CHAPTER VI

PROBLEMS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES
The role of personnel who are responsible for the implementation of the programmes intended for the betterment of tribal is a pivotal factor for the success of the programme. If the personnel are committed to the cause, they have to pay eventually a positive role to achieve the targets of planned programmes. Apart from the designing of developmental programmes, their proper implementation for the achievement of the goal is very essential.

The various problems confronted in the course of implementation of developmental programmes by ITDA in Kurnool District have been discussed in this chapter. The researcher in the course of his survey and investigation, held discussions and consultations with the beneficiary households as well as ITDA officials of Srisailam, in Kurnool district. The entire discussions are divided into two sections: Section A is denoted to know the views of the Chenchu tribals in the sample villages in general and ITDA beneficiaries in particular and also their problems. The Section B portrays the problems encountered by the ITDA officials in the course of implementation of ITDA's developmental programmes for primitive (Chenchu) tribals in the study area.
Approachability of the ITDA

The respondents were enquired whether they approached the ITDA office directly or through a middleman to obtain their loan. It is found that, most of the respondents (about 74.5 per cent of the respondents) approached the office in groups along with a leader (may be one of the beneficiaries) who take the initiative to fulfil the procedure-formalities for getting the loan sanctioned. It also reveals that just 25.5 per cent of the respondents approached the ITDA office through middlemen. Another strange factor in this group is that they are literate as well as experienced beneficiaries.

Reasons for seeking ITDA loans

It is well known fact that the chenchus in this region are the primitive tribes and hence different beneficiaries borrow for different reasons. Out of 200 sample beneficiaries interviewed, a large portion of beneficiaries (44.35 per cent) sought the ITDA loan exclusively because of the 100 per cent subsidy component.
Time-Gap in Disbursement of Loans

Timely financial assistance is an essential factor for helping the beneficiaries to acquire the right type of asset at the lowest price, particularly in seasonal activities. In this direction, the opinion of the beneficiaries has been collected regarding time gap between the date of submitting the application and the date of sanction of loan and the same is shown in the Table 6.1.

It can be noted that in the case of land development, agricultural implements, plough bullocks, bullock carts and cycle shops, the time-gap in the majority of cases exceeded one year. The reason for this may be on account of subsidy and margin money (which is also subsidised from special assistance) facilities being extended to most of these beneficiaries. To enjoy the facility of margin money the beneficiaries have to obtain necessary documents from different agencies, which involved lot of procedural delays. However, in some cases the lag is below two months and in some cases it took six months to one year. An interesting situation was that the experienced and literate beneficiaries of sheep, milch animals and land development had to wait for about six months to one year to obtain their loans compared
### TABLE 6.1
TIME-GAP IN GETTING SANCTION OF LOAN TO BENEFICIARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sectoral</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Below 2 months</th>
<th>2 to 6 months</th>
<th>6 months to 1 year</th>
<th>Above 1 year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. AGRICULTURE SECTOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Land Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Agricultural implements</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Plough Bullocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Bullock cart</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Milch Animals (cross-breed cow)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Sheep</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Fishing nets</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Supply of breeding bull</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. ISB SECTOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Kirana Shops</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Tea Stalls</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Fancy Shops</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Cycle Shops</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Bamboo cutting</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data from field survey.
to those in other trades. It is mainly due to fact that these beneficiaries do not have proper interest and zeal to pursue the matter with ITDA officials compared to that of inexperienced beneficiaries.

One of the factors for the non-utilization of loan amount was the inordinate time-gap between the submission of application and actual disbursement of the loan amount. In other words, the loan amount could not be used either partially or completely for the purpose for which the loan is intended due to inordinate delay in the disbursement of loan amount.

Subsidy

Subsidy is given to all the beneficiaries under ITDA on the total unit cost of the scheme to meet margin money requirements of the beneficiaries in the initial investment stages. All the ITDA programmes are not tied up with loans from any bank and hence the subsidy amount is directly paid to the approved supplier of goods/services. There are some instances where the subsidy is not released by ITDA in time, resulting in delays. When the researcher asked the beneficiaries whether there was any delay in the release of the subsidy, only 28.5 per cent of the respondents answered that there was delay. While the remaining 71.5
per cent of the beneficiaries reported that there was no delay. In reply to a question, whether the amount of subsidy paid was adequate, 37 per cent of the borrowers reported positively while the remaining 63 per cent respondents asked for enhancement in subsidy amount since they could not cope-up with the present cost of units.

