

Economics of Scheduled Tribe in Ananthapur District – An Analysis

M. Balaram Naik

Research Scholar Department of Economics S. V. University
balarammbe@gmail.com

Date of Submission: 13-06-2017

Date of acceptance: 30-11-2017

I. Introduction

Tribal population is the aboriginal inhabitants of India who have been living a life based on the natural environment and have cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The Concerted efforts for the development of these groups by the Central and State Governments have had only marginal impacts on their socio-economic conditions in spite of the various welfare measures and constitutional protection.

The Constitution of India has provided many privileges to the scheduled tribes considering their complex problems in terms of geographical isolation, socio-economic backwardness, distinctive culture, poor infrastructure facilities, language and religion, exploitation by various groups. Tribal population is the aboriginal inhabitants of India who have been living a life based on the natural environment and have cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The term ‘scheduled tribe’ is primarily an administrative and constitutional concept. ‘Tribal folk’ is defined as people living in a particular place, who enter into marriage relationships among themselves, who have no specific skills in any work, traditionally or ethnically ruled by an adivasi leader who speak their own special language, and have their own beliefs, customs and traditions (Article, 342, The Constitution of India).

Concerted efforts were started by the Central and State Governments for the formulation of separate development strategies for the development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the Fifth Five Year Plan and subsequent plans. It is now explicitly recognized that these attempts have had only marginal impacts on their socio-economic conditions in spite of various welfare measures and constitutional protection.

Ananthapur District Revenue Divisions



Boundaries and Topography:

Anantapur District lies between 13°-40' and 15°-15' Northern Latitude and 76°-50' and 78°-30' Eastern Longitude. It is bounded by Bellary, Kurnool District on the North, Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh and Kolar District of Karnataka on South East and North respectively.

Scope of the Study

The present study is confined to an investigation of the performance of tribal development schemes in Anantapur. The estimation of mean undevelopment period and over Tribal's education amongst the sample beneficiaries. Obviously, the sample is a purposive one confined to a specific town and a specific sector of activity. Hence, the conclusions arrived at cannot be generalized, but are to be treated as specific to the district and revenue Mandals.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the awareness about various income generation activities among the tribal beneficiaries of the contemporary development programmes/ Schemes.
2. To study the impact income, employment and standard of living of the tribal beneficiaries in the study area.
3. To identify the problems faced by the tribal beneficiaries in availing the benefits of the programmes/ Schemes.

II. Research Methodology

The methodological aspects of the study such as the area of study sampling framework, sources of data, tools of data collection and analysis chapter scheme, limitations and significance of the study are detailed here under.

Area of study

The study was conducted in Ananthapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Being a study undertaken by an individual scholar, it was confined to a few representatives functioning in the district and a few households chosen on the basis of valid sampling techniques.

Selection of the villages

It was decided to take 100 households selected randomly from tribal villages among 5 revenue divisions of the District from each of the village for an in-depth study to study the underlying factors that help sustain people participation.

Selection of Respondents

Having selection of villages, the next stage was to select the respondent households depending on forest for livelihood. The researcher obtained the caste wise list of households from the forest officials. On the basis of the list 20 household were selected from each of the sample tribal villages based on random sampling method. Total tribal literacy in Andhra Pradesh is 67.02% . Male, Female literacy is 65.4% male and 44.2% of Female in Ananthapur District is respectively. Andhra Pradesh State Male literacy is 74.88% and Female literacy is 59.15% of the State.

Rainfall position in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh

Rain fall is an indicator of development of civilization. Where rainfall is higher, there the societies are well prosperd. The following table gives a lucid picture of Anantapur district.

Anantapur District the rain fall is always lesser than 57% state level rainfall. In that Anantapur District is always considered as recurring drought region in Rayalaseema. total tribal gross cropped area, Anantapur District had 13 to 16 percent only. Regarding irrigated areas also, only 4 percent is irrigated in Anantapur District. The out 100 households, 72 per cent are in married households, unmarried are 18 per cent and rest are in divorcees and widowers. Kalyanadurgam division had more married and lesser in Dharmaveram, Penugonda.

