

Administration role of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) for the development of tribes in Rampachodavaram Division

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Abstract

The development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India has been a priority for the government since independence. Scheduled Tribes are indigenous communities that have faced historical marginalization and disadvantage. Therefore, the Government of India established Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) with an aim to improve the socio-economic conditions of tribal communities through integrated and focused development programs. These agencies implement various schemes covering education, health, infrastructure, and economic activities like horticulture, sericulture, and minor forest produce development, with the goal of accelerating development and improving the quality of life for tribal populations. In this context an overview of the initiatives undertaken by the Indian government to promote the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes were discussed in this study. The Indian Constitution incorporates constitutional safeguards, including provisions for the educational and economic welfare of STs. The Tribal Sub-Plan (now the Scheduled Tribes Component) ensures the allocation of funds for tribal development. Government initiatives focus on improving education through special schools, hostels, scholarships, and the establishment of residential schools. Economic development programs aim to enhance livelihoods and reduce poverty among STs. Therefore, the administrative role of ITDA involves in providing single-line administration to ensure prompt and accessible government services and development programs to tribal communities, the data infers that there is a significant difference between and within the group of various age-group and income group tribal women towards administration role of ITDA on empowerment of tribal women, where lesser age group tribal women and higher income level tribal women are more positive towards administration role of ITDA on empowerment of tribal women than higher age group and lesser income group tribal women. But it is found that there is no significant difference found in these mean and standard deviation values difference between and with the group of various occupational group tribal women in their awareness on administration role of ITDA, moreover employee group found are more aware than non-employee group, such as house wives, self-employed and agriculture/labors.

Keywords: ITDA, administration, tribals, development.

1. Introduction

Scheduled Tribes in India are indigenous communities recognized by the government under Article 342 of the Constitution for special protection and development due to social, educational, and economic backwardness. There are over 730 notified Scheduled Tribes, making up about 8.6% of India's total population as per the 2011 census (Kriti Barua, 2025). They are often associated with specific geographical regions, primarily Central and Northeastern India, and are characterized by their distinctive culture and historical isolation.

India has largest tribal concentration in the world. Tribal people constitute 8.6 % of the total population of the country. According to the Census 2011 the total population of the country is over 104 million with an amalgam of 636 tribes and sub- tribes are found in the country (Jagran Josh, 2019). Each tribe has its own distinct characteristics, life pattern, life style, culture and economic formation. Women in these groups exclusively represent distinct identity in their dress, nomenclature and actual roles discharged by them. The most common characteristics are- they are backward, faces consequences of poverty, high rate of illiteracy, ignorance and unawareness related to their rights and hard work (Vinod Kumar, 2024).

Scheduled Tribes in India face significant socio-economic challenges, including lower literacy rates, high poverty, and a greater reliance on subsistence agriculture and forest produce (Roy Burman, 1972). While government programs aim to improve their status, issues like limited access to private sector jobs, lower access to irrigated land, and displacement from their homes due to development projects persist, often limiting their economic advancement. Thus, the development of Scheduled Tribes in India is pursued through government initiatives like the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST), focusing on education, healthcare, and socio-economic empowerment. Key efforts include increased financial allocation, schemes for income generation like the Term Loan Scheme and Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojna (AMSY), and educational programs such as Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). These efforts aim to improve STs' living standards, literacy rates, and economic self-reliance while preserving their culture (Roopa Tejavathi, 2023).

The role of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) is to provide a framework for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in India by focusing on their education, economic empowerment, and welfare. ITDAs achieve this by delivering public goods and services, implementing targeted schemes like residential schools and skill development programs, and improving basic infrastructure. In this regard ITDA manages administration activities, which are governmental bodies responsible for tribal welfare and development. Their administration involves planning and implementing programs for socio-economic development, including education, infrastructure, and income-generating schemes, often headed by a Project Officer, who is typically an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer.

