



IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES ON YANADI TRIBE SUSTAINABILITY IN NELLORE DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

Cherukuru Suneel Kumar¹, Dr. V. Divyathejomurthy²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Rural Development, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, India.

²Head and Chairman BOS, Department of Rural Development, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, India.

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ABSTRACT

In independent India still the tribals have not developed to the extent expected. Tribals are living backward conditions due to lack of awareness about the need for education. Tribals do not have land so they cannot contact with mainstream society for financial needs and for the government provides financial facilities through some welfare schemes. Many of the tribal peoples are living dependent on the facilities provided by the government and even today Yanadi tribes are living a nomadic life without their own house or proper job opportunities. These schemes are very useful for Yanadi tribals to lead an ideal life and to be a part of education, job and employment opportunities. Though these programmes are good but these programmes not able to ensure sustainability of all tribals. With the change in the time Indian government priorities changed. After independence first government focussed on agriculture then industrialisation, later power sector, now we are in the era of digitalization. Similarly, the tribals needs and expectations are changing time to time. In this context, the present article focusses on "Impact on Government Development Programmes on Yanadi Tribe Sustainability in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh" so as to understand what extent these schemes are successful and to identify any new aids needed by them.

KEY WORDS: Yanadi Tribes, Digitalization, Agriculture, Industrialisation.

INTRODUCTION

The tribal development in India cannot be observed, given the country's rich cultural diversity and the presence of numerous tribal communities. These indigenous groups, often residing in remote and ecologically sensitive regions, constitute a vital part of India's social fabric. Focussing on their development is crucial for several reasons. First and foremost, it promotes social inequality by addressing historical injustice and bridging the socio-economic gaps prevalent in these communities. Secondly, tribal development contributes significantly to the preservation of India's diverse cultural heritage, including unique languages, traditions and art forms. By empowering tribal communities through education, healthcare and skill development, India can tap into their immense potential, fostering entrepreneurship and contributing to the nation's economic growth. Additionally, ensuring the welfare of tribal population promotes social harmony by reducing disparities and fostering a sense of inclusion. Moreover, many tribal regions are ecologically fragile, and sustainable development initiatives can aid in environmental conservation efforts, making tribal development vital for both social progress and environmental sustainability in India. Recognizing and supporting the unique needs of these communities are essential step toward a more inclusive and harmonious society in the country. To ensure the development of these people government has initiated number of programmes.

Though these programmes are being implemented from so many years there is a need to study the impact of government development initiatives on tribals is paramount in fostering inclusive and sustainable progress. Tribals, often residing in remote and economically disadvantaged areas, require targeted interventions to uplift their communities. By conductive comprehensive studies, policymakers can assess the effectiveness of existing initiatives, ensuring that these programs promote social justice, economic empowerment and cultural



preservations. Such research enables the evaluation of policies, adding in the allocation of resources and the design of future strategies. Moreover, it ensures that the human rights of tribal populations are respected and protected, fostering a harmonious relationship between development goals and the preservation of indigenous cultures. These studies also play a crucial role in mitigating conflicts, promoting sustainable development and fulfilling international commitments related to indigenous rights. Ultimately, data-driven insights gleaned from these studies are essential for informed-decision making, facilitating the formulation of policies that genuinely improve the lives of tribal communities while respecting their unique cultural identities.

Need for Government Development Programs to ensure tribal sustainability

Government development programs play a crucial role in ensuring tribal sustainability for several reasons:

1. Economic Development: Government programs can provide financial assistance and resource to promote economic development within tribal communities. This can include support for entrepreneurship, job creation and infrastructure development, which are essential for the long-term sustainability of tribal economies.

2. Education and Healthcare: Government programs can allocate funds for improving education and healthcare service in tribal areas. Access to quality education and healthcare is vital for the well-being and future prospects of tribal communities. By investing in these areas, government can help reduce disparities and empower tribal members to lead healthier and more prosperous lives.

3. Land and Resource Management: Many tribal communities rely on natural resources for their livelihood, such as agriculture, forestry or fishing. Government programs can assist in sustainable land and resource management, ensuring that these resources are used responsibly and in a way that preserves their availability for future generations. This can involve initiatives for conservation, sustainable farming practice and protection of tribal lands.

