CHAPTER- VII

MAJOR FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Introduction:

The present study describes the tribal location in Yadagir district and it deals the socio-economic status of scheduled tribes. One more important thing is it is backward district of Hyderabad Karnataka Region. The Yadagir district carved out in 2009 and which is hot weather district. This district has more back ward and large amount of people are below poverty line but few of them well settled. The present district scheduled tribes are economically backward because of poverty, unemployment, migration, lack of implement the government policy etc. There is no clear national tribal policy laying down the direction and imperatives for tribal development. It is time that a national plan of action for tribe-specific comprehensive development which could serve as a road map for the welfare of the tribals is formulated.

An attempt is made in this chapter to present chapter specific findings followed by conclusions and suggestions.

Major findings:

The present study major findings are as given below;

1. The sample composition is predominant with male respondents (92.5 percent) and followed by female respondents (7.5 %).

2. 24 percent of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs are found in the age range of up to 25 years, 62 percent from 25-45 years age range and 14 percent are from the age range of above 45 years.
3. 97.5 percent of the sample respondents are married, 2.5 percent of them unmarried in the study area.

4. 97.5 percent of the sample tribals sub caste is Nayaka/Dore/Beda, remaining 2.5 percent are Medas in the study area.

5. 14.5 percent of the sample tribal respondent’s has got government jobs as their occupations followed by 12 percent got small business as their occupation, 02 percent occupied other activities and majority of the respondents have got agriculture as their major occupation.

6. About 77.5 percent of the respondents annual income is below Rs.10000, 16.25 percent are come under annual income Rs. 10001-20000 and only 3.75 percent annual income is more than 20000 per annum.

7. 87.5 percent of the sample tribes has knows the Kannada, followed by Hindi by 8.75 percent and Telugu language is known only 3.75 percent of the respondents.

8. It is found that majority of them have living in own house i.e., 87.5 percent and 12.5 percent of the scheduled tribes are lived in rented house.

9. 18.5 percent of the samples have owned huts, followed by Semi Pucca houses by 56 percent of the respondents and Pucca houses owned by 25.5 percent of the respondents.

10. One of the major issue is found that majority of the respondents have did not owned toilet facilities (70 percent) and 30 percent have owned toilet facilities to their houses.
11. 67.5 percent has owned electricity facility to their houses, 18.75 percent have owned kerosene facility, 7.5 percent have owned solar lamp and 6.25 percent have owned candle facilities to their houses.

12. 62.5 percent of the respondents are using tap water, 25 percent are using spring water and 12.5 percent are using well water.

13. 84.5 percent of the respondents are equipped with up to school level education and 15.5 percent are equipped with above school level education.

14. 62.5 percent of the tribes have come under BPL category, 29.5 percent are from BPL and 8 are don’t have any ration cards.

15. 59 percent of the sample tribes is drawn from poor economic category, 33 percent from middle class and 8 percent is from rich economic category.

16. 12 percent of the respondents are from the income range of up to 20000 rupees followed by 65 percent respondents from 20000-40000 rupees income range and 23 percent from above 40000 rupees per annum.

17. 82 percent of the sample self employed tribal respondents are from nuclear families and 18 percent are from joint family system.

18. 55 percent of the respondents have owned bank account and remaining 45 percent is not getting any bank details.

19. 78 percent of the sample respondents hold savings bank accounts and 22 percent hold current account.

20. 25 percent of the sample tribes are with nil savings status, 37.5 percent respondents have saved 1001 to 5000 rupees per annum, 30.75 percent could save
above up to 1000 per annum, 4.25 percent are save 6001-10000 per Annum and barely 2.5 percent of them saved more than 10000 per annum.

21. 64 percent of the sample tribal’s has been conducted one transaction in a month, 26.5 percent respondents have conducted two transactions and 9.5 percent respondents have conducted more than three transactions in a month.

22. 13 percent of the samples were spent up to 60 percent of their income on necessities, 55 percent respondents spent on necessities in the range of 60-80 and 32 percent respondents spent in the range of above 80 percent.

23. 66 percent of the sample tribal self employed entrepreneurs were spent nil percent of their income on comforts, 24 percent respondents spent 5 percent and above 5 percent by 10 percent of the respondents.

24. 55 percent of the samples have spent up to 200 rupees on health per month and 200-500 rupees in the case of 33 percent of the respondents and above 500 rupees by 12 percent of the respondents.

25. 35.50 percent households owned an extent of land varying from 3-5 acre, 32 percent have owned less than 2 acre land and only 05 percent are own above 20 acre land.

26. There is a wide difference in the wages among the male and female labourers exists in Yadagir district.

27. 82 percent of the sample respondents are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to their self complacent value system.
28. 82.5 percent of the sample tribals in the study area has backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to the lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development.

29. 79.5 percent of the tribes are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to land alienation.

30. 84.5 percent tribes are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to inadequate credit.

