CHAPTER – 2

Tribal Development in India and Andhra Pradesh – An Overview
CHAPTER – II
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND ANDHRA PRADESH- AN OVERVIEW

SECTION-I:
Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013 (Ministry of Tribal Affairs Statistics Division, Government of India)

SECTION-II
Presents the Tribal Sub-Plan (Tsp) 2014 -15 Of Andhra Pradesh
The second chapter presents two reports on Tribal Development in India and Andhra Pradesh-An over-view. The reports give an idea of the status and situation of Tribals. The first report “Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013 (Ministry of Tribal Affairs Statistics Division, Government of India)” presents the definite provisions for the welfare and upliftment of the Tribal people throughout the country. The second report “Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) 2014-15 of Andhra Pradesh” presents the Tribal welfare and development programmes in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

SECTION I: STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA 2013 (MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS STATISTICS DIVISION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

The greatest challenge that the Government of India has been facing since independence is the proper provision of social justice to the Scheduled Tribe people, by ameliorating their socio-economic conditions. Scheduled Tribes and denotified tribes constitute the weakest section of India's population, from the ecological, economic and educational angles. They constitute the matrix of India's poverty. Though the Tribals are the sons of the same soil and the citizens of the same country, they are born and grow as the children of the nature. From the historical point of view, they have been subjected to the worst type of exploitation socially. They are practically deprived of many civic facilities and isolated from modern and civilized way of living since many centuries.

The British rulers have tried to provide certain facilities in villages and towns such as, education, transport, communication, medical etc. though inadequate and mainly with self-interest. But it did nothing for ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of Tribal people, except to the people in North-East region of the country, because of certain reasons. Firstly, the British administrators thought it expedient generally to leave the Tribals alone, as the task of administration in the hill areas was difficult and costly. Secondly, it was considered desirable to keep the Tribals away from possible political influence from the outside world. Thirdly, some of the British officers genuinely felt that left to themselves, the Tribal people would remain a happier lot.
The Scheduled District Act of 1984 had therefore kept most of these areas administratively separate, the same situation was allowed to continue under the Govt. of India Acts of 1919 and 1935. However, after Independence this policy was abandoned and new policy of Tribal development and integration was initiated. The Constitution of India has made definite provisions for the welfare and upliftment of the Tribals throughout the country.

**Distribution of Tribes**

The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. The major identified tribes in the country number about the 428 scheduled tribes in India though the total number of Tribal communities are reported to be 642 and several of them have become extinct or merged with other communities as the tendency for fusion and fission among Tribal population is a continuous process. Thus, if the sub-tribes and state tribes will be taken into consideration, the number will be many more. These 428 communities speaking 106 different languages have been so far notified as the scheduled tribes in 19 states and 6 union territories. They have their own socio-cultural and economic milieu. In fact, the largest concentration of Tribal people, anywhere in the world and except perhaps Africa is in India.

Broadly the STs inhabit two distinct geographical area – the Central India and the North- Eastern Area. More than half of the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in Central India, i.e., Madhya Pradesh (14.69%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), Jharkhand (8.29%), Andhra Pradesh (5.7%), Maharashtra (10.08%), Orissa (9.2%), Gujarat (8.55%) and Rajasthan (8.86%). The other distinct area is the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh).

**Nature and the Scope of the Tribal Development**

Tribals in India, geographically and culturally, are at widely different stages of social as well as economic development and their problems differ from area to area within their own groups. The tribes man lives not only for himself alone, but also he is an integral part of the community to which he belongs. The identity of
interest between the individuals and the community is real, bearing profoundly on Tribal attitudes. It makes for the emergence of essentially human qualities like comraderie, fellow feeling and social awareness. Because of these reasons, the British adopted the policy of isolation and tried to keep the Tribals away from the mainstream of Indian life. The Scheduled District Act of 1874 had kept most of these areas administratively separate. The same situation was allowed to continue under the Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935. However, after Independence, this policy was abandoned and a new policy of Tribal development and integration was initiated.

The Fundamental Principles of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

The fundamental principles laid down by the first Prime Minister late Jawaharlal Nehru in this regard became the guiding force. These principles are:

- Tribal people should develop along the lines of their own genus and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way, their own traditional arts and culture.
- Tribal people rights in land forest should be respected.
- We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will no doubt be needed especially in the beginning. But we should avoid introducing too many outsiders in to Tribal territory and,
- We should not over administer these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through and not in rivalry to their own social and cultural institutions.

The Constitution of India has also made definite provisions for the welfare and uplift of the - Tribal people throughout the country. Articles 15 (4) 46, 244 (1) and 339 of the Indian constitution speak of special provisions meant for the administration and control of scheduled areas and Tribals therein, for their welfare and protection.

The policy of the State Govts. towards the scheduled tribes is governed by the board directives laid down in the Indian constitution. It provides that;
"The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the people and in particular of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustices and all forms of exploitation." Based on these constitutional provisions, specific policy for Tribal development have been incorporated in the strategy of economic development in The Five-Year Plans.

In fact the development of the scheduled tribes is a social responsibility of the President of India and the Governors in the state. They are responsible for reviewing the administration as well as the development of Republic India. It is therefore incumbent of on the administration, both at the Union as well as in the states to promote laws and administrative policies relating to the Tribal population, which belongs to the lowest rank of social order.

The Tribal Development Policies and Programmes

A review of the Tribal situation would indicate that the strategy for development would require an intensive approach to the Tribal problems in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration, if the faster development of the community is to take place.

The community development efforts in the Tribal areas were therefore, taken up for supplementation by stating a few special multi-purpose Tribal development projects covering a few blocks in 1954.

A number of commissions and committees were appointed in the recent past to look into the problems of developments in the Tribal areas in the country and they have recommended a number of measures to remove the socio-economic imbalances and also to break down their old psychological barrier, which existed in the Tribal areas. The important commission and committees appointed so far are:

1. The Social Welfare Team of the Committee on plan projects 1959.
2. The Verrier Elwin Committee on Tribal Development.
3. The Committee on Tribal Economy in Forest Areas -1967
4. The Schedules Areas and Scheduled Tribal Commission (Dhebar Committee 1961)
5. The Special working Group on Cooperatives for Backward Classes - 1961 (Shri M.D. Bhargava as its Chairman)
9. The Study Group on Relief of Indebtedness Land, Alienation and Restoration in Development Agency Area -1973 (Shri P.S Appu as its Chairman)
10. The team of Marketing, Credit and Cooperation in Tribal Areas -1978 (Shri K.S. Bawa Committee)
11. The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the 7th Five Years Plans (1985- 90)

The Dhobar Commission (1961) recommended an integrated approach based on the minimum essential items like food, drinking water, employment, educational health and village road.

