

# Impact of on the Development and Living Conditions of Scheduled Tribes : A Case Study

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## Abstract:

Andhra Pradesh tribal are exceedingly impoverished and illiterates dispersed and un-recognised. Their financial status has been deteriorating. Tribal population represents almost six percent of the state population. They are no better than farm work. A.P. Government gives a variety of economic schemes however they have not utilised the programmes due of illiteracy. The globalisation and economic liberty further deteriorated their situations. the tribal are experiencing a multitude of challenges, A.P. Government failed in execution of its projects. Hence in this study a humble attempt will be made to examine the tribal welfare economic programmes and health initiatives in Andhra Pradesh and their influence on their income and consumption levels and on their health conditions. 50.24 lakhs tribal dwell in diverse regions in Andhra Pradesh. 60 percent tribal are illiterates due of living in agency regions. The State government has been allocating crores of rupees every year in the yearly budgets for the development of the economic and health circumstances of the tribal under different projects. The present study offers light on how these activities have been successful in improving the living circumstances of the tribal.

*Keywords* —Tribal financial, Economic Schemes, Government project, agency regions, illiterate.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The tribal constitute a significant portion of Indian population. Development of an economy is positively related to the tribals-their social, cultural and the economic development. Man’s dependence on plants for his existence dates back to the beginning of the human race. In the early days he had only limited needs like, food, shelter and clothing. But with the advancement of civilization his requirements also grew. In this context, Minor Forest Produce (MFP) have attracted considerable global interest in the recent years, as its value to local and national economies, food security, and maintenance of biological diversity has been recognized in the last decade. Large numbers of households worldwide use these products for

subsistence consumption and/or income generation. MFP also provides raw materials for large-scale industrial processing including products that are sold in the international markets.

In India, MFP is an important livelihood source for several communities, particularly those living in forest fringe villages. . Forest Stewardship Council currently defined MFP as: “All forest products, except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products”. About 400 million people in India depend on MFP for sustenance and supplemental income. According to 2001 census, the tribal population in India was 84 crores which accounts for 8.2 per cent of total population of the country. It is estimated that, there

is one tribal man for every fourteen Indians. In India, about 53 per cent of total tribal population lives in rural areas and nearly 31 per cent of them are directly dependent on MFP for their livelihood.

About 70 per cent of MFP collection in India takes place in the central 'tribal belt' of the country, in the five states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Telangana. The state harbors significant number of tribal population to a tune of 5.02 crores accounting for six per cent of tribal population of the country, as the state comprises 22.7 per cent area under forest to the total geographical area of the country. Noticing the importance and contributively share of transacting MFP in the total income of tribal farmers, the Government of Andhra Pradesh established Girijana Co-operative Corporation in 1955 to look after the marketing prospects of MFP in the tribal areas, so as to ensure livelihood security and sustainability prospective on the part of tribal farmers in collecting and transacting minor forest produce.

50.24 lakhs tribals live in various places in Andhra Pradesh. 60% tribals are illiterates because of living in agency areas. The State government has been providing crores of rupees every year in the annual budgets for the betterment of the economic and health conditions of the tribals under various programmes. The present study throws light on how these programmes have been successful in improving the living conditions of the tribals.

**II. METHODOLOGY**

An easy way to comply with the conference paper formatting requirements is to use this document as a template and simply type your text into it. Towards the end of the second and third objectives 151 tribes involved in MTFP are selected from 243 tribal MTFP beneficiaries listed in the GCC in the study area. 151 sample beneficiaries are selected by using the Taro Yamane formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n= sample size  
N= Population size

e=the acceptable sampling error (0.05)

For the purpose of the fourth objective, 293 tribal respondents are selected from Devarapally, Mamidigudem, Rallagudem villages of Cherla mandal, Ashwapuram, Chinriyala, Mallelamadugu villages from Ashwapuram mandal and Rudrakshapally, Narayanapuram, Thumburu, Gangaram villages from Sathupally mandal partly covered by ITDA Bhadradi kothagudem district.

