



## **Status of scheduled tribes in rural India: with special reference to economic status of scheduled tribes in rural Andhra Pradesh**

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### **Abstract**

India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world next to Africa. 86.53% (1, 70, 79,464) households are earning monthly income of highest 5000/- rupees, and 8.95% (17,65,828) households are earning monthly income of highest between 5000/- to 10000/- in tribal population in India as per SEC 2011 census. Present research article discuss about the status of scheduled tribes in rural India with special reference to economic status of scheduled tribes in rural Andhra Pradesh. In this research out of 459 respondents majority of the respondents 62.3% (286) are males and another respondents 37.7 % (173) are females.

87.4% (401) respondents' economic position of the family is low class (very poor), 12% (55) economic position of the family is middle class, and only in respect of 0.6% (3) family's economic position is high class.' Out of 459 respondents majority of 90.2%(414) respondents main occupation is coolie. Out of 92.8% (426) respondents, majority of 27.2% (116) revealed that annual income of respondents is between 15001-20000/- The average annual income of respondents is 50,516/-, with a maximum annual income is 60001/-, and the minimum annual income of respondents is 5000/-, Out of 426 respondents majority of 99.03% respondents are earning the annual income below 60000/- rupees in my study.

Out of 98.5% (452) respondents, majority of 23.2% (105) revealed that total annual income of households are between 20001/- 25000/-, 17.0%(77) are between 25001/- -30000/-, 12.2%(55) are between 30001/--,35000/-, The maximum total annual income household is 60001/-, the minimum total annual income of household is 5000/-, 98.07% annual income of households are earning below 60000/-

majority of 22.9% (105) revealed that total annual expenditure on food of households are between 15001/-20000/-, 20.7 %(95) are between 20001/- -25000/-, 16.3%(75) are between 25000/--,30000/-, the maximum total annual expenditure on food of household is 5000/-, and the minimum of total annual expenditure on food of household is 60001/- 99.8% household's total annual expenditure on food is below 60000/-.

Out of 459 respondents, majority of 22.2% (102) revealed that total annual expenditure of household are between 20001/- 25000/-, 17.2%(79) are between 25001/- -30000/-, 12%(55) are between 30001/--,35000/-, 11.1%(51) are between 15001/-- 20000/-, 10%(46) are between 35001/--40000/-, The maximum total annual expenditure of household is 60001/-, the minimum total annual expenditure of household is 5000/-.

Out of 124 respondents, majority of 62% (78) revealed that saving of households are less than 2000/-, 10.5%(13) are between 10001/--12000/-, 8.1%(10) are more than 20001/-, 6.5%(8) are between 2001/--,4000/-, 3.2%(4) are between 14001/--16000/-, 2.4%(3) are between 12001/--14000/-, The maximum total annual savings of household is 25,000, and the minimum total annual savings of household is 1200/-. The average total annual debt of household is 11000 /-, maximum total annual debt of household is 1, 55,000/- and the minimum total annual debt of household is 1000/-.

**Keywords:** scheduled tribes, rural India, economic status, rural Andhra Pradesh

### **1. Introduction**

India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world next to Africa. For centuries they lived a life of geographical isolation. In India primitive tribes have lived for thousands of years in forests and hills without any type of contacts with centers of civilization. There is a need for integrating them into the main stream of the society as rightful members, failing which, the ethnic division would persist and deepen, which is dangerous for the very existence of human sanity. Indian population consists of 8 per cent of tribal population in the country.

As per Census figures, literacy rate for STs in India improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Drop-Out

Rates in School Education for Scheduled Tribe Students have progressively declined for different classes during 2011-12 to 2013-14. 21.3 Percentage of women of age 15-49 with moderate anaemia (hemoglobin level 7-9.9 grams per deciliter). As per the figures pertaining to the Rural Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas, published by M/o Health & Family Welfare, there are 27958 Sub Centres (SCs), 3957 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 998 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in position as on 31st March 2015 present article is to examined the historical prospectus and status of scheduled tribes in India. Some statistics of scheduled tribes in Indian rural.

**Table 1:** Status of scheduled Tribes households in rural India

All India		Number	Percentage
1	Total Households	1,97,37,399	-
2	Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour	70,36,369	35.65%
3	Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with government	4,04,546	2.05%
4	Households paying income tax / professional tax	6,61,672	3.35%
5	Households with Destitute / living on alms	45,808	0.23%
6	Households with salaried job in government	8,61,283	4.36%
7	Households with salaried job in Public Sector	1,15,319	0.58%
8	Households with salaried job in Private Sector	2,91,788	1.48%
9	Monthly income of highest earning household member is < 5000	1,70,79,464	86.53%
10	Monthly income of highest earning household member is 5000 - 10000	17,65,828	8.95%
11	Monthly income of highest earning household member is >10000	8,83,487	4.48%
12	Households with government job and reporting monthly highest income > 5000	7,71,326	3.91%
13	Households having motorized two / three / four wheelers and fishing boats	19,50,904	9.88%
14	Households having 2 wheeler	16,81,650	8.52%
15	Households having 3 wheeler	51,663	0.26%
16	Households having 4 wheeler	1,89,688	0.96%
17	Households having motorized fishing boat	27,903	0.14%
18	Households own a refrigerator	6,77,647	3.43%
19	Households own a landline phone	1,09,729	0.56%
20	Households own mobile only	81,66,027	41.37%
21	Households own both landline and mobile	1,34,759	0.68%
22	Households without any phone	1,13,26,696	57.39%
23	Households owning mechanized three / four wheeler agricultural equipments	3,18,096	1.61%
24	Households having kissan credit card with credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above	3,24,667	1.64%
25	Total Households owning un-irrigated land	84,06,236	42.59%
26	Total Households owning irrigated land	35,62,142	18.05%
27	Total Households owning other land	25,31,055	12.82%
28	Households with irrigation equipments	10,06,885	5.10%
29	Households who have no land but have irrigation equipment	91,732	0.46%
30	Households which don't own land but have kissan credit card	50,738	0.26%

