

Impact of Development Programs on Tribal's-A Case Study of Bhadrachalam ITDA in Khammam District

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I. INTRODUCTION

Tribal populations are spread across the world, in which India is having one of the largest concentrations of tribal people. The configuration of the tribal population according to the last three census years- in 1951 India had 5.6% of tribal population which by the next census year which is 2001 increased to 8.2% of the total population. In 2001 majority of the Scheduled tribes lived in rural areas amounting to 10.4% of the total rural population to its contrary there was meager 2.4% tribal people in urban areas. Finally, at present, according to the 2011 census the tribal population stands at 8.6% of the total population out of which 11.3% lives in rural areas whereas 2.8% lives in urban areas of the country.

India is a country that reflects varied facets of human existence ranging from diversity in cultures, religions, language, race, lifestyle and much more. In this diverse country, the tribal population has always formed an essential part, not because of their increasing population percentage but because these tribal people reflect the rich indigenous colour of the country along with their enigmatic cultures, dialects and economic pursuits in different ecological settings. They are considered significant and have been in focus since the inception of the constituent assembly of the country where, in one of its discussions a political stalwart, Mr. Jaipal Singh Munda strongly stood for the rights of the tribal and stressed the word 'Adivasi' in the fifth schedule of the constitution for them.

The tribal population when adopts complex ways of modern civilization and parts with their natural rights and certain eccentric practices, they like every other citizen of the country too deserves to be protected by certain special civil rights, acts, rules and procedures and schemes for their inclusive upliftment and blanket inclusion in the mainstream society. Considering the vulnerability of this section of society the Central government has with time introduced various schemes in order to protect their basic irreducible rights that every human being requires to sustain and evolve. Thus, this article shall be analyzing such schemes of the Central government relating to inalienable areas of human life – Education, Economic welfare and public cooperation schemes.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :

Andhra Pradesh tribals are very poor and illiterates scattered and un-recognised. Their financial position has been declining. Tribal population constitutes over six percent of the state population. They are no better than agriculture labour. A.P. Government provides a number of economic programmes but they have not utilized the programmes because of illiteracy. The globalization and economic liberation further aggravated their conditions. the tribals are facing a number of problems, A.P. Government failed in implementation of their programmes. Hence in this study a humble attempt will be made to assess the tribal welfare economic programmes and health initiatives in Andhra Pradesh and their impact on their income and consumption levels and on their health conditions.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

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 tribal's

1. To explain the socio-economic profile of the sample tribal respondents
2. To examine the impact of the collection and marketing of minor timber forest

produce MTFP program on tribal development.

Socio-economic profile of Scheduled Tribes in Bhadrachalam

The socio-economic profile of scheduled tribe beneficiaries with regard to Minor Timber Forest Produce (MTFP) which includes

- ❖ Social category
- ❖ Age of sample units
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Economic status
- ❖ Gender
- ❖ Category of activity of MTFP

Table-2.1
Social category

category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
KOYA	91	60.3	60.3
KONDAREDDY	60	39.7	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.1 shows social category of sample units and found that 60.3 percent are from Koya tribe and 39.7 percent are from Kondareddy tribe.

Table-2.2
Age of sample units

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
up to 30	85	56.3	56.3
31-45	51	33.8	90.1
Above 45	15	9.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.2 shows age of sample units and found that 56.3 percent are from age range of up to 30 years, 33.8 percent from age range of 31-45 years, and 9.9 percent from age range of above 45 years.

Table-2.3
Education

Education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Literate	94	62.3	62.3
Up to school level	45	29.8	92.1
Above school level	12	7.9	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.3 shows education of sample units and found that 62.3 percent are just literates, 29.8 percent are equipped with up to school level education, and 7.9 percent are equipped with above school level education.

Table-2.4

Economic status

Economic status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Absolutely poor	100	66.2	66.2

Poor	51	33.8	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.4 shows economic status of sample units and found that 66.2 percent are from absolutely poor category, and 33.8 percent are from poor economic status.

