



K. N. Nayana
5.1.94

NOTES ON AGENDA
FOR
**REVIEW MEETING OF WORKING OF
TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES**

R-279

VENUE : Shastri Bhavan
Room No. 602
'A' Wing
NEW DELHI

DATE : 05-01-94

TIME : 2-30 p.m.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE,
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
HYDERABAD.
January, 1994

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DIRECTORS OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

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**NOTES ON AGENDA FOR REVIEW MEETING OF WORKING OF INSTITUTES
TO BE HELD ON 5-1-1994 AT SHASTRI BHAVAN, NEW DELHI**

I. Introduction:

The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute at Hyderabad was established in the year 1963. The main objectives of the Institute are:

1. To conduct emperical studies on Scheduled Tribes.
2. To carry out Socio-economic and Bench Mark Surveys.
3. To formulate Action Plans and Perspective Plans for Integrated Development of Tribal Areas and Tribes.
4. To assess the impact of Plan Programmes in order to know their functional efficacy, identify the shortcomings in the programme implementation process and suggest mid-course corrections or changes in policy.
5. To impart various types of orientation training to officials and non-officials engaged in Tribal Welfare Programmes.
6. To organise employment oriented Training Programmes.
7. To screen the scheduled tribe status claims of candidates seeking admission into educational institutions and services.
8. To organise career guidance and placements to educated Scheduled Tribe Youth.
9. To build up repositories such as Library, Museum, Data Bank etc.
10. To monitor progress of implementation of various developmental activities and implementation of Protective Regulations.

The Institute has two wings viz., Research and Training. The Research and training Wings are complementary to each other. While the Research results are utilised in the training programme, the field problems discussed in training classes are referred to research wing for further examination and solutions.

A. Research:

Emphasis has been laid on applied research so as to plough-back the research results to planners and executives as the main task of the Institute is to assist the Government in Welfare Administration and Development Planning. The Research Wing therefore focuses its attention on a large variety of themes of applied and problem oriented research. To decentralise Research and Training activities of the Institute and help the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in programme formulation by ploughing back research results besides keeping abreast of field situation, two Regional Centres have been established at Paderu in Visakhapatnam District and Bhadrachalam in Khammam district since 1985. The research projects so far completed are about 469 covering Ethnographic studies 65, Development Research studies 67, Physical Anthropology studies 50, Evaluation studies 67, Tribal Development Plans 126, and Surveys and Statistical studies 66, other studies 28.

B. Action Oriented Programme:

A significant development in the programme of the Institute is its involvement in the formulation of different types of perspective plans. Infact during the last 20 years the research programmes of the institute have been tuned to the new requirements of planning in the field of Tribal Welfare. The perspective development plans such as sub-plans, Integrated Tribal Development Plans etc., Modified Area Development Approach plans, Primitive Tribal Groups Development plans etc., have been formulated by the Institute in addition to evolving a number of schemes for the development of tribal areas. Contingency plan to wean away tribal from extremists activities, Development of Tribals in coal belt of A.P. and Andhra Pradesh Tribal

Development Project (IFAD assisted Project), Study of Attitude of Tribals towards Joint Forest Management sponsored by World Bank are the most noteworthy plans/studies completed recently.

The Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute has also prepared the VIII Plan of Tribal Welfare Department and Tribal Sub-Plan besides the annual plans. The progress of Tribal Welfare Department Schemes, Tribal Sub-Plan, I.T.D.As and A.P.T.D.P. are being Monitored by T.C.R. & T.I.,

The performance of many developmental programmes is being assessed by taking up evaluation studies on specific programmes such as Girijan Cooperative Corporation, D.R. Depots, Chenchu Development Schemes, Ashram Schools, Horticulture Programmes, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies etc., Special feature under this activity is the evaluation of special Nutrition Programmes and I.C.D.S. in tribal areas. During the current year the Institute took up Process Evaluation of A.P.T.D.P. also as per the suggestion of I.F.A.D.

Socio-economic surveys of certain I.T.D.A. areas including indebtedness etc., were undertaken besides the first and second leg Bench Mark Survey of Girijan Development Agency, Srikakulam with the two fold objective of studying the livelihood patterns and way of life of tribals existing at the time of introduction of developmental programmes and to assess the performance of the programmes implemented in terms of Transformation that has taken place over a period of time. At the instance of Govt. of India. Universal Bench Mark Survey was undertaken in the Sub-Plan area so as to have basic foundation for preparation of various types of Plans.

Studies were also conducted on incidence of T.B. among Chenchus, Colour blindness, dermatoglyphics and communicable diseases besides Diet surveys of the Tribal groups.

