CHAPTER -III
GLIMPSES OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

For comprehensive understanding and analysis this chapter is divided into two parts. The achievement in Tribal Development through the government policies and programmes intended for socio-economic empowerment of Tribals in India are assessed in part-A. The situation of Tribals and their development in Andhra Pradesh is depicted in part-B.

Tribals undeniably have been facing many problems in the different parts of the country, major among them are: exploitation by middlemen and commercial forces in procurement in minor forest produce and sale of essential commodities, land alienation, money lending or exploitative rates of interest: wide spread indebtedness: bondage and discriminatory excise and forest policies subsistence agriculture, heavy soil erosion, falling water table, low productivity in agriculture, massive deforestation, information gap about family beneficiary programmes, low levels of farm technology.

The contour of Scheduled Tribes Population in India
The population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is 84.3 million (2001 Census) constituting 82% of the total population of the country. There are about 698 St Communities across the states in India and 75 of them are most backward and are termed as Primitive Tribal Groups. More than half of the St Population is concentrated in the five states of Madhya Pradesh (14.51%), Maharashtra (10.2%), Orissa (9.7%), Gujarat (8.9%), and Rajasthan (8.4%).

Yet the population of this community is not static. It goes on increasing. The population of STs in India stood at 84.33 million as per the census of 2011.

STs form 8.2% of the total population of the country with 91.7% of them living in rural areas and 8.3% in urban areas. The sex ratio of ST population in 2001 was 978, which was much higher than the national average of 933. The proportion of ST Population of the total population had also increased from 6.9% in 1971 to 8.2% in 2001. The table 3.1 gives clear view of total population and ST Population.

Table-3.1
Total population and ST population in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>General population</th>
<th>ST population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>34.44</td>
<td>12.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>39.45</td>
<td>18.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>46.89</td>
<td>24.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Govt of India

It is obvious from the table 3.1 that the ST population in India is 8.53 millions in 1961. It is slowly enlarged and reached 47.10 million by 2001. It means that the ST population increased by 8 times in five decades.

The noteworthy point of STs has their own distinctive culture and are geographically isolated with low socio-economic conditions. Around 91.7% of STs live in rural areas and only 8.3% in urban areas. About 455 of Sts are cultivators and 40% are engaged as agricultural labourers. The socio-economic
indicators of literacy (47%), IMR (84), rural poverty (46%), urban poverty (35%) show the disparity and low level of development among them.

Origin for Tribal Development Policies in India

After Independence, the welfare of tribals became the central concern of the Government which started taking special interest in the development of these people so that they can be integrated with the main stream of Indian population. The policy of the Government towards the tribals was evolved after a careful consideration of two divergent approaches.

Firstly, those groups of persons who were mostly interested in protecting the tribals from generation advocated the “National Park” policy and adoption of the administration in such a way as to allow the tribesmen to live their own life with happiness and freedom. They should be more or less kept as museum pieces for study and research. The British too subscribed to this view although for entirely different reasons. However, the result of this policy was that nothing was done for their welfare. One the other hand, landlords, money lenders, contractors destroyed their culture.

The other group pleaded for the ‘total’ assimilation of the tribals into the mainstream of national life. Basing on these divergent views, the Government pursued a via media policy in which

Nothing was to be forced or imposed on the tribal people who were to be encouraged to develop along the path of their own genius and traditions.

This approach of the Government can be inferred from the statements made by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. He says:

“The problem of the tribal areas is to make the people feel that they have perfect freedom to live their own lives and to develop according to their wishes and genius. India to them should signify not only a protecting force but a liberating one. Any conception that India is ruling them and that they are the ruled, that customs and habits with which they are unfamiliar are going to be imposed upon them will alienate them from the administration.”

Elsewhere he states:

Goals of tribal development should be pursued within the broad framework of the following five fundamental principles:

1. Tribal people should be developed along the lines of their own genius and imposition of anything on them should be avoided. Their traditional arts and culture should be encouraged in every way.

2. Tribal rights in land and forests should be respected.

3. A team of their own people should be trained and built up to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will, no doubt, be needed, especially in the beginning. But introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory should be avoided.


5. I bid.
4. The tribal areas should not be over-administered or they are not overwhelmed with multiplicity of schemes. The work should be carried out through, and not in rivalry to their own social and cultural institutions.

5. The results of these programmes should be judged not by statistics or the amount of money spent, but by the quality of human character that is evolved. Another statement of policy which stresses the part that must be played by the tribals themselves in schemes for their own development comes from a document of the Planning Commission.

“Welfare programmes for tribal people have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced....Details of development programmes should be formulated in consultation with members of advisory councils, leaders of tribal opinion and institutes engaged in the study of tribal problems. The tribal people should feel that these programmes are, in a real sense, a response to their own urge for better standards of living and the development of their culture. If the programmes are implemented with popular support, they will give the tribal people in all parts of the country, a sense of partnership and integration with the nations as a whole.”

The above two policy statements by Nehru and Planning Commission broadly represent the Government of India’s policy towards tribal development. However, this approach of the Government was not fully appreciated by the planners and administration.

According to Haimendorf, even among the educated Indians, there seem to be growing unwillingness to face the fact that the tribal people will for a long time, form a separate and unassimilated element within the Indian Nation.\textsuperscript{7}

They wanted the immediately assimilation of tribals into the mainstream of national life so that the special provisions are done away with.\textsuperscript{8}

Haimendorf rightly points out that such trend disturbs the public opinion and inimical to tribal interests.\textsuperscript{9}

The working group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the seventh Five Year Plan endorsed the above view. It emphasizes that the distinction between assimilation and integration should be underlined.

Integration implied participation in national thought and action in accordance with the norms without losing one’s identity and culture. We are, sometimes; opt to overlook the cause of anxiety in the tribal mind. It emphasizes that no action should be taken which would make the tribals feel inferior about their own life style, manners, dress, houses, etc.,

\textsuperscript{7} Haimendorf CVF, Tribes of India, Struggle Survival, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1980, p.125. 
\textsuperscript{8} Ibid, p. 130. 
\textsuperscript{9} Ibid., p.142.
Tribal Development Under Five Year Plans:

The Five Year Plan was launched with some special priority to eradicate different handicaps and disabilities imposed by the working of the earlier governmental machinery. The underprivileged groups, such as scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes lacked adequate opportunities for group and individual self-development, especially in increasing their income, employment, facilities of health, housing and education.

The five year plans continued with the schemes and programmes intended for the socio-economic development of the tribal population through an area based approach. Initiatives to arrest the incidence of land alienation through legislative mechanisms were also explored during the X plan.

The First Five Year Plan was started in 1951. A comprehensive programme of community development, which aimed at all-round development in the rural areas, was inaugurated in 1952, and 56 Community Development Projects were started in that year. It, however, became clear very soon that it may not be possible to cover the entire country by such an intensive programme within a reasonable period. Hence, a comparatively less intensive model of Community Development Blocks was adopted to cover the entire country by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Community Development Programme supplemented tribal upliftment schemes in 1954 by including 43 special multipurpose tribal development projects. Within a short period this programme was revived in 1956, revealed that it may not be possible to take up and sustain such an intensive programme for the entire tribal region. Hence smaller areas of coverage known as tribal development block were evolved.

Since the community development programmes are comprehensive in its coverage, the same concept was accepted as equally applicable to the tribal areas. The task in these areas was, however, more difficult as they comprise hilly and forest regions and are sparsely populated, with poor communications and little institutional infrastructure. It was clear that they needed a much higher financial investment as also a greater effort on the part of the extension service. It was, therefore, decided to supplement the community development programme.

Tribal development blocks are formed in the highest tribal concentration areas. The norms for tribal development block were kept in the tribal area of 150-200 sq miles and 25,000 population. Programmes aimed to meet the special needs of these tribal blocks and Rs. 25 crore were allotted for the development of scheduled tribes.

The tribal problems can be only solved by the trained personnel who know their needs. Tribal institutes were setup in eight states during the period of first five year plan.11

In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh training institutes for field workers were established. Some voluntary organizations also worked in tribal areas and 10 All India Organizations were given grant by Central and State Governments.

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11India 2004, A Reference Annual, publications Division, Ministry of information & broadcasting, Government of India, Patiala House, New Delhi, p.193
Education was accorded top priority in development programmes of the tribal people. In this direction several tribals were trained in Hyderabad and elsewhere and the number of tribal teachers also increased. Special text books were prepared to teach tribal dialects in several states like Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar and so on. The government provided assistance through scholarships grants for books and hostel fees to tribal people Altogether 4.5 lakh tribal students received the assistance and 4 schools were established in tribal areas by the end of first plan. A large number of tribal people living in the forest areas were engaged in collection of minor forest products, who were exploited by middlemen and traders. So care was taken to avoid indiscriminate falling of trees relating to the forest products to save the tribal people from the dominance of the forest contractors. In the first plan period 653 forest labour cooperative societies were set up to assist and guide them. The government planned to create crafts works for the tribals to provide vocational training facilities. The subsidiary industries such as basket making bee-keeping sericulture spinning and weaving etc. were also developed. National extension services and community development has been made compulsory in tribal areas, 40 multi-purpose pilot projects were launched in the most backward tribal areas. All aspects such as shifting cultivation, agriculture health and education were covered under the community welfare programmes.

A massive programme of integrated development was initiated by organizing 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks during the Second Five Year Plan in areas with tribal concentration. Such programmes incurred an expenditure of Rs.6.42 crores which formed part of Rs.43.93 crores spent on tribal welfare during the Second Five Year Plan. Top priority was given to the promotion of education followed by communications, agriculture, animal husbandry and medical facilities.¹³

In the Third Five Year Plan the expenditure went up to Rs.53.40 crores and the integrated development benefits have been made available to all the tribunal areas through the 489 Tribal Development Blocks opened by the end of 1966-67 on the basis of the recommendations made by the Elwin Committee and Dhabar Commission. During the Third Five Year Plan economic uplift was given top priority followed by education and health, housing and communications.¹⁴ The expenditure figures indicate that although the amount spent on tribal welfare during the third Five Year Plan increased by 21.56 percent over the amount spent during the Second Five Year Plan, the per capita expenditure decreased from Rs.3.90 actually to Rs.3.58. This has to be attributed to the failure of the planners to visualize the expected increase in the Scheduled Tribes population which rose from ‘25’ million 1951 to 30 million in 1961. Further, the percentage of expenditure on tribal welfare to the total plan expenditure also decreased from 0.94 percent during the Second Plan to 0.62 percent during the Third Plan.¹⁵

¹⁴. Ibid., p.32
¹⁵. Ibid. P. 33
Another interesting feature of the expenditure is that while according to the 1961 Census the Scheduled Tribes population constituted nearly 7 percent of the population, the percentage of expenditure on Tribal Welfare Programme was as low as 3.63 percent in the Third Five Year Plan period.

