



TRIBES IN TELANGANA: SOCIAL HISTORY, CULTURAL LIFE AND CHANGING STATUS IN MULUGU DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract:

The name tribe is derived from the Latin name for tribe, which is the third. The first word refers to one of the three territorial groups gathered in Rome. It is known to the tribes and tribes of the Indians. India is the second largest tribe in the world after Africa. According to the 2001 census, about 698 registered tribes make up 8.5% of the Indian population. Some nations have their own characteristics that are different from other nations. These are simple people with individual morals, traditions and practices. Maybe you lived your life alone or you can call it an abandoned table. In India, the indigenous people have lived in forests and mountains for 1000 years and have no connection to various cultural centers. Society now loves nations and needs to integrate as members of a legitimate people.

1.1. Introduction

1. Concept and definition of three

There is no definition or criteria as to whether we consider a tribe as a group of people. But at different times, researchers have defined it in different forms. Sometimes they called the Adivasis a "tribe", either as an original or in a boring style.

Typically, a "tribe" can be a group of people of the first or barbarian race who recognize the prince's authority and usually of the same lineage as those around them.

According to the Imperial Gazetteer of India, a nation is a collection of families with a common name who speak a common dialect, occupy a common land, or say they are on a common land but are not used to running. That was the beginning.

2. About India TB Naik made the following notes:

- Danes should have a minimum of independence in the interest of the community.
- Isolation of the population map.
- A real common dialect.
- The state is politically insecure and Panchayat should be an attractive community.

They have their usual laws.

3. Follow the praise of the Indian tribes:

They have a geographic and social region.

- Habitat on the hill or in the tundra.
- Relationships are an instrument of social relations between nations.
- Absence or absence of a strict, complex, formal order.
- Treasury of the land tenant.
- Segmental nature.
- Religious forms with content
- A clear psychological order that enables you to enjoy life.

4. Problems:

- Land for sale
- Forest movement
- Debt, Poverty and Unemployment
- emigrate to other communities
- The language problem is not obvious.
- The question of separatism

5. Geographical position of the tribes.

In India, the tribal community is characterized by five main languages: Andaman, Austro-Asian, Dravidian and Tibetan-Burmese. All three languages or a specific family live in a specific environment or geographically separated area. For example the Central Dravidian family, the Indo-Aryan family and the Austro-Asiatic (Munda) family of southern Orissa. Indo-North Dravidian, Indo-Aryan and Austro-Asian families from Jharkhand. The indigenous peoples of India live in these five countries.

1. The belt of West India includes Rajasthan, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
2. The Indian region of Tamil Dravidiana includes Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala.
3. Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

1.2. Aims and Objectives of the Study:

My proposed study aims to analyze and evaluate the process of transformation among the tribes of Telugu land. While doing so, my attempt has been made to provide an ethnographic account of the tribes

1. To study the socio economic life of the tribes of Andhra Pradesh
2. To study their economic life and the change in occupational structure.
3. To find out their level of awareness regarding the constitutional provisions given to them and their desire to utilize them
4. To examine their social customs, religious beliefs, rituals and ceremonies under the changing conditions
5. To examine the reasons for the social and cultural exclusiveness of tribes from the rest of the population
6. To study the leadership patterns among the tribes and

7. To identify the barriers for the socio - economic and political development of tribes and suggest the remedial steps for their development Review of Literature.

Many sociologists, anthropologists, and economists have conducted lot of empirical research on the different dimensions of social, economic and living conditions of tribes living in different parts of the Andhra Pradesh. To examine the insights of the evolutionary changes in the living conditions of the tribes, my study may cover all those gaps.

1.3. Methodology:

Social sciences are adopting sophisticated and advanced tools from the collection and analysis of data the general problem faced by researcher in social sciences is that non - availability of proper statistics on several aspects of social life. The problem has been considerably lessened because of much interest showed on Scheduled tribes since independence. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The main sources of secondary data are books, journals, articles, various publications of Census of India, Directorate of economics and statistics, internet and so on. Besides these, various and documents of various scholars both published as well as unpublished may be utilized.

1.4. Statically Analysis and Results

The data collected from 300 valid filled in questionnaires was entered into MS Excel.