Source: SECC, 2011, provisional

**2. Objectives**

The main objectives of the present article is to examine the status of scheduled tribes in rural India with special reference to economic status of scheduled tribes in rural Andhra Pradesh.

**3. Research Methodology**

The study is concerned with rural of Andhra Pradesh which is the major states having largest number of Scheduled tribe population among states in India. The sample survey conducted with structure questioner on economic status of scheduled tribes in study area from February 2017 to April 2017. Multistage random sampling method is used to select the study area. In first state, Andhra Pradesh state divided into three regions, namely north coastal Andhra, South

coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. In second stage, from each region one district is selected highest percentage of Scheduled tribe population living area is selected for the purposive of study. From each district equal number of respondents is selected. In third stage, from north coastal Andhra region Vishakapatnam district is selected, From south coastal Andhra region Nellore is selected, and From Rayalaseema region chittoor district is selected in the study from each district collected 153 samples by survey. In fourth stage, from each district is selected 3 Mandals, from each Mandals is selected three villages. In fifth stage from each village are selected 17 samples from respondents. Total village are 27, total samples are 459. Simple Random sampling used to collect the primary data from the respondents. The research design presents in table 2.

**3.1 Research Design**

**Table 2:** Research Design

Research Design					
Sl. No	Districts	Mandals	Villages	samples	Samples
1	Visakhapatnam	Chintala palle	Tajangi	153	17
			Lammasingi		17
			Vangasari		17
		Araku vally	Yandapalli		17
			Padmapuram		17
			Chinala budu		17
		Gudem kotha Veedhi	Rinthada		17
			Gudemkotha		17
			Peddavalasa		17
					17

2	Nellore	Gudur	Chennuru	153	17
			Vendom		17
			Nellatur		17
		Kovur	Kovur rural		17
			Padugu padu		17
			Inamadugu		17
		Kavali	Thummala penta		17
			Gowravaram		17
			Rudra kota		17
3	Chittoore	Madanapalle	Madana palle rural	153	17
			Basini konda		17
			Vemapalle		17
		Srikalahasti	Melachur		17
			Vagavedu		17
			Empedu		17
		Ramakuppam	Pandyala madugu		17
			Veeranna mala		17
			Peddur		17
Total = 3		total = 9	total = 27	Total= 459	Total= 459

Source: Primary Data

**4. An analysis of economic status of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh**

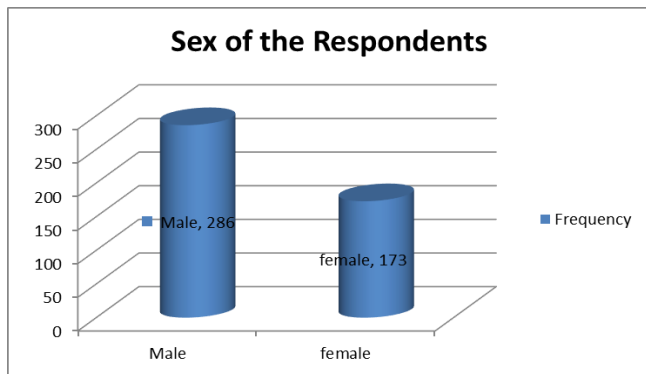
**4.1 Sex of the Respondents**

Table 3: Sex of the Respondents

S. No	Sex	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Male	286	62.3	62.3	62.3
2	female	173	37.7	37.7	100.0
	Total	459	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

An analysis of the table 3 states that sex of the respondents in study area. Out of the 459 respondents, majority of the respondents 62.3% (286) are males and another respondents 37.7 % (173) are females. The same value is presented in Figure 1.



Source: table -3

Fig 1: Sex of the Respondents

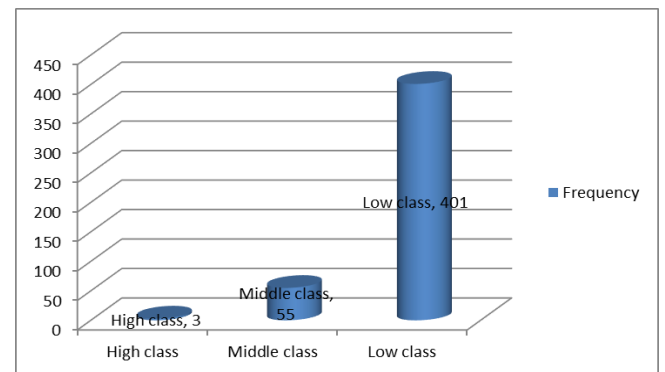
**4.2 Economic position of the family**

Table 4: Economic position of the family

S. No	Economic position	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	High class	3	.7	.7	.7
2	Middle class	55	12.0	12.0	12.6
3	Low class	401	87.4	87.4	100.0
	Total	459	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

