

PUBLIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION TO TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH:A STUDY OF WEST-GODAVARI DISTRICT

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Abstract: The present research is Implementation of polices primary responsibility of a state to give justice to the weaker section of people living in the society. Tribal community in India has been dealing with a number of issues in their daily affairs and struggling for the basic necessities of day today life which is easily accessed by others. Tribal development has always been a matter of great concern for the government of both union and states. The government claims to have made non- stop effort to bridge the gap towards the way of development and sustainable growth of tribal community as a whole. A number of policies and programmes have been formulated since independence in order to address the tribal issues; mainy 1983 to 2016 will study and evaluate the present research. Yet it seems not to be enough to uplift tribals, who are living under the shadow of underdevelopment since decades. Present research makes an extensive effort to study the schemes, policies and programmes undertaken by the government of India for overall growthand development of tribal community.

Keywords: Public Policy, Tribal Development, Andhra Pradesh, West Godavari District.

1. Introduction: Formulation of equitable policy and its implementation is primary responsibility of a state to givejustice to the weaker section of people living in the society. Tribal community in India has been dealing with a number of issues in their daily affairs and struggling for the basic necessities of day today life which is easily accessed by others. Tribal development has always been a matter of great concern for the government of both union and states. The government claims to have made non-stop effort to bridge the gap towards the way of development and sustainable growth of tribal community as a whole. A number of policies and programmes have been formulated since independence in order to address the tribal issues; mainy 1983 to 2016 will study and evaluate the present research. Yet it seems not to be enough to uplift tribals, who are living under the shadow of underdevelopment since decades. Present research makes an extensive effort to study the schemes, policies and programmes undertaken by the government of India for overall growth and development of tribal community.

Indian has a large number of tribal populations as compared to any other nation states of the world. In spite of being considered as the first inhabitant of the nation tribal are deprived of their basis requirements in their day-to-day life. They are not only socially, economically and educationally backward but also face discrimination at a large scale. They have been exploited invarious forms, from land alienation to the force displacement from their dwelling place in the name of development.

Tribal life has always been tied with the nature or forest and their culture, custom and tradition, and their livelihood has a close connection with the forest.

But very often the act government seems to be

eliminating them from the access to the forest which is like a fish without water as the tribal identity lies with water forest and land (Jal, Jangal and Jamin). Although the Forest Rights Act 2006 gave the provision for certain rights to the tribal with regard to access the forest and its product. But the provision seems to be more in pen and paper only and a big gap has been observed in the part of implementation. Even after independence the condition of tribal community is not up to the mark as the country is growing in a rapid growth. The development process of tribal community is growing at a snail's pace.

A number of policies and programmes have been made by both union and state government fromtime to time, yet it looks as if it has a long way to go where tribal community would be strengthen enough to walk hand in hand with the rest of the world.

Tribes are considered as the first origin of the earth. They are considered as the indigenou people living in the society in different groups or communities who have more or less same pattern of living with different culture, customs, traditions, language and faith from one group to another. Tribals are also often called as "Adivasi" which means the first inhabitant of the mother land. The term "tribe" originated around the time of the greek city states and early formation of the Roman Empire. The Latin term "tribus" has been transformed to mean "A group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor" . The google search engine describe tribe as "A social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader" . Similarly Cambridge dictionary define tribe as "A group of people, often of related families, who live together,

sharing the same language, culture and history, especially those who do not live in towns or cities”.

The term development has been used in a wider sense. The purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life. It is essential to bring about more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting social justice and efficiency of production, to provide a greater variety of facilities like education, health services, nutrition, housing etc.

According to ILO, Development involves 'humans' as distinct from material product. It is defined as a process which involves improvement in the quality of life of weaker sections and a greater participation and involvement of the masses in the process of decision making in the economic, social, political and cultural life of a society. To Denis Gonlet "development is not a cluster of benefits given to the people in need, rather a process by which a populace acquires a greater mastery over its own destiny." Schumpeter defines development as only such changes in economic life that are not forced upon it from without, but arise by its own initiative from within. According to Dedley Seers, "Development means creating condition for the realization of human potential." Development is an elusive concept and evolves mobilization of natural resources, augmentation of trained manpower, capital and technical knowhow and their utilisation for attainment of constantly multiplying national goals, higher living standards and the change over from a traditional to a modern society. The essence of development is generally perceived as industrialisation and modernisation. Development is a multi-dimensional and multi - linear process. Development is usually conceived as an aspect of change that is desirable, broadly planned and administered or at least influenced by governmental action. Thus the concept of development consists of (a) an aspect of change (b) a plan or prediction and (c) involvement of the government for the achievement of that planned or predicted goal. The term development is also used for the process of allowing and encouraging people to meet their own aspiration. The main aim of development is to increase national as well as per capita income and to raise the standard of living of the people and secure justice, freedom, equality and security for them in society. The focus of development is now increasingly on (a) equitable distribution of wealth and income (b) full utilisations of manpower. (c) Better utilisation of natural resources, and (d) I protection of human environment, etc. Hence, Development means change plus growth i.e., it includes growth, modernization, increase in social facilities, etc

