

# Prospects of Tribal Welfare through Development Programmes of ITDA Parvathipuram in Vizianagaram District

Paper Submission: 05/05/2021, Date of Acceptance: 20/05/2021, Date of Publication: 22/05/2021



**Ramanayya Kondru**

Research Scholar,  
Department of Sociology and  
Social Work,  
Acharya Nagarjuna University,  
Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

**V.Venkateswarlu**

Associate Professor,  
Department of Sociology and  
Social Work,  
Acharya Nagarjuna University,  
Nagarjuna Nagar,  
Andhra Pradesh, India

## Abstract

The well-being of the tribe is an integral part of the Ministry of Social Affairs. In order to ensure the welfare of the tribe, the public often advocates the establishment of a separate department. The Debar Committee also recommended that the establishment of a separate tribal welfare department. He believes that issues related to tribes are very different from those related to systemic castes that have coexisted with other castes in the plains for hundreds of years. Particular attention should be paid to issues such as health, education, water supply and communication skills. Due to the backwardness of the tribe and the various problems it faces, the department needs a special tribal welfare department whose purpose is to pay special attention to working effectively and improving the economic situation of the tribe. A separate department has been considered to ensure that the grants provided to the tribes in different sectors are truly suitable for their needs, and to coordinate among the various organizations participating in the tribal welfare program and volunteer organizations. In addition to professional advice and guidance, tribal research institutions should also propose solutions to tribal issues within their scope of responsibility. Therefore, the government believed that the tribes should be governed separately and established a tribal affairs department on November 14, 1966.

**Keywords:** Scheduled Tribes, Backwardness, Legislations, ITDA, Tribal Welfare, Education, Empowerment, Development

## Introduction

The term "Scheduled Tribes" first appeared in the Indian Constitution. Article 366 (25) defines a "Scheduled Tribes" as a "tribe or tribal community or part or group within a tribe or tribal community, which is regarded as Scheduled Tribes in the sense of this Constitution under Article 342". Article 342 specifies the procedure for determining which strains are included in the list. According to Section 342, Clause (1) the President may notify a tribe or tribal community or part of it as a planned tribe related to any state or territory of the state, if it is a state, after consultation with the governor. This is done by invoking constitutional guarantees for these communities in their respective states/UTs, giving tribes or parts of their constitutional hierarchy clause (2) of this article authorizes the Parliament to pass a law to include or exclude registered tribes, tribes or tribal communities or parts of them from the list. Therefore, the first instruction for a scheduled tribe related to a State/Union Territory is a notification order issued by the President after consultation with the state governments. These orders can only be retrospectively changed through parliamentary resolutions. The above article also provides a list of registered tribes in the Union state/territory instead of the entire India.

## Aim of the Study

An Analysis of Tribal Welfare Programmes of the State and Vizianagaram District.

## Main Text of the Study

Define communities as programmable tribes based on the following criteria:

1. Signs of original characteristics,
2. Special crops,
3. Geographic isolation,
4. Avoid contact with the entire community and
5. Delays

This standard is not specified in the Constitution, but it is definite. It takes into account the definition of the 1931 census, the reports of the 1st Committee of Backward Classes (Kalelkar) in 1955, the SC/ST List Advisory Committee (local committees) and the Parliamentary Joint Committee in 1965. According to the procedure Scheduled Caste and Tribe Orders (Amendment) Act of 1967 (Chanda Committee), 1969.

According to the powers granted by Article 342(1) of the Indian Constitution, the President, after consulting with the state governments, has so far issued 9 registrations and grants the tribes define the states and territories of the Federation. Eight of them are currently operating in their original or modified form. An order, that the constitution (Goa, Daman,

and Diu). The tribal order planned in 1968 died out due to the reorganization of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1987. According to Goa, Daman and Diu, the Diu Reorganization Act 1987 (18 of 1987) the list of registered Goa tribes has been moved to Part XIX of the 1950 Constitutional Order (Scheduled Tribes), and Daman and Diu were transferred to the second part of the 1951 constitutional order (scheduled tribes) (union territory). Regarding the country, it is determined by the presidential decree after consultation with the governments of the countries concerned. This also applies to changes, expansion, and reduction, addition of new areas or cancellation of orders related to the "Scheduled Area"

The following Orders are in operation at present in their original or amended form:

Sl. No.	Name of Order	Date of Notification	Name of the State(s) for which applicable
	<b>The Scheduled Areas</b>		
1	[Part A States Order, 1950 [C.O.9]	26.01.1950	Andhra Pradesh
	<b>The Scheduled Areas</b>		
2	[Part B states] Order, 1975 [C.O.26]	07.12.1950	Andhra Pradesh

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

#### **Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:**

The advantages of the planning area are: The governor of the state with the planning area has the right to legislate on the following matters:

