



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CHENCHU'S COMMUNITY IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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The Chenchu Tribe families are in consideration and they are important part of society so we must know their level of status and problems along with nature and their distribution among the whole society. How these issues vary from place and how they change in time and by external conditions, economic and social development. Accurately compiled and analyzed the vital events serve as yardstick for measuring the socio economic development. The data were collected in 16 Chenchu tribal villages and a total of 360 households were covered for the present study.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Traditionally most of the tribal communities in India are agriculturist. After hunting and cattle-farming, agriculture was the third occupation which was followed and presently, with very little of hunting and decline in cattle-farming, agriculture is the main source of livelihood. But many tribals still practice primitive agriculture, by this art of traditional method of cultivation they are facing many problems in following the modern methods of agriculture. Though the development schemes have implemented, the benefits either do not reach the tribals in remote areas or do not reach in time. Similarly as tribals are not accustomed to save and their per capita income is low, the hardships facing are more severe than faced by other rural populations. In spite of massive tribal development programmes have been launched by the government, the tribes in Prakasam district persists a large number of problems. They face problems like economic exploitation, social and cultural exploitation, tribal unemployment, land alienation, problem of education etc.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the socio-economic characteristics of Chenchu tribes in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh.
2. To assess the performance of tribal development measures on the Chenchu tribal community in the study area.

Hypothesis

1. H₀: There is no statistically significant difference on government benefits of household by place of residence.
2. H₀: There is no statistically significant difference on impact of tribal development programme by their sex.
3. H₀: There is no statistically significant difference on socio economic transformation of Chenchu tribe by their occupation.

Major Findings of the study

Table-1: Government benefits of Households Vs. Place of Residence

H₀: There is no statistically significant difference on government benefits of household by place of residence.

Place of Residence	Government benefit		Total
	Yes	No	
Dornala	48	42	90
	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
Pedaraveedu	55	35	90
	61.1%	38.9%	100.0%
Pullelacheruvu	53	37	90
	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
Yerragondapalem	53	37	90
	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
Total	209	151	360
	58.1%	41.9%	100.0%

$\chi^2=1.221$, $df= 3$, $P < 0.748$, Not Significant at 0.05 level

The table 1 reveals that Government benefits of Households, of the total 360 respondents, 58.1 per cent respondents said that they received government benefits 41.9 per cent respondents said that they did not receive any government schemes.

In Dornalamandal, of the total 90 respondents, 53.3 per cent respondents said that they benefitted from government schemes and 46.7 per cent respondents said that they did not benefit from government schemes. In Pedaraveedu mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 61.1 per cent respondents said that they benefitted from government schemes and 38.9 per cent respondents said that they did not benefit from government schemes. In Pullelacheruvu mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 58.9 per cent respondents said that they benefitted from government schemes and 41.1 per cent respondents said that they did not benefit from government schemes. In Yerragondapalem mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 58.9 per cent respondents said that they benefitted from government schemes and 41.1 per cent respondents said that they did not benefit from government schemes.

The chi-square table indicates that the relationship between place of residence and benefits from government schemes. There is no difference of perceptions by mandal wise (place of residence) on benefits from government schemes ($P= 0.748$) at 0.01 levels.

Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and research hypothesis was rejected.

Table-2: If Benefitted Name of the Scheme Vs. Place of Residence

Place of Residence	If yes name of the scheme					Total
	Housing	Free distribution of land	Milch animals	Any other	Not applicable	
Dornala	14	12	10	12	42	90
	15.6%	13.3%	11.1%	13.3%	46.7%	100.0%
Pedaraveedu	23	13	9	10	35	90
	25.6%	14.4%	10.0%	11.1%	38.9%	100.0%
Pullelacheruvu	7	27	8	11	37	90
	7.8%	30.0%	8.9%	12.2%	41.1%	100.0%
Yerragondapalem	17	12	8	16	37	90
	18.9%	13.3%	8.9%	17.8%	41.1%	100.0%
Total	61	64	35	49	151	360
	16.9	17.8%	9.7%	13.6%	41.9%	100.0%

$\chi^2=21.547$, $df= 12$, $P < 0.043$, Significant at 0.05 level

The table 2 reveals that if yes name of the scheme, of the total 360 respondents, 16.9 per cent respondents said that they benefitted housing, 17.8 per cent benefitted free distribution of land, 9.7 per cent respondents benefitted milch animals and 41.9 per cent are not applicable category.