Margin Money

All the ITDA schemes offer 20 per cent margin money of the total unit cost to the beneficiaries. Usually, the margin money is released by the TRICOR from special central assistance scheme. In deserving cases like primitive tribes this margin money is also given on subsidy basis. In general, this margin money is supposed to be repaid with a nominal interest of 6.5 per cent per annum. However, right from inception of ITDA, no primitive tribe has been repaying this margin money. The Government is also not rigid in respect of the recovery of loans since the Chenchu tribes are the poorest of the poor among all the tribes in this region.

To have a clear vision about the social attitudes of the tribals and their participation in socio-economic and political activities in the context of developmental programmes, personal interviews were conducted and the case studies of a few respondents have been discussed hereunder.
Each case study is considered as an index of the broader trend.

Case Studies of Respondents

Case (A)

Arthi Guruvaiah aged 45 years is a Chenchu tribal living in Byrluti Gudem of Atmakur Mandal of Kurnool District. He is an agriculturist living with his wife and one son. His son is studying IX class in the Upper Primary School. He is a literate but his wife is an illiterate.

Two decades back he was landless, living in the same village. His main source of income was from minor forest produce collection. He informed that he used to work as an agricultural labour with a wage of two rupees per day and his survival was not easy in those days. At that time, the Government had identified him along with some other families in the gudem as being below poverty line.

The respondents revealed that after the implementation of ITDA's programmes, he was given three acres of land. He had been carrying agriculture in the land provided by the Government. He was also provided assistance under minor irrigation and animal husbandry schemes. Under the housing programme he got a pucca house also.
From the agricultural schemes, he was given plough bullocks and High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds. He was also provided crop loans during the same period. The agency also provided irrigation facilities. Under this scheme he was given electric motor along with pipes to draw water from borewells. Apart from this, he also received milch animals under animal husbandry schemes.

He said that before taking up agriculture, his family was working hard and struggling with starvation. But, after the assistance made available by the ITDA, not only the income of his family but also his family’s social status had improved in many respects. He also revealed that his son was able to go to school mainly because of the Government’s assistance. The food habits had changed considerably with the present income and helped to improve the economic position of the family. Their clothing and their dress pattern had also improved. Regarding their awareness, he said that the ITDA and many of its officials had encouraged him to pursue better agriculture in a sophisticated manner - He also informed that they were reluctant to take up agriculture as they used to earn money in minor forest produce collection and working as labourers. Later, they realised the potential of agriculture when ITDA personnel demonstrated its importance.
He also informed how agriculture as his main occupation at present had been providing sufficient income and food for his family.

He had grown Jowar in the entire land during Kharif Season of 1993-94 and it had brought six quintals of Jowar. In one acre he had raised groundnut, which yielded five quintals of groundnut. The total value of his agricultural produce was Rs.10,200 in that year.

Expressing his views on the implementation of the programme, he said that there was a change in the socio-economic condition not only in the family members, but also in the lives of other families of the gudem. He also opined that, if not all, at least some of the persons were committed to the cause of the development of tribal people. He said that there was no political motivation behind the implementation of the scheme. In the recent time the agency had intensified its activities and the frequency of the visits of the official had also considerably increased.

When asked about his asset position, he informed that at present he had a pucca house, an electrical motor, 3 acres land, 15 goats, one pair of bullocks and 10 other cattle population. Finally, he expressed that the cost of living had considerably increased and hence the government
should consider enhancement of loan amount for various activities.

CASE - B

Tokala Pedda Naganna is 65 year old, Chenchu tribal living in Mekalabonda Chenchu gudem, near Srisailam temple and the headquarters of ITDA. He is living with his wife and three daughters. He and his wife are illiterate but his daughters are literate. He has no ancestral land. His main occupation was MFP collection. Since his birth, according to him, his forefathers had also lived in the same village. One of his daughters is a teacher working in Government school and earnings Rs.1,200 per month and other daughters are not employed.