Table-2.5

Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	100	66.2	66.2
Female	51	33.8	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.5 shows gender of sample units and found that 66.2 percent are male, and 33.8 percent are female.

Table-2.6

Category of activity of MTFP

activity	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bamboo	23	15.2	15.2
Tussor	19	12.6	27.8
Honey	25	16.6	44.4
Brushwood	29	19.2	63.6
Wax	15	9.9	73.5
Tendu leaves	6	4.0	77.5
Medicinal plants	10	6.6	84.1
Roots	13	8.6	92.7
Herbs	11	7.3	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.6 shows category of MTFP and found that 15.2 percent sample tribes are involved in bamboo and the related activities, 12.6 percent are involved in Tussor, 16.6 percent involved in Honey, 19.2 percent involved in brushwood, 9.9 percent involved in wax, 4 percent involved in Tendu leaves, 6.6 percent involved in medicinal plants, 8.6 percent involved in roots, and 7.3 percent involved in herbs.

Category of activity and income

category of activity	Income			Total
	Up to 50000	50001-100000	Above 100000	
Bamboo	1	12	10	23
	4.3%	52.2%	43.5%	100.0%
	7.7%	12.9%	22.2%	15.2%
Tussor	3	12	4	19
	15.8%	63.2%	21.1%	100.0%
	23.1%	12.9%	8.9%	12.6%
Honey	1	13	11	25
	4.0%	52.0%	44.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	14.0%	24.4%	16.6%
Brushwood	5	17	7	29
	17.2%	58.6%	24.1%	100.0%
	38.5%	18.3%	15.6%	19.2%
Wax	1	6	8	15
	6.7%	40.0%	53.3%	100.0%
	7.7%	6.5%	17.8%	9.9%
Tendu leaves	0	5	1	6
	.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	.0%	5.4%	2.2%	4.0%

medicinal plants		0	7	3	10
		.0%	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		.0%	7.5%	6.7%	6.6%
Roots		1	11	1	13
		7.7%	84.6%	7.7%	100.0%
		7.7%	11.8%	2.2%	8.6%
Herbs		1	10	0	11
		9.1%	90.9%	.0%	100.0%
		7.7%	10.8%	.0%	7.3%
Total		13	93	45	151
		8.6%	61.6%	29.8%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=23.8, df=16, $\rho=0.094$, $r=-0.147$

Source: Field study

Table-3.49 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their income earnings is negative ($r=-0.147$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Impact of Minor Timber Forest Produce (MTFP) on the living conditions of the scheduled tribes in the study area.

Table-3.50
Category of activity and surplus

category of activity	Surplus			Total
	Up to 20000	20001-40000	Above 40000	
Bamboo	2	12	9	23
	8.7%	52.2%	39.1%	100.0%
	12.5%	12.9%	21.4%	15.2%
Tussor	5	12	2	19
	26.3%	63.2%	10.5%	100.0%
	31.2%	12.9%	4.8%	12.6%
Honey	1	13	11	25
	4.0%	52.0%	44.0%	100.0%
	6.2%	14.0%	26.2%	16.6%
Brushwood	5	17	7	29
	17.2%	58.6%	24.1%	100.0%
	31.2%	18.3%	16.7%	19.2%
Wax	1	6	8	15
	6.7%	40.0%	53.3%	100.0%
	6.2%	6.5%	19.0%	9.9%
Tendu leaves	0	5	1	6
	.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	.0%	5.4%	2.4%	4.0%
medicinal plants	0	7	3	10
	.0%	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	.0%	7.5%	7.1%	6.6%
Roots	1	11	1	13
	7.7%	84.6%	7.7%	100.0%
	6.2%	11.8%	2.4%	8.6%
Herbs	1	10	0	11
	9.1%	90.9%	.0%	100.0%
	6.2%	10.8%	.0%	7.3%
Total	16	93	42	151
	10.6%	61.6%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=28.3 df=16, $\rho=0.030$, $r=-0.068$

