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RESEARCH ARTICLE

UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME AND 10 KGS RICE NEED A PERSON TO INDIAN PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HUNGER PROBLEM OF SCHEDULED TRIBE IN RURAL ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

Universal Basic Income and 10 kgs Rice need a person to Indian People with Special Reference to Hunger Problem of Scheduled Tribe in Rural Andhra Pradesh & Dr. ERICHARLA RAJU, UGC Dr.S.Radha Krishna Post Doctoral Research Associate (5years) (Double PDF), Dept of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuana University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Dr. ERICHARLA RAJU ABSTRACT 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. Present article discuss about the hunger problem of scheduled tribe in rural Andhra Pradesh. The presents article examined the an analysis of agriculture status of scheduled tribes in India with special reference to agriculture status of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh rural, in my research Out of per 1000 distribution of rural scheduled tribes 101 households do not possess land the 101 households in India. Out of per 1000 distribution of Rural households of different social groups do not possess the land 83 households in all India. Out of per 1000 distribution of rural households of scheduled tribes do not have land 372 household in all rural India. Out of per 1000 distribution of rural households of different social groups do not have land 454 household in all rural India. In my research, Out of 459 respondents majority of 94.6% (434) respondents do not possess the land, and another 5.4% (25) respondents possess the land. Maximum value of the land of one acre of respondents is 5,50,000/- and the minimum value of the land of one acre of respondents is 90,000 /-. The minimum spent the money on Fertilizers and other inputs to one acre is 1900/-, the maximum spent the money on Fertilizers and other inputs to one acre is 12000/- .The maximum total cost of one acre is 60000/-, the minimum total cost of one acre of the respondents is 4900/- . The maximum one acre products value is 40,000/-, the minimum one acre production value of the

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respondents is 9000/-. The maximum total profit of products is 30,000/-, minimum total profit of production of respondents is 4970 /-. The maximum total loss by products is 55,000/-, the minimum total loss of the respondents by products is 13200/-. Out of 12 respondents majority of 83.2(10) are having the cows, and 16.7 % (2) are having the buffalos. The maximum value of the animals is 90,000/-, the minimum value of the animals is 23000/-.

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..... **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. Present article discuss about the hunger problem of scheduled tribe in rural Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives:-

The main objectives of the present article is

The examined an analysis of hunger problem of scheduled tribe in rural Andhra Pradesh.

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 social status, economic status, agriculture status, living 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 Rayalasema 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 Rayalasema 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.

Social status:

Tribal are still facing the problems of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, poor literacy, poor health facility and deprivation from Natural Resources and socio-economic and politically very weak in India. Present article is an analysis of social status of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh rural. In this research out of the 459 respondents, majority of the respondents 62.3% (286) are males and another respondents 37.7 % (173) are females. The average age of the respondents is 30.06 years, minimum age of the respondents is 20 years and maximum age of the respondents is 61 years. Out of 459 respondents, a majority of the respondents i.e. 96.7 % (444) are married persons, 2.6 % (12) are unmarried persons, and another 0.7% (3) are divorced. 75.6% (347) of the respondents are illiterates, and 24.4% (112) are literates. majority 73.2% (336) responders are having own house, majority of 45.1% (207) responders type of house is thatched house, The average value of house of respondent is Rs. -30000/-, minimum value of house the respondent is. 5000 and maximum value of house of respondent is .60000/-. Out of 459 respondents, for the majority i.e. 87.4% (401) 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.' 70.2% households are needed to pacca house in study area in my research, 95.6% (439) respondents are having nuclear family. The average number of total family member is 3.2832 with a minimum number of total family members is 1 and a maximum number of total family members' is 7. Out of 459 respondents' majority 90.2 % (414) respondents main occupation is daily wage labour (coolie).

Economic status of scheduled tribes in rural India (Post Doctoral Research Work):

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/-.

The maximum total annual expenditure of household is 60001/-, the minimum total annual expenditure of household is 5000/-.

