



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE TRIBAL BENEFICIARIES OF ITDA AREA – A MICRO LEVEL STUDY

**E. Ratnakar**

Research Scholar (Ph.D)  
Department of Public Administration & HRM  
Kakatiya University, Warangal – 506 009

### ABSTRACT

*The society and economy of the tribes one relatively subsistent made in their existence. Differential levels of the transitional growth are found among many tribes of India. Tribes are found both in so-called .in "Primitive" and modern world which one existent within India. Development of tribal people and areas is important for the comprehensive and overall development of society. The governments have been planning and implementing various schemes and programmes for the welfare of tribals. But there is no satisfaction in achieving the targeted results. Therefore, an in depth analysis is needed to find out the reasons for the failure of schemes and programme and suggest the suitable measures for the development of tribal people. A majority of other tribal groups also practice settled agriculture. A majority of tribe groups have agriculture as their main occupation. Naga, Savara, Khond, Konda Reddy and a few other groups still practice shifting cultivation. While the Munda, Kharia, Gonds and Koyaare mainly settled cultivators.*

**Keywords:** development, programmes, society, schemes, tribes

### Introduction

The society and economy of the tribes one relatively subsistent made in their existence. Differential levels of the transitional growth are found among many tribes of India. Tribes are found both in so-called .in "Primitive" and modern world which one existent within India. The livelihood pattern of the tribes of India and their levels of development show marked

variations<sup>10</sup>. The traditionally food gathering tribes (Biogas) of Madhya Pradesh, Chunchus of Andhra Pradesh and Kadrans of Kerala are yet to come out from the food gathering stage. Pastoralism still persists with Toda of Nilgiris and Banjaras and Gonds of Andhra Pradesh though the latter two groups also live on settled Agriculture.

A majority of other tribal groups also practice settled agriculture. A majority of tribal groups have agriculture as their main occupation. Naga, Savara, Khond, Konda Reddy and a few other groups still practice shifting cultivation. While the Munda, Kharia, Gonds and Koyaare mainly settled cultivators. These diverse tribes live in plain areas and hilly and forest tracts stretching from the foot hills of Himalayas to the hill tracts of Kerala. The heterogeneous ethno linguistic and economic patterns of the tribes of India do not easily lend themselves to a single macro development strategy. The strategy adopted has to be flexible enough to initiate directed change to suit the food gathering tribes like Chenchu, Kadar etc., and relatively advanced tribal groups like Mizo, Munda, Banjaras. With this differential level of development transition farming of a uniform approach on tribal uplifting always remained an apex task. Despite all, tribal problems in India continue to exist. Land alienation, displacement, deforestation extinction of the Bio-diverse wealth, disturbance of the traditional pattern of living, emigration of the tribal groups of "far and distant places, impact of the modernization,' fulfillment of the constitutional guarantees, categorization of the tribes and their respective claims in the employment, political representation, threatened tribal groups, tribal women's disempowerment autonomy of the regions, decentralization of the power to the tribal communities are such emerging problems of the Indian tribal society which are found in the National and provincial contexts.

## **Review of literature**

This section deals with the review of studies conducted on various aspects of tribal development both at the macro level and at the micro level. The studies on implementation and impact of developmental programmes and social change among the Tribals have been reviewed here to understand the different dimensions of the problem. As regard the strategies and programmes for tribal development in India, the studies at macro level include those of B.Singh (1980), RoyBurm (1980), Srivastava 1980), K.P.Singh (1988), Prasad (1988) and Behura (1993). Saibaba and RajendraNaiu (1992) focused on tribal development strategies in Andhra Pradesh. As regard the implementation of development programmes and their impact on the living condition of tribal people, there are several studies. Singh(1997) studied the implementation of programmes in Bihar. Abbasayulu (1978) studied impact of programmes

on Rajgonds in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, GopalaRao(1981) Discussed the impact of programmes in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh, Lakshmaial (1984) assessed the impact of programmes in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, Gupta(1986) investigated into the impact of programmes in Birhum district of West Bengal, Krishna Reddy and Ramachandra Reddy (1991) evaluated the impact of programmes on Sugali Tribal in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. In view of the large scale diversities among Tribal communities and little empirical evidence, it is difficult to arrive at concrete generalizations on different dimensions of tribal development, which suggests the need for more micro-level studies.

