

## A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PRIMITIVE TRIBE OF KODISHALA

CHIRANJEEVI.T<sup>1</sup> & SRAVANTHI SOMA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, School of Gender Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, India

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Kakatiya University, India

### ABSTRACT

Since, its 70 years of Independence, the country leading the world in some aspects but still some marginalized sections are ignored and neglected by the government. We are entered into modern world which impacts allot on every community, so there is no exception for tribes; they are also taking part in the transition. Before British regime, the tribe was isolated from the larger part of the Indian society because of this tribe enjoyed autonomy on their habitat. They were the controller of their forests, land, river, etc. and they have their own governing body to form their traditions and customs and laws. But after independence the tribes became a part of a Republic of India it creates one same line of an administrative and political platform for all the tribes and the non-tribes. Over administration and political autonomy creates distance between tribes and forests and it affects directly and indirectly on socio-economic and cultural aspects of tribes. In the name of development government exploited a lot to tribal communities but it was an exceptional case they think that for the development of the marginal people. So we need to understand them from the socio-economic conditions of the people and their transition to the modern world

**KEYWORDS:** Indian Society, Republic of India, Socio-Economic

### INTRODUCTION

The constitution of India guarantees the safe guards and special provisions for the socio-economic and overall development of the tribal people, for that some initiation have been taken by the government of India, including Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy, The funds provided under the Tribal Sub Plan of the State have to be at least equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or UTs. Similarly Central Ministries/Departments are also required to earmark funds out of their budget for the Tribal Sub-Plan. As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, the Tribal Sub Plan funds are to be non-divertible and non-lapsable. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is vested with the duty to participate and advise in the planning process of socio-economic development of STs, and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State.

### About Kodishala

Kodishala is a small Village/ in Tadvai Mandal is re organised from Warangal District to Jaya Shankar district. It is located 83 KM towards East from District head quarters Warangal, 13 KM from Tadvai. Kodishala is surrounded by Govindaraopet Mandal towards North, Kothagudem Mandal towards South, Gundala Mandal towards South and Mulug Mandal towards west.

A study on Koya tribe in Kodishala is taken up to study the socio-economic status of women there. For this purpose, general survey forms were administered to about 75 families. An indepth interview is conducted to have a clear view about their life style and other aspects. The study also focused on livelihood of Koya women, feeding patterns of Koya women and the nutritional value among the children aged between 1-3 years of age. The status of adolescent girls is also taken into consideration. The data collected for the purpose of this survey using various forms and methods is summarized in the following tables and graphs and related analysis of the same.

### **Significance of the Study**

Among the tribal community in India, there are around 75 tribal communities which have been identified as Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) which were earlier know as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGS). This tribal groups is least developed and lacks all kind of development so it is time to study the PVTG's on their socio-economic status, particularly regarding to Koya tribe of Kodishala village.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To understand the social change among the tribal people.
- To know the economic changes of the Koya tribe.
- To assess the overall development of tribal people.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Socio-Economic Changes**

In India there are several minor communities are living and these minor communities facing

Severe threat of survival, it is inescapable to examine the extent of their deprivation in livelihood. In this case the examination has been done through work participate on in various sectors. About little less than half of the tribal population constitutes to be the working population. In rural areas, livelihood system is primarily dependent on combinations of agriculture, forestry and laboring. Due to very small holding and very low productivity of land, most households eke out a living by maintaining a diversified pattern of occupations

Koya tribes are known as a face of Indian tribes. Koya have a lot of similarities with non-tribes. In the twelfth century, Koya have a normal socio-economic condition, they don't have any land, which they adopted from the extended cultivation and Education status is also very low. But, after the penetration of the main stream people in the forests, the socio-economic condition of the Koya has been changed. Every socio-economic institution has been abolished by the main stream people. The interaction and relation with a peasant in the main stream led and make Koya to a developed and settled peasant. But in the case of the forest dwellers Koya, during the period they not only faced threat to the control of their land, river, forest, environment and natural resources but also lost their autonomy on their resources.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Area of Study**

The study was conducted in Kodishala village, Jayashankar Bhupalapally district of Telangana, where the target koya tribe were available

### Universe and Sampling

The study was conducted in Kodishala village, Jayashankar Bhupalapally district of Telangana state. The sample was 75 households from the village and random sampling method was adopted.