Ethnographic studies on various caste and communities were undertaken besides completing Monographs on Savaras, Yerukulas and Samanthas. Under the programme of popular series on tribals,

ethnographic write-ups on tribal groups such as Koyas, Konda Reddy, Khonds, Porja, Valmiki, Kammara, Muka Dora etc. were also brought out. The Officers of Institute have also participated in "People of India" project of Anthropological Survey of India by presenting Ethnographic notes on various tribal and caste groups besides preparing theme papers on tribal religion and cultural dimensions of tribes of Andhra Pradesh.

In addition to conducting Research, the Institute has been appraising the Tribal Welfare Department about the emerging field situation by periodically sending concurrent evaluation reports pin pointing specific field situation that require immediate action.

During 1993-94, the T.C.R. & T.I., Hyderabad has also taken up a bench Mark Survey for assessing the Socio-economic conditions of STs living in West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Chenchu Project for taking up another new I.F.A.D. programmes. Similarly, a study of attitudes of tribals towards modern medicine is being taken up to facilitate implementation of World Bank assisted Project to control Malaria in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. A study of pricing policy of Minor Forest Produce is also taken up with Institute of Applied Man Power Research, New Delhi. A survey of Gum-pickers in Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh was completed by T.C.R. & T.I., Hyderabad as a Joint Survey with Tata Consultancy Services, Hyderabad. A directory of Gum-pickers was also prepared to facilitate follow up action.

Verification of Social Status Claims:

Another special function of the Institute is the verification of *social status claim of candidates seeking admission in educational institutions and employment in various services.* In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council and Andhra Pradesh Legislative Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, a cell was constituted in 1979 in this Office to assist the Commissioner of Tribal Welfare in verification of Social Status claims of the candidates referred by various authorities. Subsequently, the

State Government have issued various orders authorising the Commissioner of Tribal Welfare to verify the social status claims of the candidates admitted in MBBS and various courses conducted by the Polytechnics in the State. The Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi, Osmania University, Hyderabad and Regional Engineering College, Warangal have also entrusted the department with the work of verifying the social status claims of various candidates seeking admission in B.E./B.Tech. Courses under scheduled tribe quota of the affiliated engineering colleges. Since 1982-83 pre-admission scrutiny of Social status claim of all applicants seeking admission under scheduled tribe quota in B.E./B.Tech., M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.Sc., (Agri.), B.V.Sc., L.M.E., L.C.E., L.E.E., and other courses conducted by the Polytechnics in the State was taken up. The Officers of the state as well as those of Central Government have been referring to this Institute complaints against candidates recruited under Scheduled Tribe Quota for verification. Systematic investigation work is being taken up since 1980 and the cell was strengthened in 1983 to cope up with the increased work load.

As a result of verification of social status claims of all the applicants into professional and other Higher Education and State and Central Government services, large number of cases were found to be false claimants of scheduled tribe status.

The details are as follows:

S.No.	Subject	No. of applications scrutinized	No. of cases detected to be false
1	Medical	2,479	149
2.	Engineering	2,508	188
3.	Polytechnic	10,963	510
4.	Other courses	2,340	204
5.	Central & State Services	1,113	374
Total:		19,403	1,425

D. Review of progress of implementation of Provisions of Protective legislations

The Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute has been assisting Commissioner of Tribal Welfare in critically reviewing the implementation of various protective legislations. Special drive was also launched to restore land to the tribals under provisions of land Transfer Regulation, 1959. For protection and Development of land base of Scheduled tribes in Sub-Plan areas of the state a project report was also prepared.

It is a happy augury to note that the Research potentialities of the institute are fully utilised by the Tribal Welfare Department and other organisation like Forest Department, Health Department, Girijan Cooperative Corporation etc., By referring problems for the scientific views of the institute.

A new method of holding monthly seminars on Research designs and research Projects and special talks by eminent persons was inducted. Already Ten such seminars were held so far. Experts in the concerned subject from Universities, departments and other Research Institutes etc are invited and the findings are discussed in detail. In case any modifications are required, the reports are revised accordingly and published.

E. Training Activities:

The main functions of Training wing are as follows:

1. Conducting appraisal training courses for district level officers in Tribal Cultural and Changing Strategies of Tribal Development.
2. Organising Orientation courses and workshops to fields level functionaries on various fields problems and methods to tackle them.