The task force on Development of Tribal Areas constituted in 1972 suggested that the ecological, occupational and social preemptors of the Tribal population should be properly assessed for formulation of a policy and its implementation so that a steady flow of benefits could be assured to the Tribal people. The Dupe committee in 1972 tried to define a new strategy for Tribal development and suggested that the problem of Tribal development should be defined at the national level and national efforts required for tackling it, worked out. It also suggested an integrated area development approach in consonance with the genius and aspirations of the Tribal people.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Guarantee for the projection of the Tribals</td>
<td>Article- 15 (4) 46,244,339 speak of special provisions meant for the administration and control of scheduled areas and Tribals for their welfare and protection for promoting the welfare of the ST and for raising the level of admn. of - ST and Tribal areas to the state level.</td>
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<td>2. Grant-in-aid from consolidated fund of India to States (Article 275)</td>
<td>Article -275 provides grant-in-aid from consolidated fund of India to States.</td>
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<td>3. Special Multi-purpose Tribal Projects in selected areas.</td>
<td>For the Tribals for their intensive Development.</td>
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<td>4. Training-cum-production Centres&amp; Subsidies</td>
<td>Development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries to provide employment.</td>
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<td>5. Colonization of Tribals</td>
<td>Tribal Colonies</td>
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<td>7. Introduction of Improved methods of shifting cultivation</td>
<td>Without doing harm to the soil.</td>
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<td>8. Education Facilities</td>
<td>Scholarship, Free Shift, etc.</td>
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<td>9. Concessions</td>
<td>Concessions were offered by Forest, Revenue, Excise Departments, etc.</td>
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<td>10. Establishment Tribal cultural institutes</td>
<td>To study various cultural problems</td>
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<td>11. Job opportunity</td>
<td>Reservation of posts in Govt. Service</td>
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<td>12. Cheaper Credit</td>
<td>Enactment of Regulation Acts to counteract exorbitant rates of interest of money lenders.</td>
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<td>13. Establishment of offices of the Commissioner for SC/ST industries</td>
<td>For the enforcement of the safeguards provided for the Tribals in the constitution for the evaluation of welfare schemes.</td>
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<td>14. Establishment of LAMPS</td>
<td>For providing integrated services such as credit, marketing, storage, distribution of consumer goods, etc., to the members.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation / Tribal Development Cooperative Federation</td>
<td>Established at the state level to help the LAMP</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Tribal Development Cooperative Marketing Federation (TRIFED)</td>
<td>Established at National level to help the state level Tribal Corporations/Federation.</td>
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Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India

The Tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the Tribal’s from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population.

The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled Tribes 990 females per thousand males.

The trend in ST population since 1961Census 30.1 million, the ST population has increased to 104.3 million in 2011.

Literacy Rate (LR) of Total and ST Population during 1961-2011

Literacy rate (LR) is defined as percentage of literates among the population aged seven years and above. Although literacy levels of STs have improved, the gap in literacy levels, both for Tribal men and women, has not declined significantly. In fact the gap increased between 1971 to1991, falling thereafter, to a little above the 1971 level.

For the Scheduled Tribe Population in India, the Literacy Rate increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 percent in 2011 for STs while the corresponding increase of the total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 72.99 percent in 2011. LR increased by 11.86 percentage points from 2001 to 2011 for STs and 8.15 percentage points for total population during the same period. LR has however, all along been lower both for males and females STs as compared to SCs and Total Population. Male - female gap in literacy rate decreased from 24.41 percentage points in 2001 to 19.18 percentage points in 2011 for STs and for the total population, it declined from 21.59 percentage points in 2001 to 16.25 percentage points in 2011. For SCs, this gap decreased from 24.74 in 2001 to 18.71 in 2011.

Status of Health and Family Welfare among Scheduled Tribes

In India, the essential data/information on health and family welfare, needed for policy and programme purposes and on important emerging health and family welfare issues is obtained through the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). The
NFHS is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India, under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and obtains information on fertility, infant and child mortality, practices of family planning, maternal and child health, Reproductive Health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization and quality of health and family planning services.

Till date, three rounds of the NFHS have been conducted - in 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-2006. The NFHS-4 is proposed to be implemented in 2014-15. Therefore the last obtained social group wise data on health parameters is from 2005-06. Though DLHS-3 conducted in 2007-08, also gives some micro level data district and state-wise, it has been less used for policy purpose. However this data is also very old.

The results of NFHS-3 are presented here and include issues of child related mortality, Reproductive Health, high-risk sexual behaviour, tuberculosis, malaria, health insurance coverage and accessibility to health care.

**Infant and Child Mortality**

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year. Child mortality is defined as the number of deaths of children under five years of age but above one year of age in a given year per one thousand children in this age group.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths within one month of birth in a given year per 1000 live births in that year and Post-natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of children between 28 days and one year of age in a given year per 1000 total live births in the same year. Peri-natal Mortality Rate includes late foetal deaths (28 weeks gestation & more) and early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year per 1000 live births in the same year.

As per NFHS-3 estimates, the under-five mortality rate and the child Mortality rate are much higher for STs than any other social group/ castes at all childhood ages (95.7 and 35.8 respectively). However, it is found that STs have a lower infant mortality rate (62.1) than SCs (66.4) but higher than OBCs (56.6). Even the pre-natal mortality rate for STs (40.6) is lower than other social group/ castes.
Maternal Mortality & Maternal Health

Maternal mortality has been an area of concern for all countries across the globe. According to UN figures, at present, India tops the rate of maternal deaths worldwide. The present maternal mortality rate (MMR) of India is 212 per one lakh live births, whereas the country’s target was to achieve 200 maternal deaths per lakh of live births by 2007 and to reduce it to 109 per lakh of live births by 2015 (as set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the United Nations in 2000). The RGI gives estimates on fertility and mortality using the Sample Registration System (SRS). The Verbal Autopsy instruments are administered for the deaths reported under the SRS on a regular basis to yield cause-specific mortality profile in the country. However these estimates are not categorized by Social groups.

“Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09” released in June 2011 and it is reported in the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported under the SRS. Besides, the 95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) of the estimates based on the calculated Standard Error (SE) have also been presented. In addition, estimates of Maternal Mortality Rate viz. maternal deaths to women in the ages 15-49 per lakh of women in that age group, and the life time risk have been presented. The life time risk is defined as the probability that at least one women of reproductive age (15-49) will die due to child birth or puerperium assuming that chance of death is uniformly distributed across the entire reproductive span.

