



A Comparative study on sources of income between tribal and urban Population of Telangana

J.Shirisha¹,V.Vijaya Lakshmi¹, K.Uma Devi¹ and M.Preethi²

¹ Department of Foods and Nutrition, College of Home Science, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University-500 004

²Extension Education Institute(EEI),Rajendra Nagar-500 030

Corresponding Author: siriinscience@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The income of the individual not only contributes to their self development but also to the nation there by contributes to the world. To study the income is important for the economic development and also contributes to many other needs such as health, education and basic needs. The rapid changes of urbanisation and industrialisation led to lot of economic changes. Tribal people are sometimes left behind in the main stream of development and technology adaptation. Hence this study intended to evaluate the diversified income sectors of the tribal and urban population. The survey part was carried out in the five tribal villages of Ranga Reddy district and urban population selected from Hyderabad district of Telangana. A total of 400 sample were selected for the study among them 200 tribal urban population. The major income sectors noticed to be agriculture and agricultural labour for the tribal population where as government and income generating or self employment for urban population noticed. There is a lot of disparities noticed between tribal and urban, as well as men and woman respondents in terms of income and participation. We interpret that the policies needs to be planned and focused on need based and woman friendly economic activities, the tribal people also considered into the main stream of economic development which helps in the developing nation's participation at global level.

Key words: Agriculture, Agricultural labour, Animal husbandry, Government employee, Men, Tribal, Urban and Woman.

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INTRODUCTION

An individual income can contribute to the Global level data, one of such evident can be seen from the relation between average income and health outcomes. A relation between income and health has also proved from many research studies in the past. Thus, the health benefit of an income increase diminishes by increasing incomes. Generally, income is considered as less significant in high income countries when compared to low income countries. From a public policy perspective, the relation between income and health has to be recognised and strengthened because of the potential health gains transfers has to be balanced by the political and economical costs eventually.

The accelerated human development and economic growth has increased from the early 1980s. During the last two decades, the country has made major strides in health and education sectors. The economy got diversified significantly and the share of the service sector in employment and incomes improved considerably. While there is a broad consensus on the overall improvement of the economy and quality of life during the period under consideration, there are significantly differing perceptions about the distributional impacts of these gains.

Development strategy needs to be focused on the nation's investment priorities and decision making, to use the available resources effectively and to maximize the limited financial resources. The challenges of spreading limited resources thinly across wide geographic areas, urban sector development, geo-spatial features, and socioeconomic contexts needs to be renewed [2]. The major dominant tribal group known as Lambadas or Banjaras were found to be high in Ranga Reddy district. Their population according to 2011 census is 20,46,117. Ranga Reddy district has 1,37,653 with the percentage of 5.63 in total tribal population [9]. In the era of modern technology tribal people community is unknown or left out from the main stream of economic development [4] and [8]. A good number of GOs and NGOs are working towards improvement of quality of life of tribal people and their social and economic conditions [6]. Various

economic activities such as vegetables, fruits and field crops; livestock production in agriculture and non-agricultural activities such as handicrafts, cottage industry, small business, tailoring and nursery establishment were encouraged in tribal areas. In keeping the view and efforts, this study makes an attempt to make the evaluation of diversified sectors involved by tribal and urban population to earn their household's income.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was an attempt to evaluate the diversified sectors which are contributing to the income of the tribal and urban population of Telangana. The survey part was carried out in the tribal villages of Pedda thanda, Ingucheru thanda, Ramachandra guda, Dubba cherla and Kallam cheruvu thanda of the Ranga reddy district. Urban data was collected in Hyderabad district. A total of 400 sample were selected for the study among them 200 tribal (men-100 and woman-100) and 200(men-100 and woman-100) urban population. Random sampling design was adopted and data collection was done by using self developed questionnaire to conduct the study. The major source of income and other income sources their contribution to form the total annual income was collected by interacting with the respondents.

Statistical methods: After the data collection, the respondents was categorised and distributed by using mean and standard deviation (SD).

Note: All incomes are reported in Indian Rupees (INR)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As most of the rural households in India earn their incomes from various sources which include agriculture, agricultural labour, animal husbandry and other non-farm activities. Apart from agriculture, the animal husbandry and agricultural labour are considered to be main part of Indian rural household income, it supplements the incomes to the wholly dependent households on farm based activities. Due to rapid economic growth and diversification, rural to urban migration non-farm activities involvement has increased where rural households also earn a larger amount of their incomes from non-farm activities [1]. The percentage distribution of the tribal and urban respondents based on their occupation was given in table 1. The results were showing that the major income activities adopted by tribal population were agriculture and agricultural labour activities. The highest percent of both male and female (76% and 61%) were involved in activities of agriculture and agricultural labour. A very few percentage of tribal men (6%) and women (1%) were involved income generating activities such as business, running grocery shops and driving. Also noticed that 1% of men and 2% of women were doing government jobs. This could be because of the less educational qualification and disinterested to migrate to other places were expressed by the respondents. The participation from the rural households in non-farm activities noticed to be due to "push" factors and "pull" factors were justified by Barrett et, al.2001. Push factors was risk reduction, land constraints and response to a crisis. Whereas pull factors were given as complementarities with existing income activities and higher profitability of the activities.

Table 1 Distribution of tribal and urban respondents based on occupation

Occupation	Tribal (n=200)		Urban (n=200)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	76	61	1	0
Agriculture labour	12	36	0	0
Govt. Employment	1	2	44	25
Income generating enterprise/ Self employment	6	1	26	5
Private job	5	0	29	7
Home maker	0	0	0	63
Total	100	100	100	100

*Since the same number depicting number of the sample and percentage not repeated twice.

