar trend of savings with small differences was observed in case of other groups during the period of survey in the village.

However, the savings of groups in Jainoor village are comparatively less except Durga Devi group. The village organization (VO) which is the Federation of SHGs in both the villages have their own account in the bank and at the time of study, the village organization of Narnoor was having Rs.2, 22,520 while in Jainoor village it was Rs.2, 90,000. The village organization usually provides loan to the member of SHGs at the rate of 1 % per month for maximum 6 months repayment period. In the current year the VO of Narnoor village has lent Rs. 2,80,000 @ 1 percent per month among members of the group and Rs. 50,000 to other villagers, who are not member of the group while Rs. 30,000 to the Mandal Mahila Samakhyas the Federation of VOs at a higher

administrative unit, 'mandal' at the similar rate of interest for maximum 6 months. Apart from these the meeting of VO is conducted once in a month and it is essential for all members of group to participate in a meeting to solve the problems associated with groups. Unresolved problems forwarded to the Mandal Mahila Samakhyas, which meets at Mandal level. The strategy of integrated watershed management can provide better sustainable livelihoods opportunities in the rural economy to eradicate poverty and malnutrition.

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hunger or reduction in under- nutrition. The improved paddy yield has helped in insulating this economically and socially deprived sections of the community from seasonal food insecurity. There was a reported substantial improvement in nutrition security among the SHG women members resulting from an improvement in the food intake even though the diet may be inadequate in terms of meeting energy and protein needs. This is therefore an indication of an improved nutritional status of women and children.

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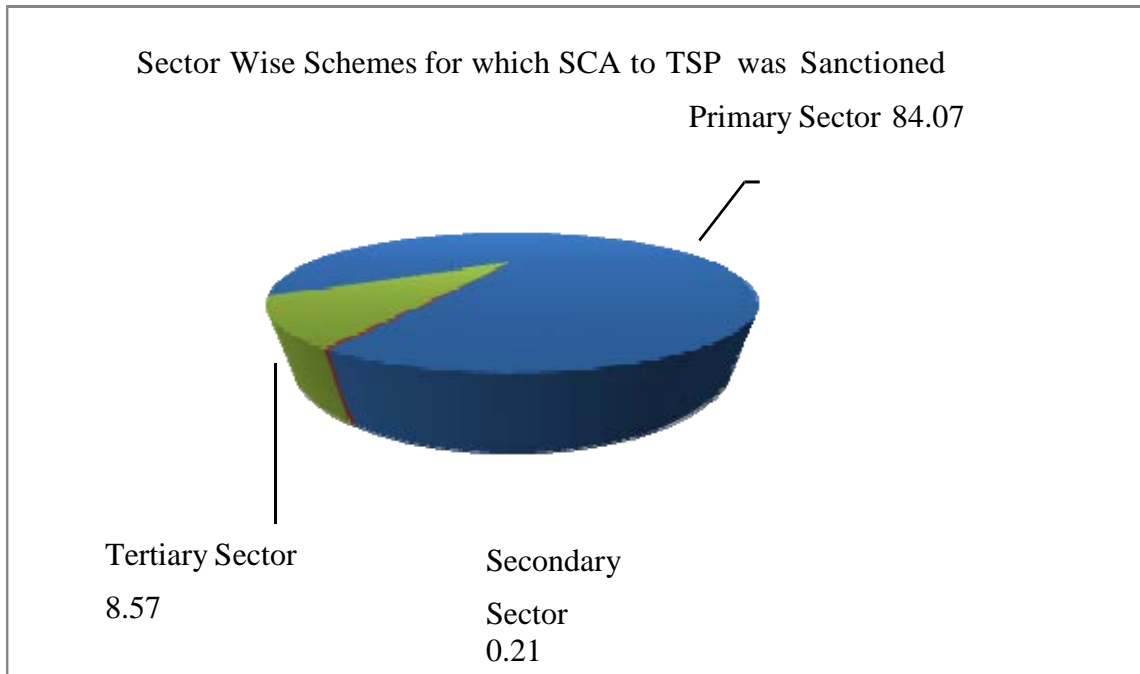
Impact of the special central assistance on the scheduled tribe beneficiaries

With a view to examining the impact of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), evaluation study was carried in, which receive SCA to their TSP. two mandals were selected for undertaking evaluation of the SCA to TSP. The selection of the mandals was done in a manner that out of the two mandals, one had received the highest SCA allocation and the other received the lowest allocation. The data on highest and lowest allocation of the SCA was obtained from the Concerned Department of the State government. From each district, one ITDP/ITDA was selected and from each ITDA/ITDP, three villages were selected for interviewing 20 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA. Thus, in each mandal, I elected 60 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA. Based on this criterion, the researcher interviewed 240 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA who had received the SCA for their economic development. It so happened that in some villages we could not get 30 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA in three villages. In such cases, I had to extend our evaluation work in more than three villages so that I could get minimum 30 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA in a mandal.

Income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA)

The Scheduled Tribes were given different types of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Break-up of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Most of the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) can be classified into 13 broad categories i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, industry-service and business (ISB), and other. It may be seen that maximum number of income generating schemes is under agriculture followed by animal husbandry, horticulture, and then the ISB sector. Tribals of Telangana had received maximum number of income generating schemes (37%) under the ISB sector followed by Himachal Pradesh (20%), and Tripura and West Bengal (13% each). It is interesting to note that schemes related to non-timber forest produce (NTFP) was most popular in Odisha (68%) followed by Chhattisgarh (12%) and Uttar Pradesh (8%). Infrastructure related scheme was found to be highest in Rajasthan (33%) followed by Chhattisgarh (10%).

Income generating schemes in primary sector were more popular. Secondary sector income generating schemes were popular only in 2 villages, and the tertiary sector income generating schemes were more popular in all the villages.



Pattern of subsidy disbursement

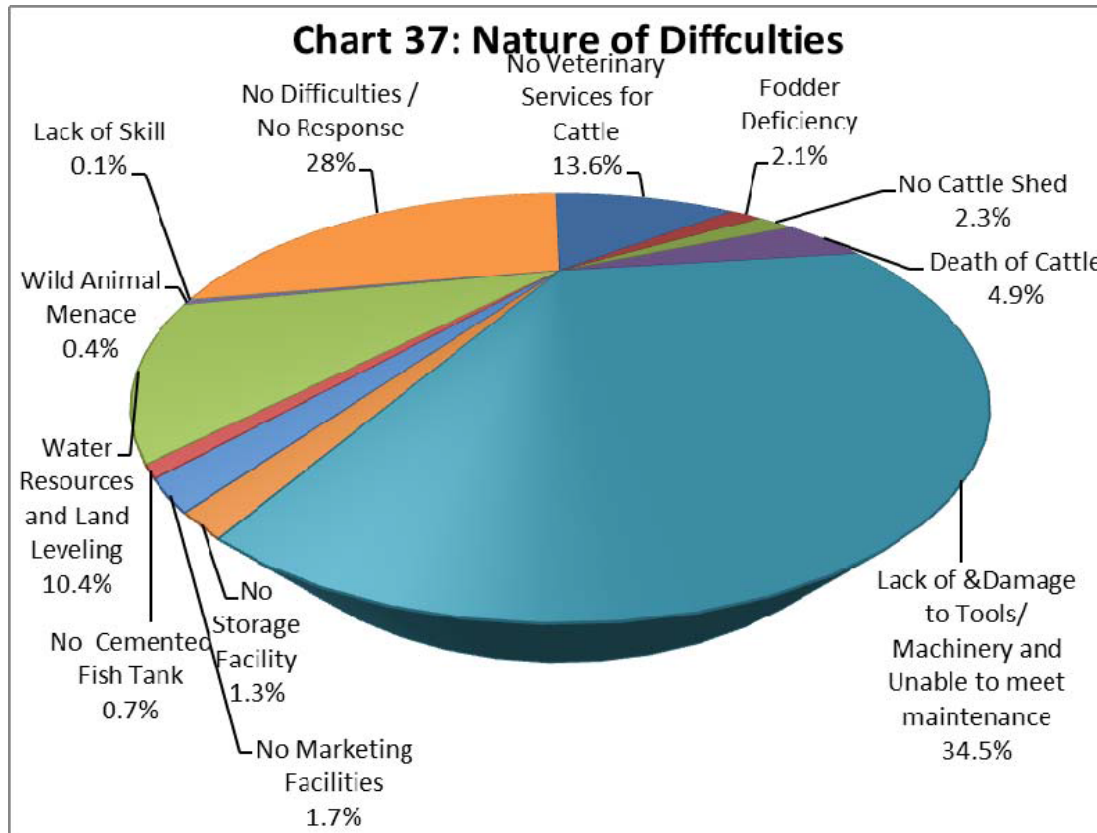
As mentioned earlier, the income generating schemes are linked with the subsidy and bank loan. However, the percentage of subsidy given to the income generating schemes is not uniform. The study revealed that in the State of Telangana, the subsidy percentage is to the extent of 50% and it should not exceed 30,000. For schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells, 100% subsidy is disbursed to the Scheduled Tribes. For Telangana Micro Irrigation project, 50% of the unit cost is given as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.

In the study researcher tried to delineate the schemes which could generate income above Rs. 30000/- so that schemes could be taken up more in number in future. It may be seen from the table 6.11 that among all the schemes, 92.86% beneficiaries of animal husbandry schemes could generate income above Rs. 30,000/- followed by Agriculture (50%), horticulture (28.57%), piggery (21.43%), and so on.