Conceptually both the schemes of the Community Development and Tribal Development Blocks were comprehensive and all inclusive. In practice, however, these programmes gradually acquired a schematic form which became quite rigid. Further, the complex task of tribal development became synonymous with the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks even though the Blocks catered to a limited area and included only a few schemes with a fixed outlay. The protective measures relating to various facets of the transitional phase in the tribal economy, particularly regulation of transfer of land, marketing and money lending, which were specifically provided for under the Constitution, were not linked with the new developmental system under the Blocks. Some special laws or regulations were enacted by different States which provided rather inadequate. The administrative aspects of tribal development, particularly in relation to the more backward tribal areas, remained largely unattended. The process of land allocation continued unabated and the economic base of the tribal community deteriorated. The Tribal Development Blocks could not emerge as an effective instrument for tribal development. It was also communicated by experts that the investments in the State and the Central Plans, or tribal development grew from plan to plan. The quantum of developmental effort under C.D. and T.D.
Blocks remained constant but in relative terms shrunk to a small proportion of the total national developmental effort. The programmes under agriculture, education and health particularly outstripped the narrow frame of C.D. and T.D. Blocks of a very early stage. Other activities were also gradually withdrawn leaving the Blocks with an impressive outer shall but with only a small content. Besides the lop sidedness in the planning for the tribal development, the financial outlays allotted for this sector in these plans were very meager. Only marginal funds were allotted to this sector to the first three Five Year Plans. In these plans the outlay on Tribal Development did not exceed 1 percent of the total plan outlay. Besides, up to this period piece meal approach, adhocism and irrelevance marked both the formulation and implementation of tribal development strategies.

As a result of the inadequate financial support and deceptive framing and implementation of the developmental programmes made very little impact on the poverty and social disabilities of the Tribal people. The Study Team made a review of the measures undertaken for Tribal development during the course of the First Three Year Plans. It noted that the First Plan the main scheme undertaken related to education and economic development. Improvement of roads and communications and provision of medical and public health facilities. In the Second Plan, the emphasis was on economic development like agriculture, cottage industries, and forest cooperatives.

In the Third Plan, the priorities were in the order of economic uplift, education and health, housing and communications. The team was in broad agreement with the priorities adopted in the Third Plan recognizing that deviation might be necessary in the
light of needs disclosed by a socio-economic survey. Reiterating the observations of the SC & ST Commission, the Team regretted that notwithstanding the fact that the attention of the State Government had been repeatedly drawn to the fact that the special provisions in the plan for the scheduled tribes and other backward communities was not in lieu of the provisions in the general development programme but was intended to supplement it, no conscious attempt had been made by any of the State Government, with the solitary exception of Andhra Pradesh, to ensure that the tribals received a reasonable share of the benefits from the general development programme to which they were legitimately entitled as citizens of the State. Even in Andhra Pradesh the direction of the State Government that 3 percent of the total provisions of each department should be earmarked for the welfare of the scheduled tribes had largely been ignored and, broadly speaking, the planners in the State proceeded on the basis that the special provisions was the only provision available to finance tribal development programmes.

Further, they pressed the recommendation of the SC & ST Commission that a non-lapsable Tribal Welfare Fund (TWF) should be constituted on the lines of the Central Road Reserve Fund (CRR). Different programmes were undertaken in tribal areas for land reclamation, land improvement, soil conservation, minor irrigation, supply of improved seeds, implements and bullocks, development of cattle, fisheries, and poultry, sheep breeding and training centres for artisans. In the forms of developmental aspects roads were undertaken in the remote villages. Culverts and bridges were built besides taking up road repairs and communication network in remote areas. Priority was given to public health programmes by taking up preventive measures for diseases common in each area,
besides the establishment of maternity, child welfare centers and drinking water systems in different areas. The community developmental programmes were adapted to suit tribal conditions and implemented with additional resources. The scheme was extended not only to the scheduled areas but also to those blocks where the tribal population constitutes two thirds of the population. In all, 300 tribal development blocks were covered. In the third five year plan important development programmes implemented were careful planning, training and orientation of personnel, coordination of activities in respect of tribal rights on land and forest.

With the active association of the traditional tribal orientation these schemes were implemented as centrally sponsored schemes. Some other programmes executed were co-operatives, forest co-operation, marketing cum-consumer co-operative and scholarships. There were several schemes proposed during the Third five year plan for the promotion of cottage industries in tribal areas. But cottage industry programmes had no impact in the past. It was due to the difficulty of selecting the proper industries and due to the lack of marketing and credit facilities. The large projects for development of irrigation, power and industry were located in tribal areas.

16. Government of India, Planning Commission, First Five Year Plan, New Delhi, p.590

17. Ibid, p.590.
During the Fourth Five-Year Plan an approach to develop specific target, groups and areas like small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, drought-prone areas etc. was conceived. This approach took a particular section of the population, occupational category or a specific problem area for development through strategies appropriate to the end. The general block development approach was not to be abandoned but was to have the special approach super-imposed on it in the interest of the target groups / areas. The tribal development sector was considered to be other fit areas for adoption of this approach.

Accordingly, the idea of special tribal development agencies was conceived and eight such agencies were operationalised in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. A mini-administrative frame with a Project Director as the head was provided to each agency with the stipulation that the agencies pay attention to problem areas specifically relevant to the tribal population. Programmes in agriculture and allied sectors which concerned the tribal section vitally, social services and development of arterial roads to improve communication were brought within the scope of activity of these agencies with a marginal orientation towards steps designed to counter the exploitative endeavors of the anti-social elements. The tribal development blocks were too small to work as effective units for planning and implementation. This deficiency was sought to be removed by making tribal development agencies as big as sub-divisions.

The pilot experiment with the tribal development agencies was not a cent percent success as the agencies confined themselves, in practice, mostly to agricultural programmes and development of arterial roads; but they provided valuable in-sight
into deficiencies in planning and administration, both organizational and financial. They suggested that mere grounding of a special administrative frame was not enough unless a coordinated approach to the tribal programmes at a sufficiently high-level is taken and methodologies are devised to ensure flow of funds into several sectors, both regulatory and developmental, concerning tribals and not merely to a few specified sectors under a fragmented sectoral approach.

Thus a brief review of the Tribal Welfare Programmes indicates that the efforts made till the end of Fourth Five year Plan to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribals, enough has not been done to bring them on a par with the advanced sections of society which has been the theme of the development programmes. Both programme planning and implementation have remained stereo typed and devoid of tribal bias. Consequently, even the little that has been invested in tribal welfare could not percolate to the intended beneficiaries in its entirety. In spite of the recommendations of the expert committees and commissions the programmes failed to give the expected results, due to the following reasons.18

1. Introduction of stereo typed programmes without relevance to the felt needs of the tribals.
2. Failure of the planners to take cognizance of variations in development from region to region and from tribe to tribe.
3. Varied levels of comprehensive and mobilization of economic natural and human resources.

4. Different levels of receptivity of the beneficiaries and variegated capabilities of tribal leadership.

5. Ill-suited administrative structure and incapable personnel resulting in confused decision making and lack of initiative.

6. Ineffective implementation of protective measures due to lack of proper implementation machinery resulting in dilution of development effort.

The ultimate result of such defective planning and implementation is the emergence of an undulating socio-economic situation in which certain tribal groups and areas have progressed while others remained static. Thus, while certain groups of Nagas and Mizos achieved spectacular development, others like Chenchus, Samanthas, Hill Reddies etc., are yet to outgrow the food-gathering and shifting cultivation stage.

**New Strategy During the Fifth Five Year Plan:**

The dismal and bleak achievements in the field of tribal development till the end of Fourth Five Year Plan made the policy-makers and planners to give a serious thinking on speeding up the process of socio-economic development of these people. This concern of the planners resulted in the emergence of a new tribal development strategy on the eve of Fifth Five Year Plan. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, the major thrust for development of the tribal areas and communities has been provided by the general sectoral authorities.

The long term objectives of the Tribal Sub-Plan approach were to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribal
and other areas while improving the quality of life of the tribal communities. For achieving this objective, the Sub-Plan strategy adopted a two pronged approach of area development and problem-solving. The strategy intends to achieve a balance between economic development, infrastructure and educational achievement and anti-exploitative protection measures. At the same time, it also visualizes progressive obliteration of the disparity between the Scheduled Tribes and rest of the society. The problem of tribal development has been broadly divided into two parts, viz., (i) areas of tribal concentration, and (ii) dispersed tribal communities. This was necessary for clearly defining the strategy, policy and programmes for their speedy development. In the case of areas of tribal concentration, it is possible to envisage that programmes taken up for infrastructural development in the area may benefit the tribal communities and provide the necessary conditions for taking up community-oriented programmes. It was, however, clearly noted as experience showed that area development programmes by themselves have not benefitted tribal communities in the past; sometimes area development has been at the cost of the tribal interest. Therefore, a concept of area development with focus on the development of the tribal communities has been evolved for areas where the tribals are a predominant community.

In the case of dispersed tribals, no separate scheme of infrastructural development and area development can be envisaged as a part of tribal development strategy. They must partake in the general development schemes in the region. The programme of tribal development, in the case of dispersed tribals, has to be community-based. These programmes, however, must draw upon and be built upon the general developmental programmes in that area. The role of Tribal Development
Departments in this context, are to help the tribal communities in overcoming the hurdles for taking benefit from the general developmental process. They may also prepare special schemes, wherever necessary. Thus, the strategy and approach of the development of dispersed groups is quite distinct from that evolved for those living in predominantly tribal areas.

Financial Structure of Tribal Sub-Plan:

In view of the massive scale of activities, adequate flow of funds is ensured for meeting the requirements of the Sub-Plan. Four sources are identified for financing the Sub-Plan. They are State Plan Outlay, Sectoral outlays in the Central Ministries, Special Central Assistance and institutional finance. It is stipulated that the State Government should divert substantial portion of their plan outlay to sub-plan proportionate to the percentage of their Scheduled Tribes population. In the case of sectoral outlays in the Central Ministries, they are required to allot certain percentage of their plan outlay for the tribal development programmes. In addition, they have also to finance undertaken in the tribal areas. The financial institutions like Scheduled banks are also required to contribute funds to the tribal development programmes on priority basis. The total investment on the tribal sub-plan during the Fifth Plan, from all the sources, exceeded Rs.1000 crores. There had been a big jump in the financial outlays for the tribal development in the Fifth Plan when compared to the earlier plans.

A New Administrative Frame Work:

The TSP is in operation in 17 states and 4 union territories and in 4.35 lakhs sq.kms. Accounting for 17.46 percent of the country’s total area. The tribal population covered is 2.35 crores which accounts for 65.75 percent of the total population in the TSP
area. This also means that about 65 percent of the Scheduled Tribes population living in the country is covered by the Sub-Plan. The TSP is operated through 191 integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) with about 3.10 crores tribal population, 249 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets with 39.95 lakhs tribals and 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), pockets with about 16.35 lakhs tribal population.

The ITDPs function under the control of a Project Authority headed by the District Collector. The Project Authority containing both official and non-official members discharges the functions of planning, supervision, coordination and review relating to the programmes implemented in its jurisdiction. The executive administration of the project is carried out by a Chief Administrator designated as the Project Officer who normally belongs to the Senior IAS cadre. The Project Officer is assisted by a team of subject specialists. He implements the project programmes through the Block machinery consisting of a B.D.O. and a number of Extension Officers and Village Development Officers.

