

## **A Study of Tribal Development Policies in Andhra Pradesh: An Overview**

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### **Abstract**

After bifurcation 2014, the new state of Andhra Pradesh has taken a several responsibility on tribal development, every year enhance the tribal budget and pursuing the progress of policies implementation. Now the research paper examines the organizational setup of Development programmes and implementations of schemes (goal and achievements). At present Scheduled Tribes (STs) account for 8.6 per cent of India's population, thirty five tribal communities are notified In the State of AP, SC Population is 17.1 percent (84,45,398) and ST population is 5.53 percent (27,39,919) as per the 2011 census report including 7mandals of Khammam District (5 complete and 2 partial) which were tentatively added to the State of Andhra Pradesh as per A.P Reorganization Ordinance 2014. Andhra Pradesh constitutes 6.9 per cent of total population of the state. Tribes and scheduled areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh and various developmental activities of tribal welfare and under Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) and the essential features of Tribal Sub-Plan are recognize that there is no uniform solution to the variety of problems facing tribal regions and tribal communities.

Therefore, the uniqueness and formulate policies, programmes and schemes to suit each individual situation and especially for vulnerable sections like Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), bonded labourers, shifting cultivators, forest villagers, displaced persons, etc., Evolve appropriate frame for development with emphasis on tribal people at the State level through Sub-Plan exercise, ensuring adequate quantification from State and Central Plan funds, with

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budgetary mechanisms to ensure accountability, non-divert ability and full utilization, Accord highest priority to protective measures for elimination of exploitation of tribal people. In this connection the present study is an attempt to made examine the tribal development policies progress from 2015 to 2018 period.

**Key Words:** scheduled Tribes, shifting cultivation, sub-plan, development policy, PTGs, formulate policies

### **Introduction**

India with the ultimate aim of balanced growth and development of all the states and people brought many plans and raised funds for them. The Scheduled Tribe were noticed to be behind the mainstream and weren't exposed to the development process. There were programs initiated by the government to bring over all development and improve their economic status. The State governments should take an initiative to bring awareness among the public regarding such plans, schemes and benefits provided to the ST by the various departments of India through media and press.

The ST population accounts for roughly 8% of the total population in India. There are over 500 tribes (with many overlapping communities in more than one State) as notified under article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country, the largest number of tribal communities being in the State of Orissa. The main concentration of tribal population is in central India and in the Northeastern States. However, they have their presence in all States and Union Territories except Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. The predominantly tribal populated States of the country (tribal population more than 50% of the total population) are Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. States with sizeable tribal population and having areas of large tribal concentration are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan **(P. Lalitha, 2014, p. 132)**

Andhra Pradesh is the home of 59.18 lakhs of tribals belonging to 33 different groups. The habitat of most of these tribals skirts over the Northern boundary of the state, spanning from river Vamsadhara in Srikakulam district and to the river Penuganga in the North-West in

Warangal and Khammam district, with a small contiguous pocket in Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Prakasam districts (**v. Pavankalyan, July,2013**). The STs of Andhra Pradesh constitute 6.75 per cent of India's tribal population. Although the state's STs comprise only 6.59 per cent of the state's population, they account for the largest tribal concentration in Southern India.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the Premier States in India having considerable Scheduled Tribe population. The Scheduled Areas constitute an important tribal belt of the Eastern and Western Deccan. On the basis of geo-ethnic characteristics, the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh could be divided into Goud-Kolam Region, Koya- Konda Reddy region, Khond-Savara region, Chenchu region and plain areas. The ethnic, social, economic and cultural complexities, the tribes of Andhra Pradesh reflect a miniature tribal India (**CHAPTER – II, [http:// shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in](http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in)**).

Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956 by merging the erstwhile, Hyderabad and Andhra states. The new government enacted, the first comprehensive legislation, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled. Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 (APSALTR 1959 or Regulation 1 of 1959) for the protection of tribal land, it came into effect in Andhra region in the same year and was extended to Telangana region through Regulation 2 in 1963. The Regulation 1 of 1959 provides that: (i) In the scheduled areas, transfer of immovable property by a member of scheduled tribe to non-tribals without permission from the competent authority shall be null and void; (ii) Where a transfer of immovable property is effected in favour of non-tribals, the designated official, on representation may restore the property to the transferor (**S Laxman Rao, 2006, p.5402**)

However, this legislation did not bar land transfer by non-tribals. Even in the case of transfer from tribal to non-tribal, it was only restrictive and not proscriptive. Moreover, the regulation remained largely unimplemented as the working rules were not framed for almost 10 years after its passage. Land alienation in scheduled areas continued in spite of this legislation. The government began moving in this direction after the tribal uprising in Srikakulam district in the 1960s by initiating more stringent measures in the form of Regulation 1 of 1970.

The 1970 amendment prohibits transfer of immovable property in scheduled areas. It has a presumptive provision stating that any immovable property in the agency areas in the possession of non-tribals shall be deemed to have been acquired from a scheduled tribe. When this regulation was questioned, the high court of AP upheld the regulation with erective that it would not have retrospective effect. Following the passage of 1 of 1970, branches of the

Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank had to suspend their operations in scheduled areas. With a view to removing this hurdle, the APSALTR was further amended by Regulation 1 of 1971. Yet another amendment was effected to the above enactment in 1978 which prohibits registration of sale transactions in favour of non-tribals (S. Laxman Rao, 2006, p.5402).

### **Historical Background of the Tribal Sub-Plan in Andhra Pradesh**

The demand for according legal status to sub-plans was made on states for a long time by the Planning Commission of India and National Development Council (NDC). The ST Sub-plan was introduced by Indira Gandhi during 1975-76 and the SC sub-plan during 1979-1980. In Andhra Pradesh after sustained struggle waged by the “Kulavivaksha Vyatireka Porata Sangam” (Struggle Committee against caste Discrimination) and the CPI (M) has resulted in the enactment of a legislation to ensure proper implementation of SC/ST sub-plan.

As general development programmes could not specially cater to their socio-economic upliftment and bring them on par with other sections of society, Special Component Plan (which was later renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub Plan) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) were formulated. The SCSP is an important intervention through the planning process of social, economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes and also for the improvement in their working and living conditions. It was started from the Sixth Five Year Plan period. In accordance with the government policy all PSU's under the administrative control of the Ministry makes allocation for various activities related to the welfare of the economic development of the SC/ST and people of the weaker section in the neighbourhood of project locations through Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.

The Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh on December 2012 has passed the historic Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal- Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2012. Through the passage of this bill Andhra Pradesh had become the first state to make such legislation, of all the states in the country by giving statutory status to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe sub-plans by ensuring allocation of funds to these sections in proportion to their population. The legislation would be helpful in ensuring the right to equality for SC and ST community apart from being effective in ensuring social security and a comprehensive development of the people of the community.

## Methodology

The data were collected from secondary sources such as periodicals, magazines, news dailies, and websites of various government & non-government organizations and reputed journals and also year wise report of budge in Andhra Pradesh from 2015 to 2018.

## Objectives of the study

- To analyze the government schemes of Andhra Pradesh for the welfare of tribal communities.

## Andhra Pradesh Budget allotment Status from 2015 to 2019 into Tribal Development

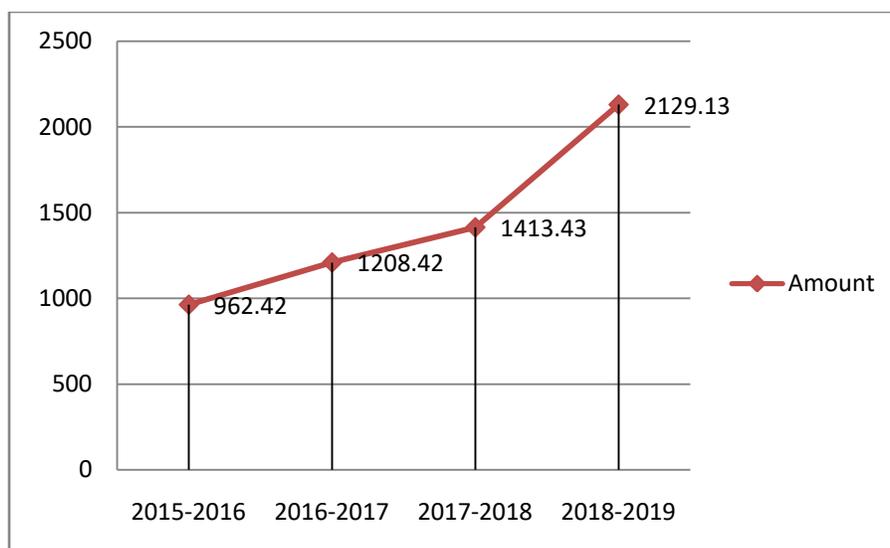
The legislative assembly of Andhra Pradesh had passed the historic Scheduled caste Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2013 on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2012. Through the passing of this bill Andhra Pradesh had become the first state to make such legislation, of all the state in the country by giving statutory status to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe sub-plans by ensuring allocation of fund to these sections in proportion to their population. The legislation would be helpful in ensuring the right to equality for scheduled cast and scheduled Tribes country apart being effective in ensuring social security and a comprehensive development of the community.