He informed that his family was entirely depending on MFP collection and the situation was same during his father's time. But at present, they are carrying on agriculture in the five acres of land provided by ITDA. In 1990 this land was totally forest land. Since it is forest land, yield is not adequate.

He informed that he has received assistance under housing and animal husbandry programme which provided him with a pucca a house and two milch animals respectively. He said that under housing programme he could improve his living
condition, but the milch animals could not contribute anything for his income.

He expressed that his entire family was depending on his daughter's income only. Due to this he could not get his daughters married. He was on the view that the forest resources were also dwindling and were unable to provide sufficient income for the family. Hence he appeals to the Government to provide him a sheep or goat unit so that he can improve his economic status. He is not opting for agriculture since his village is not favourable for cultivation. He indirectly criticised the agency for assisting the landed households through several programmes and increasing the gap in the economic status of the landed and the landless in the village.

CASE - C

Ragi Naganna is a 53 year old Chenchu tribal living with his wife and two sons in Ahobhilam Chenchu gudem of Allagadda mandal. While he and his wife are illiterate, his two sons are studying 4th and 5th class in ITDA Ashram School. His family primarily depended on MFP collection. He has five acres of land which is provided by ITDA. Of the five acres, two acres are wet and three acres are dry land. The principal source of irrigation for
agriculture was borewells provided by ITDA. The agency has provided him with an electric motor and pipes for lifting water from the wells under the minor irrigation scheme. Prior to the implementation of ITDA's programme, his family was depending on MFP collection only. In 1993-94 Kharif agricultural season, he raised cotton in his two acres of wet land which yielded two quintals and the rest of two acres is waste land. The approximate value of the total produce was Rs. 9,250.

He said that, besides minor irrigation scheme, he was also provided with plough-bullocks. Under housing programme he was given a pucca house. He expressed his gratitude to the agency for extending the assistance and said that with the assistance provided by the agency he could improve his agriculture. The total income from all sources during 1993-94 was Rs.8,200 only. He said that in the past his tribal community was very much backward in all respects and was much neglected, but after launching of ITDA schemes particularly from 1990 onwards there has been a considerable change in the attitude of Chenchu tribals in general and their agriculture in particular.

He opined that many tribal households living in the village could substantially improve their income with
the assistance provided by the government. But he expressed his dis-satisfaction for non-implementation of the Schemes.

CASE - D

Arthi Ankadu is a 40 year old Chenchu tribal. He is a resident of Nallakalva Chenchu gudem of Atmakur mandal. He is living with his wife and four children. His children go to School, but he and his wife are illiterate. His gudem was rehabilitated from Rudhrakodur Chenchu Village which is in the interior of the forest.

He said that, the ITDA and some of its officials had motivated him and his villagers, apart from rendering assistance, to practice agriculture in a better manner. He also informed that most of them were not willing to take up agriculture as they were not acquainted with it before. But later they realised the value of agriculture after the agriculture demonstration conducted by the agency on their lands.

He revealed that prior to shifting his family to the village, his family had struggled for existence. But, due to the intervention of ITDA they were able to sustain themselves. His family became self-reliant.
He opined that the developmental programmes had brought an improvement in the lives of not only his family, but also in many other families of the village, in the absence of which the situation would have been different. He also opined that the developmental activity had picked up speed after transferring the ITDA headquarters from Hyderabad to Srisailam. According to him, if the same efforts are continued in future, the tribal areas would witness a complete transformation. He also said that the visits of officials had increased now compared to the past. He also expressed his satisfaction at the timely help of ITDA.

He said that, he possessed an electric motor, a cycle, a pucca house and two acres of wet land. He also said that the schemes had both direct and indirect effect on their socio-economic life.

CASE - E

Chenchu Eranna is 41 years old living in Basavapuram (R.F) Chenchu Gudem of Mahanandi mandal. Basavapuram (R.F) Gudem is a rehabilitated village at Gajulapalli (R.S.).

He is living with his wife and three children. While his children are educated upto the primary level, his
wife is illiterate. He is a literate and is a group leader of Chenchu gudem.

