



Socio-Economic Conditions Of Tribal Communities In Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

Ethnic frugality is privately connected with the timbers. For centuries the ethnical have lived in the circumferences of timbers and depended entirely on timbers for their livelihood. Indeed moment, timber products continue to him the main source of income and food for numerous ethnical communities. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs organized the National Tribal Festival' VANAJ' in New Delhi from 13th to 18th February, 2015. The jubilee handed casts of rich artistic heritage 10 of ethnical communities across the country through unique forms of folk balls, songs and other traditional practices and concentrated on developing a sense of appreciation of the artistic diversity of the country. The highlights of the Festival included state special ethnical hooch's, exhibition of books, art and crafts, ethnical cookery, award winning photos and demonstration of traditional skill in oil, craft and traditional medical practices. Webbing of talkie flicks and forums on subject applicable to ethnical issues were other lodestones of the six days event.

The event would be organized from 2nd Friday to 3rd Wednesday of February every time. This paper highlights that the socio- profitable conditions of ethnical peoples in the study area. lines are one of the different groups among the Indian population. They remain underprivileged substantially as they're considered as the smallest section of the Indian society since the ancient times. The lines remain underprivileged due to colorful factors like geographical and artistic insulation, lack of proper health installations, incapability to satisfy introductory requirements, lack of control over coffers and means, lack of education and chops, malnutrition, lack of sanctum, poor access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to shocks, violence and crime, lack of access to proper structure installations and technologies and lack of political freedom and voice. All these challenges can make their living a delicate task. Considering these issues, the government is trying to help the lines through different weal schemes. This paper tries to assay the socio- profitable status of the ethnical communities, the government schemes put forth by the government of Andhra Pradesh for the weal of ethnical communities.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Conditions; Welfare Schemes; Tribes; Andhra Pradesh

Introduction

India is a country which has people of different cultures, religions, traditions, languages, castes and creed. Even in India, every state has its own culture and traditions. Among them, tribal people are one such group that needs to be emphasized. Due to the presence of these tribes, India receives various flavours and real treasures. The tribal peoples of India are also known as "Adivasis", which literally means 'Indigenous People' or 'Original inhabitants of a given region'. Major population of the tribes is found in Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, North Eastern states and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Social development paves the way for economic development. The tribes always face difficulties in their socio-economic development due to various factors like geographical and cultural isolation, lack of proper health facilities, inability to satisfy basic needs, lack of control over resources and assets, lack of education and skills, malnutrition, lack of shelter, poor access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to shocks, violence and crime, lack of access to proper infrastructure facilities and technologies and lack of political freedom and voice. Social sector comprising of sub-sectors like accessto education, health and medical care, housing and water supply isvery much essential for their economic development.

The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are

1. Indications of primitive traits,
2. Geographical isolation
3. Shyness of contact with the community at large,
4. Backwardness

It takes into account the definitions in the 1931 Census; the reports of the first Backward Classes Commission (Kalelkar), 1955; the Advisory Committee on Revision of SC/ST lists (Lokur Committee), 1965; the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 and Chanda Committee

Report, 1969. Under the Constitution of India, a number of articles have been included for the protection of the STs in particular. These are

1. Article 14 – confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
2. Article 15 – prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc.;
3. Article 15(4) – enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
4. Article 16(4) – empowers the state to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens;
5. Article 46 – enjoins upon the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the STs, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;
6. Article 275(1) – promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas;
7. Articles 330, 332, and 335 – stipulate reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;
8. Article 340 – empowers the state to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes; and
9. Article 342 – specifies those tribes or tribal communities deemed to be scheduled tribes (STs).

Definition of Scheduled Tribes

The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined “Scheduled Tribes” as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution”. Article 342, which is reproduced below, prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes.

Definition of Scheduled Areas

The term 'Scheduled Areas' has been defined in the Indian Constitution as “such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas”. Paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution prescribes following procedure for scheduling, rescheduling and alteration of Scheduled Areas.

Education and Literacy

The special commitment of the National Policy on Education, 1986(revised in 1992) to ameliorate the educational status of STs continues to be the major strength in launching special interventions and impulses to ameliorate the availability for the tribals who live in the far- flung remote areas and remain isolated. thus, sweats for universalizing primary education continued, especially through the programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. One of the special features of this programme is the participation of ST parents guardians in the conditioning of seminaries, which ensures power of the programme, indeed by the most underprivileged. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education or the Mid-Day Meals acts as a support service to increase retention rates.