1.5. Data Validation

The data was validated through frequency counts to check for missing and out of range data. The missing data was replaced with averages and out of range data with the class value of the lowest frequency.

Banjaras are living more in number in Mulugu District in Telangana. The researcher closely observed the traditions and culture of the Banjara Tribes, and participating in the festive and marital gathering of community use to sing songs and participate researcher games along with marital gathering of information.

Banjaras are living more in number in Mulugu District in Telangana. Researcher has been closely observing the traditions and culture of the Banjara Tribes. Researcher has been participating in the festive and marital gatherings of my community use to sing songs and participate in games along with my other Banjara colleagues. In one word researcher can say that, researcher have total experience of my livelihood with my own community and researcher have put my best efforts to complete this research paper successfully.

The task of mine is not a job of simply collecting the information by sitting at a single place. Researcher has to go around the tandas (Villages of Lambadi Tribes) and collect the verbal information from the people. That is only the way of collecting the raw material for my research, as no written literature is available for me.

9. Demographics

According to the 2011 Indian Census, Mulugu has a population of about 2,57,744, 79.17% more than the national average of 74%. The educational level of the population is 86.59%, which is more than the national average (82.10%), and the number of educated women is 72.32%, which is more than the national average (65.50%).

Telugu is the main language. Telugu and English are used in communication and teaching. Lambadi was also called Mulugu from among many.

Most of the villages and hamlets are inhabited by the city of Mulugu, classified by tribes (75%). It is the largest tribe in the lambadi community. Thus, the majority of people in a particular province use the language of the Lambadi or Banjara tribes (60%). It is one of the officially recognized dialects of the Indian government.

Mulugu city population

Census	Population	%±
1901	4,366	—
1911	5,087	16.5%
1921	4,211	-17.2%
1931	7,098	68.6%
1941	9,866	39.0%
1951	9,898	0.3%
1961	10,567	6.8%
1971	12,334	16.7%
1981	24,566	99.2%
1991	31,765	29.3%
2001	36,766	15.7%
2011	46,901	27.6%

Sources: Gopi, K.N (1978). Process of urban fringe development: A model. Concept Publishing Company. p. 25. Retrieved 6 August 2013. **Iyer, Neelakantan Krishna; Kulkarni, Sumati; Raghavaswam, V. (13 June 2007).** "Economy, population and urban sprawl a comparative study of urban agglomerations of Bangalore and Hyderabad, India using remote sensing and GIS techniques" (PDF). circed.org. p. 21. Retrieved 10 December 2012. "Cities having population 1 lakh and above, census 2011" (PDF). Government of India. 2011. p. 11. Retrieved 10 December 2012.

10. Medical assistance

The 100-bed Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Mini Hospital is the largest hospital in the city and district of Mulugu. It also serves the needs of patients in neighboring countries.

In addition to large government hospitals such as maternity hospitals, thoracic and tuberculosis hospitals, there are specialized private hospitals, including Appaya, Ravinder, Star, Super Specialty, District Hospital, and St. Louis. Hospital Louis XIV. Anna.

1.6. Socio Political Background

The analysis of survey responses of socio political pattern of Banjaras in the Mulugu District revealed the following results. The details of this analysis have been mentioned in the tables with short interpretations.

1.7. Demographic Profile of The Banjaras

Table no. 1
Population composition in Mulugu district

SL. No	Item	District
1	Total Population	2,94,671
2	Male	1,46,205
3	Female	1,48,466
4	Urban Population	11,493
5	Rural Population	2,83,178

Source: Population census- 2011

The Mulugu district has Total Population of 2,94,671, Male 1,46,205, Female 1,48,466, Urban Population 11,493 and Rural Population 2,83,178.

