Study area Kurnool District
KURNOOL DISTRICT
&
MANDALS

Selected Mandals

BANDI ATMAKUR :

ATMAKUR :

ALUR :
CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION
India being the largest democratic country in the world with well defined federal feature, the responsibility of planning and implementation of welfare and poverty alleviation programmes rests with both the Central and State Governments. The social welfare programmers seek to serve developmental and rehabilitation needs of the vulnerable sections such as the scheduled castes and tribes, women and other backward sections who have been under deprivation and socio-religious taboos. The assetless families living in rural and tribal areas and urban slums would be given priority in both welfare and employment generation schemes. The poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented with varying proportion of subsidies for various social and economic groups depending upon the degree of vulnerability. Some of the constitutional safeguards for the weaker section are as follows.

The humaneness of a society is determined by the degree of protection it provides to its weaker and disadvantaged members to lead a life commensurate with dignity and honors. As a nation, we are committed to the cause of improving the status of weaker sections of our population, especially the Scheduled Castes.

THE SCHEDULED CASTES

The term Scheduled Castes refers to a list of castes prepared in 1935 by the British government in India. But during the ancient and mediaeval period they were known as 'Panchamas' (fifth groups), 'Chandals' (heat hens or outcasts) and 'Antyajas' (lowest class), and during the British period they came to be called 'Depressed Classes' (dalit jatis) or 'Exterior Castes' (castes listed in the Government schedule). In ancient time, they were designated as the 'fifth class' or 'panchama'.

During the Vedic period, they were known as 'Chandals' Dharmasastras declared 'Chandalas' to be the progeny of the most heinous union of a Brahmin female with a Sudra male. According to Manu, the chandalas were born out of the 'Paratiloma' marriages.

in the medieval period, the ‘Panchamas’ came to be quite often
deemed as ‘Avaranas’ (extreme castes) or those who were outside the fourfold
caste system. They ‘Avaranas’ lived outside the village. They had a monopoly on
dead cattle. They were beef eaters. Many of them were lower artisans such as
skinner, tanners, shoe makers. Some of them swept and removed the night soil.
Some of them became hereditary village servants. During the British period, the
‘Avaranas’ were first designated as ‘Depressed Classes’ later as ‘Exterior
Castes’ and finally as ‘Scheduled Castes’. In British official records, sometimes in
the late nineteenth century, the term ‘Depressed classes’ was used for the
untouchable castes.\(^3\)

The term ‘Scheduled Castes’ was first used by the Simon
Commission. The term ‘Scheduled Castes’ appeared for the first time in the
Government of India Act 1933, as a substitute to all other words hitherto used for
identifying the ‘untouchables’.

The term ‘Scheduled Castes’ has not been defined anywhere in the
constitution. ‘Article 34 of the constitution reads as follows. ‘Scheduled Castes’
means such castes, races or tribes, parts or groups within such castes, races or
tribes as are deemed under Act 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of
the constitution of India’. The President of India has powers to issue the list of

\(^{3}\) Galanter, Gare, ‘The Abortion of Disabilities. Untouchable and the
Laws’ in J. Michael Mahar, ed., “Untouchable in Contemporary India”,
Scheduled Castes order of 1950 after consultation with the Governor of any state. Notwithstanding this officially approved designation of 'Scheduled Castes', the term 'Harijans' has become so much popular that both the terms 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Harijans' are now-a-days synonymous in all official and non-official records in India.

According to Kuppuswami, for two reasons the Harijans were declared as 'Impure Castes' or 'Untouchables' and were made to live outside the village. 'Firstly, they were following the lowest kind of occupations like scavenging, leather work removal of carrion etc, and second, they persisted in eating beef which was condemned as the most heinous crime by the caste Hindus'.

However, even today, the Scheduled Castes constitute an integral part of village life. They are spread over the entire nation. They continue to render some menial services to other caste people. M.N. Srinivas writes, “They perform certain essential tasks in agriculture, they are often at village festivals and remove the leaves on which people have dined at community dinners.”

(4) Kupuswamy, B.; “Social Change in India”, Konark Publisher Pvt. Ltd.
(5) Ibid. p. 225.
THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

The second largest group of backward classes of the unprivileged section of India is Scheduled Tribes. A tribe is defined as a group of people who can be defined as a homogeneous unit with certain common characteristics. The common characteristics that they share are a common territory, a common language and descent from a common ancestor. Apart from these features they are very often backward in technology pre-literate and observe social and political customs based on kinship.  

According to Dr. D.N. Majumdar, "A Tribe is a collection of families or group of families, bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations. A tribe is ordinarily an endogamous unit. Several clans constitute a tribe".  