Tribal Affairs

The nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs laid lesser emphasis in the Ninth Plan on the educational and profitable development of slated lines. The scheme of Post-Matric literacy (PMS) continued to be an important centrally patronized scheme to promote advanced education among STs. Under this, literacy are extended to all the eligible ST scholars who pursue post matriculation courses in recognised institutions within the Country. The scheme was revised in 1997- 98 for extending some fresh benefits to persons with disabilities amongst STs and the ceiling of income limits of parents etc. The Ninth Plan saw an emotional increase in the allocation of finances for literacy awarded to STs, when compared to the former Plans. Under PMS, a total expenditure of Rs.176.56 crore was incurred to benefit around 5.31 lakh ST scholars. The scheme of Book Banks facilitates easy access to the specified textbook- books to ST scholars who are pursuing professional/ specialized courses like medical, veterinary wisdom, husbandry, polytechnic, engineering and biosciences, law, chartered accountancy, business administration etc. and can not go to buy expensive professional books. The scheme of Up- gradation of Merit of ST scholars' extends special coaching to ST scholars of classes IX to XII. The other scheme of Coaching and Allied Scheme for STs' also extends special coaching to ST scholars to help them appear in competitive examinations. Progress in terms of both physical and fiscal achievements in respect of the below- mentioned 3 schemes viz. Book Bank Scheme, Up gradation of Merit of ST Students and Coaching and Allied Scheme for STs has been included under the Chapter on ' Socially underprivileged Groups' as these schemes continued as combined schemes for both SCs and STs till 2015- 16. ethnic SUB-PLAN (TSP) The Fifth Five Year Plan marked a significant change in the process of ethnic development. The plurality of occupations marked variations in the situations of development and varied geo-ethnic terrain of colorful lines give rise to plethora of problems, which aren't amenable to invariant approach for their development. thus, area specific strategy has been evolved grounding on the recommendations of expert commission setup by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof.S.C. Dube for the rapid-fire socio- profitable development of ethnic people inhabiting the listed areas where further than 60 per cent ethnic population are living. The main objects of ethnic sub plan area. Socio-

profitable development of slated lines. b. Protection of tribals against exploitation. The Salient Features of TSP are given in the following lines i. It falls within the dimension of state plan meant for the weal and development of tribals. Such a plan is a part of the each over plan of a state and is thus called asub-plan the befits given to the tribals and tribals areas of a state from the TSP are in addition to what percolates from the overall plan of a state. ii. Thesub-plansa. Identify the coffers for TSP areas. b. Prepare a broad policy frame for the development. C. Dene a suitable executive strategy for its perpetration. iii. The most significant aspect of this strategy is to insure a ow of finances for TSP areas at least in equal proportion to the slated lines population of the state. iv. The recent action of the Ministry with regard the TSP element of colorful departments sectors of the countries is to put the TSP fund of the state plan in a different demand head in the budget of the Tribal Development Departments of the State. In Andhra Pradesh State, the TSP area covers the slated Areas comprising the 5938 townlets as well as the touching 809 nonscheduled townlets with 50 per cent of ethnical attention in the sections of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and Mahaboobnagar is 31485.34 Sq. Kms area. For the purpose of taking up an applicable programme for the tribals the ethnical areas under the TSP have been distributed into ITDAs, MADA, Cluster, DTDP, and PTDP. There are 10 ITDAs performing in the state, 41 MADA Pockets, 17 Clusters and 12 PTDPs. Rest of the ethnical population not covered under these systems is covered under DTDPs.

Profile of tribal people in Andhra Pradesh State

The timber- sheathe mountainous tracts of the Visakhapatnam sections of Andhra Pradesh are the ethnical areas of that State, with some twenty lines speaking either Dravidian or Mundari cants. The ethnical people of Andhra Pradesh are economically and technologically better equipped than the lines of other regions. utmost of them have youth associations. The Savara lines are substantially set up in the sections of Visakhapatnam. before the Visakhapatnam is called as Vizagpatnam, the Vijayanagaram, Paderu and Araku are each in the Visakhapatnam quarter. Now they came seven individual sections. In the same way Godavari quarter is also divided into east, west etc. therefore the tribals are in the AP state living in everystate. The areas of Savara lines are full of lofty hills, zipping mountain aqueducts and deep peering denes, terraced rice fields, etc. The Savara lineage people are remarkable irrigation masterminds. They've a primitive sense of vill planning, for their houses are aligned in resemblant rows which reflect orderliness. The Gadaba ethnical people are distributed in the Jeypore, Malkangiri, Koraput and Pattangi taluks. They're like the Savaras, growers, but stalking and fishing make fresh benefactions to their food force. The Gadaba women are good at weaving dinghy fiber cloth on model looms of their own manufacture and the woven fabric is bepanedby them with colorful vegetable colorings. In fact, no Gadaba girl is considered good for marriage until she has acquired the needful skill on the impend. Khonds are distributed both in Orissa and the Visakhapatnam and are one of the largest of the Dravidian-speaking lines. The Koya lineage is divided into several occupational lines similar as blacksmiths, carpenters, brass workers and handbasket- makers. During certain spare seasons of the time, food is so scarce that whole families, including children, live on tubers, tamarind seeds and win juice. The Konda Reddis lines are the Telugu speaking ethnical people. They partake the hilly region with the Koya tribe.