Table no. 2
Sub-caste composition

Sl. No.	Sub-caste	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Lambada	123	37.3
2	Koya	98	29.7
3	Chenchu	71	21.5
4	Erukala	38	11.5
Total		330	100
Area wise composition			
Sl. No.	Mandals	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Chalpaka.	83	25.2
2	Chinaboinapally.	82	24.8
3	Eturnagaram.	83	25.2
4	Kondai.	82	24.8
Total		330	100
Gender composition			
Sl. No.	Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Male	261	79.1
2	Female	69	20.9
Total		330	100
Age composition			
Sl. No	Age	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	21 to 30 Years	76	23
2	31 to 40 Years	148	44.8
3	41 to 50 Years	68	20.6
4	51 Years and above	38	11.5
Total		330	100
Educational Level wise respondent's composition			
Sl. No	Educational	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	106	32.1
2	Intermediate	104	31.5
3	Degree	99	30

4	Post graduate	21	6.36
Total		330	100.00%
Marital Status composition			
Sl. No.	Marital Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Married	216	65.5
2	Un-Married	72	21.8
3	Divorced	38	11.5
4	Widow	4	1.21
Total		330	100
Occupation composition			
Sl. No.	Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Politician	24	7.27
2	Self employed	82	24.8
3	Home makers	69	20.9
4	Government Service	41	12.4
5	Private Service	89	27
6	Daily wager	25	7.58
Total		330	100

The above table reveals that the sub-caste composition of the selected sample respondents. The majority of the 37.3% (123) respondent were belongs to Lambada, 29.7% (98) respondent were belongs to Koya, 21.5% (71) respondent were belongs to Chenchu and 11.5% (38) respondent were belongs to Erukala.

Gender wise classification of the respondents is shown in Table. Out of 330 respondents, 66.1% (164) respondents are male and 33.9% (84) respondents are female. The result shows, those male respondents have political awareness and political participation as compare to female respondent.

The largest proportion (50%) of the respondents is in the age group 21-35 years. The proportion of respondents reduces from the youngest group to the oldest, with age groups 36-50 years and 51 and above years having percentage of 17.3% & 32.7% of respondents.

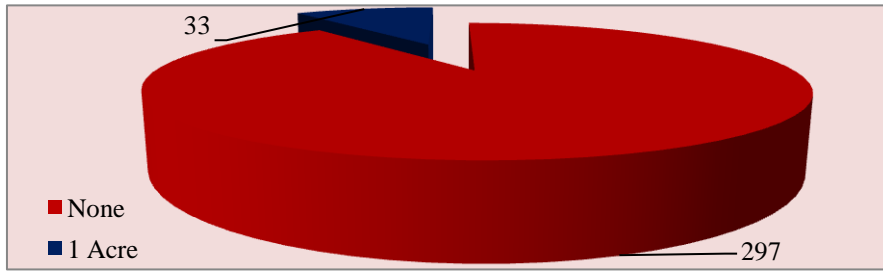
Almost 57.7% of the respondents have a Graduation, while 10.9% have primary education. A respondent of both higher education and Post-graduate represents about 18.5% and 12.9% each respectively.

Further classification of the respondents related to the marital status depict in. Out of 330 respondents 91.5% (227) respondents are married and remaining 4.4% (11) respondents are unmarried. The mean value of the martial class is 1.55. As compared to unmarried individuals, married individuals have political awareness and political participation. The next classification related Previous Occupation composition of the respondents is given below in table.

Majority of the respondents are belonging to the Politicians and self-employed categories with 69% and 14.1% respectively. The mean value of the occupation class is 3.10. It shows that Politicians and self-employed respondents have political awareness and political participation as compare to other class of occupations (other occupations).

Chart no. 1

Wet Land wise respondent's composition

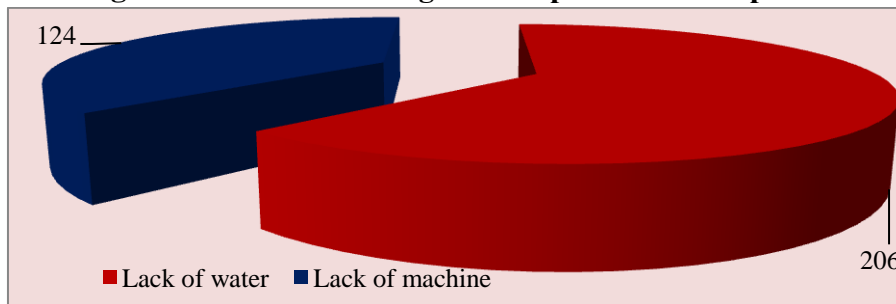


A wetland is a land area that is saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally, such that it takes on the characteristics of a distinct ecosystem. The primary factor that distinguishes wetlands from other land forms or water bodies is the characteristic vegetation of aquatic plants, adapted to the unique hydric soil. Wetlands play a number of roles in the environment, principally water purification, flood control, carbon sink and shoreline stability. Wetlands are also considered the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as home to a wide range of plant and animal life.