Andhra Pradesh state to promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the society and in particular of the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46). And the Grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and administration of Scheduled areas (Article 275 91) (Specification to Scheduled Tribes, now the tribal Sub-plan (TSP) in a way, is the lifeline for the socio-economic development of tribal people. The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy was introduced for the first time in the Fifth Five year plan for the rapid Socio-economic development of tribal people. This strategy was evolved on the recommendations of an Expert committee set up by the Ministry of Educational and Social Welfare in 1972 (**Comparative Study Budget Analysis 2014-2017, 2018**).

**Table1: Budget allotment of Tribal Welfare from 2015 to 2019**

S. No	Budget Allotment Years	Amount
1	2015-2016	962.42
2	2016-2017	1208.42
3	2017-2018	1413.43
4	2018-2019	2129.13

Source: Department of Tribal Welfare, 2018

**Chart 1: AP Government: Budget allotment Amount for Tribal Welfare from 2015 to 2019**

*Graf:* the graph shows the year wise budget allotment of Tribal Welfare in AP

The department of Tribal welfare aims at the overall development of Tribes in Andhra Pradesh and is focused enduring on 1. Good governance in the tribal areas, 2. Quality education-residential education to all, and 3 Sustainable employment through skill up-gradation and economic support. The below date explain the Tribal welfare Department of government of Andhra Pradesh allotment budget status from 2015 to 2018 for intended for development of Scheduled tribes and scheduled area. The date reveals that budget allotment of Tribal development program the government of Andhra Pradesh are continuously enhanced every year, in 2015 to 2016 they allotted 962.42 cr. 2016 to 2017 are 1208.42 cr. 2017 to 2018 are 1413.43cr. and 2018-2019 are 2129.13 cr.

**Scheme wise Budget Analysis-Tribal Welfare Department from 2015 to 2019**

S. No	Scheme	Units of Measurement	Year wise performance of Development Programs							
			2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
			Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic Development Schemes</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	Economic Support Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	20299	9776	14170	14170	5242	6431	20,000	20,733
B	Establishment of Plain Area Development Agency	No. of beneficiaries	500	500	300	265	300	687	300	Not available
C	Implementation of Forest Rights Act	Acres	3500	3386	39637	39225	1500	1837	2000	15,956
D	Maintenance of Educational Institutions	No. of beneficiaries	558	558	529	529	1,10,000	1,16,000	1,16,000	1,20,680
<b>2</b>	<b>Residential schools</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	Maintenance of Residential Schools for tribals	No. of boarders	40200	39644	41331	41147	40,420	44,000	40,420	44,365
<b>3</b>	<b>Educational infrastructure</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	Educational Infrastructure	No. of works	84	49	383	208	169	169	627	627
B	Skill Upgradation for formal and Self-Employment (Yuva Kiranalu)	No. of Beneficiaries	3200	3841	7700	6581	10,000	10,703	5000	851
<b>4</b>	<b>Scholarships</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	Post Metric	No. of students	-	-	61492	52111	61,492	65,174	62,000	58,961
B	Parametric	No. of students	-	-	31255	32142	36,985	37,437	38,000	45,343
<b>5</b>	<b>RIDF/NABARD</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	Construction of Buildings for integrated residential schools	No. of schools	-	-	58	57	19	17	84	50
B	Construction of Godowns and	No. of godowns	-	-	28	28	22	22	0	0

	storage points									
C	Drinking water and sanitation in TW educational institutions	No. of units	-	-	342	295	387	387	173	173
6	<b>Other Schemes</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	Conversion of hostels into residential schools	No. of hostels	-	-	50	50	110	110	110	110
B	Reimbursement of current charges to ST house holds' consuming 0-50 units	No. of ST house holds	-	-	80,000	90,000	1,00,000	2,32,524	2,40,000	3,65,739
C	Coaching for ST students for competitive exams	No. of ST students	-	-	100	92	300	255	300	300
D	Giriputrika Kalyana Patakam	No. of Tribal Girls	-	-	1000	1000	1500	1388	1500	2848
E	Rejuvenation Development of Coffee Plantation	Acres	-	-	40245	40245	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
F	Payment of remuneration to CHWs	No. of CHWs	-	-	5256	5256	5,286	5,199	5199	7432

**Source:** Department of Tribal Welfare, 2018

### **Economic support schemes**

Majority of the tribals are extremely poor and economically backward. Various economic programmes and projects have been undertaken to improve their economic position. In the Pre-Independence period, the Government of British India has adopted a policy of isolation towards the tribes. This policy of leave them alone; and assimilation policy was followed the Government after Independence since 1970s. Tribal Sub Plan policy, ITDAs, PTDPs, and MADAs and DTDPs are created for implementation of tribal development programmes such as Agriculture, Education, Industries, Transport and other Developmental Activities etc. 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 ITDAs, 2 MADA offices and offices of DTWOs. Girijan Co-operative

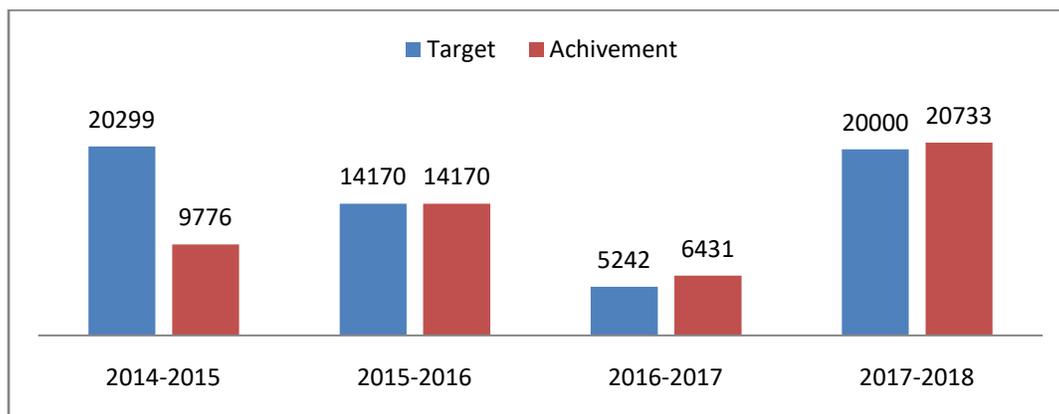
Corporation (GCC) undertakes procurement of minor forest produce (MFP) and agriculture produce from tribals at remunerative prices, undertakes public distribution in remote tribal areas, provides seasonal agricultural credit to ST farmers. Consequent on State Reorganization Act - 2014, the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribal Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited (TRICOR) is bifurcated into two separate operational units. Thus, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribal Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited (TRICOR) for residuary state of Andhra Pradesh.

