



Expenditure on primary education among Tribal households- An empirical study in Telangana-India

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Abstract

India has a federal system where education is primarily the responsibility of the state government. The Indian constitution assigns special provisions for free and compulsory education for all children aged six to fourteen, which later became a fundamental human right. This article examines that 95% of the sample respondents are younger, 98.7% are married, and 70% follow the nuclear family system. All respondents practice the Hindu religion, and they speak the Gorboli and Telugu languages; 26% of tribal households only have income per month, and 74% of tribal households have annual income. This indicates a higher level of low income in tribal households. The majority, 72% of tribal households, pay between 11 to 25 thousand as school fees, and more than 62% of households are spending on books. Stationery expenditures are between 2 to 3 thousand, 77% of tribal households' spending on students' utilities is between 2 to 4 thousand per annum, and the low-level income of tribal households is a higher expenditure on primary education. This paper discusses tribal households' spending on primary education.

Keywords: Household expenditure, socioeconomic conditions, primary education, and tribes

Introduction

The constitution does not explicitly use the term "tribe" or "tribal," but Article 342 ST (Scheduled Tribes) lists the tribal communities that the president has notified. There are 705 distinct ethnic groups notified as scheduled tribes, with a total of 104.3 million tribal people, 93.8 million of whom live in rural areas and 10.5 million in urban areas, according to the 2011 Census. Given the crucial role of education in every community, particularly in tribal territories, primary education is a fundamental need. Education serves as a bridge between regional and socioeconomic growth. In Telangana, with a population of 350.05 lakhs, 31.78 lakhs (9.08%) are ST (Scheduled Tribes). However, the literacy rate for STs is 49.80%, with males at 61.02% and females at 40.64%, as per the 2011 census.

Although India's national indicator 4.1 by 2030 ensures that all girls and boys complete accessible, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, accessible and quality education still needs to be made available in rural areas of the study area. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4 was created to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for everyone. Telangana's socioeconomic outlook for 2024 shows that the most significant percentage of students enrolled in private schools (51.18%) and various government schools (48.18%) are in I through X classes. In 2021–2022, 49.5% of students from all castes are registered in a general category, followed by students from scheduled castes (22.7%) and students from Scheduled Tribes (11.2%). The education department's budget allocation from the Telangana government in 2024–2025 is 8.6%, less than the state average of 14.7% for education in 2023–2024. Due to inadequate infrastructure in government schools, including a lack of water, electricity, computer labs, libraries or study areas, internet access, and qualified teachers and teaching methods, households in the sample's rural areas spend more

on education. In addition, government spending on education is insufficient, and household primary education spending has been rising. Every person is adversely affected by low literacy. As a result, their capacity to acquire and comprehend crucial information is restricted. Those with less education have a 2–4 times greater unemployment rate than those with bachelor's degrees. Reduced earnings. Employment of lesser quality. Decreased availability of professional development and lifetime learning opportunities, Lal (2015) [16].

Review of literature

The 2020 National Education Policy (NEP) aims to increase educational spending in India, but public investment needs to catch up to the 6% GDP target set by the 1968 Policy. Private spending on education has increased due to inadequate public sector investment, impacting access and affordability. India spends around 2.7% of GDP on private education and 3.9% on public education, totalling approximately 6.6% of GDP on education. Household spending on primary education is significantly influenced by caste, with higher spending on upper primary education correlated with higher social standing or caste hierarchy. For instance, families from higher castes may be more likely to invest in private tutoring or better school facilities for their children, Motkuri (2024) [19].

The issue of differences in household spending on primary education is complex and requires a multifaceted strategy. This strategy should consider variables such as caste, region, gender, and economic standing. Policy interventions should make education more affordable, egalitarian, and accessible for everyone, particularly emphasising underprivileged and marginalised populations, Kaleem (2023) [14] and Lal (2016a) [8].

Students face a learning crisis which demands urgent and coordinated action. The situation underscores the need for a greater emphasis on quality education to ensure

improvements in learning outcomes, school attendance, and children's emotional, creative, and cognitive development, Garg (2024)^[3] and Devanna (2016)^[2].

