



ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SCHEMES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES – A CASE STUDY IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT, A.P

* ZADDA RAMESH, ** Dr. A. BHARATHI DEVI

* Research Scholar & ** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Ongole campus, Prakasam District, A.P

Abstract:

In recent years tribal development acquired greater significance both at the national and international level in the context to raise their socio-economic status so as to bring them out of the clutches of poverty. Government has been spent for cores of rupees for tribal development and implemented number of programs for their upliftment. In this article analyse socio-economic conditions of tribes and what is the impact of SGSY, KVIB and ST Corporation on tribes in the study area.

Key words: Tribes, Socio-Economic, Poverty, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Khadi & Village Industries Board.

Introduction:

Tribal development as a subject has remained an important area of study in the social sciences. In recent years tribal development acquired greater significance both at the national and international level in the context to raise their socio-economic status so as to bring them out of the clutches of poverty.

The term „Tribe“ is derived from Latin word „Tribes“ meaning the poor or the masses. In English language the word denotes a community of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor. According to oxford dictionary, a tribe is a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and regard themselves as having common ancestors.

A tribe inhabits and remains within definite and common topography. The members of a tribe possess a consciousness of mutual unity. The members of a tribe speak a common language. Usually they marry into their own group but now due to increased contact with outsiders there are instances of tribal marrying outside as well. The tribes believe in ties of blood relationship between its members as they have faith in their having descended from a common, real or mythical ancestor. Tribes follow their

own political organisations which maintain harmony. Religion is of great importance in the tribes as their political and social organisation has religious base where they maintain its sanctity and recognition.

The tribal societies commonly have been designated/nomenclatured as „Adivasi“ (Original settlers), „Girijan“ (hill dwellers), „Vanyajati“ (forest dwellers) „Adimjati“ (primitive castes) „Janjati“ (folk communities), „Anusuchit Janajati“ (Scheduled Tribes) besides the ethnic and cultural appellation too (Behura 1996:6). Ghury (1943) however, entitled them as “backward hindhus” (Mehta 1996:11) and called them aboriginals, primitive tribes, vanabasi, pahari, etc. The anthropologists and other social scientists looked these tribes as a social type rather than economic or technological ones. These tribals, whatever the case may be, are the weaker section of Indian population along with the scheduled caste society both of which calls for protection against social injustice and all forms of exploitations. The constitution of India, article 366(25) defines scheduled tribe as “such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be the scheduled tribes (ST) for the purpose of constitution. In article 342, the procedure to be followed for specification of a scheduled tribe is prescribed though it does not contain the criteria for the specification as scheduled tribe. A commonly used criterion is based on attributes such as; (i) geographical isolation, (ii) distinctive culture and (iii) shyness of contact.

Area, Population and other related Particulars of the Prakasam district

The District occupies an area of 17,626 Sq.Kms. with a density of 193 persons per Sq.Km. The area of the district is much more in size when compared to other coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.. As per 2011 Census, the total population of the district is 33,97,448. It accounts for 6.88% of the total population of the State and is ranked 9th in the size of the population. The female population of the district is 16,82,684 and this forms 49.53% of the district and 6.83% of the State female population. According to the Latest Census, the Rural population of the district is 27,33,866 and it constitutes 80.44% of the district population and 7.86% to that of State Rural population. Similarly, the urban population of the district spread over in 12 Towns is 6,64,582 forming 19.56% of the district population and 4.55% of the State urban population. the Scheduled Tribe population of the district is 1,51,145 and it accounts for 4.45% of the district and 5.04% of the State Scheduled Tribe population.

Anti-poverty programmes

In addition to the above schemes, number of other programmes has also been launched by the government of India for the development of rural areas wherein special provisions were kept for the development of scheduled tribes. Mention may be made of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Village Industries Programmes of Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) Scheme for development of, Schedule Tribes Special Education Programmes, Indira Awas Yojana, Fisheries Development etc. Our study mainly covers three support schemes viz. (1) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, (2) Khadi & Village Industry Board Schemes & (3) ST corporation schemes. Salient features of these schemes are being discussed here under:

1. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The SGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme which was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India in the year 1999 after restructuring six major programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of rural youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Toolkits in Rural Areas (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), besides Million Wells Schemes (MWS).

The basic objective of SGSY scheme was to bring the identified poor families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) implements SGSY scheme with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Banks and the Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOS). SGSY is financed on 75: 25 cost sharing basis between the centre and the states.

This scheme was different from all previous programmes in terms of the strategy envisaged for its implementation. It covered all aspects of self-employment of the rural poor viz;

2. Khadi and Village Industry Board Schemes (KVIB)

The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) is playing a vital role in generating employment for rural poor, unemployed youth and down-trodden artisans of the state by providing financial and technical assistance for setting up of micro and small industrial production units.

