

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SELECTED TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN ITDA AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstracts

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) was set up during the 5th Five Year Plan Period of 1974-1979 in India. The objective of ITDA is socio-economic development of Schedule tribes. The term "Scheduled Tribes" first appeared in the Constitution of India in Article 366(25) where it is defined as "Scheduled tribes or tribal communities". The major finding of this study on the ITDA Schemes of tribal areas the literacy rates 36.7% of respondents the illiterates who don't know read and write. 27.9% of respondents' source agriculture and 25.2% working as agriculture labour. Many as 32.1% of total respondents are earning below 10000 p.a. and 23.5% of respondents are no savings. The majority of the respondents 53.08 % had awareness and Remaining 46.92 % was not awareness about ITDAs. 44.2% said that no proper communication about the development programmes in their areas and 22.1% respondents are faced language barriers.

Keywords; *ITDA, 5th Five Year Plan, 1974-1979 in India, Socio-Economic of Scheduled Tribes, Constitution of India, ITDA Schemes, Awareness and Language barriers.*

I. Introduction

Tribal groups in India are considered to be the earliest inhabitants of a country that experienced diverse waves of invaders and other settlers over thousands of years, making it difficult to identify the precise origin of today's tribal peoples from a purist perspective. The state and discourse in India reject the term indigenous peoples and prefer instead to use the Constitutional term Scheduled Tribes (see Annex 1). Prior to the adoption of Indian constitution the tribes were variously termed as aborigines, aboriginals, adivasis, Vana jatis, forest tribes, hill tribes, primitive tribes etc. The self-preferred term Adivasi is commonly translate as original inhabitants', and literally means Adi or earliest time', vasi resident of'. The Constitution Order 1950 declared 212 tribes located in 14 states as Scheduled Tribes (STs). In 1950, further increased in 1956 when the Scheduled Tribes List (Modification)

Order 1956 was issued. The Anthropological Survey of India, in 1967, estimated the number of these tribal communities to be 314. While the Census of India 1971 put their number at 427, as per 1991 Census the number of scheduled tribes or groups of tribes notified together stands at 573 and as per 2011 census the numbers of Scheduled Tribes or groups of tribes are 705.

Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and is awaiting the ascent of President of India. Telangana and residuary Andhra Pradesh will be two States from the appointed day notified by the Central Government. The reorganization state of Andhra Pradesh Act, 2014 or (Telangana Act) as a result of bifurcation of the erstwhile state of (united) Andhra Pradesh on 2nd June 2014. The tribal population is spread finely and they live along with non-tribal communities. The indigenous tribes are mostly concentrated in contiguous tracts of the 13 districts and there are 34 tribal communities living in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The tribal welfare was an integral part of the Social Welfare Department. The main objective of ITDA is socio-economic development of tribal communities through Income Generating Schemes (IGS) allied with Infrastructure Development Programmes and protection of the tribal communities against exploitation. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Tribal Development Agencies (TDA's) established and During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the government formed Integrated Tribal Development Agency/Project (ITDAP). This was termed as Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

Functioning of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs)

The ITDPs / ITDAs are headed by Project Officers (PO) though they may be designated Project Administrators or Project Directors. Each ITDA has a Project Administrator, who is senior Class-I Officer of OAS/IAS cadre. The members of the District Monitoring Committee for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) shown at Sl. No. 2 (a), 2(b) in G.O.Ms.No.34 are amended as follows

District Collector	Chairman
ITDA Districts	
A. Project Officer (PO), ITDA	Vice-Chairman
B. Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare Dept.	Member Convener for TSP
C. Joint Director/Deputy Director, Social Welfare Dept.	Member-Convener for STSP
Non-ITDA Districts	
A. Joint Collector	Vice-Chairman
B. District Tribal Welfare Officer	Member Convener for TSP
C. Joint Director/Deputy Director, Social Welfare Dept.	Member-Convener for STSP

Source: <https://scsp.apcfss.in/files/34.pdf>

II. Review of Literature

Suresh Lal, B. and Silver Devanna (2016)¹ “Socio-economic development of primitive Tribes: an empirical study in Adilabad district” India has largest concentration of tribal communities in the world except that in Africa. The tribal groups of India are known to be the autochthonous people of the land. This paper examines the development of the primitive tribes in Adilabad districts. Nearly 60% respondents are in young age group. Majority tribes of the study area illiterates. About 91% respondents are got married and 87% are follows Hindu religions. Majority respondents are adopted cultivation as their primary occupation and they possess below five acres of dry land. 91% sample respondents use to work agriculture as labourer for 25 days in a month. 31% tribes do not have any skills and 58% are practicing mono cropping. 52% primitive tribes acquired the modern inputs from Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDAs) 87% respondents are earning income less than 1500 rupees per month. 73% respondents are opinions that have got awareness on schemes and programmes of ITDA.

Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) activities during (2017)² Ministry of Tribal Affairs continued its endeavours for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) through especially tailored educational, infrastructure and livelihood schemes to fill in for critical gaps. Allocation of Business Rules (ABR) of the Government now mandates to fill in for monitor ‘Tribal Sub-Plan’ (now called as ‘Scheduled Tribe Component’) funds of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog.

Sanjeeb Kumar Jena and Riko Mihi (2018)³ “Impact of PMEGP on entrepreneurial development of tribal beneficiaries- A case study of lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh” The poverty eradication is the biggest challenge to attain the objectives of inclusive growth in India. Poverty is a socio-economic phenomenon that is intimately allied to inequality, poor lifestyle, deprivation, malnourishment, illiteracy and low human resource development. It adversely affects physical well-being, psychology, efficiency and productivity as well disturbs their economic status. No country can claim economic growth when section of the people is marginalized. India is home to 22 % of the worlds poor.

¹ International Journal of Information Research and Review Vol.03,Issue,10,pp.2951-2956,October, 2016

² <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1514250>

³ International Journal of Recent Scientific Research Vol.9,Issue,4(K),pp.26329,April,2018, ISSN:0976-3031

V Vijaya Lakshmi and M Milcah Paul (2019)⁴ Socio-economic conditions of tribal's communities in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh-A review Tribes are one of the diverse groups among the Indian population. They remain disadvantaged mostly as they are considered as the lowest section of the Indian society since the ancient times. The tribes remain disadvantaged due to various factors like geographical and cultural isolation, lack of proper health facilities, inability to satisfy basic needs, lack of control over resources and assets, lack of education and skills, malnutrition, lack of shelter, poor access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to shocks, violence and crime, lack of access to proper infrastructure facilities and technologies and lack of political freedom and voice. All these challenges can make their living a difficult task. Considering these issues, the government is trying to help the tribes through different welfare schemes. This paper tries to analyse the socio-economic status of the tribal communities, the government schemes put forth by the governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for the welfare of tribal communities.

III. Methodology and Data Sources

Data collection included both primary and secondary data are used. The primary data was obtained through direct interaction with tribal's respondents, the officials and non-officials who involved in the programmes of ITDAs. Interview schedule was used to collect the primary data from the respondents. The secondary data collected from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) Annual reports, Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Officers (APTWR), Welfare offices reports, journals etc. The collected data from the pilot study.

Objectives of the study

1. To identify and assess socio-economic empowerment of selected tribal communities from existing ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh
2. To measure how far the tribal people has an awareness and participation level on schemes which are implementing in Andhra Pradesh

Sampling Unit

ITDA is an authorized and authoritarian institution that has to ensure tribal development. There are 8 ITDAs functioning in the state of Andhra Pradesh. These are located in the following districts. The researcher has selected the 8 ITDAs as sample units for the area of present study. The sample units are 1.Seethampeta ITDA / Srikakulam 2.Parvathipuram ITDA/ Vizianagaram 3.Paderu ITDA/ Visakhapatnam 4.Rampachodavaram ITDA /East

⁴ V Vijaya Lakshmi and M Milcah Paul (2019) ACTA Scientific Agriculture (ISSN: 2581-365X) Volume 3 Issue 8 August 2019. <https://actascientific.com/ASAG/pdf/ASAG-03-0571.pdf>

Godavari 5.Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA / West Godavari 6.Srisailam ITDA /Kurnool
7.Nellore ITDA / Nellore and 8.Chinthur ITDA /East Godavari.