Though, the Indian constitution has not defined clearly the term tribe. Article 336 (25) of the constitution says that Scheduled tribes are the tribe or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities which Indian President may specify by public notification under Article 342 (1).

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Tribal people are known by various names such as ‘adivasis’, aboriginals, ‘Harijans’ and so on. Gandhiji called them ‘Girijans’. The constitution of India has referred them as the “Scheduled Tribes”.

Economically, tribes vary all the way from food gatherers to the industrial labour force. There are many tribes such as the Kadar, the Malapantaram and the Paniyan of Kerala, the Patiyan of Tamil Nadu who are dependent on forest products. They are essentially food gatherers. They collect fruits, roots and other forest products and supplement them with hunting and fishing. The bulk of the tribal population of India is dependent on agriculture with forest produce as secondary support. Tribal sub-plan (TSP) strategy has been adopted since fifth five year plan for engaging socio-economic development of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and their protection against exploitation.  

### TABLE 1.1

**Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & General Population of All India and Andhra Pradesh and Their Growth 1961 – 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste All India</th>
<th>A.P</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe All India</th>
<th>A.P</th>
<th>General Population All India</th>
<th>A.P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1961-71</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td>27.21</td>
<td>25.17</td>
<td>24.75</td>
<td>20.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1971-81</td>
<td>30.95</td>
<td>37.88</td>
<td>35.81</td>
<td>91.60</td>
<td>21.41</td>
<td>23.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1981-91</td>
<td>31.95</td>
<td>33.04</td>
<td>31.24</td>
<td>32.23</td>
<td>26.03</td>
<td>24.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1991-01</td>
<td>20.56</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>24.45</td>
<td>19.64</td>
<td>22.66</td>
<td>14.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The decadal growth rate of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and general population in Andhra Pradesh from 1961 to 2001 is shown in the following graph.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>CENSUS</th>
<th>% OF S.C POPULATION</th>
<th>% OF S.T POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>URBAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh from 1961 to 2001. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of A.P. Hyderabad.

As seen from Table 1.2, the urbanization among scheduled caste population in Andhra Pradesh has increased from 11 per cent in 1961 to 17 percent in 1991 and it is almost stagnant during 2001. The urbanization among scheduled Tribe population in Andhra Pradesh has doubled to 8 percent in 1991 from 4% in 1961, but the same is stagnant during 2001.
The Constitution provides an elaborate and effective framework to administer social justice because it lays down in particular (i) the policy goals and objectives, (ii) legislative and institutional machinery, and (iii) guidelines for physical infrastructure and financial support. Notwithstanding the fact that the high ideals of social justice and the means to achieve them have been well articulated in our Constitution, and while we can also take legitimate pride in having established a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic to secure to all its citizens Social – economic and political justice, Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. Equality of status and of opportunity to promote among them a Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual unity and integrity of the Nation. Yet the elitist and unequal character of Indian society cannot be considered a matter of much satisfaction. 

India is Welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections in particular. Preamble, Directive Principles of State policy, Fundamental Rights and specific sections, namely Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to the commitment of the State to its people.

As a matter of strategy the government of India has resorted to planned development for minimizing inequality of income, status and opportunities for its people. This strategy is directed to secure distributive Justice.

(9) "Workshop on effective implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act. 1989". (April 22-25-1996) sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India. NIRD. Hyderabad – 500030.
Traditionally the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have occupied the lowest positions in the Indian social hierarchy. They have been subjected to a variety of disabilities, deprivations and oppressions. In India, the pre-dominant of exploitative semi-feudal relations made the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a target of exploitation forever. Declaring itself as a secular state, the modern India attempted to promote the interests of the vulnerable sections through different developmental schemes. Alongwith developmental schemes, some institutional changes were also envisaged to prevent the affluent strata from cornering the benefits of development.

After independence institutional safeguards for the protection and promotion of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes were made with the object of removing their socio-economic disabilities and promoting better Quality Of Life (QOL) among them. According to T.K. Ommen, "Free India's commitment to a socialist, secular, and democratic order required the state to inspire and institutionalize change in tune with her national objectives.

An important instance of this is to be found in the introduction of provisions in India's Constitution and in the introduction of mechanisms, not only to protect the interests but also to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.  

Article 38 of the Indian Constitution enjoins that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice social, economic and political shall inform at the institutions of the national life. They also enjoin the State to ensure that "the health and strength of the workers, men and women and the tender aged children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age and strength, and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment."  

India has passed through six decades of independence and more than four and half decades of planned developments. No doubt a lot of developmental work has been done in the rural sector during the last sixty years, but its impact has been limited to those who owned land and other resources and have political influences.

