



Impact of Welfare Programmes on Transformation of Socio-Economic Conditions of Chenchu Tribe

A Case Study in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh

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The Chenchu's has been in transition from being a relatively independent; self-reliant and self-determining entity to one dependent on the vagaries of money markets, labour. Promote the importance of protecting a community's local heritage and ecological capital as effective economic development strategy Sustainability principles should be the cornerstone of any community employment and economic strategy Community's Economic base should be consistent with the "Ecology of Commerce". i.e., Community may be able to encourage and promote business activities that not only provide jobs, income, and economic base but also are environmentally restorative in nature.

Objective of the study:

1. To assess the impact of tribal development programmes on the Chenchu tribal community in the study area.

Hypothesis

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

Findings of the study

The study findings assess the welfare programmes of the chenchu tribe community on their improvement of socio-economic conditions as follows:

Table-1: 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

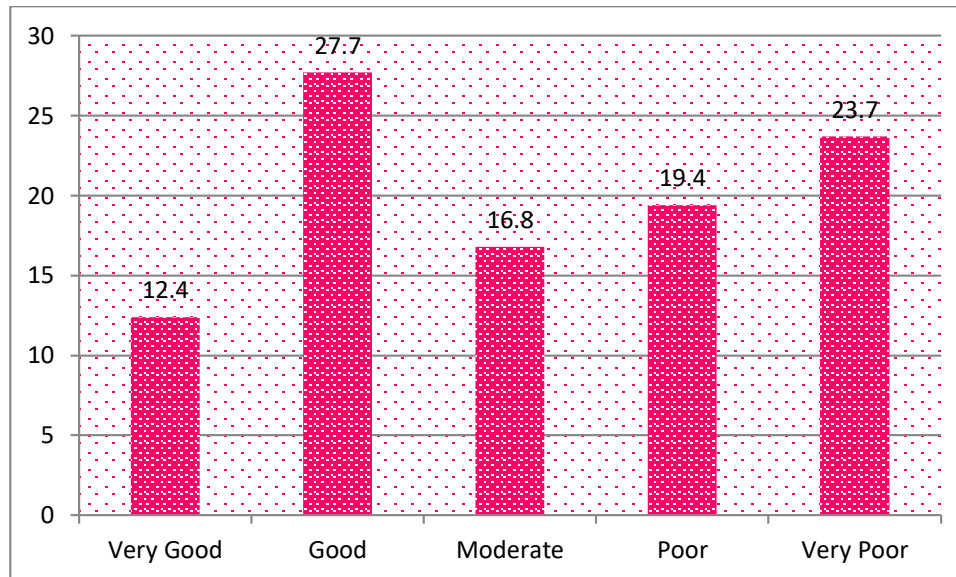
Fig – 1: Impact of Tribal Development Programmes

Table 1 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-2: 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 2 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-3: 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.

-4: 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		

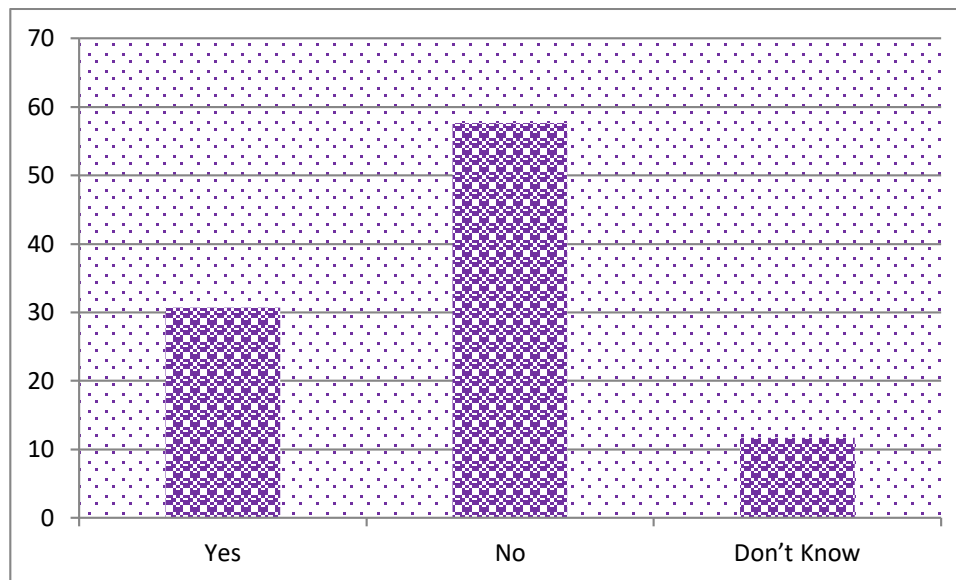
The descriptive table 4 portrays that trust areas of integrated development programmes. The analysis of variance in between the trust areas of integrated development programmes and their education. The ANOVAs table shows the summary on F value and P value as regards to Vocational Training Centres F=1.124 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 is 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-5: Benefit of the Following Government Schemes