Source: Field study

Table-3.50 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their surplus is negative ($r=-0.068$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-3.51
Category of activity and savings

category of activity	Savings				Total
	Nil	Up to 12000	12001-25000	Above 25000	
Bamboo	14	5	4	0	23
	60.9%	21.7%	17.4%	.0%	100.0%
	16.5%	11.1%	33.3%	.0%	15.2%
Tussor	14	3	0	2	19
	73.7%	15.8%	.0%	10.5%	100.0%
	16.5%	6.7%	.0%	22.2%	12.6%
Honey	10	9	4	2	25
	40.0%	36.0%	16.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	11.8%	20.0%	33.3%	22.2%	16.6%
Brushwood	11	14	1	3	29
	37.9%	48.3%	3.4%	10.3%	100.0%
	12.9%	31.1%	8.3%	33.3%	19.2%
Wax	9	4	2	0	15
	60.0%	26.7%	13.3%	.0%	100.0%
	10.6%	8.9%	16.7%	.0%	9.9%
Tendu leaves	4	2	0	0	6
	66.7%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants	7	3	0	0	10
	70.0%	30.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	8.2%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	6.6%
Roots	9	3	0	1	13
	69.2%	23.1%	.0%	7.7%	100.0%
	10.6%	6.7%	.0%	11.1%	8.6%
Herbs	7	2	1	1	11
	63.6%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%
	8.2%	4.4%	8.3%	11.1%	7.3%
Total	85	45	12	9	151
	56.3%	29.8%	7.9%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=26.2, df=24, $p=0.346$, $r=-0.047$

Source: Field study

Table-3.51 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their savings is negative ($r=-0.047$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.52
Category of activity and percent sold to GCC

category of activity	% sold to GCC				Total
	Up to 60	60-70	70-80	Above 80	
Bamboo	3	13	6	1	23
	13.0%	56.5%	26.1%	4.3%	100.0%
	30.0%	15.5%	15.4%	5.6%	15.2%
Tussor	2	9	6	2	19
	10.5%	47.4%	31.6%	10.5%	100.0%
	20.0%	10.7%	15.4%	11.1%	12.6%
Honey	1	17	4	3	25
	4.0%	68.0%	16.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	20.2%	10.3%	16.7%	16.6%
Brushwood	1	15	9	4	29

		3.4%	51.7%	31.0%	13.8%	100.0%
		10.0%	17.9%	23.1%	22.2%	19.2%
Wax		1	8	3	3	15
		6.7%	53.3%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		10.0%	9.5%	7.7%	16.7%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		1	1	4	0	6
		16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	.0%	100.0%
		10.0%	1.2%	10.3%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants		0	6	2	2	10
		.0%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		.0%	7.1%	5.1%	11.1%	6.6%
Roots		1	7	3	2	13
		7.7%	53.8%	23.1%	15.4%	100.0%
		10.0%	8.3%	7.7%	11.1%	8.6%
Herbs		0	8	2	1	11
		.0%	72.7%	18.2%	9.1%	100.0%
		.0%	9.5%	5.1%	5.6%	7.3%
Total		10	84	39	18	151
		6.6%	55.6%	25.8%	11.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=17.7, df=24, $\rho=0.819$, $r=0.086$

Source: Field study

Table-3.52 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their percentage of MTFP sold to GCC is positive ($r=0.086$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.53
Category of activity and percent sold to Non GCC