3. To equip the officials and non-official Tribal representatives and statutory leaders with knowledge of constitutional provisions protective legislations and other statutory concessions available to Scheduled Tribes.
4. To enlighten the officials and non-official tribal leaders about other privileges and concessions extended by both State and Central Government for the development of Scheduled Tribes.
5. To organise re-orientation work-shops for the Project Management staff of APTDP and monitoring staff. The different training programmes conducted so far together with the number of participants are as follows (upto Dec., 1993).
6. To conduct specialization of training courses and workshops for staff belonging to other departmental staffs like forest departments.

S.No.	Name of the Training Programme	No.of progr -ammes conducted	No.of Trainees
1.	Peripatetic Programmes Training	171	8,100
2.	Appraisal Training Course for Officials	43	1,182
3.	Training Programmes for standing committee members	15	332
4.	<u>Other Training Programmes:</u>		
i.	Training course in EMS and monitoring system	8	665
ii.	Training course for newly recruited teachers	4	190
iii.	Multipurpose Extension Training Programme	15	750
iv.	Re-orientation workshop for project management staff of A.P. Tribal Development Project.	4	162
v.	Special Training courses for Forest Officials on Joint Forest Management in Tribal Areas sponsored by World Bank.	8	300
Total:		268	11,681

F. Employment and Training Division:

The main objective of this division is to sponsor qualified S.T. Candidates to various Training-Cum-Coaching Programmes like Common Entrance examinations and also to guide and assist the educated Un-employed. S.T. Candidates in securing suitable jobs so as to make them to utilise the benefit of reservations extended by State and Central Government in employment and Admissions into various educational Institutions. This division maintains the list of educated youth seeking employment and sponsors the names in case the concerned Employment Exchanges do not have the candidates on the live Registers.

The following programmes are being implemented, through this division.

1. Administration of Justice (Stipend to S.T. Advocates appointed).
2. Proficiency Training in Type writing.
3. Training of S.T. Candidates as drivers in APSRTC.
4. Special Coaching facilities to S.T. Candidates, who appear to various entrance tests/Examinations as given below.
 - a. EAMCET (Engineering, Agricultural, Medical Entrance Tests) Coaching.
 - b. ECET (Engineering Common Entrance Test for Diploma holders coaching).
 - c. CEEP (Common Entrance Examination for Polytechnics).
 - d. GATE (Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering).
 - e. Special coaching facilities to S.T. Candidates who appear for various competitive examinations as detailed here under.
 - i. Coaching in Civil Services Examinations.
 - ii. Coaching in Group-I and II Examinations conducted by APPSC.

- iii. Coaching in BSRB written Examination.
- iv. Coaching in post graduate Medical Entrance.
- v. The TCR & TI has also started career guidance cells at Hyderabad and in all ITDA head-quarters.

These cells are not only maintaining the list of all qualified S.T. Candidates but also guiding them for higher education and employment.

NEHRU CENTENARY TRIBAL MUSEUM

A tribal museum depicting the entire cultural tradition and folk arts of tribals is being constructed in the premises of Samkshema Bhavan Compound, Hyderabad. The Museum has been named as "Nehru Centenary Tribal Museum" as per the resolutions of State Level Committee constituted for Centenary Celebrations of Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Museum is constructed at a cost of Rs.74.00 lakhs and the expenditure is shared by State and Central Governments equally. The total plinth area of the proposed Museum is 24028 sft.

The Nehru Centenary Tribal Museum Building construction is at final stage and only flooring and other minor works are being attended. Out of the total cost of Rs.75.00 lakhs Government of Andhra Pradesh already released Rs.38.00 lakhs and Government of India has to release the remaining balance of Rs.32.50 lakhs. In addition to this amount as per the tentative estimate approximately Rs.40.00 lakhs are required for procuring artifacts, preparation of Diormas, Show cases, Photographic Information Centre, Mini Auditorium and production of Audio and Video Cassettes. The Government of Andhra Pradesh also constituted an Apex body headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to oversee the interior decoration and display of tribal artifacts in the Museum.

Therefore, the Government of India, Ministry of Welfare, are requested to release total Central Share of Rs.52.50 lakhs (Rs.32.50 lakhs for construction of Museum and Rs.20.00 lakhs for procurement and display of tribal artifacts as Central share).