Review of Literature:

Sofi (2011) accessed and evaluated the impact of various development programmes on socio-economic developmental of transhumant (nomadic) tribals of Jammu and Kashmir. He found that in spite of implementation of various policies and programmes by the central and state government the tribals are still living in pitiable condition.

Manzoor, et. al, (2013) studied the effect of modernisation on lifestyle of Gujjar tribe of Pehalgam. They observed that modernization with respect to Gujjars is taking place in various fields to a great extent but at the same time they are facing varieties of difficulties in the region viz., culture (dressing, language and way of life etc.), education and urbanization. They further stated that such schemes which can help to improve their economic status need to be extended to them.

Suri (2014) analysed the seasonal educational schools for nomadic populations in Jammu and Kashmir. She stated that the seasonal schools are in a bad shape and lack proper infrastructure. In this context she proposed that the government needs to strengthen the infrastructure of these schools. She also held that corruption at the ZEO level needs to be checked, failing which the schools will continue to suffer for lack of teaching-learning material.

Limitations of the study:

The study does not cover all the support schemes launched in the study area. It analyses major programmes viz. SGSY, KVIB and ST Corporation.

All possible attempts have been made to extract the correct information from the respondents, yet the peculiar behaviour of some respondents might have caused limitation to some extent in extracting the true information.

The economic condition of beneficiaries & non-beneficiaries was supposed to be almost same before & after adoption of support schemes in the study area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a. Objectives:

The main objectives of the present studies are as follows:

1. To assess the socio-economic status of scheduled tribes in the study area.
2. To examine the impact of SGSY, KVIB & ST Corporation programmes on upliftment of scheduled tribes.

b. Sources of data/Information:

1. Primary Data: The present study is based on both primary as well secondary data. Primary data has been collected through a well designed questionnaire. Before administering the questionnaire in the field, it was pre-tested and suitably modified. The data has been collected before and after the adoption of support schemes. The study is also based on personal interviews & group discussions held with beneficiaries & non-beneficiaries, implementing agencies, village panchayats, bankers and local leaders etc.

2. **Secondary Data:** The secondary data has been collected from implementing agencies, published reports, evaluation studies and official websites of DRDAs and Ministry of tribal affairs, Govt of India.

c. Sample design:

1. **Selection of the Mandalas:** in the first stage Prakasam district is selected for the study. This district has been selected for present studies as (a) not much research work has been carried out on schedule tribes on the basis of primary data & (b) the researcher is well versed with the area. However, for the purposes of the present studies two mandals viz. Yarragondapalem & Pullalacheruvu were selected because these happen to be thickly populated by scheduled tribes.

2. **Selection of Villages:** For the selection of villages, a list of villages where the support schemes/programmes (SGSY, KVIB & ST Corporation) were in operation was obtained from the mandal development offices of both the mandals. In hill areas, villages are small and scattered at different altitudes. Sometime the required sample persons were not available because they are away for the wage employment. Therefore the researcher has to satisfy with the few sample beneficiary households for some of the villages. For evaluation of these support schemes the researcher has surveyed 20 villages in Pullalacheruvu and 15 villages in Yarragondapalem mandals.

Selection of Respondents: For selection of respondents a list of beneficiaries under these schemes was obtained from the concerned agencies from both the mandals. By random sampling technique, five households per village for SGSY and two households for KVIB and ST Corporation schemes were selected from each village. In all a total sample of 245 households have been sampled. In addition 100 non-beneficiaries too were selected from the same mandals. This thus makes the total sample size of 345 respondents for the studies.

Data Analysis: After the collection of the data from the field it was subjected to following statistical analysis according to the objectives laid for the study. These are:- (i) ANOVA (ii) Percentage analysis

The socio-economic status of scheduled tribes in the study area

Part I: Socio-economic profile of SGSY Beneficiaries

Sex and Age

Information was collected from the sample beneficiaries regarding their age and sex.

Table-1 reveals that out of 175 beneficiaries just 9.71% were headed by women. The mandal wise data further reveals that 9.14% beneficiary households in Pullalacheruvu mandal and 0.57% in Yarragondapalem mandal are under the domain of women.

According to the guidelines issued by the concerned ministry, priority was to be given to women heads of households who were eligible for SGSY. The low percentage of women beneficiaries as presently observed seems to be on account of traditional family pattern where households are by a large headed by males only.