ITDA administration

- Planning and Implementation: ITDAs plan and implement schemes for the overall development of tribal areas.
- Project Management: They manage infrastructure projects and family-oriented, income-generating programs to improve the economic status of tribal communities.
- Education and Welfare: ITDAs work to improve educational standards and provide services to tribal communities.
- Tribal-specific needs: The administration addresses the specific needs of different tribal groups, such as providing language teachers or sponsoring training for civil services exams.

Moreover, the government has been designing and implementing a number of welfare schemes for the welfare of the tribal people throughout India, still the living style and socio-economic conditions of these tribal people have not improved. The East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh is also not exception to this. So that a lot of research is of utmost important to study the tribal welfare measures of the governments of both state and centre. Most of the existing studies on tribal welfare measures are at district level and state level. These studies mostly concentrated on the socio-economic profile of the tribal people and neglected the functioning of the administrative set up i.e., ITDA, Rampachodavaram, East Godavari Dist., which is the implementation agency for administration of all the tribal welfare schemes of both State and Central Government. Hence, it can be said that there is dearth of studies on the administration of ITDA and its welfare measures for the development of tribes. With this background, an attempt has been made to study the administration role of ITDA on development of tribal population in Rampachodavaram Division, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Literature Review

Alankrita Gangele (2019) in a study on overview of a tribal development programmes in Madhya Pradesh state, where the author observed that the tribals constitute a significant portion of Indian population. Most of the areas inhabited by the tribals are remote and underdeveloped. The tribals live mostly in isolated villages or hamlets. There are innumerable constraints responsible for lower pace of tribal development process than desired. The tribals have been given numerous rights and concessions under various statutes of Central as well as State Governments but they remain deprived of the benefits arising out of such statutory provisions due to their ignorance and apathy of enforcing agencies. There exists lack of awareness among tribal population about various developmental programmes launched by Government of India, and States, resulting in their exploitation. Inspite of the efforts made by the Government, the benefits are not reaching to the needy poor people. The study also observed tribal development means upliftment of the tribal community, which is at different stages of socioeconomic and cultural realms of growth.

Shrinidhi & Thimmaiah (2019), in their study on role of Integrated Tribal Development Programme for the upliftment of tribal communities in Virajpet Taluk of Kodagu District, outlined that the tribal people of India constitute an integral part of the Indian population and represent a part of Indian culture. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the country is about 67.8 million and they constitute about 8.08% of the total population. Tribal Development in India is a subject, which is being

discussed among statesmen, academics and scholars over six decades. During this period, it has become a subject which drew serious and widespread concern and pronounced attention from several quarters ranging from policy makers and development planners to academics providing material for all of them. Thus, the state is becoming increasingly important in the context of tribal development.

Ranvir Singh (2018) studied on Tribal Area Development Programmes in India – Issues and challenges, where he noted that Indian tribes are the oldest inhabitants of India. It is found in the study that in spite of some serious and honest efforts of both state and center governments, tribal area programmes are not providing maximum results. These programmes are facing grass roots implementation problems. But it does not mean that these programmes are a failure. Due to such programmes many tribal communities of India improve their economic, educational, social and cultural status. Due to such programmes mainstreaming and channelization of scheduled tribes took a leap forward.

A study on impact of Integrated Tribal Development Agency Programmes on tribal farming in Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh has done by Ramesh Nerella (1990). The main objectives of this study are 1) To estimate cost and returns from tribal farming, 2) To assess the resource use pattern, production efficiency and to suggest suitable resource adjustments, 3) To compare the increase in income and employment of the beneficiaries of ITDA programme and non-beneficiaries, 4) To identify nature and extent of asset formation, among tribal people, and 5) To examine the change in cropping pattern and productivity of various crops due to various programmes of ITDA. This opinion survey revealed that the Integrated Tribal Developmental Programmes (ITDPs) were useful in increasing the production and productivity of the farms. This was clearly exhibited in the socio-economic development gained by the beneficiaries and increasing quantum of financial assistance, strengthening of existing extension facilities, increasing the availability of technical know-how, providing marketing facilities and preparing need based developmental plans are emerging through ITDA.