Education status of households for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District

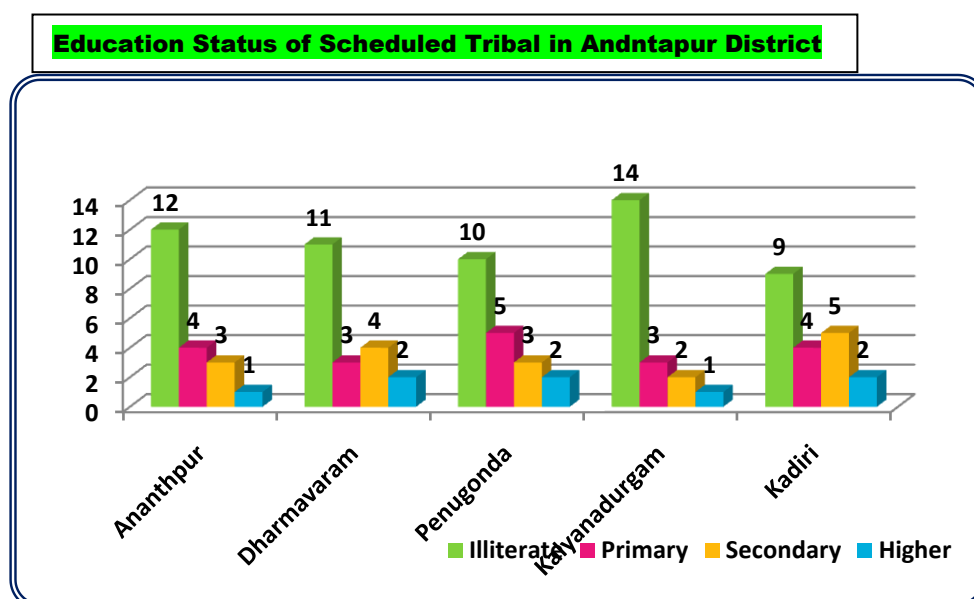
Education is the process of facilitating learning. Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves in a process called autodidactic learning. Any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. Education is commonly and formally divided into stages such as preschool, primary, secondary school and then college, university or apprenticeship. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy.

Education status of households for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (in percentage)

S.No	Revenue Divisions	Respondent Education Status				Overall
		Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Higher	
1.	Ananthpur	12 (21.5)	4 (21.0)	3 (17.5)	1 (12.5)	20 (20.0)
2.	Dharmavaram	11 (19.5)	3 (16.0)	4 (23.5)	2 (25.0)	20 (20.0)
3.	Penugonda	10 (18.0)	5 (26.0)	3 (17.5)	2 (25.0)	20 (20.0)
4.	Kalyanadurgam	14 (25.0)	3 (16.0)	2 (12.0)	1 (12.5)	20 (20.0)
5.	Kadiri	09 (16.0)	4 (21.0)	5 (29.5)	2 (25.0)	20 (20.0)
	Total	56 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	08 (100.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Field data

The Table emphases that out of 100 households 56 per cent are in illiterate, 19 or 19 percent are in primary education, 17 per cent are in secondary and 8 per cent are in higher education. These shows among STs, much of them are in illiteracy. The following figure gives detailed information of education status of respondent's family.



The above diagram informs Family is one of the primary functions of the family involves providing a framework for the production and reproduction of persons, biologically and/or socially. This can occur through the sharing of material substances (such as food); the giving and receiving of care and nurture (nurture kinship); rights and obligations; and moral and sentimental ties. Thus, one's experience of one's family shifts over time. From the perspective of children, the family is a "family of orientation": the family serves to locate children socially and plays a major role in their enculturation and socialization. From the point of view of the parent(s), the family is a "family of procreation," the goal of which is to produce and enculturation and socializes children. However, producing children is not the only function of the family; in societies with a sexual division of labor, marriage, and the resulting relationship between two people, it is necessary for the formation of an economically productive household.

Family members' details of households for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (In percentage)

S.No	Revenue Divisions	Male	Female	Children	Overall
1.	Ananthpur	56 (27.0)	42 (22.0)	39 (22.5)	137 (24.0)
2.	Dharmavaram	45 (21.5)	31 (16.5)	30 (17.5)	106 (18.5)
3.	Penugonda	41 (20.0)	33 (17.5)	37 (21.5)	111 (19.5)
4.	Kalyanadurgam	35	46	41	122

		(17.0)	(24.0)	(23.5)	(21.5)
5.	Kadiri	31 (14.5)	39 (20.0)	26 (15.0)	96 (16.5)
Total		208 (36.5) (100.0)	191 (33.5) (100.0)	173 (30.0) (100.0)	572 (100.0) (100.0)

Source: Field data

The table above finds that Anantapur division had more tribal population and lesser in Kadiri division. In overall, male are in 37 per cent, female are in 34 per cent and 29 per cent are children. The urbanisation of Anantapur attracted them for employment.