The beneficiaries have been presently divided into five groups to find out their working age groups (table-1). The data reveals that out of total beneficiaries surveyed there was no one in the age group of upto 25 years, 3.43% were in the age group of 25-30 years, 50.29% in the age group of 30-35 years, 40.57% in the age group of 35-40 years and only 5.71% in the age group of 40 and above in both the mandals. It simply indicates that more than 50% of the sample beneficiaries are in the age group of 30-35 years in the study area. Sex wise data in the table 3.1&fig. 3.1 further shows that female beneficiaries had very low representation of just 9.14% in Pullalacheruvu & as low as only 0.57% in Yarragondapalem mandal.

Table-1: Distribution of sample beneficiary households by sex and age under SGSY scheme

| Particulars | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Age Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| Upto 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-30 | 4 (2.29%) | 2 (1.14%) | 6 (3.43%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 (9.71%) | 2 (1.14%) | 6 (3.43%) |
| 30-35 | 11 (6.29%) | 38 (21.71%) | 49 (28.00%) | 1 (0.57%) | 38 (21.71%) | 39 (22.29%) | 12 (9.71%) | 76 (40.57%) | 88 (50.29%) |
| 35-40 | 1 (0.57%) | 39 (22.29%) | 40 (22.86%) | 0 | 31 (17.71%) | 31 (17.71%) | 1 (2.35%) | 70 (37.71%) | 71 (40.57%) |
| 40 & above | 0 | 5 (2.86%) | 5 (2.86%) | 0 | 5 (2.86%) | 5 (2.86%) | 0 | 10 (5.71%) | 10 (5.71%) |
| Total | 16 (9.14%) | 84 (48%) | 100 (57.14%) | 1 (0.57%) | 74 (42.29%) | 75 (42.86%) | 17 (9.71%) | 158 (90.28%) | 175 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Educational Status:-

Data collected from sample beneficiaries about the educational status as given in table-2 indicates very grim picture of literacy. Out of the total sampled respondents as high as 47.43% were illiterate. From among the rest while 47.83% had education upto primary level & just 5.14% had education upto middle/secondary level. It is also clear from the table that none of the beneficiaries has education above secondary level.

Table .2: Educational status of SGSY beneficiaries

| Education al Status | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Illiterate | 12 (6.86%) | 26 (14.86%) | 38 (21.71%) | 1 (0.57%) | 44 (25.14%) | 45 (25.71%) | 13 | 50 | 83 (47.43%) |
| Primary | 3 (1.71%) | 51 (29.14%) | 54 (30.86%) | 0 | 29 (16.57%) | 29 (16.57%) | 3 | 80 | 83 (47.43%) |
| High school | 1 (0.57%) | 7 (4.00%) | 8 (4.57%) | 0 | 1 (0.57%) | 1 (0.57%) | 1 | 8 | 9 (5.14%) |
| Pre-Univ. (12 th) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Graduation & above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 16 (9.14%) | 84 (48.00%) | 100 (57.14%) | 1 (0.57%) | 74 (42.29%) | 75 (42.86%) | 17 (9.71%) | 158 (90.28%) | 175 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Landholdings

Size of land holdings is used as the main determining factor to access the general economic status of the sample households in rural areas. The beneficiaries for this purpose were classified into, Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Landless labourer on the basis of the size of their land holdings. Information regarding these aspects is given in table-3.

Table -3: Distribution of sample beneficiaries under SGSY scheme on the basis of size of landholdings

| Land Holdings | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Small Farmers (2.5-5 acres) | 0 | 13 (7.42%) | 13 (7.42%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 (7.42%) |
| Marginal Farmers (<2.5 acres) | 16 (9.14%) | 71 (40.57%) | 87 (49.71%) | 1 (0.57%) | 74 (42.28%) | 75 (42.86) | 17 (9.71%) | 145 (90.28%) | 162 (92.57%) |
| Landless Labourer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 16 (9.14%) | 84 (48%) | 100 (57.14%) | 1 (0.57%) | 74 (42.28%) | 75 (42.86) | 17 (9.71%) | 158 (90.28%) | 175 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Economic Status

Information regarding economic status of the sample households has also been collected during present study. It has been calculated on the basis of their land holdings and other sources of the income. The consolidated economic status of the sample beneficiaries in terms of their annual income at the time of selection is given in table -4.