An analysis of table 4 shows the economic position of the family. Out of 459 respondents, for the majority i.e. 87.4% (401) respondents economic position of the family is low class (very poor), 12% (55) economic position of the family is middle class, and only in respect of 0.7% (3) family's economic position is high class.' The same is presented in Figure – 2



Source: Table – 4

Fig 2: Economic position of the family

**Cross Tabulation 3**

Distribution of Economic position of the family and house of ownership cross tabulation

Table 5

Economic position of the family	House of Ownership			
	Own	Rent	House in Public Place	Total
High class	3 (0.9% )	0	0	3( 0.7% )
Middle class	43 (12.8% )	2 ( 2.5% )	10 ( 23.3% )	55( 12.0% )
Low class	290 (86.3 % )	78 ( 97.5 % )	33 ( 76.7 % )	401( 87.4% )
Total	336 (73.2 % )	80 (100% )	43 (100 % )	459( 100 % )

Source: Primary Data

### 4.3 The Occupation of Respondents

**Table 6:** Main Occupation of Respondents

Sl. No	Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Only Agriculture Coolie	251	54.7	54.7	54.7
2	Coolie	115	25.1	25.1	79.7
3	Fire hood work	21	4.6	4.6	84.3
4	Knit work	25	5.4	5.4	89.8
5	Private employer	5	1.1	1.1	90.8
6	Business	13	2.8	2.8	93.7
7	.hunting	2	.4	.4	94.1
8	House wife	27	5.9	5.9	100.0
	Total	459	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

An analysis of table 6 shows the main occupational pattern of the respondents. Out of 459 respondents, majority of 54.7% (251) respondent’s main occupation is agriculture coolie, followed by 25.1% (115) main occupation is coolie, 5.9%(27) main occupation is business, 5.4% (25) main occupation is knit work, 4.6% (21) main occupation is fire

hood work, 2.8%(13) main occupation is business, 1.1% (5) main occupation is private employer, 0.4% (6.9) respondents main occupation is hunting, On the whole, majority i.e. 90.2%(414) respondents main occupation is coolie.

### Cross Tabulation - 5

Distribution of Total Annual income of the Household and Main occupation of the respondents Cross tabulation

**Table 7**

Annual income of the Household	Main occupation								
	Only Agriculture Coolie	Cooly	Fire hood work	Knit work	Private employer	Business	.hunting	House wife	Total
< 5000 /-	0	2(1.8%)	0	2(8.0%)	0	0	0	0	4(0.9%)
5001 /- - 10000 /	4(1.6%)	2(1.8%)	0	0	0	0	0	3(12.0%)	9(2.0%)
10001 -15000 /-	19(7.7%)	1(0.9%)	0	0	0	0	0	2(%)	22(4.9%)
15001 /- 20000/-	49(19.8%)	2(1.8%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	51(11.3%)
20001 /- 25000/-	63(25.5%)	13(11.4%)	18(85.7)	1(4.0%)	0	0	0	10(%)	105(23.2%)
25001/- -30000/-	36(14.6%)	25(21.9%)	0	6(24.0)	0	0	0	10(%)	77(17.0%)
30001/- 35000 /-	22(8.9%)	18(15.8%)	3(14.3%)	8(32%)	0	2(15.4%)	2(100%)	0	55(12.2%)
35001 - 40000 /	11(4.5%)	15(13.2%)	0	8(32%)	0	4(30.8%)	0	0	38(8.4%)
40001 /- -45000	11(4.5%)	12(10.5%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	23(5.1%)
45001 /- -50000	16(6.5%)	10(8.8%)	0	0	0	7(53.8%)	0	0	33(7.3%)
50001/- -55000/-	6(2.4%)	2(1.8%)	0	0	3(60. %)	0	0	0	11(2.4%)
55001/- - 60000	8(3.2%)	10(8.8%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	18(4.0%)
above 60001	2(0.8%)	2(1.8%)	0	0	2(40%)	0	0	0	6(1.3%)
Total	247(100%)	114(100%)	21(100)	25(100)	5(100%)	13(100%)	2(100%)	25(100%)	452(100%)

Source: Primary Data

### 4.4 Annual Income of the Respondent

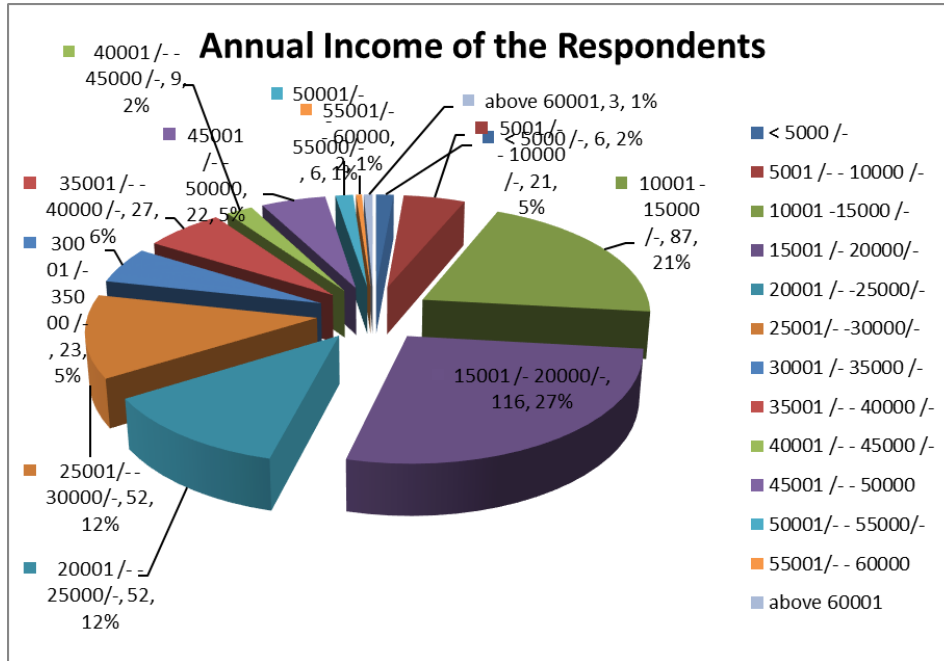
**Table 8:** Annual Income of the Respondent