The study also delineated the list of schemes that generated income more than Rs. 30,001/- as no one scheme can be successful in all agro-climatic and tribal areas. But it is also important to appreciate from the table that which type of schemes was more preferred by the tribals and also has the potential for generating more income.

Nature of Difficulties Faced by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries

In the absence of the support from the govt. officers, the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries faced difficulties in effectively managing their schemes. The researcher tried to record the nature of difficulties faced by them. It may be seen that the out of 12 difficulties recorded by the beneficiaries, four of them were related to animal husbandry schemes, and other pertained to quality of machinery, storage facility, marketing facility, water resources and land leveling, menace of the wild animals, lack of skill etc.



In the study, the researcher also interviewed 15 such Scheduled Tribes in each selected mandal who could not get any scheme under the Special Central Assistance (SCA), and tried to elicit from them as to why they could not get then schemes. The responses have been classified into four broad categories, which include

(1) Lack of awareness, (2) pending application, (3) do not know whom to contact, and (4) not interested. It is distressing to note that 50% non-beneficiaries did not have awareness about the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme Andhra Pradesh(27%), and so on. 35% non-beneficiaries reported that their application was pending for approval. 50% of the non-beneficiaries reported that they were not interested in the scheme,

ITDA activities include distribution of new variety of seeds, agriculture implements, transfer of modern Agricultural technology, packages, and enlightening the people on new crops and cropping patterns. The agriculture wing of the ITDA plans, implements, and monitors the development of agriculture in the land owned by the tribals of the forest area. The Horticulture Wing looks after the development of Horticulture and Encourages the Tribals to bring their wasteland, degraded land etc. under horticulture crops like Cashew, Mango, etc. The tribals are encouraged to take-up improved varieties and are taught grafting and modern methods of horticulture to improve the productivity and to bring more and more land under useful cultivation.

The Minor Irrigation Wing of the ITDA is responsible for taking up construction of minor irrigation tanks, Bore wells, check dams, community irrigation wells. Electric Motors, Oil Engines are supplied to the tribal beneficiaries for irrigating their land using water from small rivulets and wells. They also develop lift irrigation schemes by taking water from the perennial, water sources. Godavari river which flows through the district and also from the various irrigation bore wells which are dug throughout the district, taking in to consideration the ground water availability. The ITDA bears the cost for extending electric lines for energisation of the motors meant for lift irrigation schemes as well as for the wells.

The Animal husbandry section of the ITDA ensures the supply of strong Plough Bullocks for ploughing the lands, Milch Animals like Cows and Buffaloes for milk production for domestic consumption as well as sale, distribution of new and improved varieties of poultry, sheep units etc.

The Sericulture wing helps tribals to take up rising of mulberry crops and rearing of cocoons. Since lot of forest land with T.Arjuna trees is available, this wing encourages tasar cultivation in a big way.

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation (GCC), for which the Project Officer is one of the Executive Directors, is responsible for the supply of daily requirements to the tribals in the interior areas at nominal rates, for the purchase of various non-timber minor forest products which are collected by the tribals, for distribution of loans - short term and Long term credit loans - to the tribal farmers for rising of the crops and for supply of motors etc., The GCC has a monopoly of the purchase of the minor produce from the forest. The shandy inspectors of the GCC are present in local markets to ensure that the poor tribals are not cheated by the non tribals. They ensure the correct price and Weighment of the produce collected.

The GCC also distributes daily requirements like rice, dal and other essential commodities at the interior village points and they are running fair price shops to help in the public distribution system of the Government.

The TRICOR wing of the ITDA gives margin money to the tribals at very low rate of the interest and help the beneficiaries to purchase modern agriculture implements, tractors, electric motors and auto-rickshaws etc. and for starting small scale industries. Most

(80%) of the tribal groups live in inaccessible mountain valleys, hilltops and in plain forest areas with diverse life style and eco natured practices based on their beliefs in nature, world-views and indigenous knowledge. The tribal economy is mostly agro forest based which is a subsistence type of economy .While agriculture and animal husbandry are the major economic bases for land owning families, and animal husbandry and the collection of minor forest products are the major income source for marginalized and landless families of the tribals.

People of this area illiterates they don't have relations with other area people. Earlier there was no development, but the intervention of ITDA and government and schemes and with a proper media communication slowly we can observe a playing an important role for development of tribals.

Results from the discussions

The capital assets of livelihoods

The status of livelihoods in each village summarized in the five capital assets; natural, human, social, physical and financial by calculating percentages of key indicators. The villages are situated in the same agro-eco region and the geographical characters of villages are also similar to a large extent yet significant differences were observed between these villages i.e. natural capital is substantial (29.46%) within financial capital income from agriculture (26.33%), collection of non-timber forest produce (17.34%) is observed. Since there are only 30 households in this village's human, physical capitals are small. However, social capital is comparable to any other village in the area with all women organized into (3) groups involving in thrift and credit activity along with income generating livelihood activities. Good number of households in the village with SHGs.

Availability of employment for labour in the villages is good and migration to sub-urban areas is absent or minimal in the villages. The score of health status was found higher (22.96 %) also the education status was found greater (15.31 %) in the villages which, could be because few villages is situated on main road and access to medical and educational services is good.

The score for access to drinking water in the villages is similar. Villages are totally electrified and the consumption of energy is also satisfactory. In the villages most of the houses are Pucca (built with bricks and cement) under Indira Aawas Yojna scheme of the Government. The villages do not have any heavy machines or and tools like tractor, thresher and other cultivation equipments but some of the farmers possess small machines and tools. The livestock production is low and except small ruminants the ratio of cattle, buffaloes and goat is very less resulting in low milk production.

Perception beneficiaries of their five capitals depicted by percentages of different key indicators reflecting different kinds of capital assets

Indicators	Narnoor	Jainoor
Financial Capital- Sources of Income	(%)	(%)
Agriculture	25.57	26.32
Agricultural wages labour	17.05	12.28
Other than agriculture labour wages	8.52	17.54
Non-forest timber produce	17.05	8.77
Nursery of plants	21.59	9.94
Livestock production	4.55	4.68
Any other profession and services	5.68	20.47
Savings		
Deposits in Bank	9.80	9.62
Ornaments / Jewellery	11.76	19.23
Self-help groups savings	44.12	28.85
Insurance of family members	7.84	13.46
Cash in hand	14.71	19.23
Cash in Bank	11.76	9.62
Credits		
Neighbor or associate	30.61	15.31
Agricultural loan	15.31	30.61
Other bank loan	15.31	30.61
Self –help groups loan	30.61	15.31
Housing loans	8.16	8.61
Human Capital		
Consumption status	19.61	7.65
Health status	19.61	22.96
Education status	9.80	15.31
Training and other extension services	9.80	15.31
Health facilities availability	9.80	15.31
Knowledge and skills of person	5.23	7.65
Labour and migration of person	19.61	4.08
Knowledge about AIDS and other chronic	5.23	7.65
Contraceptives prevalence	1.31	4.08
Physical Capital		
Road and Transport	14.18	16.76
Water supply	24.82	25.14
Energy and Electrification	24.82	16.76
House and Toilets	10.64	8.38
Agricultural machinery		
(i) Heavy machine and tools	1.42	4.47
(ii) Small machine and tools	21.28	19.55
Livestock shelters and other shelters	1.42	4.47
Government and other social community	1.42	4.47

Natural Capital		
Water table status	18.18	12.5
Land quality and fertility of soil	9.09	25
Watershed development conservation	27.27	25
Water streams	18.18	12.5
Forest and afforestation	27.27	25
Social Capital		
Self-help groups / Users group	38.79	28.04
Farmers society or organization	12.93	14.02
Relationship with relatives / neighbors	25.86	20.56
Labour networking	20.69	29.91
Community functions and festivals	1.72	7.48

The forest area in these villages covers about 1800 acres of land. However the per capita availability of forest area is 0.68 ac.

The score for social capital is higher at 20.54 % and lower at 18.94 %. In few villages is a heterogeneous community and as such groupism exists whereas in other few village farmers are homogenous and united. Although the number of self-help groups is higher in these villages.

Sources of Livelihoods

During the focused group discussions with the people in the villages, Seven-core sources of livelihoods were identified. Most of the farmers basically depend on agriculture i.e., 74.96 percent for their livelihoods. The second sources of livelihoods in the villages were agricultural labour wages (about 17.22%). Non-agricultural wage labour was ranked third as sources of livelihoods with 4.78 percent.

Cropping pattern and productivity in the villages

Crops	Productivity (Kg ha)
<i>Kharif</i>	
Cotton	1375
Soybean	1750
Sorghum	750
Red gram	500
Black gram	750
Green gram + Pigeonpea	500
Paddy	1250
<i>Rabi</i>	
Wheat	1500
Chickpea	650
Maize + Pigeonpea	1000

Coriander	250
<i>Summer</i>	
Vegetables	980
Tomato	720

Sources: Primary survey

Non-timber forest produce is the third source of livelihoods for 11.67% of population. This is because of increased awareness and empowerment the community people are collecting seeds from the forest trees and extracting oil for commercial purpose. They are not only able to make use of the forest produce for their livelihoods but are adding value to the raw produce and increasing their incomes. Realizing the benefits community has collectively undertaken large trees plantation (10,000) of in the forest. The related activity such as nursery raising is undertaken by women SHGs and they earn additional income by selling plants to neighboring villages.