Table-4: Distribution of sample beneficiary households under SGSY scheme on the basis of annual income

| Income | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Upto 30000 | 7 (4%) | 2 (1.14%) | 9 (5.14%) | 1 (0.57%) | 1 (0.57%) | 02 (1.14%) | 8 | 3 | 11 (6.28%) |
| 30001-40000 | 9 (5.14%) | 72 (41.14%) | 81 (46.28%) | 0 | 59 (33.71%) | 59 (33.71%) | 9 | 131 | 140 (80%) |
| 40001-50000 | 0 | 10 (5.71%) | 10 (5.71%) | 0 | 12 (6.85%) | 12 (6.85%) | 0 | 22 | 22 (12.57%) |
| Above 50000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 (1.14%) | 2 (1.14%) | 0 | 2 | 2 (1.14%) |
| Grand Total | 16 (9.14%) | 84 (48%) | 100 (57.14%) | 1 (0.57%) | 74 (42.28%) | 75 (42.86) | 17 (9.71%) | 158 (90.28%) | 175 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Occupation

Data on the occupation pattern of beneficiaries in both the mandals as given in Table -5 reveals that 72.57% of beneficiaries had agriculture as the main occupation and 21.71% were having labour as their occupation. Rest 5.71% of beneficiaries were running small businesses.

Table -5: Occupation of the sample beneficiary households under SGSY scheme in the study area

| Occupation | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Agriculture | 16 (9.14%) | 65 (37.14%) | 81 (43.42%) | 1 (0.57%) | 45 (25.71%) | 46 (26.28%) | 17 | 110 | 127 (72.57%) |
| Labour | 0 | 14 (8%) | 14 (8%) | 0 | 24 (13.71%) | 24 (13.71%) | 0 | 38 | 38 (21.71%) |
| Govt. Job | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Small Business | 0 | 05 (2.85%) | 05 (2.85%) | 0 | 05 (2.85%) | 05 (2.85%) | 0 | 10 | 10 (5.71%) |
| Grand Total | 16 (9.14%) | 84 (45.14%) | 100 (57.14%) | 1 (0.57%) | 74 (42.28%) | 75 (42.86%) | 17 (9.71%) | 158 (90.285) | 175 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Part II: Socio-economic Profile of KVIB Beneficiaries Sex and Age

Information about sample beneficiaries of KVIB in both of the presently studied mandals was gathered regarding their age and sex and the data has been presented in table-6. Data clearly reveals that out of total beneficiaries just 31.43% were headed by women. The mandal wise data further indicated that 8.57% beneficiary's household in Pullalacheruvu mandal and 20% in Yarragondapalem mandal were headed by women.

The table-6 also shows that the percentage of women heads is very low in Pullalacheruvu (8.57%) compared to 20% in Yarragondapalem mandal. This according to present author seems to be on account of traditional family pattern where households are by and large headed by males only. Beneficiaries have been presently divided into five working age groups. The data reveals that out of total beneficiaries there was none in age group of upto 25 years. Data also reveals that 5.71% of beneficiaries were in the age group of 25- 30 years, 37.14% in the age group of 30-35 years, 48.57% in the age group of 35-40 years and only 8.57% in the age group of 40 and above in both the mandals. It simply indicates that majority (86.71%) of the beneficiaries are in the age group of 30-40 years in the study area.

Table-6: Distribution of sample beneficiary households by sex and age under KVIB scheme

| Particulars | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Age Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| Upto 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-30 | 1 (2.86%) | 0 | 1 (2.86%) | 0 | 1 (2.86%) | 1 (2.86%) | 1 | 1 | 2 (5.71%) |
| 30-35 | 2 (5.71%) | 7 (20%) | 9 (25.71%) | 2 (5.71%) | 2 (5.71%) | 4 (11.43%) | 4 | 9 | 13 (37.14%) |
| 35-40 | 0 | 10 (28.57%) | 10 (28.57%) | 5 (14.29%) | 2 (5.71%) | 7 (20%) | 5 | 12 | 17 (48.57%) |
| 40 &above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (8.57%) | 3 (8.57%) | 0 | 3 | 3 (8.57%) |
| Total | 3 (8.57%) | 17 (48.57%) | 20 (57.14%) | 7 (20%) | 8 (22.86%) | 15 (42.86%) | 10 (28.57%) | 25 (71.42%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Educational Status

Information collected from sample beneficiaries about the educational status as given in table-7 represent very grim picture of literacy. Out of the total sampled respondents as high as 37.14% were illiterate. From among the rest while 57.14% had education upto primary level only 5.71% had education upto graduation and above level.