In Dornala mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 15.6 per cent respondents said that they benefitted housing schemes, 13.3 per cent benefitted free distribution of land, 11.1 per cent benefitted milch animals and 46.7 per cent respondents are not applicable category.

In Pedaraveedu mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 25.6 per cent respondents said that they benefitted housing schemes, 14.4 per cent benefitted free distribution of land, 10.0 per cent benefitted milch animals and 38.9 per cent respondents are not applicable category.

In Pullelacheruvu mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 7.8 per cent respondents said that they benefitted housing schemes, 30.0 per cent benefitted free distribution of land, 8.9 per cent benefitted milch animals and 41.1 per cent respondents are not applicable category.

In Yerragondapalem mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 18.9 per cent respondents said that they benefitted housing schemes, 13.3 per cent benefitted free distribution of land, 8.9 per cent benefitted milch animals and 41.1 per cent respondents are not applicable category.

The study shows the results of the Chi-square test that there is significant difference between place of residence and name of the scheme ($P= 0.043$) at 0.05 levels. The results show that there is statistically significant difference in name of the scheme by their place of residence.

Table-3: Receive free Land from Government Vs. Place of Residence

Place of Residence	Receive any free land from government		Total
	Yes	No	
Dornala	13	77	90
	14.4%	85.6%	100.0%
Pedaraveedu	13	77	90
	14.4%	85.6%	100.0%
Pullelacheruvu	14	76	90
	15.6%	84.4%	100.0%
Yerragondapalem	14	76	90

	15.6%	84.4%	100.0%
Total	54	306	360
	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%

$\chi^2=0.087$, $df= 3$, $P < 0.993$, **Not Significant at 0.05 level**

The table 3 reveals that Government benefits of Households, of the total 360 respondents, 15.0 per cent respondents said that they received free land from government and 85.0 per cent respondents said that they did not receive any government land.

In Dornala mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 14.4 per cent respondents said that they received free land from government and 85.6 per cent respondents said that they did not receive any government land.

In Pedaraveedu mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 14.4 per cent respondents said that they received free land from government and 85.6 per cent respondents said that they did not receive any government land.

In Pullelacheruvu mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 15.6 per cent respondents said that they received free land from government and 84.4 per cent respondents said that they did not receive any government land.

In Yerragondapalem mandal, of the total 90 respondents, 15.6 per cent respondents said that they received free land from government and 84.4 per cent respondents said that they did not receive any government land.

The chi-square table indicates that the relationship between place of residence and receive free land from government. There is no difference of perceptions by mandal wise (place of residence) on receive free land from government ($P= 0.993$) at 0.01 levels.

Table-4: Impact of Tribal Development Programmes

Sl. No	Statement	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very Poor	Total N=360
1	Free education Facilities boys/girls	13.9	26.9	16.4	20.3	22.5	100.0
2	Scholarships	15.8	28.6	16.7	16.7	22.2	100.0
3	Girls / Boys Hostels for STs	15.6	26.9	14.7	18.6	24.2	100.0
4	Development of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries	8.6	27.2	18.9	20.6	24.7	100.0
5	Colonization of Tribals.	8.1	28.9	17.5	20.8	24.7	100.0
Total		12.4	27.7	16.8	19.4	23.7	100.0

Fig – 1: Impact of Tribal Development Programmes



Table 4 shows the assessment of trust areas of developmental programmes regarding Free education facilities for boys/girls 13.9 per cent of respondents expressed that it is very good, 26.9 per cent of the respondents revealed that it is good, whereas 16.4 per cent of the respondents felt that it is moderate followed by 20.3 per cent and 22.5 per cent of the respondents expressed that the free education for boys and girls are poor and very poor respectively.

The scholarship is one of the core areas of a development programme that 15.8 per cent, 28.6 per cent and 16.7 per cent portrays that the scholarship programme is very good, good and moderate respectively. Therefore, 16.7 per cent and 22.2 per cent of the respondents depicted that it is poor and very poor.