Telangana is a beacon of hope in education, showing promising equity and participation/ access signs. However, the quality of state schools' education still needs significant improvement. The widening technological gap between India's rural and urban areas and the adverse effects of illiteracy underscore the need for state policy reform and intervention to enhance learning outcomes and streamline the educational system, Lal, (2004)^[5], and (2015)^[6].

Objectives

1. To understand the tribal students' annual school expenditure in the study area and
2. To examine the socioeconomic conditions of tribal households.

Hypotheses (qualitative)

1. Economic conditions have not significantly influenced the school education of tribal students and
2. Parents' education has not significantly influenced the school education of tribal students.

Methods

The study examines tribal socioeconomic conditions and tribal students' school expenditures. A total of 75 households participated in this study, and the data was collected by simple random sampling using designed questionnaires and secondary data from various articles. The data was collected on tribal socioeconomic conditions and habits of expenditure patterns on education and health. SPSS 20 version analyses frequency, average, and percentages to understand expenditure patterns.

Study villages and tribes

Lingya Thanda (B), Bancharai Thanda, and Thatiya Thanda villages are in Kuravi Mandal in the Mahabubabad District of Telangana State. These villages are 5 to 10 kilometres from the Mandal and District headquarters. The total population of Lingyathanda (B) is 1366. Males are 682, Females are 684, Bancharai Thanda population 1082. Males are 534, females are 548, and Thatiya Thanda's population is 1144. Males are 572; females are 572. These population samples are as per the census report of 2011^[1].

The Tribes: The Lambada tribe may have derived their name from the word "Lavanam," which means salt in the local language. Social scientists believe that the tribe was involved in the salt (Lavanam) business, as the Banjaras, a nomadic tribe, used to export salt to various places. The word "Lavanam" is thought to be the root word for the origin of the phrases "labhani," "labani," "laman," "lambada," and so on. Therefore, it can be concluded that "Lavanam" is the root word for the origin of these terms. The Banjara tribes have a unique culture and traditions and have lived in plain areas; they speak a dialect called Gorboli, which has no script and mixed language of Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, and Gujarati, Lal (2016)^[7].

Results and discussion

This paper discusses demographical information, economic conditions, educational status, and facilities available to tribal students in the study areas.

Table 1: Demographic information of Lambada Tribes

| S. No | Variables | Indicators | Frequency | Total/Percent |
|-------|--------------------|--|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Sex | Male | 74 | 74(98.7%) |
| | | Female | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 2 | Age Group | 20-25 years | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | 26-30 years | 31 | 31(41.3%) |
| | | 31-35 years | 27 | 27(36.0%) |
| | | 36-40 years | 13 | 13(17.3%) |
| | | 41-45 years | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | 46-50 years | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | |
| 3 | Marital Status | Married | 74 | 74(98.7%) |
| | | Widow | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 4 | Type of Family | Nuclear Family | 53 | 53(70.7%) |
| | | Joint Family | 22 | 22(29.3%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 5 | Size of the family | Below 3 Members | 4 | 4(5.3%) |
| | | 4-6 Members | 67 | 67(89.3%) |
| | | Above 6 Members | 4 | 4(5.3%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 6 | Religion | Hindu | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 7 | Name of Tribe | Lambada | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 8 | Language Spoken | Gorboli and Telugu | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 9 | Place of Residence | Rural Area | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 10 | Type of House | RCC Building | 68 | 68(90.7%) |
| | | Iron Coated Sheets | 7 | 7(9.3%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 11 | Home needs | Gas, Fan, Mobile, TV | 4 | 4(5.3%) |
| | | Gas, Fan, Mobile, TV, Refrigerator, Bike | 71 | 71(94.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |

Source: Filed study data

Table 1 Reveals the Demographic information of Lingya Thanda (B), Bancharai Thanda, and Thatiya Thanda villages in Kuravi mandal of Mahabubabad district of Telangana state. Of the total respondents of the three villages were out of 75 households, 74 (98.7%) were Male household heads, 1(1.3%) Female household head, 1 (1.3%) respondent was in the age group of 20 to 25 years, 31 (41.3%) respondents were in the age group of 26 to 30 years, 27 (36.0%) respondents were in the age group of 31 to 35 years, 13 (17.3%) respondents were in the age group of 36 to 40 years, 2 (2.7%) respondents were in the age groups of 41 to 45 years, 1 (1.3%) respondents were in the age groups of 46 to 50 years, Marital status of tribes in the study area is 74 (98.7%) and 1 (1.3%) widow, 53 (70.7%) sample respondents nuclear family, 22 (29.3%) sample respondents are joint families, the size of the family is 4 (5.3%) below three members, 67 (89.3%) respondents are 4 to 6 members, 4 (5.3%) respondents are above six members in the family. Religion status is 75 households follow the Hindu religion, and they speak Gorboli and Telugu languages; the sample respondents are they live in rural areas of mandal headquarters, and their house 68 (90.7%) respondents have