The major activities of TRICOR are

To provide financial assistance to STs for Economic Support in the areas of:

- Agriculture
- Fisheries
- Animal Husbandry
- Minor Irrigation
- ISB sectors
- Self-Employment

**Chart 2: Number of Beneficiaries from Economic Support Schemes**



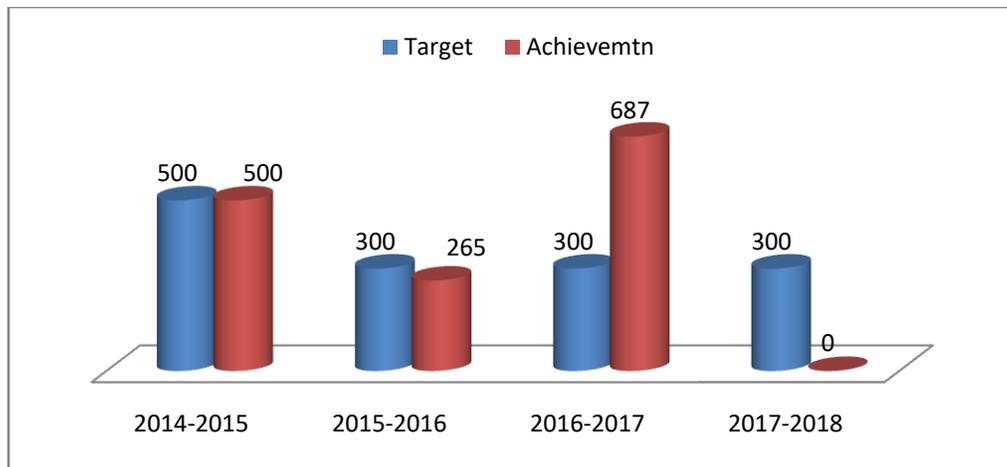
Bar Diagram represents number of beneficiaries from economic support schemes from 2014 to 2018, the government has targeted 20299 numbers are benefit by the economic support schemes in 2014 year, since 2015 they achieved, 9776 members are benefited by this economic support schemes. Next 2015 and 2016 years the government has concise the economic support schemes target 14170 next year they achieved fully fledged target achievement, in 2016

the target of economic support schemes only 5242 they archived next year 6431 it is better than to previous year not good to 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. however the target number of economic support schemes in 2017 year are 20000 but they achieved 20733, it is better than to previous year.

### **Establishment of Plain Area Development Agency**

Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned an ITDA with headquarters at Vijayawada to cater to the developmental needs of STs living in plain areas. The ITDA started functioning from October 2009. There are (6795) ST habitations with a population of 12.89 lakhs in 8 plain area districts, out of which only 556 habitations are having 100% ST population and 1159 habitations are having more than 40% of ST population out of 34 Scheduled Tribes in the state. Three Tribal communities namely Yanadis are 44%, Sugalies or Lambadis are 29% and 27% of Yerukulas are dominated in plain area district. The objective of establishment of ITDA, plain Area is to have a special focus on plain area tribals (not covered by the ITDAs) for planning coordinating and monitoring developmental activities through convergence with various line departments for infrastructure development, mobilizing TSP resources and also for implementation of some special projects to certain Vulnerable groups on pilot basis for replication. ITDA plain area is identifying the critical development needs particularly in livelihoods to the most. Vulnerable groups such as HIV victims, Human Trafficking victims, landless poor and implementing the initiatives through special project mode. During 2018 to 2019 Andhra Pradesh government has proposed Rs. 6.09 cr. to enable the ITDA to take up the said schemes for STs of plain areas (**Department of Tribal Welfare, 2018, p.19**)

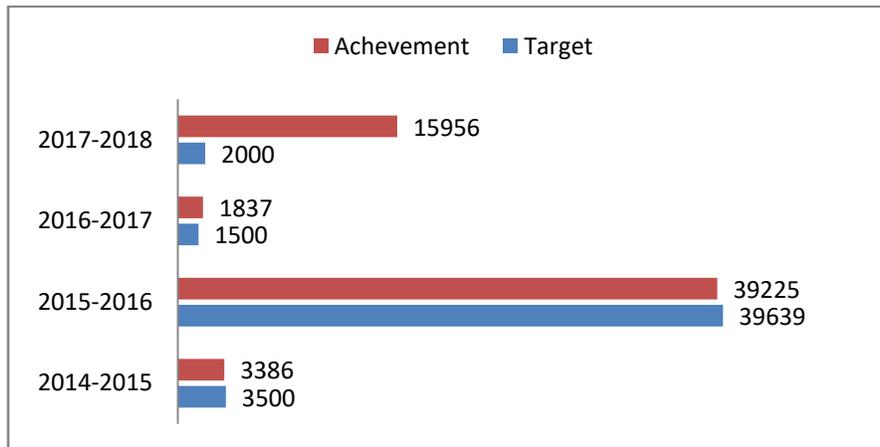
### **Chart 3: Number of Beneficiaries by Establishment of Plain Area Development Agency**



The bar chart illustrates the number of beneficiaries by establishment of plain area development agency from 2014 to 2018. The government has targeted 500 numbers of beneficiaries in 2014, further years 2015, 2016, 2017 the target has concise 300 numbers. The achievement of this year's 500 in 2015, 265 in 2016 and 689 in 2017, the target has crossed these years. Here the government overall targeted number is 1400 beneficiaries from 2014 to 2017. Now the achievement result says that more members are benefited (1452) by this development programme.

### Implementation of Forest Rights

Indian government enacted the Forest Rights Act in 2006 to correct the historic injustice done to tribal people and forest dwellers but the implementation of the landmark legislation has been far from satisfaction (**Mayank Aggarwal, 2018**). A large number of people especially the scheduled tribes are living in and around forests for a long time in a symbiotic relationship. They have been wholly or partly dependent on forest for their existence. They have also been conserving and using the forests resource sustainably. Forest Right Act was enacted by the parliament in 2006 to recognize the claim of Tribals on forest resources and ownership on land. The act Grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities and makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a voice in forest and wildlife conservation. Eligibility for act is (1) primarily residing in forests or forest lands and depending on forests and forest land for a livelihood, (2) Further, either the claimant must be a member of the Scheduled Tribes in that area or must have been residing in the forest for 75 years.

**Chart 4: Acres for Implementation of Forest Rights Act From 2014-2018**

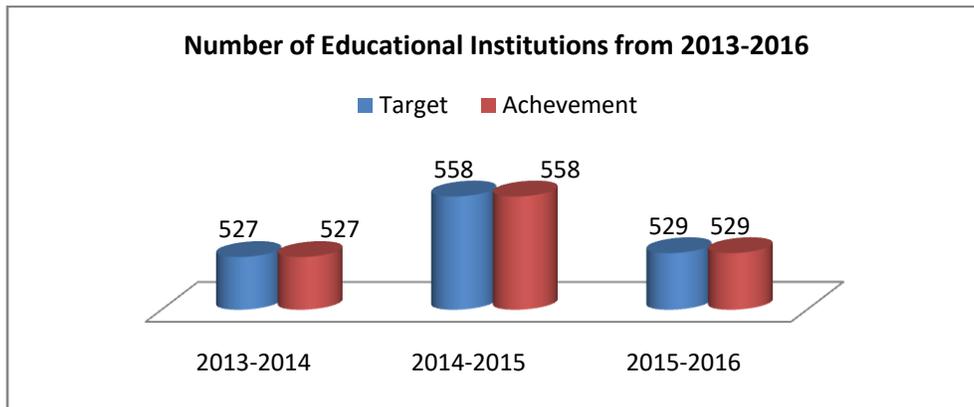
The bar chart shows the implementation of forest right act from 2014 to 2018. The AP government has targeted 3500 acres implemented in 2014 year, as well as targeted 39639 acres in 2015, 1500 acres in 2016 and 2000 acres in 2017 year. The achievement result in 2014 to 2015 is 3386 acres, 2015 to 2016 is 39225 acres, 2016 to 2017 is 1837 acres and 2017 to 2018 is 15956 acres. The government has highest targeted is 2015 next year (2016) 39225 acres are implemented by this act, they achieved approximately 99 per cent of target during 2015 to 2016. But in 2016 and 2017 the target has concise 1500 acres and 2000 acres, in 2016 to 2017 the achievement is 1837 acres it was crossed 2016 target and 2017 to 2017 achievement is 15956 acres it was also crossed 2017 target. The overall implementation target is 46,639 acres from 2014 to 2017 years, although the accomplishment of the 2015 to 2018 years is 60,404 acres. It is a great achievement for government to implementation of forest land, however this achievement indicates a good number of tribal families livelihoods are improved by this act.