1. Prohibit or restrict the circulation of tribal land; regulate lending to registered tribal members. In this way, the governor can repeal or amend any laws that apply to the relevant regional assembly or state legislature.
2. The governor may order through announcements, especially the laws of Parliament or the state legislature do not apply to the planned area or part of the state, or, under possible exceptions and changes, apply to specific areas.
3. The governor of a state with planned areas submits a report on the management of the planned areas of the state and the federal administration to the president every year or at the request of the President of India, and he will give instructions to the state to manage this territory.
4. Tribal Advisory Committee [TAC] will be established in states with programmable territories. TAC can also be established in any state with registered tribes but no registered areas under the guidance of the President of India. The TAC consists of no more than 20 members, three-quarters of which come from tribes registered with the state legislature as far as possible. The role of TAC is to advise the state government on matters related to the welfare and promotion of registered tribes in the state, which can be dispatched by the governor.
5. The 1996 Panchayat Act, (Extended to Registered Areas) extended the Panchayat clause in Part IX of the Constitution to include

registered areas and also contained specific provisions that benefit registered tribes.

6.

#### **Planning Area and Planning Tribe Committee:**

In order to further promote the well-being and development of planning tribes, the Planning Area and Planning Tribe Committee was established on July 18, 2002, chaired by Sri Dileep Singh Bhuria, Ex. MP and ten other members. The last of these committees was established in 1960. The committee will review the development strategies adopted so far for the welfare and development of the tribes listed, and propose a feasible comprehensive framework for tribal policies.

#### **Scheduled tribes in India**

Indian tribes account for approximately 8.2% of the country's total population. Most of the tribal population lives in Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. These states account for approximately 80% of the total indigenous population of the country. Madhya Pradesh has the largest tribal population, accounting for 14.7% of the total indigenous population in India. Similarly, the states of Maharashtra and Orissa ranked in second and third in terms of their contribution to the total population of the tribe. Lakshadweep has a relatively high tribal population 94.8% of the total population of the Union Territory, followed by Mizoram and Nagaland with 94.4% and 86.5% respectively. In Uttar Pradesh, the lowest number of registered tribes is also 0.56% of the total population, followed by Tamil Nadu and Bihar with 1.1% and 1.28% (Gol 2011). The Ministry of Tribes stated that the Indian government has notified 705 tribal groups. Odisha is 62 years old and has the largest number of tribal communities, more than any

other state in the country. Of the 705 tribal groups, 75 are still classified as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" (PVTGs), living in different areas of the country (Gol 2020a).

#### **Constitutional Provisions of Tribes**

The Constitution also does not prohibit discrimination based on religion, race, caste, gender, or place of birth (Article 15), equal opportunities in public services (Article 16), and protection of certain freedom of speeches, etc. (Article 19), promotion of educational and economic interests of tribal castes, tribal tribes and other disadvantaged groups (Article 46), tribal boxes and tribal services and job requests (Article 335) In addition, Article 330 and Article 332 provide seat reservations for castes and tribes registered with the People's Chamber and the State Legislature, respectively. Section 243 D also provides for Panchayat reservations. The National Council of Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established under Section 338A to deal with the issue of registered tribes (Gol 2015a: 39).

#### **Constitutional Provisions of Women**

In Andhra Pradesh, tribes are an important part of the population, mainly due to two factors: (a) It accounts for 53% of the total population, of which 27,39,919 (2011 census) and (b) have different cultures, dialects and economic activities under different environmental conditions. Since independence, its remoteness, backwardness, isolation, and primitive state have received constant attention from politicians. However, these people are conceptualized as registered tribes in Article 342 of the Indian Constitution. Article 366 (25) of the Indian Constitution refers to registered tribes as communities registered under Article 342 of the Constitution. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, the registered tribe belongs to a tribe or tribal community or a part or group of tribes or tribal communities declared by the President through a proclamation. Due to geographical isolation and distance from mainstream society, they are vulnerable and vulnerable to serious social injustice, discrimination, inhumane oppression and economic exploitation. The Indian government has issued special regulations to protect registered tribes from exploitation and development. For these specific provisions, see Article 15 (4), Article 16 (4), Article 19 (4), Article 19 (5), Article 23, Article 29, Article 46, Article 164, Article 275(1), Article 331, Article 33, Article 330 Article 4, Article 335, Article 338., 342 and Appendices 5 and 6 of the Constitution (Bisht, 2006).

#### **Demographic status of tribal population in Andhra Pradesh**

The planned number of tribes is 10,428,1034 (52,409,823 males and 51,871,211 females), accounting for 8.6% of the Indian population. There are 698 scheduled tribes nationwide. The indivisible Andhra Pradesh currently has 33 tribal communities with a tribal population of 59 18 073 people, including 29 69 362 males and 29 48 711 females. According to the 2011 census, the tribal population accounted for 7% of the total population of the undivided Andhra Pradesh. Among the tribal populations in each district, Khammam has the largest ST population (27.37%),

followed by Adilabad (18.09%) and Warangal (15.61%). ), Visakhapatnam (14.42%), Nalgonda (11.3%), Vizianagaram (10.05%), Nellore (9.65%), Mahabubnagar (8.99%), Nizamabad (7.56%), Srikakulam (6.15%), Medak (5.7%), Guntur (5.06%), Prakasam (4.45%), Eastern Godavari (4.14%), Ranga Reddy ( 4.13%), Chittoor (3.81%), Anantapur (3.78%), Krishna (2.63%), Karimnagar (2.83%), West Godavari (2.77%), Kadapa (2, 63%) and Karnool (2.04%) ). The smallest population is Hyderabad, 1.24%.