### Tools and Techniques for Data Collection

Survey method was adopted for data collection.

### Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed by using MS EXCEL software and also manual analysis was done.

### Data Analysis

The main occupations of the families in the koya community include:

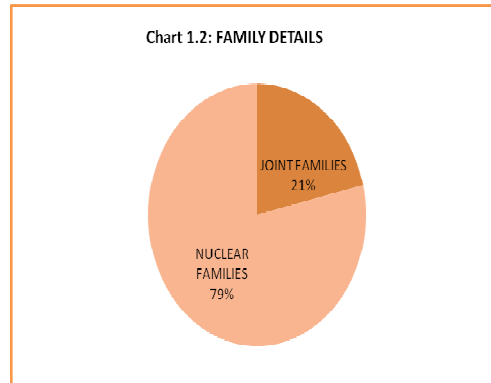
- Agriculture
- Marketing Commercial crops
- Cattles
- Banking
- Forest Resources
- MNREGAS
- Daily wage laborers'

**Table 1: Family Structure**

Family Structure	No. of Families
JOINT FAMILIES	16
NUCLEAR FAMILIES	59
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>75</b>

**Table 2: Family Details**

No. of Families	Members in a Family
10	2
2	3
30	4
14	5
4	6
4	7
1	10

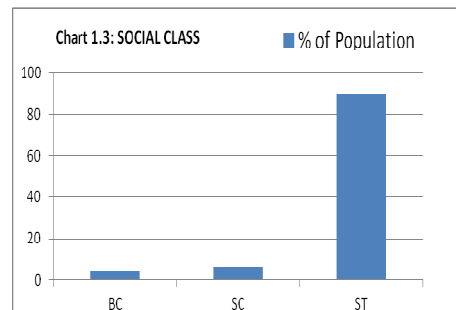


**Figure 1**

From Tables 1 and 2 it is clear that the family structure is moving from a joint family to a nuclear family. Only 21% of the families are following the joint family system whereas in other cases the family size is reducing. It is clear that the normal family size is 4 members as 30 families have this family size. The reasons for splitting of joint families into small or nuclear families may be financial difficulties, migration to other places for employment, elder sons setting up a separate family after marriage etc.

**Table 3: Social Class**

Social Class	% of Population
BC	4
SC	6
ST	90

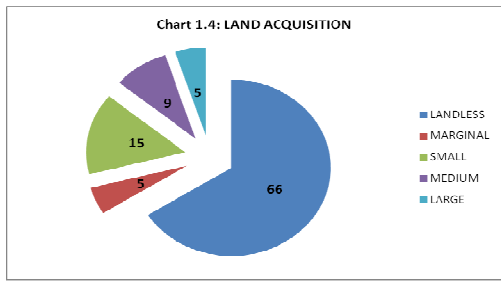


**Figure 2**

Table 3 reveals that the population of the particular area belongs to scheduled tribe with having more than 90% its population and the remaining people are from Scheduled castes and backward castes and both SC and BC are together having 10% of the population of the village.

**Table 4: Land Acquisition**

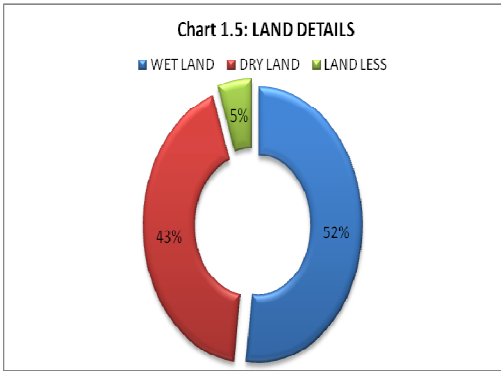
Farmer Type	% of Total farmers
LANDLESS	66
MARGINAL	5
SMALL	15
MEDIUM	9
LARGE	5
Total:	100