Since the TSP strategy represents the total development in the tribal areas, a suitable administrative frame work capable of translating its objectives into concrete action is carved out to handle the development in these areas. A single line administrative system that can combine both the development and regulatory functions of the Project offices of the ITDA is suggested for adoption by the respective State Governments. Thus the Project Officer is made the In charge of entire administration in the Sub-Plan areas. All the departments working in the tribal areas are brought under his direct control. Along with the horizontal integration, vertical integration is also affected by placing all the blocks working
in the area under the direct control of the Project Officer. The aim of this organizational integration is to promote coordination among the various departments working in the tribal areas and also to ensure their accountability for the achievement of the goal of tribal development.

This strategy of tribal development has been broadly, continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The strategy has, however, been improved upon in some respects. During the Sixth Plan, 235 pockets of tribal concentration outside the tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas were identified. Special Programmes were chalked out for these areas and Special Central Assistance was provided for development of these pockets. Then Primitive groups were given a somewhat more systematic attention. To make the programme result oriented, much greater emphasis was laid on family oriented programmes under economically benefitting sectors. Family oriented programme were designed as anti-poverty programmes to raise the poor above the poverty line. With this end in view, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) were added to the general thrust of the family oriented programmes in the tribal Sub-Plan.

There has been no change in the strategy during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The efforts have all along been to consolidate the gains under the Sub-Plan strategy and to orient them to the targeted groups i.e. Scheduled Tribes. In this Plan, it was decided to consider all the tribal people including the dispersed tribals under the Sub-Plan strategy for the implementation of beneficiary oriented programmes. For this purpose, the Seventh Five Year Plan laid down the principles which should be adopted for quantification of funds under the capital intensive projects. Further, the State
Governments were required to utilize Special Central Assistance for the family oriented schemes and for this purpose a set of illustrative schemes was also sent to them to serve as a model.

Thus, the preceding discussion on the strategies adopted by the Government of India for the development of tribal people during the different Five Year Plans indicates that the tribal development was attached primary importance and was accepted as a task of top priority by the Government. The concern of the Government for the development of these people is manifested in the changes made in the strategies and policies of tribal development over the period. Along with effecting refinement and reorientation in the development strategies from time to time, the Government has also increased the plan outlays on development from plan to plan. As compared with the First Five Year Plan, the total investment made for the tribal development has been increased from 59 times in the Fifth Five Year Plan, to 276 times in the Sixth Plan and further increased by 600 times in the Seventh Plan. The increase in the outlay can be attributed to the adoption of Tribal sub-Plan strategy to improve the quality of life in the tribal areas.

A close analysis of the tribal development programmes till the end of the Sixth Plan shows that the various plans that envisaged the socio-economic programmes to improve the economic status of tribals in substantive terms, could be of little consequence. Most of the time, the benefits doled out to tribes are too paltry to make any material difference in their conditions. Moreover, many tribes could not avail of these facilities because of various socio-logical constraints.
By the end of the Sixth Plan, it has become quite clear that despite the long exercise which planners had undertaken on tribal development policies and programmes, the problems seem to defy solution. Initially the planners were of the opinion that the economic inputs given to the tribals would absorb the benefits of development and regenerate for their further development. While this Principle is theoretically plausible, it discounted the economic and political structure within which tribes had to operate. The failure of the conventional development model to eradicate poverty and backwardness among the tribals has led to a new perspective about the dynamics of development. The Seventh Five Year Plan indicates some change in that direction. While the Plan re-emphasized the socio-economic needs of the tribes and stressed the importance of economic programmes, it also calls for more stringent implementation of legislative measures against those who exploit tribes. In material terms, however, the Plan makes no significant departure from the previous one

Its novelty lies more in the changes which it calls in the implementation and administrative spheres. In this context, the plan stressed the importance of monitoring and evaluation at different levels and calls for the tightening and revamping of the planning and implementation machineries. At the Planning level, the Plan cautions that tribal programmes should not go against the tribal ethos and culture. To achieve this objective, it recommends decentralization of planning and involvement of tribals in the planning and implementation process of the schemes. People’s participation in development is, however, not a new concept in India’s planning strategy. For instance, the Community Development Blocks and the Tribal Development Blocks were sought to be operated during the first five year plan. Though, as
already pointed out, these met with little success. Even the Panchayat Raj or People's Council set up in many states in the initial years have not received the trust of the people because of their formal structures. Yet, planners so far have not come up with any alternative to these formal bodies.

Despite the strong claims made in support of tribal development, the fact remains that marginal attention was given to this issue by the Planners. Most of the tribal development programmes relate to routine developmental activities such as the provision of basic needs and welfare services rather than production-oriented ones. Even in the case of specific measures many of them failed to be effective due to half-hearted implementation and the limited powers in the hands of the administration to tackle problems having socio-legal implications. Large Agricultural Multipurpose societies (LAMPS) were strengthened in the tribal areas through broadening of their popular base to make them instrumental in the estimation of exploitation in the marketing and sales of minor forest products. State level tribal development corporation, the national level tribal marketing organizations were taken up.

The market network, the public distribution system and the eco-system were established for the development of backward class. At the national level a policy for the rehabilitation of project displaced persons was formulated. The cost of re-habitation of displaced persons, particularly tribals formed an integral part of investmentment posts of projects relating to industries irrigation power mining and forestry and wild life. The sub-plan strategy was implemented through 191 integrated tribal development projects and by the end of the plan 268 pockets in tribal concentration.
Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), 74 districts and 74 primitive tribal group projects were taken up\textsuperscript{19}. The increased funds for the development of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes resulted in the expansion of infrastructural facilities in tribal areas. During the seventh plan 190 lakhs schedules castes and scheduled tribes backward classes students, were granted pre-metric scholarships by the state governments along with uniforms, books, and stationary to 100 lakh SC&ST students. Two national level institutions were set up namely, (1) National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (2) Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation in 1987 under the control of State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation In the states, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Development Corporations continued to provide financial assistance to tribals. Altogether, 52.76 lakhs scheduled tribe families were given financial support under various programmes including IRDP. The major thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan was to bring the STs into the national mainstream through eradication of untouchability, suppression of rights, uncurious money lending, land alienation and non-payment of minimum wages\textsuperscript{20}.

\textsuperscript{19} Government of India, planning commission Fourth Five year plan New Delhi p.335
\textsuperscript{20} Ibid p.336
The Eighth Five Year Plan took the following policy measures to promote education among the STs. The coaching and training to SC/St candidates were provided through the Central Assistance to 10 States\textsuperscript{21}. New institutional set up ushered in through the organizations. National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India ltd. (TRIFED) and State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) have been functioning as catalytic agents, both at the national and the state levels.

The NSFDC financed 997 self-employment projects, which were expected to benefit 95,494 SC/ST beneficiaries during the five-year period from 1992-1997. The TRIFED continues to offer remunerative prices for the minor forest produce and surplus agricultural items produced and collected by the tribals, besides protecting them from exploitation by middlemen. The VIII plan could see that 36 lakh SC & ST families, representing 98% of the target, covered under Rural Poverty Alleviation and Employment Programmes.

One of the significant features of the IX plan was that the landless ST Families were allotted a minimum piece of land which they could not dispose of easily. Protective Legislation was also passed in this regard to see that they permanently retain the allotted lands for their empowerment and sustenance.

\textsuperscript{21} Government of India, planning commission Fifth five year plan New Delhi P.89
The government planned to promote employment cum-income generation activities through the active participation of the National and ST Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC), National minorities Finance and Development Corporation (NMFDC) and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCDC) and the State scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs).

These institutions were directed to extend financial assistance to STs to take up agriculture, dairying, animal husbandry, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts including other craftsmanship, and artisanship. Special efforts will be made through various training programmes to upgrade their traditional skills, equip them with modern technology and extend both backward and forward linkages of credit. The spread of literacy through the efforts of the National Literacy Mission will be ensured so as to reach the backward rural and urban slums where the incidence of illiteracy especially amongst women and girl children belonging to these weaker sections is very high. The Non-Government Organizations (NGO’s) were pressed into service to provide irrigational facilities to this category of people who live in rural and inaccessible areas.

The major approach in the X Plan towards empowering tribals is to resolve the unresolved issues and solve the persisting problems through continuing the on-going three-strategies of Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment and Social Justice.

22. Ibid P. 89
Resolving the Unresolved Issues Through

Strengthening the grass root democratic institutions, Viz, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Gram Sabhas as per the provisions of 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Indian Constitution and Panchayat Raj Extension of Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996. Involving tribals especially those engaged in shifting cultivation closely and gainfully in joint forest management social forestry, agro-forestry, etc. Effective enforcement of existing legal/ protective measures along with the provisions made under the V schedule to prevent tribal indebtedness bonded labour and other exploitation. Taking effective steps to prevent the serious problem of displacement of tribals and ensuring their effective rehabilitation through a laid down rehabilitation policy.

Taking effective steps to prevent the growing incidence of tribal land alienation and restoration of alienated land to the tribals in accordance with the provisions of the V schedule

Solving the persisting problems through:

Successful and significant implementation of the special strategies of Special Component Plan (SCP) and TSP both at central and state levels and nsuring operational optimization /maximization of Integrated Tribal Development Areas (ITDAs). Effective execution of the Indian Penal Code, the Protection of Civil rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in order to protect the rights and interests of the tribals and ensure their safety and security.

23. Government of India planning commission Sixth five year plan New Delhi P.417
Evaluation and reorganization of the working of the financial and other support mechanisms not only to function as self-reliant institutions but also to maximize their efforts in accomplishing economic development amongst tribals in real terms. Making education relevant and suitable to their environment, local situations and functional needs besides, vocationalisation of education to equip the tribal youth with the most wanted technical knowledge and upgradation of skills. Providing basic minimum services, Viz food, nutrition, safe drinking water, primary health care, education, safe environment, productive assets at least at the level of survival and sustenance with a special focus on women, children and PTGs. Promoting educational development among the tribes especially through reducing drop-out rates and encouraging enrolment maintenance with a special focus on women and the girl child. Developing forest villages on priority basis by ensuring basic infrastructure and with basic minimum services for those tribals living therein.