This report is dedicated to ethnographic short films of 33 tribes in Andhra Pradesh. According to the 2001 census, the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh was 5.024 billion, it accounts for 6% of the total population of the state.. Savara and Jatapu are the main tribal communities in the Srikakulam area. Other tribes related to Konda Dora, Jatapu, Savara, Porja and Gadaba can be found in the Vizianagaram area. In the Vishakhapatnam area, the main tribal communities of the settlements of Bagata, Kammara, Konda Dora, Koya, Mukkadora and Valmiki. The tribal communities of East Godavari include Kammara, Kandaredi, Koya, and Valmiki. In the west of Godavari, the settlements belonged to Koya and Yerukula. Kurnool and Mahabubnagar are mainly home to the Chenchu community. The Gondi, Kolami, Koya and Lambadi tribal groups are mostly inhabited mainly live in the Adilabad district. In the Warngal district Koya and Lambada are the most densely populated tribal groups. The Nayak, Koyas Lambada tribal communities live in Khammam. In Nalgonda Lambada tribal communities are inhabited.

#### **Population- Size & Distribution**

Among the 33 scheduled tribe population groups, the Sugalis are the largest scheduled population, with 2,077,947 people, accounting for 41.4%. Followed by Koya 5.68 019 (11.3%), Yanadi 4.62 167 (9.2%), Yerukulas 4.37, 459 (8.7%) and Gond 2.52 038 (5%). These five groups of ST communities are account for 76% of the state's population. 92.5% of the scheduled tribes live in rural areas. Among the main Scheduled Groups, Gond has the largest rural population (97.6%), followed by Koyas (95.5%), Sugalis (93.7%), Yenadi (86.4%) and Yerukulas (77.5%). The ST population is divided by region. Which is mainly concentrated in the areas of Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nalgonda. These five counties account for 48.9% of the total population of the state.

#### **Sex Ratio**

The total sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes is 972 women for 1,000 men, slightly lower than the state's general population of 978 women recorded in the 2001 Census. The 1991 census recorded the overall sex ratio of the ST population, which increased by more than 960.. The sex ratio of the ST population in 5 neighboring counties exceeds 1000, namely Srikakulam (1009), Visakhapatnam (1003), East Godavari (1011) and West Godavari (1018) shows that a higher sex ratio in among scheduled tribes. In the remaining 18 districts, it ranges from 994 (Nizamabad) to 921 (Nalgonda). The following statement shows the sex and sex ratio of children

nationwide, state, and number (the top five ST in the 2001 census), state, and number (06 years old). In 2011, Vizianagaram had 2,344,474 residents, of which 1,161,477 were male and 1,182,997 were female. According to the 2001 census, Vizianagaram has 2,249,254 residents, of which 1,119,541 are males and the remaining 1,129,713 are females.

#### **Vizianagaram District data as per Census- 2011**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Population	2,344,474	1,853,563	490,911
Children (0-6 years)	241,657	194,859	46,798
Literacy	58.89%	53.77%	78.03%
Sex Ratio	1,019	1,014	1,037
Scheduled Caste	10.6%	10.3%	11.7%
Scheduled Tribe	10%	12.2%	1.9%

Source: Census 2011 Data - censusindia.gov.in, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh – Wikipedia

#### **Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)**

On the eve of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a detailed and comprehensive investigation was conducted on the aboriginal issues of scheduled tribes. The integrated tribal development agency or integrated tribal development project/micro project as a supplementary agency to provide public products and services for scheduled tribes. These agencies work under the full control of the state government. The district collector acts as the governor and project manager, and the district ITDAs acts as an additional agent for the governor to ensure peace and good governance in the tribal area.

#### **Goal**

The main goal of ITDA is to promote the socio-economic development of tribal communities through the combination of income plans with plans to develop infrastructure and protect tribal communities from exploitation.

#### **The role of ITDA**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Mandal</b>	<b>Total House Holds</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>ST Population</b>
01	Komarada	13042	51993	18852
02	Gummalakshampuram	10809	49507	42919
03	Kurupam	11332	48402	34838
04	Jiyammavalasa	13245	52360	10719
05	Parvathipuram	28449	113638	12400
06	Makkuva	12573	50506	11264
07	Salur	26203	105389	33610
08	Pachipenta	11369	48233	23227
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,27,022</b>	<b>5,20,028</b>	<b>1,87,829</b>

Source: vizianagram.ap.gov.in

#### **Developmental Functions Of ITDA**

##### **Part one State Level setup**

This department operates under the direction and overall guidance of the Minister of Tribal Affairs. The tribal welfare government secretary assists the government in formulating, implementing and reviewing tribal welfare policies and plans.

##### **The Tribal Welfare Department has Three Heads of Departments**

There are three types of tribal welfare which are mainly:

1. Commissioner of Tribal Welfare

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) was established for tribal development in tribal areas to provide a single government department to provide fast and affordable government services. Legal provisions such as special courts have also been introduced to quickly bring justice to the tribe. The main projects implemented by ITDA include shallow irrigation, soil protection, horticulture, fisheries, sericulture, medical care and social support infrastructure. In addition, centrally funded programs have been implemented to address specific issues such as malnutrition, adult literacy, and the rehabilitation of shift workers. After the establishment of these institutions, the leadership of the tribe has improved significantly. However, it did not address the important issues of fundamental human rights and the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples. A tribal advisory committee (TAC) composed of political representatives and administrators was established to provide advice and guidance to the government on tribal issues.

#### **The origin of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency:**

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) was established in the year 1980 at Vizianagaram. Due to its proximity to the tribe, the headquarters was later moved to Parvathipuram in 1982 Scheduled area. The main goal of ITDA is to identify the problems of tribes living in neighboring village groups called sub-tribal territories. To develop the tribes, improve infrastructure and administration in tribal areas. There are 8 Scheduled Tribe sub-plan Mandals in the Vizianagaram District, which are mainly Gummalakshampuram, Kurupam, jiyammavalasa, Komarad, Parvathipuram, Makkuva, Saluru, Pachipenta. Mandal wise Tribal Population as per 2011 Census, ITDA-Parvathipuram, Vizianagaram District.

2. Chief Engineer, Tribal Welfare and
3. Managing Director, Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC)

The Tribal Welfare Commissioner is also the executive director of Ex-officio to the Andhra Pradesh Tribal Co-operative Funding Programme (TRICOR), Andhra Pradesh Tribal Energy Company (TRIPCO), Andhra Pradesh Mining Company (TRIMCO) and also Secretary to Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (Gurukulam).

**Part Two Regional Level**

The TCR and TI Regional Centres in Bhadrachalam, the Tri-Circle office under the guidance of the tribal welfare engineer director, and the GCC regional office in Hyderabad are the regional offices of the department. ITDA Srisailam covers Chenchu in each district, ITDA Nellore covers Yanadi in four districts, and the tribal welfare commissioner/director is responsible for two ITDAs.

**Part Three District Level**

In the Andhra Pradesh, eight integrated tribal development agency are functioning which are called as Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad, the project manager ITDA is the head of the department. As appropriate support for staff in various departments including project assistants of tribal welfare executive engineer of Girijan Cooperative Cooperation (GCC), tribal welfare and department manager, and special deputy collector of tribal welfare. There are 23 district tribal welfare experts in non-ITDA regions, one in each region, and one in Hyderabad and Rangareddy district. Under supervision of the district collector is responsible for development works. In Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda, a member of the problematic Territorial Development Improvement Method (MADA) project is running a tribal welfare programme

**Part Four Sub-District Level**

At the sub-district level, the tribal welfare office is led by 65 tribal welfare assistants, 40 tribal welfare assistant engineers and 45 divisional/erstwhile Taluks, senior GPCMS managers, who assist the project leader/district tribal welfare officer to ensure the planned welfare tribe.

**Policies and Programmes of the Ministry of Central Tribal Affairs**

In order to achieve the tribal development goals stipulated in the Constitution, the government has formulated various plans, guidelines and plans to promote the overall development of registered tribes. These policies and plans can be discussed as follows.

**Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

The Planning Commission of India and the National Development Commission (NDC) have long required that some of the plans of the states have legal status. The ST part of the plan was proposed by Indira Gandhi in 1975-76, and the SC part was proposed in 1979-1980. In Andhra Pradesh, after a fierce struggle between Kulavivaksha Vyatireka Porata Sangam (Committee against Caste Discrimination) and CPI (M), a law was passed to ensure the correct implementation of the SC/ST sub-plan.

Since the general development plan failed to focus on its socio-economic improvement and may equate it with other sectors of society, a special composition plan (later called the planned sub-caste plan) and tribal sub-plans were passed (TSP). Development of SCSP is an important intervention to plan the social, economic and educational development of the listed castes and to improve their working and living conditions. It started during the sixth five-year plan period. According to government

policy, all primary sampling units under the administrative control of the Ministry allocate funds for various activities related to the welfare of SC/ST economic development and the welfare of people in weaker areas near the project locations through Special components plan and Tribal sub-plan.

The Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh passed 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. With the approval of this act, Andhra Pradesh became the first state in the country to enact such legislation, granting planned castes and planned tribal sub-plans legal status, and ensuring that these classes have the means relevant to their population. This law will help ensure the equal rights of SC and ST communities, and will also effectively ensure social protection and the full development of the people in the community.

**Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)**

Since 1978, the Indian government has granted 100% of the Central Special Assistance for Seed Breeding Program (SCA to TSS). It belongs to the Indian Joint Fund (not including the Northeast State grants, one vote), except for the national program funds and the efforts to fill key gaps through the development of tribes through educational infrastructure and livelihood programs. The tribal sub-plan (TSP) [now called the tribal plan component (STC) in the central government] is the source of funding for tribal development across the country. The expansion of most of the infrastructure in the tribal areas and the provision of basic services to the indigenous peoples of the country are carried out through various institutional programs of the central ministries and state governments.

In this regard, the Tribe Sub-Program Special Central Assistance (SCA) program is part of the registered tribe's integrated development plan, which aims to provide integrated tribal development projects (ITDP), integrated tribes, The Development Agency (ITDA), Improved Territorial Development Method (MADA), particular vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG), and dispersed tribal groups use grants to promote economic growth. SCA-TSS covers 23 states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhan, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (Gol 2019a).

**Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution**

The Constitution of India stipulates that the federal government provides 100% of the annual funding to the states in accordance with Article 275, paragraph 1. The amount of the grant is collected by the Indian Joint Fund (excluding grants from the north-eastern states that require voting) and is the source of additional funds and efforts for the tribal development plan of the state. These funds will be used for the socio-economic development of tribes,

clusters and PVTG through ITDA, MADA and various other institutions. The scholarship is awarded to 27 states in the country, namely: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand States and West Bengal (Gol 2018).

#### **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**

Among the tribal population, some tribal communities are shrinking, falling behind, with low literacy rate, no agricultural technology, and weak economy. The Indian government has identified 75 such perishable tribal communities in 18 states and one territory of the Federation, called Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). The vast majority of these tribal communities have not reached the required level of education and economic development, and their health indicators are very low. Therefore, there is an urgent need to protect and empower PVTG in the fields of life support, health, nutrition, business, and education to reduce its vulnerability. Development plans include housing construction, land distribution, land reclamation, agricultural development, animal husbandry, access roads, and installation of unconventional energy lighting, charity, including Janashri Bima Yojan or other creative activities the overall socio-economic development of PVTG. This plan is applicable because it allows states to focus on PVTG regions and improve their socio-economic status. It is 100% sponsored by the central government. According to the annual schedule proposed for the fiscal year in the CCD plan, funds will be sent to each State/UT in one or two instalments, depending on the funding provided by the Tribal Affairs Department. The plan operates under the state/UT CCD plan and is implemented by each state/UT agency as an Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP)/Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Tribal Research Institute (TRI), UT and Panchayati Raj (PRI) state-owned companies/institutions and Indian government departments. The state governments are responsible for the correct implementation, implementation, supervision and coordination of the project (Gol 2015).

#### **Support voluntary organizations working on behalf of STs**

The main purpose of the plan is to expand the impact of government programs on beneficiaries to address governance gaps, improvement of social, economic conditions of the tribal areas in the fields of education, health care, clean water, agricultural and horticultural productivity, social welfare, and the development of general scheduled tribes are beneficial. The plan provides financial support for any innovative activities that have a direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihoods of scheduled tribes. Any registered voluntary organization (VO) / Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that participates in the management and

promotion of TS Social Security and is registered under the Act of 1860 or the Company Registration Act during this program period is eligible for at least the last three years of awards. The responsible authority regularly monitors the use of funds provided by the Indian government (Gol 2008a).

#### **Institutional Support for Development & Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce**

The central government is providing continues assistance to the development of State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), an intergovernmental cooperation agency of the Ministry of Tribes in India. The implementation of this initiative aims to promote the production of traditional heritage, the development and protection of products, the support of tribal forests and agricultural products, and the full support of the tribal people in the region. These funds will be used for training institutions to carry out the above activities, provide them with better infrastructure, develop designs, disseminate information about product prices and procurement, and assist national authorities to implement sustainable marketing and similar systems at reasonable prices. The department also provide available data sharing to the tribes, training and service updating with Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas to increase market value of the forest products. The purpose of the plan is to provide institutional support for the products of planned tribes and encourage the promotion and development of activities on which they depend for a living. This is accomplished through specific measures, such as (i) market intervention (i) market intervention; (ii) education and training for tribal craftsmen, artisans, small forest product collectors (MFP), etc. (iii) R&D/ IPR activities; (iv) Supplied chain infrastructure development (Gol 2014).

#### **Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI)**

The Indian government will provide assistance to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), financial supervision and seasonal intervention through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. It provides information on tribal development, tribal heritage protection, science-based planning and related government legislation, and focuses on your core mission as a research institution. It is about empowering tribes and individuals or organizations on tribal issues, disseminating information and raising awareness. The main goal of the plan is to develop the Tribal Research Institute (TRI) to improve infrastructure, research and documentation requirements, and provide education and training programs for indigenous youth. Research institutions are currently active in the northern and southern states of India (Gol 2017a).

#### **Scheme of Centres of Excellence**

The plan aims to support and strengthen the activities and dynamic research of accredited universities, research institutions and potential institutions (including non-governmental organizations, registered professional organizations and autonomous tribal research). Research

institutions and organizations are funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to provide short-term research and consulting services to tribal communities in the country. In order to continue regular research, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has designated centres of excellence and other institutions/organizations to conduct long-term and policy-oriented research on the development of ethnic tribes. The main goals of the plan are to (i) strengthen and strengthen the institutional resource capacity of various non-governmental organizations, research institutions, professors and university staff to conduct high-quality, action-oriented research on tribal communities, and (ii) ) The knowledge and technology of non-governmental organizations, research institutions, teaching staff, as well as the expansion and strengthening of the faculty of universities, so that they understand that they can protect and promote the cultural diversity of nationally registered tribes (iii) Cooperate with breeding companies to improve existing The effectiveness of the institution in formulating appropriate strategies for the development of tribes (GoI 2020b).

#### **Vocational training in tribal areas**

The scheme aims to give the tribe the most marginalized part of society. It was the need of the hour to provide more employment opportunities and income generation opportunities to help socio-economic development of tribes. Their goal is to improve the skills of tribal youth in various traditional/modern occupations, depending on their academic qualifications, current economic development and market potential in order to find suitable jobs or entrepreneurship. Financial grants are provided to organise vocational trainings in recognized institutes or in Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) in accordance with regularly revised norms from time to time. The scheme will be implemented not only for PVTG, but also for scheduled tribes in any region of the country as needed. But remote tribal areas, especially those with vulnerable tribes, areas affected by extremist activities are prioritized. In addition, regional collectors/agents/institutions conduct regular inspections in a prescribed format. In addition, concern ministry from central government also keep a watch on the progress of the scheme (GoI 2009).

#### **Recent Initiatives of Ministry of Tribal Welfare**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is committed to registering the overall development of tribal populations and promoting their rights, as well as protecting and promoting tribal culture and heritage. Recently, it has taken some new initiatives to develop these tribes.

#### **Strengthening of Institutions**

The opportunities for indigenous peoples to benefit from development and to obtain various programs that provide public goods and services are still limited. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency is the agency responsible for facilitating such visits. However, over the years, some specific regional programs have become stronger, while ITDA/ITDP in most states have become weak or no longer exist. Similarly, tribal research institutions in

many states have been weakened. This reduces the support for knowledge from those responsible for the development of the tribe. The number of tribes in urban areas is increasing, but there is no institution to solve their specific problems. In 201415, the Ministry began to prioritize strengthening these institutions and creating new institutions so that they can provide goods and services more effectively. Based on the existing tribal sub-plan SCA plan, the grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, and the Grant-in-Aid plan for tribal research institutions, the guidelines have been revised to provide infrastructure, professionalism, and flexibility for these institutions.

In order to increase the literacy rate of STs, the Ministry of Tribes took the following initiatives last year:

1. 100% physical education
2. Special attention to low-income tribes and regions literacy measures
3. Construction of boarding schools and accommodation and improvement of existing houses
4. Development Textbooks for tribal and local languages
5. Academic Research Committee School Management Committee synchronized with tribal festivals to attract necessary teachers.

#### **The overall plan for ST children's courses:**

The overall scheme summarizes the following curriculum under one umbrella.

1. Create and strengthen spiritual schools.
2. Construction and strengthening of shelters.
3. Training in tribal areas.
4. Pre Metric Scholarship
5. Post metric scholarships.

The needs of each state are different, and this new system allows flexibility in choosing costs. Most of the funding this year is for scholarships.

#### **Implementation of Forest Rights Act:**

In the 2006, Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act was passed and it is landmark act that recognizes the pre-existing rights of tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who occupy forest land but whose rights cannot be registered.

#### **Instruments for promotion of the Tribal Products in the marketing Non-essential forest products plan**

Due to information distortion, the price of MFP is usually determined by distributors rather than supply and demand. The plan was initially implemented in states whose territories are covered by the fifth appendix of the GIF 12 Constitution, namely (i) Tendu leaves (ii) Bamboo (iii) Mahua seeds (iv) Sal leaf (v) Sal seed (vi) Lac (vii) Chironji (viii) Wild Honey (ix) Mirobalan (x) Tamarind (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj. The department's agency, TRIFED, has released "MFPNET" a portal that allows you to view the latest prices of multifunction printers in all major tasks in the state.

#### **Open information centre and toll free number**

In order to provide real-time information, the daily price of non-essential forest products in Mantis across the country can be consulted for free on

18001801551, set up by the Minister of Tribal Affairs on September 2, 2014.

### **Tribal Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh**

In the pre-independence period, the British Indian government pursued a policy of tribal isolation. The policy is to ignore them; the post-independence government in the 1970s pursued an assimilation policy. The tribal sub-plan policy, ITDA, primitive tribal/primitive tribal development plan (PTDP), and MADA and DTDP are designed to support tribal development plans such as agriculture, education, industry, transportation, and other development activities.

#### **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)**

After territorial restrictions under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Act of 1976 were lifted, the Yarukala and Lambadas living in the Telangana region became tribes. This change requires the expansion of large-scale development activities to include tribes living on the plains.

#### **The primitive tribe group micro project (PTDP)**

Micro-planning is considered to be vital to primitive tribes. Development projects aimed at primitive tribal communities are called micro projects. Special attention is paid to the development of primitive tribes, who have been generally improved during the "ruling" period. During, the Fifth Five-Year Plan period twelve micro-projects are operating in Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)**

Decentralized tribal developments programmes are coverage of ITDA, MADA, and micro-projects, and is implemented from the sixth five-year plan. This plan is called the Tribal Decentralized Development Plan. The implementation of DTDP has been expanded to include all the indigenous peoples of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Tribal Cooperative Finance Co., Ltd. (TRICOR)**

Andhra Pradesh Tribal Cooperative Finance Co., Ltd. was established in October 1976 with the registration number TA 843. According to the Andhra Pradesh National Cooperative Act of 1964, its headquarters is located in Hyderabad, covering the entire Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Girijana Cooperative Corporation Limited (GCC):**

According to the constitutional requirements based on the recommendations of the Malayappan Committee, the Director of Social Security of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh established GCC on October 11, 1956. The GCC is a public sector undertaking of Government of Andhra Pradesh. CCG was established to improve the socio-economic status of Andhra Pradesh tribes. GCC is located in Visakhapatnam. GCC is a government-level organization with regional offices, 10 Divisional Offices, 839 DR Depots, which work in close coordination with ITDAs.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Tribal Mining Company (TRIMCO)**

Andhra Pradesh Tribal Mining Company was established in 2001 under the 1956 Companies Act. It is a joint venture of TRICOR (74%) and APMDC

(26%). Carry out mining activities with the active participation of the Tribal Mining Cooperative Societies. Semi-precious stones have been mined in 7 locations, and project studies are underway to assess the potential and production of other key mineral resources.

#### **Tribal Culture Research and Training Institute (TCR&TI)**

In accordance with the recommendations of the Debar Committee and emphasizing the necessity of tribal area research and interviews, the Indian government approved Hyderabad's TCR and TI in accordance with the plan of the Central Ministry. In the third period of the five-year plan the Andhra Pradesh government established TCR and TI in Hyderabad in 1962-63.

#### **Girijana Development Agency (GDA)**

The Girijana Development Agency is a centrally funded agriculture-oriented project that has been operating in the tribal areas of the Srikakulam region since January 1972. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India allocated 1.5 million rupees within 5 years and closed in March 1977. The project is mainly aimed at the development of agriculture and related departments, and has increased some funds in the roads, education, health and other departments. On January 1, 1979, GDA was renamed ITDA.

#### **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (APTDP) and Andhra Pradesh Tribal Cooperative Development Project (APPTDP) were established with the support of IFAD. Since 1991 and 1994, the Roman and Netherlands Governments have been working at ITDA in Andhra Pradesh. The supervision team visited the project site every six months. The IFAD team was satisfied with the progress of the implementation and thanked the Andhra Pradesh government for implementing the project through innovative methods such as employee participation and women's development.

#### **Tribal Women's Education**

Our five-year plan has made a commitment and deep concern for the development of nationally registered tribes. Formulate a special plan, and the central government will provide sufficient funds for the development of tribal settlements. The Ministry of Education of Andhra Pradesh implements various educational programs, programs, grants, scholarships, financial incentives, grants, school and literacy grants, basic education, secondary education, higher education, adult education, tribal education, technical education, and medical care And professional education learning, skill development, etc. Programmed Tribe (ST) students receive special support. It also benefits all undergraduate (UG) and graduate (PG) doctoral students. Grade 9, Standard 10, Standard 11, Standard 12, college students, ordinary students, researchers, and science students. Unfortunately, these efforts have failed to bridge the gap between the indigenous and non-tribal populations. STs occupy the lowest level of the education ladder. The 2011 census report shows that



the ST literacy rate is 48.80%, which is lower than the literacy rate of the general population (67.40%). The literacy rate of women in the health sector is 40.90%, while the overall literacy rate of women is 60%. TS education is full of paradoxes and traps.

#### **Integrated Tribal Development Agency implementation Programmes Agriculture**

a) Plant development plan: subsidize the supply of sugar cane, peanut and cotton seeds to small farmers. b) Provide various agricultural subsidy equipments for agricultural mechanization within the framework of RKVY. c) The National Food Safety Plan provides mini rice and legume seed kits, plant displays, and training to increase yields.

#### **Livestock**

a) Prime Minister Pasukranti Programme: Under this plan, 20 cows worth 60,000 rupees per donated unit receive a 50% subsidy, b) Prime Minister's life plan: Nellor's bread ram becomes the unit value is 3,000 rupees with 50% subsidy per beneficiary and c) 20 lambs receive a unit value of 28,000 rupees of each beneficiary 50% subsidy to each beneficiary.

#### **Horticulture**

a) Fruit Harvesting Scheme: Mango and Cashew Plantation Scheme on 100% subsidy. Distribution of fertilizers and other equipment on 50% subsidy for mango and cashew farmers, b) Delivery of power tillers and power sprayers on a 50% subsidy by mechanization in Agriculture and c) Supply of 75% subsidy on oil palm development and 50% subsidy on fertilizer subsidy productivity of vegetable seed on 50% subsidy.