RCC buildings, 7 (9.3%) respondents have Iron coated Sheets, 4 (5.3%) sample respondents are using home needs like (Gas, TV, Mobile, Fan), 71 (94.7%) sample respondents are using home needs (Gas, Fan, Mobile, TV, Refrigerator, and bike) 75 (100%) respondents have bathrooms in the study area.

Table 2: Economic Conditions of Tribal Households

| S. No | Variables | Indicators | Frequency | Total / Percent |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 | Primary Occupation | Farmer | 49 | 49(65.3%) |
| | | Tenant Agriculture | 6 | 6(8.0%) |
| | | Agriculture Labour | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | Govt Employee | 3 | 3(4.0%) |
| | | Private Employee | 10 | 10(13.3%) |
| | | Self-Employee | 3 | 3(4.0%) |
| | | Auto Rickshaw | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 2 | Income Particulars | Below 11K | 3 | 3(4.0%) |
| | | 12-20K | 11 | 11(14.7%) |
| | | 21-30K | 4 | 4(5.3%) |
| | | 41-50K | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | NA | 55 | 55(73.3%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 3 | Secondary Occupation | Private Employee | 13 | 13(17.3%) |
| | | Self-Employment | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | Businessman | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | NA | 59 | 59(78.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 4 | Income Particulars | Below- 11 K | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | 11-20 K | 7 | 7(9.3%) |
| | | 21-30 K | 3 | 3(4.0%) |
| | | 31-40 K | 4 | 4(5.3%) |
| | | NA | 59 | 59(78.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |

Source: Field study data

Table 2 Presents economic information on the Lambada tribes' occupations categorised into seven types 49 (65.3%) sample respondents are farmers 6 (8.0%) respondents are tenant agriculture 2 (2.7%) sample respondents are agricultural labourers, 3 (4.0%) sample respondents are government employees, 10 (13.3%) sample respondents are private employees, 3 (4.0%) sample respondents are self-employees, 2 (2.7%) sample respondents have auto-rickshaws those the primary occupations of tribes in the study area, in terms of income of 3 (4.0%) sample respondents have income below 11 thousand, 11(14.7%) sample respondents are 12 to 20 thousand, 4 (5.3%) sample respondents are 21 to 30 thousand, 2 (2.7%) sample respondents have income 41 to 50 thousand, 55 (73.3%) sample respondents have per month any income out of 55 respondents have per month 49 farmers and 6 tenant respondents they income get per annum, some of the tribal households have a secondary occupation also, they are 13 (17.3%) sample respondents have a private employees 2 (2.7%) sample respondents have self-employment, 1 (1.3%) sample respondent as businessman, rest of the 59 (78.7%) sample respondents don't have any other a secondary occupation. The income, mainly from secondary occupation, is 2 (2.7%) sample respondents below 11 thousand, 7 (9.3%) sample respondents 11 to 20 thousand, 3 (4.0%) sample respondents 21 to 30 thousand, 4 (5.3%) sample respondents 31 to 40 thousand, remaining 59 (78.7%) sample respondents not applicable to a secondary occupation income.