Livestock production as a source of livelihoods. Overall the productivity of milch animals is low in the villages. Even children less than five years of age are not getting adequate milk for their consumption. About 3.99 percent of population depends on non-skilled profession.

Social and Financial Capital

Easy credit availability promotes diversified livelihood opportunities. The SHGs were formed in the villages through different programmes such as watershed developments, VELUGU etc. aiming to help poorest of the poor farmers especially women to sit together and solve their common problems themselves and also boost small savings among its members. The savings through SHGs are cost effective and have efficient delivery and recovery mechanisms for small credit to its members. Availability of credit at the doorstep through micro financing with marginal (12% per annum) transaction cost is quite popular and effective. The members of these groups were imparted training on nursery raising and *Jatropha* seedlings to generate additional income for their livelihoods during off-season.

The existing groups are availing all facilities similar to other groups in surrounding villages besides extra income with more employment days in a year. There is an increase in the value of assets of the SHG group members along with small ruminants and consumer durables from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 per household registering an increase of 40 percent on becoming the member of a SHG. The per capita savings in each group increased within three years with Rs.500 to Rs. 6000. Similar trend of savings with small differences was observed in case of other groups during the period of survey in the village. Per capita savings in SHGs

The village organization (VO) which is the Federation of SHGs in the villages have their own account in the bank and at the time of study, the village organization was having Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.2, 90 lakhs The village organization usually provides loan to the member of SHGs at the rate of 1 % per month for maximum 6 months repayment

period. In the current year the VO of has lent Rs. 50000 to 2.50 lakhs @ 1 percent per month among members of the group. Apart from these the meeting of VO is conducted once in a month and it is essential for all members of group to participate in a meeting to solve the problems associated with groups. Unresolved problems forwarded to the Mandal Mahila Samakhyas, which meets at Mandal level. The strategy of integrated watershed management can provide better sustainable livelihoods opportunities in the rural economy to eradicate poverty and malnutrition.

In the era of globalization the question of sustainable livelihood has captured all the points of discussion. Various people have defined livelihood differently. Chambers and Conway (1992) define livelihoods as: "A livelihood comprises the abilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living; a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the next generation; and contribute net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels in the long and in the short term."

In present days the issue of livelihood has become a burning topic in the context of tribal communities. Since centuries the tribal communities who have been living in and around the forests, practicing hunting and gathering activities, fishing and shifting cultivation have faced difficulties in their survival. Traditionally they depend on forest resources for their livelihoods. Their dependence on forest was not merely for livelihood but for their cultural requirement. For these people, forests are an important source of livelihood and means of survival (Saxena 1999). Though, farming was there but it was not much prominent. Their economy was subsistence in nature. Moreover, a number of small tribal groups are completely dependent on the forest for their livelihood. Fernandes et al (1984) argue that the destruction of forests over the past few decades has deprived tribes of their livelihood, particularly source of food. It has also resulted in their impoverishment, indebtedness and in many cases land alienation and even bondage (Fernandes and Menon, 1987). These studies basically describe the economy of tribes in a changed ecological context but fail to trace the path of transition.

In study area people's traditional activities was mostly forest dependent and agriculture. During traditional society the size of population was small, availability of land per person was sufficient for sustaining and forest was near to their villages and able to fulfill villager's needs. They emphasize on equality and collectivity while using natural resource. Their custom and tradition were not against the natural law. They have sufficient indigenous knowledge how to use any plants or herbs as medicine.

These reflect the interaction between the community and their environment. Their dependence on nature is overwhelming. The community use the nature very sustainable way. However, the use of environmental resource is the limited to extent necessary for the community. This leads to harmony between community and environment. Such harmony is however, possible because of the overriding social value that guides society. These are the value of equality in society, collective in economy, accommodation in history, ethical living, folk tradition in literature and group participation in art and music.

The construction of houses, household's items and other artifact too show a linkage with the environment. The house made of up mud walls and tile roof and construction required the use of timber and bamboo. For minor product that we find the greater concern among them. The household includes such items as mats, cots, wooden stools, baskets, cup plates, cushions, rope, mortar and pestle and oil presses. All of these are made from forest products. Umbrellas are made with the handle and ribs of bamboo, covered with *gungu* leaves. Even the hooded waterproof is made of the *gungu* lives.

Knowledge of treatment of the disease is another sphere where we find a close relation between the communities and its environment. Treatment of disease is invariably based on the use of medicinal herbs found in the region. These are treated medicines based on leaves, roots, the bark of tress, and the plant which grown in jungle. Some of them are grown in their fields by the people themselves.

If we look into the changing contest of livelihood of it will be found that it has changed a lot in course of time. During the British period the villagers were mostly depending on forest resources for their livelihoods. They used to collect various forest based products and fuel woods from nearby forest. The villagers were managing the forest. Apart from forest resources they used to do some cultivation in forest land. Mostly it was a system of mono cropping. Their economy was subsistence in nature. They were struggling to feed them. In course of time slowly this forest got degraded because of lots of reasons. The rise of industrialization, intervention of outsiders and rise of population became major threat for these communities. The degraded resources failed to suffice the needs of the villagers. It compelled the tribal inhabitants to look for other alternatives. In the initial days it was only agriculture, which gave them an alternative source of livelihoods. But the small land holding size and traditional technology failed to meet the rising needs of villagers. Due to increase the population and requirement of industrial needs the forest depletion rate is very fast in study area. Peoples are now travelling very long distance to reach forest for firewood collection. Villagers earlier use fire woods, which are directly; taken from forest but now they are buying from other person. In village, firewood collection work is mostly done by women. During field work it was found that people are using coal as alternative source cooking fuel.

Source of livelihood are now available in near periphery of their resident area. Non-agriculture labor, self-employed, government service, industrial work force and business are example of various types of livelihood. Traditionally they were owner cultivator. Well road communication have widen the scope for the villagers to go out in search of livelihoods. The emergence of new livelihoods in locality has attracted the labourers from other neighbouring areas. In this way the demographic structure has changed. Earlier day village was solely a tribal village. However, at present few Muslim households who migrated from other regions became part of this village.

The introduction of Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Scheme (MNGRES) has also brought some hope in the minds of poor tribals. The introduction of other development projects like anthodia Scheme, BPL rice and many others have widened their scope of livelihoods. It has reduced the rate of migration in the village. The villagers

who used to go out of state for the search of jobs have back. At present their world of migration is mostly confined to their block and locality. However, still majority of them are depending on agriculture as primary source of livelihood. Their agriculture is not yet modernized. They are still practicing the traditional method. Their main crop is paddy and people are still practice traditional method of paddy cultivation. They are very conscious about their old paddy crops. They are not much influenced by the High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilizer. So, much change has not occurred in the case of agricultural production. Although, farming is now the chief source of livelihood for most of the households in study area the agriculture has not given them a sense of security. The main reasons include the small size of their land holdings, low productivity, inefficient agricultural methods, lack of irrigation facilities and the constant threat of wild animals. To avoid starvation, the most destitute have engaged in slash and burn cultivation.

Source of livelihoods

If analyses the sample households in various activities it will be found that 52.94% households are involved in nonagricultural labour activities. They are mostly confined in construction and industrial activities. Around 14.70% household are owner cultivators, 17.64% in service sectors, 5.2% involved both agricultural labour and business activities. Those who are engaged in nonagricultural activities are working in construction site, daily wage labour under MGNREGS, construction work etc. now no body in the study village fully depending on forest resources for their livelihoods. A serf shift has seen from the field of agriculture to non-agriculture activities.

On the size of land holding in study village it will be observed that all most all the households are marginal landholders. While around 8.82% households are land less, 23.52% having land size more than 2 acres. The rest of the households are having less than two acres of land. Even around 50% landholding households in the village are having less than 1 acre of land. The fertile land, which is popularly known as *don* used for paddy cultivation. In the villagers mainly cultivate kharif crops specially paddy. The villagers in study area are mostly using traditional seeds and methods of cultivation. They used top depend on bullock for ploughing. They are not using Government funded high yielding Verity (HYV) seeds.

In study area sizeable land comes under barren land. Here agriculture depends on monsoon. There are no irrigation facilities. No alternative irrigation facilities are being provided by Government. Though few households are cultivating wheat and other Rabi crops but it is very marginal. Few tribal households are doing service. One important thing observed in service sector that two tribal have joined in CISF force. This is very important and symbol for diversifying source of tribal livelihood as well as a mark of empowerment. Village youths interacted have shown their interest in taking vocational course like ITI, polytechnic, etc.

Education level of study area is quite low. To easily understand we categories education level in six parts; illiterate, primary level, upper primary level, metric, intermediate and

graduate. The illiterate percentage is 38.23% and graduate percentage is only 2.94% have given the answer why majority of tribal people are engage in non agriculture labor sector.

From the above discussion it was observed that a sharp change has seen in contest of source of livelihoods. At present the source of livelihoods are diversified. The villagers are no more depending on forest or agriculture only. They have so many options in front of them.