The other core areas of Tribal Hostels for boys and girls stated that 15.6 per cent very good, 26.9 per cent good and 14.7 per cent moderate. About 18.6 per cent and 24.2 per cent of the providing hostels are poor and very poor respectively. The hostels meant for tribes are very scanty and their children are withdrawn from the studies.

The assessment of other trust areas of developmental programme regarding development of cottage and small-scale industries, 8.6 per cent of respondents expressed that it is very good, 27.2 per cent of the respondents revealed that it is good, whereas 18.9 per cent of the respondents felt that it is moderate followed by 20.6 per cent and 24.7 per cent of the respondents expressed that the trust area is poor and very poor respectively.

Colonization of Tribes is one of the core areas of developmental programme that 8.1 per cent, 28.9 per cent and 17.5 per cent revealed that it is very good, good and moderate respectively. Therefore, 20.8 per cent and 24.7 per cent of the respondents depicted that it is poor and very poor.

An overall average, 12.4 per cent, 27.7 per cent and 16.8 per cent of the respondents reveal that very good, good and moderate, respectively that the trust area of the developmental programmes is useful. Whereas, 19.4 and 23.7 per cent of the respondents revealed that trust areas of the developmental programmes are poor and very poor respectively.

Table-5: Impact of Tribal Development Programmes Vs. Sex

H0: There is no statistically significant difference on impact of tribal development programme by their sex.

Statement	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
Free education Facilities boys/girls	Male	313	3.0767	1.37533	1.040	.308
	Female	47	3.2979	1.45833		
	Total	360	3.1056	1.38635		
Scholarships	Male	313	3.0575	1.41757	2.943	.087
	Female	47	2.6809	1.30395		
	Total	360	3.0083	1.40728		
Girls / Boys Hostels for STs	Male	313	3.0543	1.42108	1.405	.237
	Female	47	3.3191	1.47599		
	Total	360	3.0889	1.42906		
Development of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries	Male	313	3.2492	1.30895	.055	.814
	Female	47	3.2979	1.42821		
	Total	360	3.2556	1.32313		
Colonization of Tribals. Tribal Colonies	Male	313	3.2396	1.31440	.237	.627
	Female	47	3.3404	1.38747		
	Total	360	3.2528	1.32261		

ANOVA descriptive table 5 discussed to find whether there is any significant difference between Impact of Tribal development programmes by their sex. The ANOVA table shows that the Free education Facilities boys/girls $F=1.040$ and $P=0.308$, Scholarships $F=2.943$ and $P=0.087$, Girls / Boys

Hostels for STs F=1.405 and P=0.237, Development of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries F=0.055 and P=0.814, Colonization of Tribals. Tribal Colonies F=0.237 and P=0.627. It is inferred that there is no significant impact among male and female on Impact of Tribal development programmes at 0.01 level.

Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and research hypothesis was rejected.

Table-6: Trust areas of Integrated Development Schemes

Sl. No	Statement	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very Poor	Total N=360
1	Establishment of Coop. Society	13.9	27.2	16.4	19.7	22.8	100.0
2	Vocational Training Centres	13.1	27.5	15.8	18.9	24.7	100.0
3	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	8.1	27.5	19.2	20.6	24.6	100.0
4	Subsidies /Concessions	8.1	29.2	17.5	20.6	24.6	100.0
Total		10.8	27.9	17.2	19.9	24.2	100.0

Fig – 2: Trust areas of Integrated Development Schemes



The establishment of coop. society is one of the core areas of a development programme that 13.9 per cent, 27.2 per cent and 16.4 per cent portrays that the coop. society is very good, good and moderate respectively. Therefore, 19.7 per cent and 22.8 per cent of the respondents depicted that it is poor and very poor.

The assessment of other trust areas of developmental programme regarding Vocational Training Centres for tribal youth 13.1 percent of respondents expressed that it is very good, 27.5 percent of the respondents revealed that it is good, whereas 15.8 percent of the respondents felt that it is moderate followed by 18.9 percent and 24.7 percent of the respondents expressed that the trust area is poor and very poor respectively. Vocational Training Centres are playing very vital role to improve their vocational skills so that they can get employment.