Similarly the major urban income activities were adopted by respondents are government employment, income generating activities and private job. An highest percent of urban men (44%) women (25%) were involved in government employment. Also about an quarter percent of (26%) men and 5% of women were involved in income generating or self employment such business and driving etc. A percent of 27% and 7% men and women are involved in private jobs such as software, teachers, gardening and security gourds etc. From both the tribal and urban respondents it is clearly seen the disparities in all the sectors of income woman participation was low when compared to men except in agricultural labour. Even though an improved conditions noticed from many studies for woman, still there is certain issues need to be readdressed and improve the woman participation.

The Disparities between regions and intraregional with regard to the economic and social development led to be the major reason in adoption of the planning in India since independence. The massive investments and public policies directed at encouraging private investments [3]. Demographic and economic forces are working as the driving reinforcements for the urban growth and urbanisation in rapidly industrialising nations. The demographic transition is now reconsidered as a global process of development [2].

The distribution of respondents according to their household monthly income were given in the table 2. It is noticed from the data that tribal households were only distributed in the first 3 ranges mentioned by Saleem, 2018. Where as a vide diversification can be seen from the urban respondents data. A highest percent of tribal men (87%) and woman (93%) were falls in the monthly income range of 6327-18,949 Rs, where as for urban an equal percent of 33% men and woman falls in the range of 18,953-31,589 Rs. The income range was high for the urban population when compared to the tribal people. But again disparities were noticeable between men and woman. The differences may observed due to differences between opting the particular activity or reduced wages or low returns and spending lesser time to the particular activity [5].

Table 2 Income distribution of the tribal and urban respondents

Household monthly income*	Tribal (n=200)		Urban(n=200)	
	Male(n=100)	Female(n=100)	Male(n=100)	Female(n=100)
≤6323	7	7	3	5
6327-18,949	87	93	11	51
18,953-31,589	6	0	33	33
31,591-47,262	0	0	21	7
47,266-63,178	0	0	12	1
63,182-1,26,356	0	0	17	0
>1,26,360	0	0	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100

*Source: [7], Since the same number depicting number of the sample and percentage not repeated twice.

Table 3. Average annual income of the tribal and urban respondents

Respondents		Annual income	Average Annual income
Tribal	Male(n=100)	138830±59372	120985±15935
	Female(n=100)	103140±27502	
Urban	Male(n=100)	521500±422711	383400±119241
	Female(n=100)	245300±184228	

Table 3 provides the details of average annual income of the both tribal and urban respondents. The average annual income of the tribal men (138830 ± 59372) and woman (103140 ± 27502) were 120985 ± 15935 INR. The average annual income of the urban men (521500 ± 422711) and woman (245300 ± 184228) were noticed to be 383400 ± 119241 INR. There is lot of inequality existing between tribal and urban population as well as urban male and female population when compared to tribal male and female population. Which shows the good amount of economic participation from the tribal woman when compared to urban woman this could be because of the more responsibilities and additional tasks done by urban woman such a travelling and taking care of the diversified people, house maintenance and cooking a variety of foods etc.

Table 4 Distribution of income from various sources for tribal and urban population

Respondents		Agriculture	Agricultural Labour	Govt. Employee	Any Income generating enterprise /self employment	Animal Husbandry
Tribal	Male (n=100)	100152±47146	35313±17221	85714±68631	51667±38217	35556±24994
	Female (n=100)	98551±23546	53610±31814	86500±42270	45556±23147	29867±27544
Urban	Male (n=100)	137500±41458	0	390571±205089	720891±769592	0
	Female (n=100)	0	0	186061±132309	235345±174239	0

Table 4 provides the distribution of the various sources of income for the tribal and urban population. The income sources were considered for the categorizing the respondents based on their involvement are agriculture, agricultural labour, government employment, Income generating activities or self employment and animal husbandry. The tribal men(100152 ± 47146 Rs) and woman (98551 ± 23546 Rs) income was highly obtained from the agriculture and the difference noticed to be very less which is a good sign of equal land holding and involvement by both men and woman. Whereas participation from the tribal woman was high when compared to be men this could be because of the men participation after the major agricultural activities such as keeping water protecting crops from the animals etc. where woman in that period were attending the other's field work as agricultural labours in order to fulfil the economic needs of the family members and to prevent from the crisis.

There is a few members also getting income from government jobs, income generating activities and animal husbandry. But the income ranges were noticed to be almost equal which also shows the equal contribution to such activities.

The urban respondents participation noticed to be high in income generating or self employment activities for both men (720891 ± 769592) and woman (235345 ± 174239) but there is a lot of inequality existence can be also seen. The government employers also getting good amount of income can be seen for men (186061 ± 132309) and woman (186061 ± 132309) in the urban respondents data. Also participation from urban men can be noticed for agricultural sector, where as zero participation in agricultural labour and animal husbandry which can also supported by the mentioned results of the NIRD,2013.The average share of agricultural labour income in total income reduced from 22.1% in 2004-05 to 16% in 2011- 12 a reduction of 6.1%. The shares in total income increased for casual labour income and remittances from 2004-05 to 2011-12. The average share of casual labour income increased from 17% in 2004-05 to 20.1% in 2011-12. This meant that casual labour income became the second highest important income source after cultivation in 2011-12 as compared to agricultural labour in 2004-05. The other important income source which has shown a high increase is that of remittances earned from migration to other rural and urban areas.

CONCLUSION

The drastic and rapid socialization, economic growth and cultural changes also brought changes such as industrial revolution and increased migration to urban areas. Whereas women took challenging and new roles in the labour market and the costs of having children rose along with the benefits of investing more in their health and education. The results from the study were showing un equality between tribal and urban as well as men and woman. Hence the government policies should concentrate on the need based employment and enterprise opportunities with keeping in view of gender roles and responsibilities in order to improve the situation.

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