Sample size

The researcher has selected the total no. of sample size by 567 respondents from ST mandals covered under ITDAs areas only in Andhra Pradesh. The selection of respondents based on the highest populations of tribe community wise in the areas of ITDAs only. The selected respondents community wise such as Savara, Kondadora, Bagata, Kondareddis, Yerukula, Chenchu, Yanadis and Koya tribes under all 8 ITDAs areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Statistical Tools used for testing of hypothesis

For the purpose of analysis and interpretation statistical tools like Percentage, Chi-Square Test and ANOVA test are apply for testing of hypothesis.

1. H_0 : There is no significant difference in socio-economic empowerment.
 H_1 : There is a significant difference in socio-economic empowerment.
2. H_0 : There Is a no significant differences among ITDAs on awareness and Participation level on schemes
 H_1 : There is a significant difference among ITDAs on awareness and participation level on schemes.

IV. Socio-economic empowerment of selected tribal communities from existing ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh

Table.IV.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Community wise

S.no	Name of the ITDAs	Name of the Community	Sample size	% of sample size
1	Seethampeta ITDA	Savara	31	31 (5.5%)
2	Parvathipuram ITDA	Kondadora	63	63 (11.1%)
3	Paderu ITDA	Bagata	215	215 (37.9%)
4	Rampachodavaram ITDA	Kondareddis	63	63 (11.1%)
5	Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	Yerukula	22	22 (3.9%)
6	Srisailam ITDA	Chenchu	19	19 (3.4%)
7	Nellore ITDA	Yanadis	118	118 (20.8%)
8	Chintoor ITDA	Koya	36	36 (6.3%)
Total			567	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above data I have taken a sample size of 567 respondents which include 8 ITDAs in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Out of these 37.9% from Paderu ITDA is having highest respondents proportion. And Srisailam ITDA is having least no. of respondents that is a small proportion among the sample i.e., 3.4%.

Table.IV.2: Distribution of the respondents by Age

Name of the ITDAs	Age of the respondents					Total
	Below 30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 61	
Seethampeta ITDA	4	13	5	2	7	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	15	23	10	9	6	63
Paderu ITDA	55	99	26	25	10	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	15	28	10	7	3	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	7	9	3	2	1	22
Srisailam ITDA	5	7	2	3	2	19
Nellore ITDA	22	53	16	19	8	118
Chintoor ITDA	10	8	9	5	4	36
Total	133 (23.5%)	240(42.3%)	81(14.3%)	72(12.7%)	41(7.2%)	567(100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above I observed that the respondents of age between 31-40 years are having highest proportion among the sample. It is followed by 41-50 age group 14.3 per cent and 23.5 per cent in the age group of below 30. In the age group between 501-60 years constitute a share of 12.7 per cent and above 61 years is least proportion i.e., 7.2%

Table.IV.3: Distribution of the respondents by Religion wise

Name of the ITDAs	Religion of the respondents		Total
	Hindu	Christian	
Seethampeta ITDA	22	9	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	48	15	63
Paderu ITDA	136	79	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	52	11	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	17	5	22
Srisailam ITDA	10	9	19
Nellore ITDA	75	43	118
Chintoor ITDA	21	15	36
Total	381 (67.2%)	186 (32.8%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above data the ITDAs have only two religions i.e., Hindu and Christian. My sample size consists of 67.2% from Hindu and 32.8% from Christians.

Table.IV.4: Distribution of the respondents by marital status

Name of the ITDAs	Marital status		Total
	Unmarried	Married	
Seethampeta ITDA	10	21	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	19	44	63
Paderu ITDA	55	160	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	17	46	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	7	15	22
Srisailam ITDA	9	10	19
Nellore ITDA	32	86	118
Chintoor ITDA	13	23	36
Total	162 (28.6%)	405 (71.4%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the total sample 28.6% of respondents are unmarried and 71.4 are married. Among Even in ITDAs also compared to unmarried respondents the married respondents' proportion high.

