



E-ISSN: 2664-603X
P-ISSN: 2664-6021
IJPSG 2021; 3(2): 11-13
www.journalofpoliticalscience.com
Received: 08-05-2021
Accepted: 13-06-2021

Dr. P Venugopala Rao
Teaching Assistant,
Department of Social work,
Dr. Abdul Haq Urdu
University, Kurnool, Andhra
Pradesh, India

A study on the developmental programmes among scheduled tribes in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh

Dr. P Venugopala Rao

Abstract

The present study is on development programs among Scheduled Tribes confined to Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh. The primary data used in this study are subject to certain limitations and are based on the views and information provided by the sample beneficiaries. Since the sample size is limited to rural areas in the district, the suspicions taken from this study do not apply equally to the rest of the district as well as to other districts in the state. However, these tips are useful for policy makers to design and implement programs not only in other districts of the state but also in the country.

Keywords: developmental programmes, scheduled tribes, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

1. Introduction

A society can be called a just society, when all are equal before law, and all are provided with equal opportunities for participation in the process of governance and economic development of society. Unfortunately a large part of under privileged people in India, even after six decades of development still suffer from humiliation of social exclusion, economic deprivation, political segregation and oppression. Thus, there is an immense need to empower the under privileged people especially Scheduled Tribes in all aspects of life, since they are the most suppressed and depressed group of people among all sections in the Indian society.

India has been described as a of races and tribes. India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in die world next to Africa. In India, there are 573 Scheduled Tribes and they speak more than 106 languages. Tribal population have specialized characteristics which are different from others. They are simple people with exotic customs, traditions and practices. For centuries they lived a life of geographical isolation. In India primitive tribes have lived for thousands of years in forests and on hills without any type of contacts. There is a need for integrating them into the mainstream of the society as rightful members, failing which, the ethnic division would persist and deepen, which is dangerous for the very existence of human sanctity and human well being.

2. Concept of tribe

The tribal population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. They are most vulnerable section of our society living in natural and unpopulated surrounding far away from civilization with their traditional values, customs and beliefs. There has been a long and enduring debate among the social scientists to define a 'tribe'. Notwithstanding the academic exercise, for the purpose of development and definition is practically an administrative definition. According to the Constitution "Any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community as deemed under article 342 are Scheduled Tribes of the Constitution". Thus, the groups, which are in the Scheduled list of the President of India, are defined as Scheduled Tribes. There is a procedure for including tribal groups in the Scheduled list. The president may, after consulting with the governor of a State, by public notification, specify the tribes, which would deem to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State. Communities are notified as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution based on the Characteristics such as -Primitive Traits, geographically isolated, distinct Culture, and shyness of contact with community at large, and Economically Backward. The word "tribal" or Adivasi brings to our mind a picture of half-naked men and women, with arrows and spears in their hands, feathers in their heads, and speaking an unintelligible

Corresponding Author:
Dr. P Venugopala Rao
Teaching Assistant,
Department of Social work,
Dr. Abdul Haq Urdu
University, Kurnool, Andhra
Pradesh, India

language: their lives often combined with myths of savagery and cannibalism. However, any person having visited a tribal village will be surprised and thrilled to see a community living close to nature, peace-loving, equitable and with advanced cultural, social forms. Even when majority of the communities in the world kept changing their life-styles, competing with one other and developing materialistic instincts to keep pace with the progress of the world, there were communities still living in line with their traditional values, customs and beliefs? The exploitative mindset of the mainstream society made these communities recede often into forests and high-altitude Mountains, where they could continue to live in peace with nature and their unpolluted surroundings. As the so-called civilized communities of the mainstream society neither could comprehend the values and ideals of these communities nor had the patience to understand their lifestyles. The mainstream world branded them variously as natives, uncivilized people, aboriginals, Adivasis, Tribals, Indigenous people, etc.

3. Developmental programmes for tribal development

The Government of India has been entrusted with special responsibility for the welfare of the tribes and the amount of interest it has been evincing is not insignificant. The tribal setting is quite complex and it is a challenging task for the policy makers, planners, and administrators to tackle the problem of tribal development in the country. So, the tribal situation warrants a different development perspective. It is with this promise that the Indian Constitution has provided special measures and safeguards for the benefit of the tribal people.