Out of 1100 tribal MGNREGP beneficiaries in the study area, 293 sample are selected by using the Taro Yamane formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n= sample size  
N= Population size  
e=the acceptable sampling error (0.05)

Table-1  
Income earnings per annum attributable to MTFP

S.No	Rs	Frequ ency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Up to 5000	13	8.6	8.6
2	50001-100000	93	61.6	70.2
3	Above 100000	45	29.8	100.0
4	Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study  
Table-1 shows income earnings per annum attributable to MTFP and found that the income earnings of 8.6 percent of the scheduled tribes involved in MTFP are up to 50000 per annum and the same is 50001-100000 rupees in case of 61.6 percent and above 100000 rupees in case of 29.8 percent of scheduled tribes.

Table-2  
Financial development- Chit subscription

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	42	27.8	27.8

No	109	72.2	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2 shows financial development with reference to chit subscription and found that 27.8 percent of scheduled tribes subscribed to chits and 72.2 percent of scheduled tribes did not subscribe to chits.

Table-3

Financial development- possession of insurance policy

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	105	69.5	69.5
No	46	30.5	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3 shows financial development with reference to possession of insurance policy and found that 69.5 percent of scheduled tribes possessed an insurance policy and 30.5 percent of scheduled tribes did not possess an insurance policy.

Table-4

Knowledge and awareness about MTFP

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	81	53.6	53.6
Moderate	58	38.4	92.1
High	12	7.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4 shows empowerment with reference to knowledge and awareness about MTFP and found that knowledge and awareness about MTFP as a part of empowerment of scheduled tribes is low in case of 53.6 percent of scheduled tribes and the same is moderate in case of 38.4 percent and high in case of 7.9 percent of scheduled tribes.

Table-5

Decision making abilities attributable to MTFP

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	90	59.6	59.6
Moderate	49	32.5	92.1

High	12	7.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-5 shows empowerment with reference to decision making abilities about MTFP and found that decision making abilities about MTFP as a part of empowerment of scheduled tribes is low in case of 59.6 percent of scheduled tribes and the same is moderate in case of 32.5 percent and high in case of 7.9 percent of scheduled tribes.

### III. PROBLEMS FACED BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF MTFP

Table-6

Problems-Unremunerative prices

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	124	82.1	82.1
No	27	17.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-6 shows the problem of Unremunerative prices faced by scheduled tribes in the management of the MTFP and found that 82.1 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of Unremunerative prices for their MTFP and 17.9 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-7

Problems-Poor logistics

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	106	70.2	70.2
No	45	29.8	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-7 shows the problem of poor logistics faced by scheduled tribes in the management of the MTFP and found that 70.2 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of poor logistics for

their MTFP and 29.8 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-8  
Problems-Absence of common warehousing facilities

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	127	84.1	84.1
No	24	15.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-8 shows the problem of absence of common warehousing facilities faced by scheduled tribes in the management of the MTFP and found that 84.1 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of absence of common warehousing facilities for their MTFP and 15.9 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-9  
Problems-Non durable goods

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	124	82.1	82.1
No	27	17.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-9 shows the problem of non-durability of MTFP faced by scheduled tribes in and found that 82.1 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of non-durability of MTFP and 17.9 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-10  
Problems-Exploitation by middle men

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	121	80.1	80.1
No	30	19.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-10 shows the problem of exploitation by middle men faced by scheduled tribes in and found that 80.1 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of exploitation of middlemen in the arena of management of MTFP and 19.9 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-11  
Problems-Adverse effects of indebtedness

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	114	75.5	75.5
No	37	24.5	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-11 shows the problem of adverse effects of indebtedness faced by scheduled tribes in and found that 75.5 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of adverse effects of indebtedness in the arena of management of MTFP and 24.5 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-12  
Problems-Poor access to bank credit

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	105	69.5	69.5
No	46	30.5	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-12 shows the problem of poor access to bank credit faced by scheduled tribes in and found that 69.5 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of poor access to bank credit in the management of MTFP and 30.5 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-13  
Problems-Irregular payment schedule by GCC

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	111	73.5	73.5
No	40	26.5	100.0

Total	151	100.0	
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Source: Field study

Table-13 shows the problem of irregular payment schedule by GCC faced by scheduled tribes in and found that 73.5 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of irregular payment schedule by GCC and 26.5 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-14  
Problems-Income flows are seasonal

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	120	79.5	79.5
No	31	20.5	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-14 shows the problem of seasonal income flows faced by scheduled tribes in and found that 79.5 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of income flows are seasonal and 20.5 percent did not face the said problem.