4. Cultural Preservation: Tribal communities have unique cultural identities that are often closely tied to their lands, languages and traditions. Government programs can support initiatives aimed at preserving and promoting indigenous cultures, including language revitalization, cultural heritage preservation and the protection of sacred sites. This helps maintain the social fabric and identity of tribal communities, contributing to their overall sustainability.

5. Legal and Political Support: Government programs can provide legal and political support to tribal communities, ensuring their rights and interests are protected. This can involve initiative for self-governance, recognition of tribal sovereignty and the enforcement of laws that safeguard tribal rights. By addressing legal and political challenges, government can create an enabling environment for tribal sustainability.

6. Capacity Building: Government programs can offer capacity building opportunities to tribal communities including training, technical assistance and skill development programs. By enhancing the capabilities of tribal members and institutions, government can foster self-reliance and empower tribes to manage their own affairs effectively.

Overall, government development programs are essential for ensuring tribal sustainability by addressing economic, social, cultural and environmental challenges faced by indigenous communities. By providing support, resources and opportunities, government can help tribal communities thrive and preserve their unique identities for generations to come.

Government development programs for tribals in the study area

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA was the first nationwide welfare scheme introduced by an act of Parliament in 2006. At least 100 days of work per year will be provided to the rural poor, agricultural labourers and landless poor families below poverty line. Unskilled works include excavation of ponds, roads, repairs of old roads, provision of protected fresh water shelters, planting of plants, flood prevention, raising ground water levels, drought prevention works. Due to this scheme, the migration of tribals is decreasing and infrastructure facilities are being provided to them.

Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

SERP (Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty) was established in 2000 to provide economic opportunities to women to eradicate rural poverty. Then Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed in SERP. The scheme aims to bring quantitative change in the lives of women and improve their socio-economic status. It helped to raise the living standards of the downtrodden people and bring them into the mainstream society.



Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

The scheme was launched in 2015, provides houses to the homeless poor and infrastructure such as safe drinking water, sanitary drainage system around the house and electricity to eligible below poverty line families in rural areas. The beneficiaries of this scheme are selected on the basis of socio-economic conditions.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

The scheme was established in 2011 to setup self-help groups for women below poverty line and provide micro-loans for their employment. In 2006, changed it to Deen Dayal Antyoday National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAU-NRLM) scheme. Through this scheme, road facilities have been established, connectivity between other areas has increased, education, medical and market facilities have been provided and the tribals have gained self-reliance.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojan (PMJDY)

The government implemented the scheme in 2014 with an aim to encourage all citizens of India to open bank accounts and contribute to the economy. It aims at empowering the downtrodden sections, women, small and marginal farmers and labourers by making them economically active. Through this scheme, the tribals who are not in the mainstream society socially and economically can be brought into the mainstream and financially supported.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

This is come in to existence in the year 1979-80 with the aim to protect the interests of tribal people. ITDA people will conduct skill development programmes and provides aid in peachiast equipment for self-employment and it also deals with banks to provide grants and loans to the downtrodden community. This organization tries to bring the tribals into mainstream society. They also work an infrastructure development in the tribal areas and education enhancement through providing aid to tribals educational institutions. ITDA also would like to ensure livelihood to the tribals throughout the year.

Navaratnalu scheme

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has come up with unique sustainable social development program called “YSR Navaratnalu”. Under the stewardship of chief minister Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy. In the program total Nine schemes are there under which Andhra Pradesh Government is providing financial aid to marginalised people and basic infrastructure development and amenities to the downtrodden community.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the status of the scheduled tribes in the Andhra Pradesh
- To identify beneficiaries among the respondents of tribe
- To assess the impact of development programs on income and employment generation to attain the development with in the study area.

The state of Andhra Pradesh has three regions: Rayalaseema, South costal Andhra and North costal Andhra. The Nellore district in south costal Andhra region has been selected based on purposive sampling method.

Nellore district is the largest tribal populated district in Andhra Pradesh, comprising total scheduled tribe population 2,14,452 (ITDA), out of which Yandi population is 1,76,341. Tribals are found in all the 38 mandals of Nellore district. The area of study covers four villages from four revenue divisions viz; Atmakur, Kandukur, Kavali and Nellore.