Table.IV.5: Distribution of the respondents by level of education

Name of the ITDAs	Education level of respondents					Total
	Illiterate	Up to 10 th	Diploma	Intermediate	Degree & Above	
Seethampeta ITDA	12	6	3	7	3	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	24	10	6	11	12	63
Paderu ITDA	74	36	20	48	37	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	25	12	5	15	6	6
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	10	3	3	4	2	22
Srisailam ITDA	5	7	2	2	3	19
Nellore ITDA	47	22	11	23	15	118
Chintoor ITDA	11	9	7	4	5	36
Total	208 (36.7%)	105 (18.5%)	57 (10.1%)	114 (20.1%)	83 (14.6%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above data it is clear that 36.7% of respondents the illiterates who don't know read and write. The proportions of Degree and above are very less just 14.6%. When we observe in ITDAs the Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA having 45.5% of respondents are illiterates which shows these ITDAs requires education empowerment.

Table.IV.6: Distribution of the respondents by level of occupation

Name of the ITDAs	Occupation of the Respondents					Total
	Agriculture	Agriculture Labour	Petty Business	Employment	Fisheries & Others	
Seethampeta ITDA	7	9	4	3	8	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	16	18	9	10	10	63
Paderu ITDA	66	44	23	39	43	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	12	15	14	6	16	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	7	6	5	4	0	22
Srisailam ITDA	10	4	2	3	0	19
Nellore ITDA	32	36	25	10	15	118
Chintoor ITDA	8	11	5	9	3	36
Total	158 (27.9%)	143 (25.2%)	87 (15.3%)	84 (14.8%)	95 (16.8%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: India is Agriculture based country ITDAs are tribal areas where these people are mostly dependents on agriculture sector. 27.9% respondents are source of agriculture. 25.2% of respondents working as agriculture labour. These people are not concentrating on employment just having a 14.8% of respondents' source employment. Srisailam ITDA mainly depended on Agriculture. The ITDAs Srisailam and Kotaramachandrapuram don't have fisheries.

Table.IV.7: Annual income of the respondents

Name of the ITDAs	Annual income					Total
	Below 10000	10001-25000	25001-40000	40001-65000	Above 65000	
Seethampeta ITDA	9	10	7	3	2	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	19	25	9	7	3	63
Paderu ITDA	66	58	35	29	27	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	18	19	11	7	8	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	8	6	4	3	1	22
Srisailam ITDA	9	4	2	3	1	19
Nellore ITDA	45	36	22	9	6	118
Chintoor ITDA	8	10	9	6	3	36
Total	182 (32.1%)	168 (29.6%)	99 (17.5%)	67 (11.8%)	51 (9.0%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above data 32.1% of total respondents are earning below 10000 per annum whereas 9% of the respondents above 65000 per annum Srisailam ITDA is having highest proportion in below 10000 categories. So ITDAs has to provide more employment opportunities in order improve their income.

Testing of Hypothesis

H₀: There is no significant difference in income among the selected communities

H₁: There is a significant difference in income among the selected communities

Summary

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Row 1	5	31	6.2	12.7
Row 2	5	63	12.6	82.8
Row 3	5	215	43	317.5
Row 4	5	63	12.6	31.3
Row 5	5	22	4.4	7.3
Row 6	5	19	3.8	9.7
Row 7	5	118	23.6	284.3
Row 8	5	36	7.2	7.7

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	6200.575	7	885.7964	9.407104	2.72E-06	2.312741
Within Groups	3013.2	32	94.1625			
Total	9213.775	39				

Since the calculated value is greater than the table value hence the Null hypothesis rejected.

Alternative hypothesis accepted.

There is significant difference in incomes among the selected communities

Table.IV.8: Annual Expenditure of the respondents

Name of the ITDAs	Annual Expenditure					Total
	Below 10000	10001-25000	25001-40000	40001-65000	Above 65000	
Seethampeta ITDA	3	11	6	9	2	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	9	28	12	8	6	63
Paderu ITDA	33	58	54	49	21	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	18	15	17	8	5	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	3	5	9	4	1	22
Srisailam ITDA	2	4	9	3	1	19
Nellore ITDA	19	36	45	10	8	118
Chintoor ITDA	4	9	13	7	3	36
Total	91 (16.0%)	166 (29.3%)	165 (29.1%)	98 (17.3%)	47 (8.3%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above it is clear that based on their income their expenditure will be there. Those who are earning more spend more. 8.3% of respondents spending above 65000 which are very less proportion. 29.3% and 29.1% categories having respectively. On an average their monthly expenditure is very low which shows poor standard of living.