Coaching for Scheduled Tribes are one of the core areas of developmental programme that 8.1 percent, 27.5 percent and 19.2 percent revealed that it is very good, good and moderate respectively. Therefore, 20.6 percent and 24.7 percent of the respondents depicted that it is poor and very poor.

Developmental programmes regarding subsidies/ concessions 8.1percent of respondents expressed that it is very good, 29.2 percent of the respondents revealed that it is good, whereas 17.5 percent of the respondents felt that it is moderate followed by 20.6 percent and 24.7 percent of the respondents expressed that poor and very poor respectively.

An overall average, 10.8 per cent, 27.9 per cent and 17.2 per cent of the respondents reveal that very good, good and moderate, respectively that the trust area of the developmental programmes is useful. Whereas, 19.9 and 24.2 per cent of the respondents revealed that trust areas of the developmental programmes are poor and very poor respectively.

Table-7: Trust areas of Integrated Development Schemes Vs. Education

Statement	Education	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
Establishment of Coop. Society	Illiterate	263	3.0304	1.37834	2.904	.035
	Primary	40	2.9000	1.51573		
	Secondary	31	3.4839	1.17958		
	SSC & above	26	3.6923	1.37896		
	Total	360	3.1028	1.38957		
Vocational Training Centres	Illiterate	263	3.2053	1.43153	1.124	.339
	Primary	40	2.8500	1.21000		
	Secondary	31	3.2581	1.34084		
	SSC & above	26	2.8846	1.39505		
	Total	360	3.1472	1.39956		
Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	Illiterate	263	3.3042	1.34458	.820	.483
	Primary	40	3.0000	1.17670		
	Secondary	31	3.3871	1.25638		
	SSC & above	26	3.1154	1.27521		
	Total	360	3.2639	1.31409		
Subsidies /Concessions	Illiterate	263	3.3080	1.35924	1.527	.207
	Primary	40	2.9000	1.19400		
	Secondary	31	3.3871	1.17409		
	SSC & above	26	3.0000	1.26491		
	Total	360	3.2472	1.32366		

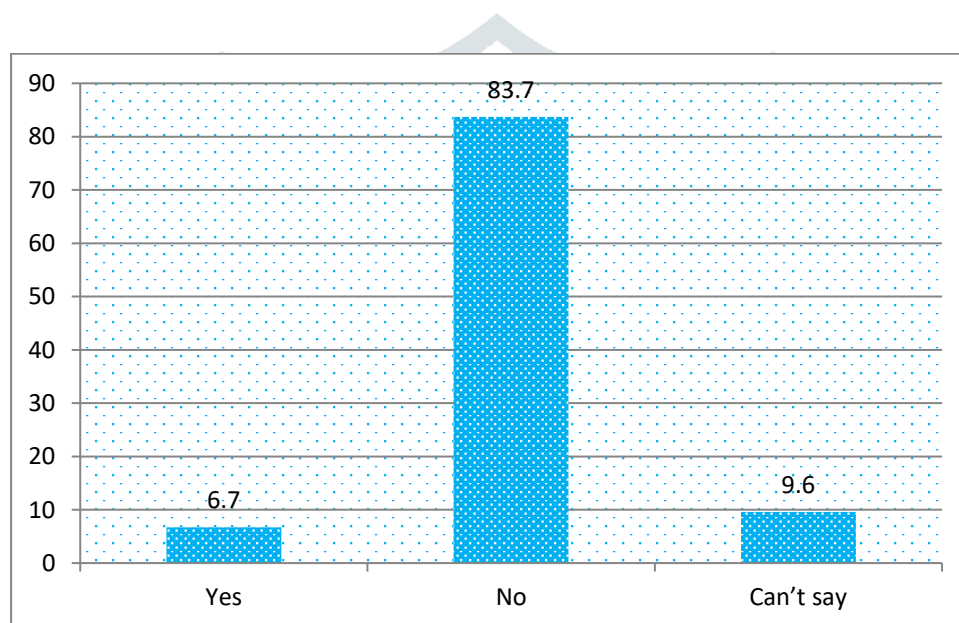
The descriptive table 7 portrays that trust areas of integrated development programmes. The analysis of variance in between the trust areas of integrated development programmes and their education. The ANOVAs table shows the summary on F value and P value as regards to Vocational Training Centres $F=1.124$ and $P=0.339$, Coaching for Scheduled Tribes $F=0.820$ and $P=0.483$, Subsidies /Concessions $F=1.527$ and $P=0.207$.