Sl. No	Annual Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	< 5000 /-	6	1.3	1.4	1.4
2	5001 /- - 10000 /-	21	4.6	4.9	6.3
3	10001 -15000 /-	87	19.0	20.4	26.8
4	15001 /- 20000/-	116	25.3	27.2	54.0
5	20001 /- -25000/-	52	11.3	12.2	66.2
6	25001/- -30000/-	52	11.3	12.2	78.4
7	30001 /- 35000 /-	23	5.0	5.4	83.8
8	35001 /- - 40000 /-	27	5.9	6.3	90.1
9	40001 /- - 45000 /-	9	2.0	2.1	92.3
10	45001 /- - 50000	22	4.8	5.2	97.4
11	50001/- - 55000/-	6	1.3	1.4	98.8
12	55001/- - 60000	2	.4	.5	99.3
13	above 60001	3	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	426	92.8	100.0	
	Not Applicable	33	7.2		
	Total	459	100.0		

Source: Primary Data

An analysis of table 8 shows the annual income of the respondent. Out of 459 respondents, 7.2% (33) did not respond to this question. Out of 92.8% (426) respondents, majority of 27.2% (116) revealed that annual income of respondents is between 15001-20000/-, 20.4%(87) are between 10001/- -15000/-, 12.2%(52) are between 20001-25000/-, 12.2%(52) are between 25001/--30000/-, 6.3%(27) are between 35001/--40000/-,5.4%(23) are between 30001/--35000/-, 5.2%(22) are between 45001/--50000/-,4.9%(21) are between 5001/- 10000/-, 2.1%(9) are 40001/--45000/-

,1.4%(6) are between 50001/--55000/-, 1.4%(6) are less than 5000/-, 07%(3) are between more than 60001, and 0.5(2) respondents annual income are between 55001/- 60000/- . The average annual income of respondents is 50,516/-, with a maximum annual income is 60001/-, and the minimum annual income of respondents is 5000/-, Out of 426 respondents majority of 99.03% respondents are earning the annual income below 60000/- rupees in my study. The same is presented in Figure 3.



Source: Table - 8

Fig 3: Annual Income of the Respondent

4.5 Total Annual income of the Households

Table 9

Total Annual income of the Household					
Sl. No	Income of the Household	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	< 5000 /-	4	.9	.9	.9
2	5001 /- - 10000 /-	9	2.0	2.0	2.9
3	10001 -15000 /-	22	4.8	4.9	7.7
4	15001 /- 20000/-	51	11.1	11.3	19.0
5	20001 /- -25000/-	105	22.9	23.2	42.3
6	25001/- -30000/-	77	16.8	17.0	59.3
7	30001 /- 35000 /-	55	12.0	12.2	71.5
8	35001 /- - 40000 /-	38	8.3	8.4	79.9
9	40001 /- - 45000 /-	23	5.0	5.1	85.0
10	45001 /- - 50000	33	7.2	7.3	92.3
11	50001/- - 55000/-	11	2.4	2.4	94.7
12	55001/- - 60000	18	3.9	4.0	98.7
13	above 60001	6	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	452	98.5	100.0	
	Not Applicable	7	1.5		
	Total	459	100.0		