Due to technological advancement there is growth, but the growth is said to be lopsided because the resources pumped in to that area have been appropriated by the higher echelons in the hierarchical agrarian society at the cost of the weaker section of population.

It is generally observed that out development between have yet in 'trickle down' to the poor section of the society especially among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The rural development programmes which are aimed towards the enlightenment of unprivileged in the agrarian society have helped them by giving temporary relief, but it has failed to release the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities from the poverty trap. The vested interest groups have always resisted all attempts by the state to transform the exploitative relationship between different strata. During last 60 years of planning, rural development has got attention relation to its various dimensions. But the goals set forth in Five Year Plans are yet to be fulfilled and attempts made for the transformation of the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have succeeded only partially. Majority of them still suffer from poverty, social inequality and economic exploitation.

However, it is a paradox that rural development has accentuated underdevelopment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as democratic political system has been unable to control and restructure the means of production. Therefore, the hegemony of upper caste in matters of economic and
political power still continues. The politics of development has brought about economic polarization of the rural society in terms of the upper castes bourgeoisie on the one hand and the Scheduled Castes-proletariat on the other.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes still suffer from unprecedented miseries not because they do not have the motivations to develop but because the ecology and culture are yet not conducive to the removal of poverty and ignorance. Though politically enfranchised and legally privileged, yet they continue to remain under-privileged in all aspects of their social existence.

Most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are still associated with agriculture and related activities without any control on land resources. Despite so many facilities for the development of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the literacy percentages among them are much below the level of the national.

The problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not identical. While the Scheduled tribes mainly suffer on account of economic and educational problems, the condition of the Scheduled Castes is more precarious as the socio-cultural improve caste as a whole.

The Government and other agencies have been making tall claims with regard to ameliorative measures taken by them to initiate and generate social changes among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
A detailed review of literature pertaining to the subject of research is a scientifically necessary pre-requisite to planning the specific area of study and to its comprehensive understanding.

Review of literature involves the perusal of the various studies conducted by different Economists, Sociologists and their research findings. The researcher makes a critical assessment of the different areas which are covered by various studies and the existing theories and concepts.

Review of those studies would provide a theoretical insight into the researcher concerning development patterns and enable him to find out the research gaps. With this aim in view, the researcher has tried to take a look into the studies conducted under Indian conditions.

The review of literature presented here emphasizes the important programmes such as community development programme, which facilitates all-round development of the society, Integrated Rural Development Programme which facilitates the families to cross the poverty line and also which facilitates employment as well as income generation through different components of the programme. Owing to the limitations of the researcher, a brief review has been presented with reference to the above programmes in order to assess the strength and weakness of the programme. The review presented here emphasizes the performance of these programmes in achieving its objectives.
There were no specific studies with reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, weaker sections that are below poverty line.

Dube, Scheduled Caste (1983) concludes that although the idea of the community development proposal was to work for the all round development of the entire community, a close analysis of the agricultural extension work itself reveals that nearly 70 per cent of its benefits went to the elite group and to the rather affluent and influential agriculturists. The gains to poorer agriculturists were considerably small. For the economic development of this group, as well as for that of artisans and agricultural laborers, no programmes were initiated by the project.\(^{13}\)

Desai, A.R. (1985) argues that in the recent times there is growing emphasis on people's participation in development process. The failure of earlier policy of development is attributed to its inability to involve the people in the development process. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee which recommended a system of democratic decentralization felt that the failure of community development programme was due to lack of democratic element and people's involvement.\(^{14}\)

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\(^{13}\) Dube, S.C. Approaches to tribal problems in India Anthropology in Action, Ranchi Council of Social and Cultural research 1960.

The G.K.K. Rao Committee report (1985) the Planning Commission to review the rural development programmes also came to the conclusion that the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP, DPAP, RLEG, etc., have not been able to achieve the desired result. This is mainly because the target group i.e., the poor have not been properly organized to assert themselves both in the formulation of these programmes. It felt that "participation of the target groups, i.e., the poor in developmental scheme is essential for their successful implementation".  

Mandelbaum D. (1938) studied the impact of the community development project and observes that the programmes have sharpened the gulf between the rich and the poor cultivators. It makes artisans and agricultural labourers more handicapped than the cultivators and therefore generates greater inequality between the affluent farmers and the agrarian capitalist class on one hand and the poorer strata composed of poor peasants, artisans and agricultural labourers on the other. It implies that in the context of the economy which produces for market and profit, the poor farmers and other strata are made weak in their competitive strength against the richer strata.

