



**PERCEPTIONS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN
ANDHRA PRADESH – A STUDY OF TWO AGENCY MANDALS
IN ADILABAD DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the most important sector of economy in India as it provides food and livelihood security. Agriculture has been subject matter of geographic study since long. Particularly in India, it carries more significance, where more than two-thirds of the total population of India lives in villages and more than two-thirds of the rural population depend on agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture is main occupation of working population and major source of income in India for ruralizes. Even other professions developed in rural areas are mainly associated with agriculture. The tribal communities are distinct from rest of the population in their personal, social, cultural and economic aspects; and their distinct character manifests itself in their economic pursuits, agriculture is one of them. In various countries of the world, many tribal communities are living in distant remote areas. They have also maintained their traditional culture keeping themselves aloof from mainstream of the society. According to them the right word for Indian tribes is "Pichhde hue Hindu" (Backward Hindus) and technically scheduled tribes. After Independence in the year 1950-51 tribal communities have been identified as scheduled tribes. Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's areas, in various ecological and geo climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and

inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, Economic and educational development.

Keywords: Agriculture, backwardness, development, tribes

Introduction:

Agriculture is the most important sector of economy in India as it provides food and livelihood security. Agriculture has been subject matter of geographic study since long. Particularly in India, it carries more significance, where more than two-thirds of the total population of India lives in villages and more than two-thirds of the rural population depend on agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture is main occupation of working population and major source of income in India for ruralizes. Even other professions developed in rural areas are mainly associated with agriculture. Therefore, development of agriculture should form the foundation for national development. Development of agriculture is possible through the adoption of modern agricultural innovations which are supposed to be panacea for raising production and productivity. They include new and improved inputs, improved cultural practices and improved methods and practices of farm management and marketing (Dasgupta 1989, 12)¹. These agricultural innovations have been brought to the rural areas. Undoubtedly, the use of these modern inputs presents direct and positive relationship with the productivity; but they could not be adopted by all classes of the farmers and there is wide variation in their utilization.

The tribal communities are distinct from rest of the population in their personal, social, cultural and economic aspects; and their distinct character manifests itself in their economic pursuits, agriculture is one of them. In various countries of the world, many tribal communities are living in distant remote areas. They have also maintained their traditional culture keeping themselves aloof from mainstream of the society. These communities are living in dense forests, on high hills and infertile plateau areas; whom modern society assumes as backward in economic point of view. As a result the light of development has not reached in these areas. These communities are given several designations, such as '*Adivasi, KavilaiAvadi, Vanvasi, AdimJati, VanyaJati, Janjati*' etc. These words are similar to English words 'Native, Aboriginal and Tribe or Tribal. They are also known as 'Deshaj' 'Traditional' society.

Objectives of the Study

The present work is an attempt to study the present status of tribal agriculture in Adilabad district of Telangana State.

The objectives of the present study are -

1. To know about the present status of tribal agriculture in India.
2. To study the socio-economic status of tribal farmers.
3. To understand the problems and difficulties faced by tribal people of the district in adopting modern technology.
4. To evaluate the government programmes and project implemented for the development of tribal community.

Methodology

The present study is aimed to understand the Agricultural Development Programmes in Agency Areas - A Study of ITDA Areas of Adilabad District by objectively probing the primary and secondary source material.

Primary Data: The study aims at interviewing the selected representatives of Tribals are involved in the implementation tribal welfare programmes. A structured questionnaire was administered to 200 tribal people from two agency mandals i.e. Kerameri and Narnoor in Adilabad district, Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh. For the identification of beneficiaries, stratified random sampling technique was followed.

Secondary Data: The secondary data was collected from books, official records, reports and journals, published and unpublished matter. Apart from above, formal and informal interviews were also conducted through primary and secondary sources has been analyzed, interpreted, tabulated and presented in the thesis. The Mandal and village level secondary data related to population, agriculture, land use and infrastructure have been collected from various government offices.