31. 79.5 percent of the tribal’s is backward and lagging behind the non tribal’s due to very poor self economic initiatives.

32. 85 percent of the sample tribal’s in the study area is backward and lagging behind the non tribal’s due to self complacent nature.

33. 81 percent of the respondents is backward and lagging behind the non tribal’s due to dependency on unorganized sources of credit.

34. 75 percent of the respondents are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to poor availment of development initiatives by the state.

35. 78 percent of the sample is backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to poor non farm sector development.

36. 81.5 percent of the sample respondents are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to industries are undeveloped.

37. 79 percent of the sample tribal’s is backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to marketing efforts are insignificant.

38. 77.5 percent of the samples is backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to the role of SC/ST cooperative corporation is limited.
39. 76 percent of the sample tribals in the study area has been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets.

40. 73 percent of the samples are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to limited role of institutions.

41. 84.5 percent of the sample tribes’ is backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to scale of enterprising activities is small.

42. The relationship between the education of the STs and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders is found to be statistically independent.

43. The relationship between the education of the STs and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system is found to be statistically independent.

44. The relationship between the education of the STs and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development is found to be statistically independent.

45. The relationship between the education of the tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation is found to be statistically independent.

**Suggestions:**

On the basis of the major findings, the following suggestions are made to the better living conditions of the scheduled tribes which include
1. An integrated strategy of development of scheduled tribes must be evolved and implemented by establishing the two way causation between economic empowerment and social empowerment simultaneously.

2. A formula of at least one government job per a family must be thoroughly implemented in tribal areas.

3. In the short run to improve their living standards, Cash Transfer scheme must be effectively implemented.

4. Small scale industries may be encouraged in this backward area so as to enable more employment opportunities to the STs

5. Government should encourage more NGOs to assist tribal educated to take up more and more enterprising activities.

6. Private sector participation should be encouraged to conducting tailor made capacity building programs for tribals.

7. Enriched consultancy services are the need of the hour for tribal development which may be ensured at the earliest.

8. Market inclusion which acts as an important pre requisite for inclusive growth of tribals and hence government should make efforts towards that end.

9. Financial inclusion of tribals by looking them with banking system.

10. Government should select such police, revenue and forest officials who have the training and zeal to work in tribal areas and understand as well as empathise with the population they serve.

11. A national plan of action for comprehensive development which would serve as a road map for the welfare of the tribals should be prepared and implemented.
12. There should be convergence of regulatory and development programmes in the scheduled tribes. For the purpose, a decadal development plan should be prepared and implemented in a mission mode with appropriate mechanism for resolution of conflicts and adjustments.

13. The authorities involved in determining the inclusion and exclusion of tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes should adopt a mechanism of consultation with the major States and those with tribal populations, on the basis of which a comprehensive methodology with clearly defined parameters is arrived at.

14. Education is the primary input for all-round development of individuals; hence top priority may be accorded to fast accelerate literacy among the tribes; if they are well educated the whole family catalyses the pace of economic development in the district.

15. To accomplish this government may suitably direct banks and financial institutions to provide finances liberally so as to save the tribes from the clutches of local money-lenders who use to charge high rates of interest.

16. Special employment strategies may be designed work to provide additional employment days which generate and contribute additional income which can effectively check less education and reduce the migration and thus improve the quality of life of tribal households in the district.

17. Suitable steps should be taken by the Government so as to educate the tribal farmers about the importance of crop loan and crop insurance facility. In this context, the procedural formalities should be simplified, keeping in view of the literacy status of tribal farmers.
18. The concept of Self-Help Group should be popularized in the tribal villages.

If all the suggestions mentioned above are implemented in the tribal villages the scene of development can be seen in these backward villages. By introducing facilities of modern technology their socioeconomic standard can be increased. Thus this weaker part of the society can be turned into the huge mass of human resource.

Conclusion:

Thus, the scheduled tribes in the state and the district need a focused attention. There is a need to formulate on integrated policy for the development of tribal society. The major findings of the study indicate that the constitutional safe-guards protective legislation; introduction of new developmental schemes/agencies like GCC, India Tribal Development Association (ITDA), sub-plan scheme, substantial financial provisions in the successive Five year Plans both at the Union and at the State Government have improved and changed the socioeconomic pattern of scheduled tribes living in Yadagir district in Karnataka. However, the improvement in the socio-economic conditions have not been significant accept in respect of housing in Yadagir district. That means those changes of change agents and modern infrastructure facilities did not achieve the anticipated level of structural change in the living conditions of tribes. Based on observation scheduled tribes are facing problems like education, health, sanitation, socioeconomic facilities in Yadagir district. Hence, the Govt. of India, Karnataka and local government should give attention for their upliftment in the Yadagir district. It is the responsibility of government to promote the scheduled tribes in the study area than only tribes prevail over from problems.