The family Education is a new family/caregiver- centered program that provides information, education, advocacy and support services to family / caregivers of children, adolescents, transitional age youth adults and older adults with serious emotional disturbance. These services are provided in a culturally competent manner reaching out to people of various ethnicities and language groups.

Family Education in households for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (in percentage)

S.No	Family Education	Revenue Divisions					Total
		Ananthpur	Dharmavaram	Penugonda	Kalyanadurgam	Kadiri	
1.	Illiterate	76 (57.5)	54 (54.5)	69 (57.0)	60 (47.5)	47 (48.5)	306 (53.5)
2.	Primary	12 (9.0)	08 (8.0)	10 (8.5)	13 (10.5)	11 (11.5)	54 (9.5)
3.	Secondary	18 (13.5)	12 (12.0)	11 (9.5)	12 (9.5)	15 (15.5)	68 (11.5)
4.	Inter	11 (8.5)	07 (7.0)	10 (8.0)	17 (13.5)	07 (7.5)	52 (9.0)
5.	Degree	09 (7.0)	11 (11.5)	06 (5.5)	12 (9.5)	11 (11.5)	49 (8.5)
6.	Post Graduation	04 (3.0)	07 (7.0)	12 (10.0)	09 (7.0)	05 (5.0)	37 (6.5)
7.	Others	02 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	01 (0.5)	03 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	06 (1.0)
	Total	132 (23.0) (100.0)	99 (17.5) (100.0)	119 20.5 (100.0)	126 (22.5) (100.0)	96 (16.5) (100.0)	572 (100.0) (100.0)

Source: Field data

The above table reveals that, more illiterates are in Anantapur division and lesser in Kadiri division. In Primary education mode more in Kalyanadurgam 22.5 per cent and lesser in 17.5 per cent of Dharmavaram division. Regarding post graduation, more in Penugonda and lesser in Anantapur division. In overall, 54 per cent illiteracy, School education 21 per cent and 25 per cent higher education were found among tribals in Anantapur District.

Agricultural land thus includes a great deal of land not actively or even presently devoted to agricultural use. The land actually under annually-replanted crops in any given year is instead said to constitute "sown land" or "cropped land". "Permanent cropland" includes forested plantations used to harvest coffee, rubber, or fruit but not tree farms or proper forests used for wood or timber. Land able to be used for farming (traditionally called arable but here described as "arable land" and "permanent cropland" together) is called "cultivable land". Farmland, meanwhile, is used variously in reference to all agricultural land, to all cultivable land, or just to the newly restricted sense of "arable land". Depending upon its use of artificial irrigation, the "agricultural land" may be divided into irrigated and non-irrigated land. The Table belovend presents agricultural land particular in households for Scheduled Tribes for sample area.

Agricultural Land in households for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (in acres)

S.No	Revenue Divisions	Type of Land			Total
		Wet	Dry	Barren	
1.	Ananthpur	14 (24.5)	64 (30.5)	13 (23.5)	91 (28.5)
2.	Dharmavaram	10 (17.5)	32 (15.5)	12 (21.5)	54 (16.5)
3.	Penugonda	07 (12.0)	28 (13.5)	09 (16.0)	44 (13.5)
4.	Kalyanadurgam	15 (26.5)	54 (26.5)	15 (26.5)	84 (25.5)
5.	Kadiri	11 (19.5)	29 (14.5)	07 (3.5)	47 (14.0)

Total	57 (17.5) (100.0)	207 (62.5) (100.0)	56 (20.0) (100.0)	320 (100.0) (100.0)
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Source: Field data

The table above appraises that Kalyanadurgam had more wet and lesser in Penugonda. Regarding dry land more was found in Anantapur and lesser in Penugonda. Whereas Barren land, more was Kalyanadurgam and lesser in Kadiri. In overall dry land is 63 per cent, wet is 18 per cent and lest is barren in the study area. This pathetic situation makes the Tribal’s more in poor and poverty.

