



IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES ON SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF TRIBAL WOMEN

**Dr. M. Trimurthi Rao, Professor and Dean, Social Sciences, Department of Sociology & Social Work,
Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur.**

The status of any social group is often assessed based on indicators such as literacy levels, education, health, and overall standard of living. Tribal women, like women in many other social groups, generally exhibit lower literacy rates compared to men. This disparity is evident in their reduced levels of educational attainment, lower enrollment rates in schools, and less frequent presence in educational institutions.

According to the United Nations (1975), the status of women is defined as the “conjunction of the positions a woman occupies—whether as a worker, student, wife, or mother—and the associated power and prestige of these roles, as well as the rights and duties expected of her.”

This paper assesses the impact of developmental programmes and satisfaction level of socio economic living conditions of sample respondents in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the awareness of the developmental programmes in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.
2. To evaluate the implementation of developmental welfare programmes for the respondents in the study area.

Hypotheses

1. Ho: There is statistically no significant difference benefit of government schemes among tribal women by their sub caste.
2. Ho: There are statistically no significant difference levels of satisfaction on socio economic living conditions of tribal women by their occupation.

Sampling method

The study selected A.Konduru and Jaggayyapeta mandals based on their large population, specific agro-climatic features, and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal communities.

In the second stage, these mandals were further examined: A. Konduru has 13 revenue villages and Jaggayyapeta has 23 revenue villages. From these, 10 villages were randomly chosen, ensuring each village is located within its respective mandal.

In the third stage, 15 percent of households were randomly selected from each of the 10 chosen villages, resulting in the following sample sizes: A. Konduru (44 households), Cheemalapadu (25 households), Kummarakuntla (32 households), Polisettipadu (28 households), Repudi (31 households), Budawada (42 households), Chillakallu (38 households), Jayanthipuram (41 households), Mukteswarapuram (19

households), and Vedadri (20 households). This resulted in a total of 320 tribal households, selected through systematic random sampling, providing equal representation from each of the selected villages.

The study thus focuses on a total sample of 320 tribal households from 10 villages across two mandals in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh.

Findings of the study

The findings of the study provide a comprehensive overview of the awareness among tribal women regarding developmental programs and the impact these programs have on their living conditions.

Table - 1: Aware of Integrated Tribal Development Agency

| Name of Mandal | Yes | No | Total |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|
| A.Konduru | 82 | 78 | 160 |
| | 25.6% | 24.4% | 50.0% |
| Jaggayyapeta | 80 | 80 | 160 |
| | 25.0% | 25.0% | 50.0% |
| Total | 162 | 158 | 320 |
| | 50.6% | 49.4% | 100.0% |

The table 1 reveals the awareness on Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in the study area. Out of 320 sample respondents, 162 (50.6 per cent) are aware of the ITDA and its schemes and the rest of the 158 (49.4 per cent) are not aware of ITDA and schemes.

In A. Konduru mandal out of 160 respondents, 82 (25.6 per cent) are aware of the ITDA and its schemes and the rest of the 158 (49.4 per cent) are not aware of ITDA and schemes.

In Jaggayyapeta mandal out of 160 respondents, 80 (25.0 per cent) are aware of the ITDA and its schemes and the rest of the 80 (25.0 per cent) are not aware of ITDA and schemes.

Table - 2: Beneficial of the ITDA schemes

| Sl.No | Scheme | Yes | No | Total N=320 |
|-----------------------------|---|------|------|----------------|
| 1 | Buffalos | 52.8 | 47.2 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Work Bullocks | 46.6 | 53.4 | 100.0 |
| 3 | Goats | 60.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | Weaker section House sites | 84.4 | 15.6 | 100.0 |
| 5 | Free Land Distribution | 18.8 | 81.2 | 100.0 |
| 6 | Travel scheme - Self Employment Scheme-Car | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 |
| 7 | Free Education – Residential Schools | 73.1 | 26.9 | 100.0 |
| 8 | Free Electricity | 70.0 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| An overall total percentage | | 51.6 | 48.4 | 100.0 |

The table 2 displays the beneficial any of the welfare schemes from ITDA in the study area. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency under special grants it's provide different sorts of welfare schemes to the tribal people.

Under income generating programmes Buffalos, Work Bullocks, Goats etc. are being distributed to the tribal women. About 52.8 per cent of the women received buffalos and 47.2 per cent are not received anything.