Testing of Hypothesis

H₀: There is no significant difference in annual expenditure among the selected communities

H₁: There is a significant difference in annual expenditure among the selected communities

Summary

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Row 1	5	31	6.2	14.7
Row 2	5	63	12.6	78.8
Row 3	5	215	43	241.5
Row 4	5	63	12.6	33.3
Row 5	5	22	4.4	8.8
Row 6	5	19	3.8	9.7
Row 7	5	118	23.6	265.3
Row 8	5	36	7.2	16.2

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	6200.575	7	885.7964	10.60358	7.98E-07	2.312741
Within Groups	2673.2	32	83.5375			
Total	8873.775	39				

Since the calculated value is greater than the table value hence the Null hypothesis rejected.

Alternative hypothesis accepted.

There are significant differences in annual expenditure among the selected communities

Table.IV.9: Annual savings of the respondents

Name of the ITDAs	Annual saving						Total
	Below 5000	5001-7000	7001-9000	90001-10000	Above 10000	No	
Seethampeta ITDA	6	2	5	4	7	7	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	7	22	12	3	2	17	63
Paderu ITDA	42	51	32	13	29	48	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	7	13	14	6	3	20	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	6	3	5	2	4	2	22
Srisailam ITDA	5	4	3	2	2	3	19
Nellore ITDA	20	31	21	7	10	29	118
Chintoor ITDA	4	6	8	2	9	7	36
Total	97 (17.1%)	132 (23.3%)	100 (17.6%)	39 (6.9%)	66 (11.6%)	133 (23.5%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: When the income is very low the proportion of savings also will be low. Among the respondents 23.5% of respondents are in no savings. The next highest proportion goes to 5001-7000 annual savings. As their annual incomes are very low so they can't afford for savings.

Testing of Hypothesis

H₀: There is no significant difference in savings among the selected communities

H₁: There is a significant difference in savings among the selected communities

Summary

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Row 1	5	31	6.2	12.7
Row 2	5	63	12.6	82.8
Row 3	5	215	43	317.5
Row 4	5	63	12.6	31.3
Row 5	5	22	4.4	7.3
Row 6	5	19	3.8	9.7
Row 7	5	118	23.6	284.3
Row 8	5	36	7.2	7.7

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	6200.575	7	885.7964	9.407104	2.72E-06	2.312741
Within Groups	3013.2	32	94.1625			
Total	9213.775	39				

Since the calculated value is greater than the table value hence the Null hypothesis rejected.

Alternative hypothesis accepted.

There is significant difference in savings among the selected communities

Table.IV.10: Awareness about Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) by the respondents

Name of the ITDAs	Awareness about ITDAs		Total
	Yes	No	
Seethampeta ITDA	17	14	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	34	29	63
Paderu ITDA	121	94	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	28	35	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	13	9	22
Srisailam ITDA	12	7	19
Nellore ITDA	53	65	118
Chintoor ITDA	23	13	36
Total	301 (53.08%)	266 (46.92%)	567 (100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: It is observed from the above table IV.10 that, majority of the respondents 53.08 % had awareness and Remaining 46.92 % respondents were not awareness about ITDAs.

Testing of Hypothesis

Null hypothesis: For each of the community the distribution of responses to the awareness about ITDAs is same

Alternative hypothesis: For each of the community the distribution of responses to the awareness about ITDAs is not same.

Results of Chi-square:

Chi-Square Test	Value	Df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	8.76972	7	0.269614

(Source: Researcher's Analysis)

Above table indicates that, p-value is 0.2690 which is greater than standard value 0.05.

Hence, null hypothesis is accepted and alternate hypothesis is rejected.-F

Table.IV.11: No.of respondents participating in the developmental programmes

Name of the ITDAs	No.of the Respondents participating				Total
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	No	
Seethampeta ITDA	6	9	12	4	31
Parvathipuram ITDA	13	11	26	13	63
Paderu ITDA	36	40	101	38	215
Rampachodavaram ITDA	5	9	36	13	63
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	3	3	7	9	22
Srisailam ITDA	2	9	5	3	19
Nellore ITDA	17	29	48	24	118
Chintoor ITDA	5	8	14	9	36
Total	87(15.3%)	118(20.8%)	249(43.9%)	113(19.9%)	567(100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above data it is clear that the respondents are participating rarely in developmental programmes. 19.9% of total respondents are not participating in developmental programmes. 15.3% interested in these developmental programmes and participating frequently.