Antenatal Care (ANC) refers to pregnancy-related health care, which is usually provided by a doctor, an ANM, or another health professional, to monitor a pregnancy for signs of complications, detection and treating of pre-existing and concurrent problems of pregnancy, and provides advice and counselling on preventive care, diet during pregnancy, delivery care, postnatal care, and related issues. As per the estimates of NFHS-3, the likelihood of having received care from a doctor is lowest for scheduled tribe mothers (only 32.8 percent compared to all India total of 50.2 percent and 42 percent for Schedule Caste).

The percentage of Scheduled Tribe women consuming Iron Folic Acid (IFA) for at least 90 days and who took a drug for intestinal parasites during their pregnancy was only 17.6 and 3.7 respectively. Among ST women who received
antenatal care for their most recent birth, only 32.4 percent of ST mothers (lowest among all social groups) received advice about where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications. Only 17.7 percent of births to ST mothers are delivered in health facilities compared with 51% of births to mothers in category ‘others’. Though Obstetric care from a trained provider during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality, only 17.1% of births to ST women were assisted by a doctor, compared with 47.4% of births to women, who do not belong to a SC,ST, or OBC category (‘others’).

**Child Health**

Universal immunization of children against the six vaccine-preventable diseases (namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles) is crucial for reducing infant and child mortality. Children between 12-23 months who received BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio (excluding Polio 0) are considered to be fully vaccinated. Based on information obtained from a vaccination card or reported by the mother (‘either source’), only 31.3 percent of ST children were found to be fully vaccinated as compared to 53.8 percent belonging to ‘Others’. 11.5% of ST children have no vaccinations at all. Among ST children who suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, only 29.3 percent of them did not receive any treatment at all. Only 61.4 percent of all ST women and 64 percent of ST women with recent births knew about ORS packets. 49.9 percent of scheduled-tribe children received services at an anganwadi centre and 33.1 percent of ST children received any immunization through an anganwadi centre in the past 12 months.

**Morbidity and Health Care**

Despite being a curable disease, TB is still a stigmatizing illness, mainly due to people’s ignorance of its etiology and transmission. 40.2 percent of ST women and 44.3 percent of ST men who have heard of TB mentioned coughing or sneezing as a mode of transmission for TB. Half of the ST men who heard of TB (50.5 percent) have misconception about transmission of TB. With respect to the correct knowledge of transmission of TB, ST men & women were no different from other
social groups. 13.7 percent women and 17 percent men who had heard of TB, said that they would want the TB positive status of a family member to remain a secret.

Results in NFHS-3 about health problems of diabetes, asthma, goiter or any other thyroid disorders among women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 show that the number of people with asthma is high among both ST women and men as compared to SCs and OBCs.(1,749 per 100,000 for women and 1,973 per 100,000 for men). As with diabetes, scheduled tribe women and men exhibit lower prevalence than other social groups. The prevalence of goitre and other thyroid diseases was high among ST women as compared to ST men (753 per 100,000 for women and 567 per 100,000 for men). Tobacco use is associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. According to NFHS-3 findings, the percentage of ST women and men age 15-49, who use any kind of tobacco is highest when compared to any other social group (26.3 percent for women and 71.2 percent for men)

NFHS-3 finds that among all social groups, drinking is common among half (49.9 percent) of the ST men and 14.1 percent of ST women. Only 2.6% of ST households have a member with health insurance, the lowest among all social groups. Only 27 percent of ST women visited a health facility or camp for themselves or their children in the three months preceding the survey and majority of them reported that the health care provider was responsive to their problems and needs. The ST women were found to be mostly prevented from getting medical treatment from a health facility for themselves, due to distance (44 percent reporting it). 28.4 percent of ST women report concern that no female provider will be available as being a big problem compared to 18.7 percent of total women.

**Fertility**

Age at first marriage has a profound impact on childbearing because women who marry early have on an average a longer period of exposure to pregnancy and a greater number of lifetime births. Among ST women age 20-49, the median age at first marriage is 16.5 yrs and among age 25-49 years, it is 16.3yrs. The increase in the median age at first marriage is proceeding at a very slow pace, and a considerable proportion of women still marry below the legal minimum age of 18
Almost all ST men marry before attaining the minimum age at marriage for men (21 years) set by the Child Marriage Registration Act of 1978. The proportion of ST men who are married by age 20 yrs has decreased steadily in recent years.

**Family Planning**

Currently married women who are not using any method of contraception but who do not want any more children are defined as having an unmet need for limiting and those who are not using contraception but want to wait two or more years before having another child are defined as having an unmet need for spacing. The sum of the unmet need for limiting and the unmet need for spacing is the unmet need for family planning. 61.8 percent of currently married ST women have a demand for family planning, of which only 77.5 percent have a met need for contraception.

**HIV - AIDS Knowledge: Knowledge, Attitude & Behavior**

Though Government of India has been using mass media extensively, especially electronic media, to increase awareness of AIDS and its prevention in the population, the percentage of ST men & women who have heard about AIDS is far below the general population. (38.6 percent of ST women and 63.9 percent of ST men compared to 60.9 percent women and 82.9 percent men in general population).

Television is by far the most common source of information on AIDS, reported by 61.9 percent ST women and 64.8 percent ST men who have heard of AIDS. The next most frequently reported sources after television are radio (35.4 percent of ST women and 54.2 percent of men) and friends/relatives (37.7 percent of ST women and 46.7 percent of men).

The HIV prevalence rate among the STs is 0.25 percent compared to all India figure of 0.28 percent. Among STs only 1.3 percent of women and 1.4 percent of men have ever been tested for HIV. The proportion of women and men who have been tested for HIV but who did not get the test results is very low (0.2 and 0.1 percent among women and men, respectively).
The knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention is crucial in enabling young people to avoid HIV/AIDS. Young people may be at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners, or engage in other risky behaviours.

Among STs, only 8 percent of women and 20 percent of men have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. 10 of 100 ST women and 24 of 100 ST men rejected the misconceptions that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, by hugging someone who has AIDS and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS. 27.6 percent of ST women and 44.5 percent of ST men know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby. However, only 11 percent of ST women and 12.7 percent of ST men know that the risk of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her baby can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.

**Nutritional status of ST Women, Men and Children**

NFHS-3 collected information on two indicators of nutritional status – height and body mass index (BMI) - for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. The cutoff point for height, below which a woman can be identified as nutritionally at risk, varies among populations, but it is usually considered to be in the range of 140-150 centimeters (cm). A cutoff point of 145 cm is used for NFHS-3.

The height and weight measurements in NFHS-3 were used to calculate the BMI. The BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared (kg/m²). This excludes women who were pregnant at the time of the survey and women who gave birth during the two months preceding the survey. A cut-off point of 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under-nutrition and a BMI of 25 or above indicates overweight or obesity.