The greatest challenge that the Government of India has been facing since independence is the proper provision of social justice to the Scheduled Tribe people, by ameliorating their socio-economic conditions. Scheduled Tribes constitute the weakest section of Indian's population, from the ecological, economic and educational angles. They constitute the matrix of India's poverty. Though the tribals are the sons of the same soil and the citizens of the same country, they are born and grown as the children of the nature. From the historical point of view, they have been subjected to the worst type of social exploitation. They are practically deprived of many civic facilities and are subjected to isolation from modern and civilized way of living since many centuries. By the British, the Scheduled District Act of 1884 had initiated the tribals to keep most of these areas administratively separate; the same situation was allowed to continue under the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935.

However, after independence this policy was abandoned and new policy of tribal development and integration was initiated. The Constitution of India made definite provisions for the welfare and upliftment of the tribal people throughout the country. A review of the tribal situation would indicate that the strategy for development would require an intensive approach to the tribal problems in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration, for the faster development of the community. The community development efforts in the tribal areas were therefore, taken up for supplementation by stating a few special multipurpose tribal development projects covering a few blocks in 1954. A number of commissions and committees were appointed in the recent past to look into the problems of development in the tribal areas in the country and they have recommended a number of measures to remove the

socio-economic imbalances and also to break down the old psychological barrier, which existed in the tribal areas. The special programmes for tribal development have been implemented in our country and state for the benefit of tribal population under the backward classes sector from the First Five Year Plan.

4. Need for the present study

Indian population consists of 8.19 per cent of tribal population in the country. Poverty is very high among these indigenous people as compared to general population. They are mostly agricultural labourers with meager assets like land and houses. The literacy gap between tribals and non-tribals is widening year after year. They are not politically empowered. Laws are passed to improve tribal people but they are grossly inadequate. There is a special need to empower tribal population socially, economically and politically. Their active participation in the developmental activities will go a long way in nation building. Policies which are long term in nature are very much needed. The emphasis should be on quality and equity rather than quantity. There is every need to build up proper environment and decentralized management, skill development and teacher motivation programmes. But tribal developmental programmes failed to protect the interests of the tribals and take them to advanced level of development. However, the programmes adopted have brought awareness and unity among themselves. But still the aim of raising abilities of STs to enable them to compete and avail the quality of opportunity provided in the constitution has not been fulfilled. Thus the tribal community is yet to catch up with the rest. They are not on par with other communities and lagging behind in all social and economic parameters. Though studies are available on tribals covering various aspects of their life, but area specific studies are not many. There is need more area specific studies in order to know more about STs in a particular state or location. The present study is an attempt in this direction.

5. Objectives of the study

1. To assess the impact of developmental programmes in generation of income and employment among tribals.
2. To offer appropriate suggestions for effective implementation of developmental programmes.

6. Research methodology

In view of the objectives of the study, descriptive research design has been adopted. The Study is based on both primary and secondary data: the main sources of secondary data are books, journals, articles, various publications of census of India, Directorate of economics and Statistics, internet and the primary data is collected by using questionnaire methods and interview methods. A multi-stage sampling technique was employed for the study. In the first stage Guntur district was chosen, divided into three revenue divisions as Guntur, Narasaraopet and Tenali. From each division, one mandal is selected purposive sampling. In the second stage Bellamkonda mandal from division-I, Bollapalli mandal from division-II and Bapatla mandal from division-III which is having highest percentage of plain Scheduled Tribes population were selected. In the third stage, in each mandal one village was selected which is Chitayalatanda from Bellamkonda mandal, Malapadi tanda from Bollapalle mandal and Chintapallem from Bapatla mandal. Finally in each village 100 sample were selected altogether 300 samples were taken by representing the rural areas from each division in the Guntur district. The

important variables were formulated and relevant data collected from the field were coded and analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software. Cross tables were drawn for analyzing the data. Suitable and appropriate statistical tools such as percentages were used.