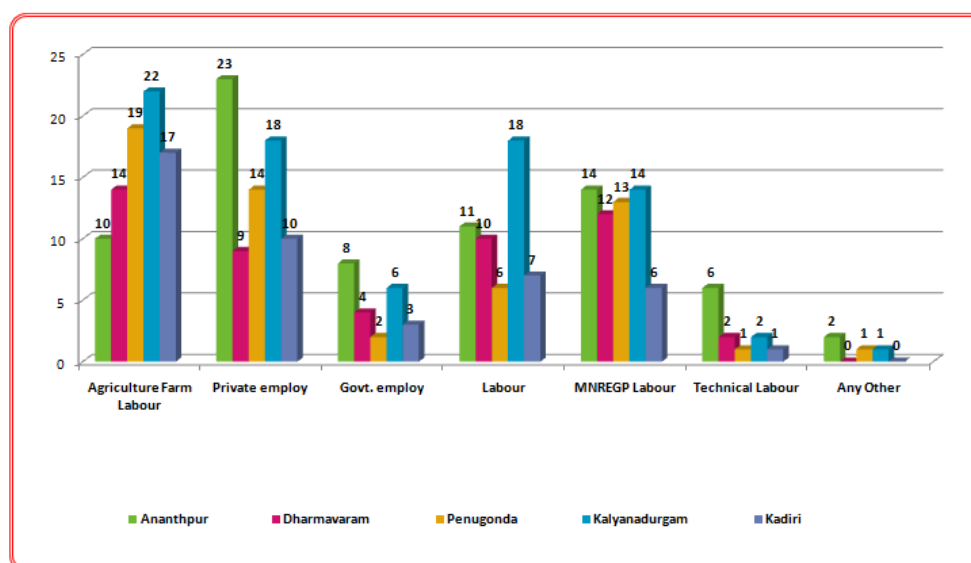
Employment is a relationship between two parties, usually based on contract where work is paid for, where one is the employer and the other is the employee. An employee contributes labor and expertise to an endeavor of an employer and is usually hired to perform specific duties which are packaged into a job. An Employee is a person who is hired to provide services to a company on a regular basis in exchange for compensation and who does not provide these services as part of an independent business. The following table presents respondents family employment status of households the sample area.

Family Employment status of household for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (in percentage)

S.No	Type of Employment	Revenue Divisions					Total
		Ananthpur	Dharmavaram	Penugonda	Kalyanadurgam	Kadiri	
1.	Agriculture Farm Labour	10 (12.5)	14 (17.5)	19 (23.0)	22 (27.0)	17 (20.5)	82 (27.0)
2.	Private employ	23 (31.0)	09 (12.5)	14 (19.0)	18 (24.5)	10 (13.5)	74 (24.5)
3.	Govt. employ	8 (35.5)	04 (17.5)	02 (8.5)	06 (26.0)	03 (13.0)	23 (7.5)
4.	Labour	11 (21.5)	10 (19.5)	06 (11.5)	18 (34.5)	07 (13.0)	52 (17.5)
5.	MNREGP Labour	14 (24.0)	12 (20.5)	13 (22.0)	14 (24.0)	06 (10.0)	59 (19.5)
6.	Technical Labour	06 (50.0)	02 (16.5)	01 (8.5)	02 (16.5)	01 (8.0)	12 (4.0)
7.	Any Other	02 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	01 (25.0)	01 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	04 (1.0)
	Total	74 (24.5)	51 (16.5)	56 (18.5)	81 (26.5)	44 (14.0)	306 (100.0)

Source: Field data

Employment Status of the Respondents Family



The above highlights that 27 per cent in Farm labour, 25 per cent in private employment, 8 per cent in Government employment. 20 per cent in ‘MGNREGP’ labour. In overall situation, Kalyanadurgam division with 27 per cent employment and rest is in Kadiri with 14 per cent in the District. Anantapur District got name that more migrants were found in nearest Bangalore City for employment and livelihood. The above figure detail employment of scheduled Tribe families in Ananthapur district.