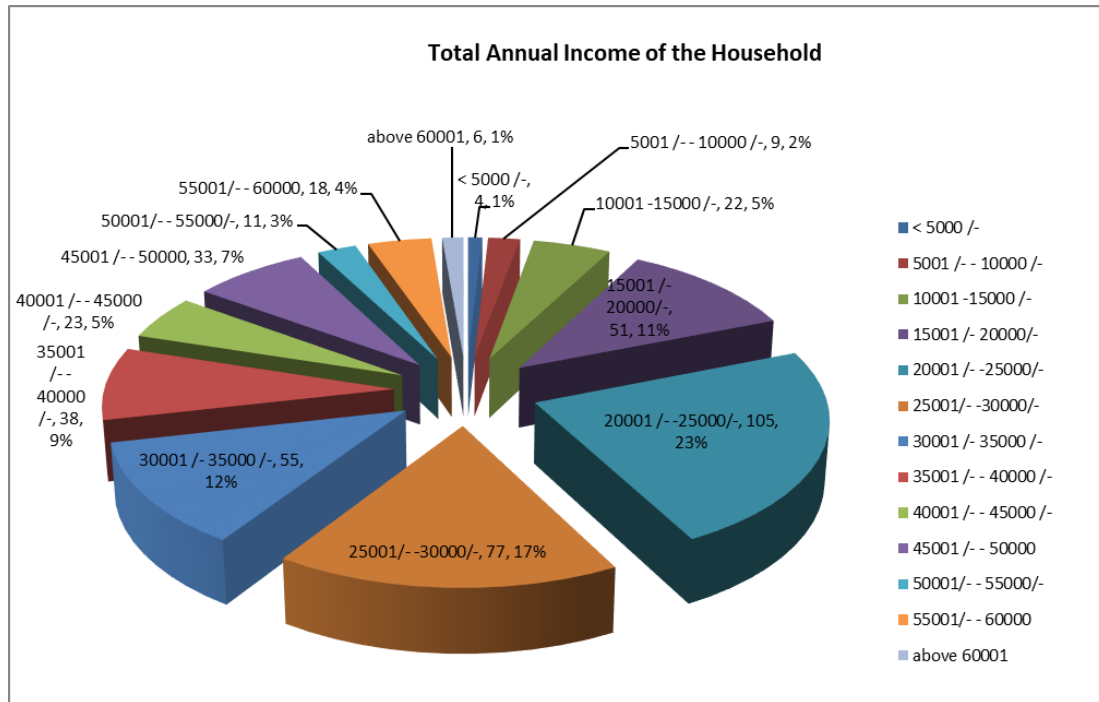
Source: Primary Data

An analysis of table 9 shows the total annual income of the household. Out of 459 respondents, 1.5% (7) did not respond to this question. Out of 98.5% (452) respondents, majority of 23.2% (105) revealed that total annual income of households are between 20001/-25000/-, 17.0%(77) are

between 25001/- -30000/-, 12.2%(55) are between 30001/--35000/-, 11.3%(51) are between 15001/--25000/-, 8.4%(38) are between 35001/--40000/-,7.3%(33) are between 45001/--50000/-,4.9%(22) are between 10001/--15000/-, 4.0%(18) are between 55001/-,60000, 2.4 %(11) are between 50001/-

55000/-, 2.0% (9) are between 50001/-10000/-, 1.4%(6) are more than 60001/-, 0.9%(4) total annual income of household are less than 5000/- . The maximum total annual income household is 60001/-, the minimum total annual

income of household is 5000/-, 98.07% annual income of households are earning below 60000/- in this study. The same is presented in Fig 4.



Source: Table - 9

Fig 4: Total Annual Income of the Households

**4.6 Annual Expenditure on Food**

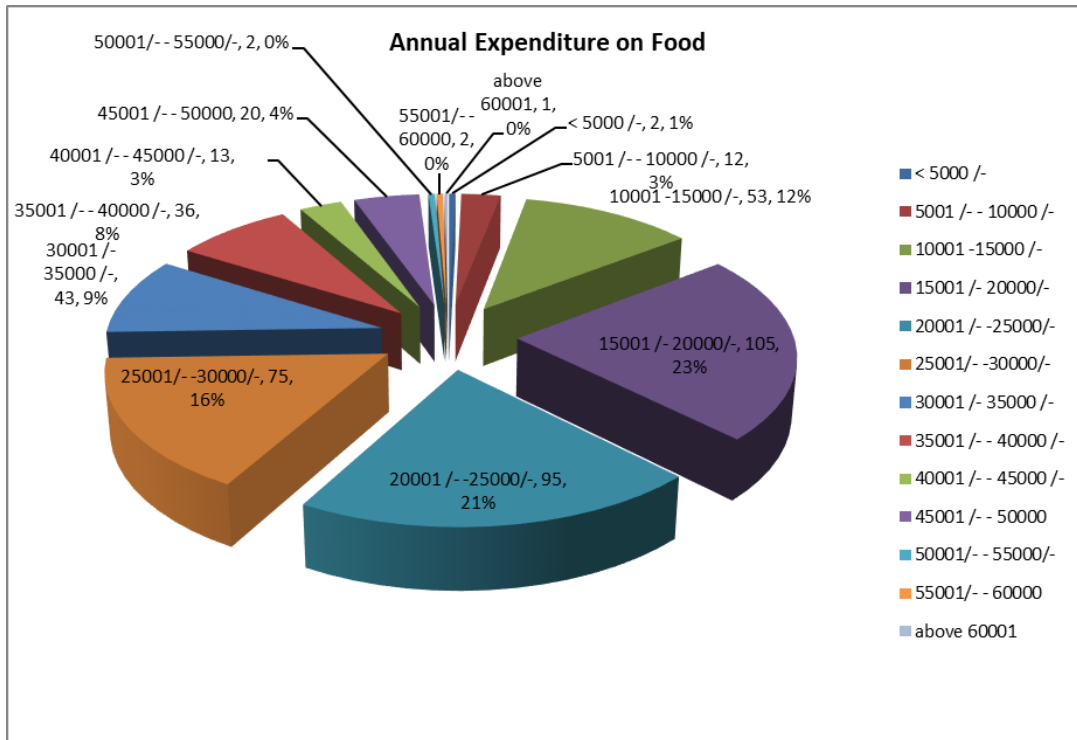
An analysis of table 10 shows the total annual expenditure on food of the households. Out of 459 respondents,, majority of 22.9% (105) revealed that total annual expenditure on food of households are between 15001/- 20000/-, 20.7%(95) are between 20001/- -25000/-, 16.3%(75) are between 25000/-,30000/-, 11.5%(53) are between 10001/-15000/-, 9.4%(43) are between 30001/-35000/-, 7.8%(36) are between 35001/-40000/-, 4.4%(20) are between 45001/-50000-, 2.8%(13) are between 40000/-

45000/-, 2.6%(12) are between 5001/-,10000, 0.4%(2) are between 50001/-55000/-, 0.4 % (2) are between 55001/-60000/-, 0.4% (2) are more than 60001/-, 0.4%(2) total annual expenditure on food of household is less than 5000/-, the maximum total annual expenditure on food of household is 5000/-, and the minimum of total annual expenditure on food of household is 60001/- . 99.8% households' total annual expenditure on food is below 60000/- . The same is presented in Fig 5.