category of activity		% sold to Non GCC			Total
		Up to 40	30-40	20-30	
Bamboo		1	16	6	23
		4.3%	69.6%	26.1%	100.0%
		6.2%	16.7%	15.4%	15.2%
Tussor		3	10	6	19
		15.8%	52.6%	31.6%	100.0%
		18.8%	10.4%	15.4%	12.6%
Honey		1	18	6	25
		4.0%	72.0%	24.0%	100.0%
		6.2%	18.8%	15.4%	16.6%
Brushwood		4	15	10	29
		13.8%	51.7%	34.5%	100.0%
		25.0%	15.6%	25.6%	19.2%
Wax		1	11	3	15
		6.7%	73.3%	20.0%	100.0%
		6.2%	11.5%	7.7%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		1	5	0	6
		16.7%	83.3%	.0%	100.0%
		6.2%	5.2%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants		2	5	3	10
		20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		12.5%	5.2%	7.7%	6.6%
Roots		3	7	3	13
		23.1%	53.8%	23.1%	100.0%
		18.8%	7.3%	7.7%	8.6%
Herbs		0	9	2	11
		.0%	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%

		.0%	9.4%	5.1%	7.3%
Total		16	96	39	151
		10.6%	63.6%	25.8%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=13.3, df=16, $\rho=0.654$, $r=-0.081$

Source: Field study

Table-3.53 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their percentage of MTFP sold to Non GCC is negative ($r=-0.081$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.54
Category of activity and employment

category of activity		Employment				Total
		Below 150	151-200	201-240	Above 240	
Bamboo		11	7	1	4	23
		47.8%	30.4%	4.3%	17.4%	100.0%
		14.5%	17.9%	4.8%	26.7%	15.2%
Tussor		8	5	4	2	19
		42.1%	26.3%	21.1%	10.5%	100.0%
		10.5%	12.8%	19.0%	13.3%	12.6%
Honey		12	4	7	2	25
		48.0%	16.0%	28.0%	8.0%	100.0%
		15.8%	10.3%	33.3%	13.3%	16.6%
Brushwood		13	8	4	4	29
		44.8%	27.6%	13.8%	13.8%	100.0%
		17.1%	20.5%	19.0%	26.7%	19.2%
Wax		8	5	1	1	15
		53.3%	33.3%	6.7%	6.7%	100.0%
		10.5%	12.8%	4.8%	6.7%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		4	1	0	1	6
		66.7%	16.7%	.0%	16.7%	100.0%
		5.3%	2.6%	.0%	6.7%	4.0%
medicinal plants		7	3	0	0	10
		70.0%	30.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		9.2%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	6.6%
Roots		9	1	2	1	13
		69.2%	7.7%	15.4%	7.7%	100.0%
		11.8%	2.6%	9.5%	6.7%	8.6%
Herbs		4	5	2	0	11
		36.4%	45.5%	18.2%	.0%	100.0%
		5.3%	12.8%	9.5%	.0%	7.3%
Total		76	39	21	15	151
		50.3%	25.8%	13.9%	9.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=21.2, df=24, $\rho=0.631$, $r=-0.114$

Source: Field study

Table-3.54 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their employment is negative ($r=-0.114$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.55
Category of activity and % expenditure on necessities

category of activity		% expenditure on necessities			Total
		Up to 90	80-90	70-80	
Bamboo		13	8	2	23
		56.5%	34.8%	8.7%	100.0%
		14.0%	16.3%	22.2%	15.2%

Tussor		10	8	1	19
		52.6%	42.1%	5.3%	100.0%
		10.8%	16.3%	11.1%	12.6%
Honey		14	9	2	25
		56.0%	36.0%	8.0%	100.0%
		15.1%	18.4%	22.2%	16.6%
Brushwood		18	9	2	29
		62.1%	31.0%	6.9%	100.0%
		19.4%	18.4%	22.2%	19.2%
Wax		10	5	0	15
		66.7%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
		10.8%	10.2%	.0%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		5	1	0	6
		83.3%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
		5.4%	2.0%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants		6	4	0	10
		60.0%	40.0%	.0%	100.0%
		6.5%	8.2%	.0%	6.6%
Roots		8	4	1	13
		61.5%	30.8%	7.7%	100.0%
		8.6%	8.2%	11.1%	8.6%
Herbs		9	1	1	11
		81.8%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%
		9.7%	2.0%	11.1%	7.3%
Total		93	49	9	151
		61.6%	32.5%	6.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=7.6, df=16, $\rho=0.961$, $r=-0.125$