Chittabbai (2017) studied on role of ITDA in the development of tribal areas in Visakhapatnam Dist., A.P. The study can be summarized and concluded from the analysis carried out so far that the ITDA is implementing all the government sponsored developmental schemes and welfare schemes for improving the living conditions of tribal population living the study area. But the fruits of all these welfare programmes are not reaching the tribal population efficiently. It may be due to the lack of awareness among the tribal population of the study area on the welfare schemes implemented by the ITDA.

In a study on ‘Impact of Integrated Tribal Development Programme with reference to income generation among the tribal of Mandla District (MP)’ Neelu Tekam (2013) analysed the impact of ITDP on tribal development in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh. The main objectives of this study are: to know the profile of beneficiaries of ITDP, to assess the level of annual income generation among the beneficiaries of ITDP, to analysis the relationship between independent and dependent variables, and to know the problems faced by the ITDP beneficiaries in getting the benefits of the programme. The study found that there is a significant association found in increase income of ITDP beneficiaries with their education, land holding, size of family, employment generation, number of training received, source of

information, extension participation, economic motivation and attitude of beneficiaries towards ITDP, while gender, age, type of family, occupation, annual income and aspiration level had no association with extent of increase in income.

Rajeev Kamal Kumar and Anoop Kapoor (2013) studied on role of Tribal Development Administration in development of Parhaiya of Jharkhand to study the implementation status of different programs in the area and the role of development administration in the development of Parhaiya of Chandwa block of Latehar district. It is observed in this study that to increase the participation of Parhaiyas in the development programs and schemes, some alternative measures may be think of such as: organizing the regular meetings and workshops of the Parhaiyas and the Govt. officials at the village, Gram Panachayat and block levels. These meetings will not only helpful in informing the potential beneficiaries about the programs but also increased the trust on the Govt. machinery and accessibility of Parhaiyas to the developmental programs. Further, these meetings will also helpful in understanding the bottlenecks in implementing the development programs. However if the Parhaiyas and other such local communities may be involved in the planning process of the development programs, as they are the important stakeholders, it would be much better. It will enhance the acceptability and ownership of the development programs. They will also be more informed about the programs and alert from the middle men and contractors. Hence, the study concluded that for better tribal development administration, the Panchayats should also be revitalized and strengthened to oversee the implementation and monitor and also formulate the programmes.

According to Prasad (1981) in his study 'A survey of administration in tribal areas with special reference to Bihar' found that there was a tendency among block authorities to concentrate schemes in easily accessible areas and the needs of the people in habiting the more inaccessible and backward areas remained unattended. The next problem was that the better off among the tribals appropriated the bulk of the benefits following from the various programmes taken up for implementation. The working of both the tribal development blocks and the tribal development agencies has shown that development of the tribal people so far have had a limited coverage.

Need of Significance of the Study

Educational, Economical, Social, political and health status is a crucial issue facing tribes as a whole and tribal people in Rampachodavaram division in particular. Today as they themselves have become better aware of the need and as they struggle to reaffirm their indigenous identity, rights, values and dignity as human beings and have become determined to stand against the threat to their existence perpetrated by ideologies of sexism, colonialism, materialism, and individualism. Today most of the tribes work outside their homes and are engaged in various activities of agriculture and non-agriculture works. They work in order to earn money for their livelihood. In addition to the work outside, the tribes involved in domestic activities like collecting minor forest products and fuel for cooking. On the other hand, the government has sanctioned number of facilities and benefits for tribal community. In recent years, due to the population explosion and in-migration, many tribes come forward to work in various sectors in urban areas. Thus, this study not only probes the area of status of tribes of east Godavari

district but also searches the other different factors that are directly or indirectly connected with the condition of these people involved in the development process.

Objectives

1. To study the administration role of ITDA for empowerment of tribes.
2. To study the administration role of ITDA for the development of tribes.