Ensuring food and nutrition security so as to prevent deficiency diseases due to hunger, under-nutrition, starvation and mal-nutrition through expansion of the ongoing programmes of Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDFS), Mid-day meal, Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) and Village Grain Banks.
### Table 3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Plan period</th>
<th>Total plan Outlay</th>
<th>Tribal Development programme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First plan (1951-56)</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>19.93</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Second plan (1956-61)</td>
<td>4672</td>
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<td>Third plan(1961-66)</td>
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<td>50.53</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annual plan (1966-69)</td>
<td>6756</td>
<td>32.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fourth plan (1969-74)</td>
<td>15902</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fifth plan(1974-79)</td>
<td>39322</td>
<td>1182.00</td>
<td>3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sixth plan (1980-85)</td>
<td>97500</td>
<td>5535.00</td>
<td>5.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Seventh plan (1985-90)</td>
<td>110820</td>
<td>7911.50</td>
<td>7.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Eighth plan(1992-97)</td>
<td>384732</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ninth plan (1997-2002)</td>
<td>859200</td>
<td>86169.16</td>
<td>10.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tenth plan(2002-2007)</td>
<td>962598</td>
<td>81123.10</td>
<td>8.43</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: government of India five year plan documents I plan to IX plan

The Table 3.2 explains the plan outlay for the tribal development during the plan period, from the I Five Year Plan to IX Five Year Plan, including annual plan (1996-69) in India. As can be seen in the table that it was only 1% of the I Five year plans out lay was earmarked for tribal development whereas in the successive plans up to the IV five year plan it was in fact less than 1% of the corresponding plan of the total outlay was earmarked for the tribal development in India. The tribal welfare started receiving huge funds from V five year plan (FYP) onwards. The V five year plan
earmarked over 3% of the total plan outlay for the STs development which further picked up the momentum and it went up to 10.2% in the IX five year plan.

In the final analysis it is quite apparent that tribal development is a complex issue which demands careful handling in its formulation and execution. But what strikes a concerned observer is the attitude which our policy makers and planners have about tribes. A careful analysis of the Five Year Plans and other officials report on tribal development exposes the need to preserve the tribal ethos, tribal identity and egalitarianism among a host of other traits associated with tribes. One is touched by the concern shown by the Planners towards the tribal values. In reality, however, this concern appears to be rhetoric. It is evident that Pandit Nehru’s guidelines to develop tribes on the lines of their own genius have often been overlooked by the Planners. As a result, the tribal development achieved after the four decades of strenuous planning is not only limited but also uneven as rightly observed by B.D. Sharma: Tribal Development is besieged with a wide variety of dissonance.

PART-B:-

Part-B assesses the Tribal development in Andhra Pradesh, with particular concentration on the Tribal situation in the state. Besides, the budget allocations during ten five year plans and various policies and programmes implemented for the upliftment and for sustainable empowerment of tribes are also discussed.

The History of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh

The existence of tribals in Andhra Pradesh dates back to the great epic the Mahabharatha who survived with many tips and down in the course of time. Andhra Pradesh has the highest tribal components among the southern states of India. Almost all the
tribes live in hilly and forest regions starting from Adilabad in the North West to Srikakulam, Warangal, East of khammam, west and east Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts all along the borders of Maharatra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. There is a small pocket of tribal concentration in the heart of Andhra Pradesh in the famous hill ranges of Nallamal . According to the records, there are nearly 33 tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh, who are found inhabiting the border areas of Andhra Pradesh in the north and north-eastern side of the Andhra Pradesh. Of the 33 tribes only 30 groups are found inhabiting over 30030 sq kms are in Andhra Pradesh The areas covered by these tribes are found in the districts of Srikakulam, a of Mahaboobanagar, Nalgonda and Kurnool districts.

Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, khammam Warangal Adilabad and Mahaboobnagar. The scheduled area in the state which is the chief habitat of tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh constitutes 11% of the total geographical area of the state. The density of population in tribal areas is 125 persons per sq kms as against 194 in the plain areas. In addition to scheduled villages, non-scheduled villages on the basis of contiguity and predominant tribal population are included in Tribal sub-plan. The highest numbers of scheduled villages are located in Vishakhpptnam district, while there are least number in Mahaboobnagar district. With regard to area. Khammam district has the largest geographical area under scheduled areas.

Among the recognized tribal’s in Andhra Pradesh according to Census 2001, the highest order of tribal in terms of percentage are spread over the various districts in the following order Khammam, Adilabad, Visakhapatnam Warangal, Nalgonda and Nellore.

24. Government of Andhra Pradesh Finance and planning department (planning wing) IV five year plan Hyderabad Vol P. 205
The basic problem of the tribal people is poverty. The problem of low standard of living, hunger, starvation, malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, poor sanitary and housing facilities etc are serious when compared with the non tribals.

Further the non tribals such as money lenders, forest contractors, traders landlords, officials and politicians have subjected these tribals to exploitation for centuries. This is due to their ignorance of modern institutions scientific and technological development and changing environment. In order to develop the tribals, the government has initiated many special programmes during the plan period. The tribal plans aimed to develop the socio economic condition of the tribals confining to four important sector a) Communication B) Education and Culture C) Development of Tribal Economy and d) Health Housing and Water supply. An attempt is made in this section briefly explain the progress made under each five year plan from the I five year plan to x five year plan.

Tribal Situation in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is one of the states with large tribal population. In A.P state, proportion of ST population had increased from 4 per cent in 1971 to 6.1 per cent in 1991. It further increased to 6.6 per cent in 2001. Its proportion to the total population is slightly less than the national average in 2001 i.e. 6.6. in A.P. as against 8.6 per cent at all India level. Khammam, Visakhapatnam, and Warangal districts had the largest concentration of tribals.

The following schedule tribes are found throughout the A.P. state.

1. Throughout the State: 1) Chenchu or Chenchwar, 2) Koya or Goud with its sub-sects Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari, Koyas (Ordinary), Kothukoyas, Bhim Koya and Raj Koya. 2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Kanmnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:


Legislation to protect the interests of the tribals had been made since before independence; following the recommendations of the Malayappan Committee, the A.P. Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has been setup in 1956. The tribal development agencies had been setup towards the end of fourth
five-year plan. These were merged into Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the fifth plan. There are eight ITDs in the state of A.P. the breakout of Naxalite violence in Srikakulam in late 1960s led to their toughening up. The Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulation Act, (1917) was tightened up by Regulation 1 of 1970 to identify and restore to tribals the lands occupied by non-tribals. The Scheduled Areas Debt Relief Regulation Act 1960 was amended to provide for abolition of all dues of interest and treating all payments thereof as repayment of principal. The AP Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Act 1960 was amended declaring null and void all advances given by unlicensed money lenders. How effectively these tough legislative measures were implemented has been a matter of controversy.

The pace of implementation slowed down in the 1980s is evident. The Government of Andhra Pradesh issued executive orders not to evict non tribals if their holding did not exceed 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land./ There is a wide gulf between the tribals who complain of being cheated out of their lands and the agitating non-tribals. Both expert opinion and judicial review uphold the need to protect tribal ownership of lands and to intensify development. Reviews of tribal development efforts of the first decade after the Constitution came into effect (Dhebar Commission) as well as the next 10 year review (Shilo Ao Committee) emphasized the importance of protection and development of Scheduled Tribes.

After explaining the tribal situation in India it would be appropriate to mention the tribal situation in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is the traditional home of tribals with 33 ethnic groups. Most of these communities are found in border areas of Andhra Pradesh in north and north-east among 33 scheduled tribes
30 tribes are found living in 30,030 Sq Kms of scheduled areas in 9 agency districts. The scheduled area in the state constitutes 11% of total geographical area. The density population in tribal areas is 125 persons per Sq.Kms as against 1994 in plan areas.

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh its percentage against total population of State decade by decade from 1961-2001 is presented in table 3.3

Table 3.3
Tribal population of Andhra Pradesh from 1961-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tribal population</th>
<th>Percentage of tribal population to state Population</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage of growth</th>
<th>Percentage of growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>13.24</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>16.57</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>31.76</td>
<td>5.92</td>
<td>13.41</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>41.99</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td>19.72</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>50.24</td>
<td>6.59</td>
<td>26.31</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 2001

As per the table 3.3 the tribals of Andhra Pradesh as per 1971 census were 16.57 lakhs (3.81% against 13.24 lakhs of (3.68%) of 1961 census. There is an increase of 0.13%. According to 1981 census it is 31.76 lakhs (5.92%) against 16.57 lakhs (3.81%) of 1971, there was an increase of 15.19 lakhs (2.11%) during 1971-
1981 ten/ears periods. According to 1991 census their population was 41.99 lakhs (6.31%) against 31.76 lakhs (5.92%) of 1981 census an increase of 10.23 lakhs (0.39%). As per 2001 census their population was 50.24 lakhs (6.59%) an increase of 8.25 lakhs over 41.99 lakhs (0.28%) of 1991 census.

It is observed that there is a gradual growth of tribal population decade by decade from 1961-2001 particularly there was an increase of 2.11% of tribal population during 1971-1981 if period because of inclusion of Banjara, Yerukala and Yanadi communities of Telangana Region in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh State. The data shows there was an increase of 22.68% tribal population during the period of 40 years i.e from 1961-2001. The tribe wise population in Andhra Pradesh from 1961-2001 and their growth over a period of 20 years i.e from 1981-2001 is presented in table 3.4

Table: 3.4
Tribe-Wise population in Andhra Pradesh from 1961 to 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andh</td>
<td>1468</td>
<td>2405</td>
<td>5994</td>
<td>8228</td>
<td>9735</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>1.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bagata</td>
<td>55156</td>
<td>71657</td>
<td>87994</td>
<td>109686</td>
<td>133434</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhil</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.49</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Chanchu</td>
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<td>Gadada</td>
<td>21840</td>
<td>25108</td>
<td>27732</td>
<td>33127</td>
<td>36078</td>
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<td>Gond,Najkpod,Rajgond</td>
<td>143680</td>
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<td>No. 5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gondu (in the Agency Track)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>8971</td>
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<td>7749</td>
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<td>Hill Reddy</td>
<td>3894</td>
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<td>432</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>-8.21</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jatapu</td>
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<td>45010</td>
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<td>399</td>
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<td>-7.49</td>
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<td>11780</td>
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<td>Muk</td>
<td>9965</td>
<td>13235</td>
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Table: 3.4 (contd…)

Tribe-wise Population in Andhra Pradesh from 1961-2001

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<td>233</td>
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<td>122979</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Sugali or Lambadi</td>
<td>96174</td>
<td>132464</td>
<td>158342</td>
<td>1641897</td>
<td>2077947</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Thoti</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>3854</td>
<td>2074</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>-4.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Valmiki(in the agency track)</td>
<td>22354</td>
<td>28967</td>
<td>42944</td>
<td>55836</td>
<td>66814</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Yanadi</td>
<td>205381</td>
<td>239403</td>
<td>320444</td>
<td>395739</td>
<td>462167</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Yerukula</td>
<td>128024</td>
<td>162560</td>
<td>300557</td>
<td>387898</td>
<td>4237459</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>2198</td>
<td>11050</td>
<td>59160</td>
<td>17776</td>
<td>26458</td>
<td>-6.99</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1314470</td>
<td>1657587</td>
<td>3176001</td>
<td>4199581</td>
<td>5024104</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2001