In this paper which covers methodologies are presented tools used sample of the study chosen, procedure of data collection adopted, design of the study and statistical techniques applied. The difference in the methodology is largely due to the difference in purposes and approaches only. The investigator has selected a normative survey method according to the requirements of the study.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The present study has been carried out with the following aims and objectives.

1. To analyze the programmes, operational procedures, personnel comparative Schemes.
2. To study the co-ordination and monitoring of the developmental activities prescribed for the development of tribal areas and people.
3. To assess the overall impact of the integrated Tribal Development Agency on the conditions of the tribal people.

### **Socio-Economic Status of the Beneficiaries**

The present paper is an attempt to examine the Socio-economic background of Tribal selected beneficiaries ITDA. An effort is made to examine the role of ITDA's in realizing the tribal welfare development programmes and development of policies intended for the development of the tribal population. The empirical study comprises an examination of the four hundred (400) tribal beneficiaries, from two districts they are one is Warangal and Khammam districts in this districts (8) Eight mandals namely Eturnagaram, Mangapet, Tadvai and Muluguin Warangal District. In Khammam district mandals namely Bayyaram, Yellandu, Pinapaka and Gundalain Khammam District details shown below.

The field area was selected 8 mandals and 80 villages in two districts of Warangal and Khammam. Each mandal total 50 samples, each mandal 10 villages, each village 5 samples, in this samples 30 male respondents and 20 female respondents are taken for the study. This paper also includes an examination and an adequate analysis of the variables like Socio-economic background of the respondents, their opinion regarding the schemes, selection role of the schemes for income generation, availability of infrastructures, effectively of the institutional network evolved for monitoring the programmes and policies the managerial hundaness, encountered in implementing the programmes. For generations together, the tribals have remained illiterate, innocent, and thereby poorer too. The schemes meant for their development have still to create a sense of faith among these social groups. There was the observation opinion collected from selected village tribal beneficiaries community of Koyas. Each 76 sample questionnaire asked for their problems of development programmes to their livelihood. The researcher has motivated to the 400 tribal families as well as aspiration as spread over to literates in their own villages of the Scheduled area.

The matter deals with the selected tribal beneficiaries and performance of the ITDA's administration, and explained the schemes implementation showed below Tables.

**Table – 1 Gender Wise Particulars of The Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	Male	%	Female	%	Total %
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Mangapet	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Tadvai	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Mulugu	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Yellandu	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Pinapaka	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Gundala	30	7.5	20	5	12.5

	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table explained that, the Gender wise particulars of the respondents. There was totally 240 (60%) male respondents, remaining 160 (40%) members belongs to women category in two districts. Though the tribal males and females are showing more interest of the participation to occupy the economical position as a great levels. So in two districts majority respondents have been male categories.

**Table – 2 Age Wise Distribution of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	Below 25 Years		Total %	26-35 Years		Total %	36-45 Years		Total %	46 and above		Total %	Total %
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	6	4	2.5	10	8	4.5	8	4	3	6	4	2.5	12.5
	Mangapet	8	6	3.5	14	8	5.5	6	4	2.5	2	2	1	12.5
	Tadvai	10	4	3.5	10	12	5.5	6	4	2.5	4	-	1	12.5
	Mulugu	4	4	2	16	10	6.5	8	6	3.5	2	-	0.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	4	4	2	10	12	5.5	10	4	3.5	6	-	1.5	12.5
	Yellandu	-	-	-	10	8	4.5	10	8	4.5	10	4	3.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	10	8	4.5	10	8	4.5	6	2	2	4	2	1.5	12.5
	Gundala	8	4	3	10	6	4	8	6	3.5	4	4	2	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total ::</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that the age wise distribution of the two districts total particulars are given here the highest 162 (40.5%) of the respondents are between 26 – 35 years the 100 (25%) of the respondents are between 36-45 years. The 84 (21%) of the respondents below 25 years and the lowest 54 (13.5%) of the respondents are above 46 years in Warangal and Khammam districts. Over all 40% respondents are females participated from their districts.