Definition of Tribes

There are too many definitions of tribe but whenever it got the position of 'indigenous' it has got academic and international names. United States had not accepted any synonyms in reference to the 'Indigenous' word. Thereafter the International Labour Organisations accepted these definitions. According to the approved book of

anthropology 'Notes and Queries on Anthropology' prepared by a famous Anthropological Institution of Europe in 20th Century, tribal is such a union community who are having self administration on the basis of their political and social status and they live in a part of geographical area or they demand as residence of any geographical area.

Many sociologists think that it is the right to call tribal as aboriginals. According to them the right word for Indian tribes is "Pichhde hue Hindu" (Backward Hindus) and technically scheduled tribes. After Independence in the year 1950-51 tribal communities have been identified as scheduled tribes. Thereafter, the President of India declares tribe, tribal community or any internal part of the community as scheduled tribes through public notification. According to this notification any tribal, tribal community or any internal part of the community will be called as 'Scheduled Tribe'. As a result it is clear that time-to-time tribal community will be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. In last few decades maximum tribes in India have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribe.

Sociologists have tried to define the 'tribe' with many definitions so that the word can be used for academic purpose. According to sociologist and anthropologist, any human community having following characteristics is tribe:-

1. A group of tribal family.
2. Tribes are having their own language.
3. Each tribe has their own culture.
4. Tribes lived in a particular geographical area.
5. Tribal has particular caste and inter-caste marriage system.
6. They have their own defence/security group.
7. Independent political group in which the leader is Supremo.
8. Tribes have their own names.
9. They are economically self-dependent.
10. They have common taboos; all tribal families have to follow the same.

The Scheduled Tribes and The Scheduled Areas, Article 366 (25) of the constitution of India refers to scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the constitution. This Article says that only those communities who have been declared as such by the president through in initial public notification or through a subsequent amending, Act of parliament will be considered to be scheduled Tribes².

The list of scheduled Tribes is state/Union Territories (UT) specific and a community declared as a scheduled tribe in a state need not be so in another state. The

essential character sticks, first laid down by the Lokur committee (1965), for a community to be identified as scheduled Tribes are

- a) Indications of primitive traits
- b) Distinctive culture
- c) Shyness of contact with the community at large
- d) Geographical isolation; and
- e) Backwardness

Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's areas, in various ecological and geo climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, Economic and educational development. While some Tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life at the other end of the spectrum, there are 75 groups, in number known as particularly vulnerable Primitive Tribal groups (PTGs), who were identified earlier for having the following characteristics.

- Pre-agriculture level of technology
- Stagnant or declining population
- Extremely low literacy
- Subsistence level of economy

The Tribal Indigenous people earn by forestry, shifting cultivation, settled agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, and Traditional commerce including MFP (minor forest produce). The notion of modern concepts of agricultural literacy, since its inception has been based on the premise that every person should possess a minimum level of a knowledge of the industry which produces and markets food needed by human survival³.

The rationale to support the development of modern concepts of agricultural literacy is based on the assumption that as societal awareness of problems and issues facing agriculture and food production increases, public pressure will increase by the development of policies which are mutually beneficial for both consumers and producers. Men and women of all ages and ethnic groups have a vested interest in agriculture. Most of the tribal whether young or old, have limited knowledge about modern agricultural methods and food production.

Because of their socio-cultural environment, these people are found to depend on cultivation. Nearly two-thirds (63.85 per cent) of total main workers were engaged in cultivation in 2011. About one-sixth (16.05 per cent) of them worked as agricultural labourers. In the study area, a high proportion (52.04 per cent) of total main workers is still engaged in agricultural pursuits. Females play little role as worker except in agricultural

operations. Among other workers the bulk is absorbed in extraction of forest products and in animal husbandry. The inert tendencies keep the people unconcerned with the development occurring even in their own environment. Tribal population could not come out of their food gathering economy. Because of little contact from outside, the non-tribal population also has neither the technology nor the consciousness and much need to improve the agriculture.