The tribal population as per 2001 census is 50.24 lakhs (6.59%) in Andhra Pradesh. It was recorded as 41.99 lakhs in 1991, 31.76 lakhs in 1981. There was an increase of 35.66 lakhs when compared to 16.57 lakhs of 1971 census.
As per the table 3.4 there are 33 tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh. Among them the Banjaras (Sugalis) are numerically dominant tribal group. They occupy first position in the list of tribal groups with 20.77 lakhs (41.36%) followed by Koya 5.68 lakhs (11.30%). It is observed though there is general growth of population among tribes at the same time there are 9 tribal groups which are slowly losing annual growth over a period of twenty years. They are the Gondu in Agency Tract from 11.279 (2.57%) by census to 7749 (-3.12%) 2001 census the hill Reddis 432 (0.85%) to 77(-8.21%), Kattunaykan 643 (6.11%) to 161 (7.49%) the Kondakapu 34, 897 (2.44%) to 11,780 (-6.62%) the 516 (2.49%) to 368 (-2.48%), Nayak in the agency Track 23654 14222 (-4.00%) the Reddidhora 5677 (0.73%) to 1721 (16%), the Rona, Rena 361 (5.49%) to 200 (-4.45%) and finally the Thoti 3654 (15.80%) to 2074 (-4.32%)

The tribals in Andhra Pradesh are spread over in all districts their population in each district and percentage against total state scheduled tribe population is presented in table 3.5

Table 3.5

District-Wise Tribal population in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI. NO</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total S.T Population</th>
<th>% of STs to total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>2488003</td>
<td>416511</td>
<td>16.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>2345685</td>
<td>165735</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>3491822</td>
<td>90636</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>2670097</td>
<td>134533</td>
<td>5.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>3829753</td>
<td>34560</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>3575064</td>
<td>146057</td>
<td>4.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mahabubnager</td>
<td>3513934</td>
<td>278702</td>
<td>7.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>3247892</td>
<td>342676</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>3246004</td>
<td>457679</td>
<td>14.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>2578927</td>
<td>682617</td>
<td>26.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>2537593</td>
<td>151249</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vijayanagaram</td>
<td>2249254</td>
<td>214839</td>
<td>9.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Vishakapatnam</td>
<td>3832336</td>
<td>557572</td>
<td>41.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>East-Godavari</td>
<td>4901420</td>
<td>191561</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>West-Godavri</td>
<td>3803517</td>
<td>96659</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>4187841</td>
<td>107611</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>4465144</td>
<td>208157</td>
<td>4.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>3059423</td>
<td>118241</td>
<td>3.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>2668564</td>
<td>242257</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kadapa</td>
<td>2601797</td>
<td>61371</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>3529494</td>
<td>69635</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ananthapur</td>
<td>3640478</td>
<td>127165</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Chittor</td>
<td>3745875</td>
<td>128085</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>76210007</td>
<td>5024108</td>
<td>6.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2001
The tribal population district wise is presented in the table
3.5 Khammam district with 6.82 lakhs (26.47%) occupies first
position followed by Adilabad with 4.16 lakhs (16.74%) and
vishakapatnam 5.57 lakhs (14.55%) against total scheduled tribe
population of the state. Hyderabad district has only 0.34 lakhs
(0.90%) the lowest in ranking. About region wise tribal population of
Andhra Pradesh the coastal Andhra region consisting of 9 districts
has 18.88 lakhs (37.58%) the Rayalaseema region of 4 districts has
3.86 lakhs (78.69%) and Telangana region of 10 districts
constitutes 27.49 Further out of 27.49 lakhs of Telangana tribal
population, the study are districts of Adilabad Warangal and
Khammam constitute 15.56 lakhs (56.61%) which is once again
more than 50% among Telangana tribal population, the study area
districts of Adilabad Warangal and Khammam constitute 15.56
lakhs (56.61%) which is once again more than 50% among
Telangana districts. The map 3.1 gives the clear picture of ST
population percentage in each district of Andhra Pradesh

On the basis of geo-ethnic characteristics the tribal areas of
Andhra Pradesh can be divided into the following five geographical
regions.

1. Chenchu Region: Tribal areas of Mahaboobnagar Nalgonda
    Kurnool, Prakasham and Guntur districts
2. Gond-Kolam : The tribal areas of Adilabd district
3. Konda-Savara Region: tribal area of vishakapatnam
    Vijayanagaram and srikhakulam districts
4. Koya-Konda Reddi Region: Tribal areas of Karimnagar
    Warangal, Khammam West Godavari and East Godavari
    districts along Godavari gunges.
5. Plain Area: Areas of habitation of Yanadi yerukala and
    Banjaras (Lambadas or sugalis)
Tribal development in Andhra Pradesh during five year plans

The constitutional commitments prompted the policy makers and the planners, to accord high priority to the welfare and development of scheduled tribes right from the beginning of country developmental planning in 1951\textsuperscript{26}. The government of Andhra Pradesh constituted the director of social welfare to improve socioeconomic condition of the scheduled caste and backward classes.

First five year plan period (1951-56)

Several programmes are undertaken to satisfy the tribal people in the first plan period. Propagation of education and minor irrigation aspects were considered priority areas for STs Development in the first five year plan in the state.

Propagation of education and minor irrigation aspects were considered priority areas for STs Development in the First five year plan in the state. To accomplish these, an amount of Rs.256.58 lakhs was spent on them to satisfy the educational needs of 19,500 tribal people in the four agency districts of Andhra, 423 elementary schools, 15 higher secondary schools were started.

With a view of encouraging the school going tribal children mid-day meal clothing book allowance full fee concession and scholarships were granted 7 subsidized hostels 14 boarding homes were opened to solve the transport problems 58 miles of roads were graveled in addition to the 17 miles of earthen an 77.5 miles jeep roads were contracted\textsuperscript{27} the local fund dispensaries at Rampachodavaram and Addategala were provincialised for their better health.

\textsuperscript{26} Government of Andhra Pradesh, finance and planning department, (planning wing) II five Year plan, Hyderabad, Vol. P.247.
\textsuperscript{27} K. Rani Gopal Tribals and their health status A.P.H publishing corporation, New Delhi, 1996, P.52.
At Dummalagudem and Pedavalsa two regular dispensaries were opened and weekly visits were arranged to the neighboring villages. Anti malarial operations were taken up in the four agency districts. 53 new primary schools were opened in Telangana two hostels were started in Khammam % Adilabad districts and scholarships were distributed to 5,463 tribal students. In Adilabad district Marlavai and Chinnehari and Todvoi in Warangal district and Suddimalla in Khammam district.

Four teacher training centres were established and 60 candidates were trained. The demonstration farms continued to demonstrate the modern methods of agriculture at Adilabad and mannaur in Mahaboob Nagar district. 1630 plough bullocks were given free of cost to 1294 tribal families and seeds and implements were provided to 179 tribal families. 16 co-operative societies were started for the benefit of the tribals. At shoknagar in Warangal district a sericulture farm was opened. 18 miles road was laid from Mannaur to Vativallepalli Mahaboob Nagar district. Two mobile medical units were, started at Warangal and yellanu for providing better medical facilities.

Second five year plan period (1956-1961)

The II five year plan earmarked an amount of Rs.210.06 lakhs for the implementation of various schemes such as agricultural health, education, communication co-operation industry, animal husbandry women welfare etc. Training facilities were offered to 300 tribal men in agriculture and 360 tribal men in cattle industry by the end of second plan to provide protected drinking water about

28. Asha Krishna kumar, A primitive perspective, front line, November 5, 2004,
151 wells were sunk. By the end of II five year plan the target of the construction of 121 miles of roads in the tribal areas was achieved for the benefit of chenchus a mobile medical unit and one school attached with hostel were opened at Dornala. A sum of Rs.1.935 lakhs were provided in the tribal areas for improving the communication during the II five year plan 60 new wells were constructed and 70 old wells were repaired for providing drinking water.

Away from deep forest areas with better facilities 20 colonies each with 50 huts and a community cattle shed were constructed and each colony was provided with a school, handicraft centre and co-operative store for the protection of the tribals from exploiters. 3 forest co-operative societies each with a grant of Rs.15,000/- towards the working capital were started in the scheduled areas. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development corporation limited was started in April, 1956 with two centres and 6 depots to prevent exploitation of the tribal people by others and to provide them credit and market facilities and Rs.9.50 lakhs was provided to this corporation in the second plan in addition to 12 women welfare centres working in agency areas. 132 more centres of which 2 were located in the Nallamalai in Kurnool district. During the second plan period a Central Research Institute to study the pattern of life and civilization of the scheduled tribes was started through the above new institutions.

Third five year plan period (1961-66)

The III five year plan took the following as its objectives: permanent upliftment resulting in a higher standard of living (2) provision of education, health, housing facilities (3) supply of daily requirements at reasonable prices (4) provision of essential implements for agriculture development like plough bullocks and other implements (5) diversification of the economy of the tribals by encouraging animal husbandry programmes. In the III plan the strategy for the development of tribals took into account the various tribal groups spread over different areas with socio-economic levels, in this plan great emphasis was laid on economic upliftment programmes i.e. major economic programmes like agriculture with irrigation facilities besides providing bullocks and agricultural implements for the development of agriculture

The socio-economic facilities in terms of education and housing were also taken up as basic aspects much importance was given to housing by allocating not only the normal funds but also funds from the housing corporation for scheduled tribes for the development of education larger allocation was made for ashram schools and hostel buildings. It is significant to note that in the scheduled areas assignment of land to non tribals was prohibited the Andhra Pradesh Ryotwari settlement Regulation 1970 under took the survey of scheduled areas. By abolishing the intermediary tenure, all collectors were authorized to issue pattas to the tribals transfer of land in scheduled lands other than tribals was prohibited by the Andhra Pradesh land transfer Regulation Act 1959

30. Ibid P.206.
The Girijan cooperative corporations were directed to buy minor forest products from the tribals and to supply them the daily requirements on non-profit basis and thus prevent them from exploitation by the petty traders. Loans were given to the tribals by the corporation at the simple interest rates during 1968-69 the corporation purchased minor forest produce worth Rs 22.20 and Rs 8.34 lakhs worth of agriculture produce from the tribals. The corporation sold Rs. 68.20 lakhs of daily requirements to the tribes.

Fourth Five Year Plan Period (1969-74)

An amount of Rs.1089.20 lakhs was earmarked for the economic and cultural development of tribals in the IV five year plan. Major part of the plan provision was spent on this. An amount of Rs 151.78 lakhs was allocated to minor irrigation to supply plough bullocks colonization schemes assistance to setup trades, free distribution of agricultural inputs. Housing grants, financial assistance to Girijan Cooperative Corporation etc. was included in the programmes of tribal upliftment intended for the betterment of the tribals.

Under the education schemes provision was made for hostels Ashram schools supply of books slates etc an amount of Rs. 21.23 lakhs was provided for the existing hostels and for starting 8 more new hostels in Andhra region for the construction of buildings and starting of 25 new ashram in this region an amount of Rs. 12.87 lakhs was provided an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs was provided for the construction of the central hostels in the region

32. Ibid, p.279.
Under the gift scheme a free supply of national text books was provided in this plan with a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The tribal students studying in professional courses were provided financial assistance. An amount of Rs. 13.01 lakhs was spent on minor irrigation schemes that do not fall in the pre-view of public works department.