Table 10

Annual Expenditure on Food					
Sl. No	Expenditure	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	< 5000 /-	2	.4	.4	.4
2	5001 /- - 10000 /-	12	2.6	2.6	3.1
3	10001 -15000 /-	53	11.5	11.5	14.6
4	15001 /- 20000/-	105	22.9	22.9	37.5
5	20001 /- -25000/-	95	20.7	20.7	58.2
6	25001/- -30000/-	75	16.3	16.3	74.5
7	30001 /- 35000 /-	43	9.4	9.4	83.9
8	35001 /- - 40000 /-	36	7.8	7.8	91.7
9	40001 /- - 45000 /-	13	2.8	2.8	94.6
10	45001 /- - 50000	20	4.4	4.4	98.9
11	50001/- - 55000/-	2	.4	.4	99.3
12	55001/- - 60000	2	.4	.4	99.8
13	above 60001	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	459	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data



Source: Table - 10

Fig 5: Annual Expenditure on Food

**4.7 Total Expenditure of the Household**

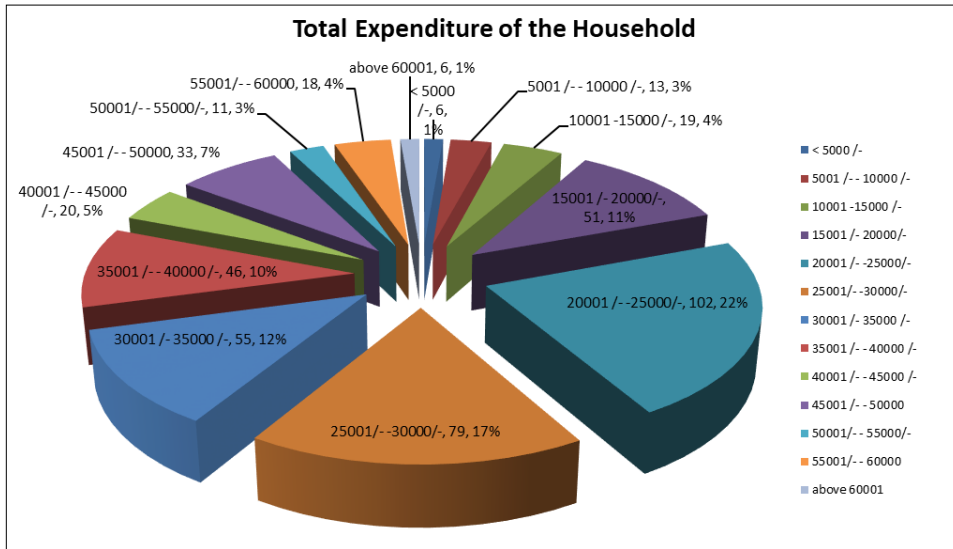
An analysis of table 11 shows the total annual expenditure of the household. Out of 459 respondents,, majority of 22.2% (102) revealed that total annual expenditure of household are between 20001/-25000/-, 17.2%(79) are between 25001/- -30000/-, 12%(55) are between 30001/--,35000/-, 11.1%(51) are between 15001/--20000/-, 10%(46) are between 35001/--40000/-, 7.3%(33) are between 45001/-

-50000/-, 4.4%(20) are between 35001/--40000-., 4.1%(22) are between 10001/- 15000/-, 3.9%(18) are between 55001/-,60000, 2.8%(13) are between 5001/--10000/-, 2.4 %(11) are between 50001/- 55000/-, 1.3% (6) are more than 60001/-, 1.3%(6) total annual expenditure of household are less than 5000/-, The maximum total annual expenditure of household is 60001/-, the minimum total annual expenditure of household is 5000 the same is presented in Figure 6

**Table 11:** Total Expenditure of the Household

Sl. No	Total Expenditure	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	< 5000 /-	6	1.3	1.3	1.3
2	5001 /- - 10000 /-	13	2.8	2.8	4.1
3	10001 -15000 /-	19	4.1	4.1	8.3
4	15001 /- 20000/-	51	11.1	11.1	19.4
5	20001 /- -25000/-	102	22.2	22.2	41.6
6	25001/- -30000/-	79	17.2	17.2	58.8
7	30001 /- 35000 /-	55	12.0	12.0	70.8
8	35001 /- - 40000 /-	46	10.0	10.0	80.8
9	40001 /- - 45000 /-	20	4.4	4.4	85.2
10	45001 /- - 50000	33	7.2	7.2	92.4
11	50001/- - 55000/-	11	2.4	2.4	94.8
12	55001/- - 60000	18	3.9	3.9	98.7
13	above 60001	6	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	459	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data