The details of the amounts released from State Government as State's share and Central Government (Government of India) share towards construction of Museum are detailed below:

Year	Funds released by State Govt. as State share (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds released by G.O.I., as Central share (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	5.00	5.00
1991-92	9.00	-
1992-93	16.00	-
1993-94	8.00	-
Total:	38.00	5.00

(A) Follow up Action taken on the recommendations of the last meeting held on 17-02-1993.

i) Tribals' displacement by Major Projects and their Rehabilitation:

A seminar was conducted on "Displacement and Rehabilitation of tribals in A.P." in the year 1990 and recommendations were submitted to Government. Government have issued comprehensive guide-lines to various departments to be followed whenever rehabilitation measures are taken up due to displacement. The Institute conducted several case studies on displacement of tribals due to construction of minor irrigation projects, mining activity and introduction of wild life sanctuaries and conducted a state level seminar. (The book containing the articles presented, proceedings and recommendations is enclosed).

ii) Studies on land Alienation:

A comprehensive report was submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development vide this Office Lr.Rc.No.273/87/TRI/RLW, dt.6-11-1993 after conducting field studies in different parts of tribal areas of A.P. (Gist of the main findings is furnished in Annexure-I).

iii) Study on Atrocities on SCs/STs:

Study on "Atrocities on SCs/STs of Andhra Pradesh, causes and remedies", is proposed to be taken up during 1994-95. But TCR & TI., has been collecting secondary data on atrocities on STs and assisting Commissioner of Tribal Welfare for initiating action and rehabilitation of victims of atrocities.

iv) Studies on backlog vacancies in various categories of service i.e., teachers, doctors, engineers etc.:

The Institute has been collecting data from various departments regarding backlog vacancies at state level and district level and computerised the same. Action is being taken to sponsor qualified candidates to these backlog vacancies. Various training courses are also being organised to fill up the backlog vacancies.

v) Pre-Service training programmes for the examinations conducted by S.S.B.

The coaching programmes are being organised for examinations conducted by S.S.B. The Regional PETCs, Head-Quarters PETC and Study Centres attached to various Universities in the State have been conducting various competitive examinations conducted by Staff Selection Commission, APPSC., UPSC, Banking Service Recruitment Boards and other Government of India undertakings. During the year 1992-93 606 ST candidates and 77 S.C. candidates were trained for various competitive examinations.

vi) Formulation of specific projects on poverty alleviation programmes for financial assistance from World Bank:

- 1) The Institute formulated the first draft report on rehabilitation of shifting cultivators in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh sponsored by IFAD, Rome in the year 1989-90 and this project is being implemented with an total outlay of Rs.80.00 crores from the year 1991-92 onwards.
- 2) During the current year the Institute has also conducted Bench Mark Survey and Participatory Rural Appraisal in the districts of West Godavari, Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal and Chenchu areas for formulation of A.P. Credit and Tribal Development Project and the project Appraisal Team from IFAD, Rome already finalised the report.
- 3) Institute took up the study of attitude of tribals towards Joint Forest Management sponsored by World Bank. The study is already completed and submitted to Forest Department and World Bank. An amount of Rs.25 crores is indicated exclusively for tribal development under this project.

vii) Large scale training for recruitment in various categories of services

Various courses for recruitment in various categories of services are being conducted by the Regional Pre-Examination Training Centre, PETC at Head Quarters and by Study Centre attached to PETCs.

viii) Panchayat Raj Act (72nd Amendment to the Constitution, 1972) be studied by all TRI's

This study will be taken up during 1994-95.

ix) Strengthening of library of the Institute with addition of good number of books:

Total number of books as per the accession book are 9830, excluding gift books. The library is being strengthened by purchasing important books especially on Tribal Development every year.

x) Action Plans for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in Andhra Pradesh:

- 1) Perspective plans for the development of all 8 PTGs of A.P. were formulated by the Institute and submitted to Government and Ministry of Welfare, Government of India.
- 2) Specific action plans for rehabilitation of shifting cultivators with externally aided projects are being formulated.
- 3) T.B. Survey among Chenchus of Nallamalai forests of Andhra Pradesh.
- 4) Changing Demographic trends among Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh.
- 5) Rapid appraisal on Nutrition status among tribes in Andhra Pradesh, T.D.P. areas (PTGs are mainly covered in this strategy).

xi) Training of teachers in Tribal dialects:

This teaching programme will be taken up during this current year.

b) The TRI Gujarat was requested to translate all the Research studies in English and to send to the Government of India for necessary action:

Not applicable.

- c) Each TRI should have a separate wing to undertake research studies on problems of Scheduled Castes:

A separate Centre i.e., Scheduled Caste Research and Training Institute is established in Social Welfare Department, Hyderabad.

- d) Brief notes on important studies of the Institutes may be forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare at regular intervals:

The reports are being submitted to Ministry of Welfare, regularly.

- e) Training programmes for the Officers working in the Tribal areas may be conducted on regular basis:

The Training programmes for the Officers working in the Tribal areas are being conducted regularly.