Livelihoods Opportunities

The interventions of watershed development programme in the selected villages have provided alternative opportunities of livelihoods to the farmers. The farmers especially women are getting additional employment opportunities for about 65 days through collection of seeds from forest and its crushing in the machine. The nursery has become a new diversified livelihoods opportunity to the women in villages. The nursery has a capacity for 20,000 saplings of which 10,000 are planted on community land and the rest are sold to nearby villages and to the forest department. Average family income has substantially increased to Rs. 15-20,000, which represent about 60 % over five years, These practices are novel approach to eradicate poverty and enhance livelihood opportunities of the farmers. The pathway of these developments can be projected as a strategic model for the development of other rural areas in the country.

The diversified livelihood opportunities have increased the remunerative days for women. This is a desirable trend but along with has increased the workload too. Government interventions/Development initiatives have enhanced the Natural, Physical and Financial capital but coordinated efforts need to be focused on social capital and human capital. Development and empowerment need to be focused on parity.

Gender balance need to be established with improved technologies and interventions to reduce drudgery, improved nursery raising techniques etc. along with impetus to female literacy, primary enrollment, health services. Community managed watershed development, forestry programmes need to be encouraged.

Rainwater use efficiency should be taken up front in Agricultural development along with diversified cropping systems. Networking of farmers on the line of SHGs (thrift and credit – women) should be promoted to make agriculture more remunerative. Work with labor wages parity should be encouraged such as seed collection etc. which also dawns gender equity. Livelihood activities aimed at non-working days need to be promoted which surmounts the vulnerability due to drought. Efficient use of by product to enhance incomes from Agriculture need to be further explored and strengthened.

Conclusions

Although the assessment of livelihoods assets is a complex task because of identifying and maintaining proper balance between quantitative and qualitative indicators of each capital associated with livelihoods yet the study has brought up significant findings.

The study area is located in rainfed region, which have erratic rainfall, low rainwater use efficiency with inherently low crop productivity resulting in poverty and malnutrition. However, with participatory approach of watershed development programme improved resilience of livelihoods opportunities. The livelihoods opportunities in these micro- watersheds in the same agro-eco region are distinctly different because of variability in livelihoods assets, different levels of interventions and institutional development, access of different capitals in the villages.

The result shows that the sustainable management of natural resources especially bringing in diversified livelihood options such as environmental service, biodiesel production chain etc. in a remote watershed with poor infrastructure could provide livelihood opportunities and people need not migrate. However, with better soils and similar rainfall large numbers of people have to migrate out for livelihoods. The experiences of other watersheds where natural resources were managed properly also recognize the similar paradigms of shifting migration in search of livelihoods. Watershed development played a vital role in the villages.

Institutional development particularly formation of SHGs at the village level and capacity building helped substantially to improve livelihoods. These local institutions like VO, SHGs, helped to mobilize financial flow with lower transaction costs. Other activities like awareness building along with capacity building initiatives have increased as a spill over. The impact of various development initiatives that enabled community to embark on various environmental and natural resources protection measures such as plantations, protection of forest, growing nurseries, not only provided the additional income but also provided environmental services for the community. Agriculture is a main source of livelihoods in the villages, however, with capacity building and higher collective action and through watershed development initiatives substantial gains in agriculture production was achieved and incomes have increased over last five years substantially.

The community empowerment and diffusion of new source of livelihoods opportunities as sources of plant nutrients have enhanced the ambit of livelihoods of people in the villages. The farmers could move up the poverty line within short period of time. The better livelihoods opportunities in villages have changed the purchasing power of households resulting higher investment in agriculture and allied activities. New employment opportunities and diversification of income along with supplementary irrigation have substantially reduced the vulnerability of drought and brought substantial multifold impacts on the livelihoods.

Livelihood is the dynamic term with respect to time and place, its meaning vary from place to place and depend upon availability of recourse in particular geographical area, people culture and practice. The depletion of forest Changes in the external environment can affect assets, activities or outcomes. The livelihood sources are changes in behavior are known as coping strategies. If coping behavior is constantly necessary, then the livelihood strategy becomes a survival strategy, leading to erosion of assets. Poor households in risky environments adopt coping strategies to protect their livelihoods. These strategies include, intensification of existing income activities, diversification into new activities, migration, drawing upon social relationships and informal credit networks, drawing upon assets and adjusting consumption patterns etc. Many of these strategies are noticed among tribal of the present study area.

Rani and Dodia (2000) considered the evidence on coping strategies in rural India. It shows that one of the most favored mechanisms is that of diversifying into non-farm activities and seasonally migrating to other areas. Diversification into non-farm activities is of a temporary and permanent nature depending upon the severity of the situation. Like the present situation, the households that are badly hit are those of small, marginal farmers, landless households are diversifying first. The better-paid of non-farming works and concluded that there are constraints on access to non-farming employment in Sundergarh. In diversifying into non-farm activities, households simultaneously draw upon social relationships and informal credit networks.

The social relationships and the traditional support system along caste lines continue to serve as a means of support in various ways, though these networks are weakening. The consumption needs of poor villager for whole years are partially met by drawing upon the reserve assets, which they build up during peak seasons. As we know nonagricultural sector work are not available in whole year. These may take the form of savings in cash or in-kind (e.g., stored grains), productive assets (such as livestock or land), and non-productive assets.

In unemployment period, households also reduce their consumption intake and expenditure on social and religious commitments. The reduction in consumption is more prominent among the women, land less and smaller farmers. Thus it is clear from the data that the tribal households experience quite different pressures and opportunities that adopted as livelihood and coping strategies. However many factors, which are to be studied in - depth, influence the choices of these opportunities made across the households.

The rapid changes at the macro level witnessed since the early nineties has contributed to the instability of the livelihood pattern of the poorer section of both rural and tribal households. While the benefits of globalization process have largely accrued to the urban sector growth the tribal and rural sector has not been left behind. Degradation of forest resources due to industrialization have forced the villagers to look for alternative source of livelihoods. The age-old symbiotic relation between nature and human being got disturbed. In study area it was observed that not even a single house hold is completely depending on forest resources for their livelihood now days. Forest has become a dream

for them. The villagers who used to sell the forest product in market earlier has become the buyers of same. Agriculture, which was the most labor absorbing field for the villagers are no more a profitable business. Introduction of various development programmes by government and emergence of new industries in locality have given an alternative source of livelihood for the villagers. The rural non-farm sector has become a major source of livelihood for the poor households. It has become a primary source of income and employment for many of tribal households.

Some tradition patterns are still flow at present time but lots of changes comes in livelihood pattern of tribal people. The geographical situation and conditions of the study area like low land holding size, low fertility of land, no irrigation facilities and human factor are near to urban landscape and railway station, well communication system play an important role in influencing the trends of livelihood sources.

The villagers who were fully depending on traditional methods are coping with new technology with their traditional knowledge. Tribal people are still use levees cup and plats in their family faction. Carpet and mats are made in home by using available natural row material. Some extend they have adopted the modern life.

Chapter 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study begins with a review of traditional pattern of tribal livelihoods. It reflected how the tribal culture and their livelihood is closely associated with nature. The first chapter dealt with review of literature, objective and methodology of the study. Taking the anthropological methodology into account the present report had made an attempt to discuss the traditional pattern of tribal livelihoods in study villages of Adilabad district, Telangana. It has also discussed the changing scenario of livelihood pattern in study area.

Livelihood is the dynamic term with respect to time and place, its meaning vary from place to place and depend upon availability of resource in particular geographical area, people culture and practice. The depletion of forest. Changes in the external environment can affect assets, activities or outcomes. The livelihood sources are changes in behavior are known as coping strategies. If coping behavior is constantly necessary, then the livelihood strategy becomes a survival strategy, leading to erosion of assets. Poor households in risky environments adopt coping strategies to protect their livelihoods. These strategies include, intensification of existing income activities, diversification into new activities, migration, drawing upon social relationships and informal credit networks, drawing upon assets and adjusting consumption patterns etc. Many of these strategies are noticed among tribal of the present study area.

One of the most favored mechanisms is that of diversifying into non-farm activities and seasonally migrating to other areas. Diversification into non-farm activities is of a temporary and permanent nature depending upon the severity of the situation. Like the present situation, the households that are badly hit are those of small, marginal farmers, landless households are diversifying first. The better-paid of non-farming works and concluded that there are constraints on access to non-farming employment. In diversifying into non-farm activities, households simultaneously draw upon social relationships and informal credit networks. The social relationships and the traditional support system along caste lines continue to serve as a means of support in various ways, though these networks are weakening. The consumption needs of poor villager for whole years are partially met by drawing upon the reserve assets, which they build up during peak seasons. As we know nonagricultural sector work are not available in whole year.

These may take the form of savings in cash or in-kind (e.g., stored grains), productive assets (such as livestock or land), and non-productive assets (such as jewelry). In unemployment period, households also reduce their consumption intake and expenditure on social and religious commitments. The reduction in consumption is more prominent among the women, land less and smaller farmers. Thus it is clear from the data that the tribal households experience quite different pressures and opportunities that adopted as livelihood and coping strategies. However many factors, which are to be studied in - depth, influence the choices of these opportunities made across the households.

In the era of globalization the question of sustainable livelihood has captured all the points of discussion. Various people have defined livelihood differently. Chambers and Conway (1992) define livelihoods as: “A livelihood comprises the abilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the next generation; and contribute net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels in the long and in the short term.”