Under the scheme colonization tribals were settled on reclaimed land and irrigation facilities were provided. 5 hostels are functioning in Rayalaseema and an amount of Rs. 8.33 lakhs was provided for starting 5 more hostels and an amount of Rs. 6.01 lakhs was sanctioned for starting of 7 ashram schools and for the construction of buildings for the construction of 5 existing Ashram schools and opening of 30 ashram schools in Telangana region. Rs. 27.39 lakhs was provided. An amount of Rs. 7.45 lakhs was provided for the supply of 1978 pairs of bullocks for cultivation to tribals. For the Girijan cooperative corporation activities an amount of Rs. 6.75 lakhs was provided for Telangana region. During the IV plan for starting of 6 rural veterinary dispensaries, Rs. 2.60 lakhs was allotted and for starting of 3 minor veterinary dispensaries, Rs. 3.50 lakhs was made.

Under the economic upliftment programme, 3847 cultivators were supplied ploughs and bullocks. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was set aside for the supply of bullocks and ploughs of chenchu tribals.

33. *Government of Andhra Pradesh, Finance and planning Department, V five year plan, Hyderabad, Vol. p. 496*
34. *Government of Andhra Pradesh, Finance and planning Department, VI five year plan, Hyderabad, Vol P. 522*
Financial assistance was given to 718 tribals to setup trades. By improved agriculture implements were supplied to 19,974 tribal agriculturists who had taken the short term loans. 28 veterinary dispensaries were opened in the scheduled areas 18 roads with a length of 139 kms at a cost of Rs 150 lakhs was constructed in the IV five year plan period 1002 tribals were benefited by the housing and health schemes and three 10 bedded hospitals were opened in the scheduled areas.

Fifth Five year plan period (1974-79)

The objectives of education and economic upliftment continued to be the thrust areas even during the V five year plan. Under minimum needs programmes there was a provision for award of scholarships opening of hostels training of tribals scouting programmes for promoting cultural talents construction of ashram schools and hostel buildings hence these schemes were included in the tribal welfare plan. In the V plan period 50 hostels were started with strength of 5000 boarders by the end of V plan 75 ashram schools at the cost of Rs.145.36 lakhs, benefiting 7500 students were established. In the fifth five year plan a sum of Rs 5 lakh was spent for the implementation of training programmes for training of tribals as village officers, drivers apprentice masons etc. during V plan 1000 tribals were trained as masons and 600 boys as drivers during the training period each trainee was paid Rs. 50/- per month towards marginal boarding charges. Further 5 units were setup to promote cultural talent among the tribal children.

A package programme with scheme like land development. Supply of short term and long term loans, electric motors and oil engines and schemes like supply of breeding bull, fodder and pasture development supply of Milch animal etc were taken up for the development of animal husbandry for the purpose of economic development.

The tribals were separated as cultivators and landless and those living in tribal areas and plain areas. Accordingly this programme had separate schemes for a) cultivators and landless b) landless in tribal areas C) cultivators in plan areas. D) landless in plain areas.

The A.P state government assigned 34,205 acres of land to 6,811 tribal households. An amount of Rs 68.41 lakhs was provided as subsidy seeds and fertilizers were supplied to these households grants were provided to shops, tea shops sweet stalls cloth shops flour mills etc.

**Sixth Five Year Plan Period (1980-85)**

For this purpose of extending assistance the A.P Govt categorized the tribal Population as under.

Those living in areas of concentration.2) those living outside the forest areas but still living in small pockets 3) Primitive tribal groups and4) Dispersed population

For the first category the allocations were made from general sector, central assistance institutional finance and centrally sponsored programmes modified area development programme was under implemented for the second category for the primitive tribal

35. *Krishna nath bhowmik, Status and Empowerment of Tribal Women in Tripura, Kalpaz*
groups special schemes were taken up. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 4000 lakhs for the period of 11980-85 only a part of it was allotted for the dispersed population. Under the scheme of supply of note books text books and set of dress to the tribal students an amount of Rs. 137.00 lakhs was provided to benefit 2, 00,000 students. In order to provide better facilities to the bright students in the VI pan 100 hostels for boys and 50 for girls with the strength of 5,500 students were constructed an amount of Rs 163 lakhs was spent on this programme 332 mid day meals centres were opened in the VI plan period for the benefit of 15.561 students with a sanctioned amount of Rs3.25 lakhs under the scheme.36

To fast promote literacy among tribals the government stored 50 ashram schools for 30000 students with strength of 60 each a sum of Rs 97.38 lakhs was spent on the implementation of this scheme. A scheme was started to assist the talented tribal boys and girls in the field of fine arts dance, drama painting etc. with an amount of Rs 1.65 lakhs the tribal welfare department provided finance to 12 secondary schools and 534 primary schools the Andhra Pradesh residential school society was stated for running residential schools exclusively for tribals. In the VI plan Rs. 16.25 lakh is provided for this scheme. An amount of Rs. 9.75 lakhs was earmarked for skill development of tribals through training centres. The main objectives is to improve training to schedules caste and scheduled tribes who are appearing for group I, II III and IV examinations conducted by Andhra Pradesh public service commission

In order to improve minor irrigation sources Rs.100 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 2,700 tribals 355 works were taken up during 1974-80 under this programme to cover 5000 famines in the VI plan with a 50.per cent subsidy improved seeds and implements were supplied to the tribal cultivators\textsuperscript{37}.

The Andhra Pradesh scheduled tribe Co-operative finance corporation (TRICOR) extended assistance to schemes like trade assistance self-employment scheme supply of agriculture inputs land development etc. the beneficiary gets 50% subsidiary if he is a land less person. Ina period of 4 years the TRICOR had sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 496.97 crores was spent including a subsidy of Rs.144.63 crores from integrated Tribal Development Agency During the VI plan an amount of Rs 30 lakhs was sanctioned to the Girijan cooperative corporation ltd to enable it to get assistance from the National cooperative development corporation for the construction of godowns and to improve transport facilities

\textsuperscript{37} Ibid, p.323.
Seventh five year plan period (1985-90)

During the VII five year plan primitive tribals were assisted under the rehabilitation scheme with 80% of the cost of schemes was sanctioned as subsidy was earmarked for the running of domestic requirements depots. Rs. 10.69 lakhs was provided to Girijan cooperative corporation for the purchase of 6 trucks out of the total sanction of Rs 143.15 lakhs to Girijan cooperative corporation an amount of Rs 457.40 lakhs was provided for the purchase of stationary and machinery for the engineering wing of tribal welfare department an amount of Rs.99872.423 lakhs was spent during the VII plan period as against the outlay of Rs. 10170.00 lakhs. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.976.201 lakhs was spent as against the outlay of Rs. 1020.00 lakhs besides Rs. 2300.00 lakhs spent for remote and interior Areas development programme during 1991-92 a sum of Rs.1404.12 lakhs was spent in full besides Rs. 23.00 crores expenditure for remote and interior areas development programme

The major achievement during VII plan period and the Annual plan 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 are as follows:

1. Supply of text books note books dresses to 5,80,193 S.T students
2. Book grants to 200 P.G and 1394 Graduates ST students
3. Book grants and instruments to 2,852 industrial Training institute (ITI) and 2,099 polytechnic ST students
4. Pre-metric scholarships to 4, 89,631 scheduled tribe day scholars, 230 public school students 3,759 best school students and 447 ITI students.

38. E.Puri understanding participations Theoretical foundations and practical implications, economic and political weekly, Vol 39, No 24, june 12,2004 PP.251-252
5. 25 new hostel  16 Ashram Schools and  19 Residential Schools were opened for STs
6. Building for 263 Educational institutions and 173 Girls hostels were completed
7. 14,122 students were given post metric scholarships
8. 3,91,762 families were given margin money
9. 4,200 families were benefited under Rehabilitation of primitive tribal group (PTG) scheme, and
10. Share capital subsidy was given to 3, 91,762 members

During the VII five year plan 463 hostels were constructed apart from establishing 6 residential high school cum junior colleges
23150 national text books were supplied to the hostel boarders scholarships were provided to 9.32 lakhs students and stipends to 4037 I.T.I students and 1,128 fellowships to Master of philosophy (M.Phil) and Doctor of philosophy (Ph.D) students were provided 11 special libraries were also constructed besides establishing 15 short term training centres for tribals. Under the economic betterment schemes 2.85 lakh beneficiaries were covered pucca building were constructed for 122 hostels and financial assistance was extended to washer men and other tribals in Andhra Pradesh.

Eight five year plan period(1992-97)
The major thrust areas of development during VII five year plan period have been identified as under the following:

a. Creation of permanent assets for generating employment to the land less tribals.

b. Creation of infrastructure under irrigation etc. for increasing productivity for agriculture

c. Development of horticulture and coffee plantations

d. Special attention to poor yanadis living in Nellore and chittor districts etc and additional funds for chenchus development

b. Minor irrigation in Non-ITDA (integrated Tribal Development Area district).

e. Issue of short and medium term credit through girijan Cooperative Corporation

f. Increased coverage under incentive proposed to S.T students

g. Increased coverage under TRICOR

h. Opening of hostels new ashram schools residential schools specially for boys and girls separately

i. Construction of buildings for all tribal welfare educational institution and

j. Resolving disputes regarding forest boundaries and preparation of land records.

The tribal welfare development programmes had been prepared to be in conformity with the overall development approach followed in the state. Special care has also been taken to supplement to efforts of state plan departments under tribal sub plan and centrally sponsored schemes for tribals and to propose schemes not covered by Tribal Sub-plan or centrally sponsored programmes.

Towards the economic development in the tribal areas, horticulture programmes in 4000 acres of tribal lands in Non-ITDA areas at a provision of Rs5.00 lakhs were taken up and Rs. 150 lakhs of consumption loans to the tribals during the lean rainy season who are especially dependent on the collection and sale of Minor forest products (MFP) were distributed. An amount of Rs 135.00 lakhs was provided towards financial assistance to the Girijan Co-operative Corporation to expand the activities by starting

commodity cooperatives industries to process the produce brought from tribals to improve the quality and increase the value and also professionalize the corporation to meet the changing credit and marketing requirement of tribals. Rs.800.00 lakhs was provided as financial assistance through TRICOR for providing margin money to the development schemes being implemented under special central assistance and bank finance the scheme of rehabilitation of Yanadis (Rs.120 Lakhs) and Chenchus (Rs.175 lakhs) were continued in the eight-plan period also.

Under education special emphasis was made on the education of tribal girls by starting 25 ashram schools. 10 residential schools and 2 industrial training institutes (I.TIs) exclusively for them with an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs The other programme include opening of 50 hostels for girls and boys maintenance of bifurcated over sized hostels and completion of buildings for all the educational institutions in tribal areas.

