CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION
The Scheduled Tribes are placed in the most disadvantageous position in Indian society. The backwardness of the tribals is attributed largely to their long isolation from the general society and their exploitation by the non-tribals. Tribals, who have contributed to the richness of our culture and heritage, have suffered a long neglect and isolation all through the centuries.

In Pre-independence India, the policy towards the tribal communities was either that of compassion, or condescension or isolation. The British policy of isolation led to the exploitation of the tribal people by the money lenders, contractors, traders and other unscrupulous people. The tribals were ignorant in understanding the techniques of exploitation adopted by the outsiders. And wherever they knew them, there were agitations and revolts, both violent and non-violent against the exploiters. To mention a few important tribal rebellions, there were the Santal rebellion in 1855, the Sardari Agitation of 1887, the Birsa Movement of 1895 and the fituries in Andhra agency in 1890.

The government, until 1935, paid little attention to the problems of the tribals except by way of
quelling their rebellions. It was only in independent India that the problems of the tribals attracted the attention of the government and provision for special protective measures was made in the Constitution.

After independence the Constitution of our country declared India as a welfare state. Directive principles of the state policy under Article 38 of the constitution, lays down that the state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people. The state is to particularly look after the weaker sections of the society.

Before independence, most of the groups of tribal people were considered as Backward Classes (1935, India Act) and little concession was given to them. But, after independence the attitude towards the tribals changed considerably, and they were treated as 'weaker sections', and it became duty of the government to uplift their lot, by removing poverty, exploitation, illiteracy and by bringing them on a par with the other sections of society.

As a result of the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed under the chairmanship of Takkar Bapa, the government of India took upon itself the responsibility of developing the tribal areas. Those
recommendations were finally embodied in Article 46 of the constitution which gave expression to the anxiety of the Government to promote the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

The Article 339 of the constitution empowers the union government to direct any state to draw up and execute schemes specified by it which were considered to be essential for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. In order to meet the financial commitments of the schemes calculated to promote the welfare of the tribes in different states. Provision was also made in Article 275 of the constitution to give financial assistance from out of the consolidated fund of Government of India; both capital and recurring sums necessary for the execution of the said schemes as approved by it.

Since India opted for planned development, special attention has been paid to the amelioration and uplift of tribals and tribal areas, by providing enhanced allotment of funds and evolving special development programmes to integrate the tribals with the larger society with in the shortest possible time.
Many constitutional safeguards have been provided and protective legislations enacted by various states to protect the tribals interests in land and forest and to afford opportunities of employment and education.

Over the last four decades of Indian independence, attempts have been made by different programmes, both at the central and state levels, to take the economy to new heights of development and to promote social justice through a series of five year plans using various strategies and policy programmes. Besides, the sympathies for the woes, sufferings unemployment and poverty of the tribal masses have echoed from the administrators, anthropologists, sociologists and political leaders. In spite of all the efforts for the tribal poor and various monetary fiscal and economic policies, there is ample evidence to prove that plans after plans have failed to unfold new opportunities for a richer and more varied life to the tribal masses. Their levels of living remain abysmally low. Poverty, hunger, deprivation and unemployment still haunt the spectre of the Indian tribal economy. The fruits of development have not reached the tribal poor. The general programme such as community development and National Extension Services
and the specific programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and 20 Point Programmes have had little impact. Besides several voluntary organizations and other agencies have endeavoured to promote tribal development through their own approaches and methods but the efforts of all these organizations have touched only a fringe of the tribal problems and the scheduled areas.

Thus, there was a thorough change in the policy of the government, a change from complete isolation to assimilation and from mere protection to positive planning. This course of events taught the administrators many valuable lessons and gave them a few warnings which if carefully followed would help them to avoid the pitfalls in their path and to accomplish some concrete work which go a long way in firmly establishing the tribals on the road to progress and prosperity.

Importance of the study of Tribal Development:

The tribals are the weakest of the weaker sections of our society. These people have suffered from social disabilities for several centuries. To eradicate the social and economic exploitation, the
constitution of India provided certain special safeguards. Both the central and state governments are engaged in the stupendous task of uplifting the tribal population through specially designed programmes. Several governmental steps have been taken to better the conditions of the tribal people.

