CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION
The tribal people popularly known as adivasis are scattered all over the world except the European continent. The largest concentration can be found in the African continent and the second largest concentration is in India. Tribal population in India constitutes around eight per cent of the total population according to 1991 Census. The tribal groups are scattered all over the country and the locus for the tribals is mostly in the hilly and forest regions. The tribes differ considerably from one another in race, language, culture and beliefs and present a spectacle of striking diversity. This diversity is caused by various social characteristics, traditions, linguistic trades etc.

According to Patnaik "If all the people of India were to march past a point in a single file, roughly every sixteenth person would belong to a tribal community". A definition of tribes as it has emerged from the attempts of several scholars to study different facets of tribal life is that it is a social group unifying social organisation. For a scientific definition of tribe, emphasis has to be placed on a historical perspective. A tribe is a stable, endogenous community with a culture and psychological make-up going back into and interacting with other sections of the society and their exposure to the mainstream of life and their different stages of development.
The Constitution of India has provided several safeguards for comparatively weaker sections of the population namely the 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' and it is an obligatory on the part of Government to take special steps for their upliftment. Numerous steps have been taken during the past forty five years. In view of these objectives, the scheduled tribes deserve to be given special treatment in the poverty alleviation programmes of the country. Even now 85 per cent of the scheduled tribe families continue to remain below the poverty line.

In India, the tribal groups differ significantly from one another in physical features, language, culture, lifestyle, contact with non-tribals and even in the extent of political awareness. These groups and sub-groups themselves differ in the levels of social and economic development. Hence it is possible to classify Indian tribals into six broader divisions. This classification provides a bird's eye view of the varied forms and nature of production process and the relationship existing in these regions. The classification of these tribes is given here under:

1. Forest and hunting type,
2. Primitive hill cultivation type,
3. Plain agriculture type,
4. Simple cultivation type,
5. Cattle breeder type, and
6. Industrial Urban Workers Type.

While the population of the country has increased by 23.86 per cent during 1981-91, the corresponding figure among scheduled tribes was 25.67 per cent. Even though the tribal groups are spread all over the states of India, the majority (88 per cent) of them are found in Bihar, Gujarath, Maharastra, Orissa, Rajastan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and North-Eastern states. It is interesting to note that 96 per cent of the tribal population live in rural areas as against 80 per cent of the general population. The main activities of the tribes, by and large, are agriculture and collection of major and minor forest produce.

Of the 538.16 lakh scheduled tribes population in India, 41.93 lakhs (1991 census) live in Andhra Pradesh, constituting 6.31 per cent of the total population of the state. The 33 categories of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh form a very large component of STs in south India. Almost all the tribes live in hilly and forest regions including Adilabad, north west of Srikakulam, Warangal, Khammam, West and East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts along the borders of Maharashatra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The small pockets of tribal concentration can be found in
the heart of Andhra Pradesh on the famous hills of Nallamalai of Mahaboob Nagar and Kurnool Districts.

Based on the spatial distribution and the level of development, the scheduled tribes population in Andhra Pradesh can be divided into five tribal regions as summarised below:

1. Gond-Kalam Region - The tribal areas of Adilabad district.
2. Koya-Konda Reddy region - Tribal areas of Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari district and areas along Godavari Gorges.
3. Khond-Savara region - Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizainagaram and Srikakulam districts.
4. Chenchu region - Tribal areas of Mahaboob Nagar, Nalgonda - Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur Districts.
5. Plain areas - Areas of habitation of Yanadis, Yerukalas, and Banjaras.

In general the tribes can be viewed as two groups viz., Disbursed Groups (DG) and Primitive Groups (PG). primitive groups are those who are the backward in all angles
of the developmental activities and deserve much care in uplifting them.

Primitivism persists side by side as an adjunct to modern society in some parts of the world even now. In this age of great technological advancement, there also exist some fellow-men who are extremely backward, wild and are still in search of survival technique without any comfortable shelter. Parvathamma has discussed the problems of scheduled tribes which have aggravated their conditions over the years and pushed the unfortunate SC/ST population for total subjugation and exploitation.

Socio-Economic Organisation of Tribals

By and large tribals live in the lap of nature, in wild thickets and hills. Nature is both benevolent and malevolent towards them. Even in historical era most of the tribal areas inhabited by the adivasis or aborigines were inaccessible owing to lack of communications.