As regards to work bullocks, 46.6 per cent of the respondents being awarded the scheme and 53.4 per cent are not awarded with anything.

With regard to goats, 60.0 per cent are being provided for the tribal women and 40.0 per cent are not being provided anything.

Weaker Sections House Sites programme also one kind of welfare scheme to tribal women. Under this programme large majority 84.4 per cent of the respondents benefitted with the house sites programme and 15.6 per cent are not benefitted with this programme.

Free Land distribution for the tribal, the ITDA provides the agriculture land among only 18.8 per cent are received free land and 81.2 per cent are not received anything.

Under travel scheme and self employment programme, the ITDA providing subsidised loan for purchase of cars. About 7.2 per cent of the respondents received the travel cars and 92.8 per cent are not received anything.

Under free education programme, the ITDA establishing tribal residential schools in the tribal area. About 73.1 per cent of the respondents children are studying in the tribal residential schools.

As regards to free electricity, 70.0 per cent of the respondents are getting free electricity connection under this 50 units of electricity are free and 30.0 per cent of the respondents are not getting this benefit.

An overall the total percentage of the beneficial of ITDA schemes about 73.1 per cent and 26.9 per cent are not benefitted ITDA scheme.

Table - 3: Beneficial of Government Programmes

| Name of Mandal | Yes | No | Total |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|
| A.Konduru | 73 | 87 | 160 |
| | 22.8% | 27.2% | 50.0% |
| Jaggayyapeta | 73 | 87 | 160 |
| | 22.8% | 27.2% | 50.0% |
| Total | 146 | 174 | 320 |
| | 45.6% | 54.4% | 100.0% |

The table 3 shows the benefits to the respondents from the Government in the study area. Out of 320 respondents 146 (45.6 per cent) of households got the government programmes and 174 respondents (54.4 per cent) are not benefit any government programme.

In A. Konduru mandal out of 160 respondents, 73 (22.8 per cent) of households got the government programmes and 87 respondents (27.2 per cent) are not benefit any government programme.

In Jaggayyapeta mandal out of 160 respondents, 73 (22.8 per cent) of households got the government programmes and 87 respondents (27.2 per cent) are not benefit any government programme.

Table - 4: The following benefits of the government schemes

| Sl.No | Name of the scheme | Yes | No | Total N=320 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|----------------|
| 1 | Anthyodaya Anna Yojana | 41.2 | 58.8 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Pradan Manthri Ujjawal Yojana | 17.5 | 82.5 | 100.0 |
| 3 | National Rural Livelihood Mission | 36.6 | 63.4 | 100.0 |
| 4 | National Pension Scheme | 40.6 | 59.4 | 100.0 |
| 5 | Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana | 58.1 | 41.9 | 100.0 |
| 6 | Jan Dhan Yojana Account | 69.4 | 30.6 | 100.0 |
| 7 | Midday Meal Programme | 41.9 | 58.1 | 100.0 |
| 8 | Arogya sree (Health scheme) | 40.3 | 59.7 | 100.0 |
| An overall total percentage | | 43.2 | 56.8 | 100.0 |

The role of state policies and programmes in benefit of the flagship government welfare schemes to tribal women households. The Government provided Anthyodaya card, Pension, houses, Deposit free bank accounts, Midday meal Agrogya Sree etc.

According to Anthyodaya Anna Yojana that 41.2 per cent of Tribal women have received the Anthyodaya Anna Yojana rice cards and 58.8 per cent are not received the rice cards.

With regards to Pradan Manthri Ujjawal Yojana scheme the government providing subsidized free gas connection to the poor women. About 17.5 per cent of the respondents had received gas connections and the majority (82.5 per cent) had not received any gas connections.

National Rural Livelihood Mission that 36.6 per cent of the tribal women are gets benefitted by providing trainings in livelihoods programme and majority (63.4 per cent) are not benefitted through livelihood programme.

As regards to National Pension Scheme that 40.6 per cent of the respondents and their family members are benefitting this scheme and 59.4 per cent are not benefitted any scheme.

Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana is housing scheme for weaker sections of the people. Under this scheme government will provide free constructed house for these people. About 58.1 per cent of the respondents gets the PMAY houses and 41.9 per cent are not getting any houses.

Jan Dhan Yojana Account that 69.4 per cent of the respondents opened jandhan accounts in National banks without any deposit of money to open the account and 30.6 per cent are not opened any jandhan account.