- f) A comprehensive project proposal on poverty alienation programmes may be prepared by each TRI on similar pattern as has been formulated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for posing to World Bank for financial assistance:

The project is completed.

- g) A comprehensive Action Plan for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups may be prepared by the concerned TRIs in respect of States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar:

Details furnished at Item No.x.

- h) Study on atrocities on SCs and STs may also be taken up by each TRI:

Study on atrocities on SCs/STs of Andhra Pradesh causes and remedies is proposed to be taken up during 1994-95. But Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute has been collecting secondary data on atrocities on STs and assisting CTW for initiating action and rehabilitation of victims of atrocities (Gist on the atrocities on STs is furnished in Annexure-II).

- i) The Panchayat Raj Act (72nd Amendment to the constitution, 1992) studied by all TRIs:

This study will be taken up during 1994-95.

- j) Important studies may be taken up on short term basis so that the findings of the studies could be utilised by the State Governments, for refinement of programmes for the development of SCs/STs in the States:

Important short term studies are being taken up and the CTW and Government are being appraised from time to time on the trends of development of STs.

- k) The TRIs may be converted into registered organisation under Societies Registration Act or a Trust:

A proposal on reorganisation of Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, on Academic and administrative lines was submitted to the Government. Revised proposals may be submitted as per the guide-lines of Ministry of Welfare, Government of India.

- l) Each TRI should have a computer unit for completion of data which could be used for collation and drafting reports:

An amount of Rs.85 lakhs is required for establishing good computer centre. Ministry of Welfare, Government of India is requested to sanction this amount. Details are furnished in Annexure-III.

- m) The TRIs may be associated in plan formulation and evaluation of on going programmes under Tribal Sub-Plan and special component Plan for SCs:

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, has been actively associated with formulation of plan and monitoring and evaluation.

- n) The TRIs may engage consultants to undertake various types of studies instead of creation of more number of staff in the Institutes:

The consultants will be engaged for taking up specific studies as per requirements of Departments and the Institute. Rs.2.50 lakhs may be sanctioned as Central Share for appointment of consultant to take up specific Research Projects.

B. Research and Evaluation studies, Training Programmes, Seminar:

- 1) Research and Evaluation studies completed during the year under review are furnished division-wise from page No.16 to page No.18. The important process evaluation report of on going APTDP was undertaken at the instance of IFAD, Rome, and Government of Andhra Pradesh and submitted the report to Government for onward transmission to IFAD (Gist of the report is enclosed Annexure-IV).
- 2) A preliminary assessment of APTDP's impact on women was also undertaken in collaboration with Tata Consultancy Services.

C. Computerisation of Data:

An amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs is required to establish full-fledged Computer Unit in TCR & TI and Government of India may provide this amount.

D. Codification of customary laws:

The study was completed and report was already submitted to Government for information and necessary action.

E. Utilisation of grants including expenditure figures for last three years:

STATEMENT ENCLOSED AT PAGE-23.

F. Summary recommendation of the studies conducted by the TRIs specially relating to evaluation of Ashram Schools and Boys Hostels:

This study is already undertaken and will be completed during the current year.

III. Research Projects taken up during 1993-94:

I. Tribal Ecology, Ethnography and Cultural Dynamics (TEEC) Division:

S.No.	Name of the Project	State of the Project
1.(a) Ethnographic Studies:		
1.	Porja	Completed
2.	Khond	Completed
3.	Valmiki	Completed
4.	Naikpodu	Under finalisation
5.	Gadaba	Completed
6.	Mukadora	Completed
7.	Kulia	Completed
8.	Jatapu	Completed
9.	Konda Dora or Reddy Dora	Completed
10.	Yerukula	Under finalisation
11.	Socio-cultural Profile of tribes of A.P., 1993.	Completed
(b) Tribes of A.P. in Three volumes -		
(a)	Coastal, Andhra -	Under preparation
(b)	Telangana and	
(c)	Plains living tribals	
(d)	Study of Ashram Schools	Under study
II. Regulatory and Legal Welfare (RLW) Division:		
1.	Land alienation report	Submitted to Ministry of Rural Development
2.	Work relating to survey & settlement in tribal areas Monitoring formats finalised	-
3.	L.T.R. Cases & legal matters - relating to scheduled areas	Regular work
III. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING:		
1.	Data Bank on job & Training facilities - available & man-power availability management.	Completed
2.	Brochure on rule of reservation	Completed
3.	Annual Training Scheduled	Completed