Tribal development is an extremely difficult subject to deal with because of the huge variety of socio-economic and ecological situations in which it takes place. The significance of tribal development in India is a major issue for investigation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Andhra Pradesh is the traditional home of 33 Scheduled Tribes and most of the tribals are found living in mountainous tracts and forest areas. They are in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad districts. The total population of the tribals is 31.72 lakhs as per 1981 census, which constitutes 5.92 percent of the total population. Though Andhra Pradesh has a considerable proportion of tribal population in the south India, the researchers on the tribals are at the stage of infancy.
Haimendorf, one of the eminent anthropologists, first studied the tribal problems of Hyderabad. Hyderabad was a separate Nizam state (Present Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh). Haimendorf explained the primitive economy of the chenchus and related it with their seasonal nomadism, (Furer Haimendorf C. Von, 1941) and then described the fortunes of the primitive tribes, chenchus (1942-43). His monograph on chenchus delivered in 1943. His next monograph (in two volumes is on the Reddis of the Bison hills, written in collaboration with his wife Elizabeth (Haimendorf, 1945). Haimendorf presented the first full-length account of the present culture of Rajgongs (1948). Later he wrote on the Pradhans, the bards of the Gonds (1950-51).

With the inspiration and encouragement of Haimendorf, several scholars did researches on the tribes. Mention among them may be made of Gulam Ahmad Khan, who wrote a long paper on the chenchus (Khan, G.A, 1942) and sayed Khwaja Mahboob Hussain who give a descriptive account of the medicines among the Gonds, the Kolams and the chenchus (Hussain, S.K.N., 1950, 1951). R.P.Rao (1952-53) has studied the nomadic trading and stock breeding Lambadas. P.C.Reddy (1940) study deals with the tribe, Yanadi.
Prasad Rao (1971) made a study on Jatapus, a Scheduled Tribe in Andhra Pradesh. Most of the Jatapus live in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh. In his study, he described the kinship economy and religion of Jatapus. The Jatapus who call themselves the 'Knond Jatapus Doralu'. Their marriage ceremonies closely resemble those of the low country Telugu type. According to his observations, a man of Jatapu tribe may lay claim to his paternal aunt's daughter for his wife. Prasad Rao P.D.(1959)'s study is related to the tribals of Araku valley agency. It was also in Visakhapatnam district.

There are some historical and cultural studies of tribes in Andhra Pradesh. Among these studies Pratap D.R.(1975) and Singh I.P. (1977) are generally mentioned. They explain the various tribes of Andhra Pradesh. They describe the tribal's customs, rituals and the stage of their economy. These studies cover the main tribals of Andhra Pradesh including Koyas and Kondareddis.

Muniratnam Reddi's (1972) research in Visakha agency, shows the pattern of lives of tribals specially Bagatahas. Reddy G.P. (1971) gives an account of the
structural and functional change in the traditional rituals. In his study, he takes one tribal village and observe the changes in tribal's rituals. Satyanarayana Murthy, A. and Vijaya Lakshmi Kumari (1974) studied the modern impact on Koya life. Koya tribe is situated in East and West Godavari and Khammam districts. These studies reveals that the changes in relation to cultural aspects of Koyas. One more article of Satyanarayana Murthy, A. (1973) studies the social structure of the Koyas, and the position of women among the agency areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Various studies have been made on the tribal economy of Andhra Pradesh. A. Radhakrishna Murthy (1968) studies the tribal economy in the Andhra agency. In his study, he explained the conditions of tribal economy, stages of development as well as their exploitation. D.V. Raghava Rao (1971) studies the indebtedness in a tribal society. Indebtedness is a major problem of the tribal people. The study explained how the tribals were exploited by the money lenders. P. Ramaiah's (1981) study revealed the Koyas economy. His study describes the present condition of the Koya's economy. V.R. Sarma's (1977) study deals with the exploitation of tribals. He explains the factors of exploitation and the remedies of the problem.
Unrest is common among tribals owing to various problems including severe exploitation. V.N. Mavin Kurve's (1968) study deals with the tribal unrest in Andhra agency. The study reveals that how the unrest developed in the minds of tribals and its results. It also explains the development of leftist outlook. V.M. Nair (1968) also explains girijan revolt against Marxist way by Andhra tribals. In 1970-71 a tribal revolt motivated by communist and marxist elements in Srikakulam district created a serious situation. N.Y. Naidu (1972) and N. Subba Reddi (1977) describes the role of Naxalite movement in the tribal areas of Srikakulam district.

There are also researches which deal with the tribal welfare and development in India. B. Chandhuri's (1983) study deals with tribal development in India. It covers different aspects of tribal development. S.G. Deogaonkar (1980) studies the problems of development of tribal areas. The study reveals the difficulties faced by the policy makers, administrators. T. Lakshmaiah (1984) gives socio-economic development of tribals. The study examines the economic level of living of tribals. D. Thakur (1986) also studies the socio-economic conditions of Indian tribes.
B.K. Roy Burman (1983) investigates the role of state in the development of tribals. The study observes the state policies and programmes for the uplift of the tribal people. S.S. Negi's (1988) book on 'Tribal welfare, development and administration' deals with all aspects of development including their problems and constitutional provisions. B.D. Sarma's (1984) study describes the planning of tribal development. The study reveals that the planning of various issues in connection with development of Indian tribals. A.K. Singh's (1988) study also connected with the tribal development in India. B. Singh's (1983, 1984) study examines the functioning of the plans and programmes of the state implementation to the development of tribals.

