



## TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND CULTURAL CHANGE – A CASE STUDY OF NALGONDA DISTRICT

**Dharavath Venkanna**

*Research Scholar, Department of History & Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.*

### **Abstract**

*Tribal people constitute roughly 10 percent of the India's total population, over 10.43 million people according to the 2011 census officially recognized by the Indian government as scheduled Tribes in the V<sup>th</sup> scheduled of the constitution of India, there are around 636 scheduled tribe categories in India<sup>1</sup>. There are 59.18Lakh scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per 2011 census. The constitutes 6.59% of the total population of the state, there are 35 scheduled tribes out of which 12 tribal groups recognized as a private tribal groups (PTGs).*

**Key Words:** *Tribal, Tribal Development Programmes, Tribal Communities, Tribal Culture.*

### **Introduction**

Prior to the independence, the Government of British India has adopted a policy of isolation towards the tribes. This policy of leave them alone, and assimilation policy was followed the Government after independence since 1970's sub-plan policy, ITDA's and (PTG) MADA's institutions were created for implementation of tribal development programmes such as Agriculture, Education, Industries, Transport and other Developmental Activities etc.

A systematic Tribal development planning began in 1973. This had been an 'organized phase. Although considerable administrative initiation has been taken since 1952, organized endeavors were launched only after 1973 as this was the year of envisagement of tribal sub-plan by Government of India. The approach on tribal development is guided by the basic needs perspective. These approaches have been made to address the primary necessities of the tribal's such as (1) Food (2) Shelter (3) Clothing and (4) Drinking water supply: protection of rights over the resources (forest Minerals, Rivers etc.). Improving the standard of life of the tribal communities through framing the sub-plan as to answer the main issues faced by the tribal communities had constituted the basic philosophical basic for integrated tribal development.

As a part of the micro strategy 191 ITDP's 268MADA's 90PTG's have been introduced in all-over the tribal areas of the state. 9 ITDA's 38 MADA's and 12 PTG's projects have been working for S.I. population constituting 3.31 percent of total population of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The ITDA's are working in sub-plan (Scheduled Area) areas and remaining MADA PTG's in plain area. The total scheduled area inhabited by the tribal people in state found in (9) districts, and located (9) projects also the tribal population in MADA area is 1, 03,00.

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state is the traditional home of nearly 35tribal groups and most of these communities are found inhabiting in the border areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the north and north- east. The identical tribal groups are found in the border areas of Maharashtra in theNorth, and Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the north east. Out of 35 recognized scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. 30 group are mostly found living in the spraying 30030 sq.km. of scheduled areas and continuous non-scheduled sub plan area in the (9) agency districts. The scheduled area in the slate which is the chief habitat of tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana constitutes 11 percent of the total geographical areas of the state. The density of population in tribal areas is 125 persons per sq.km.asagainst 194 in the plain areas. In addition to scheduled villages, non-scheduled villages on the basis of continuity and predominant tribal population are included in (Tribal sub-plan) integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA's). The tribal area is spread over (covered by) 9 ITDA's namely Seethampet (Sreekakulamdistrict), Parvathipuram (Vizainagararn District, Kola Ramachandrapurarn(West Godavari district), Bhadrachalam (Khammam district), Eturnagaram (Warangal district), Utnoor (Adilabad district and Sundipenta (Mahaboobnagar district).

The planning commission suggested for an adoption of Modified Area Development Approach for the development or despered tribal living in pockets of 10,000 and above population during VI plan. The MADA was initiated in 1980.

Three criteria laid down for identification of tribal pockets under modified area development approach are:

1. Minimum population or 10,000
2. Minimum 50 percent of population of the pocket should belong to recognized scheduled tribe
3. The villages in the identified pockets should be continuous.



### **Plain Areas**

Yanadi, Yerukula and Lambadas are only important numerically predominant tribal groups found in the plain areas of the State. These three groups were recognized as Scheduled Tribes from 1956 onwards in Andhra region and from 1977 throughout Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Even though they inhabit the same area along with other caste groups, their settlements are found in separate localities or hamlets. The settlements of Yanadis are found on the river and canal banks as their main source of livelihood is fishing. The Yerukulas who are mainly pig rearers and basket makers live in mixed villages maintaining symbiotic relations with non-tribal groups. The settlements of Lambadas are found in separate hamlets (tandas) nearer to hill areas or pastures where they could rear their cattle. Once Lambadas were nomadic group but in modern times, they are becoming sedentary cultivators and rearing of cattle has become their secondary occupation. Yerukulas are found throughout the State: Lambadas are mostly distributed in the Telangana region and sparsely in Rayalaseema and coastal areas except in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. The Yanadis are predominantly found only in Andhra Region. Even though these groups are living in the midst of other non-tribal communities, they are able to preserve their socio-cultural identity of their own.