Prof. C. Parvathamma's study conversed all the 19 districts of the Karnataka state, in the book "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – A Socio-Economic survey" (1984). Here an attempt has been made to cover the

various aspects of their social and economic conditions including demographic characteristics, caste and sub-caste composition, educational background, residential pattern, economic conditions, occupational structures, political consciousness and awareness of constitutional benefits and the magnitude of unsociability. The study has given detailed account of the socio-economic conditions of the most deprived sections of the population. While examining the main problems, the author opines that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country and the state as a whole continues to be the most poor. She has given a long list of practical suggestions for dealing with the problems of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Jain, S.C. (1985) of The Balwantrai Mehta Committee which made the first and comprehensive review of the community development programme found that while the programme and the organization had made very useful contribution in several respects, the organization had been prevented (by its Governmental nature) from allowing the community to occupy the place of prime importance. Sundaram K.V. (1981) organized a study of integrated rural development programme by taking two blocks, one from Kerala and the other from Tamil Nadu. According to him, local level planning on a systematic basis has not planning or implementation as was envisaged in the approach governing the programme yet been taken off. and considerable experience has been acquired in implementing beneficiary oriented programmes.

The programmes were by and large a success in a limited spectral context, i.e., the agricultural programme.

Muthayya, B.C. (1983) in his state level study touched on the procedural aspects in the supply of loans to the beneficiaries under the IRDP and said that there was an improvement in the per capita income subsequent to becoming the beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and also pointed out that the delay in getting loan and the difficulty in providing the surety were the two main problems faced by a few beneficiaries. 

Maheswan, S.R. (1985) comments that rural development programmes in India suffer from a high degree of centralization as illustrated by the Integrated Rural Development programme. The programme has been formulated in great deal at the central level with little flexibility permitted at the implementation level; so much so that it may not be very inappropriate to say that this programme is for the people but certainly not by the people and of the people. India is an example of a country which is seeking to promote rural development purely through its regular bureaucracy with little involvement or participation by the people.

Nilkantha Roth (1985) in his study focused on the main theme states that the Integrated Rural Development Programme approach which is based on the distribution of assets to the poor for creating self employment is not going to deliver the goods. Integrated Rural Development Programme does not integrate resource based or sectoral planning with household based planning and it is merely a household – based plan and this approach is not realistic. The subsidy element of Integrated Rural Development Programme had encouraged corruption in rural areas and has raised the indebtedness of the poor. In many cases hardly 18.70 per cent of the total beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line and thus Integrated Rural Development programme strategy is largely misconceived. 20

Tripathi, R N (1985) and others in their study touched on the main aspect of ‘Measuring the impact of the IRDP’ In the case of schemes in the animal husbandry sector, animal health care facilities were not provided, as a result, the beneficiaries lost their milch cattle and sheep and goat units. The beneficiaries were not identified by adopting right criteria and some non-eligible house-hold got the assistance for the IRDP and there were cases where the schemes were not properly selected and were therefore, not economically viable. The credit component was at times inadequate. As a result of which substandard inputs were supplied affecting income generation. 21

Kurien, N. (1987) in his detailed note made on the basis of the data collected by various agencies remarks that the concurrent evaluation of IRDP has clearly brought out the fact that the programme has a great potential though it suffers from a number of limitations at present. Most of the serious critics of the programme have also recognized this fact. Another important aspect which is brought out by the survey is the fact that the programme is too impotent to be left entirely in the hands of bureaucracy, professional politicians and middlemen. It requires much more intellectual inputs and clarification of thought for conceptualization and planning have to be necessarily a much more involved and Co-operative effort between the implementers and the actual beneficiaries as well as the potential. 22

Sharma, P.N. (1988) in his study concludes that the experience gained so far has shown that IRDP could not be organically interlinked with other on-going activities / programmes of the Government and it has become clear that the benefits from other programmes, particularly social services, could not reach the targeted households. 23


...that the integrated Rural Development Programme is showing its impact on the weaker sections served by it. Those who could take advantage of the facilities (especially credit) were in better position to improve their socio-economic life than who did not avail themselves of such facilities. Again, it was noticed that comparatively well-off sections of the community derived more benefits than the weaker sections from Integrated Rural Development Programme. 24

Robert V. Pulley (1989) in his study conducted at the India level concludes that only 44 per cent of the disadvantaged beneficiaries have succeeded in maintaining the assets and are repaying credits to Banks. Poor households have failed drastically in maintaining investment on assets. Investment must therefore be tailored to the demands of the household, grounded in their own knowledge of the opportunity costs they face. The most important failure of the IRDP is its inability to ensure continued access to institutional credit for disadvantaged rural households.