4. Evaluation of Government Model Polytechnic at Paderu	Completed
V. PLANNING DIVISION:	
1. Beedi Leaf Trade in Tribal Areas of Telangana (Note Enclosed in Annexure VI)	Finalised
2. Publication of reports on Scheduled - Areas	Published
3. Enumeration of Gum-Pickers Jt Project with TCS.	Report submitted to G.C.C., Visakhapatnam
4. Annual Plan 1993-94 Tribal Welfare Department	Completed
5. T.S.P. 1993-94 Plan	Completed
6. Study of land purchase scheme of S.C.Finance Corporation	Submitted to Managing Director, S.C.Fin.Corpn.
7. Survey of Tribal land holdings Master Plan for M.I. & Agri. Development	Under progress
8. Study of Single Line Administration	To be taken up
9. Research Co-ordination and Seminars, Workshops etc.,	10 Seminars conducted

V. Social Service Evaluation:

- 1) Nutritional status and Household food security among tribals of A.P.C.T.D.P. (I.F.A.D. - Assisted Programme) completed. Note enclosed in Annexures VI & VII.
- 2) Evaluation of M.M.Units in Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh - Completed.
- 3) T.B.Survey among Chenchus - Completed.
- 4) Identification of Medicinal Plants & Herbs used by STs in tribal areas - Under Process.

SPECIAL PROJECTS (1993-94)

1. Conducted Bench Mark Survey in West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad & Chenchu Projects & also formulated draft programmes for extending Andhra Pradesh Credit & Tribal Development Programmes with the assistance of I.F.A.D., Rome.
2. Pricing Policy of Minor Forest Produce - Joint study being taken up with Institute of Applied Man Power Research, New Delhi for G.C.C., Visakhapatnam.
3. Evaluation of Single Teacher Schools with N.I.E.P.A., Andhra University, S.C.E.R.T., Osmania University etc.,

III. Programme of Task for 1994-95:

- a) Study on problem related with Health, Nutrition drinking water etc.
 - b) Study to assess the role/function in of Tribes Advisory Council.
- A. Regulatory and Legal Welfare (RLW) Division:**
- 1. Study on Atrocities on Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh causes and remedies.
- B. Employment and Training:**
- 1. Annual Training Schedule.
 - 2. Co-ordinating Family Programme under TRYSEM, SES, RIADP, ITDIA, DWACRA etc.
 - 3. District Officer Training.
 - 4. Evaluation of Residential ITIs.
- C. Planning Division:**
- 1. Annual Plan, Tribal Welfare Department.
 - 2. Annual Tribal Sub-Plan, Preparation, District-wise break up and communication to the Project Officers.
 - 3. Master Plan for Minor Irrigation & Agriculture.
 - 4. M.F.P. Pricing Policy the study already taken up jointly with IAMR, Delhi.
 - 5. Socio-Economic Surveys in Joint Forest Management villages.
- D. Tribal Status Verification (T.S.V.) Division:**
- 1. Master Register showing all the cases so far dealt with dates etc.

2. Stock File containing clarifications issued in various cadres by TCR & TI.
3. Judgements of various courts, orders of Government etc.
4. Compilation of ethnographic notes on communities with data collected during enquiries on Social status of individuals of Social status claims of certain communities.
5. Verification of social status of STs during admissions in Engineering, Medical, Agricultural & P.G. Courses etc.
6. Verification of Social status before employment & doubtful cases of those persons already employed against S.T. Quota.
7. Assisting Government Pleader (S.W.) in cases relating to social status claims.

E. Family Projects and Evaluation (FPE) Division:

1. Evaluation of M.I. Scheme.
2. Evaluation of RIADP Scheme.
3. Utilisation of Special Central Assistance - case study of I.T.D.A., Utnoor.
4. Evaluation of Scheduled Tribe Housing Programme.

F. Social Service (SSE) Evaluation:

1. Consanguinous marriages among Yanadis and Genetic role in Siblings.
2. G6PD deficiency among tribals of APCTDP areas - Interventions with Malaria.
3. Changing demographic trends among Koyas of Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh.
4. Dietary Patterns and Nutrition Status among Yanadis of Andhra Pradesh.

G. Tribal Ecology, Ethnography and Cultural Dynamics (TEEC) Division:

1. Publication of popular series:

(a) Naikpod

2. Tribes of Andhra Pradesh (Vol.I, II, III).
3. Study of Ashram Schools.

H. Audio-Visual Documentation Division:

1. Organisation of documentation division.
2. Organisation of Photograph & Negatives.
3. Organisation of Information Centre.
4. Organisation of N.I.C. network at T.C.R. & T.I.,
5. Procurement of Museum Artifacts.
6. Procurement of Video cassettes.
7. Organisation of documentation centre.