The percentage of ST women below 145 cm is second highest (12.7 percent) among all social groups. Chronic energy deficiency is usually indicated by a BMI of less than 18.5 and among ST woman, 46.6 percent have a BMI below 18.5, indicating a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency.
The mean body mass index is similar for ST men (19.3) and women (19.1) age 15-49. 41.3 percent of men age 15-49 are thin, compared with 46.6 percent of women. The patterns of thinness for ST men are similar to the patterns for women. NFHS-3 also measured anaemia in women and men, using the same equipment and procedures used to measure anaemia among children. Three levels of severity of anaemia are distinguished: mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 grams/decilitre for pregnant women, 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women, and 12.0-12.9 g/dl for men), moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl for women and 9.0-11.9 g/dl for men), and severe anaemia (less than 7.0 g/dl for women and less than 9.0 g/dl for men).

ST men and women are found to be highly anaemic among all social groups. 68.5 percent of women and 39.6 percent of men whose haemoglobin level was tested were found to be anaemic. 44.8 percent of ST women are mildly anaemic, 21.3 percent moderately anaemic and 2.4 percent severely anaemic. High prevalence of nutritional deficiency and chronic energy deficiency are observed among the ST women indicating nutritional problem being more serious for this category.

**Women and Men’s food consumption**

The consumption of a wide variety of nutritious foods is important for women’s and men’s health. NFHS-3 asked women and men how often they consume various types of food (daily, weekly, occasionally, or never). Women and men from Scheduled Tribes have a relatively poor diet that is particularly deficient in fruits and milk or curd. Women and men in households with a low standard of living are less likely than others to eat each type of food listed, and their diet is particularly deficient in fruits and milk or curd. Milk or curd is consumed weekly by 33.5 percent and 41.8 percent of ST women and ST men respectively. Consumption of fruits is less common among STs. 72.6 percent of women do not consume fruits even once a week.

**Employment and Unemployment situation of the Scheduled Tribes, including migration**

Occupational Distribution of the STs, SCs and all India population, from Census 2011 data. The Table reveals that, among Total workers, 59.8% of the
Tribals belong to rural areas as compared to 50.0% of SCs and 48.9% of the All-India population. The corresponding percentage data derived from Census 2001 is lower in all cases in this category.

In the urban areas, among Total workers 42.6% were STs as compared to 41.0% of SCs and 39.9% of all population. Census 2001 is lower in all the cases in this category too. In the Non–Worker category there is a marginal improvement in 2011 over 2001 in both urban and rural areas. In fact percentage of STs is lower than SCs and All India in this category.

While percentage of Cultivators has declined in 2011 across STs, SCs and All Population - both in rural and urban sectors when compared with 2001, the decline was particularly glaring, more than 10 percent, for the Tribal community. On the other hand, percentage of Agricultural Labours have increased in 2011 across STs, SCs and All Populations. It is about 9 percent for Tribals—both in rural and urban sector when compared with data of Census2001.

Comparing the Worker Participation Rates as obtained from Census 2001 and 2011 data, it was observed that 43.5% of ST males were main workers compared to 23.9% ST females. Among the marginal workers, 9.7% were ST males whereas 20.9% were ST females. Overall, among 53.2% were male and 44.8% were female workers. All the above parameters for Census 2011 reveal significantly higher percentages both for male and female workers.

The highest percentage of STs in the male Total Worker category, is in Jammu and Kashmir (66.24%) whereas in the female ST category of Total workers Andhra Pradesh is the highest (48.05%).

In the male Main Worker category, the State of Jammu and Kashmir tops the list (81.52%), followed by Tripura with (74.80%). In the female Main Worker category Arunachal Pradesh ranks at the top (45.65%) and lowest percentage is seen in Lakshadweep (17.31%).

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), from NSS 66th Round (2009-10) and shows that All India LFPR for Scheduled Tribes is 46.0% (56.5% males and 34.9% females) as compared to 40% for ‘all population’ (55.7% for male and
23.3% for female). The Workforce Participation Rate (WPR), defined as the number of workers per 1000 persons for Scheduled Tribes is 45.2% (55.5% males and 34.5% females) as compared to 39.2% for ‘all population’ (54.6% for male and 22.8% for female).

Among female workers, the share of self-employment was the highest among others category (71.2 per cent) and lowest among the SC (38.6 per cent). Among female workers, share of casual labour was the highest among SC (56.5 per cent) and lowest among others category (22.1 per cent). Among females workers, share of regular wage/salaried employees was the highest among females in others (6.7 per cent) category and lowest among ST (2.5 per cent).

Among the usual status male workers, proportion of self-employed was the highest (44.7 per cent) in others category, it was 42.7 percent among workers in OBC category, 28.2 per cent among workers in SC category and 28.5 per cent among workers in ST category. Among the male workers, proportion of casual labour was the highest among SC (30.4 per cent) and was the lowest among others category (8.3 per cent). Share of regular wage/salaried employees was the highest among male workers in others category (47 per cent) and was lowest (36.4 per cent) among OBC.

Among female workers, the share of self-employment was the highest among OBC category (47 per cent) and lowest among the ST (30.8 per cent). Among female workers, share of casual labour was the highest among ST (35.5 per cent) and lowest among others category (8 per cent). Share of regular wage/ salaried employees was the highest among females in others (52.2 per cent) category and lowest among OBC (30.4 per cent).

In rural areas for both male and female, primary sector employed a highest proportion of usual status workers across all the social groups followed by that of secondary sector and tertiary sector employed lowest proportion of usual status workers. In urban areas for both male and female, tertiary sector employed a highest proportion of usual status workers across all the social groups followed by
that of secondary sector and in the primary sector lowest proportion of usual status workers were employed.

In rural India, among males, the proportion of unemployed was nearly 1 per cent for each of the ST and SC while for others category of persons it was 1.1 per cent and for OBC category, it was 0.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for males was nearly 1.7 percent for each of the ST and SC while for others category of persons it was 2 per cent. For rural females, the proportion of unemployed was less than 1 per cent for each of the social groups (0.3 per cent for ST, 0.4 per cent for each of SC and OBC and 0.5 per cent for others). For rural females, unemployment rate was the highest, nearly 2.5 per cent for others category while it was the lowest for ST category, nearly 0.9 per cent.

Among the urban males, the proportion of unemployed was nearly 2.4 per cent for ST, 1.7 per cent for SC, 1.5 per cent for each of OBC and others. Unemployment rate among the males was the highest for ST (nearly 4.4 per cent), 3.1 per cent for SC, 2.8 per cent for OBC and 2.7 per cent for others category. Among females, proportion unemployed was nearly 0.9 per cent among ST, 0.8 per cent for SC, 1 per cent for OBC and 0.7 per cent among others. The female, unemployment rate was the highest for both OBC and others (6.2 per cent each) while it was nearly 4.3 per cent for of ST and 4.2 per cent for SCs.