Tribal Development

One way to examine the tribal development situation is to browse through the Report of the Working Group for Empowering the STs during the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007), under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ram Dayal Munda.⁴ The report makes an appraisal of tribal development in the light of the basic features of the socialist pattern of society (summed up in the Third Five-Year Plan document), which also reflects the philosophy behind the framework of the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution. But the report finds a reversal of this philosophy on three grounds.

Five years Plan Period Strategies Related to Tribal Development

| Sl. No. | Plan Period | Tribal Development Programmes |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. | 1 st Five Year Plan (1951-56) | Tribal Development Programmes |
| 2. | 2 nd Five Year Plan (1956-61) | Community Development Approach |
| 3. | 3 rd Five Year Plan (1961-66) | Special Multipurpose Projects for tribal people. |
| 4. | 4 th Five Year Plan (1969-74) | Administrative frame programme implementation and protective measures (Tribal Development Agencies (TDA)). |
| 5. | 5 th Five Year Plan (1974-79) | Total and Comprehensive view of the tribal problems and coordination of sectoral programmes (Tribal sub-plan and creation of LAMPS) |
| 6. | 6 th Five Year Plan (1980-85) | Integrated approach and large financial allocation (expansion of TSP). |
| 7. | 7 th Five Year Plan (1985-90) | beneficiary oriented programme and infrastructural development (intensive Tribal Development) |
| 8. | 8 th Five Year Plan (1992-97) | A frontal attack on poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, organize state level tribal development cooperative corporations. |
| 9. | 9 th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) | Women and Child Development Programmes Improvement of living standard, education, health care and skill upgradation of the tribal people without any gender bias. |
| 10. | 10 th Five Year Plan (2002-07) | Programmes for the Promotion of higher Education. |
| 11. | 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) | Inclusive Growth Approach |
| 12. | 12 th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) | Faster, more inclusive and Sustainable growth |

Table- Plan-wise Expenditure on Tribals in India**(Rs.in Crores)**

| Sl. No. | Plan Period | Total Plan Outlay | Investment on Tribal Development | Percentage of the Total Investment on Tribal Development Programme | % of Tribal Population to Total Population |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | 1 st Plan (1951-56) | 1,960 | 19.33 | 1.0 | 6.22 |
| 2. | 2 nd Plan (1956-61) | 4,672 | 42.92 | 0.9 | 6.62 |
| 3. | 3 rd Plan (1961-66) | 8,577 | 50.53 | 0.6 | 6.80 |
| 4. | 4 th Plan (1969-74) | 15,902 | 75.00 | 0.5 | 6.90 |
| 5. | 5 th Plan (1974-79) | 39,322 | 1,067.27 | 2.71 | 6.90 |
| 6. | 6 th Plan (1980-85) | 97,500 | 5,535.50 | 5.67 | 7.80 |
| 7. | 7 th Plan (1985-90) | 1,80,000 | 13,000.00 | 7.22 | 7.80 |
| 8. | 8 th Plan (1992-97) | 4,95,669 | 36,740.00 | 7.41 | 8.08 |
| 9. | 9 th Plan (1997-02) | 6,20,869 | 57,541.00 | 9.26 | 8.08 |
| 10. | 10 th Plan (2002-07) | 6,54,251 | 63,450.00 | 9.69 | 8.2 |
| 11. | 11 th Plan (2007-12) | 21,56,571 | 76,336.00 | 3.53 | 8.3 |
| 12. | 12 th Plan (2012-17) | 35,68,626 | 1,47,467.34 | 4.13 | 8.62 |

Source: Figures compiled from different five year plan documents, Planning Commission.

Population figures compiled from Census of India, New Delhi from 1951 to 2011.

Role of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

The programmes and schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and Voluntary Organisations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the situation of the STs. These comprise schemes for social, economic and educational development, including the protective measures under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act-1989.

- (1) Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan. This is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small industries, and infrastructure development.
- (2) Grants under Article 275 (1). Under this provision funds are released to the State Govts. to meet the cost of welfare schemes like Girls and Boys Hostels for ST Students, Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Research and Training.
- (3) Investment in TRIFED. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) was set up in 1987 with the objective of providing remunerative prices for the minor forest produce (MFP) of the STs, besides eliminating their exploitation by

private traders and middlemen.