He is a beneficiary under ISB sector through which he had been provided financial assistance of Rs.10000 in 1993 to start a Kirana Shop (Provision Shop) in his village. Apart from this, he was also provided with a tiled house by the agency. In addition to a Kirana Shop he is also maintaining a daily requirement depot.

He said that his new venture was providing him a little additional income and employment. According to him he was unable to cope up with the existing competition from non-tribals, who had relatively better facilities. He admitted that tribal households in his villages had been encouraging him and approaching him for provisions. He requested the Government either to provide him with financial assistance to improve and expand his business or to provide him with agricultural land along with irrigation facilities. He said that he could earn Rs 6,000 per annum through Kirana Shop and D.R.Depot which were the major sources of his income.

He admitted that the developmental programmes implemented by the agency had brought about a lot of change in several fields like agriculture, irrigation, education,
housing and animal husbandry in tribal areas particularly during the recent period. He suggested that the funding pattern could be changed to have better results. According to him, allocation of funds should be made village-wise as well as funds were allotted to the district from the project. He also opined that through this allocation, balanced development within the villages could be achieved.

PROBLEMS OF BENEFICIARIES

With regard to socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries, there is an improvement after the implementation of ITDA's schemes. But the experience shows that there is need for greater attention of the government to overcome the following problems faced by the beneficiaries.

The general observation of the beneficiaries reveals that the cost of living has increased and they require the enhancement of the loan amount extended by the ITDA for various activities.

The study reveals that agriculture could not provide adequate income to the tribals. The beneficiaries must be helped by extending liberal loans for activities like sheep rearing, milch animals etc.
Basically the primitive tribes are illiterate and now that their children are going to school and getting modern education, the living conditions of the beneficiaries will improve where their children get some employment. This in turn helps the downtrodden society to get educated through educated children of beneficiaries. The educated children help the illiterate tribes to have knowledge about various developmental programmes that are extended by the government and to act accordingly.

The beneficiaries expressed in various circumstances that the loan sanctioned to them for various activities is not sufficient and that if loan is sanctioned more liberally they can mobilise their resources in different fields of activities for better earnings.

The beneficiaries opined that they are not able to sustain the competition from non-tribes and thus remedial steps are to be taken by the government agencies to uplift their general socio-economic background.

The beneficiaries particularly hailing from remote villages felt that the funds are not reaching them as it is given to the district authorities from the ITDA’s project and there is enormous gap between the district to village and also to the gudems. So it is appreciable if the funding
agency is still more decentralised to a level of the village which helps in balanced development of Chenchu gudem.

The beneficiaries particularly expressed that appropriate loans to be sanctioned to them for improving their living conditions and to highlight this, the beneficiaries are sanctioned cattle of foreign breed which are not congenial to the local environment and in the cited circumstances proper cattle loans if sanctioned, it pays better returns for the beneficiaries.

Regarding the basic problem in agricultural sector, the beneficiaries expressed their deep concern regarding distribution of sowing seeds among them generally after or at the end of the kharif season. If proper and timely distribution is carried out by the agency, it will help for better agricultural farming.

The principle of extending agricultural land to the beneficiaries must invariably follow the supply of agricultural implements namely the plough bullocks and bullock carts etc., to the beneficiaries for proper agricultural development. Generally after allotment of land, there is inordinate delay in sanctioning the agricultural implements to the beneficiaries.
The beneficiaries particularly felt the difficulties in approaching the officials of ITDA's as the offices are situated at far off places and they feel that at least the routine visits by the officials help them. It is even better to have the ITDA's local village office situated at the vicinity of the beneficiaries.

SECTION - B

Some of the important problems faced by the officials of ITDA during the course of implementation of various schemes of ITDA in the project area are highlighted in this section.

Problems faced by the ITDA Officials in the Identification of the Beneficiaries

The following are some of the problems faced by the ITDA officials in the matter of identifying the needy and genuine borrowers:

1. Non-availability of genuine borrower at the time of identification, due to lack of knowledge about the scheme for which the asset is provided. Another important reason is that the Chenchu tribes have a tendency to migrate from one place to another. This will certainly create problems while identifying the deserving borrowers.
2. The officers of the District Tribal Development Office are not concerned with the existing liabilities of the beneficiaries, as the same beneficiaries are provided financial assistance under different schemes.