Table-7: Educational status of KVIB beneficiaries

| Educationa l Status | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Illiterate | 2 (5.71%) | 7 (20%) | 9 (25.71%) | 3 (8.57%) | 1 2.86% | 4 (11.43%) | 5 | 8 | 13 (37.14%) |
| Primary | 1 2.86% | 10 (28.57%) | 11 (31.43%) | 4 (11.43%) | 5 (14.29%) | 9 (25.71%) | 5 | 15 | 20 (57.14%) |
| High school | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pre-Univ. (12 th) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Graduation &above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 (5.71%) | 2 (5.71%) | 0 | 2 | 2 (5.71%) |
| Grand Total | 3 (8.57%) | 17 (48.57%) | 20 (57.14%) | 7 (20%) | 8 (22.86%) | 15 (42.86%) | 10 (28.57%) | 25 (71.42%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Landholding**Table-8: Distribution of sample beneficiaries under KVIB scheme on the basis of size of landholdings**

| Land Holdings | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Small Farmers (2.5-5 acres) | 0 | 7 (20%) | 7 (20%) | 1 (2.86%) | 2 (5.71%) | 3 (8.57%) | 1 | 9 | 10 (28.57%) |
| Marginal Farmers (<2.5 acres) | 3 (8.57%) | 10 (28.57%) | 13 (37.14%) | 6 (17.14%) | 6 (17.14%) | 12 (34.29%) | 9 | 16 | 25 (71.43%) |
| Landless laborer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 3 (8.57%) | 17 (48.57%) | 20 (57.14%) | 7 (20%) | 8 (22.86%) | 15 (42.86%) | 10 (28.57%) | 25 (71.42%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

It is evident from table-8 that more than 70% beneficiaries have land holdings less than 2.5 acres and only 28% had 2.5-5 acres. None of the beneficiaries had more than five acres of land. This shows that every beneficiary on an average possessed a very small piece of landholding.

Economic Status:**Table-9: Distribution of sample beneficiary households under KVIB on the basis of annual income**

| Income | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Upto 30000 | 3 (8.57%) | 1 (2.86%) | 4 (11.43%) | 3 (8.57%) | 0 | 3 (8.57%) | 6 | 1 | 7 (20%) |
| 30001-40000 | 0 | 6 (17.14%) | 6 (17.14%) | 4 (11.43%) | 0 | 4 (11.43%) | 4 | 6 | 10 (28.57%) |
| 40001-50000 | 0 | 5 (14.29%) | 5 (14.29%) | 0 | 3 (8.57%) | 3 (8.57%) | 0 | 8 | 8 (22.86%) |
| Above 50000 | 0 | 5 (14.29%) | 5 (14.29%) | 0 | 5 (14.29%) | 5 (14.29%) | 0 | 10 | 10 (28.57%) |
| Grand Total | 3 (8.57%) | 17 (48.57%) | 20 (57.14%) | 7 (20%) | 8 (22.86%) | 15 (42.86%) | 10 (28.57%) | 25 (71.42%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

The data regarding income status of beneficiary households is given in table -9. It is evident from the table that 28.57% sample beneficiaries had income in the range of Rs.30001to Rs. 40000, and also that 28.57% had their income above Rs. 50000 at the time of their selection. Table further shows that 20% beneficiaries had annual income upto Rs.30000.

Occupation**Table 10: Occupation of the sample beneficiary households under KVIB scheme in the study area**

| Occupation | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Agriculture | 3 (8.57%) | 10 (28.57%) | 13 (37.14%) | 7 (20%) | 3 (8.57%) | 10 (28.57%) | 10 | 13 | 23 (65.71%) |
| Labour | 0 | 5 (14.29%) | 5 (14.29%) | 0 | 4 (11.43%) | 4 (11.43%) | 0 | 9 | 9 (25.71%) |
| Govt. Job | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Small Business | 0 | 2 (5.71%) | 2 (5.71%) | 0 | 1 (2.86%) | 1 (2.86%) | 0 | 3 | 3 (8.57%) |
| Grand Total | 3 (8.57%) | 17 (48.57%) | 20 (57.14%) | 7 (20%) | 8 (22.86%) | 15 (42.86%) | 10 (28.57%) | 25 (71.42%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Table-10, illustrates very clearly that quite high numbers (65.71%) of sample beneficiary households had agriculture as their occupation, 25.71% were labourer and only 8.57% were doing small businesses. It simply indicates that agriculture is the main occupation of the respondents in the study area.