Source: Table - 11

Fig 6: Total expenditure of the household

**4.8 Total Savings of the Household**

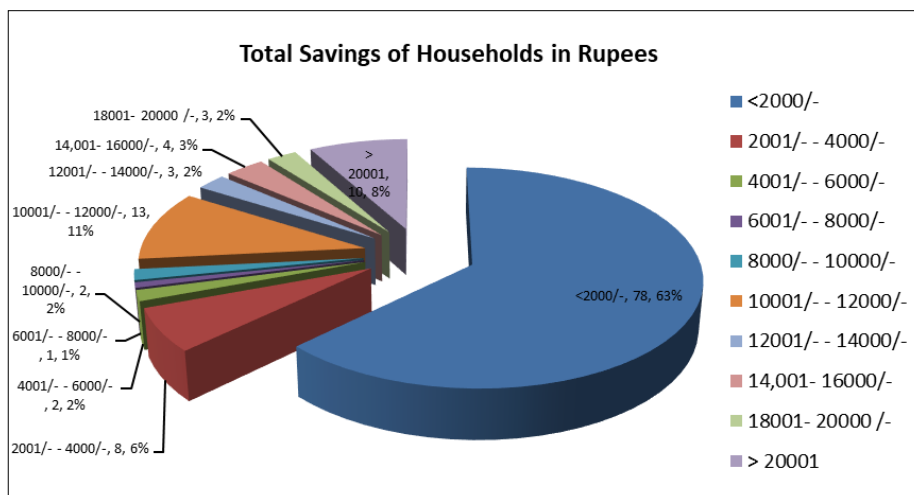
An analysis of table 12 shows the total savings of the households. Out of 124 respondents,, majority of 62% (78) revealed that saving of households are less than 2000/-, 10.5%(13) are between 10001/--12000/-, 8.1%(10) are more than 20001/-, 6.5%(8) are between 2001/--,4000/-, 3.2%(4) are between 14001/--16000/-, 2.4%(3) are between 12001/--

14000/-, 2.4%(3) are between 18001/--20000/-, 1.6%(2) are between 4001/--6000/-, 1.6%(2) are between 8000/--10000/-, 0.8%(1) are annual saving of the household between 6001/- 8000/-, The maximum total annual savings of household is 25,000,and the minimum total annual savings of household is 1200/-, the same value is presented in Figure 7.

Table 12: Total Savings of the Household

Sl. No	In Rupees	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	<2000/-	78	17.0	62.9	62.9
2	2001/- - 4000/-	8	1.7	6.5	69.4
3	4001/- - 6000/-	2	.4	1.6	71.0
4	6001/- - 8000/-	1	.2	.8	71.8
5	8000/- - 10000/-	2	.4	1.6	73.4
6	10001/- - 12000/-	13	2.8	10.5	83.9
7	12001/- - 14000/-	3	.7	2.4	86.3
8	14,001- 16000/-	4	.9	3.2	89.5
9	18001- 20000 /-	3	.7	2.4	91.9
10	> 20001	10	2.2	8.1	100.0
12	Total	124	27.0	100.0	
	Not Applicable	335	73.0		
	Total	459	100.0		

Source: Primary Data



Source: Table - 12

Fig 7: Total Savings of the Household

**Cross tabulation – 11**

Distribution of Total Annual income of the Household and Present overall Health Situation Cross tabulation

**Table 13**

	Total Annual income of the Household	Present overall Health Situation			
		Good	Poor	Bad	Total
1	< 5000 /-	0	2(0.8%)	2(1.2%)	4(0.9%)
2	5001 /- - 10000 /-	0	0	9(5.6%)	9(2.0%)
3	10001 -15000 /-	0	9(3.6%)	13(81%)	22(4.9%)
4	15001 /- 20000/-	2(5.0%)	19(7.6%)	30(18.6%)	51(11.3%)
5	20001 /- -25000/-	7(17.5%)	61(24.3%)	37(23.0%)	105(23.2%)
6	25001/- -30000/-	1(2.5%)	52(20.7%)	24(14.9%)	77(17.0%)
7	30001 /- 35000 /-	3(7.5%)	35(13.9%)	17(10.6%)	55(12.2%)
8	35001 /- - 40000 /-	4(10.0%)	19(7.6%)	15(9.3%)	38(8.4%)
9	40001 /- - 45000 /-	5(12.5%)	9(3.6%)	9(5.6%)	23(5.1%)
10	45001 /- - 50000	7(7.5%)	25(10.0%)	1(0.6%)	33(7.3%)
11	50001/- - 55000/-	3(7.5%)	8(3.2%)	0	11(2.4%)
12	55001/- - 60000	6(15.0%)	10(4.0%)	2(1.2%)	18(4.0%)
13	above 60001	2(5.0%)	2(0.8%)	2(1.2%)	6(1.3%)
	Total	40(100%)	251(100%)	161(100%)	452(100%)