#### **Maintenance of Educational Institutions**

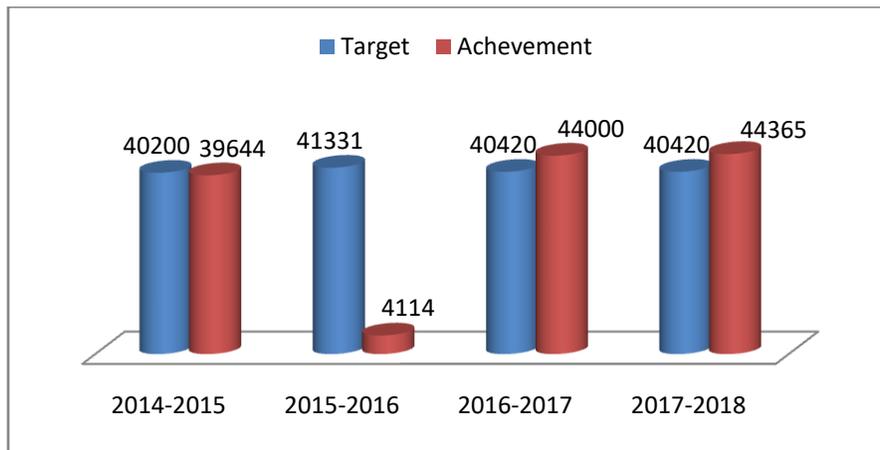
The major thrust of the development is on education as it holds the key to social development of the marginalized and vulnerable section of the society, as is rightly enshrined as a fundamental right of Right to Education (RTE). To promote education which is enlisted as them (1) and “Samaj Vikasam” and theme of ‘Kutumba Vikasam” as Educational security, in the 4<sup>th</sup> SDE namely “Ensure Inclusive and Quality Education for all and promote lifelong learning”. Under this scheme Andhra Pradesh government provide Rs. 630.04 cr. the maintenance of Educational institution from 2018 to 2019. In order to provide quality of education there has

been a thrust on residential pattern of education. In this direction, existing hostels have been converted to Residential Schools in plain area/ Ashram school in scheduled areas. The component schemes under maintenance of educational institutions, namely (1) Ashram Schools, (2) Post Matric Hostels (3) Pre Metric Hostels (4) TW Primary Schools. During 2017-2018, AP State government has bearing the student mess charges Rs. 750/- (for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class students) and Rs. 850 (8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> class students), additionally they provide a pair of uniform all boarder every year. As well as online programmes are being implemented under TW Educational Institutions. The tribal welfare department has taken up the initiative of e-hostel to ensure that the monitoring of the TW Educational Institutions is done through online and the attendance is being captured through finger print devices/ iris devices on a daily basis, diet charges paid on the basis of online attendance & online sanction of bills, and also introduced Adhar based Bio Metric system in tribal welfare educational institutions to check the attendance in real time and to curtail false claims under diet charges and other bills.

Government officers are pursuing the Quality initiative in Ashram Schools. The minimum educational quality of a school consists of implementing the curriculum by running minimum 220 working days, and each working day institution for a duration 5.30 hours, preceded and followed by supervisory study and self study. And the officers shall be an annual academic inspection of every institution. The team shall furnish the detailed report which will be followed up regularly. The ITDA level Project Monitoring and Resource Centre (PMRC) is placed. The MPRC assist the project officer, ITDA in undertaking monthly review of the performance of educational institutions and International agencies conduction the training classes to the teachers. And based on the performance of institutions in regular attendance of the staff and students, timely supply of amenities and also academic performance, monthly grading of institutions is done online and grading of performance of the staff also follows. In tune with the government policy of promoting physical literacy, the tribal welfare department organized games and sports programme in all the Ashram schools and hostel converted residential schools and also established the digital class rooms in all Ashram schools in Andhra Pradesh.

**Chart 5: Maintenance of Educational Institutions from 2013-2016**

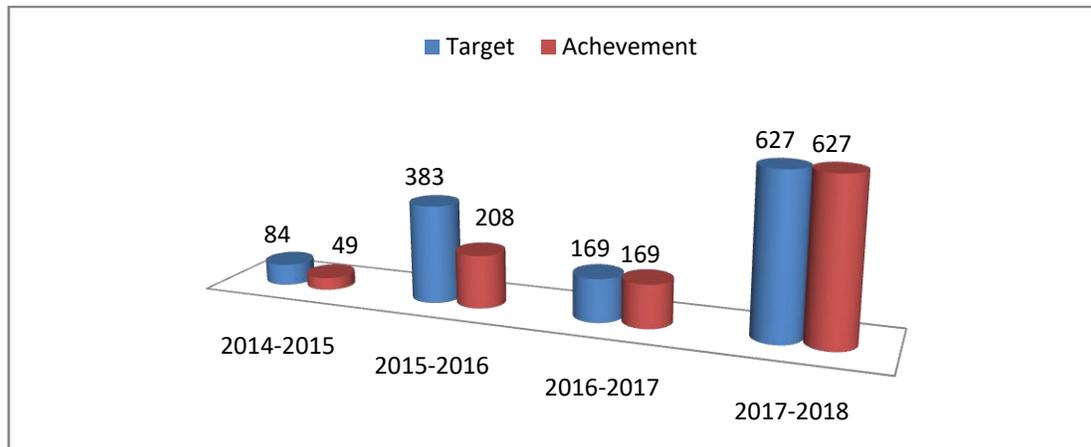
The chart gives information about the number of boards from 2013 to 2016 to maintenance of educational institutions. Here important understanding information is year wise target is hundred percent achieved every year. The government has high target in 2014 to 2015 this number is 558, the accomplishment of this years is 558. It is better than to 2013 to 2014 year and 2015-2016 years.

**Chart 6: No. of boarders for Maintenance of Residential Schools for Tribals from 2014 to 2018**

The bar diagram data reveals that number of bards to benefited in residential schools for tribal's from 2014 to 2018 year. The target boarders are 40200 in 2014, 46331 in 2015, 40420 in 2016, and 40420 in 2017. The achievements are 39644 from 2014 to 2015 year, 41147 from 2015 to 2016 year, 44000 from 2016 to 2017 years and 44365 from 2017 to 2018 year. The

overall target boards of government are 162371 members from 2014 to 2018. The achievement is 169,156 members for 2014-2018.

**Chart 7: Number of works for Educational Infrastructure from 2014-2018**



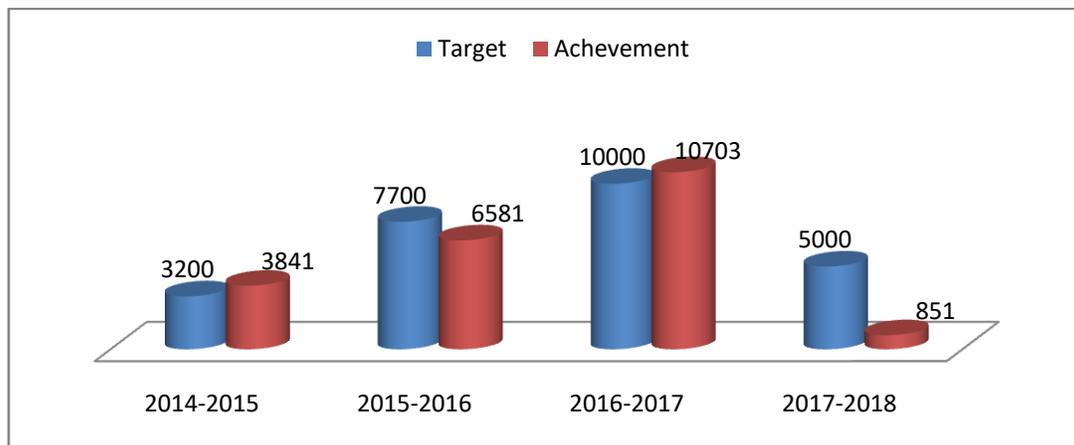
The bar diagram reveals that number of workers status in educational infrastructure from 2014 to 2018. The government has targeted 84 number in 2014, 383 numbers in 2015, 169 numbers in 2016, and 627 numbers in 2017. The achievement of next year is 49 from 2014 to 2015, 208 from 2015 to 2016, 169 from 2016 to 2017 and 627 from 2017 to 2018 last two target years hundred percent achieved their target

#### **Skill Upgradation for formal and Self-Employment (Yuva Kiranalu)**

Employment provision for the youth has been and remains to be a key challenge in India. The youth unemployment rate (for age group 15-24) was 10.2% as per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 66<sup>th</sup> round in 2009-10 (**Rajendra Kondepoti, July 2014**). In this context, the Government of Andhra Pradesh launched an innovative public private partnership called Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu (RYK) to promote youth employment present this name was short formed Yuva Kiranalu. The programme conceived by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to build job specific skills among the unemployed youth. Rajiv Education and Employment Mission in Andhra Pradesh (REEMAP) developed guidelines for the 8 sub-Missions constituted under RYK to ensure quality in training and placements. The target group of Yuva Kiranalu includes workers seeking skills and funding for self-employment, school dropouts non-literate unemployment youth, candidates from IIT, Polytechnic Graduates (Technical & Non-technical), and postgraduates seeking employable skills for private placements (**N. Sarath Babu, Oct 2014**).