According to the above table 293 (88.8%) have Dry land 1 Acre and 37 (11.2%) are having possession of the 1-5 Acres.

Chart no. 2

Irrigation Problems Facing wise respondent's composition



Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of landscapes, and revegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall. Additionally, irrigation also has a few other uses in crop production, which include protecting plants against frost, suppressing weed growth in grain fields and preventing soil consolidation. In contrast, agriculture that relies only on direct rainfall is referred to as rain-fed or dry land farming.

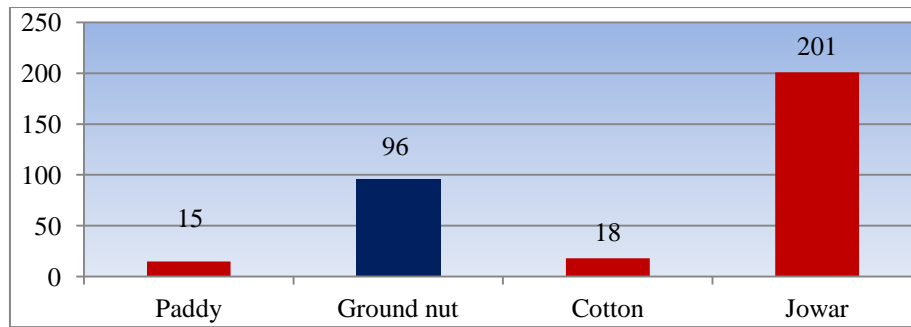
Irrigation systems are also used for dust suppression, disposal of sewage, and in mining. Irrigation is often studied together with drainage, which is the natural or artificial removal of surface and sub-surface water from a given area.

Irrigation has been a central feature of agriculture for over 5000 years and the result of work of many cultures, and was the basis of the economy and society of numerous societies, ranging from Asia to the American Southwest.

According to the above Chart, the most of the respondents 206 (62.4%) are facing Lack of water problem and 124 (37.6%) facing the lack of machine problems.

Chart no. 3

Type of Crops Integrated Area wise respondent's composition

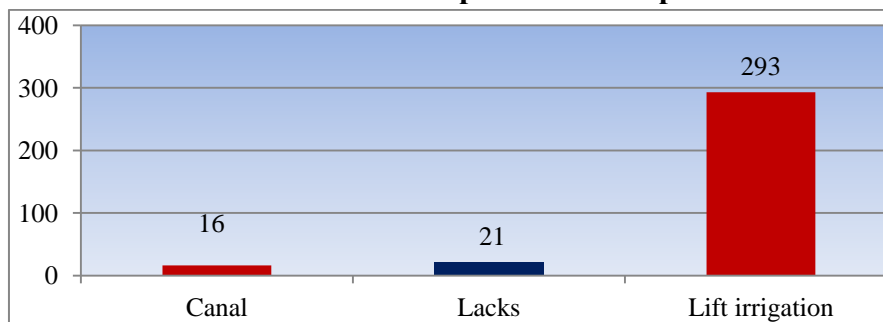


The history of agriculture in India dates back to the Rigveda Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in 2013, about 50% of the total workforce. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India.

India exported \$39 billion worth of agricultural products in 2013, making it the seventh largest agricultural exporter worldwide, and the sixth largest net exporter. Most of its agriculture exports serve the developing and least developed nations of the world.

According to the above chart, respondents to type of crops pattern cultivation in integrated area is paddy 15 (4.55%), ground nut 96 (29.1%), cotton 18 (5.45%), Jowar 201 (60.9%).

Chart no. 4
Water Sources wise respondent's composition



A. Surface Water

Surface water is found in rivers, lakes, or other surface impoundments. Surface water is naturally replenished by precipitation and naturally lost through discharge to evaporation and sub-surface seepage into the ground. Surface water is exposed to many different contaminants, such as animal wastes, pesticides, insecticides, industrial wastes, algae and many other organic materials.