Testing of Hypothesis

H_0 : There is no significant difference in the career development of the selected communities

H_1 : There is significant difference in the career development of the selected communities

Summary	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Row 1	4	31	7.75	12.25
Row 2	4	63	15.75	47.58333
Row 3	4	215	53.75	994.9167
Row 4	4	63	15.75	192.9167
Row 5	4	22	5.5	9
Row 6	4	19	4.75	9.583333
Row 7	4	118	29.5	176.3333
Row 8	4	36	9	14
Column 1	8	87	10.875	129.5536
Column 2	8	118	14.75	162.5
Column 3	8	249	31.125	1020.125
Column 4	8	113	14.125	135.5536

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	7750.719	7	1107.246	9.755851	2.16E-05	2.487578
Columns	1986.344	3	662.1146	5.833838	0.004611	3.072467
Error	2383.406	21	113.4955			
Total	12120.47	31				

Since the calculated value greater than the table value so reject the Null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis

Conclusion:

There is significant difference in the career development of the selected communities

Table.IV.12: Not participated in developmental programmes by the respondents

Name of the ITDAs	No.of the Respondents reason for not participating				Total
	No proper communication	Language barriers	Mostly illiterates	Long distance at home	
Seethampeta ITDA	2	1	1	0	4
Parvathipuram ITDA	5	3	1	4	13
Paderu ITDA	16	11	5	6	38
Rampachodavaram ITDA	7	2	0	4	13
Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA	4	2	1	2	9
Srisailam ITDA	2	1	0	0	3
Nellore ITDA	11	3	6	4	24
Chintoor ITDA	3	2	3	1	9
Total	50(44.2%)	25(22.1%)	17(15.0%)	21(18.6%)	113(100.0%)

Source: Survey Data

Interpretation: From the above table shows that reasons for not participating in developmental programme in ITDAs areas. Out of the total respondents 44.2% said that no proper communication about the development programmes in their areas and 22.1% respondents are faced language barriers. The 15.0% of respondents are mostly illiterates and remaining 18.6% of respondents expressed their opinion long distance from their home place.

Testing of Hypothesis

Null hypothesis: There is no impact of reasons for not participating in ITDA programmes

Alternative hypothesis: There is an impact of reasons for not participating in ITDA programmes

Results of Chi-square:

Chi-Square Test	Value	Df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	14.1195	21	0.864413

(Source: Researcher's Analysis)

Above table indicates that, p-value is 0.864413 which is greater than standard value 0.05.

Hence, null hypothesis is accepted and alternate hypothesis is rejected.

Hence there is no impact of reasons for not participating in ITDA programmes

V. Findings

- ❖ It is observe that I have taken a sample size of 567. Out of these 37.9% from Paderu ITDA which is having highest respondents and Srisailam ITDA is having least 3.4%.
- ❖ The literacy rate 36.7% of respondents the illiterates who don't know read and write.
- ❖ It is found that among the total respondents 27.9% of respondents' source agriculture. 25.2% of respondents working as agriculture labour.
- ❖ As many as 32.1% of total respondents are earning below 10000 p.a.

- ❖ Among the respondents 23.5% of respondents are no savings. As their annual incomes are very low so they can't afford for savings.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents 53.08 % had awareness and remaining 46.92 % respondents was not awareness about ITDAs.

VI. Suggestions

- Education is the major factor to change the attitude and way of life of scheduled tribes Communities in ITDA areas.
- The government has to provide employment opportunities for them in order to improve their Income and Savings.
- The respondents are mainly dependent on agriculture and fisheries. If government provides agriculture and fisheries tools & equipments it gives better life for scheduled tribes.
- The government has to concentrate on money lenders they are taking advantage of the respondents needs.
- Awareness of ITDAs schemes programmes among the respondents is require through their local words , using of media and mouth words regarding their own languages.

VII. Conclusion

Respondents should co-operative is the main motive of the researchers. Studying tribals was a great experience, field work dealing with the changes in the society. Some of the tribal's living life depends on daily wages. The tribal communities utilizing the amenities of ITDA development programmes several socio-economic and cultural changes in their life.

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