Source: Field study

Table-3.55 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their percent of expenditure on necessities is negative ($r=-0.125$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.56
Category of activity and financial development- Chit subscription

category of activity		Financial development- Chit subscription		Total
		Yes	No	
Bamboo		6	17	23
		26.1%	73.9%	100.0%
		14.3%	15.6%	15.2%
Tussor		7	12	19
		36.8%	63.2%	100.0%
		16.7%	11.0%	12.6%
Honey		9	16	25
		36.0%	64.0%	100.0%
		21.4%	14.7%	16.6%
Brushwood		9	20	29
		31.0%	69.0%	100.0%
		21.4%	18.3%	19.2%
Wax		2	13	15
		13.3%	86.7%	100.0%
		4.8%	11.9%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		0	6	6
		.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		.0%	5.5%	4.0%
medicinal plants		1	9	10
		10.0%	90.0%	100.0%

		2.4%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots		5	8	13
		38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
Herbs		11.9%	7.3%	8.6%
		3	8	11
		27.3%	72.7%	100.0%
Total		7.1%	7.3%	7.3%
		42	109	151
		27.8%	72.2%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=7.9, df=8, $\rho=0.435$, $r=0.074$

Source: Field study

Table-3.56 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and chit subscription as part of their financial development is positive ($r=0.074$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.57
Category of activity and financial development- possession of insurance policy

category of activity	Financial development- possession of insurance policy		Total
	Yes	No	
Bamboo	18	5	23
	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
	17.1%	10.9%	15.2%
Tussor	12	7	19
	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%
	11.4%	15.2%	12.6%
Honey	16	9	25
	64.0%	36.0%	100.0%
	15.2%	19.6%	16.6%
Brushwood	19	10	29
	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%
	18.1%	21.7%	19.2%
Wax	9	6	15
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	13.0%	9.9%
Tendu leaves	6	0	6
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants	8	2	10
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	7.6%	4.3%	6.6%
Roots	9	4	13
	69.2%	30.8%	100.0%
	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%
Herbs	8	3	11
	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
	7.6%	6.5%	7.3%
Total	105	46	151
	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=5.7, df=8, $\rho=0.690$, $r=-0.016$

Source: Field study

Table-3.57 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and possession of an insurance policy as part of their financial development is negative ($r=-0.016$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.58
Category of activity and credit worthiness

category of activity		Credit worthiness			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
Bamboo		13	8	2	23
		56.5%	34.8%	8.7%	100.0%
		14.4%	16.3%	16.7%	15.2%
Tussor		8	9	2	19
		42.1%	47.4%	10.5%	100.0%
		8.9%	18.4%	16.7%	12.6%
Honey		14	9	2	25
		56.0%	36.0%	8.0%	100.0%
		15.6%	18.4%	16.7%	16.6%
Brushwood		21	6	2	29
		72.4%	20.7%	6.9%	100.0%
		23.3%	12.2%	16.7%	19.2%
Wax		9	5	1	15
		60.0%	33.3%	6.7%	100.0%
		10.0%	10.2%	8.3%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		4	2	0	6
		66.7%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
		4.4%	4.1%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants		6	3	1	10
		60.0%	30.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		6.7%	6.1%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots		9	4	0	13
		69.2%	30.8%	.0%	100.0%
		10.0%	8.2%	.0%	8.6%
Herbs		6	3	2	11
		54.5%	27.3%	18.2%	100.0%
		6.7%	6.1%	16.7%	7.3%
Total		90	49	12	151
		59.6%	32.5%	7.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=8.3, df=16, $\rho=0.942$, $r=-0.083$