Table 3: Land and Irrigation Particulars of Tribal Households

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|----|------------|
| 1 | Agricultural Land | Yes | 49 | 49(65.3%) |
| | | No | 26 | 26(34.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 2 | Acres of land Possess | Below 2 Acres | 23 | 23(30.7%) |
| | | 3-4 Acres | 23 | 23(30.7%) |
| | | 5-6 Acres | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | 9-10 Acres | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | NA | 26 | 26(34.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 3 | Type of Land | Irrigated | 55 | 55(73.3%) |
| | | NA | 20 | 20(26.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 4 | Source of Irrigation | Canal | 10 | 10(13.3%) |
| | | Bore Well | 16 | 16(21.3%) |
| | | Well | 29 | 29(38.7%) |
| | | NA | 20 | 20(26.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 5 | Expenditure of Crop Cultivation | 10 To 50 K | 10 | 10(13.3%) |
| | | 51 To 1 Lakh | 13 | 13(17.3%) |
| | | 1 To 1,50 Lakhs | 13 | 13(17.3%) |
| | | 1,51 To 2 Lakhs | 9 | 9(12.0%) |
| | | 2,1 To 3 Lakhs | 8 | 8(10.7%) |
| | | 3,1 To 4 Lakhs | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | 4,1 To 5 Lakhs | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 6 | Income from crop cultivation | 10 To 50 K | 11 | 11(14.7%) |
| | | 51 To 1 Lakh | 31 | 31(41.3%) |
| | | 1,1 To 1.50 Lakhs | 7 | 7(9.3%) |
| | | 1.51 To 2 Lakhs | 1 | 1(1.3%) |
| | | 2,1 To 3 Lakhs | 3 | 3(4.0%) |
| | | 3 To 4 Lakhs | 2 | 2(2.7%) |
| | | NA | 20 | 20(26.7%) |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) |

Source: Field Study data.

Table 2.1 describes the socioeconomic conditions of tribal households, agricultural land of respondents 49 (65.3%) tribal farmers own agricultural land, 26 (34.7%) tribal households do not have agricultural land, the acres of land 23 (30.7%) sample respondents below 2 acres, 23 (30.7%) sample respondents have 3 to 4 acres land, 2 (2.7%) sample respondents have 5 to 6 acres land, 1 (1.3%) sample respondents have 9 to 10 acres land, remaining 26 (34.7%) tribal households not applicable to any lands. 55(73.3%) sample respondents irrigated lands, 20 (26.7%) not applicable to any irrigation, the source of irrigation through 10 (13.3%) sample respondents getting from the canal, 16 (21.3%) sample respondents getting irrigation from borewell water, 29 (38.7%) sample respondent getting irrigation water from well, 20 (26.7%) sample respondent not applicable to any irrigation sources, expenditure of crop cultivation 10 (13.3%) sample respondents doing expenditure 10 to 50 thousand, 15 (20.0%) sample respondents doing expenditure 51 to 1 lakh, 13 (17.3%) sample respondents doing expenditure 1 to 1,50 lakhs, 9 (12.0%) sample respondent making expenditure 1,51 to 2 lakhs, 8 (10.7%) sample respondents making expenditure 2 to 3 lakhs, 1 (1.3%) sample respondent making expenditure 3 to 4 lakhs, 1 (1.3%) sample respondents making expenditure 4 to 5 lakhs 20 (26.7%) sample respondents not making expenditure on crop cultivation, and they getting income from agriculture per annum 11 (14.7%) respondents occurring 10 to 50 thousand, 31 (41.3%) respondents occurring 51 to 1 lakh, 7 (9.3%) respondents occurring 1,1

to 1.50 lakhs, 1 (1.3%) respondents occurring 1,51 to 2 lakhs, 3 (4.0%) respondents occurring 2,1 to 3 lakhs, 2 (2.7%) respondents occurring 3 to 4 lakhs, 20 (26.7%) respondents not applicable to income from agriculture.