Income is the consumption and savings opportunity gained by an entity within a specified timeframe, which is generally expressed in monetary terms. However, for households and individuals, income is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profits, interests’ payments, rents, and other forms of earnings received in a given period of time. In the field of public economics, the term may refer to the accumulation of both monetary and non-monetary consumption ability, with the former (monetary) being used as a proxy for total income. In economics, "factor income" is the return accruing for a person, or a nation, derived from the "factors of production": rental income, wages generated by labor, the interest created by capital, and profits from entrepreneurial ventures. The following table presents income levels of respondent’s family for sample area.

Annual Income of the sample households for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (in percentage)

S.No	Type of Family	Revenue Divisions										Overall	
		Ananthpur		Dharmavaram		Penugonda		Kalyanadurgam		Kadiri			
		No.of Workers	Annual Income	No.of Workers	Annual Income	No.of Workers	Annual Income	No.of Workers	Annual Income	No.of Workers	Annual Income	No.of Workers	Annual Income
1.	Agriculture	10	144000 (12.0)	14	201600 (16.5)	19	273000 (22.5)	22	316000 (26.5)	17	280000 (23.0)	82	1214600 (11.5)
2.	Private	23	138000 (5.0)	09	540000 (19.5)	14	840000 (30.5)	18	728500 (26.5)	10	530000 (19.0)	74	2776500 (26.5)
3.	Government	8	768000 (37.0)	04	320000 (15.0)	02	160000 (8.0)	06	340000 (16.5)	03	480000 (23.0)	23	2068000 (20.0)
4.	Labour	11	412500 (15.0)	10	400200 (14.0)	06	225000 (8.0)	18	1128000 (40.0)	07	642000 (23.0)	52	2807700 (26.0)
5.	MNREGP Labour	14	114000 (17.5)	12	116000 (18.0)	13	169000 (26.0)	14	180000 (27.5)	06	71000 (11.0)	59	650000 (6.5)
6.	Technical Labour	06	350000 (48.0)	02	95000 (13.0)	01	54000 (7.5)	02	140000 (19.0)	01	90000 (12.5)	12	729000 (7.0)
7.	Any Other	02	70000 (40.0)	0	0 (0.0)	01	54000 (31.5)	01	52000 (29.0)	0	0 (0.0)	04	176000 (2.0)
Total		74	1996500 (19.0)	51	1672800 (16.0)	56	1775000 (17.0)	81	2884500 (27.5)	44	2093000 (20.5)	306	10421800 (100.0) (100.0)

Source: Field data

The Table emphasis that 27 per cent of households had more income from private employment, 36 percent in general labour, 20 per cent in government employment and 12 per cent in agriculture, respectively. In overall situation, Kalyanadurgam division Tribes gets 28 per cent, follows Kadiri, Anantapur , Penugonda and Dharmavaram , respectively.

Expenditure is a payment in cash or barter credits, or the incurrence of a liability by an entity, in exchange for goods or services. Evidence of the documentation triggered by expenditure is a sales receipt or an invoice. Organizations tend to maintain tight controls over expenditures, to keep from incurring losses. A capital expenditure is expenditure for a high-value item that is to be recorded as a long-term asset. A business usually sets a capitalization limit (or cap limit for classifying expenditures as capital expenditures. A cap limit is established in order to keep an organization from recognizing low-cost items as fixed assets.

Expenditure is not necessarily the same as an expense, since an expense represents the reduction in value of an asset, whereas expenditure simply indicates the procurement of an asset. Thus, expenditure covers a specific point in time, while an expense may be incurred over a much longer period of time. Effectively, there is no difference between the two terms when expenditure automatically triggers the incurrence of an expense; for example, office supplies are typically charged to expense as soon as they are procured. Conversely, the advance payment of rent is an expenditure, but does not become expense until the period has passed to which the rent payment applies. The following table presents respondents family expenditure status of households the sample area.