Under Midday Meal Programme 41.9 per cent of the tribal women children benefitted the midday meal programme in government schools and 58.1 per cent are not benefitted any midday meal programme in primary schools.

Under Arogya Sree Health scheme the tibal households gets free corporate health treatment in corporate hospitals. About 40.3 per cent of the respondents are benefitted and 59.7 per cent are not benefitted with corporate medical treatment.

An overall total average 43.2 per cent of the tribal women are benefitted from government schemes and 56.8 per cent are not benefitted from government schemes.

Table - 5: The benefits of the government schemes Vs. Sub Caste

Ho: There is statistically no significant difference benefit of government schemes among tribal women by their sub caste.

| Government Schemes | Sub caste | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | F Value | P Value |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----|--------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Anthyodaya Anna Yojana | Sugali | 142 | 1.5493 | .49933 | .712 | .545 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.5135 | .50323 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.4429 | .50031 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.5000 | .50752 | | |
| | Total | 320 | 1.5125 | .50063 | | |
| Pradan Manthri Ujjawal Yojana | Sugali | 142 | 1.8310 | .37609 | 1.025 | .382 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.7703 | .42353 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.7857 | .41329 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.7059 | .46250 | | |
| | Total | 320 | 1.7938 | .40525 | | |
| National Rural Livelihood Mission | Sugali | 142 | 1.5423 | .49998 | 2.033 | .109 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.6081 | .49151 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.7000 | .46157 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.5000 | .50752 | | |
| | Total | 320 | 1.5875 | .49306 | | |
| National Pension Scheme | Sugali | 142 | 1.5423 | .49998 | .172 | .915 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.5135 | .50323 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.5714 | .49844 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.5588 | .50399 | | |
| | Total | 320 | 1.5438 | .49886 | | |
| Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana | Sugali | 142 | 1.3310 | .47223 | .158 | .924 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.3649 | .48468 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.3143 | .46758 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.3529 | .48507 | | |
| | Total | 320 | 1.3375 | .47360 | | |
| Jan Dhan Yojana Account | Sugali | 142 | 1.2746 | .44792 | 2.895 | .035 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.2027 | .40476 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.1429 | .35245 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.0882 | .28790 | | |
| | Total | 320 | 1.2094 | .40750 | | |
| Midday Meal Programme | Sugali | 142 | 1.4718 | .50097 | .062 | .980 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.4459 | .50046 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.4571 | .50176 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.4412 | .50399 | | |
| | Total | 320 | 1.4594 | .49913 | | |
| Arogya sree (Health scheme) | Sugali | 142 | 1.5634 | .49772 | .684 | .562 |
| | Koya | 74 | 1.5000 | .50341 | | |
| | Konda Dhora | 70 | 1.5000 | .50361 | | |
| | Konda Kapu | 34 | 1.6176 | .49327 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|--------|--------|--|--|
| | Total | 320 | 1.5406 | .49913 | | |
|--|-------|-----|--------|--------|--|--|

ANOVA test has been applied to find whether there is any significant difference between the benefits of the government schemes and their sub caste. The ANOVA table shows that the calculated F value and P values. Anthyodaya Anna Yojana F=0.712 and P=0.545, Pradan Manthri Ujjawal Yojana F=1.025 and P=0.382, National Rural Livelihood Mission F=2.033 and P=0.109, Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana F=0.158 and P=0.924, Midday Meal Programme F=0.062 and P=0.980, Arogya sree (Health scheme) F=0.684 and P=0.562 and there is similarity in getting of government schemes by their sub caste wise categories. So, it is inferred that there is no statistically significance in getting schemes by their sub caste wise category at 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted and the research hypothesis was rejected.

The ANOVA table shows that the calculated F value and P values. Jan Dhan Yojana Account F=2.895 and P=0.035, and there is no similarity in getting of government schemes by their sub caste wise categories. So, it is inferred that there is statistically significance in getting schemes by their sub caste at 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis has been rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted.

Table - 6: Level of satisfaction on their living conditions

| Sl.No | Statement | Highly Satisfied | Satisfied | Moderate | Dissatisfied | Highly Dissatisfied | Total N=320 |
|-------|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Level of satisfaction on all basic needs | 24.4 | 28.8 | 10.6 | 20.3 | 15.9 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Level of satisfaction on all social needs | 20.9 | 23.4 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| 3 | Level of satisfaction facilities available at home | 31.2 | 23.4 | 29.4 | 10.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| 4 | Taking adequate nutrition food | 21.2 | 5.0 | 20.9 | 15.6 | 37.3 | 100.0 |
| 5 | Lives comfortable life | 26.6 | 15.6 | 21.2 | 20.9 | 15.7 | 100.0 |
| | | 24.9 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 100.0 |

Table 6 demonstrates that the level of satisfaction on their life style conditions of tribal women in the study area.