Vallabh Reddy, G.P. (1985) in his study on TRYSEM in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh, reported that every year two or three trades accounted for a large number of trainees and that the beneficiaries are either self-employed or wage-employed. It was also reported that TRYSEM programme has helped the beneficiaries in raising the income levels. 25


(25) Vallabh Reddy, G.P. "TRYSEM Programme : A study in M.P."
A K Vaikil in his book 'Reservation Policy and Scheduled Castes in India ('1985') endeavors to evaluate the implementation of reservation policy in various sectors and sub-sections. He analyses the reasons of its faculty implementation and also recommends what measures should be taken for its efficient and effective implementation. The book deal with the atrocities inflicted on the SCs. Attempt has been also made to examine the change brought forth by the reservation policy in educational and economic field. The study reveals that constitutional development in India bears social and economic philosophy. Inequality created by provision of special facilities in backward classes is taken to harm the beneficial motive of the others, hence staunch opposition is expressed, which results in riots and continuous social tension. The educational and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes have been far from satisfaction. There are variations in the poverty of the Scheduled castes and these inhibit the designing of uniform economic policy for them. The banks provided loans to Scheduled Castes at lower interest rate. However, these facilities were inadequate. The govt. attempted to encourage mixed colonies but in this sphere also, it did not succeed to a large extent. In Public undertakings 15% houses were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, but this quota was never filled. No doubt, the government allotted huge funds for the Scheduled Castes but it could not execute the programmes seriously and effectively. As regards to the reservation in educational institutions, the quotas for the Scheduled Castes have not been filled. In most of the fields, only one half of the reserved quota is filled. It is understandable that the quality and performance of Scheduled Castes students is disappointing. However, certain steps might be taken to improve their quality at primary and secondary educational standard. Extra coaching should be
arranged for the Scheduled Caste students who wish to join medical and engineering colleges. The living conditions in the hostels of the Scheduled Castes have not been good. Their domestic conditions are far from satisfaction. The fruits reaped by the Scheduled Castes with the help of reservation policy have been exhibited in an exaggerated manner. The atrocities exercised on the Scheduled Castes indicate the burning in the minds of the samara Hindus. On account of the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes, they have been compelled to think of a conversion. 26

The book "Dynamics of Tribal Development" (1995) by Pradip Kumar Bhowmik examines in meticulous detail the compatibilities and constraints of Tribal Development among four tribal groups, namely the Lodha, the Santal, the Munda, and the Mohali living in four blocks of Midnapur district. It attempts an inventory of the various developments programmes and studies of the prevailing tribal traits vis-à-vis economy and society in order to understand their attitude and reaction towards development/welfare programmes. The author has examined the nature of compatibilities and constraints in development of the groups operating under similar ecological conditions. The life styles of the four selected tribal groups have been examined critically with a view to establish the reasons for acceptance and rejection of various schemes by them. 27

The Lodha, a hunting gathering tribe, could not, under compelling circumstances orient their style of life. Unfortunately, some learning and angularities were developed in their cultural way of life and these resulted in completed degeneration, thorough disorganization in the entire social system. This again prompts them to accept antisocial activities. Thus, they suffered socially and economically in many ways and in the process of development they were neglected as target group beneficiaries.

The Santal, a relatively more advanced tribe, though living in same ecology and environment and subjected to same political and administrative decisions, exhibits an altogether different picture. They have developed agriculture and thus articulated themselves with soil firmly. Many of them have been rewarded with prosperity and self-sufficiency and as a whole they reflect better social and economic organization.

The Munda, a peace-loving group exhibits a compromise between stable agricultural outlook and unavoidable push-force of migration. In common ecological setting, their life style permits them to live with others and attain gradual economic stability due to their compromising character. They are prompt to respond to and interact with the development programmes sponsored by Govt. and other voluntary organizations.

The Mohali have shown their industrious nature with a sense of progressiveness. These basket-making tribes usually overcome their difficulties by diligence and endurance. They are less conscious to claim their genuine share of benefits and seem to be nevertheless, with low response to the
programmes of development. The people are less involved in welfare programmes and their participation in various schemes of development floated over the entire area of society seems to be less significant.

Bajay Kumar Behere in his book "Tribal Culture, Modernization and Development-A study of Kondhas tribe" (1996) has attempted to investigate the role of the different agents of social change such as Caste Hindus, neighbors, Christian Missionaries, weekly tribal market, Private agencies, education, improved transportation and mass communication and their corresponding effects on the Kondha tribe of Phulbani district of Orissa. At the same time, the impact of implementation of government sponsored development schemes and programmes have been evaluated. The study provides an insight into the nature and processes of change affecting the life and culture of the Kondhas in particular and the Indian tribal communities in general.

