



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Public Administration

P. Malathi

Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 007, Telangana State

ABSTRACT

This paper reveals the tribal development in India and Andhra Pradesh. It presents a detailed historical background for tribal development in India. The life patterns and issues relating to tribals are discussed, institutional provisions and pattern established for tribal development in India at central, state levels and at the district level are discussed, tribal development issues, the programmes and schemes taken-up to improve the welfare conditions of tribals with the middle administration and in the condition of Telangana are discussed, the opinions and perceptions of tribals, their opinions are documented and analyzed for ground level examination of tribal issues and problems, the final conclusions and findings emerged in study. Based on findings, several suggestions are presented to improve the tribal conditions.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

India has one of major tribal's absorptions in world. Proceeding to the Constitution, the tribes were variously termed, as Aborigines, Adivasis, Forest Tribes, Hill Tribes, primordial tribes, etc. Upto 1919, the tribes were integrated beneath the head of 'Depressed Classes'. The Indian Franchise Committee in 1919 accorded a segregate classification for the census reports: 1931 – primordial Tribes; 1941 – Tribes and 1951 – Scheduled Tribes.

There are regarding 300 tribal populaces consisting regarding 50 millions of its total populace. They are the descendents of primordial tribes, the oldest residents of India, precisely called the Adivasis (the first residents). The tribals comprise regarding eight percent of total populace in country. The tribals are covering following while contrast with non tribals in every the subjects of growth inside the pasture of education.

Meaning of 'Tribe'

The phrase 'Adivasi' (Adi = original and Vasi = inhabitant) has befall existing amid convinced people. The global Labour group have secret such citizens as 'indigenous'. According to ILO conference the aborigines or tribals encompass be specified as "tribals or half ethnic clusters of autonomous country depressed communally or efficiently and have their have society, society and behavior or they enclose their possess particular normal law/ meeting.

The phrase 'tribe' has not been specified obviously wherever in Indian foundation. Just the phrase 'planned Tribe' clarified as "the family or the family populaces or part of or cluster inside tribe or family community". These clusters are reputed to appearance the oldest ethnological subdivision of public.

Constitutional provisions/ Safeguards

According to Verma (1996) the tribal populace of India can be divided into four distinct sections:

- (i) The first section of tribal populaces can be stated as that they belong to original fest habitats and their pattern of life dissimilar to general public.
- (ii) The next section can be treated as semi-tribal clusters and they are leading their lives in rural areas and every most every they settled their only and do their agricultural occupation.
- (iii) The third type of tribal populaces is those who shifted their families to urban and semi-urban areas of major cities in our country. They are working in government offices, private companies and working other skilled establishments and mingled with general populace of country.
- (iv) The others are totally assimilated tribals.

The first two categories have been specially presented in Indian constitution and the programmes related to schedule Areas. A number of special provisions have been made in constitution for safe guarding the rights and curiosity of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

- Article 46 presents that according to the instruction main beliefs of

condition rule, the condition shall endorse by means of particular mind the instructive and financial curiosity of weaker section of populace and in exacting, of listed caste and the listed tribe and shall defend them as of communal unfairness and every forms of exploitation.

- According to Article 16 and 335, the state has the right to create some stipulation for the condition of actions or post and take into consideration, whilst making appointment in government services of center or the states, the claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in a manner that maintains the administrative efficiency.
- According to Article 330, 332 and 334, seats in Parliament and in State Assemblies will be reserved for them.

Provisions for Scheduled Tribes

According to Article 19 (5), the State governments are empowered for the protection of curiosity of scheduled tribes, to make law imposing reasonable restrictions on exercise of general rights of every citizen to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and reconcile in any fraction of territory of India and to acquire, hold or dispose of property. Thus, this empowers the governors to make laws to the exploitation of scheduled tribes throughout transfers of land, land money-lending and other ways in scheduled tribe's areas with others.

Meaning and Scope of Tribal Development

The objective of family growth in India be finest summarize in Nehru's foreword to Verrier Elwin's Book on NEFA. It is or else known as "ethnic Panchsheel". This five end recipe enunciates with Nehru stand as comer limestone of India's direction plan. This be auxiliary elaborate with Elwin, who emphasized the need for the ethnic community to get nearer to provisions among their hold past avoid menace of pauperism and lacking create a sense of inadequacy. Elwin tense on recognize the input of family community in portion the Indian civilization as a whole, so as to they might think as they be the fraction and pack of India as any additional inhabitant.

Approaches for Tribal Development

There are largely five approaches which boast be engaged so far in interests of tribals in India. The approach is: (i) Political, (ii) managerial, (iii) spiritual (iv) Charitable organizations and (v) Anthropological.

(I) Political Approach: This is the ancestral welfare and it may be comprehended with regards to every throughout the epoch of pre- and post-independence.

(ii) Administrative Approach: The managerial methodology is intently trailed with the political methodology.

(iii) Religious Approach: In addition to the above approaches, the religious approach is also one of major and the religious organizations like Christian missionaries, the Ramakrishna charge, the Arya Samaj and other restricted spiritual organizations that the helping the tribals.

(iv) Voluntary Agencies: The organizations that come up to common employees, common interests organizations, public society institutes, social reformers, etc., be participating in dissimilar activities for the growth of tribal society.

(v) Anthropological Approach: In view of importance of tribal welfare programmes conducted with applied anthropology, several anthropologists came out with several papers and addresses for Tribal Development programme.

Measures regarding Tribal Development in India

Reservation in Service: Administrations have complete supplies for their sufficient image in military. To make possible their sufficient depiction convinced concession include be provide, such as: (i) release in period limits, (ii) recreation in average of fittingness and (iii) addition at smallest amount in subordinate class for principle of support be if not than throughout qualify examination.

Administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas: 'listed Areas' contain be affirmed in state of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The system of management of listed area under the Fifth agenda visualizes a separation of blame flanked by the State and Union Governments. The State Governments contain be specified the blame of show the legislations which be inappropriate for addition to the Ethnic areas. They are as well accountable for frame system for the deterrence of utilization of tribals with the money-lenders. They realize scheme for the wellbeing of tribals' income inside its frontier.

Tribes' Advisory council: The Fifth timetable of foundation presents for the scenery awake a Tribes' suggested board in each of state have planned area. According to this condition, Tribes' suggested council boast be position happy so far in state of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Advisory Boards for the planned tribe enclose be set up in Assam, Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments. Tribes' optional committee has also been shaped in Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

Appointment of Commissioner: underneath Article 338 of Indian Constitution a representative erstwhile chosen by the President of India. The major responsibility of official is (i) to examine every matter connecting to the safeguard for listed caste and listed tribe beneath the Constitution and (ii) to report the leader on operational of these safeguard.

Welfare Department in States: beneath Article 164 (i) of foundation there be a stipulation of happiness section in States of Indian Union. In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in accuse of a Minister contain be set up. interests department contain be put up in these state as well us in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala; Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

Educational Facilities: events to present instructive amenities contain be in use with the Government. stress be organism laid on professional and industrial guidance. According to these events, concession, stipends, scholarship, books, stationery and other equipments be provide. Suburban schools comprise be place awake for them.

Scholarships: The middle Government award scholarship to worthy student for senior study in overseas country. Seventeen and semi per cent of merit scholarship be fixed with the Centre, to commendable student of inferior profits group.

Economic Opportunities: A great integer of ethnic public preparation changing agriculture. This problem is in sensitive form in state of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura. A system to manage uneven farming erstwhile ongoing. as well this, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh contain launch scheme to get better irrigation amenities to get back squander ground and to deal out it amid member of listed caste and tribe. In adding, amenities for the buy of stock, manure, undeveloped gear, superior seed be too presented to them. Cattle propagation and fowl undeveloped be too life form optimistic among these people.

Objectives

1. To discover absent the socio-economic conditions of ethnic

beneficiaries beneath ITDA.

2. To examine the extent of change in conditions of tribal people.
3. To indicate existing infrastructure, its role and future programs for this infrastructure development.
4. To make an appraisal of failures and success of various growth programmes.
5. To suggest changes in programmes with special reference to the problems faced in tribal areas.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses be formulate used for the here research learning:

1. The growth strategy meant for the tribal populaces ought to be linked up with the developmental strategy of entire nation.
2. The social mobilization of tribal societies must be linked to the national policy.
3. The modernization of tribal societies is not dependent upon operational efficiency of administration and administrative growth apparatus alone.

Scope of study

The ethnic area in Andhra Pradesh is broadening in excess of the districts of Khammam, Adilabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, East Godavari and Srikakulam. Populace-wise the number of tribals is the major in Khammam District. The study covers the growth programmes which have been introduced in these areas with the government, mostly conversation and focus will be one the programme relating to land reforms and legislation, agriculture, horticulture animal husbandry power and industry communication, education, small scale industries health and constructions of roads.

Methodology

The state of Andhra Pradesh is one of 28 states of Indian Republic consists of three geographical sub-regions viz., Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. There are 23 districts in state covering an area of 2, 74,000 square kilometers.

The Study Area and Sample Design: A stratified example system is second-hand for the main statistics compilation. home study be conduct by questionnaire and interview (as shown in Appendix I) in three regions of Andhra Pradesh i.e., Adilabad and Warangal districts in Telangana region, Cuddapah and Kurnool district in Rayalaseema region and Srikakulam and Vijayanagaram districts of Andhra region. There are many tribal populaces broaden throughout the Andhra Pradesh. As it is very hard to behavior a complicated learn on every these ethnic communities, the proposed study is confined to only in these districts, the major tribal community. For empirical support, 270 households 90 each from three regions from dissimilar tribal populaces and relevant data will be collected so as to compare their socio-economic development.

The Data Base: together main and minor information be second-hand in learn. Obtainable minor information be obtain as of poll of India Publications; ethnic interests section, Andhra Pradesh; Planning Board, Andhra Pradesh and the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP). Publications of Non-Governmental Organizations like Sreyas, Fedina, High Land growth Agency (HILDA), Solidarity is as well second-hand to analyze the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in family growth programmes. Because the accessible minor statistics be originate toward be not enough to bring out an inclusive psychiatry of goal s of revise, a chief study will be conduct.

Telangana Tribals

As the 29th state of India, Telangana come into continuation on 2nd June, 2014 with 10 districts of complete Andhra Pradesh (AP). Lately the Government of Telangana shaped extra 21 districts, beneath the Telangana District configuration Act, 1974 and District arrangement Rules, 2016, attractive the total number to 31. The physical district of Telangana state is 1, 12,077 sq. km. and the populace is 350.04 lakh. The family populace is 32.87 lakh which comprise 9.34% of total populace of state. Telangana have 26,904 sq. km. of wood land which is 24% of total physical area of state. The state has 12 secluded areas consisting of eight Wild Life sanctuary and three National Parks. Two Wild Life sanctuary contains be notifying as Tiger Reserves - Amarabad Tiger Reserve and the Kawal Tiger Reserve. Of 24,904 sq. km. notified forest area, 5,836.04 sq. km. is integrated in secluded district system.

Most of wood area of Telangana is situated in previous districts of Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar. Tribals are mostly originating in these districts.

In history, family populaces encompass depended on forest for their livelihood, equally for agriculture and wood creation compilation. A lot of tribals connect in a shape of uneven farming in high ground forest, called podu. .

Peoples' Perceptions on Tribal Development

The collected data from the qualitative and quantitative research is presented, analyzed, illustrated and interpreted in a systematic manner as next step of research process. The documentation and analysis process is aimed to present data in an intelligible and interpretable form so as to identify Tribal Development administration in accordance with the research goal s. In turn, the identified growth in accordance with the research goal s has helped the researcher to know the developmental activities in study area for tribal people in realistic way.

The purpose of analyzing data is to obtain usable and useful information. The analysis, irrespective of whether the data is qualitative or quantitative, may: (i) illustrate and summarize the data, (ii) identify relationships between variables, (iii) compare variables, (iv) identify the difference between variables and (iv) forecast outcomes.

A ground level study is conducted to understand the problems and the impact of growth programmes on lives of tribal people. The survey method was used in study. This was deemed appropriate as goal was to obtain a picture of pattern of behavior of a cross-section of stakeholder populace in Adilabad district.

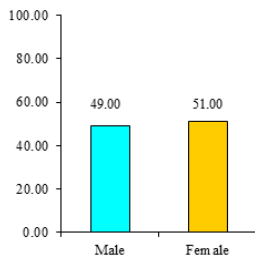
In the present study the researcher presented the data with using percentage and averages of opinions of tribal respondents.

Personal and Family Background of Respondents

This fraction deals with the personal and family background of respondents of Adilabad district in terms of gender, age, religion, family size, family type, having own house, status of education and level of education, sending their children to school or not, if not sending what are reason for not sending.

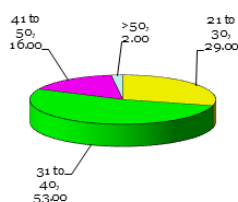
1 shows the gender-wise distribution of respondents. Majority of respondents i.e., 51.0 are females and the remaining respondents are male (i.e., 49.0%). Hence, a large percentage of respondents belong to female cluster in study area of Adilabad district.

Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents



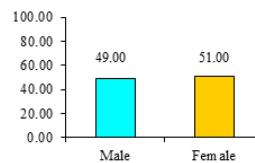
As can be perceived from the 2, majority of respondents are inside the age category of 31-40 years (53.0%) followed with those beneath the category of 21-30 years (29.0%). The remaining 16.0% and 2.0% of respondents are beneath the age category of above 41 to 50 years and below above 50 years, respectively. So it can be understood from the study that majority of respondents belong 31-40 years age group.

Distribution of Respondents on their age



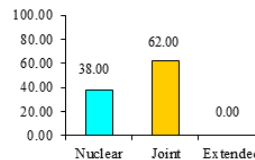
3 explicate the religion of respondents. Every the respondents belong to Hindus in study area.

Religion of Respondents



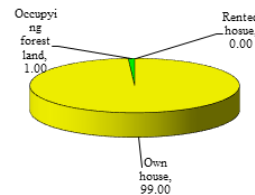
With regard to family size of respondents, the 14 shows that majority of respondents (37.0%) have 5-6 members in their family. It is also obvious that 33.0% of respondents have 3-4 members. 21.0% of tribal families have 7-8 members and 7.0% of them have 8-10 members. Only 8 (2.0) respondents have above 10 members in their family. From this analysis it can be understood that on whole the family size of tribal respondents is 3 to 6 members with 70.0%.

Respondents' family type



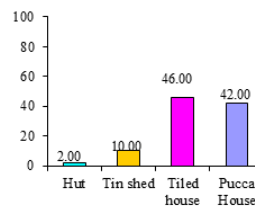
6 presents whether the tribals respondents have their own house or not or they are staying in rented house or occupying forest land in Adilabad district. A large percentage of respondents i.e. 396 (99.0%) (Out of 400) having their own house and only one per cent of respondents are staying in forest land. No respondent staying in rented house. Thus, it may be stated that most of respondents have their own house.

Housing with Respondents



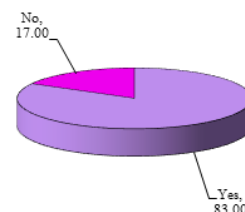
The 7 indicates the type of houses of tribal respondents in study area. Nearly half of respondents i.e., 184 (46.0%) are having their houses of tin shed. A substantial number of respondent's i.e.168 (42.0%) are having their houses made of Pucca house, amid the remaining, an insignificant number of respondents i.e. 49 (10.0%) have their tin shed and 8 (2.0%) are staying in huts. So, it may be noted that nearly half of respondents are having staying in tiled house.

Respondents' type of house



The 8 explicates respondents educated or not. The highest number of respondents i.e. 332 (83.0%) have educated. But, a small number of respondents i.e. 68 (17.0%) do not have any education. Therefore, it may be observed that most of respondents are educated.

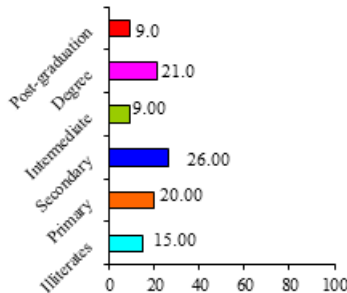
Respondents' education



The 9 indicates the educational background of respondents of tribals of Adilabad district. One-fourth of respondents i.e. 104 (26.0%) are completed their secondary level education. Interestingly additional than one-fifth of tribals i.e. 84 (21.0%) have had their degree education. A significant number of them i.e. 80 (20.0%) have studied upto primary level of school education. Fifteen percent of respondents are illiterates. Amid the remaining respondents i.e., 36 (9.0%) have done their Intermediate and a similar percentage of respondents also completed their PG level of education.

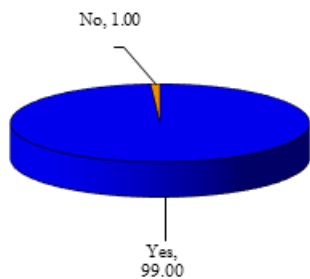
Thus, it may be stated that the highest number 104 (26.0%) of tribals completed secondary level of education.

Respondents' Level of Education



The 10 presents the details regarding the sending of respondents' children to school or college. The highest number of respondents i.e. 396 (99.0%) sending their children to school or college. on other hand an insignificant number of respondents i.e. 4 (1.0%) have not sending their children to the school or college. Therefore, it may be stated that the most of respondent respondents sending their children to school or college.

Sending of Respondents Children to school or college

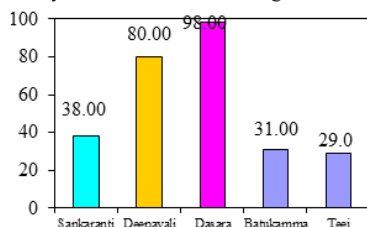


Cultural Activities of Tribals

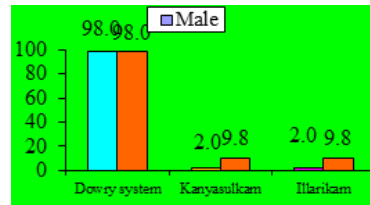
Eco-values are coordinated as ladylike qualities. Inborn individuals are the overseers of a culture, established in incorporated estimations of a point of view that ladies and nature are one. The shrewdness of innate individuals tells that the earth addresses the issues of people and entire creation. Not at every like non-tribals, are a particular normal for clan that they have an ethic of enough. Nothing is taken from nature, other than what is fundamental. The shoeless society move is an existence festivity of their unity with nature. The Divine is perceived in trees, mountains, streams, creatures and in every creation. Earth is Mother God and God isn't to be purchased or sold. They moved toward the land with awesome regard. For clans, joining with nature is a festival which every one of them celebrates together.

Graph 1: Festivals of Tribals

Explicates regarding the cultural activities such as folk dance with the tribal community of Adilabad district. Beneath the cultural activities, out of 400 respondents, only 37.0% of tribals following Gondu dance and 252 (63.0%) are not shown their curiosity on Gondu dance. Amid 196 male respondents, 42.9% of them said they are following Gondu



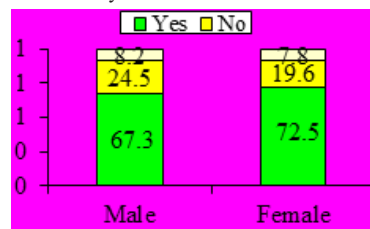
dance and 112 (57.1%) of them are not. Similarly, out of 204 female respondents, 64 (31.4%) of them interested fold dance and 140 (68.6%) of them not interested. With regard to Lambadi dance, out of 400 136 (34.0%) of them interested, further, out of 196 male respondents, 72 (36.7%) and out of 204 female respondents, 64 (31.4%) of them interested. In same way, with regard to Kolatam folk dance, amid 400 respondents, 156 (39.0%) of them shown their interest, regarding 196 male respondents, 36 (18.4%) of them shown their curiosity and out of 204 female respondents, 12 (58.8%) of them shown interest.



Graph 2: Marriage Practices

It is originating from the study that most (98.0%) of tribal respondents follow the dowry system in their culture. Further, most (98.0%) of respondents are not shown their curiosity with regard to Bride preparation (kanya suklam) and exchange (illarikam).

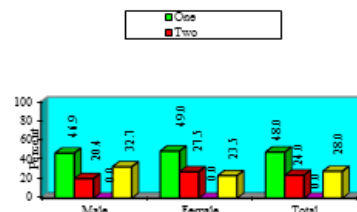
It is observed from the table 5.2.5 that regarding head of family, 98 per cent of respondents expressed that father is the head of family only less number of respondents 8 (2.0%) are expressed mother is the head of family. Cent per cent male respondents also agreed the father is the head of family and 96.1% of female respondents also accepted as father is the head of family.



Graph 3 : Own land

Submits the nature of land owned with the respondents in study area of Adilabad. Out of 400 respondents, who have responded to this question, majority (68.0%) of them have their own land for agricultural purposes and only 1.0% of respondents have leased the land for cultivation of agricultural purposes. amid 196 male respondents, nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of them have their own land and out of 204 female respondents, 144 (70.6%) of them have their own land and 4 (2.0%) of them working on leased lands.

Therefore, it is originate that majority (68.0%) of respondents cultivating throughout their own lands. In addition, it also originate that the female percentage is additional than the male and a little percentage (2.0%) of female respondents also cultivating throughout leased lands.

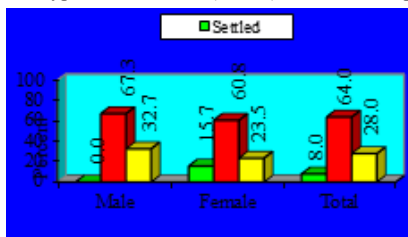


Graph 5: Number of crops harvested

It is concluded that majority (48.0%) of them harvest on crop in their fields and only one-fourth of them harvest two crops. Interestingly, it can be observed from the results that female respondents (49.0%) harvest additional than male respondents (46.9%).

Shows that type of cultivation practiced with the tribal respondents in present study. It obviously shows that out of total 400 respondents, majority 256 (64.0%) of respondents grow cultivate product type of

crops and only 32 (8.0%) of them follow settled type of cultivation and 112 (28.0%) of them not respondents in this regard. Regarding out of 196 male respondents, 132 (67.3%) of them follows product type of cultivation and remaining 32.7% of them not responded. In same way, female respondents 124 (60.8%) cultivate product cultivation, 32 (15.7%) settled type cultivation, 48 (23.4%) of them not responded.



Graph 6: Type of Cultivation

Hence, it can understood from the study that majority (64.0%) of them follows product type of cultivation and whichever male (67.3%) or female (60.8%) also follow product type of cultivation.

The above explicates the crops cultivation with the respondents in present study area. Out of 240 respondents who cultivate rice, 128 male and 112 female and their percentages are 42.5 and 57.4, respectively. There are 124 respondents who cultivate Jowar, Maize, Bajra, amid these 52 (41.9%) male and 72 (58.1%) female and a little percentage of tribals also cultivate other crops and they mainly belongs female.

Findings of Study

Apart from review of literature, the study has presented the constitutional, legal and policy initiatives taken up in India to protect the interests of tribals. Several growth programmes were also implemented to improve the living conditions of tribals. It is expected that these programmes and protective measures benefit the tribals in several form or other. So as to find the impact of these on tribal development, a survey was conducted for reality assessment in select areas of Telangana State. The findings are presented in following.

Cultural Activities of Tribals

1. It is originate that majority (98.0%) of tribals are celebrating Dasara as major festival. Further, the order of festival is: Dasara > Deepavali > Sankranti > Batukamma > Teej.
2. It is originate from the study area the major jatara celebrated with the respondents in study area is Nagoba jatara with a percentage of 56.0% and the male (81.6%) respondents shown additional curiosity than female (31.4%).
3. It is originating from the study that most (98.0%) of tribal respondents follow the dowry system in their culture. Further, most (98.0%) of respondents are not shown their curiosity with regard to Bride preparation (kanya suklam) and exchange (illarikam).
4. It is originate from the study that ninety eight per cent of tribal families in Adilabad district considering the father as their head of family as like as Indian system of practice.

Economic Status

1. Majority (70.0%) of respondents have their own agricultural lands. Further, it is also originate that additional female respondents (72.5%) have own land than that of male respondents, whose percentage is 67.3 per cent.
2. Majority (68.0%) of respondents cultivating throughout their own lands. In addition, it also originate that the female percentage is additional than the male and a little percentage (2.0%) of female respondents also cultivating throughout leased lands.
3. Majority of respondents (Dry land: male 38.6% and female 61.4%) and (Wet land: male 25.0% and female 75.0%) fall beneath below 5 acres category and interestingly no respondent fall beneath whichever 10-20 acres of land or above 20 acres of land.
4. It is originated that a considerable percentage (48.0%) of them harvests one crop in their fields and only one-fourth of them harvest two crops. Interestingly, it can be observed from the results that female respondents (49.0%) harvest additional than male respondents (46.9%).
5. It is originate from the study that majority (64.0%) of them follows

product type of cultivation and whichever male (67.3%) or female (60.8%) also follow product type of cultivation.

Health Facilities

1. It is originate from the study that most (92.0%) of respondents stated that there are health camps in villages of study area.
2. It is originate from the study that majority (57.0%) of health camps are conducted on half yearly or yearly.
3. The study originate that majority (44.1%) of respondents stated that the NGOs organizes the health camps in study area i.e., Adilabad.

Suggestions

Based on findings and conclusions arrived at in study, convinced specific suggestions are presented in following to improve the welfare and development of tribal areas.

1. Awareness regarding the developmental programmes should be created amid the tribal dwellers to reach vision oriented development.
2. Since most of tribals dwell in huts and thatched houses owing to lack of sufficient income and awareness, thus, Government have to present constructed houses to the tribals instead of providing subsidy on housing.
3. Skill growth and vocational training programmes should be underway for the tribal youth for their economic empowerment.
4. Area of Hospital with full pledged Hospitals has to be established at for extensive healthcare amid the tribals.
5. Participation of tribal stakeholders should be invited with regard to welfare and developmental programmes and schemes.
6. There is a necessity to take on in depth study with regard to not implementation of government schemes effectively such as – Subsidy, Pavala vaddi, Runa mafi, Kalyana Lakhs, Pension scheme, Paniki Ahara Pathakam, DWAKRA loans, Asara Pension, etc.
7. The Government of Telangana should establish a State Level Tribal University to study the tribals' history, culture and cultural practices, economic background, etc., for their growth to bring them into mainstream exposure and knowledge.