As regards to level of satisfaction on all basic needs that 24.4 per cent of the tribal women highly satisfied, 28.8 per cent are satisfied and 10.6 per cent are moderately satisfied to fulfillment of all basic needs. About 20.3 per cent of tribal women are dissatisfied and 15.9 per cent of the tribal women highly dissatisfied to fulfillment of all basic needs.

Level of satisfaction on all social needs that 20.9 per cent of the tribal women highly satisfied, 23.4 per cent are satisfied and 19.1 per cent are moderately satisfied to fulfillment of all basic needs. Whereas 21.2 per cent of tribal women are dissatisfied and 15.3 per cent of tribal women highly dissatisfied to fulfillment of all social needs.

Level of satisfaction facilities available at home that 31.2 per cent of the tribal women highly satisfied, 23.4 per cent are satisfied and 29.4 per cent are moderately satisfied to fulfillment of all basic needs. While 10.6 per cent of tribal women are dissatisfied and 5.3 per cent of tribal women highly dissatisfied to facilities are available at home.

Taking adequate nutrition food that 21.2 per cent of the tribal women highly satisfied, 5.0 per cent are satisfied and 20.9 per cent are moderately satisfied to fulfillment of all basic needs. About 15.6 per cent of tribal women are dissatisfied and 37.2 per cent of tribal women highly dissatisfied to taking adequate nutrition food.

Lives comfortable life that 26.6 per cent of the tribal women highly satisfied, 15.6 per cent are satisfied and 21.2 per cent are moderately satisfied to fulfillment of all basic needs. Whereas 20.9 per cent of tribal women are dissatisfied and 15.6 per cent of tribal women highly dissatisfied to lives comfortable life.

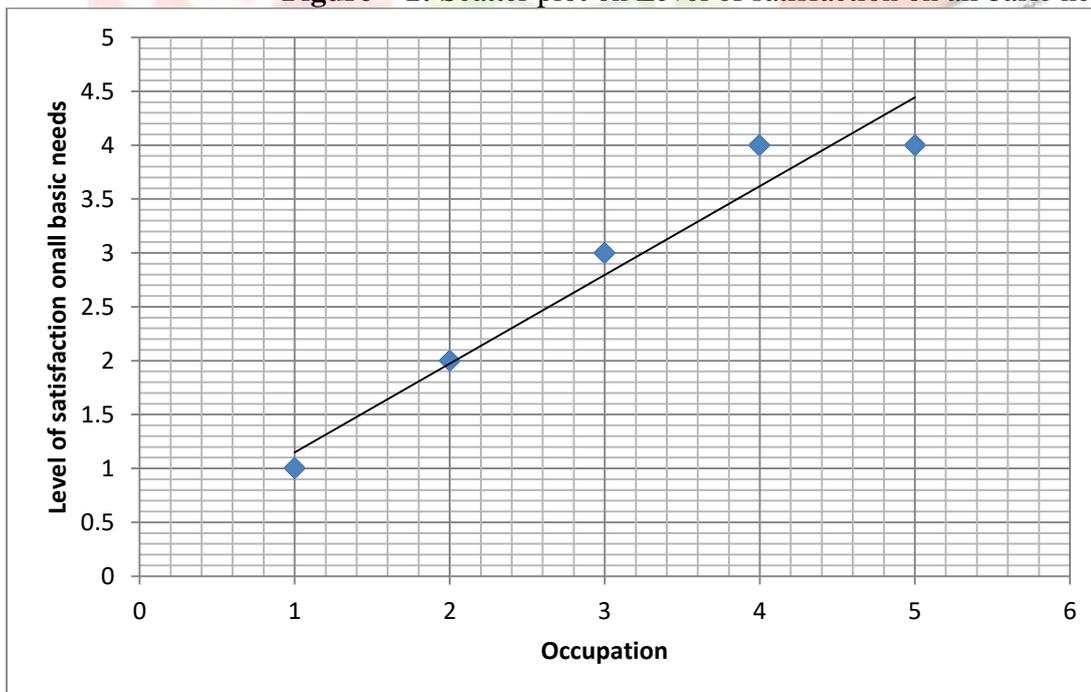
An overall total average 24.9 per cent of the tribal women are highly satisfied, 19.3 per cent are satisfied and 20.2 per cent are moderately satisfied to level of satisfaction on their life style conditions of tribal women. Whereas, 17.7 per cent of tribal women dissatisfied and 17.9 per cent are highly dissatisfied to level of satisfaction on their life style conditions of tribal women.