In present days the issue of livelihood has become a burning topic in the context of tribal communities. Since centuries the tribal communities who have been living in and around the forests, practicing hunting and gathering activities, fishing and shifting cultivation have faced difficulties in their survival. Traditionally they depend on forest resources for their livelihoods. Their dependence on forest was not merely for livelihood but for their cultural requirement. For these people, forests are an important source of livelihood and means of survival. Though, farming was there but it was not much prominent. Their economy was subsistence in nature. Moreover, a number of small tribal groups are completely dependent on the forest for their livelihood. The destruction of forests over the past few decades has deprived tribes of their livelihood, particularly source of food. It has also resulted in their impoverishment, indebtedness and in many cases land alienation and even bondage.

The rapid changes at the macro level that witnessed since the early nineties has contributed to the instability of the livelihood pattern of the poorer section of both rural and tribal households. While the benefits of globalization process have largely accrued to the urban sector growth the tribal and rural sector has not been left behind. Degradation of forest resources due to industrialization have forced the villagers to look for alternative source of livelihoods. The age old symbiotic relation between nature and human being got disturbed. In study area it was observed that not even a single house hold is completely depending on forest resources for their livelihood now days. Forest has become a dream for them. The villagers who used to sell the forest product in market earlier has become the buyers of same. Agriculture, which was the most labor absorbing field for the villagers are no more a profitable business. Introduction of various development programmes by government and emergence of new industries in locality have given an alternative source of livelihood for the villagers. The rural non-farm sector has become a major source of livelihood for the poor households. It has become a primary source of income and employment for many of tribal households.

Some tradition patterns are still flow at present time but lots of changes comes in livelihood pattern of tribal people. The geographical situation and conditions of the study area like low land holding size, low fertility of land, no irrigation facilities and human factor are near to urban landscape and railway station, well communication system play an important role in influencing the trends of livelihood sources.

The villagers who were fully depending on traditional methods are coping with new technology with their traditional knowledge. Tribal people are still use levees cup and

plats in their family faction. Carpet and mats are made in home by using available natural raw material. Some extend they have adopted the modern life. 32

The main occupation of people in this area is agriculture which is rain fed. The main yields in the farms are cotton, red-gram, soya, millet etc. Only Kharif crops (crops grown during summer season) are grown due to unavailability of water throughout the year except in rainy season which is brought by the South-West monsoon. The main crops grown are cotton and millet. Majority of the people who participated in the study own agriculture land. Few of them work as laborers and few were engaged in subsidiary occupation like carpenter etc. By March month people complete their farm work.

Migration for survival

The agricultural season lasts for about 6-7 months and no work is available in the farms during the remaining period of the year. So, the people migrate to neighboring districts of Maharashtra State viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli. The main purpose for going to these places is availability of work. These districts have large yield of chilli and there is a shortage of labour in those areas. So, they call women from Adilabad to work in the chilli field. Women can do the chilli picking work faster than men. That is why they are preferred than the men. The main occupation of people in this area is agriculture. *"We are doing farming but the yield is less. After doing hard work when the yield from the crops is less and insufficient for our survival, it becomes difficult to live in the villages. That is why we migrate to other areas searching for jobs"*(FGD, men).

When there is no agricultural season, people migrate to some villages of Maharashtra like Chenai, Mukudband, Kaval etc. These villages have large yield of chilly and ground nuts. December to May is the migration season. *"In December and January month we go to other village to work. We return back to our villages 2-3 days before Holi festival"*(FGD, women). All people don't migrate but few members of the family stay back and look after the home. Large number of people from villages migrates to different areas of Maharashtra during this lean period of the year. Generally the millet yielded in the farm is kept for eating and cotton is sold at the textile mills of Adilabad and Narnoor. Sometime people from these mills come here and take the cotton. *"We go to Chenaya village, Parshoda and Burshoda village. We go to do this work in Maharashtra. We go to different areas of Maharashtra like Dhanora, Chenai, Paradoi"* (FGD, Men)". Some people go for collecting honey in the forests. They roam in the jungles and stay there. Traditionally Kolam tribe is involved in winnowing work. Though it has declined over the period, but still some Kolam people are involved in this business and they go for selling the things to Adilabad. *"Earlier wood was available in the forest on large extent. So, I also used to do that work. But now we don't go to collect wood as the forest cover has declined. Hence, I only do farming. Earlier I used to make wheels of bullock cart, tatty etc. out of the collected wood"*(FGD, men).

Migration for aspiration

In most of the study villages the education is available till 4th standard. So, for higher studies they migrate. For further studies children have to migrate to nearby town. Many children also go to the adjacent mandal called utnoor. Parents send their children to the school with the thought that they would get employment. Earlier girls' proportion in education was less as compared to boys but now they are also started getting educated.

“What I think is that, all the parents should understand the advantages of education. Example is if we sow cotton crop in the farm we add fertilizer for more production. Similarly we think about education and our children's future. Education here acts like a fertilizer enhancing the skill and in getting a better job. If we sow cotton crop and do not use fertilizer, the desired crop production does not come. So, parents are also interested to send their children to schools and colleges for the study. If parents do not show interest to send their children for study, what teacher will do? So, parents should think about their children's study.” (KI, ex-Sarpanch). In most of the cases children migrate for education within the Mandal but after 10th class they have to go to cities like Adilabad, Mancherial and Hyderabad. The proportion of children going to Hyderabad is less. Children return back to their villages during vacations. Parents are showing interest in children's studies. They are aware of importance of educating their children. "We send them to improve their knowledge. We are illiterate so we don't have knowledge. It should not affect them. We wish that our children should study well and stay happily". (FGD, Woman). "It's our responsibility to send children to schools. This depends on our wish. We earn rupees 15 to 20 per day. If they are interested in studies then they should go to school. Otherwise we ask them to go to the agricultural field". (FGD,men). *"We tell them to go to school/colleges to learn new technology. Learning doesn't give them government job but they can get work in the companies also"*(FGD). Overall awareness about the importance of children's education is increasing and the tribal people are coming forward but yet their proportion is less. Still the Kolam tribes are comparatively less aware about the importance of education.

One key informant explains reason for it as: *“It's like growing trees. If one gets educated others take inspiration from them and go. But when there is no tree at all, how can others trees grow?”* (KII, Sarpanch, 24 years, B.A.) It implies that nobody from Kolam tribe took initiative in getting education. That is why subsequent generation is not inspired for education. Though awareness in education has increased but it is still in its infancy. This is the first generation which is studying in secondary schools and colleges. Proportion of children going to the college is still less. Most of the children stay in the hostels provided by government and few of them stay in rented rooms. Children till 10th class get hostel facility in the school itself. But children going to the college at Hyderabad stay by hiring rooms. Very less proportion of children goes to private schools for studies since they can't afford costs of private schools. Some Nongovernmental organizations like M.V. Foundation are also trying to raise the educational status of tribal by providing education to drop out children.

Disease causing agent: Tribal's perspective

Earlier tribal people did not use chemicals in agriculture. Nowadays they use chemical fertilizers like DAP and urea in the farms and get higher yield. Presently they take hybrid millets, green gram, cow-beans and black gram. These are yielded with the use of chemicals and fertilizers. With that the incidence of diseases is also increasing due to the eating of chemical mixed food. In the past if they get fever then it used to get cured immediately. They used to pray God after which get cured. But now-a day they pray God but it does not cure. During that time the incidence of disease was very less. Earlier if somebody gets disease then he used to take herbal medicine and gets cured immediately. Now-a-days if one falls sick, everybody gets infected by it. Now-a-days new diseases are occurring. The fault is in the food. If there is fever for a day, the person skips food and gets cured soon. Earlier no hybrid grain was there but now we get hybrid millet. Now they eat more rice.

Oil was also extracted from the seed using manual machines. Now they get it in packets which are processed in industries. If any disease persists for 3 days or more then they go to the doctor and take treatment. Government doctor does not remain available in most of the times. Whenever a patient comes to the government doctor, the patient is given two tablets for any kind of ailment which does not cure the disease. But private doctors always remain available and give better treatments like injections, saline, tablets because of which the patient gets cured soon. The major health problems faced by the tribals in are fever, vomiting, loose motions and stomach pain. Tribal people don't take immediate treatment for any ailment. Still many people prefer herbal medicines since it remains available in the vicinity. If not then they go to the nearby public health facility.

During last year the incidence of the diseases was more. People suffered from vomiting, loose motions and malaria. Generally, people seek health care after 2-3 days of the onset of the disease. Primary Health Center (PHC) is available. People generally go there for treatment. There are three health sub-centers in the area but none of them has its own building. In the case of serious conditions, the patients are either taken to the Community Health Center (CHC) at Utnoor which is about 50-55 kilometers away or to the District Headquarter hospital at Adilabad which is also equidistance. Many tribal people also seek health care treatment from the RMPs (Registered Medical Practitioners) or quacks. Many RMPs visit to the villages and give injections and tablets and charge rupees 25-30 from each patient. Tribal people also have belief that injections can cure disease earlier than medicines.

The government health facility remains far away and most of the times there is no presence of doctor or other staff there. So, the people prefer to go to RMPs who are readily available and also charge less money. But the RMPs are not properly trained and also do not have valid qualification for treating patients. Most of the cases, they are educated up to 10th or 12th class. Then they practice under any qualified doctor. Afterwards they start practicing on their own as RMPs.