Land, Houses, Household Amenities and Assets of Scheduled Tribes

Historically, the economy of most tribes in India was hunting and food gathering and then subsequently based on subsistence agriculture. A large number of Tribal population in rural areas of India is still dependent on forests for their livelihood, and there for provisions for basic necessities like food, fuel, housing material, etc. are made from the forest produce in this forest based Tribal economy. Large percentage of Tribals living close to forest areas constitute the most disadvantaged section of society based on per capita income, literacy rate, health status and lack of access to basic amenities.
As per the Agricultural Census 2010-11, Overall across India, there was an increase in the number and area of land holdings by STs. In the area of ST land holdings, there was an increase of 8.06% from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The highest increase in the Area of land holdings was in the State of Goa (78.55%) followed by Tripura (36.09%) whereas the highest decline was in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (9.56%).

Marginal, Small, Semi Medium, Medium and large land holdings by STs in India. It is found that Marginal land holdings in 2005-06 were 49.48%, which has increased to 53.9% in 2010-11. Small land holdings have decreased from 25.62% in 2005-06 to 23.99% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, there were 16.44% Semi Medium operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes and this decreased to 14.82% in 2010-11. Medium operational holdings decreased from 7.38% in 2005-06 to 6.32% in 2010-11. The Large operational holdings for STs decreased marginally from 1.08% in 2005-06 to 0.96% in 2010-11. 14.58% Marginal operational holdings were operated in 2005-06, which increased to 17.26% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, 21.81% Small operational holdings were operated which increased to 22.6% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, 26.83% Semi-medium operational holdings were operated which decreased marginally to 26.27% in 2010-11. The operation of Medium Operational holdings decreased from 25.97% in 2005-06 to 23.76% in 2010-11 and the Large areas operational holdings by Scheduled Tribals decreased from 10.81% in 2005-06 to 10.11% in 2010-11.

Basic amenities

Census 2011 illustrates that in terms of basic amenities such as Housing Conditions, Availability of Drinking water, Sanitation Facility, type of Fuel used, Electricity, Communication facilities and Percentage of households possessing bank account and few durable assets, the Scheduled Tribes are lagging behind the general population, thereby affecting the former’s ability to reach their potential. According to Census 2011, across India, 40.62% of STs live in Good condition houses and 6.2% live in dilapidated houses compared to 53.1% and 5.35% respectively of that of the All Social groups (which includes the STs also). 19.72% of STs have
drinking water source inside their premises whereas 33.59% have it away from their premises.

All India level only 46.9% of all households out of which 22.6% of ST households have latrine facility within the premises. 0.3% of total household and 0.1% of ST households continue to use the method of night soil removal by human. While 49.8% of total households go for open defecation, 74.7% of ST households are still going for open defecation. At the all India level 42% of All Households and 17.3% ST Households have bathing facility within the premises. Only 6.1% of ST households have waste water outlet connected to closed drainage compared to 18.1% of that of the households of all social groups.

With respect to Households Cooking inside house and the type of fuel used, the data shows that while 63.99 percent households of total population use Firewood/Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal (smoke emanating fuel) for cooking purposes, the same is quite high at 87.5 percent for ST households. Households cooking inside the house but using non-smoke emanating fuel (Kerosene/LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking) is 12% for ST households compared to 35.58% for all social groups. Among households cooking outside house and the type of fuel used, it is found that 95.62% of ST households use smoke emanating fuel (Fire-wood/ Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal) for cooking purposes compared to 91.9% of all social groups (including STs). The ST households cooking outside the using non-smoke emanating fuel (Kerosene/ LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking) is 3.34% compared to 7.21% for all social groups. 58.7% households of All Social Groups avail the banking services compared to 44.98% of ST households.

Among possession of all other assets by ST households and All Social Groups, Bicycle, Mobile phones and Televisions score high as compared to Computers, two wheelers, etc. 37.3% of ST Households do not possess any important durable item (such as Mobile Phone, Television, Bicycle, Computer, Two/ Four wheeler etc.)

All over India, 53.11% of all population and 40.62% of STs live in houses which are in good condition. On the other hand, 5.35% of all Populations and
6.25% of STs live in dilapidated houses STs who live in Good condition houses are in UT of Andaman & Nicobar islands (86.45%) followed by Lakshadweep (78.92%). The States with the highest number of STs living in dilapidated houses are in Kerala (16.32%) followed by West Bengal 14.68%.

**Drinking Water**

Main source of drinking water within the premises, near and away from the premises in both Rural and Urban areas is for All categories and STs in India. In Rural India, 14.13% of STs have drinking water available within the premises in comparison to 35.01% of all population. Availability of drinking water near the premises in Rural India is better with 49.48% of STs compared to 42.93% in all categories. The suffering of STs is highlighted with only 36.39% of STs in rural areas having availability of drinking water away from the premises compared to 22.06% of all categories. In Urban areas, most of the drinking water is available within the premises for both categories - all population and STs, though the percentage of STs is less than that of all population. 55.07% of the STs in Urban areas have drinking water within the premises compared to 71.22% of that of the all population in urban areas, whereas 15.88% of STs in urban areas have drinking water away from the premises as compared to only 8.05% of all categories. The availability of drinking water in both urban and rural areas presents a dismal picture with only 19.72% of STs have it within the premises as compared to 46.58% of all categories. Drinking water available away from the premises was to 33.59 STs as compared to 17.58% of total population.

**Bathing Facility**

Looking at the Number of households having bathing facility within the premises, the State/Union Territory with the highest number of ST households having the facility is of Lakshadweep 96.6% followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands with (85.1%), Mizoram (65.5%), Sikkim (61.8%) and Himachal Pradesh (57%) as against ‘All’ households 63.5%, 65.2%, 65.1%, 67.5% respectively. The State with the lowest number of Households with bathing facility inside the household is Odisha with 3.4% of ST households with the facility followed by the
State of Chhattisgarh (4.1%), Jharkhand (5.2%), Madhya Pradesh (5.4%), Tripura (6.6%) and Bihar (7%).

**Women Empowerment and Domestic Violence**

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Empowerment is seen as a process by which the ones without power gain greater control over their lives. This means control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. It involves power to, power with and power within. Some define empowerment as a process of awareness and conscientization, of capacity building leading to greater participation, effective decision-making power and control leading to transformative action. This involves ability to get what one wants and to influence others on our concerns. With reference to women, the power relation that has to be involved includes their lives at multiple levels - family, community, market and the state. Importantly, it involves at the psychological level - women’s ability to assert themselves and this is constructed by the ‘gender roles’ assigned to her especially in a cultural setup which resists change like India. Employment can be a source of empowerment for both women and men. It may be particularly empowering for women if it puts them in control of income.