There are mainly five approaches which have been employed so far in the welfare of tribals in India. The

approaches are:

i. Political Approach: The political approach for the tribal welfare may be understood in the context of the pre and post-independence period.

The colonial rule created "excluded" and "partly excluded" areas and gave separate political representation to the tribes. Nationalists opposed these measures as part of a diabolic conspiracy to a new separatism. After independence, the constitution has given the tribals a number of safeguards by considering them to be the weaker section of the population. In the first instance a period of 10 years was given to achieve the goal, but as the problem was too complicated to be solved through a single decade, it has persisted through decades.

ii. Administrative Approaches: The administrative approach is closely followed by the political approach. The government of India has constituted vast administrative machinery for tribal welfare. At the State level, the governor has been made responsible and on his behalf the chief minister and welfare minister are in charge of the special schemes to be implemented in the tribal areas. In some major concentrated tribal areas, the State has an independent tribal welfare ministry. The welfare ministry is advised by two bodies. The Tribes Advisory Council and the Tribal Research are framing the political programmes for tribal welfare.

iii. Religious Approaches: The religious approach has been attempted by different religious agencies like Christian missionaries, the Ramkrishna mission, the Arya samaj and other local religious institutions which are engaged in the welfare works for the tribals. The Christian missionaries have been active in tribal India. For both types of work, spiritual and material, the missionaries did realize the importance of understanding the tribal culture and language. Missionary welfare activities have been viewed by different persons in different ways.

iv. Voluntary Agencies Approach: Under the voluntary agencies approach social workers, social welfare agencies, social movement agencies, social reformers, etc., are working to uplift the weaker section of our society in their own ways. Voluntary social services organizations have done considerable humanitarian work in the tribal areas but their idealism and spirit of service have not been matched by their understanding of tribal organisation, values and problems.

v. Anthropological Approaches: Anthropologists believe in the ultimate integration of tribes into the mainstream of national life. After independence, some anthropologists came out with several papers and addresses, dealing with the importance of applied anthropology in tribal welfare programmes. The various tribal research institutes are engaged in conducting researches on Scheduled Tribes. Besides,

many University Departments in the country undertake research on them. Whatever the approaches are being taken, it is important to integrate the tribal people in the national mainstream.

But the problem is that national mainstream is very wide. Unfortunately the main propose to integrate these tribals with the mainstream is left aside since there are innumerable problems that have emerged on account of their so called integration in the national mainstream: The important problems identified as the "Chaos of Values" and "Counter Values" and the consequent breakup of the social structure The contacts of the tribals with the urban people have also created problems of adjustment. The tribals suffer also due to inferiority complex. There are problems of alienation of land in their native places. The fertility of land also gets reduced due to carelessness. There is heavy economic loss due to indiscriminate deforestation. Owing to the impact of governmental programmes and modernisation, tremendous changes took place in the living conditions of the tribal community. The tribals in India are passing through a phase of economic change along with the rest of the society. Modern technology and concepts are penetrating their culture. The factors that are shaping the future of the tribal welfare are (a) education; (b) exposure to urban market forces (c) the cooperative movement and (d) banking.

Statement of the Research Problem: The tribal development measures adopted during the second half of this century are found to be insufficient in improving the economic conditions of the tribals. Even after the introduction of several welfare measures, the tribals are still facing several economic and social constraints. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the various developmental programmes undertaken during the last ten years. Moreover, an analysis of the socio-economic development of tribals in Andhra Pradesh and the extent of the human development they achieved are also imperative.

2. Review of Literature: The Indian tribal society is a unique society with diversity of nature and people. In our country, known for the extreme poverty of the masses, the tribals constitute the core of the poor. Poverty, poor health and sanitation, illiteracy and other social problems among the tribals are exerting a dragging effect on the Indian economy. The Five Year Plans formulated the implementation of a series of investment-backed schemes and projects for the betterment of the conditions of the tribals living in the rural and urban areas. Many of the tribes with their forest-dwelling culture do not have the motivation or the skill of settled cultivation.

As a result, their land has been alienated to their better endowed tribal neighbours or non-tribals.

There have been many tribal studies in India based on tribal economy, land alienation, socio-economic development, tribal culture etc. It is highly imperative to have a look at these tribal studies by various Anthropologists, Research scholars, etc.

Review of related literature: International level, National level, State level. Reference Period: from March 1 2010 to February 28 2016.

K.C.Baiju (2011) Tribal Development under Decentralised Governance in Kerala: Issues and Challenge .Tribal population is the aboriginal inhabitants of India who have been living a life based on the natural environment and have cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The Concerted efforts for the development of these groups by the Central and State Governments have had only marginal impacts on their socio-economic conditions in spite of the various welfare measures and constitutional protection. This paper attempts an analysis of the development and welfare programmes addressing poverty, land alienation, exploitation, education, health care, employment, social development and in their reach out to these target groups and discussion of policy implications and the strengthening of service delivery.

Pacha Malyadri (2012), Education for tribal children: An engine for human development. The Indian Constitution assigns special status to the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Traditionally referred to as adivasis, vanbasis, tribes, or tribals; STs constitute about 8% of the Indian population. There are around 573 Scheduled Tribes living in different parts of the country, having their own languages different from the one mostly spoken in the State where they live. There are more than 270 such languages in India. Accordingly to the 2001 census, the tribal population in India is about 67.8 million. The largest number of tribals is in the undivided Madhya Pradesh (16.40 million), followed by Orissa (7 million) and Bihar (6.6 million). However, the largest proportion of tribals in total population is in Mizoram (95%), followed by Lakshadweep (93%), Nagaland (88%), Meghalaya (86%), and Arunachal Pradesh (64%). Nine States – Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal; together account for more than four-fifth of the tribal population in India. The term tribe or tribal is not defined anywhere in the Constitution although according to Article 342, ST represents the tribe or tribal communities that are notified by the President. Tribes are not part of the traditional Hindu caste structure. STs in India are more similar to the "indigenous" or "native people" in other parts of the world. Realizing that Scheduled Tribes are one of the most deprived and marginalized groups with respect

to education, a host of programs and measures were initiated during the Independence. Elementary education is a priority area in the Tribal sub-plans from the 5th Five Year Plan. Education of ST children is considered important, not only because of the Constitutional obligation but also as a crucial input for the total development of tribal communities. The present research made an attempt to analyze the problems in the field of Tribal children education and suggest measures for the development of education among the Tribals in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh state in India. The study reveals that People of the remote area are superstitious and addicted to blind beliefs. Hence, they do not understand the value of education.

Solomon Nungchim Moyon, (2013) Socio-Demographic Correlates of Income Differentials In Chandel District of Manipur. Using stratified random sampling technique, a cross sectional investigation has been carried out during eight months (August, 2010 - March, 2011) to identify the influential socio-demographic factors of income level of the people in Chandel District of Manipur, the North Eastern Border States of India. Regression analysis explores the determinants of the income differential to be number of family members engaged in agriculture and allied activities .

Emilie Edelblutte, Yanni Gunnell (2014) The Tribal Populations of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai (India): A Brief Political Ecology. Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) is still home to a population of Adivasi, or forest-dwelling tribal communities. Late in the 19th century, these minorities were alienated from their forest environment by colonial rulers, and the urban growth of Mumbai has since further restricted their livelihoods – this time no longer in the name of forestry but of biodiversity conservation. Here we recount the loss of territorial rights and resources by the Mumbai Adivasi and portray their present situation in the crossfire of land use lobbies. Surveys and interviews with a range of stakeholders reveal that current events represent just the latest chapter in a 200-year process of spatial and cultural marginalization of the Adivasi.

Dr N.C. Jana and Prasanta Kumar Ghosh (2015) Socio-Economic Conditions and Quality of Life in the Tribal Areas of Orissa with Special Reference to Mayurbhanj District.

Orissa, being socio-economically backward but sound in traditional culture, is one of the important states in eastern India. Out of 30 districts, nine are considered as tribal districts (according to Location Quotient value), and, of the total population (41,947,358 in 2011), a significant share (22.1%) goes to tribal people (8,145,081 in 2011). They are also one of the most backward and geographically isolated

communities. Their lifestyle and economy is confined to the direct utilisation of natural resources, pre-agricultural level of technology and specific indigenous type of work. Now with the emergence of industry and market economy, the age-old relationship between tribes and nature has been disturbed. Keeping this in backdrop, the present study tries to explore the changing scenario of socio-economic condition in the tribal areas of Orissa. In this regard, various socioeconomic indicators have been analysed and compared for representing district-level patterns of quality of life and finding out the variation among the primitive tribal households in the study area. In addition, Mayurbhanj has also been taken as a case study to represent the socio-economic condition and quality of life at the block level. It may be pointed out in this context that out of 30 districts in Orissa, according to Location Quotient value Mayurbhanj is the highest tribal concentrated district. The overall objective of this study is to obtain a better understanding of the disparities and variations in socio-economic status in Orissa as well as in Mayurbhanj and also find out some remedial measures to overcome the problems to bring the primitive tribal community in the mainstream of the society. From the analysis of the health-related indicators, it is clear from the analysis that the quality of life in the district has improved remarkably over the years, but socioeconomic disparities in terms of caste and gender continue to be a major problem mostly in tribal and backward areas.

Akash Raj, D.P. (2016). Socio economic of scheduled tribes in Mysore district- karnataka. This research aimed to assess the socio economic status of tribes of the Mysuru district of the Karnataka state. Three taluks of the Mysuru district were selected for the study based on their highly Schedule tribe populous status; H D Kote, Periyapatna and Hunsur. Primary survey of 500 households was carried out and the different socio economic statuses assessed were; caste, income, educational level, occupational structure, size of landholding, types of crop cultivation. The study revealed that there are six different scheduled tribes (Nayaka, Jenu Kuruba, Dongri Garacia, Yarava, Soliga, Hakkipikki) residing in the selected study area with maximum percentage of 68 % of the 500 households belonging to Nayaka tribe followed by Jenukuruba (18.6 %) out of the total 50 different tribes found across the Karnataka. Further, 94% of the 500 households were found to have Below Poverty Line (BPL) income, only 4.35% was found to have received the higher education. Occupational structure of the study area discovered that only 5.70% of the sample number is involved in business and mere 2.64% of the total number work as Government contract daily wages. Among the population, major proportion is engaged in

agricultural labour with only 44.4% of the population having the cultivation land while as 55 % are landless. Till date related research happens as above said but the present research will conduct as below mentioned approach and methodology process

3. Research Gap: Of late, the attitude towards saving among the tribals is slowly changing. In earlier times they lived only from day to day unconcerned about the future. But, at present they have started the practice of saving money in banks and other financial institutions in a small way. But their savings are very meagre when compared with the non- tribals. Educational Attainment Index is very low among the tribals. The government is giving priority to the improvement of educational facilities.

Priority should be given to the field of education, both formal and job oriented for the empowerment of the tribals. In order to provide and enhance their income, employment opportunities should be created. Incentives are to be given to the efficient and dedicated government servants who are engaged in the tribal development programmes. Land should be allotted to the landless tribals and modern agricultural inputs should be provided to them.

4. Significance of the Study: Tribal community in India has been dealing with a number of issues in their daily affairs and struggling for the basic necessities of day today life which is easily accessed by others.

Tribal development has always been a matter of great concern for the government of both union and states. The government claims to have made non-stop effort to bridge the gap towards the way of development and sustainable growth of tribal community as a whole. A number of policies and programmes have been formulated since independence in order to address the tribal issues; mainly 1983 to 2016 will study and evaluate the present research. Yet it seems not to be enough to uplift tribals, who are living under the shadow of underdevelopment since decades. Present research makes an extensive effort to study the schemes, policies and programmes undertaken by the government of India for overall growth and development of tribal community. Indian has a large number of tribal populations as compared to any other nation states of the world. In spite of being considered as the first inhabitant of the nation tribals are deprived of their basic requirements in their day-to-day life. They are not only socially, economically and educationally backward but also face discrimination at a large scale. They have been exploited in various forms, from land alienation to the force displacement from their dwelling place in the name of development.

5. Scope and Limitations of the Study: The scope of the study is in general confined to Andhra Pradesh

and in specific limited to West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh State, The analytical scope of the study throws light in to the perspective and policy implications in order to address issues concerning poor quality of life,

poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resources, exclusion from main society and The functional scope is to offer meaningful suggestions aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the study

This study enables those who are working with Tribals, especially administrator, Government officers, community/social workers, social activist etc. for understanding tribal problems and finding meaningful solutions.

6. Objectives of the Study: The Objectives of the Study are:

1. To trace an overview of tribal population in Andhra Pradesh with special reference to West Godavari district.
2. To analyse the socio-economic profile of tribal community in West Godavari district.
3. To evaluate the tribal development programmes and the role played by the government.
4. To make a comparison between the Tribals and the main stream population on the basis of human development indices.

7. Research Hypothesis:

1. Proper implementation of government policies and schemes may develop the living standards of tribes.
2. There is an overall impact in their living standards due to the government economic schemes and policies.

8. Research Questions:

1. What are the strategies will be used for socio-economic development of tribals?
2. How far the strategies will work to implement the schemes for tribal development?

9. Approaches to the Study: The administrative approach is closely followed by the political approach. The government of India has constituted vast administrative machinery for tribal welfare. At the State level, the governor has been made responsible and on his behalf the chief minister and welfare minister are in charge of the special schemes to be implemented in the tribal areas. In some major concentrated tribal areas, the State has an independent tribal welfare ministry. The welfare ministry is advised by two bodies. The Tribes Advisory Council and the Tribal Research are framing the political programmes for tribal welfare.

10. Research Methodology: In order to measure the socio-economic development of tribals in Andhra Pradesh, at West Godavari district. The researcher relies on United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) methodology of constructing

human development indices like, ITDA, Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI- 1), Gender Disparity Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). Human rights commission. (HRC), world economic report (WER) and World Bank Report (WBR). These indices will be formed for both tribals and non- tribals in order to facilitate comparison in their human development. Other relevant tools have also been employed.

11. Sources or Types of Data: Primary and Secondary data will be used in the study. Available secondary data will be obtained from Census of India Publications.

12. Methods of Data Collection the Data Base: Secondary data will be used in the study. Available secondary data will be obtained from Census of India Publications; Tribal Welfare Department, Planning Board, Andhra Pradesh and the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Publications of Non-Governmental Organizations like Christian World Vision, High Land Development Agency (HILDA), Tribal Social Service Society (TSSS). Since the available secondary data will be found to be inadequate to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the objectives of the study, survey will be conducted.

Reference Period: The secondary data collected from March 1st 1983 to February 28th 2016.

13. Universe of the Study Sample: A stratified

sampling technique is used for the primary data collection. Household Survey was conducted with questionnaires and interviews in West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. There are many tribal communities spread throughout the West Godavari district. As it is extremely difficult to conduct an elaborate study on all these tribal communities, the proposed study is confined to the Lambada community, the major tribal community in West Godavari district. For empirical support, 209 households from Lambada tribal community and 100 households from non-tribal groups were selected and relevant data collected in order to compare their socio-economic development.

14. Data Analysis: Researcher analysed the data collected from 251 Lambada households and 100 non-tribal households. Human Development Indices are constructed separately for the Lambada and non-tribals to find out the extent of human development of the Lambadas in comparison with that of the non-tribal population.

The UNDP has prescribed three levels of human development on the basis of HDI value. If HDI falls below 0.5 it is a case of low human development. If HDI takes values from 0.5 to 0.799 it indicates a medium human development and HDI values of 0.8 and above suggests high human development. Human Development Index for Indian States is presented in the Table.

Table 1: Inflation and Inequality Adjusted per Capita Consumption Expenditure (Rs per month in rural AP)

		1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2001 NCAER Survey of 12 Districts of AP	2011* IAMR Survey of Same 12 Districts
1.	Per Capita Consumption	115.6	288.70	453.6	312.8	495.0
2.	Poverty Line	72.7	163.0	262.9	176.7	275.8
3.	Inflation Adjusted Per Capita Consumption	438.7	488.5	475.8	488.2	501
5.	Economic Attainment Indicator as percentage of maximum for AP during 2001 (%)	39.0	46.4	44.5	46.3	48.2
4.	Gini Ratio	0.298	0.282	0.258	0.293	0.276
5.	APs Inflation and Inequality Adjusted Per Capita Consumption Expenditure = (3*(1-4	27.4	33.3	33.0	32.7	34.9

Source: Derived from the Planning Commission, 2002, National Human Development Report.

Which used data from NSS and National Family Wealth Survey for 1983, 1993-94 and 1999-2000. The data for the year 1994 is based on NCAER survey of 12 districts. The year 2001 data is based on the IAMR survey for 12 districts. These 12 districts chosen are same as of NCAER. The villages selected are also same as of NCAER in these 12 districts.

The various values in Table 1 on 2001 are derived using IAMR, 2001 survey data. For 1983, 1993-94 and 1999-2000, the values had been taken from Planning

Commission National Human Development Report, 2002 and for year 1994 from NCAER, 1999, India Human Development Report and NCAER, 2001, South India Human Development Report.

Economic attainment after adjusting for inequalities has been estimated at 27.4 per cent after adjusting for inequalities for 1983. Economic attainment, without adjusting for inequalities, has been estimated at 33.3 per cent for 1993-94 and 33 per cent during 1999-2000 as per NSS data (Table 1).

Thus, there is a marginal decline from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 as the data on economic attainment reveals from secondary sources. The results show a similar pattern in case one compares results as derived from NCAER sample and IAMR sample data for the same 12 districts.

The further analysis of IAMR survey data bring out that there exist a huge gap between maximum and minimum. This is revealed by the data on percentage distribution of income among various decile population groups. The top ten per cent of the population shares 39 per cent of the total income. The next 10 per cent shares 16 per cent and another 10 per cent shares 11 per cent of the total income. The rest shares only less than 10 per cent of the total income. In this, the bottom 10 per cent shares only 2 per cent and the next to bottom 3 per cent.

Table 2:Percentage Share of Income Distributed Among Various Decadal of Population

Bottom Percentage Population	Percentage of Income
10	2.04
20	4.99
30	8.74
40	13.26
50	18.69
60	25.38
70	33.91
80	44.99
90	61.09
100	100.00

Source: IAMR Survey, 2001.

Composite Indicator on Education Attainment: Education is the single most important means for individuals to improve personal endowments, build capability levels, overcome constraints and in the process, enlarge their available set of opportunities and choices for a sustained improvement in well-being.

It captures the capability of acquiring knowledge, communication and participation in community life. Improvements in educational attainments have invariably been accompanied by improvement in health and longevity of the population and in their economic well-being. Educated people are likely to be more productive and hence better off. At the same time, education reinforces the socio-economic dynamics of a society towards equality in attainments

and opportunities for its people.

UNDP measures the composite indicator on education attainment as derived using following formula:

$$X_2 = e_1 * 0.35 + e_2 * 0.65$$

This contains e_1 : i.e. literacy rate for the age group of up to 7 years.

And e_2 : i.e. adjusted intensity of formal education, which is taken here as average of enrolment ratio in age group 6-11 years and 11 to below 14 years³.

For year 1981: Composition of Indicators of Education Attainment $t = 0.35 * 27.85 + 0.65 * 35.8 = 33$ per cent. Year 1981 is taken as substitute for year 1983.

For year 1993- 94: Composition of Indicators of Education Attainment $= 0.35 * 35.74 + 0.65 * 47.75 = 43.55$ per cent

61.71 per cent

For year 1994: Composition of Indicators of Education Attainment $= 0.35 * 50.2 + 0.65 * 58 = 55.27$ per cent

For year 2001: Composition of Indicators of Education Attainment for rural AP $= 0.35 * 55.33 + 0.65 * 67 = 62.92$ per cent. The literacy rate is 57.21 per cent in coastal AP, 57.34 percent in Rayalaseema and 51.55 per cent in Telengana. The overall literacy rate is 55.33 per cent in rural AP.

In order to know the male - female differences in human development among the Lambada and the non-tribals, the author has relied on constructing separate HDI for male and female for both the groups and has tried to compare their differences. Comparison of male female HDIs are shown. Lambada male HDI is lower (0.401) compared to non-tribal male HDI (0.734).

Conclusion: The overall development of tribals is far below than the non-tribals. The same is true in the case of various components of HDI also. Gender disparity adjusted development index of tribals is far below than that of the non-tribals. But the gender disparity is comparatively lower among the tribals than among the non-tribals. When we analyse Compare the HDIs and GDIs of tribals and non-tribals, gender disparity in development is high among the nontribals. Disparity is 0.003 for tribals and for non-tribals it is 0.012. As a whole tribals are less empowered than non-tribals and it is particularly so in the case of gender empowerment.

The tribals are heavily deprived of the most basic requirements of life than non-tribals. The rate of deprivation suffered by tribals is more than two fold of non-tribals.

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