**Table – 3 Profession of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents								Total %
		Agriculture	%	Non Agriculture	%	Agri-Labour	%	Share Cropper	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	18	4.5	14	3.5	12	3	6	1.5	12.5
	Mangapet	12	3	10	2.5	18	4.5	10	2.5	12.5
	Tadvai	24	6	10	2.5	12	3	4	1	12.5
	Mulugu	16	4	14	3.5	16	4	4	1	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	17	4.25	13	3.25	12	3	8	2	12.5
	Yellandu	12	3	16	4	12	3	10	2.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	10	2.5	8	2	26	6.5	6	1.5	12.5
	Gundala	16	4	8	2	20	5	6	1.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total ::</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that, the professional of the tribal beneficiaries agency area of the both districts particulars are given here, the highest 128 (32%) of the respondents are Agriculture labourers. The 125 (31.25%) of the respondents are Agriculturists, 93 (23.25%)

respondents are non- agriculturists. Remaining the lowest 54 (13.3%) of the respondents are share croppers in Warangal and Khammam districts.

**Table – 4 Land Holding Pattern of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents								Total %
		Upto 1 Acre	%	Upto 5 Acres	%	Upto 10 Acres	%	10 Above	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	10	2.5	26	6.5	10	2.5	4	1	12.5
	Mangapet	16	4	12	3	14	3.5	8	2	12.5
	Tadvai	14	3.5	16	4	10	2.5	10	2.5	12.5
	Mulugu	15	3.75	14	3.5	16	4	5	1.25	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	22	5.5	10	2.5	8	2	10	2.5	12.5
	Yellandu	18	4.5	14	3.5	10	2.5	8	2	12.5
	Pinapaka	14	3.5	16	4	12	3	8	2	12.5
	Gundala	16	4	12	3	12	3	10	2.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total ::</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that, the land holding particulars of the tribal selected respondents of the both districts particulars are given here, the highest 125 (31.25) of the respondents have up to 1 acres. The 120 (30%) respondents have up to 5 acres, the 92 (23%) respondents have up to 10 acres and the lowest 63 (15.75%) of the respondents have above 10 acres in Warangal and Khammam districts. There is lot of difference between the respondents have the land investigation the field survey by the researcher.

**Table – 5 Income Holding of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents								Total %
		Below 25,000/-	%	26,000/- to 50,000/-	%	51,000/- to 1,00,000/-	%	1,00,000/- above	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	24	6	16	4	6	1.5	4	1	12.5
	Mangapet	20	5	10	2.5	16	4	4	1	12.5
	Tadvai	18	4.5	10	2.5	10	2.5	12	3	12.5
	Mulugu	14	3.5	16	4	14	3.5	6	1.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	20	5	10	2.5	8	2	12	3	12.5
	Yellandu	18	4.5	22	5.5	4	1	6	1.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	10	2.5	20	5	10	2.5	10	2.5	12.5

	Gundala	16	4	14	3.5	12	3	8	2	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total ::</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table explained that, the income of the respondents of the both districts particulars are given here, the highest 140 (35%) of the respondents have below 25000/- thousand, the 118 (29.5%) respondents have between 26000-50000, the 80 (20%) respondents have between 51000 – 100000 and remaining the lowest 62 (15.5%) of the respondents have above one lakh in Warangal and Khammam districts. Why they are not getting sufficient income because of they have not water facilities of the agriculture lands and illiterates one of the reasons and they have not any economical support also. There was poorest of the tribal beneficiaries more in tribal area of the districts.