7. Results and Discussion

The paper aims at studying the impact of developmental programmes among the Scheduled Tribes. The study of impact of developmental programmes is primarily based on the analyses of the standard of living of Scheduled Tribes in the three revenue divisions of the Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh. This study confines, though, to the three divisions, reveals the various facts of development after the implementation of developmental programmes. The parameters taken for study were directly related to the development indicators. Each parameter has a valid point to add to the present study. Thus, each table (tables are not presented here) sum up reveals the impact of the developmental programmes on Scheduled Tribes.

Sum up

1. The study taken up to analyse the impact of the development programmes on Scheduled Tribes sum up the socio-economic status of Scheduled Tribes through empirical fact. This is indicative of the overall development that has taken place over six decades. 300 sample respondents spread over the three revenue divisions of the Guntur district were taken for the present study.
2. It is evident from the data that dissemination of information related to development is mainly carried through the media, i.e. newspapers and the mandal official as expressed by 80 percent of respondents. Awareness is another important aspect in making any developmental a success. In view sum of the programmes are best informed in the selected three revenue divisions. Regarding the motivating factor, it is understood that the area located in the urban pockets, have good motivation and the primary motivations are mandal officials and neighbors respectively.
3. In terms of beneficiaries in division -III respondents were more benefited when compared to the other divisions of Guntur district. Another studying factor observed thorough the study is that there is a considerable increase in the employment days after the implementation of developmental programmes along with the employment. There is also increase witnessed in the income levels after the implementation of developmental programmes. It shows positive impact.
4. Occupation, which is a significant indicator of socio-cultural change has great impact on the same respondents. 82 percent of the respondents reported positively about the occupation change of their children. There is also increased level in the respondents after the development projects implementation.
5. Personal economic planning is evident in the individuals' savings since there is an increase in the income level, a corresponding increase in the personal saving is seen.
6. Consumption of nutritious food is an important indicator of health. The developmental programmes have effected positive change, as a result 60 percent of the sample respondents have felt rise in their nutritional awareness. Providing good education to the children' which is direct investment on the next generation has

much to do with development this is evident in the attitude of the respondents towards providing good education to their children, after joining the developmental programmes. Unfortunately the readings indicated negatively about the girl child education. It is attributed to traditional way of thinking which reasons out to look at change.

7. On the other hand developmental programmes effected social status change which is an important factor in terms of achieving social equalities. This rise, as responded, is seen as a direct result of the rise of economic status.
8. On the contrary majority of respondents i.e. 60 percent responded negatively about their regular income through the programmes.

8. Suggestions

On the basis of Results and discussion the following suggestions are offered for the effective implementation of the tribal developmental programmes in order to improve the socio-economic conditions and to integrate them in to the main stream of the society.

1. There is ample need to evolve suitable mechanism at the gross root level for implementation of tribal developmental programmes by making the people participation with transparency. For the functioning of panchayat Raj institutions credit agencies and non-Governmental organizations needs to be strengthened.
2. The comprehensive policy has to be chalked out so as to extend benefits to all the tribals by giving special emphasis on the tribals who have not availed of the developmental programmes till now.
3. Much emphasis should be given for distribution of land by providing necessary inputs, so as to enable them for their sustainable development.
4. There is need to create awareness about the current developmental programmes for the tribals by the involvement of Non- Governmental organization.
5. Bankers should be given targets for covering more number of tribals to provide credit.
6. Special efforts should be made for providing house with all the basic amenities under Indiramma scheme and Indira Avas Yojana.

9. References

1. Kunhaman M. Tribal Development in India'. Retrospect and Prospect, budgeting for whom. Update quarterly No. 1 1997.
2. Kulkarni PD. Tribal Welfare some Problems of Implementation, Published in Souvenir: National Seminar on The of Tribes and Denitrified communities with reference to Fourth Plan, Bhopal 1964, 122.
3. Prakash Chandra Mehta. Tribal Development in 20th century, Siva Publishers, Udaipur 2000, 20.
4. Planning Commission, Government of India, First Five Year Plan, New Delhi 1951-1956, 636-640.
5. Bhowick PK. Reports of Scheduled Tribes an Appraisal in L.P. Vidyarthi (ed.) Tribal Development and its Administration, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi 1981.
6. Journal of Social Welfare. Development and the Tribal Woman 2011;58(4):5-11.
7. Bapuji M. Tribal Development-Strategies an Overview', the Indian Journal of Administrative Science 1992, 3.