The study reveals that in the advent of changes and development, the Kondha social intuitions, culture beliefs, economic organizations and politico-religious structures have undergone transformations. The most peculiar character of change and transformation noticed among Kondha is largely due to the dominant influence of the Hindu neighbors, although the influence of Christianity, the impact of industrialization, spread of communication network, and above all education cannot be ignored. The joint and extended forms of families are breaking down into nuclear forms. The internal harmony of the institution of family nourished by parsimony of family economy, decisive decision-making of the family members and status based social relationship among the
...the family has been torn down allowing uneconomic family budget, observed among family members. Traditional type of acquiring mats through captive, elopement and abduction are being considered degrading and such practices are being eschewed. Preference is given more and more to negotiated forms of marriage and dowry transactions are spearheading leaving behind bride price. Child marriages have been a shift from Sweden cultivation to wet-land paddy cultivation and most of the Kondhas have developed a taste for taking rice as the staple diet. Traditional barter system has been replaced by monetary system of transaction and monetization and market orientation have largely filled the life of the Kondh now. Due to generation of employment opportunities in the nearby towns and industrial complexes, there has been a great deal of occupational mobility among the Kondh. Marked changes have been noticed among the Kondh in respect of choosing new house patterns with multi-roomed accommodation and cross ventilation inside the rooms. The Kondhs have shown great interest in level and are worshiping Hindu Gods and Goddesses. In the wake of polarization and prevalent electoral party politics, the Kondh villages have become faction-ridden and vested interest groups have emerged in the community. Some of the unpleasant incidents and intra-community and other communal conflicts which occur sporadically here and local political agents have endangered the socio-political life of the Kondh. The impact of the Christian missionaries is negligible although the Christian Missionaries have been working in the area quite vigorously.28

(28). Behaera Bijoy Kumar : Tribal Culture, Modernization and Development; A Study of Kondhs tribes, khama Publishers, New Delhi, 1996
Since 1901, however, Christianity has tremendous impact on the Pans, the scheduled caste neighbors of the Kondh. The Pans infect were the first group of Christian converts. Although the missionary activities through a variety of aids and incentives have attracted most of the Pans, the Kondhs have been reluctant to adopt except in a very few cases. The Kondhs are poor but proud of their cultural heritage and cultural status the same way as that of the neighboring caste Hindus. The study shows that the development personnel who are to implement the multiple development schemes of the govt. are very casual to their work and display empathy towards the poor Kondhas and On the other hand, the Kondhas have realized that the govt. officials misappropriate the money in the name of development work and, even if somebody has got some benefit, either he is rich or influential. In the recent decades, penetration of development schemes in the Kondha hills and plains have attracted small business class people and contractors who infiltrate into the area to play their business quite lucratively and in course of their stay exploit the innocent Kondhas unabated. Presently, these outside infiltrators in collusion with the local officials and Pan middlemen indulge in anti-Kondhsand anti-social activities and create disturbances in the area affecting peace and harmony. Ashram School Education serves the dual purpose of imparting teaching to the Konds children in the class and acquaints them with the school curricula. and inculcates educational socialism among the Kondhs, who for generations were deprived of getting formal schooling. LAMP (Large sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies) has been operating in the area in a hostile manner. The irony is that even with the knowledge of the LAMP official credits are given to non-tribals, specifically to the Pans, the Scheduled Caste neighbors, in the name of the poor Kondhs. The Pan gets the
benefit from the LAMPS, whereas the needy Kondh is deprived of. Kondhs prefer to take loans from the Banks than from the LAMPS, although in the latter case terms of repayment are not very stringent. People do not wish to take loans from the LAMPS for fear of getting exploited and cheated by the LAMP officials and the Scheduled Caste broker. Only a few of them dare to transact with the LAMPS. Although, co-operative shops are meant for the Kondh tribals, many non-kondhs and even the petty businessmen of the locality buy the commodities like salt, kerosene, narcotics and cheap garments and cloth etc. from them and play their business. At the time of need, Kondh does not get his requirements from the shops. The local vendors and shopkeepers take advantage of the situation and sell them the commodities at a higher rate.

The overall change in the socio-cultural, economic political and religious arenas of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe community can be attributed to a powerful acculturative process overtly operative in the areas of study largely.

The book "Economic Development of Tribal India" (1999) written by Sujit Sikidar manifests the procedure and intricacies of existing institutional finance in a demonetized tribal economy. The study makes an evaluative analysis of development programmes financed by institutionalized agencies in the hill districts. In this context, focus has been thrown on certain pertinent issue pattern of land and asset ownership, institutional credit in rural sector, prevailing institutional infrastructure including banking agencies, organizational set up at block level, horizontal and vertical co-ordination among cross-section of
agencies it also highlights the assistance provided during different plan periods. The book encompasses a discussion on constraints and problems of tribal development and potential ways and means of overcoming them besides push and pull factor playing role behind the scene. It has also covered the discussion on monetization of tribal economy, institutional finance for handloom, co-operative institutions, irrigation, plantation, performance appraisal of State Bank of India in the hill districts, Integrated Rural Development Programme – disbursement and recovery in Hill Districts, Integrated Rural Development Programme – problem and constraint, working of planned activities for hill districts and constraints, working of planned activities of hill districts and constraints that impede tribal development, etc.