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/- ,

Agriculture Status of scheduled tribes in:

According to Dr. Ericharla Raju says that "land owner provides to agriculture labour the seasonal employment (cooly) in agriculture sector , above 80% households are depending on agriculture sector directly or indirectly in the world due to the Government will provide more subsidies to agriculture sector in world to development the primary sector in India".:

Scheduled Tribes periodically switched from farming to hunting throughout their history during the plain village period AD 950–1850¹. The history of **Agriculture in India** dates back to Hindu valley civilization. In 2016, agriculture and allied sectors like animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries accounted for 15.4% of the Gross Domestic product (GDP) with about 31% of the work force in 2014. The presents article examined the an analysis of agriculture status of scheduled tribes in India with special reference to agriculture status of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh rural, in my research Out of per 1000 distribution of rural scheduled tribes' households do not possess land the 101 households in India. Out of per 1000 distribution of Rural households of different social groups do not possess the land 83 households in all India. Out of per 1000 distribution of rural households of scheduled tribes do not have land 372 household in all rural India. Out of per 1000 distribution of rural households of different social groups do not have land 454 household in all rural India.

In my research, Out of 459 respondents majority of 94.6% (434) respondents do not possess the land, and another 5.4% (25) respondents possess the land. Maximum value of the land of one acre of respondents is 5,50,000/- and the minimum value of the land of one acre of respondents is 90,000 /-. The minimum spent the money on Fertilizers and other inputs to one acre is 1900/-, the maximum spent the money on Fertilizers and other inputs to one acre is 12000/-. The maximum total cost of one acre is 60000/-, the minimum total cost of one acre of the respondents is 4900/- . The maximum one acre products value is 40,000/-, the minimum one acre production value of the

¹ Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia(2019) agriculture prehistoric great plan

respondents is 9000/-. The maximum total profit of products is 30,000/-, minimum total profit of production of respondents is 4970 /-. The maximum total loss by products is 55,000/-, the minimum total loss of the respondents by products is 13200/-. Out of 12 respondents majority of 83.2(10) are having the cows, and 16.7 %(2) are having the buffalos. The maximum value of the animals is 90,000/-, the minimum value of the animals is 23000/-.

Sanitation status:

According to Dr Ericharla Raju says that the clean the roads, toilets drainage, schools, various public places, Purified water to drinking, surrounds of Environment Neatness in every village and urban due to where environment is clean the health of the society will also healthy it is calling the Swachh Bharat.

During the British Raj, the frequent outbreaks of fevers and cholera suffered by the British troops had led Sir James Ronald Martin to propose a scheme whereby all medical officers would be required to send reports on sanitary statistics of the districts, stations and cantonments. The large number of deaths of British soldiers due to cholera, diarrhea etc., was mainly due to poor sanitary conditions and there was a realization that the main enemy of the British soldier in India was not the Indians but the diseases. The antiquated sanitation systems (bucket latrine) in India used sweepers drawn from the downtrodden communities to empty the buckets, which undermined their social position in the society for centuries. To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage in a time bound manner in mission mode, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014. The Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC) was inaugurated by Hon'ble President of Ram Nath Kovind India on 29th September, 2018 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra; The Convention brought together Sanitation Ministers and sector specialists from around the world. About 200 delegates from 70 Countries attended the convention. The presents research is examined the Sanitation Condition of rural India with special reference to sanitation condition of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh rural. In my research , The majority of 73.4% (337) villages do not possess the sanitation worker in research area in Andhra Pradesh. The majority of respondents 78% (358) do not possess the drainage system in their location of respondents in study area. Majority of respondents 93.2% (428) disposed the garbage on street. Majority of respondents 51.2% (235) main source of drinking water is ground water (hand pump). **68.6% (315) respondents are not using purification system for drinking water.** majority of 76.5% (351) are using the open field for toilet purpose, Majority Households 84.7% (389) are not Neatness of their Environment in study area. 69.3 % (318) households do not possess the drainage system in study area. Majority respondents 87.4% (401) are using fire wood for fuel purpose.