B. Ground Water

Ground water is water trapped beneath the ground. Rain that soaks into the ground, rivers that disappear beneath the earth and melting snow are but a few of the sources that recharge the supply of underground water.

Ground water may contain any or all of the contaminants found in surface water as well as the dissolved minerals it picks up during its long stay underground. Other sources of water, which have not yet been tapped but represent a potential source, are saline lakes, saline springs, snow and ice fields.

C. Rivers

India's rivers are classified as Himalayan, peninsular, coastal and inland-drainage basin rivers.

I. Himalayan Rivers

The principle Himalayan Rivers are the Indus, the legendary Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These rivers are both naturally snow fed and rain fed and hence perennial throughout the year. Himalayan rivers discharge approximately 70 per cent of their flow into the sea. The other rivers that chalk out their origin and course in the Himalayan ranges include: Sutlej, Chenab, Beas, Ravi, Jhelum, Yamuna and Spiti.

II. Coastal Rivers

Coastal rivers in India are primarily designated by the areas that lie close to or nearby sea and oceans. The coastal rivers, which can be almost regarded as streams, especially on the West coast, are short in length, episodic, ephemeral and have small catchments. There are many as six hundred rivers on the coast.

III. Deccan Rivers

The Deccan Rivers are primarily rain fed and as a consequence immensely fluctuate in volume. All of these rivers are non-perennial in nature. The major rivers in this region are Godavari, Krishna, Cauveri, Mahanandi, Narmada, Tapi, Indravati, Tughbandra and Bhima. These rivers behave according to the providential wish, at times overwhelming in their course and at times running dry most of the year.

IV. Inland Rivers

Rivers of the Inland system, centered in western Rajasthan, are few and frequently disappear in years of scant rainfall. Thus, although India possesses many reservoirs of water, they are inadequate as compared to the requirements.

A UN report ranks India 133rd in a list of 180 countries for its poor water availability. It also ranks India 120th for water quality in a list of 122 countries. A recent World Bank report also estimates the per capita availability of water in India as 1185 cubic metres (cm).

According to the above chart, respondents the water source for cultivation is Canal 16 (4.85%), Lacks 21 (6.36%), and Lift Irrigation 293 (88.8%).

1.8. REASONS FOR BACKWARDNESS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

An attempt is made in this chapter to examine the reasons for the backwardness of scheduled tribes in the study area. The reasons for the backwardness of scheduled tribes in the study area as perceived by the respondents which include

Chart no. 5
Reasons for Backwardness-Dependency on Outsiders

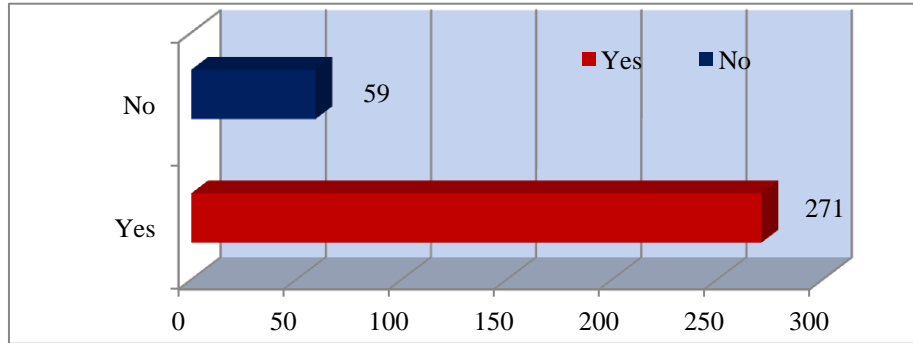


Chart no. 5 refer to the distribution of the sample self-employed tribal respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system. It is observed that 82.1 percent of the sample respondents in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to their self-complacent value system and 17.9 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Chart no. 6
Reasons for Backwardness-Land Alienation