Part III: Socio-economic profile of ST Corporation Beneficiaries Sex and Age**Table-11: Distribution of sample beneficiary households by sex and age under ST CORPORATION Corporation scheme**

| Particulars | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Age Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| Upto 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-30 | 2 (5.71%) | 3 (8.57%) | 5 (14.28%) | 1 (2.85%) | 0 | 1 (2.85%) | 3 | 3 | 6 17.14% |
| 30-35 | 0 | 10 (28.57%) | 10 (28.57%) | 1 (2.85%) | 4 (11.42%) | 5 (14.28%) | 1 | 14 | 15 (42.86%) |
| 35-40 | 0 | 5 (14.28%) | 5 (14.28%) | 1 (2.85%) | 5 (14.28%) | 6 17.14% | 1 | 10 | 11 (31.42%) |
| 40 &above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (8.57%) | 3 (8.57%) | 0 | 3 | 3 (8.57%) |
| Total | 2 (5.71%) | 18 (51.43%) | 20 (57.14%) | 3 (8.57%) | 12 (34.28%) | 15 (42.86%) | 5 (14.28%) | 30 (85.71) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Table-11 reveals that out of 35 beneficiaries just 14.28% were headed by women. The mandal wise data further reveals that 5.71% beneficiaries household in Pullalacheruvu mandal and 8.57% in Yarragondapalem mandal were headed by women.

According to the guidelines of the concerned Ministry, priority needs to be given to women households who were eligible for programme. A low percentage of women beneficiaries as presently observed seems to be on account of traditional family pattern where households usually are headed by males.

The beneficiaries have been presently divided into five groups according to their working age groups. The data reveals that out of the total sample beneficiaries there was no beneficiary in the age group of upto 25 years. It is also apparent from the data that 17.14% beneficiaries were in the age group of 25-30 years, 42.86% in the age group of 30-35 years, 31.42% in the age group of 35-40 years and only 8.57% in the age group of 40 and above in both the mandals. It simply indicates that higher percentage of beneficiary households (74%) were in the age group of 30-40 years.

Table 12: Distribution of sample beneficiaries on the basis of size of landholdings under ST CORPORATION Corporation scheme

| Land Holdings | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Small Farmers (2.5-5 acres) | 1 (2.86%) | 5 (14.29%) | 6 (17.14%) | 1 (2.86%) | 2 (5.71%) | 3 (8.57%) | 2 (5.71%) | 7 (20.00%) | 9 (25.71%) |
| Marginal Farmers (<2.5 acres) | 1 (2.86%) | 13 (37.14%) | 14 (40%) | 2 (5.71%) | 10 (28.57%) | 12 (34.28%) | 3 (8.57%) | 23 (67.14%) | 26 (74.29%) |
| Landless Labourer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 2 (5.71%) | 18 (51.43%) | 20 (57.14%) | 3 (8.57%) | 12 (34.28%) | 15 (42.86%) | 5 (14.28%) | 30 (85.71%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Information was collected regarding size of the land holdings of the ST CORPORATION Corporation beneficiaries & is given in table-12. It is evident from this data that about 75% of the beneficiaries had the land holding upto 2.5 acres and 25.71 between the range of 2.5-5 acres. It is also clear that none of the beneficiary was landless labourer.

Economic Status

Table-13: Distribution of sample beneficiary households on the basis of annual income under ST Corporation scheme

| Income | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Upto 30000 | 2 (5.71%) | 0 | 2 (5.71%) | 3 (8.57%) | 1 (2.86%) | 4 (11.43%) | 5 | 1 | 6 (17.14%) |
| 30001- 40000 | 0 | 10 (28.57%) | 10 (28.57%) | 0 | 10 (28.57%) | 10 (28.57%) | 0 | 20 | 20 (57.14%) |
| 40001- 50000 | 0 | 7 (40%) | 7 (40%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 (40%) |
| Above 50000 | 0 | 1 (2.86%) | 1 (2.86%) | 0 | 1 (2.86%) | 1 (2.86%) | 0 | 2 | 2 (5.71%) |
| Grand Total | 2 (5.71%) | 18 (51.43%) | 20 (57.14%) | 3 (8.57%) | 12 (34.28%) | 15 (42.86%) | 5 (14.28%) | 30 (85.71%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

It is evident from the table-13 that 57.14% of the sample beneficiaries had the annual income in the range of Rs. 30001 to Rs. 40000 at the time of selection and 40% were in the range of Rs. 40001 to Rs.50000, whereas 17.14% had income upto Rs.30000 and only 5.71% had income above Rs. 50000 .