Sl. No	Statement	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total N=360
1	PM Awas Yojana Weaker sections Housing scheme	43.9	45.8	10.3	100.0
2	Integrated Rural Development Programme	45.6	37.8	16.7	100.0
3	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	13.6	82.5	3.9	100.0
4	ST Sub plan	19.7	64.2	16.1	100.0
Total		30.7	57.6	11.7	100.0

Fig – 3: Benefit of the Following Government Schemes

About half of (43.9 per cent) of the respondents were benefit Prime Minister AwasYojana (PMAY) scheme, whereas 45.8 per cent of members were not benefit of PMAY. Out of members who know, a larger proportion got the source of knowledge from different sources such as friends, TV etc.

Both central and state Governments in India have introduced a number of programmes exclusively for rural and tribal people. In this context, when the respondents were asked regarding IRDP, 45.6 per cent of households' members mentioned that they were benefit of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and 37.8 percent do not benefit of IRDP. Under scheme this the tribals are benefitted by getting goats, milch animals etc.

As regards Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), 82.5 per cent of members were not benefit of that and 13.6 per cent were benefit of SGRY scheme. Thus, it is unaware of the scheme due to illiteracy and ignorance. The source of information is gained from government officers.

Socio-economic development of STs Protection of Chenchu against exploitation. Of the above, SCA primarily funds schemes/projects for economic development of St. The table and figure display that the majority (64.2 percent) households are not utilizing the sub plan funds. About 19.7 percent are agreed that they benefit of utilizing the sub plan funds and remaining 16.1 percent are didn't benefit these funds for tribal development.

An overall the majority (57.6 per cent) of the respondents are not benefitted schemes followed by 30.7 per cent are benefitted the schemes and 11.7 per cent are doesn't know anything.

Table-6: Benefit of the Government SchemesVs. Age

Statement	Age	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
PM AwasYojana (PMAY) – Weaker sections Housing scheme	< - 25	41	1.4878	.84030	14.362	.000
	26 - 35	78	1.9615	.33968		
	36 - 45	97	1.3608	.75257		
	46 - 55	94	1.6489	.65101		
	56 - >	50	1.9600	.19795		
	Total	360	1.6639	.65566		
Integrated Rural Development Programme	< - 25	41	1.6829	.93378	22.470	.000
	26 - 35	78	1.2564	.61234		
	36 - 45	97	1.5361	.85467		
	46 - 55	94	2.0638	.38265		
	56 - >	50	2.1200	.38545		
	Total	360	1.7111	.73503		
Training for Rural Self-Employed Youth	< - 25	41	2.2195	.41906	5.370	.000
	26 - 35	78	2.0256	.27795		
	36 - 45	97	2.1649	.37306		
	46 - 55	94	2.0957	.29582		
	56 - >	50	1.9800	.14142		

	Total	360	2.0972	.32362		
SampoornaGrameen RozgarYojana (SGRY)	< - 25	41	1.9512	.38414	1.895	.111
	26 - 35	78	1.9872	.37774		
	36 - 45	97	1.9072	.43499		
	46 - 55	94	1.8298	.37783		
	56 - >	50	1.8600	.45221		
	Total	360	1.9028	.40744		
ST Sub plan	< - 25	41	2.0732	.64770	.527	.716
	26 - 35	78	1.9872	.63437		
	36 - 45	97	1.9278	.56361		
	46 - 55	94	1.9574	.58503		
	56 - >	50	1.9200	.60068		
	Total	360	1.9639	.59835		

ANOVA test has been applied to find whether there is any significant difference between the benefit of government schemes and their age. The ANOVA table 6 shows that the calculated F value and P value, PM AwasYojana (PMAY) – Weaker sections Housing scheme F=14.362 and P=0.000, Integrated Rural Development Programme F=22.470 and P= 0.000 and Training for Rural Self-Employed Youth F=5.370 and P=0.000. Thus, there is statistically signified difference among age wise categories of benefit government schemes at 0.01 level. Sampoorna Graameena Rozgar Yojana =1.895 and P= 0.111 and ST Sub plan F=0.527 and P=0.716. Thus, there is no statistically significance difference among age wise categories of benefit government schemes at 0.01 level.

Table-7: 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

The table 7 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 doesn't know anything.

Conclusion

This article 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. These programmes, which are mainly aimed at helping the poor, as well as the government's refusal to publish the programmes, and the high level of corruption in the government apparatus limits the social programmes for poor people.

References:

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