Poverty and perpetual indebtedness are a reality in the life of the tribal community. The majority of tribals do not have agricultural land of their own or have marginal landholdings which do not produce enough for subsistence. Most of the tribals drew to an end when the modern means of
communication like roads and railways were introduced in the 19th and early 20th centuries. To add to this there was a sudden growth of population in India which caused land hungry peasants of the plains to grab the sparsely populated tribal regions of middle and south India. In fact the problems of the tribals in India received special attention only at the end of 19th century. Though the British anthropologists were the first to recognise their problems, the Christian missionaries were the first to establish themselves in several parts of the tribals areas in India.

Various plans and projects were drawn up for these down-trodden groups and developmental infrastructures for them were gradually set up. For the purpose of national integration, the native and princely states were abolished and reorganization of states was made on the basis of language. This gave more opportunities to consider the tribal problem as a national problem.

It is to be noted that all the tribal groups are not at the same stage of development. For the implementation of these projects, importance has been given to the tribes categorised as primitive groups for the purpose of feasible administration and to introduce and implement effective welfare programmes. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes commission headed by U.N Dhebar (1961) examined the situation and recommended certain measures for
the extremely underdeveloped primitive tribes who constituted the lowest stratum. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged that the special programmes for the extremely backward tribal groups i.e., primitive groups should be taken up on the basis of proper identification on the lines suggested by the Shilu, Ao team. It was also envisaged that the programmes would be financed cent per cent by the ministry of home affairs.

In Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh, shifting cultivation is practised. The area cultivated is established by old tradition and agreement among the various families who maintain the integrity of their boundaries which are marked off by streams, hills or trees. In parts of Assam, the hills for Jhumming Cultivation are selected annually by the council of village elders in consultation with the priests as Jhumming is a co-operative enterprise. The various agricultural operations such as clearing the forest, burning the trees, sowing of the seeds, weeding, fencing and repairing are done by everybody and at the same time are preceded by appropriate religious ceremonies.

Drinking of alcohol is the common feature of the tribal people as they brew liquor in their houses. As a group, sugali (Banjara), Yerukala, Chenchu and numerous
other tribes drink alcohol and even children drink liberally. This is due to environmental and ecological factors. Liquor plays a major role in their ritual and religious practices.

Christian missionaries especially in Bihar and North-Eastern regions played havoc with the spiritual world. The faith in their old Gods was shaken and everything tribal was called Blasphemous.

Different tribes have different customs with regard to marriage and inheritance. The tribal customs were not properly understood and they were punished by the regular courts. It hurt the tribal sentiments.

Tribal people have been naturally illiterate. When various schemes were taken-up for their educational upliftment, very little care was taken to impart primary education in their respective mother tongue even in the case of informal education.

We have much to give to the tribals and they have much to give us. Emphasizing the urgency of tribal problems Varrier Elwin writes: "Hunger, disease, exploitation and ignorance (the maladies from which the aboriginals suffer) are evils whose cure cannot be delayed. They must be treated rapidly and efficiently."
Thus the policy of protected development of tribal community has become alarming policy of the Government of India. It has undergone several changes from time to time to suit the changing needs and priorities.

Therefore, the tribal life today is not what it was a few years back. It marks an important phase in planning for tribal development. It is an encompassing approach, aiming at the total development of the tribal areas. It was a people's programme, involving their active participation and appreciation. Sharma has rightly pointed out in his paper: "For the first time, administrators and the people were coming together for a meaningful dialogue on national development after the long spell of the foreign rule". After a decade of its working, the community development approach brought to light certain flaws in the programme. The committee headed by Varrier Elwin has suggested a more intensive approach, spelling out techniques and strategies of operation in suitable tribal areas.

The launching of the Five Year Plans heralded a new era in the development of tribal areas. Many plans have been drawn both at national and state level for the speedy development of tribal areas in various fields i.e., agriculture and allied activities, forestry, industry, services and business. The whole philosophy of planning in tribal areas
has been one of patronage, and special guarantees have been given to the tribals. The approach has been criticized by several people. This area planning approach has added a new dimension to it.

The tribal economy is largely influenced by their habitat and the level of knowledge accumulated about the natural resources and skills for exploiting these resources. The various tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh can be divided into the following economic levels but this is not a watertight classification and it is evolutionary in progression.