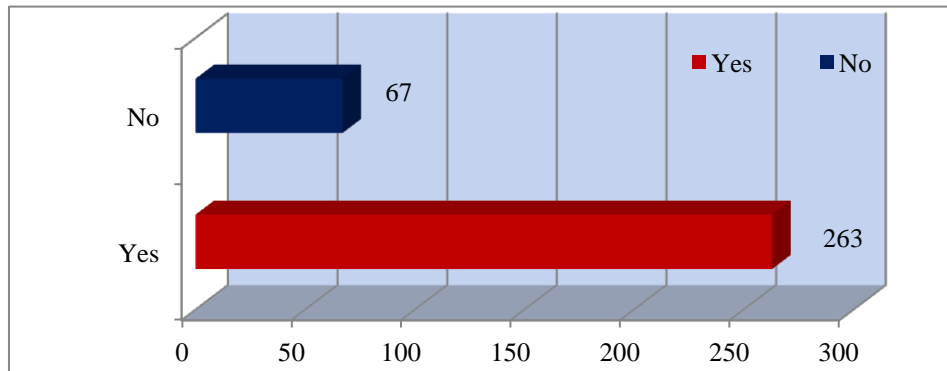


Chart no. 6 refer to the distribution of the sample self-employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation. It is observed that 79.7 percent of the sample self-employed tribes in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to land alienation and 20.3 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Chart no. 7
Reasons for Backwardness-Very Poor Self Economic Initiatives

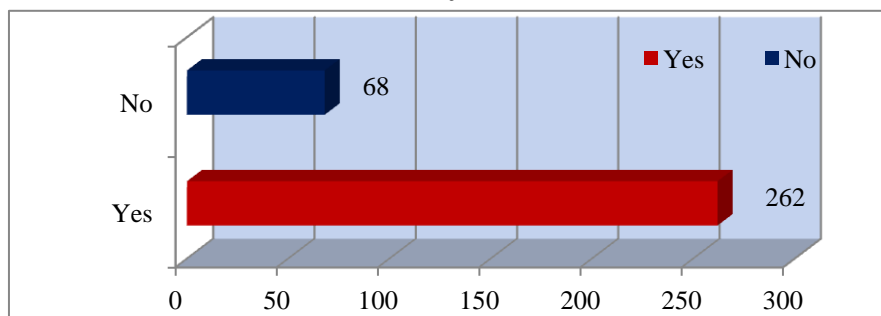


Chart shows to the distribution of the tribal entrepreneurs by their respondents about their backwardness with a focus on very poor self-economic initiatives. It is observed that

79.4 percent of the tribes in the study area have been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to very poor self-economic initiatives and 20.6 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Chart no. 8
Reasons for Backwardness-Exorbitant Rate of Interest

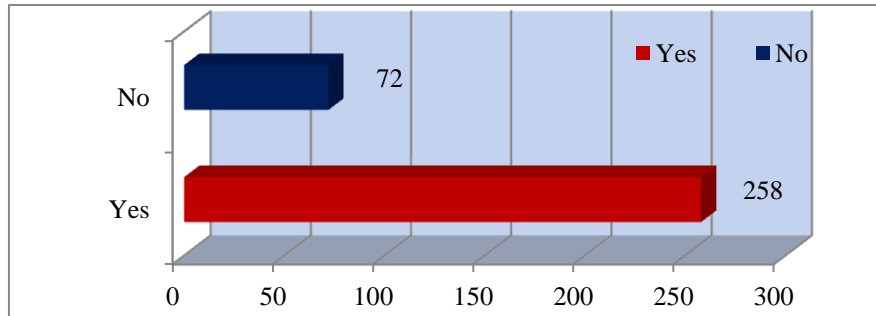


Chart no. 8 and figure refers to the distribution of the sample tribes by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest. It is observed that 78.2 percent of the sample tribes in the study area have been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to exorbitant rate of interest and 21.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Chart no. 9
Reasons for Backwardness-Poor Availment of Development Initiatives by the State