- (4) Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas. Introduced in 1993-94, this scheme is being implemented through NGOs, educational institutions and other local bodies with the support of State Governments. It covers 136 districts in 11 States where the literacy rate among the ST women was less.
- (5) Other Schemes and Programmes for the STs include vocational training, village grain banks, overall welfare and development of PTGs, book banks, promotion/upgradation of meritorious students, provision of coaching in competitive exams, financial assistance through scholarships, establishment of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and poverty alleviation programmes.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

The establishment of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) is an important landmark in the history of tribal development. This agency is expected to directly attack of the tribal population. The I.T.D.A undertakes the programmes for benefit of the target groups i.e. small farmers, marginal farmers, and Agricultural Labourers. Its generates loans by subsidizing them by 50 per cent in the case of small farmers, and 20 per cent margining money, 50 per cent in the case of marginal fanner and Agricultural Labours. There are about 744 tribal communities consisting about 100 millions of its total population. They are the descendents of the Primitive Tribes, the oldest inhabitants of India, rightly called the Adivasis (the first inhabitants). Racially and biographically they are different from non-Tribal population of the country. The tribal's constitute about 8.61 per cent (104,545,716 crores) of the total population of the country. Majority of the tribal are poor, isolated and unable to take advantage of development programmes initiated by the Government. They are lagging behind when compared with non-tribe, all the spheres of development including in the field of Agriculture.

Socio Economic profile of Tribal farmers :

The Adilabad has highest tribal population in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh. The tribal population is highly dependent on agriculture for their food security and income. For a variety of reasons, agricultural development has been constrained in the tribal areas. The Central Governments as well as Government of Rajasthan have undertaken a number of projects, programmes and initiatives such as an Innovative Project for Enhancement of

Livelihood of Farmers Benefited Through Forest Rights Act, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Livelihood and Nutritional Security of Tribal Dominated Areas Through Integrated Farming System and Technology Models, World Bank assisted project - District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP) II, Project Golden Rays, Kharif and Rabi Abhiyan etc. to improve the agricultural situation and reduce poverty. Having implemented many interventions, this study was mainly done to know socio-economic profile of farmer respondents and to examine their perception towards crop production technology, livestock production technology, use of manures & fertilizers and major changes perceived by farmers in the last ten years.

Tribal population of the country as per the 2011 census, is 10.42 crore, constituting 8.61% of the total population (121 Crores). The population of tribes had grown at the growth rate of 24.45% during the period 1991-2001. More than of half the scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat and united Andhra Pradesh. United Andhra Pradesh state population 59,18,073 and 6.99% of the total population of the A.P. 8,45,80,777 as per the 2011 census. The tribal, by tradition are cultivators, but the tribal agriculture being still in a backward stage, is low productive. To test this hypothesis, the present tribal district has been selected for intensive investigation. There are 4,95,794 tribal people in this study area in 2011. Adilabad District ST population constituted 18.09 percent.

To address the problem of the society there was a need assess the knowledge and perceptions of the Tribal citizens of Adilabad district regarding the agricultural, food, and food production. The purpose of study was to assess the agricultural literacy level of Tribal rural adults. For conducting the study, the objectives were to assess the level of agricultural knowledge and agricultural perceptions among the Tribal adults.

Perception of Tribal Farmers:

Table No - 1
Status of Age Group of Tribal Respondents

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Age Group | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Below 45 years | 53 | 26.5 |
| | | 45 – 60 years | 97 | 48.5 |
| | | 60 – Above | 50 | 25 |
| | | Grand Total: | 200 | 100 |

In Kerameri and Narnoormandals out of two hundred (200) farmers the majority of 97 (48.5%) of the respondents age group is 45 – 60 followed by 53 (26.5%) of the respondents age group is below 45 years and 60 and above respondents age group is 50 (25%) respectively.