Methodology

In this study the data was collected from the primary source for qualitative and quantitative research. While the primary data was collected through a pre-designed questionnaire, it was followed some methodological measures in data collection and data process. In the data collection a survey method was followed, where random sampling method was observed and in data process frequency and percentage were considered. For the purpose of primary data collection research schedule/questionnaire was administer to the tribal women in ITDA area of Rampachodavaram Division. The required data was also obtained through direct interactions with the officials and non-officials who involved in the programmes of ITDA in East Godavari district. The researcher also gained field experience from various tribal areas during her trip and compared poverty alleviation programmes of different ITDAs and suggested remedies to arrest the poverty of the poor tribal women.

Sampling

For the purpose of selecting respondents, a multi stage random sampling technique has been adopted. In the first Stage, the Integrated Tribal Development Agency has been selected purposively for the study. In the second stage the total 11 tribal mandals which comes under the administrative jurisdiction of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Paderu have been divided into four areas i.e., Area – I, Area – II, Area – III and Area – IV and three mandals from each area have been selected except area – III. Hence, the distribution of sample tribal women by their demographics are presented in the following table and analysed.

Table – 1: Distribution of sample tribal women in the selected area

Demographics	Age	Frequency	Percent
Age groups	21 - 30 years	62	25.8
	31 - 40 years	72	30.0
	41-50 years	38	15.8
	51 - 60 years	68	28.3
Education level	Secondary	45	18.8
	Pre - University	75	31.3
	Degree	84	35.0
	Master's Degree	36	15.0
Occupational Status	House wife	59	24.6

	Self - employee	53	22.1
	Employee	74	30.8
	Agriculture / Labor	54	22.5
Monthly income levels	< 5000	95	39.6
	5 - 10 thousand	58	24.2
	10 - 15 thousand	41	17.1
	Above 15 thousand	46	19.2
	Total	240	100.0

Source: Survey data

The Table-1 represents the distribution of sample respondents by the age, education, occupation, and monthly income levels. As it is found from the data that out of the total respondents 30.0 percent tribal women are in 31-40 years age group, 28.3 percent tribal women are in 51-60 years age group, 25.8 percent tribal women are in 21-30 years age group, and 15.8 percent tribal women are in 41-50 years age group. The distribution of respondents by their education qualification, it shows that a majority of 35.0 percent tribal women studied up to degree, 31.3 percent studied pre-university, 18.8 percent studied secondary school and 15.0 percent studied master's degree. Whereas, the occupational status of tribal women indicates that 30.8 percent are employee group, 22.5 percent are agriculture / labor group, 22.1 percent are self-employees and 24.6 percent are house wives. The monthly income wise distribution of tribal women observed that 39.6 percent are earning less than 5000, 24.2 percent are earning 5-10 thousand, 17.1 percent are earning 10-15 thousand and 19.2 percent are earning above 15 thousand per month.

Administration role of ITDA in Tribal Areas

ITDA is committed to all round development of scheduled tribes in the state through formulation of policies and programs for implementing the constitutional safeguards provided to scheduled tribes and scheduled areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh through various developmental activities of tribal welfare and also under Tribal Sub Plan area. The main goals of ITDA are: end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. It ensures inclusive and quality education for all to promote lifelong learning. It also ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages, and ensures sustainable consumption and production patterns. The ITDA build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, and ensures access to water and sanitation for all. Finally the ITDA is ensuring social empowerment, equity, welfare and social justice for all round human development to lead a healthy and happy life. Hence, the following table illustrates the perceptions of tribal women on administration role of ITDA in empowerment of tribal women in Rampachodavaram division in East Godavari district.