1. Hunting, fishing, food collection including minor forest produce.
2. Pastoralism.
3. Shifting cultivation.
4. Settled cultivation.
5. Artisans.
6. Industrial and mining labour.

Various state governments have taken steps for regulating money lending, abolition of debt bondage, land transfers etc., and bonded labour was abolished by the central Act of 1976. Apart from all the constitutional provisions and protective legislations, the government has taken a number of policy decisions with a view to
eradicating exploitation of the tribals and to bring about a speedy socio-economic development of the tribals.

EARLIER STUDIES: AN OVERVIEW

The review of literature is made mainly in two folds, namely (a) the studies made in the Pre-independence period and (b) the literature pertaining to the post-independence period.

Even though the prime importance is given to the tribal development, certain general and basic studies related to the tribal problems are also touched upon.

In the Pre-independence period, the Telangana tribes received the attention and masterly treatment by the renowned anthropologist Haimendrof, who published four volumes on the four cultural zones inhabited by the four dominant tribes. The life of the most primitive tribes inhabiting the north-eastern portions of the Nallamala hills can be had from the volume on the 'Chenchus of Mahaboob Nagar'.

The volume on "The Koyas of Warangal" throws a flood of light on the tribes inhabiting on the banks of the Godavari. The graphic picture of the socio-cultural and economic organisation of Hill Reddies of Khammam can be had from the volume on 'The Hill Reddies of the Bison Hills',

11
while 'The Raj Gonds of the Adilabad', his magnum opus, deals with the Raj Gonds and Pradhans of these regions.

In the Pre-independence period, the literature is basically drawn by anthropological studies which were confined mostly to the investigation of the social and cultural aspects. Hence, it can be stated that all the studies had ignored the economic and political dimensions of the tribal societies. After the dawn of independence, several studies were made by the Anthropologists, Sociologists, Political Scientists, Economists and Social Workers.

Since the advent of the national government, emancipation and development of the tribal community, became the major task and constitutional responsibility of the President of India. Dr. Ayyappan 1948 was the first scholar and administrator, who attempted the study of economic and social conditions of the tribal areas. As Dhebar Commission eloquently puts it, to the ordinary man, the word 'tribe' suggests a simple folk living in hills and forest. To the people who are better informed, it signifies as 'colourful folk famous for their dances and songs'. To an administrator, it means, 'a group of citizens who are the special responsibility of the President of India'. To an anthropologist, it indicates, 'a special field for the study of a
social phenomenon'. In their own way all these impressions are correct.

Malayappan Committee (1952) emphasizing the urgent need of elimination of exploitation and freeing the tribals from the clutches of the unscrupulous money lenders, held that 'Without this any number of development and amelioration schemes will not improve them in any way'.

The other reports which present to some extent a correct picture of the steps and schemes taken up by the Government in this direction may be mentioned as,

1) Varrier Elwin Committee report 1960,
2) Bhargava Committee report 1962,
3) Report of the study team headed by A.O. Shilu 1969, and

Among them the report of the Committee on 'Special Multipurpose Tribal Block (1960)', popularly known as Elwin Committee is the most interesting report which requires a detailed treatment here.

The report of the Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Block, lays relatively more stress on the
anthropological approaches and five fundamental principles enunciated by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. This report is more realistic in the sense that it advocates the development of tribal people along the lines of their own genius. It suggests strongly that the personnel engaged in tribal development should stop imposition and begin to understand, appreciate and approach the tribal people with people's mind and people's heart.

In addition, various State Governments appointed several committees and conducted official surveys on the working of various projects, policies and institutions, which have been introduced into the tribal areas for their integrated tribal development. Of which, mention may be made of the following important Committees:

(a) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes,
    1977-78, Government of A.P,

(b) Expert Committee on Industrialisation of Tribal Areas in A.P., 1978,

(c) Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes - Government of Karnataka 1979,

(d) Several seminars conducted by the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad, and
Apart from the Government agencies several individuals conducted an independent and inspiring socio-economic study of the tribal areas and brought their problems to the limelight.

Anthropologists like Dubey, Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya and D.N.Majumdar, to make a mention of the few in the galaxy of anthropologists, have rendered commendable service to the cause of tribal upliftment.