As per Women’s reports of NFHS-3 (2005-06), MoHFW, Control over ST women’s cash earnings and relative magnitude of women’s cash earnings shows that the person who decides how women’s cash earnings are used is mainly ‘Wife and husband’ which is in fact higher for STs than all other social groups. Also, the cash earnings of 73.3 percent of ST women of age group 15-49 yrs, were less when compared with their husband’s cash earnings which is in line with other social groups too. Similar information as reported by men in the age 15-49, only 14.8 percent of ST women decide how women’s cash earnings are used, which is marginally lower than other social groups. Primarily ‘Wife and husband’ jointly (69.8 percent) decide how women’s cash earnings are to be used. As far as women’s cash earnings when compared with their husband’s cash earnings are
concerned, only 6.5 percent ST women earned more than their husband which was lowest among all social groups. The above information may provide some insight into women’s empowerment in the family and the extent of their control over decision-making in the household.

To assess women’s decision-making autonomy, information was sought on women’s participation in four different types of household decisions: the respondent’s own health care, making major household purchases, making household purchases for daily needs, and visiting her family or relatives. As regards women’s participation in decision making, it is seen that while 37.5 percent currently married women of age 15-49 participate in all four decisions, 20.0 percent participate in none of the four decisions.

Another facet of women’s empowerment is ‘women’s access to money and credit’ wherein 38.2 percent of ST women have money that they can decide how to use but only 9.0 percent have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. 30.1 percent of ST women knew of a microcredit programme but only 3.1 percent have taken a loan from a microcredit programme. Only 3.0 percent are not allowed to go to any of the three places at all which is almost same for all the social groups chosen for the survey.

Thus, all indicators of women’s access to financial resources, an important element of women’s empowerment, are lower for women belonging to STs, as compared with women belonging to the other social groups.

Domestic violence against women

Violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Specific groups of women are more vulnerable, including minority groups, indigenous and migrant women, refugee women and those in situations of armed conflict, women in institutions and detention, women with disabilities, female children, and elderly women. Domestic violence is the most prevalent yet relatively hidden and ignored form of violence against women and girls. Violence against women has serious consequences for their mental and physical well-being including their reproductive
and sexual health (WHO 1997). One of the most common forms of violence against women worldwide is abuse by a husband.

Prevalence of violence is much higher among women belonging to STs and SCs than among women who do not belong to these categories. One ST woman out of ten ST women in the age group 15-49 years have sometimes or the other experienced sexual violence. Women who believe that a husband is justified in committing violence against his wife for any of the specified reasons, may believe themselves to be low in status both absolutely and relative to men. Such a perception could act as a barrier to accessing health care for them and their children, affect their attitude toward contraceptive use, and impact their general well-being. Among ever married ST women 47 percent of ever married women in the age group of 15-49 years have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence which is higher than that of any of the other social groups. Out of these ever married women in the age group of 15-49 years who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence, 65.4 percent ST women never told anyone about the violence. Barely one out of ten women could tell someone and two out of ten women sought help from any source to end the violence.
SECTION II PRESENTS THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) 2014 -15 OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Tribal Welfare and Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

The Tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 26.31 Lakhs constituting about 5.33% of the total population of the State. The Scheduled areas extends over 14132.56 Sq.kms which is about 8.82% of total area of the State with 4,444 villages spread in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. There are 35 ST communities living in the State. Of the 26.31 Lakh Tribal population, 10.42 Lakh are found in the above mentioned 5 districts.

Tribal Welfare department is committed to over all development of Scheduled Tribes in the state through:

- Promoting and developing education among STs and thereby improvement of literacy among STs.
- Assisting ST families below poverty line for their economic Development.
- Ensuring effective implementation of constitutional safeguards to STs in the state in general and the STs in the scheduled areas in particular and to safeguard their interests from exploitation and strive to their overall development.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The State achieved a historic milestone with enactment of “Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act.No1 of 2013 (herein after referred as the Act). Andhra Pradesh is the pioneer state in the country that has initiated such legislative intervention.

The Act is to ensure, accelerated development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) with emphasis on achieving equality focusing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring the security and social dignity and promoting equity among Scheduled Castes and the
Scheduled Tribes, by earmarking a portion, in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, of the total plan outlay of the State of Andhra Pradesh as the outlay of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) of the State.

These allocations are to be consistent with the Annual and State Five Year Plans and the priorities set by the State as communicated by the Planning Department ensuring minimum 1/3rd allocations as capital expenditure focusing on sectors need to be accorded highest priority like health, rural water supply, education and special emphasis on ST individuals, households, area (habitation), infrastructure and economic activity. More specifically, the accounting of TSP benefiting STs is divided into two kinds of schemes – the schemes that secure direct and quantifiable benefits and those that are non-divisible in nature. Schemes under non-divisible in nature are shown notional allocation as such Depts. are not really in a position to quantify the benefit to STs Nodal Agency, while indicating allocation of Tribal Sub-Plan, follow the following norms.

**Schemes Securing Direct and Quantifiable Benefits**

The Nodal Agency for TSP shall appraise Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes submitted by the departments for ensuring conformity to the provisions of the Act namely viz.

- For schemes exclusively benefiting Scheduled Tribe individuals or Scheduled Tribe households, 100% of scheme cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Tribal Sub-Plan fund;
- For schemes benefiting Scheduled Tribe habitations, 100% of scheme cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Tribal Sub-Plan fund. In case of other habitations the cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Tribal Sub-Plan in proportion of the population of the Scheduled Tribes;
- For general schemes, included in the Sub-Plans, benefiting Scheduled Tribe individuals or Scheduled Tribe households, along with others, the scheme cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Tribal Sub-Plan, in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries covered or the actual amounts spent on Scheduled Tribes;
• In respect of non-divisible infrastructure works a portion of the scheme cost as may be determined by the Government shall be deemed to have been attributed for Tribal Sub-Plan;
• The Government has fixed for the year 2014-15 that 3% of the scheme cost shall be deemed to have been attributed for Tribal Sub-Plan for non-divisible infrastructure works.

The Government has accorded high priority for accelerated development of Tribals by implementing socio economic development programs focusing is on education, infrastructure creation, skill development and land based schemes.