Table-2: Perceptions of tribal women on administration role of ITDA on tribal empowerment

SL. No	Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
1	The role of ITDA is committed to the tribal empowerment	68 (28.3)	75 (31.3)	42 (17.5)	23 (9.6)	32 (13.3)	240 (100.0)
2	The ITDA is providing localized services for tribal empowerment	69 (28.8)	85 (35.4)	43 (17.9)	30 (12.5)	13 (5.4)	240 (100.0)
3	The main aim of ITDA is tribal empowerment	61 (25.4)	73 (30.4)	50 (20.8)	33 (13.8)	23 (9.6)	240 (100.0)
4	ITDA is equipped with infrastructural facilities for tribal empowerment	71 (29.6)	70 (29.2)	49 (20.4)	28 (11.7)	22 (9.2)	240 (100.0)
5	ITDA is guided by resource persons to communicate tribal people	59 (24.6)	84 (35.0)	43 (17.9)	30 (12.5)	24 (10.0)	240 (100.0)
6	ITDA is providing communication services to encourage tribals	49 (20.4)	75 (31.3)	55 (22.9)	44 (18.3)	17 (7.1)	240 (100.0)
7	ITDA is managed by competent based human resources to empower tribals	46 (19.2)	93 (38.8)	46 (19.2)	39 (16.3)	16 (6.7)	240 (100.0)
8	ITDA is facilitating participatory communication among tribals	70 (29.2)	68 (28.3)	40 (16.7)	40 (16.7)	22 (9.2)	240 (100.0)
9	ITDA is facilitating social empowerment among tribals	69 (28.8)	67 (27.9)	35 (14.6)	35 (14.6)	34 (14.2)	240 (100.0)
10	ITDA is promotes the cultural empowerment tribal culture	53 (22.1)	74 (30.8)	47 (19.6)	37 (15.4)	29 (12.1)	240 (100.0)

The Table-2 depicts the perceptions of respondents on administration role of ITDA on empowerment of tribal women. According to the data it shows 31.3 percent agreed and 28.3 percent strongly agreed that role of ITDA is committed to the tribal empowerment. It is found 35.4 percent agreed and 28.8 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is providing localized services for tribal empowerment. While the main aim of ITDA is tribal empowerment, in this regard 30.4 percent agreed and 25.4 percent strongly agreed. Therefore, 29.2 percent agreed and 29.6 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is equipped with infrastructural facilities for tribal empowerment.

The data reveals that 35.0 percent agreed and 24.6 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is guided

by resource persons to communicate tribal people. While ITDA is providing communication services to encourage tribals, 31.3 percent agreed and 20.4 percent strongly agreed in this regard. Therefore, 38.8 percent agreed and 19.2 percent strongly agreed that ITDA managed by competent based human resources to empower tribals. Hence, 28.3 percent agreed and 29.2 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is facilitating participatory communication among tribals. Even though 27.9 percent agreed and 28.8 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is facilitating social empowerment among tribals, 30.8 percent agreed and 22.1 percent strongly agreed that ITDA promotes the cultural empowerment tribals.

More positive statements

1. The ITDA is providing localized services for tribal empowerment
2. ITDA is equipped with infrastructural facilities for tribal empowerment
3. The role of ITDA is committed to the tribal empowerment
4. ITDA is guided by resource persons to communicate tribal people
5. ITDA is facilitating participatory communication among tribals

Less positive statements

1. The main aim of ITDA is tribal empowerment
2. ITDA is managed by competent based human resources to empower tribals
3. ITDA is providing communication services to encourage tribals
4. ITDA is facilitating social empowerment among tribals
5. ITDA is promotes the cultural empowerment tribal culture

The tribals feel that the ITDA will enable tribal women to take an active part in political movements and elections, thereby giving them the opportunity to enhance their political status. Since ITDA increase the knowledge of tribal women to manage the political crisis. The tribals are of the opinion that their ability to actively participate in political activities will improve.

Still observed some of tribals felt the main objective of ITDA is Tribal Empowerment which is contributing to social empowerment among the tribals. Tribals are of the view that ITDA is managed through competent human resources to empower tribals. ITDA also provides communication services to promote tribals. ITDA is promotes the cultural empowerment tribal culture.