The above studies clearly show that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have caught the attention of the government planners, political leadership and the academic communities at large. The range of the issues that have been examined and analysed clearly demonstrate the magnitude of the problems comforted by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Serious attempts have been made to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of these sections of our society. But, the seriousness of the programme seems to be diluted at the implementation level. The planners, the executors and the academic communities have too often disagreed with each other as regards the

strategy to be employed to bring about social transformation among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, their role in highlighting the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can not be minimized. Much more various attempt is needed to make an in-depth analysis of the situation as it obtains among them.

In the urban sector, a central component of a strategy to remove poverty among selfemployed is to raise the skill profile of workers specially directed towards STs & SCs. The ill effects of actualization and informalization may be minimized through providing ensured employment with the introduction of proper schemes in terms of employment guarantee scheme, smooth flow of credit & other suitable measures. 30

Prof. N.T.K. Naik rightly observed that "The process of social mobilization can lead to substantial development and poverty eradication. But the success of social mobilization depends to a large extent on the policy frame work of the Government and other parameters. Social mobilization is the critical element, centre-piece and fulcrum around which the UNDP programmes revolve. The basic premise and conviction on which the programme is firmly based is "The willingness within people to help themselves. This potential is being harnessed by providing social guidance through the triad of social organization,

skill development and capital formation which if implemented would go a long way in enabling the social mobilization strategy to succeed."31

Dr. Balishter and Umesh Chandra conducted a Case Study in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh, on the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The analysis of this data revealed that income of the sample beneficiary families had increased both in current price and when adjusted for price changes between 1979-80 and the survey period, 1984-85. The main conclusions that emerged from this study are: (1) The weaker sections, including small and marginal farmers and landless laborers, comprise about 79 percent of all families in the study area. (2) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste families respectively comprise 33 and 67 per cent of the total poor families. (3) The purchase of buffaloes and bullocks has been the dominant purpose of loans accounting for 76 percent of the total beneficiary families as well as the amount of loans. (4) Impact of bank finance (regarding income generation) was relatively more on the landless labourers both in case of Scheduled Castes (49 percent) and non-Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. (5) Out of 150 beneficiary families 99 or about 66 percent were able to cross the poverty line of Rs. 3,500 of which 19 families were already above the poverty line before assistance. (6) The large proportion of beneficiaries (44 percent) who crossed poverty line were in higher income brackets (Rs. 3,000-3,500) before integrated Rural Development

Programme assistance. The study further reported several problems which caused inadequate impact on income generation. These are: delay in disbursal of loan, poor quality of assets, higher prices of assets charged by sellers, delay in releasing subsidy, bribe taken by implementing agencies, lack of supporting facilities, lack of guidance and insure cover. 32

**Objectives of the study:**

The present study is an attempt to analyze the impact of Developmental Programmes implemented by the Integrated Rural Development Agency, Kurnool District on Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes in general and to examine socio-economic conditions of sample beneficiary households in particular. The main objectives of the study are:

- To critically review the working of various developmental programmes for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe communities with particular reference to Integrated Rural Developmental Programme.

- To study the socio-economic conditions of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe sample beneficiary households before and after the implementation of developmental Programmes.

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➢ To analyse the impact of Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes on income, employment and assets structures of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiary households.

➢ To explore and explain the difficulties in the implementation of developmental Programmes.

Formulation of Hypotheses:

In order to fulfill the above objectives the following hypotheses are formulated for the study.

➢ The developmental programmes initiated by the Government are well conceived and they could improve the well being of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities.

➢ There is no significant improvement in the income and employment conditions of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiaries after the implementation of Developmental programmes.

➢ The loan and subsidies given to the beneficiaries are not sufficient.
Selection of the study area

Kurnool District is selected for the present study for the following reasons. Kurnool district lies in the drought prone area of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The level of living is the lowest in Rayalaseema compared to the other two regions, namely Telangana and Coastal Andhra. The incident of poverty is high in Kurnool District. Studying the impact of Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes on the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe beneficiaries in such a district would not only be interesting but also illuminating. Studying only one district would be possible of an individual researcher due to time and financial constraints. As the researcher hails from this district, he has the needed familiarity and proper understanding of the socio-economic conditions in the area which facilitates an in-depth analysis of the impact of Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes. The SGSY has been launched April 1999 after merging in to programmes of Intigrated Rural Developmental Programmes i.e., IRDP. Hence the research same list of beneficiary has been taken for the present study.