**Figure 3**

**Table 5: Land Details**

Type of Land	No. of Families
WET LAND	39
DRY LAND	32
LAND LESS	4

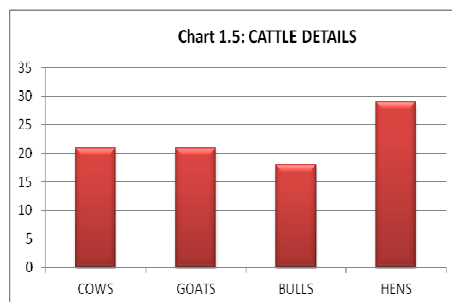


**Figure 4**

Table 4 and 5 clearly states that 66% people are landless which is a major share of the village and about 15% percent people are small farmers and 6% are marginal so we can imagine that, the Kodishala village is the hub for landless and the reason might be reserve forest, hunting freaks and the from available land 52% of land is wet land which can be useful for agriculture, primarily to produce food crops and around 43% of land is dry land which is useful for cattle feed, and to produce maize, ground nut for their survival along with the cattle.

**Table 6: Cattle Details**

Details	Number
COWS	21
GOATS	21
BULLS	18
HENS	29

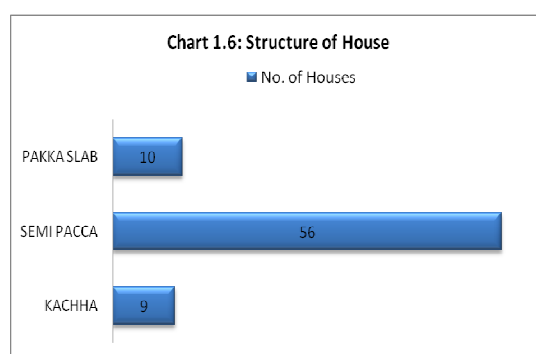


**Figure 5**

Table 6 shows the details of cattle reared by the tribes, the hens, cows, goats and bulls are seen in the village all the domestic animals are they don't milk the cows for their needs; they leave milk for their folk only. Cattle rearing is very common in the village, for that they make kitchen garden at homes.

**Table 7: Structure of House**

Type of House	No. of Houses
KACHHA	9
SEMI PACCA	56
PAKKA SLAB	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>



**Figure 6**

Table 7 reveals that, the major share of the houses of the village are Semi pucca, with the number 56 and we only seen 10 pucca houses, the architecture of the houses are remain same and even it is a small village in the forest, there is some development took place and it could be noticed when we saw the Pucca houses and very few people are living in Kachcha houses. So we can say that it is a drastic change in the lives of the tribal people.

**Table 8: Education Details**

Qualification	Number
PRIMARY	67
SEONDARY	24
INTERMEDIATE	26
GRADUATION	15
POST GRADUATION	6
ILLITERATE	118
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256</b>

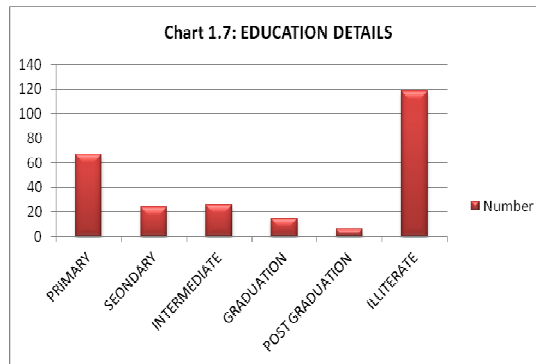


Figure 7

Table 8, gives the details of the education of the tribal people of Kodishala village. It clearly states that, majority of people 45% are illiterate and 6% people are graduates and only 2% people are post graduates, this shows us that the awareness on education is there in the village and 55% people are somehow literates and educated enough, this may lead them to the enormous changes in the lives of the tribes of the particular village

Table 9: Bank Account Details

Name of the Bank	No. of Accounts
SBI	40
SBH	2
ANDHRABANK	2
KENDRIYA BANK	1
CANARA	10
NON BANKERS	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>