Table-3: Perceptive score analysis of various demographic group tribal women on administration role of ITDA towards Empowerment

Statements	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Err	f-value	p-value
Age	21 - 30 years	62	35.32	8.462	1.075	0.193	0.901
	31 - 40 years	72	34.51	9.411	1.109		
	41-50 years	38	35.66	8.74	1.418		
	51 - 60 years	68	34.72	8.469	1.027		
	Total	240	34.96	8.758	0.565		
Education	Secondary	45	35.31	7.564	1.128	1.518**	0.210
	Pre	- 75	33.81	8.779	1.014		

	University						
	Degree	84	34.70	9.232	1.007		
	Master's Degree	36	37.53	8.768	1.461		
	Total	240	34.96	8.758	0.565		
Occupational status	House wife	59	34.73	7.985	1.039	2.026**	0.111
	Self - employee	53	33.13	8.768	1.204		
	Employee	74	36.85	8.806	1.024		
	Agriculture / Labor	54	34.43	9.23	1.256		
	Total	240	34.96	8.758	0.565		
Monthly Income	< 5000	95	34.46	8.05	0.826	0.448	0.719
	5 - 10 thousand	58	34.59	9.219	1.21		
	10 - 15 thousand	41	35.29	9.419	1.471		
	Above 15 thousand	46	36.17	9.122	1.345		
	Total	240	34.96	8.758	0.565		

** Significant @ 1% level

In Table-3 the perceptive score analysis of various demographic group tribal women towards role of ITDA on administration Empowerment has been presented. Among dissimilar age group of tribal women the average perceptive score of 21- 30 years age group was 35.32 comparatively higher than other age group and the least average score of 34.72 was perceived by 51-60 years age group and the standard deviation are 8.462 and 8.469 respectively. With these mean and standard deviation differences the calculated f-value 0.193 is significant at 1 percent level because the p-value is 0.901. This infers that there is a significant difference between and within the group of various age-group respondents in their perceptions towards role of ITDA on administration empowerment of tribal women in ITDA area, where higher age group respondents are less positive towards role of ITDA on educational empowerment of tribal women than lesser age groups who perceived more positive.

The administration role of ITDA in tribal areas demographic group tribal women on administration role of ITDA towards Empowerment according to their occupational status shows that the average awareness score of employees was 36.85 found significantly higher than other occupational groups and the least average score of 34.73 perceived by agriculture- labor, and the standard deviations are 8.806 and 7.985 respectively. With these mean and standard deviation difference between and with the group of various occupational status group tribal women in the administration role of ITDA areas, employees are more aware than non-employees(house wives, self-employed and agriculture/labors).

In this way monthly income levels the role of administration empowerment on tribal women, the average awareness of above 15 thousand rupees monthly income group was 36.17 found significantly higher than other income group tribal women and the least average score of 34.36 was perceived by below 5000 rupees income group, and the respective standard deviations are 9.122 and 8.05. With these

mean and standard deviation differences the calculated f-value 0.448 is indicate significant at 1 percent because the p-value is 0.719. This infers that there is a significant difference between and with the groups of various income level tribal women in their administration empowerment activities of government in ITDA area, where more income groups are more aware and lesser income groups.

Table-4: Perceptions of tribal women on administration role of ITDA on tribal development