3. The families of the borrowers are divided into a number of separate households for the sake of obtaining separate loans. This will naturally result in the sanction of loan to more than one person in the same family.

4. The duration of the credit camps is very short and all the officials concerned are not present at the credit camps, and this often results in wrong identification of deserving beneficiaries.

5. The list of beneficiaries is supplied by the Mandal Development Officer and Village Tribal Development Committee at the fag end of the year causing problems of follow-up and misutilisation of the loan amounts resulting in heavy arrears.

To elicit more information regarding the development in the project area as viewed by the personnel executing the ITDA programme, personal interviews were conducted with several officials. The interviewed officials are named as A, B, C, D and E for the sake of identification. These interviews are presented in the form of case
studies to indicate the specific dimension of the views of officials over the initiation and launching of developmental programmes by ITDA, Srisailam of Kurnool District.

Case Studies of ITDA personnel

Case 'A'

He is working as project officer in the ITDA, Sunnipenta, Srisailam mandal, Kurnool district for two years. Earlier he worked as Revenue Divisional Officer in Mahaboob Nagar District. His total administrative service is eight years. He is the apex official of the ITDA Governing body, Srisailam.

According to Mr. 'A', the programme was planned to cater to the needs of the tribals in these areas and after consulting them these programmes were implemented accordingly. Hence, there would be no reason to say that the scheme did not suit the local needs and context. He also envisaged that there had been committed efforts from the personnel to motivate the tribals to have the fruits of the programmes and to involve them more positively. He also emphasized that the staff are reasonably committed to the cause of tribal development.
When his attention was drawn to his involvement in the planning and implementation of the developmental schemes, he said that he would conduct regular review meetings with the administrative and extension staff to have a clear cut idea about the requirements of the primitive tribes in the project area to finalise and fix priorities of the scheme for each year, keeping in view the availability of resources.

He denied that the programmes were bureaucracy-dominated, politically motivated and that there was lack of follow-up action from the agency. He also expressed the view that the present developmental schemes would certainly yield good results in terms of socio-economic life of the Chenchu tribals in the project area.

When he was asked about the gap in the growth rate in the tribal areas, he accepted that there was a certain gap and it was due to several causes like lack of resource potential, lack of communication and infrastructural facilities in the village and lack of contact with the developed areas etc.

When the researcher pointed out the poor state of development in the villages viz. Nallakalva and Basavapuram in the study area, he said that these villages were
rehabilitated only three years back and these villages had certain peculiar problems which could not be tackled in a short span of time.

Answering the question whether the programmes had been able to bring about the socio-economic development in these areas and whether their impact was positive, he replied 'Yes'.

When the researcher asked about the wrong identification of beneficiaries and the validity of schemes, he said that the programmes were planned systematically and were also to a great extent successful. There is no question of wrong identification and failure of the Schemes. He also said that the agency had been giving utmost care in the recent times on the viability of its schemes and not on the financial target alone while implementing the schemes.

In recent times, there has been an increasing thrust on agricultural schemes which would provide benefits only to the tribals who have lands. The landless are not adequately treated and other sectoral programmes have been neglected. When the same was brought to the notice of Mr. 'A', the officer, said that almost all Chenchu population depends on agriculture either directly or indirectly for their food, employment and income, hence they are not
prepared to take up other professions. The agency had given top priority to the agricultural programmes, but there was no secondary treatment for other sectoral programmes. Other sectoral programmes were considered based on the needs and viability of the schemes.

Asked about the change in the socio-political attitudes of the tribals, he said that they were showing interest to send their children to school and their contact with the outside world had improved considerably. As a result of this, their awareness had increased and their attitudes were slowly changing. Regarding the awareness of their rights and privileges provided by the Government, he said it had greatly increased and they were actively approaching the agency for assistance.

CASE - B

He is one of the senior most officials who had been working as Programme Development Officer at ITDA, Srisailam for the past 10 years. He is incharge of 254 Chenchu gudemis in the project area and his total service is about 18 years.