Table - 7: Levels of satisfaction on all basic needs Vs. Occupation

| Correlations | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | Level of satisfaction on all basic needs | Occupation of Respondent |
| Level of satisfaction on all basic needs | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .975** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 |
| | N | 320 | 320 |
| Occupation of Respondent | Pearson Correlation | .975** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | |
| | N | 320 | 320 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Figure – 1: Scatter plot on Level of satisfaction on all basic needs



The above table and scatter plot shows that occupation of respondents had an effective impact on level of satisfaction on all basic needs. The significant P-value explains that occupation is showing significant impact on levels of satisfaction on all basic needs i.e., the more levels of satisfaction on basic needs by their occupation related groups high positively are good at 0.01 level.

Table - 8: Correlation on levels of satisfaction by their occupation

Ho: There are statistically no significant difference levels of satisfaction on socio economic living conditions of tribal women by their occupation.

| Sl.No | Statement | R Value | P Value | Decision |
|-------|---|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | Levels of satisfaction on all basic needs | 0.975 | 0.000 | Significant |
| 2 | Levels of satisfaction on all social needs | 0.278 | 0.000 | Significant |
| 3 | Level of satisfaction facilities available at home | 0.056 | 0.315 | Not Significant |
| 4 | Level of satisfaction on Taking adequate nutrition food | 0.290 | 0.000 | Significant |
| 5 | Level of satisfaction on Lives comfortable life | -0.220 | 0.000 | Significant |

The table 8 displays that levels of satisfaction on their socio economic living conditions of tribal women by their occupation. Levels of satisfaction on all basic needs is high positively correlated, Levels of satisfaction on all social needs and Level of satisfaction on Taking adequate nutrition food is low positively correlated. The Level of satisfaction on Lives comfortable life low negatively correlated at 0.01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis has been rejected and the research hypothesis has been accepted.

The Level of satisfaction facilities available at home is no correlated with their occupation and not significant at 0.01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted and the research hypothesis has been rejected.

Conclusion

The findings underscore the positive impact of developmental programs on the living conditions of tribal women, particularly in terms of economic stability and improvements, and educational opportunities. However, the study also highlights the need for more effective communication strategies, better implementation practices, and culturally sensitive approaches to ensure that all tribal women can fully benefit from these programs. Addressing these challenges will be crucial in enhancing the overall effectiveness and reach of developmental initiatives in tribal areas.

References

1. Bandopadhyay, S. (2013). The Impact of Different Development Programmes on the Scheduled Tribe People in the Drought Prone Areas of West Bengal — A Case Study. *Business Spectrum*. III (1), Pp-24-29.
2. Bardhan B (1973), The Tribal Problem in India, *Communist Party of India Publications*, New Delhi, 1973, pp.16- 17.
3. Chinnadurai, R. (2005), Women Entrepreneurship and Service Sector, *Kurukshetra*, Vol.54, N o.1, November, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.
4. Ghatak, P. (2003). Women, Resistance, Development & Law: A case study on the Lodhas of West Bengal. *Indian Journal of Social Studies and Humanities*. I(3). Pp.1-11.

5. Sudan, F.K. (2007). Impact of Self Help Credit Programme on Livelihood Diversification and Women Empowerment: Evidence from Jammu and Kashmir, India. *The Microfinance Review, Journal of the Centre for Microfinance Research*. II (2).P-107.
6. Vinayak Reddy, A. and G. Bhaskar (2005), *Rural Transformation in India - The Impact of Globalisation*, (Ed.) *New Century Publications*, New Delhi.
7. Tripathy, S.N. (2006), *Dynamics of Tribal Migration*, *Sonali Publications*, New Delhi.
8. Shalini Kumari (2023), Socio – Economic Status of Tribal Women: A Case Study of West Champaran, Bihar, *Journal of Rural Development*. 13 (3), Pp.73-78.