SL. No	Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
1	The ITDA is part of tribal development process	43 (17.9)	90 (37.5)	33 (13.8)	39 (16.3)	35 (14.6)	240 (100.0)
2	ITDA has adequate funds for development in tribal areas	36 (15.0)	67 (27.9)	46 (19.2)	68 (28.3)	23 (9.6)	240 (100.0)
3	ITDA is administrated by experts to develop tribals	45 (18.8)	47 (19.6)	50 (20.8)	66 (27.5)	32 (13.3)	240 (100.0)
4	ITDA organize welfare and development programmes	44 (18.3)	45 (18.8)	45 (18.8)	67 (27.9)	39 (16.3)	240 (100.0)
5	ITDA develop political leadership among tribals	36 (15.0)	57 (23.8)	58 (24.2)	53 (22.1)	36 (15.0)	240 (100.0)
6	ITDA encourages entrepreneurship development among tribals	19 (7.9)	60 (25.0)	61 (25.4)	65 (27.1)	35 (14.6)	240 (100.0)
7	ITDA is facilitating economic development of tribal women	23 (9.6)	65 (27.1)	62 (25.8)	59 (24.6)	31 (12.9)	240 (100.0)
8	ITDA facilitate inclusive development of tribals	46 (19.2)	71 (29.6)	46 (19.2)	46 (19.2)	31 (12.9)	240 (100.0)
9	ITDA motivate tribal women to participate in development activities	52 (21.7)	86 (35.8)	42 (17.5)	30 (12.5)	30 (12.5)	240 (100.0)
10	ITDA emphasises on tribal development	60 (25.0)	64 (26.7)	40 (16.7)	41 (17.1)	35 (14.6)	240 (100.0)

The perceptions of tribal women on administration role of ITDA on tribal development are presented in the Table-4. According to the data it shows 37.5 percent agreed and 17.9 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is the part of tribal development process. Regarding its adequate funds for development in the tribal sub plan area, 27.9 percent agreed and 15.0 percent strongly agreed. In this

regard 19.6 percent agreed and 18.8 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is administrated by experts to develop tribals. While 18.8 percent agreed and 18.3 percent strongly agreed that ITDA organize welfare and development programmes in the tribal sub plan areas, 23.8 percent agreed and 15.0 percent strongly agreed that ITDA develops political leadership among tribals.

Since, 25.0 percent agreed and 9.6 percent strongly agreed that ITDA encourages entrepreneurship development among tribals, 27.1 percent agreed and 9.6 percent strongly agreed that ITDA is facilitating economic development of tribal women. In addition to the above 29.6 percent agreed and 19.2 percent strongly agreed that ITDA facilitate inclusive development of tribals. Thus, 35.8 percent agreed and 21.7 percent strongly agreed that ITDA motivate tribal women to participate in development activities. So the data reveals 26.7 percent agreed and 25.0 percent strongly agreed that ITDA emphasises on tribal development.

More positive statements

1. ITDA motivate tribal women to participate in development activities
2. ITDA emphasizes on tribal development
3. The ITDA is part of tribal development process
4. ITDA facilitate inclusive development of tribals

Less positive statements

1. ITDA has adequate funds for development in tribal areas
2. ITDA is administrated by experts to develop tribals
3. ITDA develop political leadership among tribals
4. ITDA is facilitating economic development of tribal women
5. ITDA organize welfare and development programmes
6. ITDA encourages entrepreneurship development among tribals

In Administration role on tribal development analysis observed some positive statements. The tribals opined ITDA motivates tribal women to participate in development activities as well as prioritize their development. ITDA is part of the tribal development process so the tribals felt that it will contribute to the holistic development of the tribals.

ITDA has adequate funding for the development of tribal areas, which contributes to the economic development of women. It is the opinion of the tribals that ITDA is run by experts to develop the tribals. ITDA conducts welfare and development programs to improve political leadership among the tribals. They hope that ITDA will promote entrepreneurship development among the tribals.

Table-5: Perceptive score analysis of various demographic group tribal women on administration role of ITDA towards tribal development

Statements	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Err	f-value	p-value
Age	21 - 30 years	62	30.95	9.169	1.165	0.119	0.949
	31 - 40 years	72	31.47	9.03	1.064		
	41-50 years	38	31.55	9.446	1.532		
	51 - 60 years	68	30.71	8.867	1.075		
	Total	240	31.13	9.037	0.583		
Education	Secondary	45	30.36	8.06	1.201	4.855**	0.003
	Pre - University	75	29.08	8.635	0.997		
	Degree	84	31.38	9.342	1.019		
	Master's Degree	36	35.81	8.886	1.481		
	Total	240	31.13	9.037	0.583		
Occupational status	House wife	59	29.63	8.24	1.073	2.645**	0.050
	Self - employee	53	29.92	9.253	1.271		
	Employee	74	33.50	9.05	1.052		
	Agriculture / Labor	54	30.72	9.23	1.256		
	Total	240	31.13	9.037	0.583		
Monthly Income	< 5000	95	29.71	8.389	0.861	2.493	0.061
	5 - 10 thousand	58	31.41	9.483	1.245		
	10 - 15 thousand	41	30.76	9.499	1.484		
	Above thousand	15	46	34.07	8.903		
	Total	240	31.13	9.037	0.583		