Table No – 2
Educational Status of Respondents

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Age Group | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Illiterate Stage | 144 | 72 |
| | | 1 – 10 Level | 45 | 22.5 |
| | | Inter – Polytechnic Level | 09 | 04.5 |
| | | UG – PG Level | 02 | 01 |
| | | Grand Total: | 200 | 100 |

Above table shows that in Kerameri and NarnoorMandals. Out of 200 respondents 144 (72%) are illiterates. Moreover, another stage like 1 – 10 class level respondents are 45 (22.5%) below 10th class level Farmers. Intermediate and Polytechnic farmers are 09 (04.5%). Over all observation only 02 (0.1%) persons like Tribal Farmers was in UG and Post-Graduate Level.

Table No - 3
The Nature of the Accommodation of the Respondents

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Wedding Status | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Hut | 05 | 2.5 |
| | | Petals House | 12 | 06 |
| | | Tiles | 178 | 89 |
| | | Slab | 04 | 02 |
| | | Homeless | 01 | 0.5 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

Perceptions two agency mandals like Kerameri and Nornoor. Out of 200 majority of the respondents 178 (89%) are living in Tiles type of houses. 12 (06%) of the respondents are living in Petals houses, 04 (02%) of the respondents are living in Slab type of houses. In the both agency mandals are occupied with highest number of respondents in only Tiles.

Table No - 4
Land Holding pattern of the tribal Respondents

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Type of Respondents | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Land Less | -Nil- | -Nil- |
| | | Below 2 Acres | 02 | 1 |
| | | 2 to 5 | 144 | 77 |
| | | 6 to 10 | 48 | 24 |
| | | 10 above Acres | 06 | 03 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

In both mandals land holding patters of the tribal respondents, out of 200 respondents majority of 144 (72%) respondents are having 2-5 acres of land. 6 – 10 acres land holders are 48 (24%). Above 10 acres landholders of the tribal respondents 06 (03%), below 2 acres of land holding 02 (1%), and finally in this perceptions the member of respondents i.e., 200 farmers should have multi stages of land holding patterns. Every farmer should have one kind of land. This research is explains no person should not land less stage.

Table No - 5
Status of the Crop Harvesting of the Respondents

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Crops of Harvesting | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Cotton/Jowar/Pulses | 94 | 47 |
| | | Cotton – Pulses | 04 | 02 |
| | | Jowar-Pulses | 02 | 01 |
| | | Cotton/Soya/Pulses | 43 | 21.5 |
| | | Maize/Jowar/Cotton | 48 | 24 |
| | | Paddy/Tomato/Catstrol | 03 | 1.5 |
| | | Cotton – Banana | 01 | 0.5 |
| | | Only Cotton | 05 | 2.5 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

Crop harvesting in both mandals should occupied different statistics. Out of the 200 respondents of both mandals, majority of respondents 94 (47%) are harvesting combination of crop culture they are with cotton-Jowar-Pulses, Maize-Jowar-Cotton harvesting respondents are 48 (24%), Cotton – Soya-Pulses combine harvesting of the respondents are 43 (21.5%). Only cotton crop harvesting respondents are i.e., 05 (2.5%). Cotton-pulses mixed harvesting of the farmers are 04 (02%), 03 (1.5%) percentage respondents are harvesting with paddy- tamato-castor.jowar-pulses mixed harvesting of the farmers are 02(01%) in those mandal only five farmers are like Tribal beneficiaries with mixed

harvesting in Cotton-Banana that is 01(0.5%) percentage. In these mandals there is no combination of harvesting in maize-soya and paddy-Tomato items.

Table No - 6
Irrigation facilities to the Crops of the Tribal Respondents

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Irrigation Facilities | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Both Agency Mandals | Open Well | 05 | 2.5% |
| | | Bore Well | 03 | 1.5% |
| | | Rainfall | 192 | 96% |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 200% |

In both mandals Keramari and Narnoor, the majority number of respondents are 192 (96%) depending on the Natural rainfall in cultivation. Thus, next opinion is open well respondents are i.e. 05 (2.5%), and 03 (1.5%) respondents are used the bore well in the field cultivation. In the both mandals this context of Nil (0%) percentage respondents are used Tank water in the agriculture.