I. Publication Division:

1. Compilation of Government Orders.
2. Publication of Institute Research Projects.
3. Publication of Workshop papers.
4. Taking up of studies on "Tribal Women" - Female literacy & problems of female education.

J. I.F.A.D. Division:

1. Preparation of Annual working and Finance Plan 1994-95.
2. Monitoring of I.F.A.D .Programme.
3. Process evaluation of I.F.A.D. programmes.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROVISIONS & EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF TCR & TI,
HEAD QUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

Sl.No.	Year	Scheme	NON-PLAN		PLAN		C.S.S.	
			Provision	Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure		
1.	1990-91	Head- quarters	48,63,000	41,79,000	1,50,000	Sanction not received	1,50,000	Sanction not received
		Regional Offices	13,65,000	7,47,000(AG)	--	--	--	--
2.	1991-92	Head quarters	48,06,000	50,11,000	9,04,000	2,95,000	5,00,000	Not released
		Regional Offices	14,59,000	10,32,000(AG)	--	--	--	--
3.	1992-93	Head quarters	54,17,000	55,37,703	7,78,000	7,86,000	1,50,000 (Released)	1,25,000 (Dept.)
		Regional Offices	16,38,000	12,96,000(AG)	--	--	--	--

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE - I

STUDY ON TRANSFER OF TRIBAL LAND IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The study on Transfer of Tribal Land in Andhra Pradesh which was sponsored by Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India was taken up by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, A.P., Hyderabad during 1987. The study covered 31 villages situated in 18 districts of A.P. of which 22 are in Scheduled areas and 9 in non-scheduled areas. The study covered 19 tribal groups. The study revealed that out of 2427 tribal families in the study villages of scheduled area, 1795 families are owning land (73.96%) and out of 839 families in the study villages outside scheduled areas, 596 families are land owning (71.04%). Out of 1795 land holding tribal families in scheduled areas, it is found that 433 families have alienated an extent of 2142.75 acres of land to non-tribals. Out of 433 cases in scheduled villages restoration efforts were initiated in respect of 134 cases of which 113 cases were filed before the competent courts. 72 cases were disposed off, out of 72 cases 68 were decided in favour of tribals and 4 in favour of non-tribals. 41 cases are pending disposal.

The non-tribals employed usurious money lending as an effective tool for grabbing the tribal lands. The following methods of lending have been noticed in the study villages.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Kandagutha | 2. Payida | 3. Thirmanam kaulu |
| 4. Thirmanam | 5. Tanaka | 6. Namu |
| 7. Guddula bank | 8. Kaulu | |

The non-tribals have invented the subterfuges to circumvent the provisions of A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959. Important among them are:

1. Transfer of land in the name of a female member of scheduled Tribe kept as concubine or married as second wife by a non-tribal.
2. Transfer of lands in favour of non-tribal boys and girls through fake adoption deeds.
3. Transfer of the lands through the names of tribal servants or touts.
4. Obtaining of bogus scheduled tribe certificate to escape from the provisions of L.T.R.
5. Creation of records of tenancy by occupation of lands situated in ex-muttas and Mahals villages.

SUGGESTIONS:

Taking into consideration the judicial pronouncements and the persisting lacunae in the land laws, the amendments are suggested to A.P.Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 to make its implementation more effective. Important among them are:

1. Retrospective effect to the provisions of A.P.Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959.
2. To include local modes of hypothecation, mortgage of land on lease like Namu, Kandagutha, Payida, Thirmanam etc. in the definition of transfer.
3. To incorporate a clause to restrict transfer of land to a female member of scheduled tribe who is married to or kept as a concubine by a non-tribal.

4. To incorporate a new provision to review old cases.
5. To give overriding effect to A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation on all other laws in Scheduled Areas.
6. To enhance compensation of lands taken over by the Government.

NON-LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

1. Ban on assignment of lands to non-tribals in Scheduled Areas.
2. Survey, Settlement and updating of land records in Scheduled Areas.
3. Enjoyment verification of tribal lands.
4. To formulate a comprehensive credit scheme for consumption and agricultural inputs.
5. Organising of grain banks.
6. Launching of awareness programme among tribals about provisions of protective laws.