I. State Plan

An amount of Rs.478.32 Crs. is allocated in the budget for 2014-15. Of which Rs. 301.21 Cr. Is under Normal state plan schemes, Rs.108.00 Crs. towards Centrally Assisted State Pan Schemes and Rs.69.11 crores is towards Finance Commission grants. The scheme wise details are as follows:

1. Economic Support Schemes
• AP Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited was established with Hyderabad as headquarters in 1976 to provide economic support to the ST families below poverty line. The programmes are being implemented through (8) ITDAs, 2 MADA offices and offices of DTWOs.
• The rate of subsidy under each unit has been increased from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- from 2013-14 onwards.
• An amount of Rs.50.82 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 under state plan.

2. ITDA for STs living in plain areas

Governments have sanctioned an ITDA with Hyderabad as headquarters for implementing special projects for development of STs living in plain areas in the State. A detailed project report has been formulated through NABARD Consultancies for taking up development programmes based on the needs of the STs living in the plain areas. An amount of Rs.1.76 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 to enable the ITDA to take up schemes for STs of plain areas.
3. Implementation of the Protection of Forest Rights Act, 2006

GoI enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights (RoFR) Act, 2006 and the Rules have come into force from 1-1-2008. The Act aims at recognizing and recording the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their bonafide livelihood needs without any recorded rights. Highest priority has been accorded to implement this Act & special budget has also been provided. Because of the special efforts put in, titles are distributed to 76,498 eligible claimants covering an extent of 6,51,819 acres. Action has been initiated to develop these lands under MGNREGS. An amount of Rs.3.08 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 under state schemes to implement the Phase II of the road map.

4. Skill Upgradation of formal and self employment (AP Yuva Kiranalu)

Under Tribal Skill Sub Mission as part of the AP Yuva Kiranalu, ST youth is being provided trainings for providing jobs by organizing job melas for direct placements in various sectors. During 2013-14 7,3,65 ST youth were benefited. During 2014-15 it is proposed to benefit 7500 ST youth and allocated an amount of Rs. 0.66 Crs.

5. Financial Assistance to Girijan Cooperative Corporation

Girijan Co-operative Corporation (GCC) was established with Visakhapatnam as headquarters in 1956. The Corporation is procuring minor forest produce and agriculture produce from STs at remunerative price. The corporation is also attending to public distribution system in remoter Tribal areas and it is also providing agriculture credit to ST farmers. The corporation has (1) regional office, (10) divisional offices, (43) GPCMS and (839) DR depots and 450 sub depots under its control with a cadre strength of (1,714). GCC is also focusing on training to STs in scientific tapping, re-generation of MFP species, R&D and on exports. During 2013-14, the total turnover of GCC is Rs. 161.71 cr. In Andhra Pradesh (R) An amount of Rs.2.82 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 under state plan scheme.
6. Educational Institutions

There are (195) Hostels, (331) Ashram Schools, (2036) Government Primary Schools and (168) Post Metric Hostels are functioning under the control of Tribal Welfare Department. During 2013-14, 1,48,846 students were admitted in these institutions. Mess charges for the boarders were enhanced from Rs 475/- to Rs 750/- (for III to VII) and Rs 535/- to Rs 850/- (for VIII to X) during 2011-12. (4) Pairs of uniform are being provided to all the boarders every year. In Ashram Schools 93% pass percentage recorded in SSC exams held in March, 2014. It also proposed to provide funds for maintenance of all Tribal Welfare Institutions by the Engineering Wing of Tribal Welfare Department. An amount of Rs.114.73 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 under Normal State Plan for maintenance of these institutions.

7. Residential Schools for Tribals

APTW Residential Educational Institutions Society (Gurukulam) was established in 1999 to impart quality education to ST students. There are (141) institutions are functioning under the control of Gurukualm, which include (4) Ekalavya Model Residential Schools also. (49,000) students were admitted in these institutions during 2013-14. English medium was opened in (52) residential schools, (1) Degree Colleges, (29) Residential Jr. Colleges, (11) Mini-Gurukulams are functioning. In addition to this, there are (2) Schools of Excellence and (6) Jr. Colleges of Excellence are also functioning with a long term objective of equipping the students to secure admissions in IIT, NIT etc., (40) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been started from 2007-08 onwards.

In the light of Right to Education (RTE), admissions are being taken by drawing lots and the previous system of holding admission tests has been discontinued from the year 2011-12. Further, Gurukulam has drawn up education manual, classroom calendar and syllabus schedule for the educational institutions. An amount of Rs.42.32 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 towards enhanced diet charges, other materials for the students and pending bills.
8. Residential Schools for Tribal Girls in RIAD areas

The objective of the scheme is to provide quality education in ST Girl students in low literacy areas. There are (11) Res. Jr. Colleges under operation for ST girls. An amount of Rs.2.46 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15.

9. Providing Quality Education for STs (QuEST)

Quality Education for STs was launched first of its kind in the country in the light of RTE aiming at subject specific and class specific competencies. An amount of Rs.3.14 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15.

10. Upgradation of Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools into Schools of Excellence

The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the Ashram High Schools into Schools of Excellence with a long term objective of equipping ST students to compete in exams such as NIT, IIT etc. An amount of Rs.1.76 Cr. is allocated for upgradation of (5) Ashram Schools in the budget 2014-15.

11. Upgradation of Residential Schools into Jr. Colleges of Excellence

The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the Residential Schools into Jr. Colleges of Excellence with a long term objective of equipping ST students to compete for national level competitive exams. An amount of Rs.2.50 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15.

12. Promotion of Inter-caste marriages:

An amount of Rs.0.564 Crs. is provided in the budget 2014-15 to provide incentive for promotion of inter-caste marriages among Tribals.

13. Monetary Relief & Legal aid to the victims of Atrocities of STs

An amount of Rs.0.014 Crs. is provided in the budget 2014-15 to provide legal aid to the victims of atrocities against STs, incentive for promotion of and research fellow scholarships.

Engineering Programmes: Tribal Welfare Engineering department was established during 1984. Laying of roads, providing safe drinking water supply in
Tribal areas and construction and maintenance of educational buildings are the main functions of the department. There is an Engineer-in-Chief and a quality control division at the HQs level. The following works program is proposed under ENC Tribal Welfare for the year 2014-15.

14. Building for School Complexes

Under this scheme, additional accommodation and amenities are being taken up for Residential schools and junior colleges. An amount of Rs.45.07 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 under state plan scheme.

15. Hostel Buildings for (8) Degree Colleges in Remote Interior Area Development (RIAD) Areas

The objective of the scheme is to provide Hostel Buildings in Remote Interior Area Development (RIAD) Areas. An amount of Rs.0.75 Crs is provided in the budget 2014-15 under state plan scheme for construction of (1) hostel building.


RIAD Areas (6) AP TW Residential junior colleges were sanctioned for ST girls in remote and interior areas. Infrastructure for these institutions has been taken up under this scheme. An amount of Rs.0.90 Crs is provided in the budget 2014-15 under state plan scheme.