**Table – 6 Crops Harvesting of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents								Total %
		Paddy	%	Jower	%	Turmeric	%	Chilly	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	24	6	16	4	6	1.5	4	1	12.5
	Mangapet	20	5	14	3.5	12	3	4	1	12.5
	Tadvai	14	3.5	18	4.5	10	2.5	8	2	12.5
	Mulugu	20	5	18	4.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	24	6	10	2.5	6	1.5	10	2.5	12.5
	Yellandu	22	5.5	14	3.5	8	2	6	1.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	28	7	10	2.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	12.5
	Gundala	18	4.5	16	4	8	2	8	2	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total ::</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

The both districts particulars are given here the highest 170 (42.5%) of the respondents are harvesting paddy crop, the 116 (29%) respondents are harvesting in Jower, the 62 (15.5%) respondents are harvesting the turmeric crop and remaining the lowest 52 (13%) of the respondents are crop harvesting chilly in Warangal and Khammam districts. The most of the tribals are depending on the needy of the essential food grains main observation of the field investigation by researcher.



**Table – 7 Funding Agencies of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents								Total %
		Borrowers	%	Money Lenders	%	G.C.C	%	Banks	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	20	5	12	3	8	2	10	2.5	12.5
	Mangapet	24	6	10	2.5	6	1.5	10	2.5	12.5
	Tadvai	18	4.5	22	5.5	6	1.5	4	1	12.5
	Mulugu	22	5.5	8	2	10	2.5	10	2.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	22	5.5	16	4	6	1.5	6	1.5	12.5
	Yellandu	20	5	10	2.5	10	2.5	10	2.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	26	6.5	6	1.5	8	2	10	2.5	12.5
	Gundala	18	4.5	12	3	10	2.5	10	2.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total ::</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above Table explained that the both district particulars are given here the highest 170 (42.5%) of the respondents are taken finance from borrows. The 96 (24%) respondents are taken finance from money lenders and the 70 (17.5%) respondents are taken finance from banks and remaining the lowest 64 (16%) of the respondents are taken finance from GCC Ltd. Warangal and Khammam districts. The majority of the respondents 266 out of 400 are depending on the borrowers and money lenders clutches.

**Table – 8 Water Facilities to the Land of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents						Total %
		Bore Wells	%	Check Dams	%	Rainfall	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	10	2.5	-	-	40	10	12.5
	Mangapet	16	4	-	-	34	8.5	12.5
	Tadvai	6	1.5	4	1	40	10	12.5
	Mulugu	10	2.5	-	-	40	10	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	16	4	4	1	30	7.5	12.5
	Yellandu	8	2	10	2.5	32	8	12.5
	Pinapaka	20	5	10	2.5	20	5	12.5
	Gundala	8	2	4	1	38	9.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above Table indicates that the both districts particulars are given here, the majority 274 (68.5%) of the respondents are not got any water facilities in Warangal and Khammam districts. The 94 (23.5%) of the respondents are got water supply from bore wells and remaining 32 (8%) respondents are got the water facilities from check dams. Out of 400 majority 274 respondents are not got the borewell, checkdam water supply schemes from the ITDA's of agency area. They are depending on the rainfed.

**Table – 9 Grounding Of The E.S. Schemes Received by the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents						Total %
		Goats, Cows, Sheeps	%	Milchi Animals	%	Not Receiving	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	10	2.5	10	2.5	30	7.5	12.5
	Mangapet	4	1	4	1	42	10.5	12.5
	Tadvai	-	-	10	2.5	40	10	12.5
	Mulugu	8	2	-	-	42	10.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	-	-	10	2.5	40	10	12.5
	Yellandu	-	-	-	-	50	12.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	10	2.5	10	2.5	30	7.5	12.5
	Gundala	10	2.5	4	1	36	9	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that the two district particulars are given here the highest 310 (77.5%) of the respondents are not received any scheme from government. The 48 (12%) respondents are taken milchi animals scheme and 42 (10.5) of the respondents are received goats cows and sheeps from ITDAs. Totally 310 (77.5%) of respondents are not get the economical support schemes from Tribal Development Agency.