Living patter of scheduled tribes:

According to the **Dr. Ericharla Raju** says that the Living pattern of Indian people culture Agriculture, traditions and arts it is calling the Hindu

The present part examined the living pattern of scheduled tribes in India and Andhra parades rural. The share of land owned in rural India by different social groups was 13.06% for Scheduled Tribes, 9.23% for Scheduled Caste, 45.68% for Other Backward Class and 32.03% for others. The average area of land owned per household was 0.650 hectares for Scheduled Tribes, 0.272 hectares for Scheduled Caste, 0.603 hectares for Other Backward Class and 0.816 hectares for others. Out of 86.53% (1, 70, 79,464) households are earning bellow 5000/- per month in India. In my research out of 459 respondents majority of 90.2 %(414) respondents main occupation is labour (coolie), Out of 94.6% (434) respondents do not possess the land. The maximum possessed land of respondents is 4 Acres and minimum possessed land of respondents is 0.30 Acre (0.020 hector). The frequency of consuming the food by the respondents, Respondents said that Out of 459 respondents, majority of the respondents i.e. 66.2% (304) answered that they consume food two times per a day, another 30.7% (141) answered that they consume food three times in a day, 2.6% (12) answered that they consume food once in a day, and the remaining 2 %(0.4) answered that they consume food when they are hungry. 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 minimum total annual expenditure on food of household is 5000/-, and the maximum of total annual expenditure on food of household is 60001/-. 99.8% households' total annual expenditure on food is below 60000/-. 27.5% households are living in forest and hill area. When increase the annual income than increase the expenditure on food when decrease the annual income than decrease the expenditure on food it is the positive relationship between distribution of total Annual income of households and annual expenditure on food.

Conclusion:-

I found my research, in my research are depending the main 4 factors these are the land, employment/ occupation, earning the income and present health situation. and sub aims are social aspects , economic aspects , agricultural aspects , living pattern aspects, sanitation aspects , reproductive health behavior of scheduled tribes women aspects , overall health status of scheduled tribes in study area. So the Government will increase the budget to developing the schools, colleges, increase the medical colleges, hostels, mid day meals, nutritive value food, house, roads, drainage system, increase the fellowships, increase the social status, social dignity, and increase the human development index (HDI) of the scheduled tribes in India

Suggestion:-

1. Dr. Ericharla Raju suggest that the Government will give the 2 acres of land to scheduled tribes without land people in Andhra Pradesh and India.
2. The Government will build the maga all types branches medical hospitals and medical colleges of different branches build for increase the population to 50 years in capital Amaravathi of Andhra Pradesh with minimum 200 acres land need to future actions in Amaravati of Andhra Pradesh. Each branch will build the 500 beds hospitals , 1500 beds hospitals shall build the 50 years of future action plans each branches will build the two steps of after first steps of the build hospitals. So the government will allotted the place to future action plans in capital of Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh.
3. The government will build the medical hospital and medical colleges in every district in India for 2035.
4. The Government will build the Medical Hospital and college in kammam district, karimnaga district, Warangal district, mahaboobnagar district of Telangana state. And The Government will build the medical hospital and college immediately in Srikakulam district, Visakhapatnam district (Paderu), Nellore district (Kavali), Chittoor district (Madana palli), in Andhra Pradesh.
5. The government will give the financial assistance to women for marriage minimum one lakh rupees in Andhra Pradesh and India.
6. 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.
7. 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 tribal are socio- economically and politically very weak (86.53% or 1, 70, 79,464) households are earning monthly income of highest 5000/- rupees, and 8.95% or 17, 65,828 households are earning monthly income of highest between 5000/- to 10000/- SEC Census in 2011). I am asking why does not rice increase the ration card holder in India and increase the TA, DA, and salaries of the Government employees every year (also MLAs,MPs) and increase the every projects cost every year but not increase the rice the ration card holders in India.. So The Government will increase the rice from 5 kgs to 10 kgs a person per month to ration card holders of scheduled tribes to permanent in India.and Andhra Pradesh. Tribal's women are still facing the problems of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, poor, poor health facility. this is primary problems in India.
8. 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.
9. **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.
10. The government will build the Co-Operative Agriculture Market System in Andhra Pradesh and India.
11. The Government will give the 10 kg rice a person to ration card holder a month and 2000/- rupees give to household through universal basic income to permanent in Andhra Pradesh and India.

Reference:-

1. The study is based on the primary data.