### **Modified Area Development Approach (Mada) and Clusters**

After removal of area restriction as per the provisions of SC & ST orders (Amendment) Act 1976, the Yerukala, Yanadi and Lambada living in Telangana Region became STs. This change necessitated extending a developmental activity on large scale to tribal's living in plain area.

Three criteria have been laid down for identification of the tribal pockets under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA).

### **Tricor and Administrative Setup in the Districts**

Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Hyderabad' is the Ex-officio Managing Director of the Corporation who is assisted by General Manager and other supporting staff. The Districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavan, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nellore where integrate Tribal Development Agencies are functioning, poverty alleviation programmes are implemented by these ITDA's only. In all other Districts in the state District Level Committees are formed with the Collector as Chairman and District Tribal welfare Officer as Member Secretary for implementing this poverty alleviation programmes. Separate ITDA was established at Nellore for the overall Socio Economic Development of Yanadis of Nellore, Prakasham and Chittoor Districts. Separate ITDA for Chenchus was established with its Head Quarters of Sundipenta of Srisailem, Kurnool Districts for the Development of Chenchus living in Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Prakasham, Nalgonds, Guntur and Ranga Reddy Districts. The Project Officers of MADA in the Districts of Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar besides District Tribal Welfare Officers will look after economic Support Schemes meant for STs.

### **Nalgonda**

Towns in the district include Nalgonda, Suryapeta, Kodad, Miryalguda, Kattangur, Bhongir, Alair, Narkatpalli, Huzurnagar, Devarakonda, Yadagirigutta, Mothkur and Nakrekal.

### **Demographics**

The district covers an area of 14,240 sq.kms. According to the 2011 census the total population of the district is 34, 88,809 of the total population while scheduled tribe population accounts for 3, 94,279.

In accordance with the above guidelines issued by government of India and on the basis of 1971 census figures, government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana recognized (9) MADA pocket of tribal concentration in Nalgonda district.

The Present study intends to study the tribal welfare policies and its impact on the living conditions of tribals on Nalgonda District in Telangana State.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The present study is intended to examine the following objectives.

1. It proposes to investigate the issues pertaining to the scheduled tribes of plain area.
2. To know the socio-economic background of scheduled tribes in plain area.
3. To gauge the various programmes launched for scheduled tribes in plain area.
4. To identify the various hurdles involved in the implementation of the tribal policies.



5. To study the impact of the development programmes on the living conditions of the tribals of plain area.
6. To study the cultural change of the tribals.

### Hypothesis

The present study also proposes various hypotheses, such as.

1. To what extent the present policies were; useful to the tribals.
2. The impact of socio-economic conditions has a logical correlations with plain area tribes and agency areas.
3. The intimation of governmental welfare policies have positive effect on the increase of average income.
4. Most of the policies are misused, and Middle person involvement can be avoided.

Nalgonda district is famous for its religious, linguistic and traditional diversities. But, one unique thing about it is that there is unifier in diversity though the external pattern of life of all the communities in becoming increasingly uniform under the Socio-economic stresses of modern living, each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among the Hindus, there is a prescribed ceremony for every occasions in a man's life from birth to death like the naming of the child (Namakaranam), first tonsure (KesaKhandanam), thread ceremony (Upanayanam), marriage ceremony (Vivaham), house-warming (GrihaPravesham) and death ceremonies. The higher castes among the Hindus cremate the dead, while several other castes, including the tribes, bury them. The Muslims generally take their dead first to the mosque where a funeral service is called Namaz-e-janaza is conducted and later the dead body is buried with its head placed towards north and the face turned to the west in the direction of Mecca. The Christian also take their dead first to the Church for the funeral service before burying in the cemetery. The Hindus perform Taddinam (death anniversary) for the dead. Pilgrimages to holy shrines are a custom common to all three major religious groups. The Christians of the district observe many of the manners and customs inherited from their Hindu ancestry.

### Bibliography

1. Mohan Rao.K, "socio-Cultural profile of Tribes of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana", Tribal Cultural research and Training Institute ICRI: Hyderabad.
2. A.k. Vasudevachary., "Tribal Development in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana" Publication Division Ministry of Information & broadcasting government of India 2006.
3. Kotari, K.L., "Tribal Social Change in India" Himachal Publication, New Delhi.1985.
4. Kotharim, K.C., "Tribal social Change in India" Aimanshu Publications, Delhi.1985.
5. Pratap.D.R., Festivals of Banjaras, tribal Culture, Research & Training Institute, Hyderabad, 1968.
6. D.N. Majundar., A Tribe in India - Longmans Green & co., Calcutta, 1937. GhryeG.S., the Scheduled Tribes-Popular Praksham, Bombay, 1959.Pp. 1117.
7. Haimendorf C.F., A Peasant culture of Deccan Mac Millan, Raj Goud of Adilabad, London, 1948.
8. Hand Book, Tribal Culture, research and Training Institute, Hyderabad, 2007.
9. Vidyarthi,L.P..Raj,Binaykumar., "the Tribal Culture of India" Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi - 1985.