Table No - 7
Perception on Annual Income of the Tribal Respondents

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Income Particulars | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | 10000 – below | 10 | 5 |
| | | 10000 – 25000 | 106 | 53 |
| | | 25000 – 50000 | 71 | 35.5 |
| | | 50000 – 1 lakh | 10 | 5 |
| | | Above 1 lakh | 03 | 1.5 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

In both mandals the majority number of respondents are i.e. 106 (53%) percentage in 10000 – 25000 earning stage of annual income of farmers. Secondly 25000 – 50000 earning stage respondents are i.e. 71 (35.5%), thirdly 50000 – 1 Lakh and 10000 below stages are earning annual income respondents are both stages are 10 (05%) and finally above one lakh group earning respondents only in 03 (1.5%) percentage.

Table No - 8
Opinion of the Tribal Farmers getting only Agricultural Schemes

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Opinion | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Yes | 15 | 7.5 |
| | | No | 185 | 92.5 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

Perception of tribal respondents are like from Kerameri and Narnoor in majority opinion is that indicates in negative respondents are 185 (92.5%). Moreover, other respondents are i.e., 15 (7.5%) in only positive manner with getting about the information of tribal agricultural schemes.

Table No - 9

Basic Causes of Tribal Farmers are not getting any Agricultural Benefits of I.T.D.A

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Basic Causes | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Application cannot forward | 27 | 13.5 |
| | | No more Transparency | 31 | 15.5 |
| | | Do not Know I.T.D.A. | 42 | 21 |
| | | Lack of Communication | 57 | 28.5 |
| | | Not Applied | 33 | 16.5 |
| | | Benefit Farmers | 20 | 10 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

Above table indicates that majority number of respondents are i.e., 57 (28.5%) in lack of communication, opinion of the do not know I.T.D.A. respondents are i.e., 42 (21%). Not applied opinion of the respondents are i.e., 33 (16.5%). No more transparency opinion respondents are i.e., 31 (15.5%), Application cannot forward opinion respondents are i.e., 27 (13.5%), Benefit farmers opinion of the respondents are i.e., 10 (05%).

Table No. 10

Opinion of the Respondents is getting Crop Loans from the I.T.D.A.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Opinion | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Yes | 01 | 0.5 |
| | | No | 199 | 99.5 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

The majority people like respondents in both mandals not getting any kind of loan that is crop loan from the I.T.D.A., that is 99 (99%) nearly maximum number are not satisfy with that Agency means that I.T.D.A. In remaining respondents are that is one only one 01 (0.5%) respondents is very positive and satisfy with financial assistance means getting crop loan.

Table No. 11
Opinion about the Tribal Peasant to the Agriculture Trained/Toured from the I.T.D.A.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Opinion | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Yes | 13 | 6.5 |
| | | No | 187 | 93.5 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

This table explains that total perception with the both agency mandals. The majority number of respondents are i.e., 187 (93.5%) negative opinion in the context of Agriculture Trained and toured. An I.T.D.A. should not provide the training. In addition, remaining Tribal respondents are i.e., 13 (6.5%) in positive opinion, then they are getting training and they are treated here trained farmers. In Agriculture, day-to-day knowledge is updates with only training classes and toured like field tour is most important aspect of the Tribal Agriculture.

Table No - 12
Opinion of Respondents on I.T.D.A. Officials provides Good Agricultural Methods

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Opinion | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Yes | 68 | 34 |
| | | No | 132 | 66 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

In finally the both number agency mandals are different opinion in this context. The majority number of the Tribal respondents are 132 (66%) in negative perception with I.T.D.A official in the context of good agricultural methods. They do not provide that particular schemes in two Mandals. In addition, remaining number of respondents are that is 68 (34%) in very positive attitude with satisfaction of their functionaries like I.T.D.A. contemporary changes in Tribal Agriculture.