**Household Expenditure Details for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District
(Annual Expenditure in Rs)**

S.No	Type of Expenditure	Revenue Divisions										Overall	
		Ananthapur		Dharmavaram		Penugonda		Kalyanadurgam		Kadiri			
		No.of HH	Expenditure	No.of HH	Expenditure	No.of HH	Expenditure	No.of HH	Expenditure	No.of HH	Expenditure	No.of HH	Expenditure
1.	Food	20	1082000 (19.0)	20	1235000 (22.0)	20	1304000 (23.0)	20	1055000 (18.5)	20	1000000 (17.5)	100	5676000 (100.0)
2.	Cloths	20	453000 (26.0)	20	408000 (23.0)	20	289000 (16.5)	20	310000 (17.5)	20	298000 (17.0)	100	1758000 (100.0)
3.	House rent	0	0	08	134000 (65.0)	05	72000 (35.0)	0	0	0	0	13	206000 (100.0)
4.	Education	15	482000 (18.5)	11	396000 (15.0)	16	790000 (31.0)	14	620000 (23.5)	13	335000 (12.0)	69	2623000 (100.0)
5.	Health	20	329000 (32.0)	20	211000 (20.5)	20	156000 (15.0)	20	172000 (16.5)	20	165000 (16.0)	100	1033000 (100.0)
6.	Transportation	20	145000 (26.5)	20	92000 (17.0)	20	110000 (20.0)	20	120000 (22.5)	20	78000 (14.5)	100	545000 (100.0)
7.	Infrastructure & Any Other	5	150000 (33.5)	2	70000 (15.5)	3	100000 (22.5)	4	95000 (21.0)	1	32000 (7.0)	15	447000 (100.0)
Total			2641000		2546000		2821000		2372000		1908000		12288000
Total Samples		100	(21.5)	100	(21.0)	100	(21.0)	100	(19.0)	100	(15.5)	100	(100.0)

Source: Field Data

The above table reveals that the expenditure pattern of Tribals in Ananthapur District. Ananthapur division spends 22 per cent follows Dharmavaram, Penugonda, Kalyanadurgam, and Kadiri, respectively. The top expenditure is found in cloths, health, food respectively.

Schemes for assistance to State Tribal Development and Finance Corporation are a Centrally Sponsored scheme. Schemes are functioning in States having sizeable Scheduled Tribes population. They are playing an extremely useful role in mobilization of finances for economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. They act as promoters and catalysts for generating credit from financial institutions, providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target group. Schemes motivate ST families to undertake suitable economic development schemes.

A person belonging to Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line is eligible for assistance under this scheme from the State Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. The release of funds under this scheme is made to Tribal Development Corporation promoted by the State Governments, based on requests made by the Corporations under the provisions of the schemes to development of tribal's economy. The following table presents respondents Government Scheme economic details of family households the sample area.

No. of Households beneficiary for Govt. Schemes Economic Details for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (in percentage) (in Rs)

S.No	Types of State & Central Govt.Schemes	Revenue Divisions										Overall	
		Ananthapur		Dharmavaram		Penugonda		Kalyanadurgam		Kadiri			
		No.of HH	Received Amount	No.of HH	Received Amount	No.of HH	Received Amount	No.of HH	Received Amount	No.of HH	Received Amount	No.of HH	Received Amount
1.	TRICOR	9	675000 (30.0)	6	450000 (20.0)	4	300000 (13.5)	6	450000 (20.0)	5	375000 (16.5)	30	2250000 (100.0)
2.	MADA	2	200000 (15.0)	4	400000 (31.0)	3	300000 (23.0)	3	300000 (23.0)	1	100000 (7.5)	13	1300000 (100.0)
3.	CCDP	4	400000 (16.5)	5	500000 (21.5)	6	600000 (25.0)	5	500000 (21.0)	4	400000 (16.5)	24	2400000 (100.0)
4.	GCCL	3	450000 (23.0)	4	600000 (30.5)	2	300000 (15.5)	2	300000 (15.5)	3	300000 (15.5)	14	1950000 (100.0)
5.	E.P	0	0	1	50000 (33.5)	0	0	1	50000 (23.5)	1	50000 (33.0)	3	150000 (100.0)
6.	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Total Beneficiaries		16	1725000	20	2000000	15	1500000	17	1600000	14	1225000	84	8050000
Total Samples		20	(21.0)	20	(25.0)	20	(19.0)	20	(20.0)	20	(15.0)	100	(100.0)

Source: Field Data

The above table finds that Dharmavaram with 25 percent tops in Benefits from schemes follows Anantapur with 21 per cent, Kalyanadurgam 20 per cent, Penugonda 19 per cent and rest is Kadiri with 15 per cent. In overall, TRICOR, had gives top benefits follows CCDDP, GCCL, MADA, EP, respectively.