Socio-economic status of the tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh

A study results on the socio-economic development of primitive tribes in paderu district of Visakhapatnam showed that majority of the respondents of the study area were illiterates, adopted nuclear family system and had own houses. Majority of the respondents were farmers, followed by agricultural labourers. As they had no skills in modern agricultural practices, they practised mono cropping pattern. The respondents acquired the modern inputs and financial assistance from Integrated Tribal Development Agency. Majority (87%) earned income less than 1500 rupees per month and they spend the money mostly on food. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the government policies and schemes and standard of living of the tribals.

A study aimed to find out the socio-economic status of scheduled tribes in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh state found that majority of the sample households were male headed and worked as famers and agricultural labourers. The income range of famers was Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10000 rupees per annum, and labourers earned lesser than that. There was a decline in the sex ratio in this community, and families had a preference for son. As they had no other sources of income, they tried to take loans and the institutions took advantage of this and charged higher interest rates (3per cent). The researchers recommended that, government should take measures to promote the financial stability among the schedule tribes by offering better banking services and transfer of technology. The socio-economic status of the scheduled tribes in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh was studied. In the sample population, majority of the households belonged to Konda Dora and Nooka Dora tribes and more than 70 per cent were illiterate. Cultivation was the primary occupation for majority and the total family income was less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. Food expenditure lied top on the annual expenditure pattern, followed by expenditure on payment of interests on loans and on health concerns. Majority of the sampled households lacked durable household assets. Around 37 per cent of the land-owning sample did not have ownership rights. More than 60 per cent fulfilled their credit needs from private money lenders. Therefore, there is a need to put more attention on educating the scheduled tribes, which can motivate them for their future life.

Welfare schemes by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the tribal communities (Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh)

Economic support schemes and schemes under tribal area sub plan

Under this, financial assistance is given to ST families below poverty line for taking up economic support activities. The action plan for these programs is approved by Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited (TRICOR), Hyderabad. TRICOR reviews the implementation from time to time.

Development of Coffee plantations in ITDA, Paderu area

The Government have approved a comprehensive Development of Coffee Project in Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), in Paderu area at a total cost of Rs.526.16 Cr. for implementation over a period of ten years from 2015-16 to 2024-25. The project work comprises of:

- (1) Expansion of Coffee Plantations;
- (2) Coffee Consolidation/ Rejuvenation;
- (3) Organic Certification;
- (4) Promotion of Wet pulping through supply of Baby pulpers; and
- (5) Marketing support.

The Girijan Co-operative corporation (GCC)

It is a public sector undertaking of government of Andhra Pradesh established in the year 1956 with a single mission, which is the socio-economic upliftment of Tribals. The forests in this state play a significant role in sustaining the livelihood of these people, especially the sale of forest produce (non-timber forest products), since agricultural activity by itself is not sufficient for sustenance, or as a source of livelihood. GCC was instituted with the sole purpose to protect them from exploitative middlemen, petty traders and establish a mutually beneficial relationship between them and the rest of the world.

Education schemes and programmes

Girijana Vidya Vikas Kendras (GVVK)

This measure introduced in 1986 brought an enrolment explosion in the areas of Tribals; out of 4317 GVVKs, 351 GVVKs are upgraded to primary schools in 2011-12. Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned permanent buildings for all these upgraded schools under DPEP during 2013-14. Presently, these GVVKs are called Tribal Welfare Primary Schools.

Hostel buildings for degree colleges

The scheme is intended to provide hostel buildings for Post-Metric scheduled tribe students studying in eight degree colleges. Each degree college will have one boys' hostel and one girls' hostel. Children admitted in the hostels will receive maintenance charges of Rs. 525 per month under Post-Metric Scholarships.

- Funding for maintenance of educational institutions and hostels, integrated hostels, ashram schools, post-matric hostels, tribal welfare primary schools, teacher education colleges, student coaching programmes for competitive examinations
- Gurukulam schools
- Tuition Fee and Post-Matric Scholarships
- Pre-Matric Scholarships
- Upgrading Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools into Schools of Excellence
- Setting up Residential Schools for Tribals
- Upgradations of Residential Schools into Junior Colleges of Excellence are also put forth, which are similar to the ones put forth by AP Government

CONCLUSION

Social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunities, assurance of the individual's dignity are ensured by the Constitution of India for all the citizens among other things. The constitution of India is enriched with several provisions for schedule castes and schedule tribes to safeguard and promote their cultural, social, educational, and economic interests to bring them in the mainstream of the nation. Andhra Pradesh governments are working hard towards the enrichment of tribal lives.

In India there are 427 main tribal communities living. It is estimated that the predominant tribal areas comprise about 15 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. In India tribal communities use their own dialect which is in vogue in their region. The Gonds groups of tribes are mostly concentrated in Andhra Pradesh. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education or the Mid-Day Meals acts as a support service to increase retention rates. This paper exploited that the tribal programmes are how to impact on tribal socio-economics structure in Andhra Pradesh state. The government of Andhra Pradesh has also implemented welfare programme of tribal areas then the conditions of tribal peoples are better than to compare previously.

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