Table No - 13
An Opinion on the Status of Tribal Respondents is Debt or Economic Backwardness

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency Mandal | Opinion | Number of Respondents | Percentage % |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Perception of the total respondents of the above Mandals | Yes | 110 | 55 |
| | | No | 81 | 40.5 |
| | | Total :: | 200 | 100 |

According to this table both of the agency mandals are majority number of the respondents i.e., 119 (59.5%) are having the indebtedness and also the economic backwardness. They are expressed different socio and economic causes. In addition, another remaining tribal respondents are i.e., 81 (40.5%) out of the (200) Two Hundred respondents not having any kind of the Debt, but there is the economic backwardness.

Agricultural Implications:

The agricultural implications to be drawn from this study are many, but important of them can be listed as follows.

- Since many field/sub assistants and official clerical posts are vacant in the agricultural wing of I.T.D.A. it is recommended that authorities concerned have to pay serious attention to look in to this problem.
- Since majority of the field and official staff expressed the scarcity of fertilizers, pesticides instruments and field visit tours to the tribal farmers, the administration are required to plan for the same before season.
- Administration are also supposed to arrange agricultural equipments or appointed the assistants and other field staff.
- The tribal farmers of the agency are doing with typical behavioural and adjustment problems of the agriculture. Hence, recruitment of a assistant for each village is suggested, or field officers may be given orientation and appropriate training in counseling and attending the farmers problems. Focus on agricultural guidance and counseling services is very much imperative in this juncture.
- P.A.O (Project Agricultural Officer) and assistants of ITDA agriculture must be trained in human skills such as leadership and other areas and make the work effective and productive.
- Agriculture field staff must be updated with new academic skills and contents updates through orientation and refresher programmes.
- Office (ITDA) staffs (officers) are supposed to concentrate on field staff availability during the crop harvesting period.
- Farmers training and learning must be made joyfull instead of mounting excessive stress.

Recommendations:

- The state government should complete ground water survey as early as possible.
- It should submit immediately proposals for urgent lift irrigation schemes drawn up in the light of guidelines prepared and sent from the Ministry of food and Agriculture.
- There should be close co-ordination between the Agriculture Department and the Electricity Department and Rural Electrification works should be taken up in these areas where there is scope for energizing a large number of pump sets.
- The decision taken by the state Government for the maintenance of community works should be given effect too immediately.
- The state Government should chalk out a programme for renovation of a harsh and pynes in a phased manner during the eleventh plan and water rates should be realized from the beneficiaries of these renovated works.

Conclusion:

The Andhra Pradesh Government is providing some facilities in AP tribal welfare in agricultural wing, how for these megar facilities are providing in I.T.D.A's agriculture units. The investigation was interested to know about all these aspects. The marginal farmers were placed in the must disadvantage positions in the whole scheme of agriculture. Their lack of knowledge of agriculture is still for behind. The problems of cultivation among the farmers are more acute than among small farmers because of various socio-economic reasons. Small farmers of the some villages from agency mandalKerameri performs better than the farmers of other villages of Narnoormandal. The farmers of Narnoormandal villages perform better than the farmers of the Kerameri and they interview perform better than those from Krameri in sense the marginal farmers are better than that of the small farmers of Narnoor villages of I.T.D.A Jurisdiction of Adilabad district. The experience during the last four decades had been revealed that High Yielding Verities (HYV), demonstrations tendencies which require closure cultivation and technical analysis for not formulating a better system, but an effective alternative strategy. Therefore the study of functioning of the agricultural performance introduced to mitigate the needs of tribal's agriculture is of permanent importance both micro and macro levels in the agency area. This would necessity changes not only in the policy and administration of the agriculture of tribal's in the basic i.e., socio-economic setup itself, from which it is

stemmed out. The harvesting result is that, the drama has been played out now that, they have been brought in to the picture through the instructive agricultural policies, and one hopes beneficial concrete will be visible.

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