The study area covers four villages from four revenue divisions of Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The mandals village and respondents selected based on multi-stage random sampling method. The village Dachuru in Kaluvoya mandal selected in Atmakur revenue division, Chevuru village from Guddluru mandal from Kandukur revenue division, Brahmanakraka village from Jaladanki mandal from Kavali revenue division and Chavatapalem village from Venkatachalam mandal from Nellore revenue division. In order to study, seventy -five respondents are selected in the randomly from each selected village and total 300 respondents have been selected in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The data for the present study will be collected from the primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected by schedule method and covering the aspect of socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries and impact



of different development programmes on income and employment aspects have been covered. The secondary data will be obtained from the records in the office of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Nellore district, National Institute Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD & PR) Hyderabad. Telangana state besides other published and unpublished reports.

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

A simple statistical tool such as averages and percentages will be used for the purpose of analysing the data. The main goals of the paper are to analyse chief socio-demographic aspects of the selected beneficiary households under study are of social education and economic development.

Table – 1

Distribution wise Government benefits of Respondents

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	245	82
2	No	55	18
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Government has introduced some terms of prosperity, education and employment. 82 percent of respondents benefited from various programs from the government, while the remaining 18 percent of respondents did not receive any benefit. Majority of the families have been able to improve their economic status and social status by availing the benefits provided by the government.

Table – 2

Who informs you about the schemes

Sl. No	Source	Frequency	Percent
1	Newspapers	32	11
2	Village leaders	68	13
3	Government officials	63	21
4	NGO's	117	39
5	Friends/ Relatives	50	16
Total		300	100

source: filed survey

There are five types of tools to get information about government schemes viz; through newspapers, through village leaders, through government officials, through NGOs and through friends / relatives. 11 percent of respondents get information about government schemes through newspapers, 13 percent of respondents from village leaders, 21 percent of respondents from government officials, 39 percent of respondents from NGOs and 16 percent of respondents get information about government programs from friends/ relatives. Most of the respondents get information about government schemes through NGOs.

Table – 3

Distribution wise beneficiaries of MGNRGEA programme

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	292	97
2	No	08	03
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNRGEA) has changed the lives of tribal. In non-agricultural situations it is very useful for those who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. 97 percent of respondents are aware of this scheme and benefit from it. The rest of 3 percent of respondents are could not benefit.

Table – 4

Distribution wise beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	173	58
2	No	127	42
Total		300	100

Source: field survey



Indira Awas Yojana (1982) scheme, currently known as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) which aims at “housing for all”. 42 percent of respondents did not know, they could not benefit. Remaining 58 percent of respondents are benefited of this scheme. Information was taken through self-help groups, through training programs and through village leaders.

Table – 5
Distribution wise beneficiaries of self-help groups

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	234	78
2	No	66	22
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Self-help groups are very useful for the tribals, they form a group and attend various meetings to gather their opinions and utilize them. 78 percent of respondents are getting benefit through this scheme and remaining 22 percent of respondents are not aware of the scheme or not have benefited from it.

Table – 6
Distribution wise beneficiaries of PM MUDRA Yojana

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	111	37
2	No	189	63
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

MUDRA stands for Micro Units Development Refinancing Agency, PM MUDRA yojana useful for entrepreneurs and provides loans at low rates. As a result, small traders and women are getting loan facility and entrepreneurs are doing well. While 37 percent of respondents benefited from tis scheme, the remaining 63 percent of respondents are not aware of the scheme or could not benefit.

Table – 7
Distribution wise beneficiaries of PMJDY

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	268	89
2	No	32	11
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), this scheme 89 percent of respondents have opened banks accounts and are doing digital transactions. The remaining 11 percent of respondents were not aware of the scheme, so they don’t have bank accounts.

Table – 8
Distribution wise beneficiaries of DAU-NRLM

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	278	93
2	No	22	11
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Deen Dayal Antyoday – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAU-NRLM), 93 percent of respondents are benefited of this scheme. Rest of 7 percent of respondents are could not benefited.

Table – 9
Distribution wise beneficiaries of Navaratnalu scheme

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	283	94
2	No	17	06
Total		300	100

Source: field survey



The Andhra Pradesh government providing financial aid to marginalised people and basic infrastructure development and amenities to the downtrodden community. 94 percent of respondents have benefited from some programs under this scheme, but 6 percent of respondents have not benefited from this scheme.