Methodology:

The selection of the sample units for the study has been made using two stratified random sampling methods. In the frist stage, mandals and in the second stage beneficiary households have been selected by applying simple random sampling technique. The Mandals in the district have been stratified into three groups, viz., developed, moderately developed and less
developed on the basis of the selected economic indicators. One mandal is selected from each group using random sampling technique. Basing on this, Atmakur mandal from the highly developed, Bandiatmakur mandal from the moderately developed and Alur mandal from the less developed mandal are selected. On the whole 250 beneficiary households drawn from the list of integrated Rural Developmental Programmes have been selected in probability proportion to the number of beneficiary households in each sector and under each scheme. The sample beneficiary households consist of 80 in Alur mandal, 84 in Bandiatmakur mandal and 86 in Atmakur mandal as sector wise beneficiary households.

The sample beneficiary households are drawn from the three mandals so that they represent levels of development and the sample is spread throughout the district. (For the purpose of impact study, a comparison has not been made between the mandals since) The nature of the schemes, the quantum and type of assistance and the socioeconomic background of the beneficiaries are almost the same. Hence, the impact of each scheme of the generation of income, employment and asset position of the sample beneficiaries have been evaluated for all the three Mandals in Kurnool District. Few studies on the impact of integrated Rural Developmental Programmes have compared the economic conditions of beneficiaries with that of non-beneficiaries to evaluate the impact of the programme. Such comparison, it is felt, may not give accurate results in the sense that integrated Rural Developmental Programmes cover the poorest of the poor
and the economic conditions of the non-beneficiaries may often be better than beneficiaries. Based on such comparison one cannot draw any conclusion that Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes has a negative impact on the beneficiaries. Hence in this study, the benefits of Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes have been evaluated by comparing the economic conditions of the beneficiaries before and after the implementation of the programme.

**Period of study:**

As the study aims at analyzing the performance of Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes in the 'pre' and 'post' frame work, it was felt that the reference period selected should be such that it would allow sufficient time for the programme to have its full impact on the economic conditions of the sample beneficiaries. Considering this, the reference period had as 1998-99. Thus those respondents who obtained the assistance during 1998-99 had been selected. Subsequently, a pilot visit to the sample mandals revealed that resulting of the schemes took place of the year 2003-04, which was due to delayed release of funds and the late approval of the field level household surveys. Further, it had been realized that the schemes started yielding income only during the year 2003-2004. Therefore, the year 2001-2002 had been selected as the base year and 2003-2004 as the reference year to assess the post Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes income.
**Collection of Data:**

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data from the sample households have been collected through a well structured scheduled, specially designed for the purpose. The discussions have also been undertaken with the beneficiaries during the course of collection of data. Sufficient cross checking has been made during the personal interview to ensure reliability and accuracy of the data. The secondary data have been collected from district Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Kurnool banking sectors as well as forms the administrative offices of the District Planning Offices, Mandal level offices.

To understand the various aspects of implementation of the integrated Rural Development Programme the officials at various levels were interviewed. The district officials interviewed are DRDA project Director, Assistant Project Officers (APOs). Technical officers from Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, industry, Social welfare and Planning. At mandal level along with MPDO / MRO, all extension officers were intencived. And publications of the Government, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Centre for Economic and social Studies, Hyderabad are extensively used in the course of this research work.
Tools of Analysis:

To test the hypothesis of the study the following statistical tools such as percentages, ratios, graphs / diagrams are used. In addition to this, Sensex Index Model, Gini Co-efficient of variation techniques are also employed at all appropriate contexts.

Limitations of the Study:

The scope of this study is limited to the three selected sample mandals in Kurnool district and the sample beneficiary households from these mandals due to constraints of time and resources of an individual researcher. The data for the present study has been collected through personal interview method. The beneficiary house holds, do not maintain proper accounts, and most of them are illiterates. There are possibilities of statistical bias, and hence the data collected would only be an approximation of actual facts. However, efforts are made to collect reasonably satisfactory information from the sample respondents by repeated persuasion. Since this is a micro level study, i.e., covering three mandals in kurnool district, the findings and suggestions may throw light on certain broad features of the country and as such the study may be of practical use in formulating better policies and programmes.
First chapter deals with the statement of the problem, review of literature, objectives and methodology of the study.

Second chapter is an assessment of Integrated Rural Developmental Programmes (IRDP) implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA), Kurnool District (during the period 1998-2005).

Third chapter covers the profile of the study area and also socio-economic conditions of the sample beneficiary households.

Fourth chapter contains the impact of developmental programmes implemented by DRDA, Kurnool district including generation of income and employment and asset structure of sample beneficiary households.

Fifth chapter highlights the summary and conclusion of the study.