Ninth five year plan period (1997-2002)

An amount of Rs.31187.19 crore was earmarked as IX Five year plan outlay in Andhra Pradesh of which Rs. 1064.68 crore was earmarked for tribal development programmes in the state. It is significant note that it was just 3.4% of the IX plan outlay that was set apart for tribal development. It is far less compared to VIII plan outlay for tribal development which was slightly over 13.3% of the total plan outlay. Further, in absolute amounts also IX plan outlay for tribal development was Rs.1063.68 crore while the same during VIII plan was RS.1399.61 crore. However the objectives of the earlier plans were planned to continue even during the IX plan period also.
Tenth Five year plan period (2002-2007)

The X five year plan has kept the following objectives to uplift the living conditions of the tribes in Andhra Pradesh:

1. Removal of gaps in infrastructure
2. Poverty amelioration by focusing on family oriented schemes.
3. Protection against exploitation
4. Human resource development by way of education and social facility
5. Low volume and high value agriculture, expansion of sericulture, introduction of new crops like castor and soya been intensive cultivation of fruit tree, adopting cluster approach using social animators for transfer of technology
6. Aforestation and waste land development
7. Improvement of cattle breeds and
8. Eradication of guineas worm

Table 3.6 presents the expenditure incurred on tribal welfare programmes in Andhra Pradesh during the five year plans.

Table: 3.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Total Plan</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I Plan(1951-56)</td>
<td>96.78</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II Plan(1956-61)</td>
<td>188.61</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III Plan(1961-1966)</td>
<td>352.41</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annual Plan(1966-1969)</td>
<td>234.06</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Period</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs)</th>
<th>Government Expenditure (Rs)</th>
<th>% of Plan Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV Plan(1969-1974)</td>
<td>448.87</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V Plan(1974-1979)</td>
<td>144.71</td>
<td>48.80</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI Plan(1980-1985)</td>
<td>3237.07</td>
<td>233.70</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII Plan(1985-1990)</td>
<td>5976.60</td>
<td>579.69</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII Plan(1992-1997)</td>
<td>10500.00</td>
<td>1399.61</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX Plan(1997-2002)</td>
<td>31187.19</td>
<td>1063.68</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Plan(2002-2007)</td>
<td>36893.45</td>
<td>5695.82</td>
<td>15.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Andhra Pradesh, Data news features, 2010, Hyderabad, P.92.

The table 3.6 Shows that the first five Year plan made a beginning with an expenditure of Rs 1.18 crores which increased by nearly five times in IV five year plan period. Tribal development programmes received considerable attention of government during the V five year plan period under the Minimum needs programme. An amount of Rs.48.80 lakhs was expended on scheduled tribe welfare scheme which accounted for 3.40% of the total plan outlay. Over 7% of the total plan outlay during the VI plan was spent on scheduled tribe welfare schemes. This expenditure increased by more than two times in VII plan. Nearly 1/10th of the total plan outlay was spent on scheduled tribe welfare programmes. During the VIII plan period much great attention was paid to welfare of the scheduled tribes and an amount of Rs. 1399.61 crores accounting for 13.3% of the total plan outlay was spent. Thus it is observed
that scheduled tribe welfare programmes were implemented with much needed interest and emphasis from the VI five year plan onwards.

Budget Allocations for Tribal welfare department

Finance plays a vital role in administration finance and administration is as inseparable as a body and its shadow. Without money no activity can be performed by the government. Finance is the life blood of government in action. Finance fuels the administrative engine without finance the administration and its programme cannot operate rightly said by kautilya the ancient Indian political philosopher stated that all undertakings depends upon finance hence the foremost attention shall be paid to the treasury for every activity of the government money is required with more finances the government can be expanded administration has close affinity the finance in the words of L.D white finance and administration cannot be divorced every administrative act has its financial implications.

Sound fiscal management is therefore of vital importance to government. As revenue is derived from the humblest citizen it is a moral responsibility of the government to spend it efficiently and economically.

42. Ibid P.329.
The method and style of financial administration do influence and even condition the socio economic behavior of the people so the task force (Hoover Commission) in its report rightly pointed out at the core of modern government budget is the nuts and bolts of public policy. Table 3.7 shows about the allocations and expenditure of tribal welfare department of Andhra Pradesh.

Table-3.7
Allocations and Expenditure of Tribal Welfare Development of Andhra Pradesh
(Rs.in Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget Allocations</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Expenditure in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>412.7</td>
<td>292.32</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>340.85</td>
<td>337.44</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>412.51</td>
<td>313.37</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>433.49</td>
<td>408.56</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>544.5</td>
<td>496.8</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>634.8</td>
<td>466.85</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>656.21</td>
<td>544.41</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>719.24</td>
<td>562.46</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>894.16</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>770.99</td>
<td>482.28</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(as 31-01-2010)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>5819.45</td>
<td>4631.49</td>
<td>79.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Per Year</td>
<td>581.95</td>
<td>463.15</td>
<td>79.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43.A.Kumar Tribal development in India, sarup and sons publishers, New Delhi, 2003 P.36
Source: Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh

It can be inferred from the table 3.7 that the percentage of expenditure never crossed the allocations in 2001-2002 99% of allotted amount was spent. It is followed by 2003-2004 in which 94% amount was spent and which in turn followed by 2004-2005 with 91% expenditure. There is a gradual increase in the allocations for the tribal welfare department. But the expenditure is not so evenly distributed. In 2000-2001 financial years Rs.292.32 crores constituting 71% of the total allocations was spent. In 2001-2002 Rs.337.44 crores, constituting 99% of allocations was spent in the year the amount spend reduced to Rs.313.37 crores and then it increased to Rs.408.56 crores in 2003-04 in 2004-05 it increased to Rs.496.80 crores but it decreased to Rs.466.85 crores in the following year. After that there is gradual increase in the amount spent by the tribal welfare department of Andhra Pradesh.

Table 3.8 gives clear picture about the year wise Gurukulam institutions Strength Budget particulars in Andhra Pradesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>Budget Sanctioned</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13.99</td>
<td>11.82</td>
<td>12674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13.54</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15.27</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>17040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>21381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>18.41</td>
<td>17.36</td>
<td>24506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>25.81</td>
<td>18.13</td>
<td>26730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>27.67</td>
<td>21.67</td>
<td>28586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>31.36</td>
<td>31.27</td>
<td>29556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total Gurukulam institutions is gradually increasing year by year as per the data of table 3.8 corresponding to the increase of institution the total strength budget allocations also gradually increasing during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 the expenditure is more than 100% on the other hand the allocation and expenditure is cent % in 2003-2004 in the remaining years the percentage of expenditure ranges between 70.24% to 99.71% the percentage of girls enrollment in Gurukulam institutions is more than 50% in 2008-2009 and in the remaining 9 years of study boys outnumbered girls.

Economic development and schemes under tribal area sub plan

The economic development programs include staff cost of ITDAs and grants in aid under state plan as well as special central assistance for developmental activities. The staff programs include certain office staff of ITDAs (10) agricultural demonstration units, government, livestock farm at chintapalli mat weaving centre in Kurnool district sericulture unit in Visakhapatnam horticulture nursery training centre (HNTCs) in the ITDAs and monitoring units in the ITDAs.
The development projects include:
Economic support schemes and schemes under tribal area sub plan

Under this financial assistance to ST families below poverty line for taking up economic support activities the action plan for these programs is approved by Andhra Pradesh scheduled tribes cooperative finance corporation limited (TRICOR) Hyderabad. TRICOR reviews the implementation from time to time the implementation of the programs is as per the procedure laid down under G.O.Ms.No 76, SW (TW GCC.I) department 21-09-2005 read with G.O.Ms No. 60 SW (TW GCC) Dept dated, 13-08-2007. During 2009-2010 assistance has been provide to (1,89,039) ST beneficiaries under various economic support schemes. During 2010-2011 RS.42.48 crores is provided under the scheme schemes under tribal area sub plan and Rs 15.49 crore is provided under Economic support scheme (plan) to provide financial assistance to (1,00,000) ST families

Table 3.9 gives clear picture about the year-wise beneficiaries under economic support scheme

Table-3.9
Year-Wise Beneficiaries under Economic Support Scheme
(Rs. In Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Physical Targets</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Financial Targets</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>29,758</td>
<td>8,142</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>8.97</td>
<td>16.71</td>
<td>186.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>41,477</td>
<td>42,227</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>21.84</td>
<td>328.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>40,259</td>
<td>37,609</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>52.06</td>
<td>47.44</td>
<td>91.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is evident from the table 3.9 that the physical achievement under economic support scheme is more than the targets during four out of ten years of study. During the first year of study physical achievement in only 27.36% but it sharply increased to 101.8% in 2001-2002 in 2002-2003 the physical target is registered 93.42% again in the next year (2003-2004) registered highest achievement of 169.6% it is due to the elections in the state in may 2004 the achievement touched the highest point. In 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 95.34% and 80.35% was achieved under the economic support scheme. The year 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 reached more than 100% achievement the next year (2008-2009) about 99.66% was achieved during the last year of study the achievement is just above 50%

With regard to financial achievements also 4 out of 10 years registered more than 100% in the year 2001-2002 about 328.92% of financial achievements were made under the economic support scheme. During the last year of study the financial achievements is only 24.07%.
Infrastructure development

The objective of the scheme is to develop infrastructure facilities in tribal areas with assistance from national bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD) by taking up block top roads, Mini Hydel power projects (MHPP) etc.

1. Construction of roads

The objective of the scheme is to provide road connectivity in tribal areas with financial assistance from national bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD) during 2009-2010. (175) no. of roads including spill over works covering a length of (888.60) km with an estimated cost of Rs.239.33 crore were taken up so far, (27) roads having a length of (136.28) km were completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.46.88 crore during 2010-2011 it is proposed to complete all spill over works and Rs.25.00 cr is provided for this purpose.