When he was asked about his involvement in planning and implementation of schemes, he said that his duties were fixing of priorities, conducting joint screening and
scrutinisation, sanctioning and grounding of the schemes. He said that the programmes were well-planned according to the local needs of Chenchu people and the target groups had been pursued and motivated to avail themselves of the benefits accorded to them.

While speaking about lapses in planning and implementation of the schemes, the officer said that the agency would finalise the programmes by considering the views of the extension and field staff regarding the needs of the targeted group in the area. Hence there would be hardly any scope for lapses either at the planning stage or at the grounding stage. He also rejected the opinion that the developmental programmes were politically based, bureaucracy dominated and the programmes led to the exploitation of the primitive tribals by middlemen during the implementation of the schemes.

Answering a question about the commitment of the personnel, he said that the officials posted at ITDA were not of their own choice. Usually the officials were posted either as punishment or for lack of vacancies elsewhere. Apart from this, there were no proper educational facilities and medical facilities for setting up their families at headquarters. The officer also said that except for these reasons, the personnel were reasonably committed
and they were able to achieve the target of upliftment of tribals on socio-economic fronts. He also suggested that the frequent transfer of the personnel must be stopped to improve the performance of the programmes.

When asked about the gap in the developmental rate within the tribal areas, he agreed that there was gap in the development rate which was mainly due to absence of proper approach roads to the villages, lack of communications, and infrastructural facilities and follow up action from the concerned officers in those areas.

Asked about the suggestions for better performance of the schemes, the officer opined that it needed committed staff, proper communication and infrastructural facilities, sufficient field staff and adequate supervisory staff and also substantial increase in fund allocation by the Government.

CASE – C

He is an Assistant Project Officer in District Tribal Welfare Office, Kurnool and he is kept in-charge of ITDA programmes as additional charge in the project area. He has been working for the last six months and has 20 years of service in the State Government. He has to look after 30
Chenchu gudems. He said that he had an active role in planning and execution of tribal developmental schemes. Describing his duties, he said they were fixing up priorities in consultation with the local tribals, conducting the Joint Screening Committees, processing applications, grounding of schemes and taking follow up action for proper utilisation of schemes. He said that the programmes were strategically sound and these were designed in consultation with the tribal people and according to their needs. He also rejected the criticism that most of the programmes are not suitable for the local needs and context that there are lapses in planning and implementation of the schemes, developmental programmes are politically motivated, bureaucracy dominates and the tribals are being exploited by the middlemen during the execution of the programmes.

With regard to the gap in the rate of development within the villages, the officer said that the schemes had brought a reasonable degree of development in the tribal area. He also admitted that lack of communication facilities and inaccessibility of the villages were solely responsible for the gap in the rate of development.

He concluded that he had doubts about the positive impact of the programmes in bringing about the socio-economic change in the primitive tribal areas.
CASE - D

He is an Executive Engineer in ITDA and he has been in this position for the last five years. His total Service is about 25 years.

He is responsible for restoration and repairs of old tanks and Kuntas and he is also concerned with roads and buildings, minor irrigation and digging of wells. He stated that the programmes of his division were related only to general development and not for extending economic support alone.

Talking about the programmes, he said that there were no lapses in the programmes and said that the personnel were working with a reasonable level of commitment to the cause of tribal development.

With respect to the attitudes of the tribals he revealed that there is positive change in the attitudes of the tribals as their participation in the socio-economic and political activities increased considerably.

He concluded that if the programmes of his sector were well received by the Chenchu tribal households, they had potential to bring income and employment to them through
out the year and he hoped for a better coverage and success of the ITDA programmes.

CASE - E

He is an Assistant Project Officer for Education in the project area. He has been working for the past five years. He was directly appointed in the said post.

He said that his duties include formulating the proposal to open up new schools and hostels based on the local needs and representation. He also said that, in addition to opening of many schools and hostels, a Career Guidance Cell had been started with a view to providing information about employment avenues, for conducting coaching classes and for imparting training to the Chenchu tribal youth to secure employment.