**Table – 10 ESS Issued to the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents								Total %
		Tents House	%	Cycle Shop	%	Kirana Store	%	-Nil-	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	4	1	10	2.5	4	1	32	8	12.5
	Mangapet	3	0.75	4	1	5	1.25	38	9.5	12.5
	Tadvai	3	0.75	3	0.75	2	0.5	42	10.5	12.5
	Mulugu	4	1	4	1	4	1	38	9.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	3	0.75	2	0.5	3	0.75	42	10.5	12.5
	Yellandu	4	1	4	1	4	1	38	9.5	12.5

	Pinapaka	3	0.75	5	1.25	4	1	38	9.5	12.5
	Gundala	4	1	-	-	4	1	42	10.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above Table explained that the two districts particulars are given here, the highest 310 (77.5%) of the respondents are not received any scheme from government. The 32 (8%) of the respondents are taken Cycle shops. The 30 (7.5 %) respondents are taken Kiranashop schemes and the lowest 28 (7 %) respondents are taken Tent house schemes from ITDAs of Warangal and Khammam districts.

**Table – 11 Opinion of the Respondents on NREGP**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents				Total %
		Have Work	%	Haven't Work	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	38	9.5	12	3	12.5
	Mangapet	33	8.25	17	4.25	12.5
	Tadvai	46	11.5	4	1	12.5
	Mulugu	29	7.25	21	5.25	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	26	6.5	24	6	12.5
	Yellandu	24	6	26	6.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	31	7.75	19	4.75	12.5
	Gundala	27	6.75	23	5.75	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that, the NREGP programmes are available of the respondents of the two district particulars are given here the majority 254 (63.5%) of the respondents are participation in NREG Programme in Warangal and Khammam districts. The remaining 146 (36.5%) respondents are not participation in this programmes from tribal areas.

**Table– 12 Opinion of the Respondents on the Sanction Schemes**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents						Total %
		Good	%	Bad	%	Not Willing	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	23	5.75	9	2.25	18	4.5	12.5
	Mangapet	16	4	19	4.75	15	3.75	12.5
	Tadvai	18	4.5	11	2.75	21	5.25	12.5

	Mulugu	26	6.5	8	2	16	4	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>20.75</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	28	7	12	3	10	2.5	12.5
	Yellandu	16	4	24	6	10	2.5	12.5
	Pinapaka	34	8.5	11	2.75	5	1.25	12.5
	Gundala	26	6.5	8	2	16	4	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13.75</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>46.75</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that, the opinion of the respondents on the sanction schemes of the two district particulars are given here, the highest 187 (46.75%) of the respondents are saying answer a good in Warangal and Khammam districts. Only 47 (11.75%) of the respondents are giving bad on the POs, ITDAs in agency areas..Totally 111 respondents are refused the wobbles of the ITDA's for sanction of the proper implementation.

**Table – 13 Opinion of the Respondents about Old Age Pension**

Name of the District	Sl. No.	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents				Total %
			Received	%	Not Received	%	
WARANGAL	1.	Eturnagaram	5	1.75	45	11.25	12.5
	2.	Mangapet	4	1	46	11.15	12.5
	3.	Tadvai	1	0.25	49	12.25	12.5
	4.	Mulugu	3	0.75	47	11.75	12.5
		<b>Total ::</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>46.75</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	5.	Bayyaram	4	1.25	46	11.5	12.5
	6.	Yellandu	7	1.75	43	10.75	12.5
	7.	Pinapaka	1	0.25	49	12.25	12.5
	8.	Gundala	4	1.25	46	11.5	12.5
		<b>Total ::</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>
		<b>Grand Total ::</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>92.75</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table explained that, the opinion of the respondents on old age pension scheme the two districts particulars are given here the highest 29 (7%) of the respondents said that the above 60 ages persons are taking the old age pension in Warangal and Khammam districts. The majority 371 (93%) respondents said that the scheme has not been effected properly in agency area villages in Warangal and Khammam districts.