2. Construction of Mini Hydel power projects

For the first time in the country management of mini hydel power projects (MHPPs) has been entrusted to village organizations of tribal women in the scheduled areas. To start with projects have been commenced in East Godavari district and a tripartite agreement was signed by project committees project officer, integrated tribal development agency (PO, ITDA) Rampachodavaram and NEDCAP the construction work is in progress during 2009-2010 NABARD has sanctioned new MHPPs under Rural infrastructure development fund (RIDF_XV) with a total estimated cost of Rs.54.54 crores, out of which MNRE is providing Rs.21.40 crores as capital subsidy. State government share Rs.1.66 cr and RIDF loan Rs.31.48 crores. During 201-2011 it is proposed to
ground MHPPs sanctioned by NABARD and Rs.2.00 crores is provided for this purpose Table 3.10 shows the infrastructure development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Roads</th>
<th>Drinking Water Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Financial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,454.95</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>1,944.35</td>
<td>58.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>2,410.56</td>
<td>108.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>2,788.14</td>
<td>41.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>3,490.63</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>2,963.66</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>4,572.03</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>3,765.63</td>
<td>142.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>3,648.76</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>2,043.72</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>3637</td>
<td>2908.24</td>
<td>1358.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Per Year: 363.70 2908.24 135.83 1890.22 355.20 503.68

Source: Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

It can be inferred from the table 3.10 that the financial allocations to construct buildings for the scheduled tribes in the state is higher than the allocations to laying roads to tribal areas and water supply to tribal habitation except in 2006-2007 and 2009-2010 the physical achievements for construction of buildings gradually increased from 200-2001 to 2006-2007 after that it declined in 2007-2008 and in the next year it sharply declined. But in 2009-2010 it again increased. The financial allocations corresponding to physical achievement in case of laying road the physical achievement are not evenly distributed the physical
achievement in 2000-2001 and 2004-2005 is 53. Highest rate of physical achievements 294 was registered in 2006-2007 with regard to drinking water supply also great variation can be observed during 10 years of study. In the year 2007-2008 lowest 47 physical achievement was registered and highest 952 physical achievement was registered in 2002-2003

Article 275(I)

Under article 275(I) of the constitution of India, government of India releases Grants in Aid to state plan for development of scheduled tribes or scheduled area

(a) These grants are being utilized to bridge critical gaps in infrastructure by taking up infrastructure development facilities and continuation of Ekalavaya model Residential schools

Recognition of Forest Rights Act 2006 Government of India was enacted the STs and other traditional forest dwellers reservations of forest rights (RoFR) Act, 2006 and the rules for operationalising the act have come into effect from 1-1-2008 under this law the forest dwelling scheduled tribes would be granted legal rights for the land in their possession up to the extent of 10 acres per family. Similarly the tribals would be vested with the rights of collecting minor forest produce, grazing their livestock establishing their homes and huts in their natural habitat. Government accorded highest priority to recognize register and vest the rights of forest resources in favour of STs living in and around forest areas. Table 3.11 explains about the grants received from government of India under article 275
Table-3.11
Allocations and Expenditure Grants under Article 275(I)
(Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>460.5</td>
<td>460.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>2,715.35</td>
<td>2,715.35</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>2,160.30</td>
<td>2,160.30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>1,785.00</td>
<td>1,785.00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>2,300.46</td>
<td>2,300.46</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>3,112.31</td>
<td>3,112.31</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>2,803.31</td>
<td>2,803.31</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>2,453.03</td>
<td>2,453.03</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>2,044.00</td>
<td>2,044.00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>652.58</td>
<td>131.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(as on Jan,2010)

TOTAL: 20329.26  20486.84  1037.83
Average per year: 2032.93  2048.68  103.18

Source: Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

45. Fernandes Walter, deprivation in fernandes Walter National Development and Tribal deprivation, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1992, p.240
The table 3.11 reveals that the percentage of expenditure is cent per cent during first 9 years of study. During the last year of study the percentage of expenditure is higher than the allocations but the allocations are not evenly distributed over the 10 years of study. The allocations in 2000-2001 are Rs 460.5 lakhs and they sharply increased more than five times in the next year and stood at Rs 2715.35 lakhs. Then onwards gradual decline continued up to 2003-2004 the next two years registered gradual increase and there after gradual decline can be observed under the grants under article 275.

Scheduled Tribes’ Present Status

Although all round development was observed in the sphere of tribal welfare programmes in successive plan periods by raising financial allocation, the economic condition of the tribals continue to be precarious.

Subsistence agriculture, heavy soil erosion and falling water table, low productivity in agriculture, massive deforestation, information gap about family beneficiary Programmes, low level of farm technology etc. are some of the important factors, inhibiting the development of tribals so much so that even after five decades of planning and economic development they continue to be backward.

The tribal sub-plan strategy adopted during the V Five year plan had been implemented by the central as well as the State governments through various schemes

46. Sharma, B.D., the Concept of Tribal Development, New Delhi: Prachi,
In addition to Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-plan grants were also provided to the state governments to implement specific schemes for the welfare and development of STs. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to states/UTs as an additive to TSP was enhanced during the VIII plan so as to strengthen the efforts of states in filling up the gap under the family based income generation projects. The SCA to TSP was also enhanced from Rs. 756 crore in the VII plan to Rs.1250 crore in the VIII plan showing a rise by 65%.

Special Central Assistance

Special Central Assistance is given to States/UTs to supplement their efforts in tribal development through tribal sub-plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education cooperatives fisheries vintages and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme.

47. Government of India, planning commission Seventh five year plan New Delhi P.332
48. Government of India planning commission Sixth five year plan New Delhi P.41
Research Institutes of Tribals

A total of 14 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura states. These institutes are engaged in providing planning inputs to the state governments, conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, codification of customary law and conduct of training, seminars and workshops and some of these institutes also have museums exhibiting tribal artifacts.49

Primitive Tribal groups Development Scheme:-

Based on pre-agricultural level of technology low level of literacy declining or stagnant population, 75 tribal communities in 17 states and 1 Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Island, have been indentified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).

Considering the vulnerability of these groups a central sector scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99 for the all round development of PTGs. The scheme is very flexible and covers housing infrastructure development education, health, land distribution/ development, agricultural, development, cattle development, social security, insurance, etc.

During 2007-08 comprehensive long term Conservation cum Development (CCD) plans for PTGs have been formulated for XI plan period through base line surveys conducted by respective state governments/Union Territory. These plans envisage a synergy between efforts of State Governments and non-government organizations.

49. Ibid, P.335.
Free coaching for ST Students

The scheme supports free coaching to scheduled tribe students for various competitive examinations Viz Civil services/State asfsxdservices/other exams conducted by the Union public service commission (UPSC) like combined Defence services (CDS) National defence Academy (NDA) etc.

Professional courses like Medical Engineering Business Administration Banking Staff Selection Commission Railway Recruitment Boards/ Insurance Companies etc. The financial norms of the scheme have been revised during 2007-2008.

The scheme covers coaching fees, monthly stipend@Rs1000/- per ST student month and boarding/lodging charges for outstation students @ Rs2000/- per ST student per month for the period of coaching50.

Post-Metric Scholarship for ST Students.

The scheme is implemented by the State Government, and UT administrations which receive 100% Central Assistance over and above the committed liability which is required to be borne by them from their own budgetary provisions. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for professional, technical as well as non professional and non technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education.

50. Ibid, P.35.
The committed liability is equal to the expenditure reached in the period. Accordingly the expenditure incurred in the X plan period 2006-2007 has become the committed liability of states/UTs which is required to be borne by them during each year of the XI Five year plan period. The requirement of committed liability of North Eastern State has been dispensed with from 1997-1998. The scheme is in operation since 1944-1945.

Up gradation of Merit ST Students:
The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of ST students by providing them remedial and special coaching in classes IX to XII. While remedial coaching aims at removing deficiencies in various subjects, special coaching is provided with a view to prepare the students for competitive examinations for seeking entry in to professional courses like engineering and medical disciplines.

The scheme provides for 100% Central assistance to the States/UTs. A package grant of Rs.15,000 per student per year is provided and the States/UTs are not required to bear any financial burden51.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF)
This scheme was introduced in the year 2005-05. Under the scheme fellowship is provided to ST students pursuing research studies such as Master of philosophy (M.phil) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) The maximum duration of a fellowship is 5 years Every year 667 fellowships are to be Provide to ST students.

51. Ibid p.25
The scheme is being implemented by university Grant Commission (UGC) on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Any ST student who has passed post-graduation from a UGC recognized university can apply under the scheme. The table 3.12 narrates about the amount of scholarship per student

### Table 3.12
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scholarship amount per student

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fellowship</td>
<td>@ Rs. 8000/- P.m for initial two years (JRF) @ Rs. 9000/- p.m for remaining tenures (SRF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Contingency for Humanities and Social sciences</td>
<td>@ Rs. 10000/- P.a for initial two years @ Rs. 20500/- P.a for remaining tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Contingency for sciences</td>
<td>@ Rs. 12000/- p.a for initial two years @ Rs. 25000/- p.a. for remaining tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Departmental assistance</td>
<td>@ Rs. 3000/- p.a per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Escorts Reader Assistance</td>
<td>@ Rs. 1000/- p.a in case of physically and visually handicapped candidates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>House rent allowance</td>
<td>As per the UGC pattern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Schematic Design of Higher Education for ST students

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced a new central sector scholarship scheme of Top Class Education for ST students from the academic year 2007-08 with the objective of encouraging meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in any of the identified institutes. There are 127 institutes recognized under the scheme in both the government and private sectors covering the field of management medicine engineering law and commercial courses. Each institute has been allocated five awards with a ceiling of total 635 scholarships per year. The family income of the ST students from all the sources shall not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh per annum. However there will be a ceiling of Rs2.00 lakh per annum per student for Government sector institution and Rs.3.72 lakh per annum per student for the private sector. Flying clubs for commercial pilot training.

National Overseas Scholarship (NOS)

The scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious students belonging to STs for pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields of Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science. The selected candidates are given cost of tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign university, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. Altogether 15 Awards would be sanctioned to ST students per year. Scheme of National Overseas scholarship (NOS) has been revised in 2007-2008 as plan scheme.

Vocational training for Tribal Youth

This scheme was introduced in 1992-1993 and is being implemented through the state governments/US administrations,
institutions or organizations set up by government as autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like local bodies and cooperative societies and Non-governmental Organizations. The main aim of this scheme is to develop the skill of the tribal youth in order to enable them to gain employment/self employment opportunities. There is provision for monthly stipend and for raw material for the trainees. The capacity of each vocational training center is 100 with hostel facility for 50. Each center may center to five vocational courses in traditional or other skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Each tribal boy/girl is trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi-urban area for a period of six months to learn his or her skill by practical experience in each trade being of three months duration.

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)

The federation is a national level co-operative head functioning under the multi-state cooperative societies Act, 1984. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India limited (TRIFED) was set up by the Government of India in 1987, with the prime objective of providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to ST communities for their minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen. The authorized share capital of TRIFED is Rs.100 crore and the paid up capital is Rs.99.98.
The contribution of the government of India contribution is Rs.99.75 crore and the balance of Rs.0.23 crore has been contributed by other shareholders.\textsuperscript{52}

Grants-In-Aid to Organizations working for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The main objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas in education, health drinking water etc.

Under this scheme 90% grant is provided by the ministry and 10% cost is required to be borne by the Non-Government Organizations from their own resources, except in Scheduled areas where the government bears 100% cost. The scheme provides a list of categories or projects Viz residential school non residential schools, or more bedded hospitals, mobile dispensaries, computer Training centers etc. which could be covered under the scheme and also prescribes fixed financial norms. The scheme does not provide any construction cost.\textsuperscript{53}

\textsuperscript{54} Ibid, P.35.
To sum up, the governments have seriously initiated to implement various policies and programmes for the socio-economic development and empowerment of the tribals in India by allocating separate budget during the plan periods. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has also been taking initiation to implement various policies and programmes for the overall development of the tribals. Yet their empowerment is not satisfying. From the commencement of the Planning era (1951) efforts were made through various developmental plans, policies special strategies and programmes which have registered a definite quantifiable improvement in the socio-economic status of the tribals. However, the progress made by them could not bring them anywhere nearer to the main stream of society as the gap in their socio-economic status continued to prevail not only as a matter of prime concern, but also as a task of accomplishment during the X plan. Hence it is needed to carry out the study at gross root level; the researcher has taken up I.T.D.A Paderu located in Vishakhapatnam district for the study. In this regard the profile of the sample area selected for the study is presented in chapter IV.