Below data give details of the self-employment status of tribes in Andhra Pradesh from 2014 to 2018.

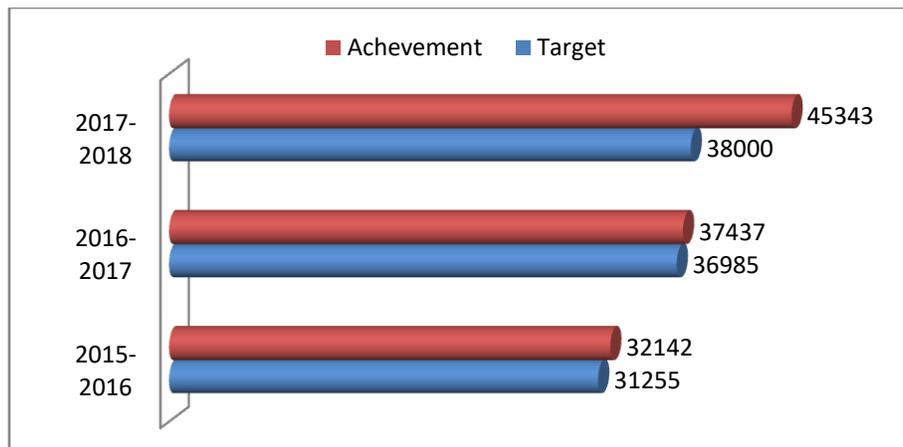
**Chart 8: Number of Beneficiaries for Skill Upgradation for formal and Self-Employment (Yuva Kiranalu)**



The above data illustrated the number of beneficiaries for skill development programmes that is called self-employment the name of this scheme Yuva Kiranalu. Under this programme the government has targeted 3200 numbers of beneficiaries in 2014, the next year 2015 they crossed their target and the beneficiaries of this year is 3841, In 2015 they targeted 7700 numbers by this 6581 members are benefited. In 2016 they targeted 10000 numbers, by this 10703 members are benefited from 2016 to 2017. In 2017 the target has concise 5000 numbers, but only 851 members are benefited from 2017 to 2018. The overall target number of government is 32481 members from 2014 to 2017, by these programme 21976 members are benefited from 2014 to 2018, the overall achievement is 68 percent from 2014 to 2018.

### **Post Metric Scholarships of ST Students**

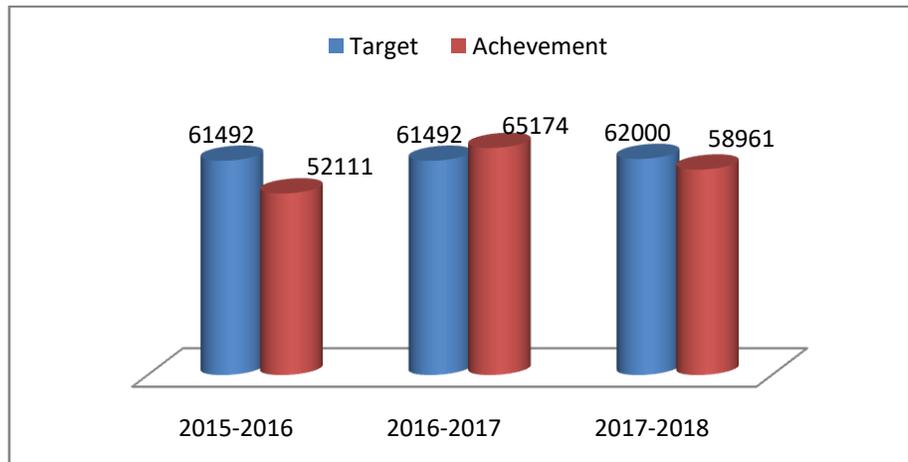
The objective of the scheme is to provide scholarships to ST students studying post matriculation courses or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. Social Welfare Department gives financial assistant for this scheme. During 2018 to 2019 AP government has sanctioned Maintenance Fee to the student (MTF) an amount of 17.75cr. Below data gives post metric scholarship status from 2015 to 2018.

**Chart 9: No. of students for Post Metric Scholarships from 2015 to 2018**

According to scholarship status for tribal students from 2015 to 2018 year, the government has targeted 31255 students in 2015, 36985 students in 2016, 38000 students in 2017, but notably every year crossed the target number, from 2015 to 2016 year 32142 members of student gained the post metric scholarships, as well as from 2016 to 2017 year 37437 members are gained and 2017 to 2018 year 45343 members are gained. The reveals that overall target number is 106,240 from 2015 to 2018 year, now the achievement result says that, by this programme 114,922 numbers of student gained these post metric scholarships from 2015 to 2018 year

### **Pre Metric Scholarships of ST Students**

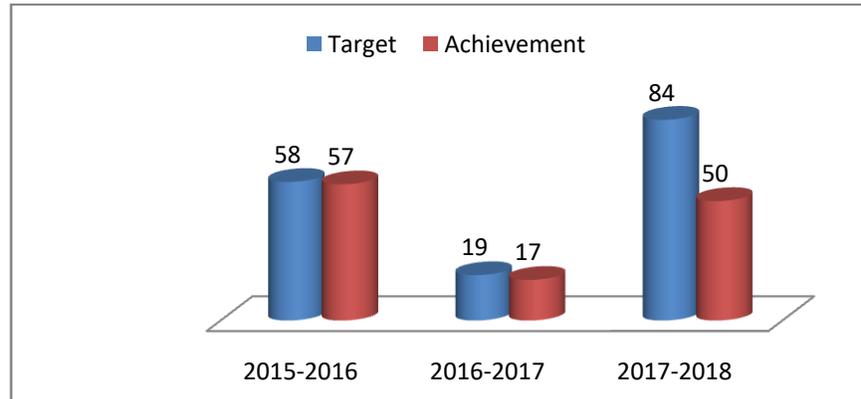
Pre Matric Scholarship will be awarded for students studying in a government or recognized private schools from Class I to Class X. Eligibility of Scholarships is the annual income of parents or guardian of the students from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh, the student should secure not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination for II to X class students, 30% of scholarships will be earmarked for Girl students. In case sufficient numbers of eligible girl students are not available, then the balance scholarships may be awarded to eligible boy students. The students who are permanent residents of Andhra Pradesh, but studying in other State are also eligible and the scholarship holder under this scheme will not avail any other Govt. scholarship or stipend. Below data explain the pre metric scholarship status of tribal students in Andhra Pradesh from 2015 to 2018

**Chart 10: No. of students for Pre Metric Scholarships from 2015 to 2018**

The bar chart explain the number of student to got Parametric Scholarship from 2015 to 2018. According to data analysis in 2015 and 2016 the government has targeted 61492 numbers of parametric scholarships, but the target achieved in 2016 is 5211 members of student are gained this scholarship, now in 2017 year 65174 members of student gained this scholarship, as well as in 2017 they targeted 62000 numbers of scholarships, now the achievement is 58961 members of student are gained this scholarship in 2018. The overall target parametric scholarships from 2015 to 2018 are 184,984 members, but by this programme 176,246 members of student are gained from 2015 to 2018 years.