Table – 10
Perception on tribal development programs

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Good	45	15
2	Satisfactory	122	41
3	Poor	133	44
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Since independence, Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh have been implementing schemes like employment, basic needs and welfare for the development of tribals. While some tribes have benefited from providing high-level and active participation, others have been lagging behind. In this, way the opinions of the tribals are collected on the schemes undertaken by the government. 15 percent of respondents said that government programs are good, 41 percent of respondents are satisfactory and the remaining 44 percent of respondents are poor.

Table – 11
Distribution wise beneficiaries of ITDA

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	104	35
2	No	130	43
3	Don't know	66	22
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Integrated Tribal Development Agency people will conduct skill development programmes and provides aid in peachiest equipment for self-employment and it also deals with banks to provide grants and loans to the downtrodden community. 35 percent of respondents have benefited in various ways through ITDA. 43 percent of respondents had no benefit but 22 percent of respondents did not even know they had ITDA.

Table – 12
Opinion about development programmes

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Not at all useful	54	18
2	Somewhat useful	212	71
3	Very much useful	34	11
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

This is also the opinion of Yanadisabout the development of tribals. 18 percent of respondents are not at all helpful about these programs, there is no change in their way of life. 71 percent of respondents said that these programs are somewhat useful. 11 percent of respondents said that these programs are very useful.

Table – 13
Transformation of socio-economic status

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	179	60
2	No	79	26
3	Don't know	42	14
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

The transformation of socio-economic status of Yanadi tribe in the study area. Government of India Government of Andhra Pradesh, ITDA are implementing many programs for the welfare of these tribals. Among Yanadis 26 percent of respondents said their socio-economic status has not changed. 14 percent of respondents are unable to justify their statusand remaining 60 percent of respondents are improved their socio-economic change in the study area.



Table – 14
Spending increasing money on various aspects

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Health	69	23
2	School	42	14
3	Clothing	53	18
4	Food	62	21
5	Entertainment	05	1
6	Household material	39	13
7	Jewellery	-	-
8	Savings	30	10
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

The increasing money generated through various schemes is mainly used in 8 categories viz: health, school, clothing, food, entertainment, household material, jewellery and savings. 23 percent of respondents their health, 14 percent of respondents are using it for children’s education. 18 percent of respondents to buy new clothes for the festivals they celebrate, 21 percent of respondents spending on food, only one percent of respondents spend on entertainment, 13 percent of respondents spending on household needs and remaining 10 percent of respondents savings for future needs. The Yanadis mostly spend on health and food.

Table – 15
Occupational change their children

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	175	58
2	No	125	42
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Due to the breakdown of social relations, the tribals are isolated and struggling to earn a living. It can be said that the employment of tribal children has changed due to government providing financial assistance for employment of tribals, training by government agencies like ITDA and various NGOS.

Due to the programs undertaken by the government, the role of tribals in the society has increased and there has been a changed in the occupation of children. 42 percent of respondents said that their children’s occupation has not changed. While the remaining 58 percent of respondents said that their children’s occupation and their living standards have increased.

Table – 16
Contact with mainstream society

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	239	80
2	No	61	20
Total		300	100

Source: field survey

Distribution wise if contact with mainstream society, now tribals are playing their part in education, employment and politics. Government also allocates funds for welfare and development to make things happen, they are doing their own professions. 80 percent of respondents expressed that they are in touch with the mainstream society. Remaining 20 percent of respondents said that they are out of touch with mainstream society.

Table – 17
Distribution of Respondents in change their family status

Sl. No	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	Good	54	18
2	Satisfactory	80	27
3	Poor	166	55
Total		300	100

Source: field survey



The impact of government development programs on the change in their family status is known. 18 percent of respondents are of the opinion that the family condition is good, 27 percent of respondents are of the opinion that the family condition is satisfactory and remaining 55 percent of respondents are opinion that the family condition is poor, they said that their condition has not changed.

CONCLUSION

The research is conducted to examine the development programs impact in the study are and found that development programs have contribute to the socio-economic transformation of tribals and this can be seen in terms of employment generation, increasing in knowledge level in various fields and economic conditions. Positive changes eventually led to tribal empowerment in terms of economic independence, but these changes worked only to a limited extent.

The impact of development program is evident not only on the economic development of the tribals but also on the social life. Rise in social status of respondents there has been a change in recreational activities and better care is being taken in sending children to convents/ schools with quality clothing. Build good relationships with people in community and stay close to the mainstream society. The programs have been very helpful in improving their family's financial situation and many children have changed occupation.

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