Health seeking behavior & mobility

According to the local inhabitants most diseases are water borne and vector borne starting during the month of August and September. During the last one year the government has started paying attention towards this area. Many new health schemes like emergency service (phone number: 108), mobile clinic (phone number: 104) and Rajeev Gandhi insurance scheme etc. have been initiated by the government in recent times. Some of them migrate to Maharashtra for work. If they fall ill at the destination place, then few of them seek treatment from the same place. But few of them also refer to return back to the native place. People go for work to their farms which are far away from their houses. So, they carry food and limited water with them. But the drinking water is not sufficient for the whole day. So, they drink contaminated water available in the local ponds, tanks, springs etc and fall sick in most of the villages there is no provision of safe drinking water

Leisure time activity

Adult people generally remain busy with routine work. In the morning they go to farm after taking breakfast. Men go early to the farm. Women after completing household chores go to the farm by carrying lunch with them. People work whole day in the farm and return back in the evening. In the evening they watch TV or listen to radio. Elder people are not interested to watch TV. Rather they sit together and talk. Young people generally watch movies on TV. Nowadays Television has become common everywhere. So, people get opportunity to watch movies.

Children go to school in the day time and after coming home in the evening they play games. Few children and educated people read newspaper. Usually newspapers are not available in the villages. But if somebody goes to the town, then he purchases it from the market. In few villages newspaper is available and children read it for their elders. Usually elder persons don't go to other distant places but youths go to other places to watch movies. They have to go to Narnoor or Adilabad. Now-a-days VCDs are easily available due to which people are also watching movies at home in Gondi language.

Influence of media

Due to the influence of mass media, tribal people have become more aware of the events happening outside the village. The younger generation is more influenced by the movies. Few incidents happened in the villages in which boys and girls fell in love, eloped from the village due to resistance from the families and got married. These marriages were inter-tribal marriages and village people accepted them later on. Elders stated that young people watch television till late night. So, their life style, food habits and sleeping timings have changed. By watching Telugu movies tribal people are influenced by Telugu language. Now impact of Telugu language is seen over the original tribal dialect. Their dressing pattern has also changed due to the influence of electronic media. Few young boys roam in the village by making hairstyles of the hero in the movie. Comparatively less influence of movies is seen among the girls than the boys.

Migration and change

Migration gave tribal people an exposure to the outside world. They learnt the language, customs of other surrounding cultures. They want to educate their children. Earlier the instruments used for agriculture were made up of wood but now it is made up of iron. New techniques have been used for better yield in the farm. Television, radio and cell phone also gave them exposure to the outside world. They are learning new techniques as well as customs. People work in their farm for about half the year. But after agricultural season is over and there is no work, they migrate to neighbouring areas Maharashtra for employment. Many people migrate to villages of Chandrapur and Nanded districts of Maharashtra. This helps them to continue with their income and improve their economic condition to some extent. Earlier tribal people were largely dependent on forest for earning their livelihood. People used to eat fruits, roots or Mahua flowers etc. But in the present days due to the dwindling forest resources and restriction by the government in cutting forests, the livelihood of tribal community has been restricted. That is why they are in search of alternative means of livelihood.

On internal migration suggests that it is predominantly men who migrate. But this study shows that it's predominantly women who migrate to other places for the purpose of work. The main push factor for migration is lack of employment opportunities in the locality. People work under government sponsored EGS scheme under which they are provided work for three months in year. But until now this scheme does not seem to be quite successful in bringing down unemployment and poverty. The young generation is looking forward to the cities like Hyderabad for better employment opportunities. The illiterate people prefer to migrate seasonally to other rural areas or towns searching for employment. But those who are educated prefer to migrate to the cities and want to settle there permanently. Educated people don't have employment opportunities in the villages.

Tribal people of area believe in God very much. Each village has deities as well as each clan has its own God. People celebrate Jathara for satisfying the God and their own mental satisfaction. Now a days they also go to other Hindu pilgrim places like Tirupathi, Pandharpur and Basar etc. This belief system is due to the influence of Telugu and Marathi cultures. But still tribal people have maintained their cultural identity. Declining forest resources and restriction in cutting trees have forced the tribes to seek alternative means of livelihood. If they do not migrate otherwise they will fall into deep poverty. Exposure to outside world due to migration has influenced the culture and customs of the tribal population. The study shows that there is a need to strengthen the poverty reduction government sponsored programs like EGS so that they get employment for most part of the year. There is a need to create more employment opportunities, better educational and health care facilities which will reduce distressed migration and improve the living standard of the tribes.

In view of the persistent and wide-spread socioeconomic backwardness of STs, a distinct need was felt for innovative policy intervention to enable these groups to share the benefits of growth in a more equitable manner. The strategy of Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP) was introduced in 1974 to ensure adequate flow of plan resources for the

development of Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, the strategy of Sub Plan is in force since 1979-80, to ensure proportionate flow of plan resources for the development. The TSP aim at facilitating convergence and pooling of resources from all the other development sectors in proportion to the population of STs, respectively for their overall development.

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP. SCA is primarily meant for family-oriented income-generation schemes in sectors of agriculture, horticulture sericulture and animal husbandry cooperation. A part of SCA (not more than 30%) is also permitted to be used for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. SCA is intended to be additive to State Plan efforts for tribal development and forms part of TSP strategy.

Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes

Protection of tribals against exploitation. Of the above, SCA primarily funds schemes/projects for economic development of Scheduled Tribes

The GOI guidelines broadly lay down the following norms:-

SCA is primarily meant for income generating family oriented schemes and infrastructure incidental thereto (not more than 30% of the total outlay)

Wherever a scheme is provided for any Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), SCA should not be utilized for the same.

Major infrastructure development should be supplemented from the TSP flow, rather than being catered out SCA like roads, electrification etc.

Schemes for funding demonstration units should not be financed out of SCA. Rather, the follow-up of demonstrations should be catered to looking to the Special disadvantages that the tribal funds themselves with.

Tribal populace below poverty line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities.

In any specific schematic projects financed by outside agencies, both national and international, normally a part of the outlay is proposed as State Government contribution. Such contribution should flow from normally State Plan and not out of SCA.

Wherever State Government Organizations like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) or Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) are dealing with schemes related to tribal welfare and development, the equity based should not be financed out of SCA, without prior approval of the GOI. This will lead to better monitoring of the concerned activities.

Specific sectors related to the Tribal need to be given a fillip by special schemes in the areas like sericulture, horticulture, etc out of SCA.

Wherever conjunctive flow of funds can be ensured from other ongoing development programmes, this must be dovetailed so as to have a better spatial and demographic coverage.

SCA is released for the economic development of the following:-

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) area contiguous large area in which ST population is 50% or more out of a total population.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets identification of pockets containing 50% or more of ST population out of a total population of 10000 and above

Clusters-identified pockets containing 50% or more ST Population out of a total population of 5000.

Primitive Tribes-identified isolated communities among the STs characterised by the low rate of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy (so far 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified.

Assistance for Margin Money Loan Programme (MMLP) for Tribal Finance and Development Corporations in the States to implement MMLP.

Major Findings of the study

In study area sizeable land comes under barren land. Here agriculture depends on monsoon. There are no irrigation facilities. No alternative irrigation facilities are being provided by Government. Though few households are cultivating wheat and other rabi crops but it is very marginal. Few tribal households are doing service in RSP and Railway. They got these jobs as compensation for their land they loss. One important thing observed in service sector that two tribal have joined in CISF force. This is very important and symbol for diversifying source of tribal livelihood as well as a mark of empowerment. Village youths interacted have shown their interest in taking vocational course like ITI, polytechnic, etc.

If we discuss on the size of land holding in study village it will be observed that all most all the households are marginal landholders. While around 8.82% households are land less, 23.52% having land size more than 2 acres. The rest of the households are having less than two acres of land. Even around 50% landholding households in the village are having less than 1 acre of land. The fertile land, which is popularly known as *don* used for paddy cultivation. In *don* the villagers mainly cultivate kharif crops specially paddy. The villagers in study area are mostly using traditional seeds and methods of cultivation.

They used to depend on bullock for ploughing. They are not using Government funded high yielding Verity (HYV) seeds.

Analysis of the sex-wise distribution of sample households revealed that the male respondents comprised 60% and above.

Information gathered on the family size of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries revealed that the highest percentage (63.4%) of up to 4 members in the family among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, collected and compiled data revealed that in the family size of up to four members, the highest percentage (50%). Between 5 to 6 members in the family, the highest percentage (65%) was in jainoor while the highest percentage (63%) of family size having 7 and above members was in the NArnoor.

In study area people's traditional activities was mostly forest dependent and agriculture. During traditional society the size of population was small, availability of land per person was sufficient for sustaining and forest was near to their villages and able to fulfill villager's needs. They emphasize on equality and collectivity while using natural resource. Their custom and tradition were not against the natural law. They have sufficient indigenous knowledge how to use any plants or herbs as medicine.

Education level of study area is quite low. To easily understand we categories education level in six parts; illiterate, primary level, upper primary level, metric, intermediate and graduate. The percentage level. The illiterate percentage is 38.23% and graduate percentage is only 2.94% have given the answer why majority of tribal people are engage in non-agriculture labor sector.

Educational status of the beneficiaries is an important indicator to measure the degree of success in the management of the developmental schemes. Data obtained from the empirical enquiry from the respondents revealed that the highest percentage (63.3%) of illiterates among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries Similarly, when we look at the educational status of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, it is found that the highest percentage (7.1%) of the beneficiaries who had obtained qualification up to graduation and above level.