### **Construction of Buildings for integrated residential schools**

The objective of this scheme is to provide additional infrastructure for Ashram High School and Residential Schools in the tribal areas with financial assistance from NABARD. The loan has been approved under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by the NABARD's Project Sanction Committee. The below chart explain the fund utilization data for construction of buildings for integration of Tribal Welfare Residential schools

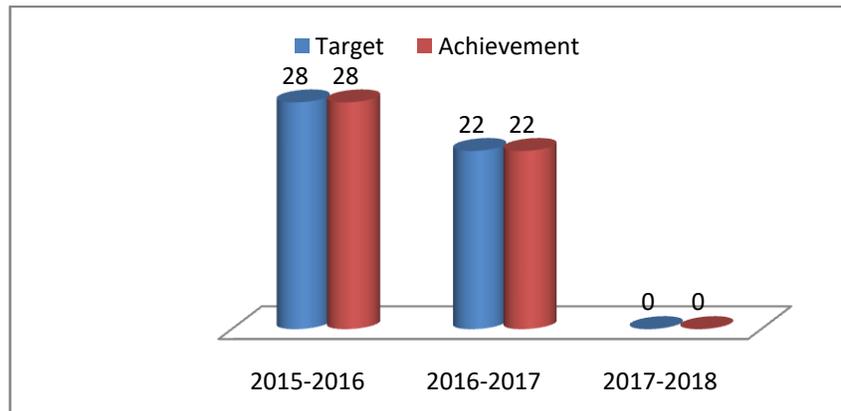
**Chart 11: No. of Schools for Construction of Buildings for Integrated Residential Schools**

The bar chart diagram reveals that the Andhra Pradesh state government has constructed the integrated residential schools from 2015 to 2018. Here the government targeted 58 schools in 2015, now in 2016 achieved 57 school has constructed 2016. As well as they targeted 19 schools in 2016, the achievement of 2017 are 17 schools. An important note is 2016 to 2017 years the target rate is concise very few numbers (19), the next year 2017 they targeted 84 schools they achieved 50 schools.

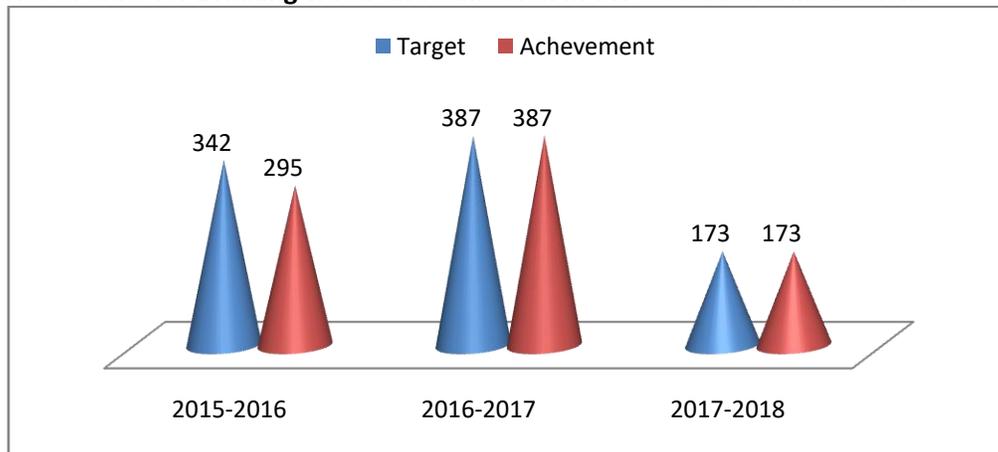
#### **Godowns for Construction of Godowns and storage points**

This scheme is intended to provide godowns and storage points for GCC, for supply of daily requirement through Public Distribution System (PDs) to STs living in tribal areas and supply of food provision to ST educational institution. Below data explain the progress of this scheme from 2015 to 2018.

Below bar diagram reveals that construction of godowns and storage points from 2015 to 2018. Here, in 2015 the government has targeted 28 godowns and storage point in 2015 year, hundred percent achieved this target in 2016, as well as the target has concise 22 numbers in 2016, now hundred percent achieved this goal. An interestingly hundred percent achieved the target from 2015 to 2018 years.

**Chart 12: No. of Godowns for Construction of Godowns and storage points****Drinking water and sanitation in TW educational institutions**

According to UNICEF and CESS report in 2015, Andhra Pradesh has not made much progress in providing drinking water and total sanitation facilities, particularly in rural areas, the report said, stressing the need for ensuring access to piped water supply to all rural households with a metered tap connection to provide safe drinking water throughout the year (**The Hindu, September 22, 2015**). The State should develop a systematic strategic plan, emphasizing conjunctive use of water and rejuvenation of traditional sources with focus on water stressed areas where water has to be transported from long distance. In Andhra Pradesh most of tribes living different geographical conditions, like deep valleys, dense forests, hills, mountains, etc. The tribals living in these habitations are facing problems due to lack of infrastructure facilities viz. drinking water and sanitation system, approach roads and educational infrastructure. In 2015 the government has issued orders sanctioning an amount of 12 cr. for providing water and sanitation in Tribal welfare hostels, Ashram Schools, Post Matric Hostels, Residential Institutions under the scheme, in 2018 to 2019 year the government has proposed 15 cr. for this programme (**Department of Tribal Welfare, Outcome Budget 2018-2019, P. 21**). Below date elucidate progress of the drinking water and sanitation status in Tribal welfare educational institutional from 2015 to 2018

**Chart 13: No. of units for Drinking water and sanitation in TW educational institutions**

The bar diagram reveals that number of unit status for drinking water and sanitation in tribal welfare educational institutions. Here, in 2015 the government has targeted 342 numbers of unites and 387 units in 2016, and 173 units in 2017 year, they achieved in 295 units are constructed out of 342 target units between 2015 to 2016 year, in 2017 they achieved 387 units. Now in 2017 they target has concise 173 units only and now achieved hundred percent in 2018.

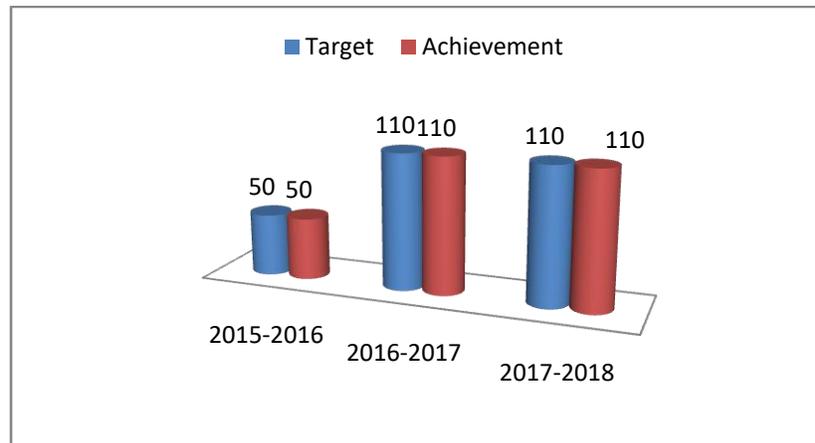
#### **Hostels Conversion of hostels into residential schools**

The social welfare hostels in the state would be rationalized and converted into residential schools, in 2014 Minister for Social Welfare has decided to conversion into residential schools, the program has implemented in 2015. Under the scheme, the State government enacted “Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan Act No.1 of 2013” to ensure, accelerated development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) with emphasis on achieving quality focusing on economic, educational and human development. The Act has also stated clearly that the tribal sub-plan shell give special attention to the STs residing in Scheduled area. Under this program government has providing school uniforms, textbooks, trunk boxes, glasses, plates, bedding material should be provided to the students in time and arrange sufficient infrastructure, and staff. Government has guided the ITDA are involve this work to give a quality of education to SCs and ST students.

Below bar diagram data reveals that hostels has converted into residential schools from 2015 to 2018. Here, in 2015 the Andhra Pradesh government has targeted to conversation of hostels to residential schools are 50 hostels, in 2016 they targeted 110 hostels, next year 2017 targeted 110 hostels. Now the data explain the 100% of achievement every targeted year. The

overall target number hostels conversion into residential schools 270, the achievement of overall residential schools are 270.