He revealed that the Chenchu tribal boys and girls who failed in the examination were given extra coaching. He also emphasized that, as a result of their programmes, the literacy rate had improved and many Chenchu students were able to pursue professional courses, higher studies and also secure good jobs. The officer was also of the view that the programmes had brought about socio-economic development of Chenchu tribals. He also said that bureaucracy had not been dominating the programmes, no middlemen had been allowed
during the execution of the programmes and there was sufficient follow up action by the concerned officer.

The officer also opined that the ITDA programmes increased not only the literacy rate but also employment opportunities. These programmes had also brought about significant change in the socio-economic attitudes of the tribals, particularly the tribal youth.

The analytical opinions of officials and the sample beneficiaries and the overall evaluation of ITDA's performance reveal a positive impact of the developmental programmes on the socio-economic conditions of the tribals and their attitudes. However a few case studies reveal an idea about the impact of developmental programmes of ITDA. To substantiate this, the researcher has further probed by considering the entire sample beneficiaries i.e., 200 sample households. Sometimes it so happens that the schemes formulated by the Government may not suit the local needs. On the other hand the implementation of the scheme may not be effective. If the schemes themselves are not sound, one may reconsider the nature of the scheme and reformulate the schemes according to the context. If the implementation itself is not effective, it is always better to sort out this problem with the personnel who are responsible. To assess the overall impact of ITDA
programmes in the sample villages, the investigation was undertaken in two phases: Firstly, the researcher has investigated whether the schemes proposed by ITDA are good or not according to the local needs of the sample villages. To do so, the entire sample (200 sample households) had been divided into two groups namely 1) the members of the group who have taken loans from ITDA and benefited significantly, and this group is designated as 'Benefitted', 2) the members of the group who have taken loans from ITDA but not benefited significantly and this group is designated as 'Not Benefited'. Keeping these two groups in view opinions have been collected regarding the nature of the schemes and summarised in the Table 6.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of the scheme</th>
<th>Benefitted Group</th>
<th>Not Benefited Group</th>
<th>Total Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data from Field Survey.
To analyses the data in the Table 6.2, one of the splashy statistical techniques called $X^2$ (Chi-square) test is used and the null hypothesis is derived as "the schemes formulated by the Government does not suit to the context". To test $H_0$, $X^2$ statistic value is calculated to be 23.083. The calculated $X^2$ value is compared to that of the table value (3.841) of $X^2$ at 5 per cent level with 1 degree of freedom, since calculated $X^2$ is greater than the $X^2$ table value, we reject $H_0$, which confirms that the schemes proposed by the government were well suited to the local needs. Secondly, the researcher has considered the same two groups namely benefited and not benefited, collected the opinions regarding the effective implementation in the ITDA schemes. These opinions are tabulated in table 6.3 and the $X^2$ - test analysis is performed as in the previous case.

The null hypothesis for this $X^2$ test is derived as "the implementation of the schemes of ITDA is not effective". To test the null hypothesis $H_0$, the $X^2$ test statistic value is calculated to be 15.772.

The calculated $X^2$ value is compared to that of the table value (3.841) of $X^2$ test at 5 per cent level with 1 degree of freedom, which implies that the implementation of ITDA schemes is effective.
**TABLE - 6.3**

OPINIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ITDA SCHEMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation of the scheme</th>
<th>Benefited Group</th>
<th>Not Benefited Group</th>
<th>Total Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Effective</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data from Field Survey.

Note: The entries in the table are the opinions of the respondents.

From the above analysis it can inferred that the schemes proposed by Government are well suited to the local needs and the implementation of the schemes is also effective. However, the overall evaluation is mainly based on the sample villages selected and the performance of the ITDA cannot be generalised for all the regions. Moreover, the sample case studies clearly indicate that there is a modest improvement in respect of the socio-economic conditions.
of tribals. This also reveals that the development is not on encouraging lines. The general observations reveal that, after shifting the ITDA headquarters to the thick of the tribal area, the implementation of the programme is found more suitable resulting in faster growth of the tribal economy. At this juncture, the researcher suggests that similar type of analysis can be taken-up in the project area which covers the districts of Mahaboob Nagar, Prakasam, Guntur, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy.