

**POLITICS OF WELFARISM FOR SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University  
in partial fulfilment of the requirements  
for the award of the Degree of  
**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

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**1991**



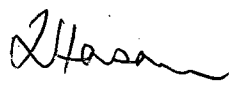
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DECLARATION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled:  
"POLITICS OF WELFARISM FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED  
TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH", submitted by A.N.RAJU, in  
fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of  
Philosophy of this University. This dissertation has not  
been submitted for any other degree of this University or  
any other University. This is his own work.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed  
before the examiners for evaluation.

  
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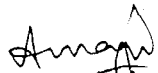
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to my Supervisor Dr. Zoya Hasan for her guidance and encouragement in getting me complete this dissertation.

I thank my teachers at the Centre for Political Studies for what they contributed to my knowledge in the past four years.

I should'nt forget to mention the inspiration provided by my parents and friends over the years. I specially thank my friend Mr Tallapalli Sudhir Kumar for helping me in bringing the written script into Guiton's mode.

Dated: 91.

  
(A.N. Raju)

## P R E F A C E

This dissertation is divided into four chapters. In the Introduction, the problem and its significance for specific studies in the case of states is brought out. First Chapter briefly reviews the various studies done on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Second Chapter presents a general discussion the social, economic and demographic profile of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh, while the Third Chapter deals with the various policies and programmes undertaken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to alleviate the conditions of living of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The final chapter is by way of conclusion.

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The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India, not only comprise a very sensitive group of social system but also it is concept for studying political development, social stratification and power-sharing in India. They are used as a paradigm in studying for social dynamics in the realm of politics and research. Since independence, despite various legislative and welfare measures there has been a dismal improvement in the condition of these down trodden section of the Indian Society. These sections still carry the stigma of being 'untouchables' and perform menial jobs. Marc Galanter observes that most untouchables continue to suffer disabilities which are onerous in themselves and which severely restricted their life chances.<sup>1</sup> He notes that implementation of law is generally poor and the cases reported are only a minor percentage of those that actually occur. Even to the cases that are brought, he observes, are usually at the intervention of political and social reforms.

Socio-economic measures on political pressure generated by the knowledgeable section of particular caste groups. This can not be said to be positive in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. There are built-in drawbacks which presents people of these categories to be vocal and assertive and much less to mobilise. Poverty, ignorance, illiteracy the near total dependence on upper castes, and above all lowest ritual rank which make them constant source of pollution to Hindus. Certainly limits of scope of the roles they could play as people representatives and Government Functionaries.

All the efforts made by the Governments to uplift the weaker sections in the country over the last quarter of the century in the country are substantially thwarted. Firstly, the programmes are not implemented, secondly no agency has tried to educate the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the changed situation of the new position and rights and privileges. Government agency can not become a substitute for their conditions.

For majority of weaker sections are agricultural labourers depends on the upper castes for their existence. Even where they hold little land, the holdings are not viable units. In the village situation there hundreds and thousands of occasions when the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are dependent on the riches, powerful upper castes. They are not invite the wrath of upper castes by trying to exercise their rights independently. Life becomes intolerable and miserable for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and this is reported from different part of the Country.<sup>2</sup>

As their social status in village India, segregation based on caste lines in residential patterns is an age-old practice and very little could be done to curb this rural India, through in towns and cities could tacked and set right. Distribution house sites and construction of Janata houses by the Government, through laudable, unfortunately have now thrown the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people, further

away from village location. This means again total segregation, further new location and their SCs and STs inhabitant can be easily held to ransom by irrate villagers. Settlement can be sent on time, people beaten up and all kinds of atrocities directed without effecting the rest of the villager community.

Dependent as they are Economically, the SCs and STs population has to make out their livelihood by selling their labour. That their economic vulnerability can be totally exploited by villagers, burnout by many instances of total boycott of SCs and STs population in village. In many states this was happended recently from a remote village in Bidar district. The police officials who want to rescue of these people were humiliated and beaten up by the villagers. The state Government denied anything like that while the press and others who visited the village came out with stories of horrible woes and suffering of SCs and STs inhabitants living constant of fear.<sup>3</sup>

Since nearly 90% of the SCs and STs is scattered in rural areas, they are thes who are the worst and continue to suffer. The knowledge of the constitutional benefits is known to about 10 to 15 percent of those in rural areas. Similarly, economic benefits either in the form of land, house sites, building material, loan and so forth have proved much more deterrent.



NOTES

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2. C Parvathamma, "Scheduled Castes at Cross Roads". Ashis Publishing House, New Delhi, page-96.
3. Ibid....., page-98.

C H A P T E R - I

This chapter attempts a brief review of the various studies done on Harijans. For the sake of convenience, these are divided into three broad categories.

1. Studies related to Harijan culture and Social structure.
2. Social mobility among Harijan.
3. Studies related to caste conflict and inter-caste relations.

#### Studies on Harijan Culture and Social Structure

Perhaps the earliest work on any Harijan caste people was done by Briggs. He explains in detail the social and economic life and customs of Chamares, the leather workers of the United Province.<sup>1</sup> Another early work that followed Briggs was by Hunt. Writing his book in a missionary zeal, he gives a vivid account of the life of untouchables as they were in the early twenties. Their conversion to Christianity and their firm belief and determination to continue to be Christians are elaborately described. Incidentally, many of the illustrative cases he describes are from 'Dornakal' region of Andhra Pradesh. Besides his personal observation his material was drawn mainly from information provided by Christian missionaries.<sup>2</sup>

Some scholars have worked particularly on Andhra Harijan. T.R. Singh has provided a monograph on the social structure of the 'Madiga'. Caste - its various aspects like structural units, kinship family and authority and the changes that have taken place due to

changes that have taken place due to land reforms, democracy, legal ban on untouchability, urbanisation and so forth.<sup>3</sup> Subba Reddy had made a comparison of two important Harijan castes, i.e., 'Mala' and 'Madiga', and the inter group conflict between them.<sup>4</sup>

Stephen Fench's work on 'Nimar Balachis' in Madhya Pradesh seeks to fill a gap in the anthropological literature on India lower castes. He believes that for a sound understanding and true interpretation of Indian religion, culture and history, a detailed study of Indian, non-Aryan races that the Hindu castes, in the course of centuries must have assimilated many customs and usages which are today regarded as a part of genuine Hindu tradition. As a contribution to fill this gap his book describes elaborately the social structure and culture of Balachis.<sup>5</sup>

I.P. Desai prepared a report on the water facilities available to the untouchables in rural Gujarat. It is a study of 69 villages. He classified all the villages into three categories, depending on the pattern of the availability of water resources to the untouchables. Firstly, villages in which caste Hindus themselves provide water to the untouchables from the common wells. Secondly, villages with water sources exclusively for the untouchables and thirdly villages in which Harijan had no access to water.<sup>6</sup>

Comparatively recent study is by Harish Doshi. This is a study on the practice of untouchability in Surat Town, an Urban area. The Surat Bhangis were provisionally subjected to civic as well as religious disabilities. Due to rapid urbanisation, they pass off public places without any fear of contempt and hatred. They entered Hindu Temples and Dharmasalas.<sup>7</sup>

### Social Mobility among Harijan

Harijan castes around the country have attempted to rise up in the social hierarchy, the stimulus being provided by education and politicization and change in the political form of Government. According to M.N. Srinivas, the process of sanskritization is never applicable to Harijans, in the sense that they can never rise up as a group. However, there have been attempts which have been successful in one sense. For example, by obtaining the benefits of education or by failing to succeed in higher studies.<sup>8</sup>

Bernard Cohn observes that the relation of economic dependence between Camaras and Thakurs in a Uttar Pradesh village, it is a well integrated local structure. Outside employment and recourse to British courts had influenced the Camara's behaviour towards the Thakurs which was one of the meek submission to and acceptance of latter's authority. This led to an atmosphere of open conflict. Though the Camaras failed to free themselves totally from the Thakurs power. The Thakurs, affected by western models of conduct became more individuated and secular and relaxed tradi-

tional caste values. The Camaras sought to improve their status by tightening traditional rules of commensality, by giving up despised occupations and by adopting Sankritic elements of customs.<sup>9</sup>

T.S. Epstein who studied two villages in Mysore shows how economic changes in one village is followed by political change. Privileges for the untouchables, such as reserved seats in the village panchayat, which are a consequence of changes in the political structure, have no meaning when the traditional economic structure is prevalent. On the other hand the ritual relationship between untouchables and the higher castes is threatened in villages in which the former have adequate economic avenues.<sup>10</sup>

Issac, in an account of India's Harijan, who he calls 'ex-untouchables' describes his feelings from talking to ex-untouchables from different walks of life-students, teachers, civil servants, professionals and politicians. He tried to learn what he calls 'interaction between political change and group identity' - Though the rendering is commendable, it does not offer any sociological insight into Harijan problems.<sup>11</sup>

Andrie Beteille describes the Sanscritization attempts of low castes. Many of the Scheduled Castes people adopt caste Hindu names and degrading occupations such as distilling liquor or tanning are given up. This extends to food items also. Beef and beverages like alcohol are stopped from being taken. Dowry has replaced bride price, and widow marriage is abandoned. He comments what they are adopting models which the traditional elite have left behind.<sup>12</sup>

A commendable work which is a valuable addition to the literature on the Harijan is a volume edited by Michal Mahar, which contains a variety of articles by a distinguished group of authors. The articles range on areas such as the role of untouchability in village communities, reform movements among the untouchables, Government efforts to abolish untouchability and the untouchables response to change of status after inter dependence etc.,<sup>13</sup>

#### Studies related Cast Conflict and Inter-Caste relations

There have been a sizeable number of studies which focus on the conflicts between different castes, not necessarily between untouchables and clean castes. Such conflicts occur, mainly due to factionalism, challenges from other castes to the authority of dominant castes, the traditional superiority of the higher castes and values attached to caste hierarchy being impaired by modern values resulting from the force of education, democratic form of Government, Urbanization, and other such factors. The following are some such studies in this section.

D. Silversteen analyses inter-caste relations in a multi-caste Tanjore village. He notices a radical change in the status of untouchables castes in that village. This is mainly due to political influence. However, the nature of the relationship between untouchables castes and others has not changed radically. The higher castes, continues to avoid Scheduled Castes residential areas. The latter are barred from drawing water from wells frequented by other castes and the Brahmins streets. They

are not served by the village washerman, carpenter and barber. The untouchables and clean castes came together merely for specific purposes.<sup>14</sup> Hence organization work is concerned with obhesion and conflict in a Maharashtrian village. He highlights the hostility between the Scheduled Caste and the higher castes. The concept of pollution is hence weakened. The scavengers have been affected by new egalitarian values, but their position in the 'Baluta' (Jajmani) system has changed very little. According to him the leather workers withdrawn themselves from the 'Balute' system and are moving both the ritual and secular leaders.<sup>15</sup>

K.K. Singh believes that the leval ban on untouchability has not served its purpose as the practice is still command in villages. The welfare Programmes to raise the lot of Scheduled Castes are not implemented. Inter-personal relationship between the Scheduled Caste and the caste Hindus have deteriorated.<sup>16</sup> According to Parvathamma, News Papers are replete with cases of loot, arson, destruction of crops, beating and murder. The conflict between the castes is thus seen to intensifying.<sup>17</sup>

Aiyappan presents an interesting picuture of the Iravas, an untouchable caste of Keral by baring his studies on a Kerala village. The Iravas, according to him have almost achieved erual social status through consistant and determinant struggle against as far back as 1911 and later, for temple entry. The situation, therefore, stands changed today. All taboas against the untouchables appear to have disappeared.<sup>18</sup>



K.K. Singh has done a socio-psychological study of social tension and conflict in the two U.P. villages. He questions the myth that inter-caste conflicts primarily stem from discriminatory caste values and beliefs. Instead of basing his observations on 'pre-labelled' categories, he investigates the problems as processed in an organic system. The studies basically examines how tension and conflict manifest themselves.<sup>19</sup>

Sushila Mehata's work deals with the rate of traditional machanisms for resolving group conflicts in a village community and the role of dominant castes and village leadership. She argues that the 'built-in-machanism' fails for various socio-economic reasons. With the operation of new economic forces and introduction of modern terms of political democracy, the traditional social institution of the village like joint-family, the village panchayat and caste system have become dysfunctional. They have started assuming new forms. Their underlying value system is operating in contradiction to the new values introduced by the political democracy and the result is widespread group conflicts and struggle for power.<sup>20.</sup>

NOTES FOR CHAPTER-I

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C H A P T E R - I I

Many efforts have been made since independence for the socio-economic uplift of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. Separate budgetary allocations have been made in all of our Five Year Plans for the development of these socially and economically depressed and neglected population. Andhra Pradesh is one of the states in the country which has given the highest priority in all of its Five Year Plans for the socio-economic development of these people. For instance, in its draft Fifth Five Year Plan the state allocated for the Scheduled Castes an outlay of Rs. 627.92 lakh in which a part of Rs. 55.00 lakh towards strengthening of the administration for the purpose.<sup>1</sup> The total outlay for the Scheduled Caste population in the plan was Rs. 1,146.42 lakh.<sup>2</sup> In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the plan allocated an outlay of Rs. 435.15 Lakh towards education, Rs. 880.14 lakh towards economic upliftment and Rs. 75.47 lakh towards administration for the purpose. The total outlay for the Scheduled Tribes in the plan is Rs. 1,390.76 lakh. In addition to this, the minimum needs programme in plan covers various aspects of their development at the local level. However, all the efforts so far made during and there is much more to be done to bring them to the level of other advanced sections of the population of the State.

### Rural and Urban Population

In Andhra Pradesh, the rural and urban population accounts for 80.69 percent and 19.31 percent respectively. Out of that population of Scheduled Caste in the state, about 88.18 % in rural and 11.82% in urban. Among the STs, as much as 94.87% lives in the Rural areas whereas a mere 5.13% lives in urban areas. In the case of the population of the "other groups" 78.83% of the population is in rural and the remaining 21.17% is urban.

This indicates that all the three categories, majority of the population is in rural. The District-wise breakup of rural and urban population for the three categories is shown in Table 2.

The District-wise percentage of rural and urban population in Table 2 shows that the SCs and STs population are predominantly rural. The percentage of urban population in these two categories is at the minimum. The percentage of urban population in all three categories is high only in Hyderabad District. In many districts, the percentage of urban population among the SCs and STs is less than the total percentage of urban population in the district. In the case of the 'other group', the percentage of urban population in all the districts is high as against the total percentage of urban population in all the districts. From this it can be inferred that the SCs and STs population is less urbanised than the 'other groups' in many districts. In other

words, both the SCs and STs population are backward so far as the level of their urbanization is concerned.

### Literacy

In addition to urbanization, the level of literacy is an indicator to know the level of development of the population. According to 1971 census, 24.57% of the population of Andhra Pradesh are literates. Among the SCs the percentage of literates in the state is 10.66. In the case of STs, the literates in the state are only 5.34%. Thus the percentage of literates in both these categories is far below the total percentage of literates in the state (24.5%). Among 'other groups' 27.68% are literates which is higher than the state's literacy average of 24.57%. The District wise percentage of literates in all three categories are shown in Table 3.

In all the districts, the percentage of literates among the SCs and STs is less than the total percentage of literates in the Districts. In Guntur, Hyderabad, East Godavari, Krishan and West Godavari districts, the percentage of literates among the SCs is higher the average percentage of SCs on the state (10.66%). The percent of literates among 'other groups' in all districts is more than the percentage of the District. This shows that the SCs and STs population are backwards in terms of

their level of literacy when compared with the 'other groups'.

### Occupational Structure

It is not uncommon that both urbanization and the level of literacy influence the occupational structure of the population. Hence it is necessary to study the occupational structure of the population to know their level of development. In Andhra Pradesh 41.39% of population are workers, engaged in different occupations. Among SCs the percentage of workers in the state is 51.56%. The percentage of workers in the case of workers in the state is 51.56. The percentage of workers in the case of STs is 47.17. The percentage of workers in 'other group' is 39.50. This indicates that the percentage of working force in both the SCs and STs population is more than the percentage of workers in the 'other groups' and the states average percentage of workers (41.39%). Table 4 gives the occupational structure of the all the three categories in the state.

It is evident from Table 4 that 79.39% of the total working force of the state is dependent on agricultural activities. Among both the SCs and STs, around 90% of the total working force is engaged in agricultural sector while in the 'other groups' it is about 70% only, about 10% of the total working force in both the SCs and STs engaged in non-agricultural occupation. In the case of 'other groups' 30.58% of their total



working force is dependent on non-agricultural occupation. The position of SCs population in agricultural sector is more deplorable. Whereas 71.43% of their total working force are working only as agricultural labourers. The percentage of cultivators in the SCs category is fairly low being 14.34. Next ranks the SCs with 49.06% of the total workers engaged as agricultural labourers, while in the 'other groups' it is 30.31%. The District wise occupation structure of these three categories is given in Table 5.

In Nizamabad, Medak, Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Hyderabad and Chittoor districts, the percentage of cultivators among SCs is higher than the average percentage of cultivators among SCs in the state (14.34%). In many districts about 70 percent of the total working force among the SCs are employed only as agricultural labourers. In Hyderabad and Visakapatnam districts, the highest percentage (36.96% and 24.60% respectively) of workers among STs is highest only in Visakapatnam district (67.93%). In Medak, Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, West Godavari and Srikakulam districts the percentage of cultivators among STs is more than the average percentage of cultivators in the state (32.18%).

The percentage of agricultural labourers among STs is more than 50 of their total work force in Srikakulam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Chittoore, Cuddapah, Ananthpur, Mahaboobnagar, Karimnagar, Districts. The percentage of workers engaged in non-agricultural sector among STs is high Hyderabad, Kurnoo, Ongole, Cuddapah, Krishna, Guntur and Nizamabad districts. Among these seven districts, Hyderabad district account for 71.38% of non-agricultural workers of their total workers in the districts. With the exception about 28% of where it is 23.42%, in all the other five districts about 28% of workers among STs are engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

In the 'other group' the percentage of cultivators in all the districts except in Khammam, is higher than total percentage of cultivators of district. In Khammam District, the percentage of cultivators is slightly less than the total percentage of cultivators (32.39%). In all the district the percentage of agricultural labourers in the 'other groups' is less than the total percentage of agricultural labourers, of the district. The percentage of non-agricultural workers in all Districts, among the 'other groups' is more than the total percentage of non-agricultural workers of the District. In many Districts, the percentage of non-agricultural workers in the 'other groups' is more than the average percentage of non-agricultural workers of the state (27.61 %).

When compared with the 'other groups' at the district level, a majority of the SCs and STs are working only as agricultural labourers and the percentage of their population in non-agricultural occupation is fairly low.

### Conclusion

1. Majority of SCs and STs population are rural. The percentage of urban population in these two categories is fairly low in many districts.
2. In many districts the percentage of literacy among SCs and STs is less than percentage of literates of state (24.57%).
3. The highest percentage of workers among the SCs and STs, the position is more deplorable in that more than 70% of their total work force are engaged as agricultural labourers with a fairly satisfactory percentage of cultivation in the districts wherever their population is predominant. In other districts, the majority of them are working as agricultural labourers.
4. The participation of workers in non-agricultural occupation is very low among SCs and STs.
5. When compared with the 'other groups' the SCs and STs are backward in all the aspects studied.

Social Structure - Andhra Pradesh

Lakshmana gives a sociogram indicating the relative position of each caste in Andhra Pradesh in the hiarachial scale as also the commenal patters. Brahmans are placed at the top in the hierachy. Jangamas almost equal them in status in Rayalaseema which one region among the four regions of Andhra Pradesh. They are Shaiva Temple priests. However, they do not accupy the same position on coastal Andhra (Circars). Though Lakshmana place Gollas, Kummaries, Padmasalis, etc., onequal fotting, and lower to Reddies, Kammas, Telages, etc., this does not seem to be true at least in Rayalaseema where Gollas (cattle-headers) are treated equal in status as are Reddies amd Kammas enjoy a higher status than Kummaries (Patters).

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C Lakshmana, Caste Dynamics in Village India, 1973, Page-32.

DWS



CASTE STATUS STRUCTURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH - LAKSHMANNA'S SOCIOGRAM

	Brahmans (A)		Rajus (A) Kshatriyas		Bondilis (B)		Jangamas (B)	
		Komatils						
Reddis (C)	Kammas (C)	Telugas & Kapus (C)	Balijas (C)	Velamas (C)	Kaling's & Gavaras (C)	Lingayat Baligas (C)	Linga Baligas (C)	
Idigas Gavandlas & Segas (D)	Gollas	Kumaris	Upparas (D)	Kurabas (D)	Padmasalis (D)	Devangas (D)	Thogata Veera Kshatria (D)	
Yanadis (E)	Bestas & Madis (E)	Koya Doras (E)	Vaddes (E)	Mutras (E)				
	Mangaus (E)	Chalakis (E)	Medaras (E)		Boyas (E)	Perikis (E)	Nambior Satanis	
Dakkala (F)	Madigas (F)	Malas (F)	Thoti (F)		Muchikis	Pichikum-Dommaras Tilas (E)		

Source: C. Lakshmananna, Caste Dynamics in Village India, 1973

TABLE-I

DISTRICT WISE PERCENTAGE OF SCs, STs AND OTHER POPULATION

S.NO	District	District-wise Percentage			
		SCs	STs	Others	Total
01.	Srikakulam	9.21	8.20	82.59	100.00
02.	Visakapatnam	7.91	10.69	81.40	100.00
03.	East Godavari	16.77	3.86	79.37	100.00
04.	West Godavari	14.33	2.18	83.49	100.00
05.	Krishna	10.05	2.03	87.92	100.00
06.	Guntur	4.80	3.71	91.49	100.00
07.	Ongole	17.73	8.09	72.18	100.00
08.	Nellore	17.43	8.09	72.18	100.00
09.	Chittoor	17.46	2.92	79.62	100.00
10.	Cuddapah	10.88	1.69	87.43	100.00
11.	Ananthpur	13.16	3.07	83.77	100.00
12.	Kurnool	11.24	1.63	87.13	100.00
13.	Mahaboobnagar	16.84	0.69	82.87	100.00
14.	Hyderabad	14.07	0.17	85.76	100.00
15.	Medak	15.85	0.81	84.14	100.00
16.	Nizamabad	15.23	0.04	84.73	100.00
17.	Adilabad	17.62	13.14	69.24	100.00
18.	Karimnagar	18.32	0.84	80.34	100.00
19.	Warangal	15.87	2.31	81.82	100.00
20.	Khammam	12.26	14.72	73.02	100.00
21.	Malcoonda	15.89	0.03	84.08	100.00
Andhra Pradesh Total		13.27	3.81	82.92	100.00

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1971, Andhra Pradesh  
 Series 5, Part II A, General population

TABLE-2

## DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN

S.NO	DISTRICT	SCs		STs		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		RURAL (3)	URBAN (4)	RURAL (5)	URBAN (6)	RURAL (7)	URBAN (8)	RURAL (9)	URBAN (10)
1.	Srikakulam	90.69	9.31	99.24	0.76	88.23	11.77	89.35	10.65
2.	Visakhapatnam	76.18	23.82	99.46	0.54	7.99	2.01	77.75	22.30
3.	East Godavari	89.00	11.00	98.03	1.97	78.20	21.80	80.77	19.23
4.	West Godavari	91.11	8.89	93.70	6.30	80.48	19.52	82.29	17.71
5.	Krishna	86.75	13.25	85.45	14.55	70.15	29.85	72.75	27.25
6.	Guntur	81.75	18.25	80.50	19.50	74.43	25.57	75.90	24.10
7.	Ongole	95.24	4.76	87.91	12.09	88.29	11.71	89.03	11.07
8.	Nellore	93.97	6.03	86.82	13.18	81.28	18.72	84.23	15.77
9.	Chittoor	94.83	5.17	93.90	6.70	84.47	15.53	86.55	13.45
10.	Cuddaph	94.08	5.92	93.37	6.23	84.64	15.36	85.82	14.18
11.	Anantapur	90.78	9.22	95.45	4.55	80.40	19.60	82.23	17.77
12.	Kurnool	88.35	11.65	86.35	13.65	78.97	21.03	79.70	20.30
13.	Mahaboobnagar	95.84	4.16	98.14	1.86	90.03	9.97	91.03	8.97

Contd 2/-

Source: Census of India, 1971 Andhra Pradesh Series,  
Part II A, General Population.

(1)	(2)	(3)%	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14.	Hyderabad	52.13	47.87	21.98	78.02	31.19	68.81	34.12	65.88
15.	Nedak	95.45	4.55	88.33	11.67	90.74	9.26	91.49	8.51
16.	Nizamabad	91.20	8.80	97.34	2.66	82.79	17.22	84.06	15.94
17.	Adilabad	91.20	8.8	98.84	1.16	80.57	19.43	84.08	15.92
18.	Karimnagar	93.74	6.26	95.53	4.47	81.13	18.87	89.28	10.72
19.	Warangal	91.71	8.29	98.97	1.03	85.22	14.78	86.57	13.43
20.	Khammam	86.14	13.86	98.08	9.92	84.11	15.89	86.41	13.59
21.	Nalgonda	95.58	4.42	93.84	6.16	91.38	7.12	93.31	6.69
<b>A.P. Total</b>		<b>88.18</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>94.87</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>78.83</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>80.69</b>	<b>19.31</b>

Source, Census of India, Andhra Pradesh Series 2,  
 Part II A General population



TABLE-3

26

## DISTRICT WISE PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

S.NO	District	District-wise percentage			% of total literates
		SCs	STs	Other Groups	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	8.84	3.59	21.07	18.52
2.	Visakhapatnam	12.32	4.39	24.33	21.52
3.	East Godavari	18.28	5.54	34.67	30.84
4.	West Godavari	13.16	6.50	37.93	34.41
5.	Krishna	18.22	11.83	37.65	35.17
6.	Guntur	19.13	9.60	32.15	30.73
7.	Angole	14.07	8.81	24.59	23.16
8.	Nellore	11.31	5.62	33.45	26.83
9.	Chittoore	9.46	5.61	29.63	25.40
10.	Cuddaph	9.19	5.97	27.03	24.73
11.	Anantapur	7.73	6.32	27.01	23.84
12.	Kurnool	10.02	10.12	25.57	23.57
13.	Mahaboobnagar	3.11	4.39	18.12	15.55
14.	Hyderabad	19.06	19.52	43.90	40.37
15.	Medak	3.87	2.70	18.41	16.10
16.	Nizamabad	4.20	10.55	19.53	17.19
17.	Adilabad	5.49	3.28	13.41	14.15
18.	Karimnagar	4.22	2.59	18.03	15.31
19.	Warangal	5.31	3.66	20.81	18.11
20.	Khammam	8.91	0.32	23.78	18.51
21.	Nalgonda	5.16	7.12	19.23	17.05
A.P. Total		10.66	5.34	27.68	25.57

Source: Census of India, 1971, Andhra Pradesh, Series 3, Part II A, General Population.

TABLE-4

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS  
AMONG DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

27

S.NO	OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION	CATEGORY			
		SCs	STs	OTHERS	TOTAL (AP)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	Cultivators	14.34	36.09	35.69	32.13
II	Agricultural Labourers	71.43	49.06	30.31	37.92
III	Livestock, Forestry etc.,	2.51	3.97	3.42	3.29
IV	Mining & Quaring	0.56	0.25	0.54	0.53
V	Household Industry (a)	(a) 1.93	4.01	5.50	4.85
	Other than Householed (b) Industries	(b) 1.97	1.30	4.84	4.19
VI	Construction	1.23	0.43	1.72	1.58
VII	Trade & Commerce	0.93	2.24	5.57	5.46
VIII	Transport, Storage etc.,	1.72	4.79	2.36	2.19
IX	Other Services	3.43	1.86	9.05	7.31
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, Andhra Pradesh Series 3,  
Part II A General Population.

TABLE-5 (Apex to Table No.4)

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATION AMONG DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

DISTRICT		OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION - 1977 CENSUS									
		I	II	III	IV	V(a)	VI(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	Total	32.18	37.92	3.29	0.53	4.85	4.19	1.58	5.46	2.19	7.81
	SCs	14.34	71.43	2.51	0.56	1.93	1.87	1.23	0.98	1.72	3.43
	STs	36.09	49.06	3.97	0.25	4.01	1.3	0.43	2.24	0.79	1.96
	Others	35.69	30.31	3.42	0.54	5.50	4.84	1.72	6.57	2.36	9.05
1. Srikakulam	Total	38.78	38.81	3.65	0.22	4.97	1.34	0.40	5.03	1.15	6.71
	SCs	8.46	78.16	1.78	0.40	1.13	0.96	0.22	2.86	1.69	4.29
	STs	34.31	53.39	3.27	0.09	1.38	0.14	0.08	6.61	0.15	0.58
	Others	43.42	23.72	2.79	0.18	4.89	4.15	1.17	5.69	4.31	9.67
2. Visakhapatnam	Total	38.72	37.81	3.65	0.22	4.97	1.34	0.40	5.03	1.15	6.71
	SCs	8.46	78.16	1.78	0.40	1.13	0.96	0.22	2.86	1.69	4.29
	STs	67.93	27.24	0.98	0.55	1.29	0.29	0.05	1.18	0.24	0.92
	Others	43.42	23.72	2.29	0.18	4.89	4.16	1.17	5.69	4.31	9.67
3. East Godavari	Total	21.06	45.25	4.19	0.26	4.42	5.13	1.16	7.18	2.60	9.70
	SCs	4.17	82.04	2.69	0.54	1.45	2.13	0.51	1.40	1.50	3.57
	STs	39.94	50.05	3.67	0.04	2.40	0.98	0.54	0.12	0.31	1.15
	Others	25.19	33.23	4.69	0.18	5.50	6.43	1.40	9.43	3.10	10.85

Source: Census of India, 1971, A.P. Series 2, Part II A, General Population

Page 2 of Table-5

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
04	West Godavari	Total	22.44	50.02	2.86	0.19	2.88	4.64	0.99	5.85	1.16	8.17
		SCs	4.43	85.19	2.52	0.33	0.79	1.99	0.31	0.61	1.25	2.56
		STs	23.31	51.29	9.31	0.16	3.89	2.35	0.30	1.72	0.33	2.34
		Others	26.86	40.92	2.68	0.16	3.38	5.43	1.19	7.34	2.21	9.83
05	Krishna	Total	21.74	43.75	2.59	0.27	3.57	5.50	2.37	7.08	3.95	9.13
		SCs	4.72	83.24	1.65	0.15	0.88	1.63	0.91	0.95	2.01	3.86
		STs	9.55	54.62	6.96	0.19	13.57	3.82	1.85	3.88	2.17	3.99
		Others	24.73	37.20	2.61	0.29	3.70	6.16	2.62	8.16	4.30	10.18
06	Guntur	Total	24.53	43.48	1.91	0.29	2.56	7.07	1.86	6.43	2.55	8.32
		SCs	4.71	77.21	1.11	0.21	2.01	5.78	1.51	1.09	2.07	4.30
		STs	7.48	58.43	1.52	0.22	10.39	5.52	0.71	3.45	3.52	4.76
		Others	26.66	40.55	1.80	0.31	3.35	7.23	1.94	6.91	2.54	8.74
07	Ongole	Total	28.93	41.73	4.64	0.16	5.02	4.27	1.81	4.89	1.33	7.22
		SCs	4.23	80.84	1.97	0.08	3.24	3.37	1.62	0.66	1.15	2.84
		STs	7.53	52.49	10.24	0.43	11.55	5.36	2.03	3.36	2.61	5.40
		Others	32.93	36.25	4.78	0.16	5.01	4.38	1.83	5.50	1.31	7.85

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Source: Census of India, 1971, A.P. Series, Part II A.  
 General Population.

Contd on page 3/-

			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
08	Nelore	Total	24.96	47903	2.82	0.59	3.52	3.92	1.72	5.14	2.29	7.69
		SCs	7.89	81.89	2.75	0.47	0.62	1.19	0.34	0.62	1.49	2.74
		STs	2.55	78.01	5.34	0.49	3.07	2.27	0.64	1.61	1.83	4.19
		Others	34.88	29.14	3.97	0.66	4.66	5.19	1.49	7.38	2.66	9.97
09	Chittoor	Total	43.48	33.81	2.78	3.36	3.34	2.76	1.11	4.44	1.64	6.28
		SCs	15.54	76.46	2.29	6.02	0.54	1.01	0.33	0.65	0.67	2.49
		STs	2.55	78.01	5.34	0.49	3.07	2.27	0.64	1.61	1.83	4.19
		Others	52.45	20.60	2.75	0.45	4.04	3.28	1.35	5.62	1.17	7.49
10	Cuddapah	Total	32.08	40.37	2.51	0.55	6.33	3.02	1.38	5.12	1.57	7.77
		SCs	4.81	85.43	1.44	0.34	1.70	1.06	0.39	0.28	0.25	2.11
		STs	8.76	52.21	9.44	0.09	22.16	4.18	0.19	1.14	0.49	1.24
		Others	37.07	32.73	2.53	0.60	6.72	3.17	1.57	5.99	1.69	7.23
11	Ananthpur	Total	36.73	38.88	2.99	0.11	5.08	2.06	1.75	4.70	1.82	5.99
		SCs	13.31	77.29	2.45	0.12	1.88	0.52	0.69	0.39	1.26	2.11
		STs	27.91	52.01	6.18	0.10	10.22	0.51	0.41	1.67	0.21	0.78
		Others	41.91	30.46	2.96	0.11	5.51	2.44	2.03	5.71	2.01	6.86

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Source: Census of India, A.P. Series 3, Part D, 6  
 Census of India

Contd on page 4

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
12.	Khammam	Total	26.81	48.78	1.33	0.53	4.89	2.93	2.11	5.35	1.49	6.78
		SCs	10.76	76.28	1.02	0.71	2.55	2.33	1.58	1.06	0.96	2.75
		STs	12.21	49.29	7.24	0.15	25.18	1.73	0.42	0.08	1.07	1.63
		Others	29.75	43.19	1.27	0.51	4.84	3.05	2.23	6.02	1.58	7.57
13	Mahaboobnagar	Total	39.92	38.66	3.81	0.16	6.79	0.85	0.96	3.64	0.69	4.52
		SCs	28.14	64.52	2.55	0.01	2.63	0.14	0.59	0.25	0.34	0.82
		STs	28.99	61.43	6.44	Nil	0.83	0.03	0.37	0.60	Nil	1.31
		Others	43.02	31.77	4.12	0.20	7.98	1.04	1.05	4.54	0.78	5.50
14	Hyderabad	Total	18.79	17.32	8.09	0.84	3.44	4.06	3.10	13.09	7.63	21.08
		SCs	1.05	19.05	7.61	0.27	2.37	6.13	6.44	29.93	14.67	12.47
		STs	19.38	11.36	2.92	0.86	3.44	13.35	2.60	15.43	7.66	23.00
		Others	19.38	11.36	2.92	0.86	3.44	13.35	2.60	15.43	7.66	23.00
15	Medak	Total	44.34	33.21	4.42	0.43	5.39	1.93	0.63	3.81	0.68	5.16
		SCs	30.59	61.66	3.85	0.03	0.97	0.51	0.43	0.19	0.32	1.45
		STs	58.33	20.83	12.50	Nil	4.17	Nil	4.17	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Others	47.80	26.06	2.56	0.52	6.50	2.29	0.69	4.72	0.77	6.09

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Source: Census of India, (1971), Part III, Series 3, Part II A, General Population

contd on page 5.....

16 Nizamabad

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
16.	Nizamabad	Total	40.14	25.62	4.16	0.68	7.88	6.59	1.97	5.16	1.65	6.15
		SCs	33.09	53.68	3.56	1.10	2.04	1.83	1.67	1.37	1.24	2.42
		STs	18.02	45.50	13.06	Nil	11.71	5.86	1.35	0.45	3.15	0.90
		Others	41.74	19.25	4.29	0.82	9.21	7.67	2.02	6.25	1.74	7.00
17	Adilabad	Total	32.11	32.79	3.60	2.80	4.01	4.85	1.31	3.75	1.02	6.76
		SCs	29.13	52.45	2.55	3.47	3.57	2.68	0.98	0.37	0.68	4.14
		STs	52.93	49.29	2.22	0.99	0.69	0.42	0.32	0.34	0.16	1.55
		Others	33.89	25.52	4.20	3.20	4.85	6.49	1.51	5.42	1.30	8.61
18	Karimnagar	Total	35.06	32.90	4.19	1.05	8.97	4.48	2.55	3.22	0.99	6.59
		SCs	29.39	64.28	2.34	1.04	4.18	1.44	3.23	0.22	0.92	2.05
		STs	51.16	58.64	4.12	0.86	0.78	0.15	1.13	0.78	0.43	1.55
		Others	39.21	23.74	1.75	1.06	10.82	5.39	2.37	4.09	1.01	7.94
19	Warangal	Total	34.69	37.30	3.55	0.40	5.99	4.35	1.16	3.89	2.20	6.47
		SCs	17.19	70.34	2.25	0.59	2.47	1.25	0.89	0.29	2.99	1.77
		STs	48.22	46.08	3.27	0.11	1.08	1.04	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.61
		Others	38.51	28.94	3.88	0.36	0.01	5.25	1.26	4.89	2.08	7.82

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Source: Census of India 1971, A.P. Series 3

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			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
20	Khammam	Total	32.29	41.31	3.43	2.47	3.72	1.81	2.75	4.09	1.28	6.86
		SCs	13.95	67.09	2.94	3.68	3.89	0.94	2.05	1.04	1.36	3.06
		STs	48.70	46.24	1.99	0.83	0.58	0.24	0.16	0.54	0.17	0.55
		Others	31.89	34.88	3.98	2.64	4.47	2.38	3.54	5.58	1.54	9.20
21	Nalgonda	Total	36.80	37.09	4.39	0.56	5.95	2.83	2.22	4.09	0.67	5.39
		SCs	19.32	69.99	3.40	0.19	2.73	0.41	1.09	0.52	0.59	1.76
		STs	22.17	49.35	12.73	0.11	1.42	2.83	Nil	1.89	1.89	8.02
		Others	41.08	29.03	4.64	0.63	6.76	3.42	2.51	4.96	0.96	6.28

Source: Census of India, 1971, P. Series,  
Part II A, General population



NOTES FOR CHAPTER-II

1. Andhra Pradesh, Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974-79, Draft Outline.
2. Census of India, 1971, Andhra Pradesh Series 3, Part IIA, General Population.
3. C. Lakshmana, Caste Dynamics in Village India, Regarding Social Structure in Andhra Pradesh.

CHAPTER - III

From 1970 onwards, there has been a major shift in the operational strategy of the Government for development of SCs and STs. While, hitherto, the emphasis was primarily on creation of special opportunities for social, educational, cultural and political advancement of the members of these communities, by the middle of 1974, the Andhra Pradesh Government came up with a novel idea of taking up economic support schemes through state-owned corporations to rise the low income levels of weaker sections. The dialectives of social or cultural discrimination traditionally gains sustenance from status of economic discrimination. Thus a permanent solution to the problem, the Government felt could be found in measures which economically strengthen the status of SCs and STs. With this broad objective the Andhra Pradesh Government have been set up the following Corporation for uplift of SCs and STs:-

1. A.P. State SCs Co-operative Finance Corporation.
2. AP. State STs Co-operative Finance Corporation.
3. Girijan Co-operative Corporation.

Andhra Pradesh SCs Co-operative Finance Corporation

The state has SCs and STs converts population of 87 lakhs comprising almost 17 lakhs families. This population predominantly confined to the rural areas in making out

its livelihood from occupations such as agricultural labour, fisheries, leather works, weaving etc.,

The objective of the corporation has been mobilised institutional finance and multiply the margin money provided by the Government to take up serious economic support programmes for the welfare range of schemes in the field of agriculture, animal husbandary, small scale industries, trade and business. It has financed doctors to set up clinics, given loans to leather workers, advanced loans for setting up of petrol outlets, owing lorries and tractors for reclaiming of lands, construction of irrigation wells, purchase of electric motors, pumpsets and oil engines, sinking of irrigation wells in rural areas, setting up of rice mills, purchase of fishing trawlers and many other business ventures.

The corporation is involving all the departments concerned with the economic support programme at the state and district levels. The panchayat samithis are the primary functionaries for the corporations which are actively involved in formulating specific schemes relevant to securing the loans and grounding the schemes. The District SCs Co-operative Finance Corporation is headed by the District Collector. Since the Collector is the local head of all development department at

district level, his is effective in increasing the tempo of the activities of the Corporation. At the state level, the Corporation is headed by a non-official Chairman and Director of Social Welfare is the ex-officio Managing Director.

#### A.P. State STs Co-operative Finance Corporation

The need for creation of any agency to tap institutional finances was keenly felt after the major shift in the policy of amelioration of the STs from mere provision of Social service in the past to the well organised effort of giving a boost to tribal economy. Therefore a separate institution viz., A.P. State STs Co-operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR) was established in October 1976. The Corporation acts as a catalyst between the tribal and the various financing agencies in the matter of implementing economic support programmes and in the process creates a multier effect on Governmental investment by raising matching institutional finance.

#### Special Employment Programmes

The SCs/STs Finance Corporations have taken up Special Employment programmes in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Transport Corporation for purchase of 608 transport buses.

The Corporation in collaboration with industries department implemented schemes to set up 1,000 buses ventures. The

SCs Corporation has also formulated a scheme for purchase of arable agricultural land by providing Rs. 5 lakhs as margin money.

Besides the above schemes, other special schemes like stinking of irrigation wells in assigned lands, integrated community development project for SCs and rehabilitation of released bonded labour are also taken up. The prospective plan for the next Five Years Plan is being formulated. A household survey of SCs and STs is being taken up as a first step in that direction. It is aimed at weaning away at least 25% of SCs and STs families from the traditional occupation of agricultural labour and put them into non-traditional occupation. Economically viable schemes with proper market tie-up would be intensively implemented all over the state. In perspective plan the new schemes contemplated are:-

- a) Agro service centres (Equipment Banks).
- b) Prospective Schemes for Employment generation.
- c) Commodity supply centres.
- d) Marketing Growth Centres.
- e) Mini-Industrial Functional Complex.

The new schemes require a good deal of technical and organisational competence, since many of them cover non-traditional areas. Hence the corporations endeavour to provide training to prospective entrepreneurs in managing these ventures.

Girijan Co-operative Corporation

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam, has been functioning since April 1957 with Headquarters at Visakhapatnam, with the specific tasks of protecting the tribals from exploitation of the plainsmen and for the welfare of economic upliftment of the tribals. Its main objectives are:-

- a) To purchase from tribals the minor forest produce and agricultural produce at fair price and arrange their marketing in centers of consumption.
- b) To supply food grains and consumer necessities at fair prices to tribals through a network of about 300 domestic requirements depots and,
- (c) To supply short-term and medium term credit to tribals tribal agriculturist for production purpose.

The Corporation enjoy monopoly rights for the purchase of minor forest produce from tribals in various reserve forest in the Scheduled areas of the state and it competes with the middlemen in the purchase of agricultural produce. With a view to ensure that the tribals get a favourable price for the minor forest produce, the Government took a decision in 1970 to the effect that in fixing the Corporations purchase price, the cost of establishment and the forest rentals should not be taken into account on the understanding that any loss incurred on this account will be met by the Government.

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakapatnam is an apex organisation of 29 primary marketing societies consisting exclusively of tribals as members. The executive management of the Corporation vests in Board of Directors consisting of 16 members both official and elected tribal members.



NOTES  
FOR  
CHAPTER-III

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1. Economic Programme for Weaker Sections, Detailed Economic Support Programmes, issued by the, Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh.  
- Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad) Dated Jan 15th, 1975.

STATE FIVE YEAR PLANS FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULE TRIBES

The first State Five Year Plan and the successive plans followed the guide line as enunciated by the Nation plans. The preferential treatment policy portrayed in the state plans is in complete conformity with national plans perspective. The objective and programmes of this policy in the national plans are reiterated in the state plans. Education and Economic upliftment are the two most important components of the state policy.

Education

Special efforts have been made of the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the first, second and third plans. A number of schemes were taken up during this period. In consonance with the national plans, the state plans also have been given highest priority to education among the developmental schemes for backward classes. During second plan, an expenditure of Rs. 72.73 lakhs was made on Education for Harijans only. A total expenditure of Rs. 1971.09 lakhs was made for Scheduled Castes during the third plan and subsequent annual plans (1966-69). Out of this total expenditure Rs. 143.06 lakhs was spent on education. This clearly indicates the greatest priority according educational programmes.

Similarly, a great emphasis was laid on improving educational facilities for the tribals. The first and second plans envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 89 lakhs and Rs. 20.73 lakhs

See note at the end.

respectively. The outlay for the development of tribals in the third plans declined and accordingly expenditure on education for tribals for this period was only Rs. 13.09 lakhs. This amount to decrease of Rs. 7.67 lakhs from outlay of previous plan.

In the fourth Five Year Plan, the very first objectives pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward class, emphasised the importance of extension of educational facilities. The plan observed:

"To Strengthen and expand educational facilities first by providing land for construction of more hostels, award of scholarship, book-grant etc, with a view to giving greater opportunities for permanent upliftment and absorb them in the mainstream of national life".

The fourth plan, provided an amount of Rs. 107.03 lakhs for educational schemes for Scheduled Castes and 32.25 lakhs backward class, out of total Rs. 581.09 lakhs provided for economic and cultural development of Tribal population, Rs. 151.78 lakhs was earmarked for educational schemes.

The draft outline of the sixth Five Year Plan, (1978-83) has extensively dealt with the welfare schemes for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Even this plan has not made a departure from the earlier plans in its approach to the programmes of education and in addition, the plan makes a specific reference to the provision of educational material to the weaker sections.

## Economic Upliftment

After education, economic upliftment received highest priority in all the state plans. Among the different schemes for economic upliftment of the agriculture received the greatest emphasis. These schemes of economic uplift were mainly applicable to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not to other backward classes. Mostly education schemes were alone were intended for non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the category of Backward Classes and schemes of economic upliftment for them were minimal. For instance, the total expenditure incurred for welfare measures for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the state. Third plan subsequent annual plans, 1966-69 was Rs. 171.09 lakhs and Rs. 39.82 lakhs respectively. Out of this amount for Scheduled Castes Rs. 143.06 lakhs was for educational schemes, Rs. 7.57 lakhs for economic uplift schemes and Rs. 19.92 lakhs for health, housing and other schemes.

The Fifth Five Year Plan has certain unique features, particularly with regard to the schemes of economic uplift. There seems to be a radical departure from the past in this respect. The Secretary for Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh has observed:

"The approach towards the planning for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste has undergone a radical change and our plans have moved away from the concept of merely providing

educational, health, housing facilities towards the new approach of planning and implementing economic support programme which have an immediate bearing on the living standards of the Scheduled Castes by directly bringing about an increase in their income".

Among the objectives for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Fifth Plan has made specific reference to the schemes of economic uplift. The plan suggested for the provision of financial for cultivations, agricultural labourers, artisans and professionals. An important feature of the plan was the initiation of minimum needs programme. The objective of this programme was provision of minimum levels of social consumption which satisfied the essential minimum needs of the poor and weaker sections of the population. The programmes was mainly intended to cater to the economic needs of a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

( See Notes )

1. Andhra Pradesh First Five Year Plan, Planning and Co-operation Department, Hyderabad. Chapter - Social Welfare.
2. Andhra Pradesh Second Five Year Plan, Planning and Co-operation Department, Hyderabad.
3. Andhra Pradesh Third Five Year Plan, Planning and Co-operation Department, Hyderabad.  
(Annual Plan 1966-69).
4. Andhra Pradesh Fourth Five Year Plan, Planning and Co-operation Department, Hyderabad.
5. Andhra Pradesh Fifth Five Year Plan, Planning and Co-operation Department, Hyderabad.

## Housing Programme for Weaker Sections

The Scheme envisaged provision of shelter to the poorer sections of society, consisting of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class and other economically weaker sections. At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the programme in Andhra Pradesh consisted of providing huts at a cost of Rs. 400 per hut which was raised (1981-82) to Rs. 1,000 besides construction of semi-permanent houses at a cost of Rs. 2,500 each. The construction of huts, was, however, dispensed with from 1983-84. Construction of 1.40 lakh houses per year in the category of semi-permanent, rural permanent and urban permanent at a cost of Rs. 3,000 (increased to Rs. 4,000 from 1984-85), Rs. 6,000 (Rs. 7,000 in loose soil) and Rs. 12,000 respectively since 1986-87 in view of escalation in cost of building materials. The beneficiary on this part contributed initially a nominal amount ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 towards the cost of the house, while the Government on its part gave subsidy ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 4,750 and the balance as loan for different types of houses at different times.<sup>1</sup>

### Objectives of the Scheme

The objectives of the scheme as envisaged in the Sixth Five Plan inter alia are:

- (a) to construct 9.75 lakh structures (huts) and houses during plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 99.50 lakhs;
- (b) to provide housing facilities in the rural areas, especially to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and

other weaker sections;

- (c) to promote and encourage self help housing; and  
 (d) to formulate social housing schemes in such a manner as to cater to, also to be within the paying capacity of, economically weaker sections of the community.

### Pattern of Finance

The following table indicates the details of loans raised by the Federation/APSHC from various institutions, towards the loan component of the houses constructed, loan instalments and interest thereon repaid to them as at the end of 30th June 1987. No principal and interest was overdue for repayment as on that date.

Source from which loans raised	Period during which loans availed of	Amount of loan recd to end of 30 June 87	Rate of Interest	Period of Payment (Years)	Amount repaid as on 30th June 1987	
					P	I
			(Rs in lakhs)	(Years)	(Rs in lakhs)	
1. LIC	1980-81 to 1986-87	2344.00	8% to 10.75%	25	70.72	262.68
2. GIC	1980-81 to 1986-87	1584.40	8.5% to 11%	25	113.96	272.62
3. HUDCO	1980-81 to 1986-87	5956.56	5.25% to 7.25%	20/11	121.89	497.67
4. Banks	1980-81 to 1986-87	5700.65	4% to 12.5%	10	415.66	467.13
		15549.61			1722.23	1502.10

Source: Andhra Pradesh Special Component Plans, Planning and Co-operation Dept. Hyderabad.



Implementation

The planners and politicians keep on shedding fears for the weaker sections of the community and the ~~tears~~ turn into a flood on the eve of elections. This is quite understandable in a country where disadvantage sections count very much in the game of numbers. But then what has been done for these section of all these years in the name of socio-economic planning? A lot has been done if you go by official statistics but not much has been done according the beneficiaries and their leaders.

The truth seems to like somewhere in between. It is a fact that millions have been spent on the so-called welfare measures. Innumerable legal enactments have been passed to protect and prop up the weaker sections. Land reforms, free distribution of land, free schooling, scholarship, free hostels, reservation of seats in professional colleges, reservation of jobs in Government departments and undertakings and such other measures represent earnest efforts on the part of the state to reduce the disparity between the weaker sections and other in the society.

Unfortunate most of these measures are in the native of welfare programmes and seldom make a significant impact on the beneficiaries. The impact becomes still more dubious when the implementation is tardy and the benefits do not reach the target groups. Worse than that the welfare grants generate vested interest. Many a time the grants are proje-

cted and perceived as political favours with varied quantum. The biggest mistake in planning for weaker sections in India seems to be the lack of sufficient thrust on the economic programmes which alone can promote self-reliance and increase the earning power of beneficiaries. Promoting such programmes is an extremely difficult and time consuming task. It is perhaps for this reason that the planners and politicians resort to welfare measures which earn the momentary gratitude of the beneficiaries. The degree of thrust on economic programmes varies widely among the states. Andhra Pradesh can claim credit for having blazed new trails in promoting economic programmes among the weaker sections in the state.

#### Andhra Model

The vast network of development financing institutions and nationalised commercial banks in the country concentrate mostly on large and medium industries, some of them cater to small industries but very few of them have the necessary competence and attitude to reach 'tiny sector' in which the weaker sections usually carry on their economic activities. The conventional method of project appraisal, financing and monitoring can not be applied to this sector. As a result the weaker sections have remained outside the purview of the financial assistance offered by the said network.

Andhra Pradesh considered it is necessary to set up financial corporations exclusively for the benefit of the weaker sections in the state.

There are four such corporations in the state to serve the needs of

1. Backward Classes
2. Scheduled Castes
3. Scheduled Tribes and
4. Womens.

These corporations have several things in common. They are registered as co-operatives, each to function at the apex of a three-tier structure. The District co-operative at village a block level functioned as the third-tier. The primary was expected to make the task of indentifying the potential entrepreneurs belonging to the weaker sections and encouraging them put up viable cottage and small scale industries and commercial establishments which suited their skills and attitudes. An entrepreneur seeking assistance is required to become a member of the co-operative. He is offered assistance in formulating project in given margin money to the extent of 20% of project cost and helped to get the balance 80% from a commercial bank. The margin money and the bank loan are repayable in easy instalments spread over extended period, while the margin money is interest-free the bank loans carries a relatively low rate of interest. The Corporations and its subsidiaries at the district and village levels were supposed to work in close co-ordination with the

commercial banks in extending the financial assistance to the entrepreneurs. These institutions were also expected to assist the borrowers in securing the state should give some seed material, power etc., and marketing their output.

Initially the plan was that the state should give some seed money to each of these corporations and they should raise further funds through shares, debentures and longterm loans and should avail refinancing facilities from senior financing institutions like IDBI. But in practice the reliance on the Government has been total.

As it is clear from the table given here separately about 3.69 lakh persons have been helped in setting up schemes. which together account for an investment of Rs. 57-94 Crores. Out of which banks have given Rs. 44.62 Crores against the margin money and subsidy of Rs. 13.32 Crores given to the entrepreneurs. The costs of schemes range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5000 but the average is Rs. 1, 570.<sup>1</sup> This supports the view that the corporations are catering to the typical tiny sector. The average in the lowest for schemes assisted by women corporations.

within a short span of less than years since their inception these corporations have done a commendable job of reaching 3.6 lakhs of entrepreneurs most of whom hail from the weaker sections of the community. But for these corporations many of them would not have been able to avail

bank finances of the magnitude indicated earlier and take up schemes aggregating about to 60 crores. These schemes have made tremendous impact on the living standards, and life style of the beneficiaries. The business culture is slowly and steadily percolating into this strata of society. Long used to exploitation of usurious money lenders and middlemen, these tiny entrepreneurs are pleasantly surprised to realise that finance can be secured on terms so soft for a viable schemes. The doctrine of self reliance is gradually finding its rightful place in their hearts. The corporations quote innumerable instance where successful beneficiaries have promptly discharged their duty and ploughed back the surplus to finance further expansion of their business.

One of the main objectives of the tribal development blocks and Girijan Development is agency to accelerate agricultural productions by providing short-term and medium term inputs, conducting demonstration programmes and land development etc..

In an attempt to swell the number of tribal beneficiaries and the acreage under cultivation the need to supply good variety of seeds was lostsight of. Though majority of cultiavaotors (4%) were given good variety of seed, as many as

17 to 18 percent received average and poor varieties respectively. This led to a widespread discontent among the tribals. It was credible informed that some tribals got seeds and fertilisers from the office of the block and converted the same into cash in the local market and used the proceeds for drinks and other purposes. As such the agricultural staff at the block level may be directed to see that inputs are properly utilised by the tribals.

Regarding reclamation of own land of tribals and assignment of reclaimed land to landless tribals the agency made a headway in spite of some financial constraints in the initial stages. By the end of 1977 March about 1,210 acres of land belonging to 932 tribals was reclaimed on 50% subsidy and 50% loan basis. At the same time 2,243 acres of land was reclaimed and assigned to 1,276 landless tribals.<sup>3</sup> As a result a significant proportion landless tribals was not only introduced to settled cultivation but permanent source of livelihood was created for them.

However, the impact of the programme was so bewildering that only 30% per cent of recipients of reclaimed lands were found to have increased their incomes from cultivation of such lands. The reasons are not far to seek. The fact that the needed boost to agricultural production is not possible unless

there is proper co-ordination among various developmental programmes like land reclamation, irrigation, supply of short and medium term inputs etc., was last sight off.

Inconsistencies in implementation of these schemes frustrated the tribals who could not effectively bring their reclaimed lands under the plough. It is deplorable that about 90% of the tribals covered by these schemes had been confronted with the problem of inadequacy of water, while some of assignees of such lands were given both short term and medium term inputs others were given only short term inputs.

#### Communications

The bloc level planning consistently accorded least importance to developments of communication with an extremely low allotment of Rs. 6.57 lakh during the 1966-67 to 1967-77. <sup>4</sup> In view of hills and forest terrains these funds were not merge to construct good roads of considerable length. In spite of a concrete effort by blocks, Zilla Parishad, Public Works Department and the Girijan Development Agency, 75% of the geographical area of the blocks is completely devoid of communications. Consequently 80% of the villagers have remained inaccessible by any type of communication even after two and a half decades of development efforts by the blocks and other agencies.

The role of communication in the process of economic development of tribal areas was not realised till the Girijan Development Agency came into operation. With the special financial commitment of Rs. 37.38 lakhs the Girijan Development agency constructed arterial and link roads of about 48 Kms in these three blocks.

Evidently planning in tribal areas contains obscurities and lacunae. The priorities fixed for various sections merely helped to accelerated the pace of development of tribal economy. Development of communications which largely exert an influence on effective implementation other aspect of tribal development such as marketing, education, dairy development, spread of civilisation etc., was accorded least priority. Though it has been stressed time and again that tribal living in inaccessible areas have to be brought into the mainstreak of national life, the role of communication in the achievement of this end was lost sight off. Communications have become the major bottle necks in effective operation of many other developmental programmes in tribal areas.

#### Animal Husbandry

The Girijan Development Agency embarked upon the schemes, like supply of milk cattle, sheep, goat and poultry units to tribals at 50% subsidy. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation and the commercial banks paved the way for extensive implementation of this scheme by providing 50% of the loan component to tribals.



By the end of 1979, almost 1.534 milk cattle had been supplied to 1.523 tribals. Further as many as 229 landless tribals were enabled to take up subsidiary occupations like sheep and goat rearing by supplying 309 sheep and goat units at 50% subsidy.

As many as 62% of the tribals who were given milk cattle found the same to be remunerative. Despite good and encouraging result this scheme suffered from drawbacks like low yield of milk, less demand for milk, frequent disease of animals etc.,. The peculiar climate conditions and fodder in tribal areas were observed to be unsuitable for the milk cattle which had been brought from plain areas. Consequently, the yield and health of the animals were adversely affected.

Though the objective of the schemes was to create a remunerative source of income for tribals, it gave rise to financial problems to the receivers of the buffaloes.

IMPLEMENTATION BASED ON COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIAShortfall in construction of houses

As against 13.11 lakh units of houses sanctioned during 1980-81 to 1986-87, 2.35 lakh units were dropped (18%) and out of the remaining 10.76 lakh units, 9.32 lakh units of houses valued Rs. 309.85 crores were shown as completed by the APSHC. The reasons for the dropping of the units as noticed by Audit during test check were disinterestedness of beneficiaries, late receipt of inadequate and incomplete proposals, sanction of houses before acquisition of land and allotment of sites, selection of beneficiaries not resident in villages, etc.

Incomplete houses shown as completed

In five districts test checked, it was noticed in audit that several houses which were shown as completed were at various stages of completion. In Guntur District, construction of 8,100 houses during 1984-85 and 7,561 houses during 1985-86 were sanctioned by Government under Rural Permanent Housing Programme. Number of houses actually taken up for construction were 7,912 and 7,020 as per the progress reports of field offices out of which 11,456 houses were completed leaving a balance of 3,386 houses at various stages of construction. The progress report compiled for the district by the APSHC, however, indicated that all the houses sanctioned were taken up for execution and 14,466 houses were shown as completed by end of February 1987 leaving a balance of 1,195 houses only. In Anantapur, Khammam, Nizamabad and Srikakulam districts test checked 237,68,298 and 1,769 houses relating to the programme for the years 1983-84 to

1985-86 were shown as completed in the progress reports of the district while they were still under completion at various stages.

#### Incompleted houses

As per the orders of the State Government, construction of houses should be completed within one year from the date of commencement. It was noticed that in 18 colonies in 4 panchayat samithis of Anantapur district, 143 colonies in 44 panchayat samithis of Guntur District, in 30 colonies in 11 panchayat samithis of Khammam district, in 39 colonies in 6 panchayat samithis of Nizamabad district and in 78 colonies in 15 panchayat samithis of Srikakulam district, 6,837 of 22,105 houses taken up for construction during 1983-84 to 1985-86 remained incomplete (March-August 1987) at various stages - 1,511 houses at basement level, 1,739 at lintel level, 3,587 at roof level. Consequently, Rs. 2,29.73 lakh spent on these houses remained unfruitful so far, (August 1987) as no benefit had accrued to the community. The executing agencies while replying to Audit queries during March to August 1987 attributed the delay in completion of these houses to the poverty and disinterestedness of the beneficiaries and slow progress. An analysis in audit of 58 colonies in five districts test checked, however, revealed that excess payments of Rs. 16.53 lakhs were made to beneficiaries at intermediate stages of construction of the houses, without reference to the actual work executed on the ground. This led to non-completion of the houses as the beneficiaries tended to spend the money for purposes other than construction of houses. (Source: CAG of India, Govt of Andhra Pradesh, Social Welfare Department. Report dated March 31st 1988, AG (Audit)-I, Andhra Pradesh dated 22 Dec 1989).

## Directorate of Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department of the state is responsible for the planning and execution of specific programmes for the welfare of the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Orphans, and the aged and destitute who are indigent and without support. 79.61 lakhs out of the total population of the state (1981 Census) or 15% of the population belonging to Scheduled Castes.<sup>1</sup>

### Organisational Setup

The Department is headed by the Director of Social Welfare. He is assisted by the Joint directors and an Accounts Officer.

At the District level, the District Collectors are mainly responsible for implementation of the schemes. They are assisted by the Deputy Directors of Social Welfare, District Social Welfare Officers and Assistant Account Officers.

### CAG report observed

The Department was not able to spend the funds placed at their disposal for implementation of various schemes. During the 1984-85 to 1986-87 as against the budget provision of Rs. 38,852 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was only Rs. 34,926 lakhs resulting in a saving of rupees 3,926 lakhs (about 10%).

The department released Rs. 77.74 lakhs to different agen-

cies for execution of various schemes but these agencies could utilise Rs. 17.82 lakhs only and no effective steps were taken to recover the unspent amount of Rs. 59.62 lakhs from the agencies.

There was lack of control over funds released for constructions and maintenance of residential schools for Scheduled Castes. In five Districts Rs. 381.98 lakhs out of released amount of Rs. 595.41 lakhs remained unspent and retained without authority in banks. No control was exercised on funds released to agencies for construction. Progress in construction was poor. A number of posts of teachers were kept unfilled for a large part of academic year.

As against the 284 hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes sanctioned till the end of February, 1987, the progress in implementation of these was poor.

#### Residential Schools for Scheduled Castes

In order to give quality education to the students especially of weaker sections, Government sanctioned 68 residential schools (46 during the 1983-84, 22 during the 1985-86 and 1986-87 with an intake of 200 students in each school.<sup>1</sup> 75% of the seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes. These schools managed by the District level societies with collectors in the respective district as their Chairman.

CAG, noticed that many deficiencies were found as such, lack of control over funds, lack of control over construction of buildings, vacancies of staff, infructuous expenditure on

the construction.

It can be easily assumed that, how for the Government has given qualitative of education for Scheduled Castes students in Residential Schools.

NOTES

1. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste for the years, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86. Department of Social welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
2. Comptroller and Auditor General of India Report, March 31st 1988. Audited by AG(Audit-I) Andhra Pradesh, dated 22nd December 1989, page Nos. 123, 128, 130, 135 and 139.

Poor Progress in Implementation of Schemes

The schemes launched for improving the economic and educational conditions of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste were not implemented effectively.

Scholarship and Educational facilities to the childrens of those engaged in unclean occupations. 190.60 was allotted from 1984-85 to 1985-86, but the actual expenditure occurred in three years was about 82.14 lakh. The reasons being that out of 108 hostels for boys and girls sanctioned upto 1985-86 only 92 are functioning. Only 15 out of 23 hostels for girls sanctioned in 1985-86 were started. Though the strength of boarders fixed for each hostel was 50, in the hostels of Chilakakuripet, Guntur, Mangalagiri the strength during 85-86 was 15,18 and 18 respectively.

Rs. 70 lakh had been allotted for alternative occupations for people engaged in unclean occupations and 53.40 lakh have been spent. The schemes for liberation of scavengers from inhuman occupation of removal night soil was under implementation from pour flush latrines and rehabilitation of the scavengers by suitable economic support programme. The scheme has not made appreciable progress in displacing those personal engaged in unclean occupation. There was unspent balance of 15.51 lakhs out of 20 lakhs released to the municipalities during 1983-84 and 1984-85 mainly due to poor progress in conversion of dry latrines into water flush latrines and

and bills register by the warden. The Progress of expenditure was also not reviewed persistently to keep the expenditure within the limit prescribed, as CAG said.

Fraudulent Claim for Educational Tours

The Collector and Chairman, Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Parvathipuram approved in March 1982 the educational tour of the inmates of Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools and hostels covering five places in Visakhapatnam Town. The excursion were to be completed in March 1982. On the basis of competitive tenders, a tourist agency of Vizianagaram was selected by the District Tribal Welfare Officer, Vizianagaram to conduct the tour at the rate of Rs. 20 per student including cost of meals and refreshments. The tour was stated to have been conducted between 9th and 25th April 1982 and Rs. 0.75 lakh was paid to tourist agency in May 1982 for arranging the tour for 3,745 students.

CAG says that during audit in September 1983 it was noticed from the records of the office that all the places were covered in one day (which appeared physically impossible). No information was also available regarding the number of buses plied and the number of trips undertaken; the permissions given by the institutions selected for visit were also not on record and a cross check of audit with the records of Hindustan Shipyard disclosed that no such visit took place on the specified days.



Development of Backward Areas: Sub-Plan for Development of Tribal Areas

As per 1981 Census, Andhra Pradesh has a tribal population of 31.76 lakhs belonging to 33 tribal groups of which 30 groups are found concentrated in hilly tracts. The areas of tribal population have been divided into four groups:

1. areas of tribal concentration with a population of 13.65 lakhs i.e. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Districts;
2. pockets of tribal concentration outside sub-plan areas, 38 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets with a population of 3.77 lakhs;
3. eight primitive tribal groups (PTGs) with a population of 2.25 lakhs; and
4. dispersed tribal groups (vis., Yerukula, Yanadi and Lambadi) with a population of 12.09 lakhs.

Based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan published in December 1984, the following objectives had been set under tribal sub-plan strategy during the Seventh Plan period:

- (i) elimination of exploitation of tribals, i.e. the sphere of alienation of land, money lending, debt-bondage, forest, etc.,
- (ii) taking up family oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the beneficiary families in the agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandary and small industries,
- (iii) human resources development through education and training programmes,

- (iv) infrastructure development,
- (v) development of vulnerable tribal areas and groups like forest villagers, shifting cultivators, displaced and migrant tribals including tribal women; and
- (vi) upgradation of environment of tribal areas.

The State Government planned to achieve these objectives by taking up (i) poverty alleviation programmes with an average unit cost upto Rs. 10,000 per family, (ii) programmes in an integrated manner for creation of assets under agriculture, sericulture, provision of irrigation, ayacut development, etc., (iii) construction of buildings for all educational institutions in tribal areas, (iv) implementation of land transfer regulations and other anti-exploitative measures, (v) special schemes for PTGs, tribal women, shifting of cultivators, displaced tribals, etc.

### Organisational Set Up

The Commissioner of Tribals Welfare (CWT) is the nodal authority for implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) schemes. He is assisted by 21 District Tribal Welfare Officers at the district level. There are 8 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies headed by Project Officers who implement and monitor the schemes in the sub-plan areas (predominantly tribal areas). Other departmental officers also implement the schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan within the sphere of their duties. The Tribal Culture Research and Training Institute monitors the implementation of the schemes at the State level.

### Implementation of Schemes

Besides poverty alleviation programmes, schemes like soil conservation works, development of minor irrigation sources, creation of infrastructural facilities under various sectors etc., are implemented under Special Central Assistance (SCA).

### Delay in Completion of Lift Irrigation Schemes

In Paderu (Visakhapatnam District) four Lift Irrigation (LI) schemes with proposed ayacut of 810 acres (estimate: Rs. 25.90 lakhs) sanctioned during 1986-87 and 1987-88 were entrusted to Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation (APSI DC) for execution and completion within a period of nine months. The cost of the schemes was to be financed equally from SCA and DRDA funds. Though the entire amount of Rs. 25.90 lakhs (SCA

Rs. 20.30 lakhs; DRDA Rs. 5.60 lakhs) was released, the LI schemes had not been completed so far (May 1989) resulting in non-creation of ayacut of 670 acres.

In Palonchi, two LI schemes with ayacut of 980 acres (estimate: Rs. 35.10 lakhs) entrusted to APSIDC between December 1986 and May 1988, with 100% subsidy from SCA, on which Rs. 12 lakhs were advanced so far, had not been completed due to slow execution.

One LI Scheme (Sarvaram) for which Rs. 1 lakh was advanced to APSIDC in April 1988 was not commenced (June 1989.).

Execution of two tube wells at Gurravarigudem and Naganna-dhapuram were entrusted to APSIDC advancing Rs. 6.63 lakhs (December 1987 and May 1988). Though drilling work was completed by December 1988, the wells had not been commissioned due to non-energisation (June 1989) by the APSEB, though funds were already placed at their disposal, as CAG said.

C H A P T E R - I V

The conflict between the achieved status and ascribed status class and caste - can not be easily resolved in the case of SCs and STs. What the SCs and STs desire is an honourable social position to the entire lot, no matter what kind of internal contradictions persist among themselves. The social hierarchy and gradation have always figured in public relation in the Indian context. Some mere abolition of untouchability practices and making their observance a cognizable offence, involving the legal processes have made the situation more complex and complicated.

By and large the enlightened Hindu sympathisers of the SCs and STs are for reforms. They wish that SCs and STs should get education, achieve economic betterment and come up in life. But when it comes to tactical traditional values, status and so forth they are not very keen or sure where it will lead. Equality of opportunity in secular life and not achievement of social equality in absolute terms, seems to guide their thoughts and actions. They can rationalise that structural changes will come about, given the improvement in secular life. The Indian untouchable vis-a-vis the history of caste system unfortunately belies this.

The democratic form of Government can not interfere with social lives of the people and coerce them constantly. Both

in public and in private matters, the Government has to carry the wishes of the majority with its. Given the existing machinery form of Government and policies, it will take very long time and are can never be sure of the results. The SCs and STs problems will continue to persist and there will be more violence and tensions between the caste Hindus and aspiring SCs and STs.

If the existing is not acceptable, then the SCs and STs should organize themselves and take more drastic steps. Revolutionary changes can not occur when only a neglected section of people rise in revolt. This can be curbed with an iron hand both by the Government and public in general. The issues have to be focussed internationally. By doing this one again the Methodical slow process sets in. The SCs and STs alone cannot organise and successfully lead the movement. All the deprived and downtrodden across the castes hve to come together. Caste interests need cut across class interest.

There will be more violence and bolld shed with determined efforts to resolve the problems affecting the SCs and STs. A good number of SCs people themselves may get eliminated in this proces. Though it is often generalised that Indian soil and climate are not conducive to violence and revolution, pressure tactics are paying good dividents under democracy.

Pressure could be brought to bear upon the Government to use extra legal measures to see resolve the problems.

So far all the efforts made by the Government and the money used in the name of SCs and STs have gone down the drain. Only few have been benefited. Exploitation of SCs and STs continues. Apathy of the officials and the ambitions and unscrupulous men in public life has rendered the welfare measures a source of corruption and nepotism.

Punishing the guilty is one way of containing corruption and nepotism. Instead, if the measures themselves are made that middle men will not have role to play, they would prove to be useful. For all economic, educational and job matters, the Government should have direct central and efficient machinery. For instance, land need not be distributed by cents and acres to individual SCs and STs families. Deserving SCs and STs and non STS and SCs families can be settled on Government farms and payment can be made on work point. Agro industries and marketing facilities be promoted, fights to property can be made second fundamental.

Food, shelter, clothing, a minimum standard of life have to be ensured to all. To this extent, rights to private



property be limited and made secondary. Since people have never showed inclination to give up property rights voluntarily, beginning may be made with section of people coming under direct control of the Government. Right to acquire and own only limited amount of property may be given to all.

Awaking and organising the SCs and STs, voluntary organisations taking up the case in right earnest, the Government machinery gearing up its actions in addition to evolving new policies and approaches, to put it modestly, can usher in changes over a period of time. There is no national consciousness with regard to the SCs and STs problem as is the case with religious minorities. While religious minorities can always project their image outside the country and politicise their issues, the SCs and STs have suffered for a long, languishing for liberation. Betterment which is coming in the form of doles that are neither sufficient nor free from foul play. The entire process is anything but short of revolutionary changes.

The case of Andhra Pradesh shows that while several policies and programmes have been devised over the years to uplift the SCs and STs, the fruits have not really reached the poorer sections among them. While a few of these groups were able to make use of the policies and programmes devised by the Government, they did not have the same interest in seeing to it that they reaches larger sections among them.

One sees that even the efforts of the Government and the administration have been half-hearted mostly characterised by an eye on votes.

There is a growing consciousness for collective action among the SCs to secure greater distribution of the fruits of development among the poorer sections of the community. At times this has taken violent forms, through by and large most the them stuck to the democratic and electoral means to secure their demands.

Regarding the implementation of the various anti-poverty and employment generation programmes, while much exists on paper, their implementation lags. There is also the point that the large prevalence of illiteracy is a major hurdle for the SCs to demand what is due to them as per the devised Government policies and programmes.

The STs have been in a more backward position and have been less successful in making use of the political and administrative machinery at their behest to call for allocation measures. They continue to lag behind in making use of their reserved quota of seat in Government employment as well as educational institutions. Illiteracy, poverty, health problems continue to plague them. Such efforts will have to be made still to bring them to the mainstream of the social and political life the state.

Voluntary Association have been able to provide some help in getting these sections together and demanding the Government's help in securing better living conditions.

The bitter caste conflicts and differences persist in certain part of the state. Upper Caste vilence resulting in deaths and humiliation of the lower castes badat times been ignored by the law enforcing machinery. However, by and large the Governments continued to out fast and effectively.

Before concluding one can maintain that while some efforts have been made by the Government in allevating the living conditions of SCs and STs through various welfare programmes, much needs to be done. Here, a lot initiative needs to come from these very groups to build pressure on both the society and government to speed up the process of improving their lot.



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