Occupation**Table-14: Occupation of the sample beneficiary households under ST CORPORATION Corporation scheme in the study area**

| Occupation | Pullalacheruvu Mandal | | | Yarragondapalem Mandal | | | Total | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Agriculture | 2 (5.71%) | 12 (34.29%) | 14 (40%) | 3 (8.57%) | 8 (22.86%) | 11 (31.42%) | 5 | 20 | 25 (71.43%) |
| Labour | 0 | 5 (14.29%) | 5 (14.29%) | 0 | 3 (8.57%) | 3 (8.57%) | 0 | 8 | 8 (22.86%) |
| Govt. Job | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Small Business | 0 | 1 (2.86%) | 1 (2.86%) | 0 | 1 (2.86%) | 1 (2.86%) | 0 | 2 | 2 (5.71%) |
| Grand Total | 2 (5.71%) | 18 (51.43%) | 20 (57.14%) | 3 (8.57%) | 12 (34.28%) | 15 (42.86%) | 5 (14.28%) | 30 (85.71%) | 35 (100%) |

Source: Field Survey

Table-14 indicates that most of the beneficiaries (71.43%) had agriculture as their occupation, followed by 22.86% who worked as labourers and that only 5.71% had small businesses.

The impact of SGSY, ST Corporation programmes on upliftment of scheduled tribes

In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the impact of support schemes viz. SGSY, KVIB & ST Corporation on the beneficiary households. Sample beneficiaries during present studies in both the mandals viz. Pullalacheruvu & Yarragondapalem were scheduled tribe under different support schemes.

Table-15: Distribution of sample respondents (scheduled tribes) under different support schemes in the study area

| Schemes | Respondents | | Total |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Mandal Pullalacheruvu | Mandal Yarragondapalem | |
| SGSY | 100 | 75 | 175 |
| KVIB | 20 | 15 | 35 |
| ST Corporation | 20 | 15 | 35 |
| Total | 140 | 105 | 245 |

Source: Field Survey

As a part of analysis, an effort has been made to study the order of change in income, employment & literacy level of the selected scheduled tribe beneficiaries after the adoption of support schemes. An endeavor has also been made to study the impact of these schemes on the basis of landholdings, income groups & social variables of the scheduled tribe beneficiaries.

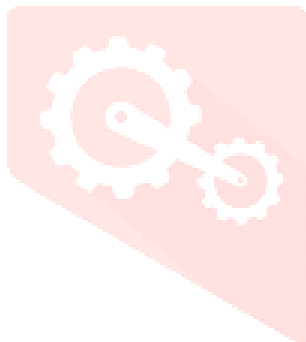


Table -16 Distribution of sample beneficiary households category wise on the basis of landholdings

| Category | No. of Beneficiaries in Support schemes | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Mandal Pullalacheruvu | | | Mandal Yarragondapalem | | | Total | | |
| | SGSY | KVIB (PMEG P) | ST Corporati on | SGSY | KVIB (PMEG P) | ST Corporati on | SGSY | KVIB (PMEG P) | ST Corporati on |
| Small Farmers | 13 (7.42%) | 7 (20%) | 6 (17.14%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (8.57%) | 3 (8.57%) | 13 (7.42%) | 10 (28.57%) | 9 (25.71%) |
| Marginal Farmers | 87 (49.71%) | 13 (37.14%) | 14 (40%) | 75 (42.85%) | 12 (34.28%) | 12 (34.28%) | 162 (92.57%) | 25 (71.42%) | 26 (74.28%) |
| Landless Labourer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (0%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100 (57.14%) | 20 (57.14%) | 20 (57.14%) | 75 (42.85%) | 15 (42.85%) | 15 (42.85%) | 175 100% | 35 100% | 35 100% |

Source: Field Survey

Table-16 shows that category wise there were 13(7.42%) small farmers in SGSY scheme, 10 (28.57%) in KVIB and 9 (25.71%) in SC/ST &BC Corporation schemes. However, there were 162 marginal farmers in SGSY (87 in Pullalacheruvu mandal & 75 in Yarragondapalem mandal), 25 in KVIB (13 in mandal Pullalacheruvu & 12 in mandal Yarragondapalem) and 26 (14 in mandal Pullalacheruvu & 12 in mandal Yarragondapalem) in SC/ST&BC Corporation schemes there being no landless labourer in any of the two mandals. Mandal wise it has been seen that in Pullalacheruvu mandal there were 13 (7.42%) small farmers in SGSY, 7 (20%) in KVIB and 6 (17.14%) in SC/ST &BC Corporation schemes whereas in mandal Yarragondapalem there was no small farmer in SGSY scheme and both in KVIB & ST CORPORATION Corporation there were 3 (8.57%) small farmer beneficiaries each. Regarding marginal farmers it has been observed that SGSY had 87 (49.71%), KVIB 13 (37.14%), and SC/ST &BC Corporation 14(40%) sample beneficiaries in Pullalacheruvu mandal. In Yarragondapalem mandal the breakup of marginal farmer sample beneficiaries included 75 (42.85%) in SGSY, 12 (34.28%) in KVIB and 12 (34.28%) in ST Corporation scheme. It is also evident from the data that marginal farmers together in both the mandals who were 213 (162, 25 & 26) outnumbered the small farmers who were just 32 (13, 10 & 9) in number.