From the above it was observed that a sharp change has seen in contest of source of livelihoods. At present the source of livelihoods are diversified. The villagers are no more depending on forest or agriculture only. They have so many options in front of them.

If we analyses the engagement of sample households in various activities it will be found that 52.94% households are involved in nonagricultural labour activities. They are mostly confined in construction and industrial activities. Around 14.70% household are owner cultivators, 17.64% in service sectors, 5.2% involved both agricultural labour and business activities. Those who are engaged in nonagricultural activities are working in construction site, daily wage labour under MGNREGS,

In the contemporary days the villagers have received lots of option for their livelihoods. The emergence of sponge industries have given a scope for moving out of village. The introduction of Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Scheme (MNGRES) has

also brought some hope in the minds of poor tribals. The introduction of other development projects like anthodia Scheme, BPL rice and many others have widened their scope of livelihoods. It has reduced the rate of migration in the village. The villagers who used to go out of state for the search of jobs have back. At present their world of migration is mostly confined to their block and locality. However, still majority of them are depending on agriculture as primary source of livelihood. Their agriculture is not yet modernized. They are still practicing the traditional method. Their main crop is paddy and people are still practice traditional method of paddy cultivation. They are very conscious about their old paddy crops. They are not much influenced by the High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilizer. So, much change has not occurred in the case of agricultural production. Although, farming is now the chief source of livelihood for most of the households in study area the agriculture has not given them a sense of security. The main reasons include the small size of their land holdings, low productivity, inefficient agricultural methods, lack of irrigation facilities and the constant threat of wild animals. To avoid starvation, the most destitute have engaged in slash and burn cultivation.

If we look into the changing contest of livelihood of village it will be found that it has changed a lot in course of time. During the British period the villagers were mostly depending on forest resources for their livelihoods. They used to collect various forest based products and fuel woods from nearby forest. The villagers were managing the forest. Apart from forest resources they used to do some cultivation in forest land. Mostly it was a system of mono cropping. Their economy was subsistence in nature. They were struggling to feed them. In course of time slowly this forest got degraded because of lots of reasons. The rise of industrialization, intervention of outsiders and rise of population became major threat for these communities. The degraded resources failed to suffice the needs of the villagers. It compelled the tribal inhabitants to look for other alternatives. In the initial days it was only agriculture, which gave them an alternative source of livelihoods. But the small land holding size and traditional technology failed to meet the rising needs of villagers. Due to increase the population and requirement of industrial needs the forest depletion rate is very fast in study area. Peoples are now travelling very long distance to reach forest for firewood collection.

Tribes were initially forest-dwellers depending on the forest for their livelihood. Owing to various reasons, they have lost their free access to forest. Still, all tribal households depend on the forest for several purposes. They collect firewood from nearby forests for their daily requirements. Since most of the households have their houses made of brick stone and tile, the degree of dependency on forest for building materials such as bamboo is not very high. However, families independently or jointly, collect forest products, namely wood, fruits, leaves, flowers and honey, etc. during the appropriate seasons of the year. At least for many tribal households, income from forest products is a source of their livelihood too.

While collecting household level data in respect of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, team also recorded the name of individual Scheduled Tribe community who had availed/not availed of the benefits of the scheme under the Special Central Assistance

(SCA). This was done with a view to recording the name of the individual ST who received maximum benefit in comparison to the other communities.

The occupational background of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes reveals that more than 50% of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were engaged in cultivation. Among the beneficiaries who were working as salaried employee, (13%), Very few number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were also recorded to be engaged in occupations like tailoring, carpentry, piggyery, Milch cattle rearing, fishing, etc.

As regards the annual income of the of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries before getting the SCA schemes, the field data revealed that more than 50% of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries had an annual income of up to Rs. 20,000. Similarly, highest percentage of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries' annual income in the range of Rs. 20001 and Rs. 40,000. It was also found that only few beneficiaries had an annual income above Rs. 40,001.

Income generating schemes

The Scheduled Tribes were given different types of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Most of the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) can be classified into 13 broad categories i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, industry-service and business (ISB), and other. Maximum number of income generating schemes is under agriculture followed by animal husbandry, horticulture, and then the ISB sector. Tribals of Andhra Pradesh had received maximum number of income generating schemes (37%) under the ISB sector. It is interesting to note that schemes related to non-timber forest produce (NTFP) was most popular. Infrastructure related scheme was found to be highest (33%).

We can also see the sector-wise distribution of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Maximum number of Special Central Assistance (SCA)'s income generating schemes beneficiaries in the primary sector. It is quite clear that 60 % beneficiaries opted for the income generating schemes in primary sector. As regards the tertiary sector, Andhra Pradesh stood first (37%) in giving income generating schemes to the tribals in the tertiary sector.

The income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) were linked with subsidy and the bank loan. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was used to give subsidy and the percentage of subsidy varied from State to State and scheme to scheme. It may be seen that the unit cost of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) varied between Rs. 20,000 Rs. 30,000 and above Rs. 30,001/-. It is also clear that all the schemes (100%) sanctioned were within the unit cost of the Rs. 20,000. As regards the schemes with the unit cost of Rs. 30,000, it was highest in the State Andhra Pradesh (45%).

Pattern of subsidy disbursement

As mentioned earlier, the income generating schemes are linked with the subsidy and bank loan. However, the percentage of subsidy given to the income generating schemes is not uniform and generally not in tune with the Government of India guidelines. The Government of India lays emphasis on not exceeding the subsidy percentage from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to more than 10 percent for the income generating schemes. Our study revealed that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the subsidy percentage is to the extent of 50% and it should not exceed 30,000.00. For schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells, 100% subsidy is disbursed to the Scheduled Tribes. For AP Micro Irrigation project, 50% of the unit cost is given as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.

Income generation from the SCA schemes

In our study, tried to ascertain the extent to which the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries had been successful in raising the level of annual income from the income generating schemes given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). The empirical study recorded the annual rise in income generation in four ranges i.e. up to Rs. 10000/-, Rs. 10001/- Rs. 20,000/-, between Rs. 20,001/- to Rs. 30,000/- and above Rs. 30001. It also recorded the responses of these beneficiaries who did not record any rise in income from the assets given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). It may be seen that in the income range of up to Rs. 10,000/-, highest increase of income to the extent of 91.67%. Increase in income in the range of Rs. 20,001/ - to Rs. 30,000/- was only 20% among all the sampled beneficiaries Only 12.40 % sampled beneficiaries could register an increase in the range of Rs. 30,001/- and above.

Support Received by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries from the Officials

Success of the income generating schemes greatly depends on the extent of the support, which the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries receive from the govt. officials at all stages of the project management. Field team enquired from our respondents whether they got adequate assistance and help from the govt. officers during the project implementation phase. It may be seen that 60% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries said that they did receive help and support from the govt. officers.

Nature of Difficulties Faced by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries

In the absence of the support from the govt. officers, the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries faced difficulties in effectively managing their schemes. Field team tried to record the nature of difficulties faced by them. It may be seen that the out of 12 difficulties recorded by the beneficiaries, four of them were related to animal husbandry schemes,

and other pertained to quality of machinery, storage facility, marketing facility, water resources and land leveling, menace of the wild animals, lack of skill etc.

The States which prepare the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) at the Gram Panchayat level will be given SCA for using this amount as gap filling fund for both income generating as well as area development schemes/projects which cannot be met from the various financial resources available, including those of the Central Ministries, at the Gram Panchayat level. The Gram Panchayat level TSP must be approved by the Gram Sabha so as to receive Special Central Assistance (SCA) for using it as the gap filling fund.

Only such schemes/projects which have been approved by the Gram Sabha and wherever financial gaps have been identified to be met from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) will be funded for both family oriented and area development schemes/projects.

State Governments formulate employment–cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto in accordance with the existing guidelines and forward the proposal to the Ministry in the prescribed format indicating the inputs from State Plan as well as inputs from other programmes of Government of India against each of the activities formulated for the State as a whole. The gap between the funds thus available with the State and the funds actually required for implementation of the activities/ projects is released by the Ministry in two or more installments depending on the utilization as well as Physical Progress Report of funds released in earlier years.

While planning the TSP at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level, every effort should be made to converge the services/resources, manpower and infrastructure already available under various tribal related sectors.

The GP level Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be prepared in a manner that the gender issues are mainstreamed, and 30% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) may be earmarked as gendered budget.

Out of the total SCA allocation for a financial year, 10% of the funds will be utilized for the purpose of training local resource persons for preparation of micro-plans for creation of social capital.

The remaining 90% of the total allocation under SCA will then be further allocated to empower the Scheduled Tribes and improvement of the tribal areas through their GP level TSP.

The growth of industrialization, urbanization and cash economy has greatly affected tribal livelihoods. The destruction bio-mass to meet the urban and industrial needs leading to deforestation is having a major impact on the lives of peoples who live within the non-monetized, biomass based subsistence economy.

Along with the introduction of different developmental policies and programmes, changes in the land tenure have brought certain changes in the traditional system of

resource management in tribal India. Further, the intrusion of non-tribes into tribal areas has disturbed the age-old organic unity of tribes. All these changes have had a telling effect on the natural resource bases and their management.

Although the assessment of livelihoods assets is a complex task because of identifying and maintaining proper balance between quantitative and qualitative indicators of each capital associated with livelihoods yet the study has brought up significant findings.