Table-15  
Problems-Uncertainty dominates the economic decisions

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	117	77.5	77.5
No	34	22.5	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-15 shows the problem of uncertainty dominates the economic decisions faced by scheduled tribes in and found that 77.5 percent of scheduled tribes have faced the problem of uncertainty dominates the economic decisions and 22.5 percent did not face the said problem.

**IV. THE IMPACT OF MGNREGP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN BHADRACHALAM**

Table-16  
Number of job cards per family

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
One	155	52.9	52.9
Two	114	38.9	91.8
Three	24	8.2	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-16 shows the number of job cards and found that 52.9 percent of the MGNREGP beneficiaries have got one job card followed by two cards in case of 38.9 percent of the beneficiaries and three cards in case of 8.2 percent of the beneficiaries of MGNREGP.

Table-17  
Days of employment

Man days	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 60	71	24.2	24.2
60-100	204	69.6	93.9
Above 100	18	6.1	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-17 shows the days of employment generated through MGNREGP and found that employment generated through MGNREGP is up to 60 man days in case of 24.2 percent and the same is 60-100 man days in case of 69.6 percent of beneficiaries and above 100 man days in case of 6.1 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-18  
Time lag for getting job

Days	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 10	203	69.3	69.3
10-15	90	30.7	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-18 shows time lag for getting job through MGNREGP and found that time lag for getting job is up to 10 days in case of 69.3 percent of beneficiaries of MGNREGP and the same is 10-15 days in case of 30.7 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-19  
Sources of information about the facilities

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gramasabha	197	67.2	67.2
Mate	72	24.6	91.8
Neighbors	24	8.2	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-19 shows sources of information about the facilities through MGNREGP and found that sources of information about the facilities is Gram Sabha in case of 67.2 percent of beneficiaries of MGNREGP and the same is mate in case of 24.6 percent of the beneficiaries and neighbors in case of 8.2 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-20  
Effectiveness of inspection of MGNREGP Works

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	66	22.5	22.5
Moderate	209	71.3	93.9
High	18	6.1	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-33 shows effectiveness of inspection of MGNREGP works and found that the effectiveness of inspection of MGNREGP works is found to be low in case of 22.5 percent of beneficiaries and the same is moderate in case of 71.3 percent and high in case of 6.1 percent of the respondents.

Table-21  
Reduction in Poverty

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	222	75.8	75.8
No	71	24.2	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	222	75.8	75.8
No	71	24.2	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-21 shows whether MGNREGP reduced poverty or not and found that 75.8 percent beneficiaries have stated that MGNREGP works have reduced poverty and 24.2 percent did not subscribe to this view.

Table-22  
Improvement in Employment

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	54	18.4	18.4
Moderate	221	75.4	93.9
High	18	6.1	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-22 shows whether MGNREGP improved employment and found that improvement in employment attributable to MGNREGP is low in case of 18.4 percent, moderate in case of 75.4 percent and high in case of 6.1 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-23  
Arresting Migration

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	66	22.5	22.5
Moderate	209	71.3	93.9
High	18	6.1	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-23 shows whether MGNREGP could arrest migration and found that migration is arrested which is attributable to MGNREGP is low in case of 22.5 percent, moderate in case of 71.3 percent and high in case of 6.1 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-24  
Improvement in Livelihoods

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	66	22.5	22.5
Moderate	209	71.3	93.9
High	18	6.1	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-24 shows whether MGNREGP caused improvement in livelihoods and found that improvement in livelihoods attributable to MGNREGP is low in case of 22.5 percent, moderate in case of 71.3 percent and high in case of 6.1 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-25  
Savings (Per month)

Rs	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nil	198	67.6	67.6
Up to 2000	78	26.6	94.2
Above 2000	17	5.8	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-25 shows savings per month attributable to MGNREGP and found that savings per month attributable to MGNREGP is nil in case of 67.6 percent, up to 2000 rupees in case of 26.6 percent and above 2000 rupees in case of 5.8 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-26  
Form of savings

Form of savings	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nil	198	67.6	67.6
Financial	78	26.6	94.2
Real	17	5.8	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-26 shows form of savings attributable to MGNREGP and found that form of savings

attributable to MGNREGP is nil in case of 67.6 percent, financial in case of 26.6 percent and real in case of 5.8 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-27  
Subscription of chits

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	47	16.0	16.0
No	246	84.0	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-27 shows subscription of chits attributable to MGNREGP and found that subscription of chits attributable to MGNREGP is yes in case of 16 percent, and 84 percent did not subscribe to the chits.