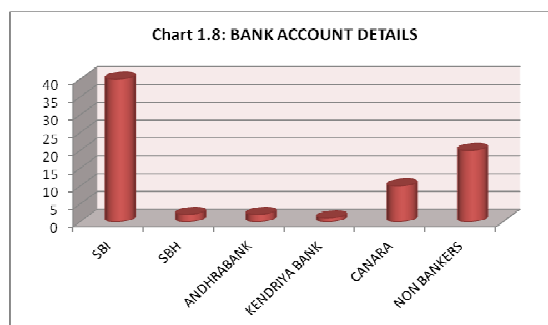
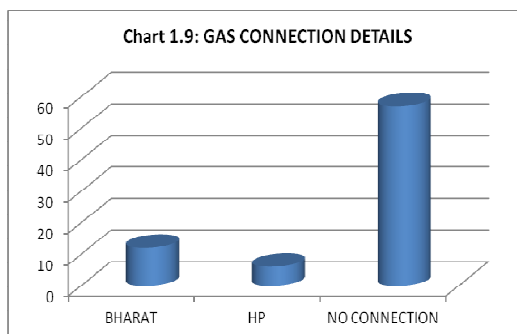


Figure 8

Table 9 gives the information of financial inclusion of tribes in national economy through the banking, the accessibility of banks is matter for the disadvantaged groups, as there is a bank in nearby town of that village around 75% of people are utilizing the banking services for their needs, around 50% account holders are with SBI and we may see that there are 4more bank account holders in the village.

Table 10: Gas Connection Details

Gas Type	No. of Connections
BHARAT	12
HP	6
NO CONNECTION	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>



**Figure 9**

Table 10 showing us that only 25% of people of Kodishala are having LPG connections and the majority of people 75% do not have any gas connection for their fuel needs, they are much depends upon the fire wood, which is collected from the forest, so there is a need to provide the LPG connections to needy in the village. The Bharath and HP gas companies are giving services to the village.

**Table 11: Crops Grown in the Area**

Village/Hamlet Name	Paddy	Maize	Nilagin	Chilli	Koondi	Cotton	Forest Products
LINGALA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KODISHALA	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
BANDALA	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
BALLEPALLY	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
POCHAPUR	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ODDEY GUDEM	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Table 11 gives the data of crops produced in Kodishala, the tribes of the village including its 5 hamlet villages produces Paddy, Maize, Nilagin, Chilly, Koondi and Cotton. The people are aware of commercial crops and food crops. Paddy and Maize are very common crops in the village and very few farmers, who are medium and large farmers cultivate commercial crops and others produce only Paddy and Maize for their survival. The people of hamlet villages, which is in the deep forest, always prefer to collect forest products than the ones from the cultivation.

## CONCLUSIONS

The lives of tribes in India are still in the transition. The penetration of main stream society made the lives of tribes more vulnerable. The socio-economic change is taken place in the tribal society as the tribes are now accessing to financial institutions, educational institutions some extent. In the studied village the tribal people are cultivating commercial crops along with the food crops by the influence of neighbor people. The cattle and domestic animals are remained with them in the transition period also. The housing structure has been changed drastically as they are moving to Kachcha to pucca houses. The livelihood changes also seen as there is landlessness in the village and some people are still depended upon the forest products.

## REFERENCES

1. Dr. M. Romesh Singh, Mining and Its Impact on Tribals in India: Socio -Economic and
2. Environmental Risks, Associate Professor, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, India, International



Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research Vol. 3, Issue 2, pp: (429-439), Month: April - June 2015.

3. Diwakar, N. P. (2017, February 2). *The 2017 Budget Is Taking SC/ST Welfare Backwards*. Retrieved from thewire.in: <https://thewire.in/105147/budget-2017-sc-st-welfare/>
4. Ruchi Galundia, Infertility - A Conceptual, Socio-Cultural and Psycho-Social Perspective, IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Applied, Natural and Social Sciences (IMPACT: IJRANSS), Volume 4, Issue 9, Sep 2016, pp. 1-8
5. Doley, P. (2014). Changing Cultural Practices among the Rural and Urban Mising Tribe of Assam, India. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol 19*, 6.
6. Furer-Haimendorf, C. v. (1982). *Tribes of India: The struggle for Survival*. California: University of California Press.
7. Ashok Kumar H, Socio Economic Status of the Jenu Kuruba Tribes in Mysore District- Karnataka, IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Literature (IMPACT: IJRHAL), Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2015, pp. 107-118
8. Joshi, V. (1998). *Tribal Situation in India: Issues in Development*. Ahmedabad: Rawat Publications
9. Koreti, S. (2016). Socio-Cultural History of the Gond Tribes of Middle India. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*, 5.