The study area is located in rainfed region, which have erratic rainfall, low rainwater use efficiency with inherently low crop productivity resulting in poverty and malnutrition. However, with participatory approach of watershed development programme improved resilience of livelihoods opportunities. The livelihoods opportunities in these micro- watersheds in the same agro-eco region are distinctly different because of variability in livelihoods assets, different levels of interventions and institutional development, access of different capitals in the villages.

The result shows that the sustainable management of natural resources especially bringing in diversified livelihood options such as environmental service, biodiesel production chain etc. in a remote watershed with poor infrastructure could provide livelihood opportunities and people need not migrate. However, with better soils and similar rainfall large numbers of people have to migrate out for livelihoods. The experiences of other watersheds where natural resources were managed properly also recognize the similar paradigms of shifting migration in search of livelihoods. Watershed development played a vital role in the villages.

Institutional development particularly formation of SHGs at the village level and capacity building helped substantially to improve livelihoods. These local institutions like VO, SHGs, helped to mobilize financial flow with lower transaction costs. Other activities like awareness building along with capacity building initiatives have increased as a spill over. The impact of various development initiatives that enabled community to embark on various environmental and natural resources protection measures such as plantations, protection of forest, growing nurseries, not only provided the additional income but also provided environmental services for the community. Agriculture is a main source of livelihoods in the villages, however, with capacity building and higher collective action and through watershed development initiatives substantial gains in agriculture production was achieved and incomes have increased over last five years substantially.

The community empowerment and diffusion of new source of livelihoods opportunities as sources of plant nutrients have enhanced the ambit of livelihoods of people in the villages. The farmers could move up the poverty line within short period of time. The better livelihoods opportunities in villages have changed the purchasing power of households resulting higher investment in agriculture and allied activities. New employment opportunities and diversification of income along with supplementary irrigation have substantially reduced the vulnerability of drought and brought substantial multifold impacts on the livelihoods.

For a sustainable livelihood pattern a strong resource base is a pre-requisite and the study revealed that many of the resource base of the tribal households are becoming unproductive and inaccessible. Integrated approach is required to bring back the forest resource to more productive phases. While planning for rejuvenation of forest resources, the preferences and priorities of tribal households should be taken into account. Similarly land is one of the most vital resources for productivity and nutritional security but tribal households are found losing this valuable resource owing to shifting cultivation and denial by the Government to have ownership. In order to strengthen nutritional security among the vast section of the farm households, the Government should formulate policy to allot forest land for cultivation and discourage *shifting* cultivation through institutional mechanism, incentives and constant monitoring.

Agricultural crop diversification includes promotion of the perennial horticulture crops, either as group activities and/or individual household activities in their land or *podu* land. It may be promoted on the basis of cluster-approach cultivation to generate commercial volume / critical mass to attract market. Promotion of turmeric, ginger, etc. promotion/ conservation of medicinal plants in fallow areas or community forest areas, cashew nuts, both in *podu* land and non-*podu* land may pay dividends to tribals. Promotion/development of various agro-forestry/ permanent-farming / crop models involving agro- horticulture crops and forest species, crop improvement, crop replacement, crop intensification; conversion of land into terraced fields, and community forests for NTFPs, etc are some other options which are needed to implemented in the area.

The study revealed several types of livelihood patterns viz. crop based, wage based, forest based, horticulture based, migration based, service/business based and animal husbandry based prevailing in the area. The studies have brought out the importance of farm sector in terms of percentage of households engaged in cultivation of different crops. It was also observed from the resource base of the tribal households that they were not financially and physically sound and did not have adequate facilities for meeting several basic requirements for a reasonable standard of living. The success of dynamic tribal development depends on factors like improved literacy rate, sustainable socio-economic status, women's empowerment, better health care and other human resources. Therefore, it is much desirable to extend basic amenities, empowering women, enhancing their employment opportunities and providing the transport and communication facilities to tribal households.

Concluding Remarks

'Sustainable livelihood' is usually understood in material terms – in terms of access to and sustainable management of livelihood resources. However, in a broad sense, sustainable livelihood particularly in the context of tribal people – is perhaps more appropriately seen in terms of enhancement of capabilities. Ensuring a subsistence income is not sufficient for this purpose. Rather, sustainability is a function of access to institutions and institutional resources in general and to social and economic services in particular. Indeed, it would seem that the 'mainstreaming' of tribal people requires a broader

approach, which effectively deals with their manifold vulnerabilities in a rather harsh physical environment.

These vulnerabilities are perpetuated because of lack of access to and poor functioning of government food transfer programmes, such as Public Distribution System (PDS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS); lack of an appropriate nutritional programme; high survival risks on account of preventable illness and poor health services, leading to high mortality rates, among infants and children in particular; and high morbidity among adolescent girls, which affects their reproductive health and increases reproductive risks. Without insuring against these risks livelihood programmes are not likely to be sustainable in the long run.

On the other hand, making the state do its job of enhancing capabilities is essential. There is an immediate sense in which pragmatic considerations (e.g. making tribal people realize that it is their right to have a doctor at primary health centers) play a useful and important role in mobilising tribal people. This may contribute to strengthening the organised articulation of the fundamental livelihood struggles of tribal people.

Gaps in development:

Development exclusion: 20% to 30% of tribal households are not accessing the fruits of development as they are not even covered by CBO network.

Social Security Protection: The deprived and backward tribal households are in need of minimum social security protection in contingencies such as sickness, occupational hazards, employment injury, old age and pre-mature death. 10.54 lakh men and 7.2 lakh women of all tribals are excluded from basic social safety net programmes – Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Janasri Bima Yojana, Disability insurance etc., Households are yet to be covered by Abhayastham.

Lack of Basic amenities: PwD tribals are put to severe inconvenience due to lack of basic amenities and risks of all kind.

Nutrition deficiency: Nutrition among ST children is very high compared to other communities. Large number of ST children has no access to ICDS services due to constraints such as caste, gender, disability, extreme poverty, reliance on uncertain and exploitative wage employment.

Lack of access to justice system: Tribal women are not able to access any support systems like police, courts, shelters etc. as they are dependent on daily wages and cannot afford either time or money to get through to the justice system.

Financial Inclusion: Credit flow to tribal households is not adequate and they largely depend on informal loans with high rate of interest. Only MM % of ST SHGs accessed bank loans in 2013-14 compared to MM % of all SHGs.

Tribal Youth Employment: Tribal youth being placed with assistance from EGMM are facing difficulties in funding cost effective accommodation in cities.

Status of MGNREGS: Around 15% of man-days in MGNREGS are contributed by ST households but there is an immediate need to improve this percentage.

Low status of human development indicators: literacy, especially female literacy, nutrition and health indicators (IMR, MMR and child malnutrition) in tribal areas are all much lower than that of the general population.

High indebtedness: A large portion of their income goes for debt servicing and only a very small portion of their income is available for meeting their consumption and other needs.

Lack of social security: There are no strong institutions to build their social security making them the most vulnerable to all types of catastrophes.

High dependence on middlemen and traders: Whatever the tribals produce or collect from the forest fall in the hands of middlemen and local traders, mostly in the village itself. And often the price they get for their produce is a small fraction of the actual market price.

Landlessness: Having their habitations on the fringe of the forest most of the tribals have little or no land. Other than access to forest resources and their own labour, low levels of livelihood assets limit the opportunities available for livelihood enhancement.

Low access to market and market information: The lifeline of tribal economy is the 'Shandy', the weekly haats, usually located at a roadside. The tribals have to walk miles to reach the shandy point every time they want to buy or sell any goods. This lack of access to market diminishes their choices for selling their produce. When the market itself is not well accessible, the market information remains inaccessible for them.

Absence of economic organization: There are hardly any organizations of the tribals around economic activities, which can improve their incomes, reduce their expenditures, reduce risk and increase employment. This problem is compounded by the dispersed nature of their habitations. Seasonal migration is increasing as a livelihood strategy of tribal populations.

Lack of value-addition: Quite often the tribal produce like NTFP (non-timber forest produce), agriculture and horticulture commodities fetch low prices due to poor quality caused by lack of knowledge about appropriate harvest, post-harvest and storage practices. In some items the loss can be as high as 100%.

Suggestions

- ✚ ITDA should provide training for tribes in collecting and preserving forest goods.
- ✚ Training In making leaf plates and making house decorating Items with bamboos and jute where the raw material available from forests.
- ✚ Providing them direct markets without mediators helps them a lot.
- ✚ If ITDA starts Community Radios and local Television channel and provides information about agriculture for the tribes in their own language.
- ✚ ITDA has to increase the subsidies and has to take initiative to train them in cultivation of commercial crops.
- ✚ Government should develop the roads for better transportation for agriculture development.
- ✚ ITDA should develop the irrigation facilities for agriculture.







School Building and the Main Road of the village





Road side Business for Livelihoods



Cultivation of Cotton and And Other pulses



Cultivation of Cotton and And Other pulses





Habitations houses with local available materials



Getting water from far off place from an open well by children





Fetching water from a open well which is not hygienic





Education Infrastructure buildings





School Buildings and Play ground and a open area with nala passing through





Petty business for livelihoods



Anganwadi and DR depot which are supplying the rations to children and adults



Village outskirts with open nalas





Residential houses with tiled roof houses and petty shops



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