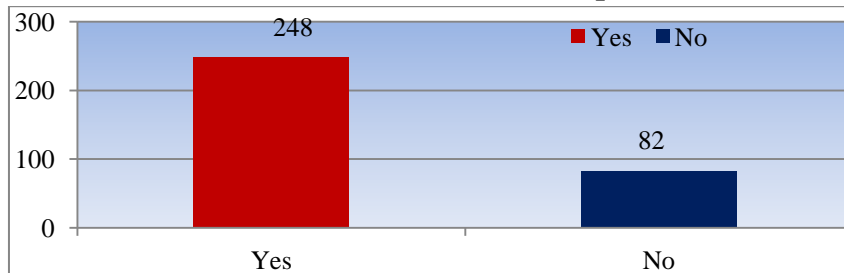


Chart no. 9 refers to the distribution of the sample tribes by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state. It is observed that 75.2 percent of the sample respondents in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to poor availment of development initiatives by the state and 24.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Chart no. 10
Reasons for Backwardness-Inadequate Integration of Forest Resources to Overall Economic Development

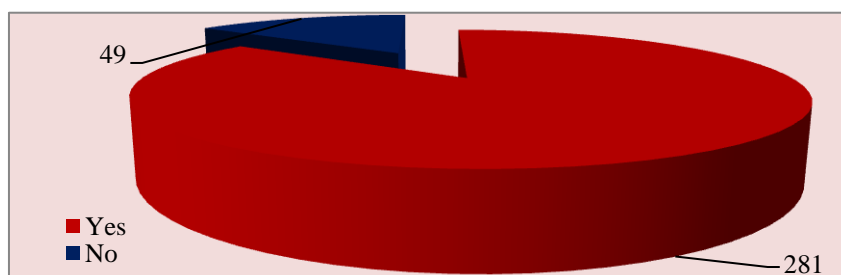


Chart no. 10 refers to the distribution of the sample tribes by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development. It is observed that 85.2 percent of the sample STs in the study area has been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development and 14.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Chart no. 11
Reasons for Backwardness-Marketing Efforts are Insignificant

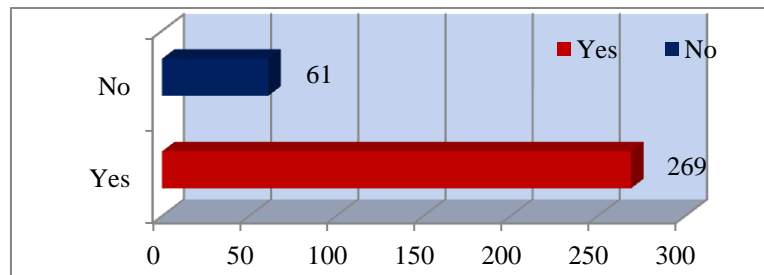


Chart refers to the distribution of the sample respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant. It is observed that 81.5 percent of the sample tribes in the study area has been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes, due to marketing efforts are insignificant and 18.5 percent of the respondents did not explained to this view.

Chart no. 12
Reasons for Backwardness-Tribal Markets are not well integrated with the Urban Markets

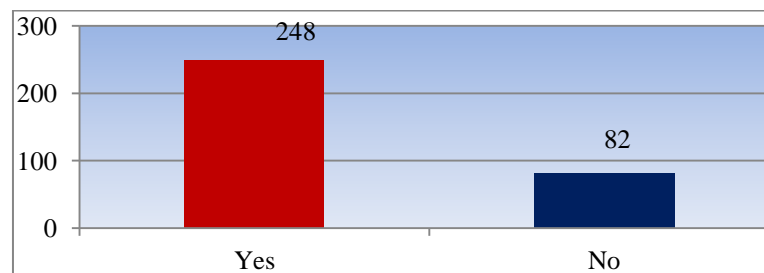


Chart refers to the distribution of the sample respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribes, markets is not well integrated with the urban markets. It is observed that 75.2 percent of the sample tribes, in the study area has been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes, due to tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets and 24.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Chart no. 13
Reasons for Backwardness-Scale of Enterprising Activities is small

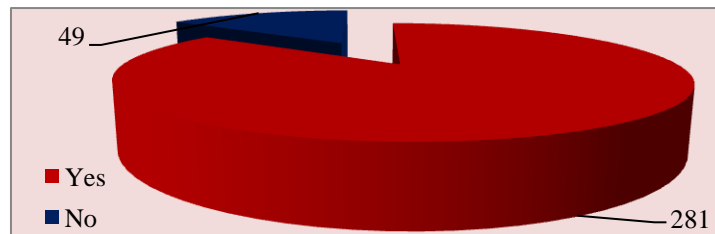


Chart refers to the distribution of the sample tribal respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on scale of enterprising activities is small. It is observed that 85.2 percent of the sample tribes in the study area has been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to scale of enterprising activities is small and 14.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