Table-28  
Expenditure pattern favoring meat and liquor

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	66	22.5	22.5
Moderate	204	69.6	92.2
High	23	7.8	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-28 shows expenditure pattern favoring meat and liquor attributable to MGNREGP and found that expenditure pattern favoring meat and liquor due to MGNREGP is low in case of 22.5 percent, moderate in case of 69.6 percent and high in case of 7.8 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-29  
Expenditure pattern favoring children education

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	30	10.2	10.2
Moderate	179	61.1	71.3
High	84	28.7	100.0

Total	293	100.0	
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Source: Field study

Table-29 shows expenditure pattern favoring children education attributable to MGNREGP and found that expenditure pattern favoring children education due to MGNREGP is low in case of 10.2 percent, moderate in case of 61.1 percent and high in case of 28.7 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-30  
Expenditure on health

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	186	63.5	63.5
Moderate	84	28.7	92.2
High	23	7.8	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-49 shows expenditure health attributable to MGNREGP and found that expenditure health due to MGNREGP is low in case of 63.5 percent, moderate in case of 28.7 percent and high in case of 7.8 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-31  
Credit worthiness

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	168	57.3	57.3
Moderate	102	34.8	92.2
High	23	7.8	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-31 shows credit worthiness attributable to MGNREGP and found that credit worthiness due to MGNREGP is low in case of 57.3 percent, moderate in case of 34.8 percent and high in case of 7.8 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-32  
Food security

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	84	28.7	28.7
Moderate	185	63.1	91.8
High	24	8.2	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-32 shows food security attributable to MGNREGP and found that food security due to MGNREGP is low in case of 28.7 percent, moderate in case of 63.1 percent and high in case of 8.2 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-33  
Land development of marginalized sections

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	197	67.2	67.2
No	96	32.8	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table- 33shows land development of marginalized sections attributable to MGNREGP and found that land development of marginalized sections due to MGNREGP is endorsed by 67.2 percent of beneficiaries and 32.8 percent did not subscribe to this view.

Table-34  
Improvement in farm income

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	215	73.4	73.4
No	78	26.6	100.0
Total	293	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-34 shows improvement in farm income attributable to MGNREGP and found that 73.4 percent of MGNREGP opined that there is an improvement in farm income and 26.6percent did not subscribe to this view.



The first hypothesis “The impact of collection and marketing of minor forest produce on tribal living conditions is insignificant” is rejected.

The second hypothesis “The problems encountered by the tribal community in the management of MTFP are activity neutral” is accepted.

The third hypothesis “The impact of MGNREGP on the living conditions of the scheduled tribes is insignificant” is rejected.

#### Suggestions:

On the basis of the major findings and experiences drawn from the study the following suggestions are made to scale up and sustain the development processes among the scheduled tribes in the scheduled areas. They include

#### Limitations of the study:

Although the study is conducted with a scientific temper but the results of the study are subjected to the following limitations. The said limitations include:

The results cannot be universalized as they are based on the experiences of one particular area that is ITDA Bhadrachalam. The results of the study based on ordinal scale hence it may result in subjective bias.

The education levels of the respondents may also impose certain limitations on the validity of the results.

#### Areas of further research:

A comparative study of successful and unsuccessful MTFP activities  
Gender concerns in tribal development

#### REFERENCES

[1]. Dr. G.VIJAYA KUMAR (2015)1 has observed that 70 percent of beneficiaries did not utilise the sanctioned financial assistance for which it was sanctioned due to lack of required skills and it was only 30 per cent of them could utilize the financial assistance for purpose for which it was sanctioned. This is the chief reason for the failure of the tribal developmental schemes.