Source: Primary Data

**4.9 Total Debt of the Household**

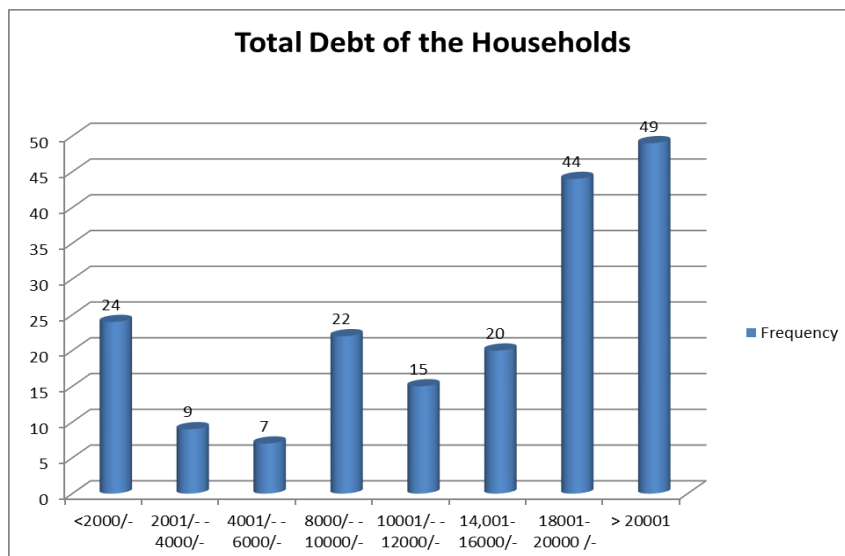
An analysis of table 14 shows that the debt of the household. Out of 190 respondents, majority of 25.8% (49) revealed that debt of household are more than 20001/-, 23.2%(44) are between 18001/--20000/-, 11.6%(22) are between 8000/-, 10000/-, 12.6%(24) are less than 20000/-, 10.5%(20) are between 14001/--16000/-, 7.9%(15) are

between 10001/--12000/-, 4.7% (9) are between 2001/--4000/-, 3.7%(7) respondents debt are between 4001/--6000/-. The average total annual debt of household is 1000 /- with a maximum total annual debt of household is 1, 55,000/- and the minimum total annual debt of household is 11000/-, the same value is presented in Figure - 8

**Table 14**

Total Debt of the Household					
	Debt	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	<2000/-	24	5.2	12.6	12.6
2	2001/- - 4000/-	9	2.0	4.7	17.4
3	4001/- - 6000/-	7	1.5	3.7	21.1
4	8000/- - 10000/-	22	4.8	11.6	32.6
5	10001/- - 12000/-	15	3.3	7.9	40.5
6	14,001- 16000/-	20	4.4	10.5	51.1
7	18001- 20000 /-	44	9.6	23.2	74.2
8	> 20001	49	10.7	25.8	100.0
	Total	190	41.4	100.0	
Missing	System	269	58.6		
	Total	459	100.0		

Source: Primary Data



Source: Table No -14

**Fig 8: Total Debt of the Households**

## 5. Conclusion

Scheduled tribes are still facing the problems of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, poor literacy, poor health facility and deprivation from Natural Resources. Economic condition is decided the living stranded of people in the world society and socio-economic condition is decided the social dignity of people in the world society. In my research 90.2% (414) respondents main occupation is agriculture coolies and other coolies. The average annual income of respondents is 50,516/-, with a maximum annual income is 60001/-, and the minimum annual income of respondents is 5000/-, Out of 426 respondents majority of 99.03% respondents are earning the annual income below 60000/- rupees in my study only 0.07% households are earning the annual income above 60000/-. The maximum total annual income household is 60001/-, the minimum total annual income of household is 5000/-, 98.07% annual income of households are earning below 60000/- the maximum total annual expenditure on food of household is 5000/-, and the minimum of total annual expenditure on food of household is 60001/-. 99.8% households' total annual expenditure on food is below 60000/-. The maximum total annual expenditure of household is 60001/-, the minimum total annual expenditure of household is 5000/-. So, Government will provide more benefits to increase the social dignity and living stranded (HDI) of scheduled tribes population in India.

## 6. Suggestion

1. I suggest that the Government will give 3000/- rupees to scheduled tribes pregnant women and delivered women to per month for nutritive value food and expenditure. Continue the ICDS package to scheduled tribes women.
2. the Government will increase the rice from 5 kgs to 10 kgs a person per month to ration card holders (or) equal money will give the ration card holders with money transfer because tribals are socio- economic and politically very weak, and 86.53% (1, 70, 79,464) households are earning monthly income of highest 5000/- rupees, and 8.95% (17, 65, 828) households are earning monthly income of highest between 5000/- to 10000/-). This is the primary problems in India.
3. The Government will increase the budget to develop the tribal welfare schools, colleges' hostels, and midday meals program and increase the fellowships in tribal areas. The Government will build the hospitals in tribal area. The government will provide income generated programs through directly and indirectly.
4. Government of India should increase the central allocation for the scheme of the MGNREGP. So that number of work days can be increased to 150 days and per day wage can be increased to Rs. 300 (due to increased Price). Minimum 100 days of work should be ensured to all card holders. Minimum wage act should be strictly implemented and delay in wage payment should be resolved. Gram Sabhas should be strengthened to monitor proper implementation of the scheme and verify the corruption through open social audit in villages in Indian due to the Indian government will implement universal basic income in Andhra Pradesh and India through a basic income for every citizen will give 1200/- per month in India due to 82.63% general households are earning monthly income of highest 5000/- rupees in India and continue the old age pension, Public distribution system, and MGNREGP etc.

## 7. References

1. The study is based on the primary data
2. Annual report. Ministry of Tribal Affairs Government of India page, 2016-2017, 24-45.
3. Chandhra Mouli C. census of India, registrar general & census commissioner of India, As revealed in Census, 2011-2013, 1-50.