Vidyarthi in a paper makes certain general recommendations for the tribal Bihar. He points out seven important deficiencies in the earlier plans and spells out the diagnostic measures.

P.K.Bhowmick in his paper presented the various Welfare measures and development plans of the Government for the down-trodden tribal community namely the 'LOHRA' in west Bengal.

The role of Voluntary Organisations has also been remarkable in this direction. They have contributed much and still contribute, in no less measure to the success of any tribal - emancipating programmes.
The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Gujarat Government conducted a seminar on Tribal Development Planning. The crux of the seminar was to discuss various problems of tribals in the western region of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and to explore designs for development of the areas they inhabit. The outcome of the seminar was 37 point recommendations for tribal development of the western regions.

A conference of Indian Anthropological Association was held during December 1977 in the Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi in which 23 points were recommended for the development of tribals and harijans of India.

A study on the socio-economic impact of income generation schemes on tribal people under I.R.D.P. in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh was conducted by the Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre, an All India Voluntary Organisation in collaboration with the Planning Commission during 1985-86 and suggested that a system of effective monitoring and evaluation could be worked out to make the programmes better implemented and a worthwhile effort.
Apart from these studies, individual scholars have attempted studies with regard to the problems of tribal development and socio-economic conditions of the tribals.

The academic world never lagged behind in analysing the problems of tribals and in suggesting suitable remedies for the development of hillmen. There are numerous academicians and economists of whom mention may be made of the important persons like Shri B.D.Sharma, Shri B.Ragha-vaiah, Shri C.T.Kurien, Lalit K. Sen and a host of other academic and University luminaries.

Although the upliftment of tribal community happens to be the constitutional responsibility of the President of India, the plight of the major section of tribal population continues to be a tale of misery in independent India. Their complete growth still remains to be a distant ideal despite much planned exercise since 1951.

Nearly 90 per cent of tribals have agriculture as the mainstay of their life as against the national average of 73 per cent. The study of M.L.Patel is a pioneering effort on land problems in Madhya Pradesh. His effort was mainly to explore a casual relationship between the tribal unrest and loss of land. He also developed a methodology which was helpful for doing research on the subject matter.
Janardhan Rao focused the problem of land alienation in tribal areas, in his study conducted in Warangal district which makes a good analytical presentation of the problem of tribals in view of land alienation.

The papers on the perspectives of tribal development presented at the seminar held at N.I.C.D., Hyderabad, during 1974 cover various aspect of the tribal problems and throw light on the land issue in tribal area.

Das Gupta in his book explain the socio-economic conditions of the Senthal tribals of Naxalbary and Savaras of Srikakulam that forced them to revolt against the exploitative social system that prevailed in these areas.

Ramaiah, P. and V.S. Ramani attempted to study the tribal economy in Telangana and Andhra regions respectively.

A.K. Singh made an evaluation of community development programmes at Bishnupur block, Bihar and makes some valuable suggestions for the success of the Government Programmes.

Pati. R.N and Basanthibala conducted a study sponsored by the Government of Orissa and prepared an integrated tribal development plan for Keonjnar District, Orissa.
Although the above studies, reports of committees and commissions examined the problem in all dimensions, very few studies have been conducted elsewhere in the country to study the impact of the tribal developmental programmes on the socio-economic conditions of the targeted tribal groups particularly in the Rayalaseema region.

However, the studies conducted by several individual researchers and government agencies in this respect as mentioned earlier reveal a common information for the failure of developmental programmes and the factors responsible for the poor impact of the programmes and low rate of development, vary considerably from one area to the other.

Hence the present study is aimed to examine the tribal developmental programmes for the primitive tribals of Kurnool District in the Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh and to bring out the various factors which influence their positive and negative aspects.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study is attempted to analyse the impact of developmental programmes implemented by the Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Kurnool District on
tribal population and to examine the socio-economic condition of the sample Chenchu tribal households in particular. The main-objectives of the study are:

1. To critically review the working of various developmental programmes for primitive tribal groups with particular reference to I.T.D.A;

2. to study the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary households before and after the implementation of the programmes;

3. to assess the impact of the programmes on income, employment and asset structure of the beneficiary households; and

4. to study the attitude of the personnel of ITDA towards the implementation of the developmental programmes and their impact on tribals.

FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses are formulated for the study:

1. The developmental programmes initiated by the Government are well conceived and they could improve the economic well-being of the tribals.
2. the impact of developmental programmes on income, employment and asset position is insignificant; and

3. the developmental programmes require the thrust in tribal areas and these depend to a greater extent on the social attitudes of tribals as well as the personnel who administer these programmes.

METHODOLOGY

In the present study, the single interrupted time series design of the quasi-interrupted type is adopted. This design is actually interrupted time series and is bifurcated into two groups i.e., a group before ITDA's assistance and same group after ITDA's assistance. This bifurcation is necessary to have an ideal comparison which will help us to analyse the impact of the ITDA's programmes to uplift the primitive tribes (Chenchu tribes). In single interrupted time series design, the comparison group is only implicit, it is the same group before the policy changed. This design is suitable whenever the impact of policy is universal. Since ITDA's programmes have their impact on all the members of tribal groups, it can be
assumed that its impact is universal. It is also assumed that since every member of the tribal community is covered by the agency and hence becomes a member of the targeted group, the untargeted group can not arise. In such context the single interrupted time series design is useful for measuring the impact of the programme.

SAMPLE FRAME

A multi-stage sampling design has been adopted in this study. In the first stage, the state of Andhra Pradesh has been chosen as it has considerable size of tribals. In the second stage, Kurnool District of the Rayalaseema region, where a considerable percentage of primitive tribes i.e., Chenchus inhabit has been selected. In the third stage five villages in the district have been chosen. The selected villages are the representatives of developed, developing and underdeveloped villages.

i) Considering agricultural development, two villages i.e., Birluty gudem, Atmakur mandal and Ahobilam gudem of Mahanandi mandal have been selected as developed villages.

(ii) Mekalabonda of Srisailam Mandal has been selected under developing village as a representative of villages which received massive developmental assistance.
(iii) Basavapuram gudem of Mahanandi Mandal and Nallakalva gudem of Atmakur Mandal have been selected as a representative of deprived villages (underdeveloped). The beneficiary households received assistance during the financial year 1990-91 are covered. The 200 sample households are selected out of 461 beneficiaries covered under ITDA's programmes in five selected villages mainly to evaluate and to compare the development of the Chenchu households especially before and after the implementation of ITDA's programme. The 200 beneficiaries are selected on the basis of proportionate random sampling method drawing from the three sectors viz., Agricultural Sector (105), Animal Husbandry (57), ISB (38). The sample design has been adopted in such a way that the sample villages become units and in the village all sample household have been interviewed with a specially designed schedule.

COLLECTION OF DATA

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data from the sample households have been collected with the help of a schedule. Sufficient cross checking has been made during the personal interviews to ensure reliability and accuracy of the data. The secondary data are collected from the office of ITDA at Srisailam,
Office of District Tribal Welfare (DTW), Kurnool and Office of the Chief Planning Officer, Kurnool, TCR & TI, Hyderabad and other related offices. Personal interviews were conducted with the officials of Project Officers of ITDA, officers of the concerned banks, Field Assistants and other functionaries to elicit information about the beneficiary households in the selected villages.

Apart from this, the secondary data have also been obtained from the official documents, periodicals and the reports of previous surveys and research.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Suitable statistical techniques have been used to analyse, classify, tabulate and interpret the collected data and information so as to draw valid inferences keeping in view the objectives of the study. Simple regression analysis and Paired 't' test were frequently used in the analysis and $X^2$ test was also used to analyse attitudes of the beneficiaries. The Linear and compared growth rates were computed for the analysis of ITDA's loans advanced. The formulae used for the purpose are indicated here:
1. Grow Rates:

(i) Linear Growth equation: \( Y_t = a + b t \)

(ii) Compound Growth Equation: \( Y_t = ab^t \)

Where \( Y_t \) : Dependent variable
\( t \) : No. of years
\( a \) : Intercept
\( b \) : Slope of Regression coefficient

The constants \( a \) & \( b \) are estimated using the method of least squares.

Further the linear growth rate (LGR) is given by

\[
LGR = \frac{b}{\bar{Y}} \times 100
\]

Where \( \bar{Y} \) is the average value of the dependent variable.