As far as the tribal development in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the studies are less in number. Patnaik (1971) studies Andhra Pradesh and Orissa states in relation to social conflicts and development in tribal areas. P. Satyanarayana's (1973) study describes tribal welfare programmes and its impact on the tribals. A. Satyanarayana Murthy's (1976) studies the social welfare of the agency people of Andhra Pradesh. The study reveals the efforts of the government for
tribal development. K.M. Rao's (1983) study examines the socio-cultural factors in the development of tribal areas. P. Ramaiah's (1988) study describes the role of Integrated Tribal Development Agency and Girijan Cooperatives in the development of tribals. It also studies the importance of agriculture and forestry in the economy of tribals of Andhra Pradesh.

Keeping in view the preceding discussion on various studies of tribals in Andhra Pradesh, an attempt is made on tribal development in connection with two selected tribal groups — Kondareddis and Koyas in Rampa Chodavaram Mandal, a head-quarters of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, (I.T.D.A.) in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

This micro study can not claim to cover all the aspects in sufficient detail, but it has its own significance in absence of any attempt made in this respect so far.

METHODOLOGY:

1. Objectives of the Study:

An attempt has been made in this micro study to examine the different development programmes, schemes that have been implemented to bring about an improvement
in the living conditions of the selected two tribal communities — Kondareddis and Koyas in the two villages of Rampachodavaram mandal in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To study the socio-economic conditions of the respondents of Kondareddis and Koyas.
2. To find out the impact of the developmental programmes on the tribal people.
3. To examine the awareness of the Kondareddis and Koyas about their constitutional safeguards.
4. To explore the problems faced by the tribal people.

2. Universe and Sample:

East Godavari district was selected for conducting this study in view of the researcher's contacts with the district.

The district comprises of 57 mandals attached to 5 revenue divisions. There are seven agency mandals in the district. They are Addategala, Devipatnam,
Gangavaram, Maredupalli, Rajavommangi, Rampachodavaram and Y. Ramavaram. The present study is concerned with the tribal development programmes of two selected tribal communities — Kondareddis and Koyas of Rampachodavaram Mandal. It is the headquarters of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I.T.D.A.).

For the purpose of the study, two tribal communities in the villages of Chilakamamidi and Pandirimamidi of Rampachodavaram Mandal in East Godavari district have been selected. Convenient random sampling method is adopted in the selection of respondents. 50 respondents are selected from Chilakamamidi village which represents Kondareddis tribe. It is a Primitive Tribal Group (P.T.G.). Another 50 respondents are selected from Pandirimamidi village which represents Koya tribe. Totally, 100 respondents were selected from Kondareddi and Koya tribes.

3. Data Collection:

The data for the present study are gathered from both primary and secondary sources. As far as the primary source is concerned the respondents from both Kondareddi and Koyas were interviewed with an independent structured schedule.
In order to get the secondary sources of information, the offices such as Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (T.C.R.T.I. Hyderabad), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I.T.D.A, Rampachodavaram), have been contacted.

The data collection was carried out in the year 1988. 1987-88 is the reference year.

4. Analysis:

The data and information gathered was analysed and presented in simple table forms for a clear understanding. Simple statistical tools like percentages are used in analysing the data. Thus basically, the analysis is limited to description rather than explanation.

SCHEME OF THE STUDY:

The present study is divided into six chapters. The chapter scheme is as follows.

The first chapter covers the introductory part of the study giving the details of the importance and the objectives of the study, review of literature, methodology and limitations.
The second chapter gives tribal situation in India and Andhra Pradesh. Profiles of the selected district, East Godavari, Rampachodavaram Mandal and Chilakamamidi and Pandiririmamidi villages and profiles of two selected tribes — Kondareddi and Koyas.

The third chapter deals with the socio-economic conditions of the Kondareddi and Koyas. And also gives the constitutional safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes.

The fourth chapter presents a brief review of tribal development programmes in pre-independence and post-independence period, Tribal Development Programmes under various five year plans, Tribal Development in Andhra Pradesh, Tribal Development Programmes of Rampachodavaram Mandal with reference to Kondareddi and Koyas.

The fifth chapter deals with the problems of tribals in general.

The last chapter summarises the discussions and the findings of this study. It also contains a few suggestions for proper implementation of tribal development programmes.
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

It is difficult to collect primary data from the illiterate tribal respondents regarding various tribal development programmes and schemes. In view of difficulties and also in view of financial constraints and time limit, it has been decided to confine the present study to two selected tribal communities — primitive tribal group Kondareddi and Koya of Rampachodavaram Mandal in East Godavari district since it is convenient for the researcher to carry out the study in this area.
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