**Chart 14: No. of Hostels Conversion of Hostels into Residential Schools**



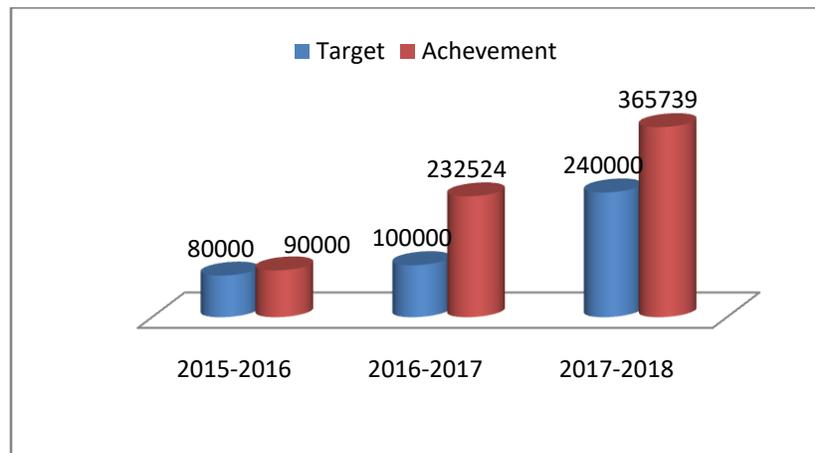
#### **Reimbursement of Current Charges of ST households in AP**

The state government of Andhra Pradesh confirmed that the power utilities implemented Jagjeevan Jyothi scheme on the occasion of 62<sup>nd</sup> death anniversary of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (2015). Ex Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu has agreed to provide free power up to 100 units under Jagjeevan Jyothi Scheme to the SC and the ST households. The scheme of reimbursement charges for ST households consuming 0-50 units. The scheme was earlier applicable up to 75 units and now extended to 100 units benefiting more than 11 lakh SC and ST consumers making Rs. 250 crore subsidies per annum would be reimbursed by Social Welfare Department. He has categorically stated that government that will initiate stringent action against local linemen (<https://www.thehansindia.com/posts>). In 2018 to 2019 the state government has proposed an amount of Rs. 37.52 cr. for this scheme. Below data explain the beneficiaries by this scheme from 2015 to 2018.

Below data the reimbursement status about the ST house hold's consuming 0-50 units. Here, the data illustrate the government has targeted 80000 numbers of households in 2015 year, next year 2016 and 2017 continuously increased their targets 100000 240000 number of households. The achievement result shows that the target number has crossing every year. 2015 to 2016 year achieved households number is 9000, from 2016 to 2017 are 232524 households,

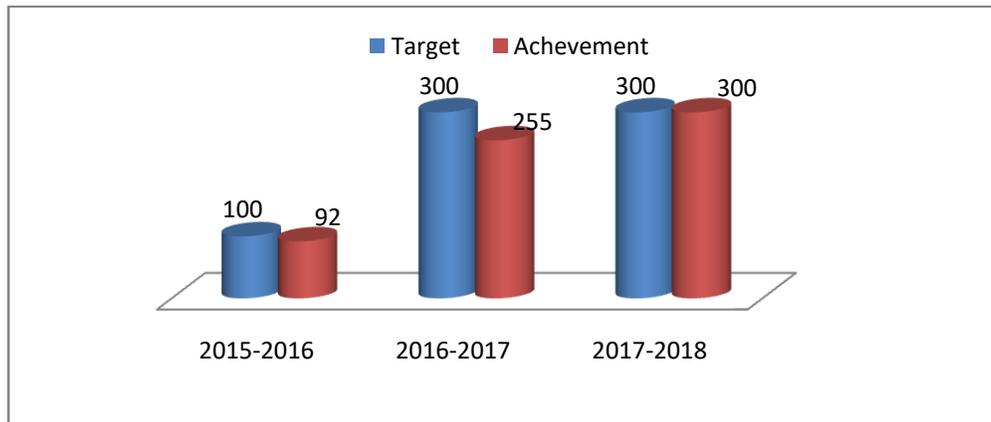
from 2017 to 2018 are 365739 households. The overall target of households for reimbursement of current charges to ST households consuming 0-50 are 4,20,000, now the overall achievement result is 688263 numbers are benefited by this programme.

**Chart 15: No. of hostels for Reimbursement of current charges to ST house holds' consuming 0-50 units**



### Coaching for ST Students for Competitive Exams

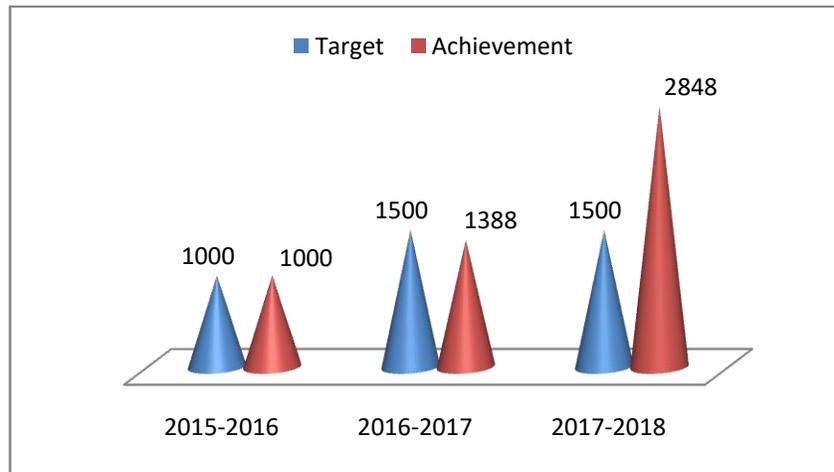
Andhra Pradesh Government had launched the free Civils Coaching Scheme for SC and ST candidates. The scheme would initiate in 2015 financial year. Aim of the NTR Vidyonnathi scheme is to provide quality education to the Civils Aspirants. Initially this scheme is applicable for SC students but now the government has extended this scheme for all the candidates of SC/ST. The students belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) are also included under this scheme (**Government of Andhra Pradesh, Abstract, 24 August, 2019**). All these students will get the benefits of free coaching for the next 9 months. The new scheme providing professional guidance for Civil Services Examination for ST Students with an outlay of Rs. 269.43 Lakhs, the free coaching will be provided for the Civil Services Exams and will mainly cover the exams conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Apart for the Civil Services, coaching for various other entrance tests, such as Bank exams, RRB, IIT, GRE, TOEFL etc. are also offered under the NTR Vidyonnathi Scheme. The expenditure under the scheme shall be met from Tribal Sub-plan budget of 2015-2016. The below chart explain the how many numbers of ST student benefited under this competitive exams coaching scheme? From 2015 to 2018, presently this scheme renamed YSR Vidyonnathi (2019).

**Chart 16: No. of ST Students Coaching for ST students for competitive exams**

The bar diagram explain the number of student coaching for ST student for competitive exams. In 2015 the government has targeted 100 students, this target has increased 300 student in 2016 and 2017. Here, the achievement in 92 students in 2015 to 2016 year, 255 students in 2016 to 2017 and 300 students in 2017 to 2018 year. The overall numbers of student throughout target year from 2015 to 2017 are 700 students. As well as overall achievement from 2016 to 2018 are 647 numbers of student are gained for this programme.

#### **Tribal Girls for Giriputrika Kalyana Patakam**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh on the eve of “World Adivasi Day” has launched Giriputrika Kalyana Pathakam Scheme to provide one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) to tribal girls at the time of their marriage with a view to alleviate financial difficulties to celebrate marriage in the families of Schedule Tribes in the state. The amount will be disbursed through District Tribal Welfare Office directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiary. This is in tune with the Tribal Empowerment Policy 2010-2015, especially for empowering tribal women. The initiative has been taken in tune with the Andhra Pradesh Government’s enactment of “The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan Act, 2013” with an objective to accelerate the development and welfare of SCs and STs with emphasis of achieving equality in the next 10 years, focusing on economic, education and human development along with the ensuring security, social dignity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (**IAS SCORE, 24 august 2019**), the below data gives a Giriputrika Kalyana Patakam implementation status from 2015 to 2018.