17. Educational Infrastructure

The objective of the scheme is to provide educational infrastructure in TW Ashram Schools, Hostels and Post Matric Hostels etc. An amount of Rs.27.85 Cr. is provided in the budget 2014-15 under state plan scheme.

II. Schemes under Finance Commission Grants

Drinking Water in inaccessible Tribal areas

The objective of the scheme is to provide drinking water facility in inaccessible Tribal areas. An amount of Rs.200.00 cr. in a phased manner for four years from 2011-12 to 2014-15 @ Rs.50.00 Cr. each year was allocated. During 2011-12 & 2012-13, sanction accorded for taking up 2076 drinking water works
with an estimated cost of Rs.199.13 cr. An amount of Rs.69.11 Cr. is allocated for 2014-15 for completion of 758 works.

III. Centrally Assisted State plan Schemes (CASPS)

Under this programme, the following schemes are proposed:

a) Schemes under 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 Areas. These grants are being utilized for continuation of (4) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and to bridge critical gaps in infrastructure by taking up infrastructure development facilities such as BT Roads, Minor Irrigation Schemes, and Amenities to TW Educational Institutions etc. An amount of Rs.36.00 Crs. is allocated in the budget 2014-15 as Additional Central Assistance.

b) Umbrella Scheme

From this financial year onwards, it is proposed to take up all education related schemes of GOI under one roof and named it as Umbrella scheme. This programme includes infrastructure development, upgradation of schools, hostels, pre metric and post metric scholarships, upgradation of merit of ST students. An amount of Rs. 44.00 Crs is allocated under this scheme for 2014-15.

c) Special Central Assistance to TSP

An amount of Rs. 28.00 Cr. is allocated towards SCA to TSP for providing assistance to (5000) ST families for Economic Support Schemes.

Employment and Training

Against a total budget provision of Rs.2239.56 lakhs, an amount of Rs.200.29 lakhs is provided under TSP for Employment and training department for development of infrastructure in (5) Residential ITIs during 2014-15.

Disabled Welfare

The Commissionerate for Disabled Welfare is responsible for implementation of educational programmes through Residential schools, Hostels, Scholarships, implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, reservation policy
and monitoring of the activities. The A.P. Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation is supplying required aids and appliances to the needy disabled persons. The district offices located in all the twenty-three districts will implement all the schemes meant for the welfare and benefit of the disabled persons. The Residential Schools located all over the State look after the needs of special education for Visually Impaired and Hearing Impaired Students.

**Rehabilitation and supply of Prosthetic Aids to Physically Handicapped**

Under this scheme the A.P Vikalangula Co. Operative Corporation is supplying aids and appliances to Physically Handicapped persons. An amount of Rs.3704.29 lakhs is provided in the budget 2014-15, of which an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided under TSP.

**Women Development and Child Welfare**

Andhra Pradesh is one of the few states in the country where a separate Department is created to look after the Development and Welfare of Women & Children. Since 1973, though a number of programmes have been taken up for Welfare of Women & Children, a separate Dept. in the Secretariat was created in 1987 for effective formulation and implementation of policies for women and children and for evaluating various Programmes intended for their Welfare.

In terms of A.P. Re-organization Act, 2014, which envisages bifurcation of the existing state of Andhra Pradesh into two states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the appointed day of June 02, 2014.

To implement various programmes an amount of Rs. 89366.78 lakhs is provided in the Budget for the year 2014-15. Out of which, Rs.4308.96 lakhs is allocated towards Tribal Sub Plan.

**Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**

The Department has universalized the ICDS Programme in the united state of Andhra Pradesh with 406 ICDS projects. Further, as per A.P., Re-organization Act-2014 the residual State of Andhra Pradesh has 254 ICDS Projects out of which 21 projects are Tribal Projects with 48,399 Main AWCs and 6,625 Mini AWCs in
13 Districts. The following services are rendered through the Anganwadi Centers. For the payment of AWW Honorarium Rs. 6.62 Cr for Tribal Projects under TSP.

Civil Works

Budget estimated is in 2014-15 Rs. 1095 lakhs. Under budget estimates Rs. 3.45 Cr under TSP.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

Nutrition is the most important service rendered under ICDS. Broadly three varieties of supplementary food are being provided to the Children 0 to 6 years, and women for the budget estimated is in 2014-15 Rs. 21.52 Cr under TSP.

Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SEAG) - (SABALA)

SABLA is a Centrally Assisted State Plan Scheme launched on 15.04.2011 in Andhra Pradesh, on pilot basis in (4) districts i.e., Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Ananthapur, Chittoor, for implementation. This Scheme aims to empower Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years by promoting their education, health, nutrition, life skills and vocational skills, for the budget estimated is in 2014-15 Rs. 1.36 Cr under TSP.

Girl Child Protection Scheme (GCPS)

The new GCPS has been introduced from 01.04.2005 with an aim to prevent gender discrimination by empowering and protecting the rights of Girl Child through direct investment from Government. BPL Families having single girl of 0-3 years of age or two girl children of whom the age of the second girl child is not more than 3 years as on 01.04.2005 are eligible for coverage under the Scheme. The Government have issued amendment to G.O.Ms.No.33, Dt.18.12.2009 enhancing the total annual Income of the family of the Girl Child from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.40,000/- per annum for Rural areas and Rs.24,000/- to Rs.48,000/- for urban areas vide G.O.Ms.No.1, Dt.03.01.2013 Dept., for Women, Children, Disabled and Senior Citizen (JJ), for the budget estimated is in 2014-15 Rs. 2.83 Cr under TSP.
Maa Inti Maalakshmi

The State Government has enacted Andhra Pradesh Girl Child Promotion and Empowerment Act, 2013 which provides incentives for achieving certain milestones to the Girl Child born after 1st May, 2013 till she reaches the age of 21 years. Government with a view to restore the gender balance to channelize the capabilities of woman for nation building and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals resolves to prevent gender discrimination by empowering and protecting the girl children and catalyzing their all round growth. The Scheme extends to the whole of the state of Andhra Pradesh it shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from 1st May, 2013. It shall apply to all girl children born on or after 1st May, 2013 in economically backward households limited to the 1st two children in the household, for the budget estimated is in 2014-15 Rs. 2.80 Cr under TSP.

Conclusion

The two reports give us an idea about the enormous efforts that are being put in by the Government of India and Andhra Pradesh for the Development and welfare of the Tribals. However, the Tribal population has not become a part of the general mainstreaming and population. Inequities still exist and the Tribals live in deplorable conditions which need to be corrected. Integrated initiatives to achieve development have to be taken which need region specific data base. Hence, the present research.