#### **Andhra Pradesh micro-irrigation programme:**

a) Drip irrigation: For all horticultural crops and orchards, the plan allocates 90% of the grants and beneficial ownership is 10% beneficiary share and provides full grants for SC and ST communities (up to Rs.50, 000 per family). B) Cultivation in dry conditions: The plan aims to grow beans with low water consumption. The above-mentioned subsidies also apply to the plan.

#### **Navaratnalu Programmes:**

The Andhra Pradesh Government has developed a well-designed governance model that includes Nava Ratnalu based welfare plans. These plans are being implemented on a large scale to cover the entire beneficiary and cover all communities.

The following nine detailed social security plans:

#### **YSR Raithu Bharosa**

Each farmer receives 50,000 rupees in financial support. Farmers who plant crops will receive 12,500 rupees in May. ii) Farmers do not have to worry about crop insurance. The government pays crop insurance premiums and iii) interest-free crop loans to farmers on behalf of farmers.

#### **Expense reimbursement, youth employment and job creation**

i) Education expenditure is borne by the poor, ii) Regional trade agreements. In addition to the reimbursement of tuition, accommodation and meals, each student is 20,000 US dollars per year.

#### **Arogyasri**

i) YSR Arogyasri cover for all categories with annual income less than Rs. 5 lakh, ii) Arogyasri applicable for all medical expenses above Rs. 1000/- .iii) Free medical treatment through Arogyasri, iv) Arogyasri treatment applicable throughout country, v) All diseases and operations to be covered under Arogyasri and vi) Financial assistance to the family of person during rest after operation or medical treatment.

#### **Prohibition**

i) Alcohol is one of the main causes of family discord, ii) Interpersonal relationships are destroyed, and iii) Prohibition is implemented in three stages. Alcohol consumption is limited to five-star hotels.

#### **YSR Jalayagnam**

The dream project of the late Dr.YSR Jalayagnam will be completed, ii) Polavaram, Poolasubbayya, Veligonda and other projects will be completed during the war, and iii) drinking water and agricultural drinking water. Upgrade the pond to improve the groundwater level.

#### **Amma Vodi**

Mothers from poor families do not need education to take care of their children, ii) 15,000 rupees/financial assistance given to mothers in raising children.

#### **YSR Asara, YSR Cheyuta**

i) Loans from women's cooperatives are paid directly to them in four installments, ii) interest-free loans are provided to women, with interest paid by the government to bankers, and iii) YSR Cheyuta is paid to BC, SC, and ST. Ethnic minority women, iv) update the current business system and establish a transparent system, and v) after the first year, through YSR Cheyuta and other companies, 75,000 rupees will be provided to women over 45 years of age from southern British Columbia, Caucasus, ST and ethnic minorities

#### **Housing for all poor**

i) Housing for all homeless poor families irrespective of parties, cast, religion, category, ii) 25 lakhs houses to be constructed in 5 years, iii) House sites to be provided to house less poor people along with registration and construction, iv) Registration to be done in the name of female persons in the house at time of hand over and v) Tie-up with banks for loans @ 25 paisa against the newly constructed house.

#### **Pensions – Enhancement**

Pension age limit to be decreased to 60 from 65 years

#### **Conclusion**

The Indian government has implemented a number of development and employment programs for the tribe. The relevant ministries and state governments are mainly responsible for their respective welfare plans under the tribal sub-plan strategy. The efforts under the tribal sub-plan strategy have brought some improvements in various aspects such as literacy and health for the tribe's livelihood. The Ministry's plans and programs aim to support and supplement the efforts of other central ministries, state governments, and in some cases non-profit

organizations through financial assistance, and to close key gaps in institutions and plans based on status and planned tree trunk. The main responsibility for promoting the interests of Scheduled Tribes lies with all central ministries.

The scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is demand-oriented, providing funding for employment and income generation and other sectors, covering agriculture and forestry/micro-industry activities, through tribal cooperation training, support groups and sole proprietorships to create natural resources/villages for promotion and development Skills in the field of traditional tribal culture, such as jewelry, painting, dance forms, music and rural tourism, eco-tourism, etc.

The diverse programmes the authority has undertaken to reflect that it is mostly needed to achieve the objective for which it was established. It efforts are laudable and need to be appreciated and rewarded. But viewed in the context of population explosion, the objective of establishment of ITDA is not only to meet the present needs of the growing tribal problems but to visualize the needs that would crop up in another decade. All the efforts of the authority put together are not even adequate to meet the present needs. Therefore, it is imperative on the part of the authority to revolutionize its efforts to meet the present and the future challenges of the tribes. Such an endeavour possible when men, money and material are made available to the authority and hurdles in the acquisition of land can be overcome. The main source of the finance of ITDA is only grants from the governments of state and central. For the upliftment of ITDA the most important source is increase or enhancement of financial assistance which can be corpse up by the government through allotting the financial resources to implement various tribal development programmes.

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