6.5. Conclusion

The general missions in the three countries of India were terrified. Having developed three interventions from 1961 to 1981, the 20-year intervention did not significantly improve the three conditions. It is a complete disgrace among the natural riches among the peoples, which has turned into poverty among the people. The list of actions of people, tribes, regions and individuals below are lists of each state and region. There is no doubt that all three people in India are poor. Despite national poverty line statistics at the national level, every religion in India (except the northern states) represents over 65% of the population living below the poverty line and most of India's tribal and unskilled regions. Moreover, the peoples create many difficulties, mainly due to the exploitation of the land, the exploitation of summer, the economy and the body.

These include poor peoples and tribesmen, albeit rich in natural resources. These natural resources, especially land and water, were either ignored or not cultivated, or in any other scenario, if not exploited at all, and their benefits are largely attributed to the so-called non-lesser and progressive people. Whether it is timber, large mills or large minerals, they are most often intended for the benefit of the people, like a thistle to the detriment of local peoples.

Medical training is provided by local women under the supervision of health workers. The nutritional status and health of the pregnant woman should be improved through adequate food intake, including iron and minerals, and 100 immunizations. Promote the development of chickens and fisheries. Offers favorable prices for three wood products.

6.7. Findings and suggestions

The investigation revealed that the respondents 206 (62.4%) are facing Lack of water problem and 124 (37.6%) facing the lack of machine problems.

The survey found that the type of crops pattern cultivation in integrated area is paddy 15 (4.55%), ground nut 96 (29.1%), cotton 18 (5.45%), Jowar 201 (60.9%).

The survey is becoming more explicit by nonintegrated area is ground nut 102 (30.9%), sunflower 21 (6.36%), Jowar 207 (62.7%).

The researchers found that responses among respondents regarding the 31 (9.39%) respondents responded to Titled House, 299 (90.6%) of respondents responded to Hut.

6.8. Reasons for backwardness of Scheduled Tribes

An attempt is made in this chapter to examine the reasons for the backwardness of scheduled tribes in the study area. The reasons for the backwardness of scheduled tribes in the study area as perceived by the respondents which include.

The survey found that the distribution of the sample tribal people by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system. It is observed that 82.1 percent of the sample self-employed tribes in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to their self-complacent value system and 17.9 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

The survey found that the distribution of the sample tribal household head by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate credit. It is observed that 84.5 percent of the sample tribes in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to inadequate credit and 15.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

The researchers found that responses among respondents regarding the distribution of the sample tribes by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the use technology. It is observed that 90.3 percent of the sample tribes in the study area have been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to the use of very poor technology and 9.7 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

The investigation revealed that the distribution of the sample tribal by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources of credit. It is observed that 81.5 percent of the sample respondents in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to dependency on unorganized sources of credit and 18.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

It is clear from this survey that the distribution of the sample respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor non-farm sector development. It is observed that 78.5 percent of the sample tribes in the study area have been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes, due to poor non-farm sector development and 21.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

The survey found that the distributions of the sample respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on industries are undeveloped. It is observed that 80.6 percent of the sample tribes, in the study area observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to industries are undeveloped and 19.4 percent of the respondents did not answered to this view.

It is clear from this survey that the distribution of the sample tribal respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of SC/ST Cooperative Corporation is limited. It is observed that 76.1 percent of the sample tribes, in the study area have been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to the role of SC/ST Cooperative Corporation is limited and 23.9 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

The survey found that the distribution of the sample tribal respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of financial institutions. It is observed that 73.6 percent of the sample STs in the study area has been observed that they



are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to limited role of institutions and 26.4 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

The researchers found that the distribution of the sample tribal respondents by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on scale of enterprising activities is small. It is observed that 85.2 percent of the sample tribes in the study area has been observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribes due to scale of enterprising activities is small and 14.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

References:

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