**Table – 14 Widow Pension Receiving of the Respondents**

Name of the District	Name of the Mandals	No. of Respondents				Total %
		Receiving	%	Not Receiving	%	
WARANGAL	Eturnagaram	32	8	18	4.5	12.5
	Mangapet	32	8	18	4.5	12.5
	Tadvai	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Mulugu	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>
KHAMMAM	Bayyaram	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Yellandu	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Pinapaka	30	7.5	20	5	12.5
	Gundala	32	8	18	4.5	12.5
	<b>Total ::</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that the two districts particulars are given here, the 246 (61.5%) of the respondents are said that the widow tribal women are receiving widow pension under age of 60 years in Warangal and Khammam, as well as the remaining 154 (38.5%) respondents are said that, the widow scheme has not been effected to tribal widow women in agency area very meagerly. Only the respondents of women 154 respondents are not taken widow pension from their villages.

### Major Findings

The followings are the important suggestions for the effective implementation of welfare programmes in the sub-plan tribal areas which are based on field findings as follows under here.

- The majority number of beneficiaries 160 (40%), tribal women are participated very interesting for collection of the field data.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 212 (53%) per cent of Tribal holds are illiterates involved for data collection.
- 54 per cent of the Tribal holds are with very poor position lived in the huts.
- 19.5 per cent of Tribal people are using the kerosene lamps in the agency area lack of providing electricity.
- The highest majority 137 (34.25) per cent of the respondents are suffering about drinking water.

- The majority of the tribals 125 (31.25) per cent of the respondents are below 1 acre land holding.
- The majority number of beneficiaries 170 (42.5) per cent of the tribals crops harvesting paddy.
- 35 per cent of the tribal respondents are selling crops in the market.
- 55.25 per cent of the Tribal respondents are agricultural labourers given cooperation for data collection.
- The majority of the respondents 66.5 per cent are taking the Loan with high interest from Money Landers and business men.
- 42.5 per cent Tribal respondents are lived under indebtedness in the agency areas.
- 338 (84.5) per cent of the tribal beneficiaries are below poverty line.
- The field observation made in the majority of the respondents i.e. 80 per cent Tribal respondents are suffering about financial support from I.T.D.As.
- Majority members i.e. 80.5 per cent Tribal respondents are not doing agriculture in the up and down lands and not having bullocks in the agency area.
- 68.5% respondents are doing the agriculture depending on the rainfall.
- 78.5 per cent respondents are not showing the interest on the horticulture schemes.
- 77.5 per cent Tribal are not getting the E.S.S. from I.T.D.A. for cause of free supply.
- 54 per cent respondents are not satisfied about P.O's functions and not sanction the schemes in the agency area.
- Overall 100 per cent Tribal households suffering every time about Drinking water, Electricity, Road Transport and Communication.
- 65 per cent of the respondents are not having the Community halls and Panchayat buildings for get to gather about discussion of the village problems in the Tribal areas.
- 53 per cent Tribal households are not referring about News paper reading every day.
- Over all 100 per cent Tribal people are control by the Political parties in their life period.
- 100 per cent Tribal respondents as well as people are living under Slavarism in agency area.

## **Suggestions**

The tribal problems have been seriously examined in all dimensions. The fresh thinking on the part of planners, development thinkers and administrative machinery are the head of honour's. It is seen from various research corners that the scholar is highlighted the socio-

economic conditions, financial aspect, administrative machinery, delivery system, land questions, land alienation, rehabilitation of displacement, political and education etc. These are no doubt about important, but what is more important that attack on the tribals from all size is very necessary. The overall tribal problems have been talked in an integrated away by the Government administrator in a phased way.

The present study the following suggestions are offered to improve the tribal development programmes.