Source: Field study

Table-3.58 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their credit worthiness is negative ($r=-0.083$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.59
Category of activity and knowledge and awareness about MTFP

category of activity		Knowledge and awareness about MTFP			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
Bamboo		13	8	2	23
		56.5%	34.8%	8.7%	100.0%
		16.0%	13.8%	16.7%	15.2%
Tussor		13	4	2	19
		68.4%	21.1%	10.5%	100.0%
		16.0%	6.9%	16.7%	12.6%
Honey		18	6	1	25
		72.0%	24.0%	4.0%	100.0%
		22.2%	10.3%	8.3%	16.6%
Brushwood		11	16	2	29
		37.9%	55.2%	6.9%	100.0%
		13.6%	27.6%	16.7%	19.2%
Wax		7	8	0	15
		46.7%	53.3%	.0%	100.0%

		8.6%	13.8%	.0%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		2	3	1	6
		33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
		2.5%	5.2%	8.3%	4.0%
medicinal plants		4	5	1	10
		40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		4.9%	8.6%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots		8	3	2	13
		61.5%	23.1%	15.4%	100.0%
		9.9%	5.2%	16.7%	8.6%
Herbs		5	5	1	11
		45.5%	45.5%	9.1%	100.0%
		6.2%	8.6%	8.3%	7.3%
Total		81	58	12	151
		53.6%	38.4%	7.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=15.9, df=16, $\rho=0.467$, $r=0.125$

Source: Field study

Table-3.59 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their knowledge and awareness about MTFP is positive ($r=0.125$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-3.60
Category of activity and decision making abilities

category of activity		Decision making abilities			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
Bamboo		11	9	3	23
		47.8%	39.1%	13.0%	100.0%
		12.2%	18.4%	25.0%	15.2%
Tussor		13	5	1	19
		68.4%	26.3%	5.3%	100.0%
		14.4%	10.2%	8.3%	12.6%
Honey		14	9	2	25
		56.0%	36.0%	8.0%	100.0%
		15.6%	18.4%	16.7%	16.6%
Brushwood		20	6	3	29
		69.0%	20.7%	10.3%	100.0%
		22.2%	12.2%	25.0%	19.2%
Wax		6	8	1	15
		40.0%	53.3%	6.7%	100.0%
		6.7%	16.3%	8.3%	9.9%
Tendu leaves		5	1	0	6
		83.3%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
		5.6%	2.0%	.0%	4.0%
medicinal plants		5	4	1	10
		50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		5.6%	8.2%	8.3%	6.6%
Roots		9	4	0	13
		69.2%	30.8%	.0%	100.0%
		10.0%	8.2%	.0%	8.6%
Herbs		7	3	1	11
		63.6%	27.3%	9.1%	100.0%
		7.8%	6.1%	8.3%	7.3%
Total		90	49	12	151
		59.6%	32.5%	7.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=10.5, df=16, $\rho=0.836$, $r=-0.062$

Source: Field study

Table-3.60 shows that correlation between category of MTFP activity of scheduled tribes and their decision making abilities about MTFP is negative ($r=-0.062$) and the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

II. CONCLUSION

Income earnings per annum attributable to MTFP are 50001-100000 rupees in case of 61.6 percent, Surplus earnings per annum attributable to MTFP are 20001-40000 rupees in case of 61.6 percent, the savings of 56.3 percent of the scheduled tribes involved in MTFP are nil, Percent of MTFP sold to GCC is 60-70 in case of 55.6 percent, Percent of MTFP sold to Non GCC is 30-40 in case of 63.6 percent,

Employment per annum attributable to MTFP related activities is below 150 man days in case of 50.3 percent of scheduled tribes, Percent of expenditure on necessities attributable to MTFP related activities is above 90 in case of 61.6 percent of scheduled tribes, Financial development with reference to chit subscription shows that 72.2 percent of scheduled tribes did not subscribe to chits,

Financial development with reference to possession of insurance policy 69.5 percent of scheduled tribes possessed an insurance policy, Financial development with reference to credit worthiness is low in case of 59.6 percent of scheduled tribes, 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 Decision making abilities about MTFP as a part of empowerment of scheduled tribes is low in case of 59.6 percent of scheduled tribes.

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