Provision of burial ground and pathways to burial ground, drinking water facilities, electricity facilities, etc. were also implemented. Mobile dispensaries and medical camps were organized to attend to the general and specific health problems of the tribal communities, since tribal habitations are located in isolated hill and forest areas. Direct programmes for the welfare and development of primitive tribes and dispersed tribes were launched through an integrated action plan incorporating supply of safe drinking water, food and nutrition security, health coverage, educational facilities, housing etc. Lack of efficient management of the farms in the project and deterioration of the quality of cardamom produced and diminishing yield rates. Excess staff and low-productivity of labour, lack of essential infrastructure facilities, repayment of overdue of long term loan taken from financial co-operation in Ananthapur District, Lack of multi- cropping and crop- differentiation strategies. The following table 4.24 reveals that respondents problems facing for government schemes in the sample area.

No. of Household beneficiaries of Problems in Govt. Schemes for Scheduled Tribes in Ananthapur District (in percentage)

S.No	Revenue Divisions	Govt. Schemes Problems					
		Ananthpur	Dharmavaram	Penugonda	Kalyanadurgam	Kadiri	Overall
1.	Middleman Problem	20 (20.0)	20 (20.0)	20 (20.0)	20 (20.0)	20 (20.0)	100/100 (100.0)
2.	NGO's Problem	12 (21.0)	16 (28.0)	12 (21.0)	11 (19.5)	6 (10.5)	57/100 (100.0)
3.	Govt. Officers Corruption Problem	9 (15.5)	12 (20.5)	15 (24.5)	12 (20.5)	11 (19.0)	59/100 (100.0)
4.	Bankers Problem	12 (22.5)	10 (18.5)	5 (9.5)	17 (32.0)	10 (18.5)	54/100 (100.0)
5.	Politicians Problem	14 (22.0)	12 (19.0)	16 (25.0)	9 (14.0)	13 (20.0)	64/100 (100.0)
6.	Any other Problems	3 (37.50)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	08/100 (100.0)
Total Samples		20	20	20	20	20	100 (100.0)

Source: Field data

The above table informs that absolutely middlemen are found benefiting from Government Schemes them to all households. Politician's recommendations tops in the list, follows corruption, NGOs help, Bankers cooperation were taken to solve the problems for benefiting from Government Schemes.

III. Conclusions

Fortunately, India had largest Variety of tribal communities, who are at various stages of socio-economic, political and cultural. The tribal's were in very bad level in terms of income, employment, education, Health and nutrition. The Kuzenets crave remain aware fantasy if the right Schemes and policies are not implemented. Integrated Tribal Development Authority (ITDA) was established to improve the standard of living, income, employment of all types of Tribals in India. The objectives, hypotheses also highlighted various schemes in Ananthapur district of Rayalaseema, its impact on income generation activities, benefits and also overcome the sustainable Puzzles.

In Ananthapur District among tribal's, 75 per cent of Male was found for livelihood. Around 56 per cent are illiterates in the sample study. 63 per cent of their farming land is rainfed, which leads to uncertainty in their cropping pattern. Much of tribal's, *Lamdadas* i.e. 47 per cent are in farm labourers. The District got name and fame that 4 lakh migrants every year to Bangalore and Tirupati, as construction workers 80 per cent of sample was found in informal sector. The sample study proved that much of income they are spending on clothes, health than nutrition's food. The TRICOR Scheme had given more benefits to Ananthapur Tribal's than other schemes. Nonetheless, middle men are enjoying all benefits then Tribal in Anantapur District.

IV. Recommendations

1. Established an ITDA in each District of Rayalaseema
2. For even 500 households of Tribal's give a separate Panchayat
3. As population of Tribals has raised , reservation in government jobs have to enhance
4. In each District of Rayalaseema, a Mayor, an MLA an M.P , and Minister is to be given
5. Empowerment of Women among tribal girls is to be given in SHG's and other schemes
6. Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) have to take adoption of Anantapur District
7. Establish industries in tribal areas and provide employment to them

8. Liberally provide cows to Tribal for improving dairy Development
9. Appoint Medical Doctors for Tribal Health center

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M. Balaram Naik Ecomics of Sheduled Tribe in Ananthapur District – An Analysis.” IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF) , vol. 8, no. 6, 2017, pp. 20-28.