* Significant @ 5% level ** Significant @ 1% level

The above Table-5 observed the Perceptive score analysis of various demographic group tribal women on administration role of ITDA towards tribal development. Along with different age group tribal women the usual awareness score of 51-60 years age group was 30.71 relative than other age groups and the least average score of 30.95 was perceived by 21-30 years age group and the standard deviations are 8.867 and 9.169 respectively. With these mean and standard deviation differences the calculated f-value 0.119 is not significant because the p-value is 0.949. This infers that there is no significant difference between and with the groups of various age-group tribal women in the role of ITDA on administration development.

The awareness of various education group tribal women on administration role of ITDA shows the average awareness score of master's degree holders was 35.81 significantly higher than other education group respondents and the least average score of 30.36 was perceived by secondary school education group and their respective standard deviations are 8.886 and 8.06. With these mean and standard deviation differences the calculated f-value 4.855 is significant at 1 percent level because the p-

value is 0.003. This infers that there is a significant difference between and with the groups of various education qualification group tribal women in their ITDA on administration development activities of government in ITDA area, where high education qualified tribal women are more aware in administrative activities and the lesser education groups.

The Perceptive score of tribal women towards role of ITDA on administration development according to their occupational status shows that the average Perceptive score of employees was 33.50 found significantly higher than other occupational groups and the least average score of 29.63 was perceived by house wife, and the standard deviations are 9.05 and 8.24 respectively. With these mean and standard deviation differences the calculated f-value 2.645 is significant at 1 percent because the p-value is 0.050. This infers that there is no significant difference between and with the groups of various occupational status group tribal women in the Perceptive score towards role of ITDA on Educational Empowerment of government in ITDA area; employees are more aware than non-employees (house wives, self-employed and agriculture/labors).

Therefore monthly income levels the awareness of tribal women on towards role of ITDA on administration development, the average Perceptive score of above 15 thousand rupees monthly income group was 34.07 found significantly higher than other income group tribal women and the least average score of 29.71 was perceived by below 5000 rupees income group, and the respective standard deviations are 8.903 and 8.389. With these mean and standard deviation differences the calculated f-value 2.493 is indicate significant at 1 percent because the p-value is 0.061. This infers that there is a significant difference between and with the groups of various income level tribal women in their Perceptive score awareness towards role of ITDA on administration development of government in ITDA area, where more income groups are more aware and lesser income groups.

Conclusion

Since, the administrative role of ITDA involves in providing single-line administration to ensure prompt and accessible government services and development programs to tribal communities, the data infers that there is a significant difference between and within the group of various age-group and income group tribal women towards administration role of ITDA on empowerment of tribal women, where lesser age group tribal women and higher income level tribal women are more positive towards administration role of ITDA on empowerment of tribal women than higher age group and lesser income group tribal women. But it is found that there is no significant difference found in these mean and standard deviation values difference between and with the group of various occupational group tribal women in their awareness on administration role of ITDA, moreover employee group found are more aware than non-employee group, such as house wives, self-employed and agriculture/labors.

According to the data it is observed that there is no significant difference found between and within the groups of various age-group and occupation group tribal women in their perceptions towards administration role of ITDA in tribal development. Whereas, there is a significant difference found between and within the groups of various education qualification group and income level group tribal women in their perceptions towards administration role of ITDA in tribal development, where high

education qualified tribal women and higher income level tribal women are more aware in and the lesser education and low income groups.

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