**Chart 17: No. of Tribal Girls for Giriputrika Kalyana Patakam**

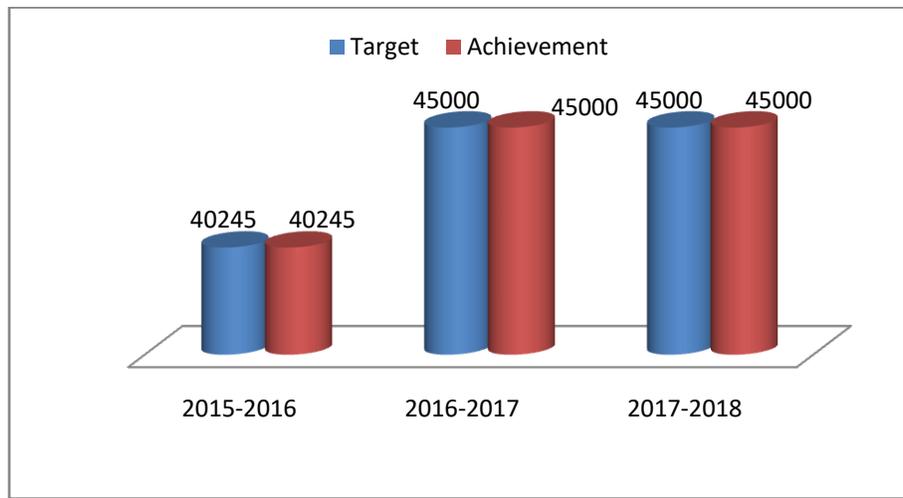
According to the above bar diagram analysis, Andhra Pradesh State government has implemented the Giriputrika Kalaynam Patakam from 2015 to 2018, under this program in 2015 the government has targeted 1000 numbers, in 2016 they targeted 1500 numbers, in 2017 are targeted 1500 numbers. The achievement result from 2015 to 2016 are 1000, from 2016 to 2017 are 1388, from 2017 to 2018 are 2848 members has achieved by this program. The overall target numbers from 2015 to 2017 are 4000. Now the overall beneficiaries of this program is 5336 numbers from 2016 to 2018 years.

### **Rejuvenation Development of Coffee Plantation in Tribal Area**

Coffee yield from the non-traditional growing areas of Andhra Pradesh is expected to be higher this year as the area under cultivation has gone up by about 8,800 hectares during the past two years or so. Coffee is grown in the 11 agency mandals in Paderu Revenue Division and 6 Mandals consisting of 45 villages in Tribal Sub-Plan area of Visakhapatnam district in the eastern ghats. The Coffee Board supplies quality certified seeds from its coffee farms at RV Nagar and Minumuluru (at Chintapalli). Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) is the implementing agency for coffee cultivation. From 2009-2010 that coffee plantation has been sanctioned by the government under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREDS) for taking coffee plantations. Coffee Board has released their subsidy from 2009-2010 onwards to ITDA. Now an Andhra Pradesh government has approved comprehensive development of Coffee Project in ITDA, Paderu are at a total cost of Rs. 526.16 Cr. For implementation for period of Ten years from 2015-2016 to 2024-2025, now the projected

comprising five important objectives: (1). Expansion of Coffee Plantations, (2) Coffee Consolidation/ Rejuvenation, (3) Organic Certification, (4) Promotion of Wet pulping through supply of Babay pulpers, (5) Marketing support through GCC (Girijan Co-operative Corporation). The below explain the rejuvenation development of coffee plantation status from 2015 to 2018.

**Chart 18: Acres for Rejuvenation Development of Coffee Plantation**



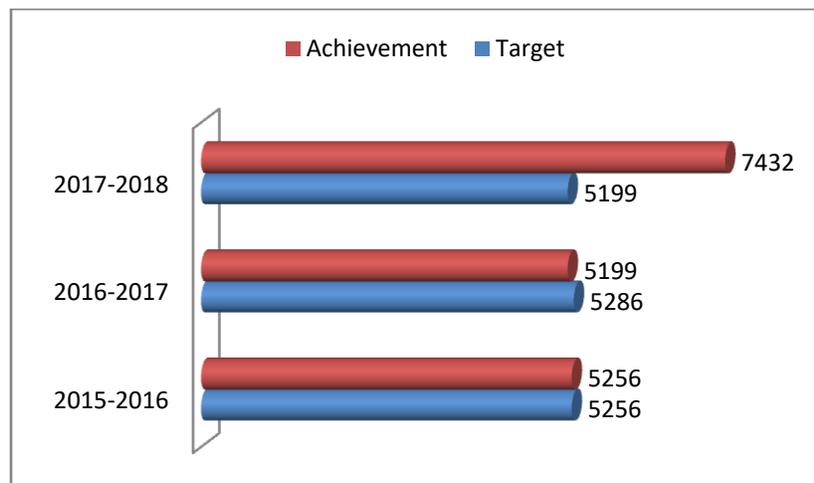
According to bar diagram analysis the acres for rejuvenation development of coffee plantation in 2015 the government has targeted 40245 acres, as well as 2016 and 2017 targeted 4500 acres, but every year they achieved hundred percent achievement of their target. The overall target from 2015 to 2016 are 1,30,245 acres of land has rejuvenated coffee plantation, where as hundred percent achieved this goal further years 2016 and 2017 years.

### Community Health Workers CHWs

One of the biggest challenges facing India today is the dismal state of social determinants of health leading to increasing health inequity. The Mitandin Programme is a Government Community Health Worker (CHW) programme in Andhra Pradesh State which started in 2002 and aimed to undertake family level outreach services, community-organisation building and social mobilization on health and its determinants along with advocacy for improvement in the health system through women volunteers in every hamlet. Lessons from this programme led to the formulation of a country wide CHW programme called the ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) programme. ASHA, Whose role in include social activism,

are the key cadre in India's CHW programme which is designed to improve maternal and child health. In a diverse country like India, there is a need to understand how the ASHA programme operates in different underserved Indian contexts, such as rural Andhra Pradesh. CHW programmes are receiving renewed attention as mechanisms to help overcome health workers shortages, retain health workers in underserved area, and provide culturally appropriate primary healthcare. The Andhra Pradesh government has paid Rs. 400/- for monthly remuneration to Community Health workers in order to ensure that the Nodal Agency for Tribal Sub-Plan, they is working in Tribal areas. During 2016-2017, under Tribal Welfare Budget the government has provided Rs. 5 crs

**Chart 19: No. of CHWs for Payment of remuneration to CHWs**



The data reveals that number of CHWs (Community Health Workers) for remuneration to CHWs, in 2015 and 2016 the government has targeted 5256 number of CHWs, the achievement status from 2015 to 2016 are 5256, and 2016 to 2017 status is 5199 number of CHWs, the achievement status is 7432 number of CHWs. The overall target number from 2015 to 2017 are 15641 number of CHWs, now an overall calculation of achievement data says that 17887 number of CHWs benefited from 2016 to 2018 years.

## Conclusion

Government of Andhra Pradesh frequently increased budget amount of Tribal Welfare department from 2015 to 2019, Rs. 962.42 cr. to 2129.13 cr. ITDAs and PTDS, MADAs and DTDPs play a significant role in Tribal Development. Chart 2 explain the target beneficiaries

number for economic support schemes first (2014 to 2018) and last (2017 to 2018) target years are very higher compare with middle of the years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, it indicate loss of frequency of beneficiaries number. But are budget frequently increased. Education play a significant role in society, and the maintenance of educational institutions are very expensive and challenging work to get success full result, under this scheme Andhra Pradesh government provide Rs. 630.04 cr. for maintenance of Educational institution from 2018 to 2019. In order to provide quality of education there has been a thrust on residential patter of education. The government has high target in 2014 to 2015 this number is 558, the accomplishment of this years is 558. It is better than to 2013 to 2014 year and 2015-2016 years. In sectors like health, nutrition, education, drinking water and sanitation, livelihoods, housing to access to credit, and access to dignified life. The state needs to follow rights-based approach by clearly articulating and defining rights and entitlements to be given to SC or ST in reach sector.

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