Hence, the values of standard deviation scores are very similar and the scores in between education and trust areas of integrated development programmes are no impact. It is revealed that there are no statistically significant impact of education on trust areas of integrated development programmes at 0.01 level.

The ANOVAs table shows the summary on F value and P value as regards to Establishment of Coop. Society $F=2.904$ and $P=0.035$. There is statistically different impact of trust areas of integrated development programmes at 0.05 level.

Table-8: Socio Economic Transformation of Chenchu Tribe

Sl.No	Statement	Yes	No	Can't say	Total N=360
1	Transformation of socio economic status	3.9	82.8	13.3	100.0
2	Main objectives of tribal programme	13.9	83.9	2.2	100.0
3	Not remedy for tribal programme	2.2	84.4	13.4	100.0
Total		6.7	83.7	9.6	100.0

Fig – 3: Socio Economic Transformation of Chenchu Tribe

The table 8 shows that the transformation of socio-economic status of Chenchu tribe in the study area. The Government of India and the state government implementing many welfare programmes through the ITDA and Tribal welfare department. The researcher enquired the progress and improvement of the socio economic status. Among the Chenchu's they revealed that 82.8 percent are no change their social and economic status. Whereas 13.3 percent are they are unable to justify their status and remaining 3.9 percent are improved their socio-economic change in the study area.

Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh have implemented different programmes for the welfare of the tribals by creating institutional base over the years. Some of the tribes with higher respectively and active participation have garnered so many benefits. The main objective of tribal programme that 83.9 per cent are not fulfilled the objectives.

Awareness about the programme of the government specially meant for Chenchu is examined in the table. It is noticed that only 84.4 percent are respondents are not remedy for tribal programme followed by 2.2 percent are remedy for tribal development programme.

An overall the majority (83.7 per cent) of the respondents are no transformation and benefitted schemes followed by 6.7 per cent are socio economic transformed and 9.6 per cent are does't know anything.

Table-9: Socio Economic Transformation of Chenchu Tribe Vs. Occupation
H0: There is no statistically significant difference on socio economic transformation of Chenchu tribe by their occupation.

Statement	Occupation	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
Transformation of socio economic status	Cultivation	167	1.9701	.25566	18.828	.000
	Collection of forest produces	155	2.2645	.49775		
	Petty Business	15	1.8667	.35187		
	Govt/Private employee	23	2.0000	.00000		
	Total	360	2.0944	.40467		
Main objectives of tribal programme	Cultivation	167	1.9880	.24515	13.563	.000
	Collection of forest produces	155	1.7419	.49463		
	Petty Business	15	2.0000	.00000		
	Govt/Private employee	23	2.0000	.00000		
	Total	360	1.8833	.38459		
Not remedy for tribal programme	Cultivation	167	2.0120	.21920	17.831	.000
	Collection of forest produces	155	2.2645	.47094		
	Petty Business	15	1.8667	.35187		
	Govt/Private employee	23	1.9565	.20851		
	Total	360	2.1111	.37896		

ANOVA has been applied to find whether there is any significant impact of occupation and socio economic transformation of Chenchu Tribe.

The ANOVA Table described that Transformation of socio economic status $F=18.828$ and $P=0.000$, Main objectives of tribal programme $F=13.563$ and $P=0.000$, Not remedy for tribal programme $F=17.831$ and $P=0.000$ and there is a statistically significant impact of occupation influence on the socio economic transformation of Chenchu Tribe at 0.01 level.

Hence, the research hypothesis was accepted and the null hypothesis was rejected.

Conclusion

It is assess the socio economic development of the Chenchu tribe. It analysis the various government development programmes especially for Chenchu tribe in the study area. It measures the impact and satisfaction level of the stake holders. It reveals various problems which mostly they face such as land alienation is a serious problem, faced by the tribals all over India. In spite of innumerable agitations and a series of legislations, the condition of the tribals as a whole is still miserable. It denotes that among 30.0 percent of households lost land consequent upon land alienation. Elimination of social discrimination is considered as the ultimate aim of tribal development.

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