For testing the significance of linear growth the rate against zero growth rate, the 't' test used and is given by.

\[
t = \frac{b}{\left( \frac{\sum (Y - \bar{Y})^2}{(n-2) \sum (t-t)^2} \right)^{1/2}}
\]
where \( b = \frac{\sum t Y_t - n \bar{Y} \bar{t}}{\varepsilon (t-t)^2} \)

and \( \varepsilon(Y_t - \hat{Y}_t)^2 = \varepsilon(Y_t - \bar{Y})^2 - b^2 (t - \bar{t})^2 \)

Then 't' statistical test follow student's 't' distribution with \((n-2)\) degree of freedom.

Compound Growth Rate (CGR) is defined as

\[
\text{CGR} = \left( \frac{\hat{b} - 1}{100} \right)
\]

For testing the significance of the CGR against zero growth rate, then t-statistic used and is given by

\[
t = \frac{B}{S.E(B)}
\]

Where \( B = \log b \), \( S.E(B) = \left[ \frac{1}{n-2} \left( \frac{SYY}{S_{tt} - B^2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \)

and \( \bar{Y} = \log \bar{Y} \)

\[
S_{yy} = \sum Y_t^2 - \left( \frac{\varepsilon Y}{n} \right)^2 \quad \text{and}
\]

\[
S_{tt} = \sum t^2 - \left( \frac{\varepsilon t}{n} \right)^2
\]

26
PAIRED 'T'- TEST:

To compare the variation in the generation of income, employment and asset position of the sample beneficiaries for the three sectors viz, agriculture, animal husbandary and ISB sectors financed by ITDA between the pre-loan and post-loan periods, paired 't' test is employed and is given by

\[ |t| = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{S/(n-1)}} \]

where \(d = X - Y; \bar{d} = \frac{\Sigma d}{n}; s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} [\Sigma d^2 - (\Sigma d)^2] \)

SIMPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS:

To study the impact of ITDA finance on income, employment and asset positions of the selected beneficiaries in the three sectors, simple regression for two variables has been employed with the help of following formulae

\[ Y = a x^b \]

\[ \log Y = \log a + b \log x \]

The functions were of the following form:

(i) \( Y_i = A x^{b_i} \)
(ii) \( Y_e = A x^{b_e} \)
(iii) \( Y_o = A x^{b_a} \)
Where \( Y_i \) = Increase in the income

\( Y_o \) = Increase in the number of employment days i.e. man days.

\( Y_a \) = Increase in the value assets

\( A \) = Constant (Intercept) term

\( X \) = Total value of assistance given by ITDA

\( b = \) elasticity co-efficient.

To analyse the attitudes of beneficiaries we have used \( x^2 \)-test for a 2 X 2 (pronounced as two by two) contingency table. Suppose a 2 by 2 contingency table is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B _1</th>
<th>B _2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( A_1 )</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a + b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( A_2 )</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>c + d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>a + c</td>
<td>b + d</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where \( A \) & \( B \) are any two attributes.

Then \( x^2 = \frac{N (ad - bc)^2}{(a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)} \)

Then degrees of freedom for \( x^2 \) static in \( (2-1)(2-1) = 1 \).
LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is confined to only one dominant primitive tribal group called Chenchu in Kurnool district. Owing to limited scope of the study, it may have limited validity in assessing the overall developmental situation in the entire region. However it tries to segregate the overall social system in which the villages are the units.

In the process of analysis, the figures expressed by the sample households with regard to the incomes from different sources have been converted into common units of measurement and hence the figures have been approximated to the nearest number.

SCHEME OF STUDY

The first chapter deals with the statement of the problem, review of literature, objectives and methodology adopted for the study.

The second chapter is devoted to elucidate the important ethnographic characteristics of major primitive tribal groups (Chenchus).

In the third chapter, an assessment of developmental programmes as implemented by Integrated Tribal
Development Agency, Srisailam of Kurnool District during 1985-1996 has been attempted.

The fourth chapter covers the profile of the study area and also socio-economic background of the sample households.

The fifth chapter which happens to be the core chapter presents the analysis on the impact of developmental programmes implemented by ITDA on the generation of income and employment and asset position of sample beneficiary households.

The sixth chapter is devoted to a detailed analysis of the various problems of the beneficiary households and their attitudes towards the problems.

The last chapter presents the summary and the main conclusions of the study.
REFERENCES