Table 4: Debt and savings status of the Tribal Households

| S. No | Variables | Indicators | | Frequency | Total/Percent |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|----|------------|---------------|
| | | Yes | No | | |
| 1 | Debt | Yes | 68 | 68(90.7%) | |
| | | No | 7 | 7(9.3%) | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | |
| 2 | Debt particulars | Below 50 K | 2 | 2(2.7%) | |
| | | 51 To 1 Lakh | 1 | 1(1.3%) | |
| | | 1 To 2 Lakh | 16 | 16(21.3%) | |
| | | 2 To 3 Lakh | 12 | 12(16.0%) | |
| | | 3 To 4 Lakh | 12 | 12(16.0%) | |
| | | 5 To 7 Lakh | 12 | 12(16.0%) | |
| | | 7 To 10 Lakh | 3 | 3(4.0%) | |
| | | Above 10 Lakhs | 10 | 10(13.3%) | |
| | | NA | 7 | 7(9.3%) | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | |
| 3 | Source of debt | Relatives | 8 | 8(10.7%) | |
| | | Friends | 2 | 2(2.7%) | |
| | | Lenders | 50 | 50(66.7%) | |
| | | Agricultural Bank Loans | 4 | 4(5.3%) | |
| | | Mortgages | 4 | 4(5.3%) | |
| | | NA | 7 | 7(9.3%) | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | |
| 4 | Purpose of debt | Productive | 4 | 4(5.3%) | |
| | | Unproductive | 64 | 64(85.3%) | |
| | | NA | 7 | 7(9.3%) | |
| Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | | |
| 5 | Savings | Yes | 1 | 1(1.3%) | |
| | | No | 74 | 74(98.7%) | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | |
| 6 | Savings Particulars | Above 6 Lakhs | 1 | 1(1.3%) | |
| | | NA | 74 | 74(98.7%) | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | |
| 7 | Source of savings | Lending To Others | 1 | 1(1.3%) | |
| | | NA | 74 | 74(98.7%) | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | |

Source: Field Study Data

Table 2.2 Explains the debt and saving conditions of tribal households in the study area 68 (90.7%) sample respondents have debt, 7 (9.3%) don't have debt, debt particulars are 2 (2.7%) sample respondents below 50 thousand, 1 (1.3%) sample respondents 51 to 1 lakh, 16 (21.3%) sample respondents 1 to 2 lakhs, 12 (16.0%) sample respondents 2 to 3 lakhs, 12 (16.0%) sample respondents 3 to 4 lakhs, 12 (16.0%) sample respondents 5 to 7 lakhs, 3 (4.0%) sample respondents 7 to 10 lakhs, 10 (13.3%) sample respondents above ten lakhs, and debt source is 8 (10.7%) sample respondents debt source from relatives, 2 (2.7%) sample respondents debt source from friends, 50(66.7%) sample respondents debt source from lenders, 4 (5.3%) sample respondents debt source from agricultural bank loans, 4 (5.3%) sample respondents debt source from mortgages, 7 (9.3%) sample respondents not applicable to debt, and the purpose of debt is 4 (5.3%) debt is productive debt and 64 (85.3%) debt is unproductive. Here, the savings of tribal households is 1 (1.3%) sample respondents, 74 (98.7%) sample respondents don't have any savings, and the savings particulars of tribal households is 1 (1.3%) sample respondent saving is above six lakhs, 74 (98.7%) sample respondents do not have savings. The source of savings is lending to others.

Table 3: Expenditure on education of Tribal students in the study area

| S. No | Variables | Indicators | Frequency | Total/Percent | | |
|-------|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----|-----------|
| 1 | Class of the students | 1st - Class | 23 | 23(30.7%) | | |
| | | 2nd - Class | 16 | 16(21.3%) | | |
| | | 3rd - Class | 9 | 9(12.0%) | | |
| | | 4th - Class | 16 | 16(21.3%) | | |
| | | 5th - Class | 11 | 11(14.7%) | | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |
| 2 | The age group of students | 3-5 Years | 3 | 3(4.0%) | | |
| | | 6-7 Years | 20 | 20(26.7%) | | |
| | | 8-9 Years | 26 | 26(34.7%) | | |
| | | 10 To 11 Years | 19 | 19(25.3%) | | |
| | | 12 To 13 Years | 7 | 7(9.3%) | | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |
| | | 3 | The gender of the students | Male | 52 | 52(69.3%) |
| | | | | Female | 23 | 23(30.7%) |
| Total | 75 | | | 75(100.0%) | | |
| 4 | Admission fee | Below 1- K | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |
| 5. | School fee particulars | 11 To 15 K | 14 | 14(18.7%) | | |
| | | 16 To 20 K | 18 | 18(24.0%) | | |
| | | 21 To 25 K | 22 | 22(29.3%) | | |
| | | 26 To 30 K | 8 | 8(10.7%) | | |
| | | 31 To 35 K | 9 | 9(12.0%) | | |
| | | 41 To 45 K | 4 | 4(5.3%) | | |
| Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | | | |
| 6 | Expenditure on books and stationery | 2 To 3 K | 47 | 47(62.7%) | | |
| | | 4 To 5 K | 28 | 28(37.3%) | | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |
| 7 | Student Utilities (uniform, belt, badge, shoes, sacks) | 1 To 2 K | 10 | 10(13.3%) | | |
| | | 2 To 4 K | 58 | 58(77.3%) | | |
| | | 5 To 6 K | 7 | 7(9.3%) | | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |
| 8 | Tuition fee | No | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |
| 9 | School distance of students | 4 To 5 Kms | 31 | 31(41.3%) | | |
| | | 8 To 10 Kms | 44 | 44(58.7%) | | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |
| 10 | Bus / Van fee | 6 To 8 K | 17 | 17(22.7%) | | |
| | | 9 To 10 K | 58 | 58(77.3%) | | |
| | | Total | 75 | 75(100.0%) | | |

Source: Field Study Data

Table 3 demonstrates educational information and expenditure details of tribal students in the study area, 23 (30.7%) of the students' 1st class, 16 (21.3%) of the students 2nd class, 9 (12.0%) of the students 3rd class, 16 (21.3%) of the students 4th class, 11 (14.7%) of the students 5th class, the age group of students are 3 (4.0%) age group between 3 -5 years, 20 (26.7%) age group between 6-7 years, 26 (34.7%) age group between 8-9 years, 19 (25.3%) age group between 10-11 years, 7 (9.3%) age group between 12-13 years, and the gender of the students are males students 52 (69.3%) and Female students are 23 (30.7%), and the school admission fee-paying below 1 thousand, and the school fee particulars are given here is 14 (18.7%) school fee-paying between 11 to 15 thousand, 18 (24.0%) school fee paying between 16-20 thousand, 22(29.3%) school paying between 21-25 thousand, 8 (10.7%) school fee paying between 26-30, 9 (12.7%) school fee paying 31 to 35 thousand, 4 (5.3%) school fee paying between 41 to 45 thousand, and expenditure on books and stationery is 47 (62.7%) expenditure on books and stationery 2 to 3 thousand, 28

(37.3%) expenditure on books and stationary between 4-5 thousand, another expenditure on students utilities (uniform, belt, badge, shoes, sacks) 10 (13.3%) expenditure on utilities between 1-2 thousand, 58 (77.3%) expenditure on utilities between 2-4 thousand, 7 (9.3%) expenditure on utilities between 5-6 thousand, they are not taking any tuitions, and the school distance of students are 31 (41.3%) distance of school between 4-5 kilometres', 44 (58.7%) distance of school between 8-10 kilometres, and they paying van fee are given here is 17 (22.7%) respondents paying van fee between 6-8 thousand, 58 (77.3%) respondents paying van fee between 9-10 thousand.

Table 4: Facilities available to tribal in the study area

| S. No | Variables | Indicators | Frequency | Total / per cent |
|-------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | Electricity | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 2 | Roads | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 3 | Street Lights | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 4 | Water Supply | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 5 | Disposal Waste Management | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 6 | Basic Civic Amenities | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 7 | Health Sub-Centre | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 8 | Health Assistance (ANM, ASHA) | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |
| 9 | Govt Primary School | Yes | 75 | 75(100.0%) |

Source: Field study data

Table 4 illustrates facilities available to tribes from the government in the study area, the electricity connection of 75 (100.0%) sample respondents in the study area, and the road connectivity to villages to the mandal headquarters area of 75 (100.0%), street lights for sample respondents are getting 75(100.0%) in the sample area, drinking water supply through mission Bhagiratha 75 (100.0%), and the disposal waste management collecting waste from every household through village panchayats, the basic civic amenities also 75 (100.0%) getting from gram panchayath and mandal headquarters, and the health sub-centre and health assistance worker also have in every village (ANM, (axillary nurse-midwifery), ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) 75(100.0%) in the study area, and the government primary schools also have in the villages in the study area.

Conclusion and suggestions

The tribal of the Kuravi Mandal, Mahabubabad district Lambada tribes are rich in their culture. This tribal community has a limited number of job approaches, and the Lambada tribal depend on agriculture as their primary occupation. Their socioeconomic condition is unsuitable due to their low-income sources, and they need proper social security. Their highest expenditure is on education, health, and repaying interest on the debt. The tribal households benefit from the government through roads, electricity, street lights, water supply, waste disposal, and health assistance.

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