Table -17: Sector-wise distribution of sample scheduled tribe beneficiaries in different support schemes

| Sector | No. of Beneficiaries in Support schemes | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Mandal Pullalacheruvu | | | Mandal Yarragondapalem | | | Total | | |
| | SGSY | KVIB (PMEGP) | ST CORPORATION Corporation | SGSY | KVIB (PMEGP) | ST Corporation | SGSY | KVIB (PMEGP) | ST Corporation |
| Primary Sector | 50 (28.57%) | 0 | 6 (17.14%) | 61 (34.85%) | 1 (2.85%) | 2 (5.71%) | 111 (63.42%) | 1 (2.85%) | 8 (22.85%) |
| Secondary Sector | 39 (22.28%) | 7 (20%) | 11 (6.28%) | 12 (34.28%) | 5 (14.28%) | 8 (22.85%) | 51 (29.14%) | 12 (34.28%) | 19 (54.28%) |
| Tertiary Sector | 11 (6.28%) | 13 (37.14%) | 3 (8.57%) | 2 (5.71%) | 9 (25.71%) | 5 (14.28%) | 13 (7.42%) | 22 (62.85%) | 8 (22.85%) |
| Total | 100 (57.14%) | 20 (57.14%) | 20 (57.14%) | 75 (42.85%) | 15 (42.85%) | 15 (42.85%) | 175 100% | 35 100% | 35 100% |

Source: Field Survey

Sector wise distribution of sample beneficiaries as given in table-17 evidently reveal that in primary sector there were 111(63.42%) beneficiaries in SGSY scheme, 1(2.85%) in KVIB and 8 (22.85%) in SC/ST &BC Corporation schemes. In secondary sector there were however 51(29.14%) beneficiaries under SGSY, 12(34.28%) in KVIB and 19 (54.28%) under SC/ST &BC Corporation schemes whereas tertiary sector had 13 (7.42%) beneficiaries under SGSY, 22 (62.85%) under KVIB and 8 (22.85%) under SC/ST &BC Corporation schemes. Data therefore clearly highlights that primary sector occupies the highest share of sample beneficiaries i.e. 120, (49%) compared to secondary sector which had 82, (34%) beneficiaries. The tertiary sector as such had the least occupancy of 43 (17%) respondents.

Conclusion:

To sum up it may be concluded that these schemes which should otherwise have brought about a formidable change on the socio-economic front in the far flung areas of the country has not gone well for lack of effective implementation and ethical approaches to carry out the implementation of these programmes. In fact it has been the tragedy of our system that the schemes which have been well conceived of & aimed to bring about qualitative changes in the life of rural masses but unfortunately poor implementation of the support schemes failed to yield the desired results. To ensure the effectiveness of the trickle down mechanism, these schemes need to be monitored effectively & judiciously to involve the rural people in such programmes without any wait which otherwise only raise doubts in the minds of beneficiaries for whom the schemes have been launched. It is hoped that this study will help to create required response among the functionaries for proper implementation of the schemes which will definitely go a long way in bringing about socio-economic transformation of the scheduled tribe people of this hilly area of the state.

References:

- Ahmed Nawaz. (2013). 'Spatial Distribution and Demographic Characteristic of Gujjars in Jammu Division: A Case Study of Yarragondapalem and Poonch Districts', IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS), Vol.9. Issue 5.
- Ajit, Ashte., and Aswale, Sanjay. (2012). 'A Study of Operational Performance of The Village Industries in Osmanabad District', Tactful Management research Journal. Vol.1.Issue.3.
- Ajithan, K. Shoba. (2014). 'Perception of the Beneficiaries of PMEGP: A Micro Level Study. J Socialomics 3, issue 2.
- Akram Mustar. (2009). 'Voluntary Organisation and Rural Development' in 'Approaches of Tribal Development': Chaturbhuj Sahu. Adhyayan Publisher & Distributors:New Delhi
- Chaudhaudi, Buddudeb.(ed).(1992). 'Tribal Transformation in India',Vol.5.Inter India Publications; New Delhi.
- Chaudhuri, S.K. (2004). 'Constraints of Tribal Development', Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
- Choudhury, Satrajeet & Ghosh,Anupam. (2015). 'Economic Development through Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme in India: An Analysis' MCSER Publishing,Vol.6. No.3.
- Christoph, Von Fürer, Haimendorf. (1982). 'Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival', University of California Press.
- Christoph, Von Fürer, Haimendorf. (1988). 'Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival', Berkeley, University of California Press