- The government schemes should be implemented with proper effect, considering the economic conditions of the tribals.
- The schemes should be made flexible of the tribals of Agency Areas.
- While preparing the tribal sub-plan the ideas of local tribals and their leader's opinions are to be taken into consideration.
- It is seen that many Government departments are not allocating the prescribed percentage of their total budgeted amount in tribal sub-plan areas. Hence it is suggested that the concerned officials should stick to this norms.
- It is observed that a lot of beneficiaries have not taken any schemes from Government departments.
- It is reported by most of the beneficiaries that the assistance provided under schemes is inadequate to ground the schemes and start the economic activity. The ceiling of assistance provided under each scheme is not realistic as it does not taken into account the working capital needed to ground the scheme, there by compelling the beneficiary to raise additional resources through borrowings from other sources. It is therefore necessary to raise the ceiling of assistance provided under different schemes.
- The tribals are a need to launching an awareness programmes of the tribal agency areas, so that they understand the scope of the programmes and how they can be benefitted by such a programmes.
- The main occupation of agriculture in tribal area in Warangal and Khammam district is problems of ownership of land. The two policies are require immediate for attention. In the first problem is patta certificates have to be issued, show that the tribals are may enjoy ownership right land and secondly a fresh survey of forest land whotribals are cultivated.
- The self-helps groups are not covering more numbers of tribals families to getting the finance assistance from ITDA and Girijan Co-operative Corporation Societies.

- The most important needed drinking water, health, sanitation, housing education, rehabilitation, infrastructural facilities, delivery system etc., have to be given permanent importance.
- The Panchayati Raj institutions, the specially GramaPanchayaties the basic levels, such as Sarpanch's, VDO's, VRO's and political agents should have make participation affairs for the successful implementation of various tribal programmes. The programmes problems should be reviewed at least once in a quarter by the general body meetings of Gram Panchayaties.
- Adult education should at in each tribal village could function effectively and creative awareness to the tribals. In order to observe employable surplus man power non-agricultural sector should be taken up otherwise the surplus man power remaining a problems the forest based in districts have to be encouraged, full utilization of minor forest produce have to be intensified.
- The problems of development administration are mainly (i) Structural (ii) Behavioural. The structurally administration programmes are primarily a process of evolve administrative organization setup procedure translating the developmental objectives are end of goals into operational policies and programmes.
- The efficiency of administrative machinery and its commitment to the tribal development is very urgent and quite necessary. The tribal development prorammes are requires the total involvement of administration for development process. It is for the reason to all the officers of the development departments have been brought under ITDA Administration and under single line administration has been implemented the tribal development programmes.
- The Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes had made critical estimates for tribal development administration.
- The new strategy ensure that they will utilize each other skills endeavours and technical knowledge how and work in continuous and collaboration to resolve the problems of the tribals of India and Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, out of various approaches, the following three have been valid discussed.
  - i) Some of the sociologists believe that social and economic problems of the tribals could be lessened if they are assimilated with the Hindu Society.
  - ii) Some anthropologists have taken different views. They advocated National Dark Policy that is complete non-interference in the tribal social cultural and political system, which is need to be protected any change in the system and



their assimilations in the majority community would generate nothing but moral degradation of tribals.

- iii) Third group in comprised of sociologists, anthropologists, social workers, planners and administrators are rejected both isolation and assimilation have to provided very useful. As such both have to be rejected and integration with full protection are highly preferred.

As on today almost all have agreed to the third group and today integration is unanimously agreed upon and as result in the selected districts in status has opened districts integrated tribal agencies and as it became the must useful middle in tribal sub-plan areas.

- The various tribal problems are may broodily be grouped under economic social, political, financial, technical, structural and behavioural. There is no proper co-ordination between developmental heads and institutional financial agencies. The result is under utilization of physical and financial researcher, short false in the targets and achievements. All the agencies should perceive the wind of change in tribal atmosphere.
- The means of tribal development in India is Panchayati Raj Institutions extreme poverty among tribals as lowered; the motivation of the tribals to such on extent that, they were more particulars to the present days; hearing to the various tribal welfare schemes.

Another reason for the non-participation of tribals is still fill the complex of inferiority. In such the defined results have not been achieved in tribal sub-plan.

- The main objectives of tribal policies have suffered at three stages (i) policy formulation (ii) policy implementation (iii) requirement of training of personnel, this is also responsible for not achieving. The needed approach the alternative is proper identification and diagnosis.
- The land question in tribal area which is much more complicated and important is still un-followed. The Adhoc reformative measures cannot wholly solve the top problems. It needs long term strategy.
- It is also seen that the tribal sub-plans were not able to achieve the desired results because wailed prepare the tribal policies and programmes, the planners have taken into consideration the characteristics futures of tribal economy.

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