ANNEXURE - II

NOTE ON ATROCITIES ON SCHEDULED TRIBES

In order to implement P.C.R. Act and extend prompt protection to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and quick trial and disposal of offences and thereby instill confidence in the victims, Special Mobile Courts have been established in the State. Further, a Special Cell in Police Department has been established, which is headed by Director General of Police, C.I.D., (PCR Cell) to ensure prompt investigation, prosecution and disposal of cases of offences, atrocities on the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

22 Special Mobile Courts have been sanctioned in the following districts for exclusively dealing with the offences under IPC and PCR Act, 1955 against the members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Srikakulam | 12. Ananthapur |
| 2. Vizianagaram | 13. Kurnool |
| 3. Visakhapatnam | 14. Mahaboobnagar |
| 4. East Godavari | 15. Medak |
| 5. West Godavari | 16. Nizamabad |
| 6. Krishna | 17. Adilabad |
| 7. Guntur | 18. Karimnagar |
| 8. Prakasam | 19. Warangal |
| 9. Nellore | 20. Khammam |
| 10. Chittoor | 21. Nalgonda |
| 11. Cuddapah | 22. Rangareddy |

Out of 22 Special Mobile Courts, 4 Courts are not functioning in the districts of Rangareddy, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad.

Further 3 Sessions Courts are also functioning in Mahaboobnagar, Chittoor and Guntur Districts exclusively to deal with atrocity cases committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the districts.

The statement indicating number of atrocities committed against the members of Scheduled Tribes during 1989 to 1993 (upto August) is appended.

To provide relief and rehabilitation to the Scheduled Tribe victims of atrocities, the following cash benefits are being sanctioned as per the Government's Order vide G.O.Ms.No.118, S... (H1) Dept., dated 12-10-'93.

	Rs.
i. Death	25,000/-
ii. Permanent incapacitation	25,000/-
iii. Temporary incapacitation	5,000/-
iv. Grievous hurt/ short of incapacitation	2,500/-
v. Simple hurt and other injuries	1,000/-
vi. a) Rape	10,000/-
b) Rape of a minor girl	25,000/-
vii. Partial damage to houses	2,500/-
viii. Loss of assets	1,000/-

Sl. No.	District	NUMBER					DATE					DUPT					AUGUST									
		1989	90	91	92	Upte August 93	89	90	91	92	Upte August 93	89	90	91	92	Upte August 93	89	90	91	92	Upte August 93					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
1.	Rangareddy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Medak	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	5	1	-	-	-	1
3.	Mahabubnagar	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	6	5	9	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	10	5	5	5
4.	Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5	3
5.	Nizamabad	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
6.	Karimnagar	1	2	2	1	3	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	1
7.	Adilabad	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2
8.	Khammam	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	5	4	5	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	9	10	15
9.	Visakhapatnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Vizianagaram	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	1	-
11.	Srikakulam	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
12.	East Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-
13.	West Godavari	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
14.	Krishna	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
15.	Guntur	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
16.	Nellore	-	-	1	3	3	6	8	3	4	1	4	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	14	3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATISTICS RELATING TO ATROCITIES ON SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl. No.	District	MURDER			RAPE			SUICIDE			ARSON			OIPC													
		1989	90	91	89	90	91	89	90	91	89	90	91	89	90	91											
1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
		Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93	Upto August 93
1.	Rayachoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Medak	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Mehabubnagar	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	3	5	1	1	-	-	-	
4.	Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Nizamabad	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Kachinagar	1	2	2	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Adilabad	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Khammam	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	
9.	Visakhapatnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	4	5	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
10.	Vizianagaram	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	9	
11.	Srikakulam	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	East Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	
13.	West Godavari	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
14.	Krishna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
15.	Guntur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16.	Hellera	-	-	-	1	3	3	6	8	3	4	1	4	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1.																													
2.																													
17. Chittoor																													
18. Anantapur																													
19. Kurnool																													
20. Prakasa																													
21. Warangal																													
	7	13	12	14	10	12	20	25	21	21	17	25	30	26	23	1	1	2	1	40	48	56	59	59					

ANNEXURE - III

COMPUTER ORIENTED UNIFIED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF TRIBAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES (CUMINS)

STATUS

The Monitoring System of Tribal Welfare activities in Andhra Pradesh is designed keeping in view the recommendations of the "Working Group on Tribal Development". Broadly the Monitoring and Review system can be divided into three inter-penetrating aspects, namely (i) Progress Monitoring, (ii) Review of Progress of schemes and (iii) Review of policies and inter developmental Coordination. For effective monitoring of the progress of Physical and Financial achievements, the programmes are divided into 5 following categories keeping in view the source of funding.

- (1) Plan and Non-plan schemes:
- (2) Schemes implemented under IIDA, MADA, PIG and DIG programmes
- (3) Sub-Plan
- (4) RIADP
- (5) AP Tribal Development Project: Assisted by IFAD.

Progress Monitoring is done through a two tier structure, the first being at IIDA level and the second at Directorate level. At the IIDA level activity monitoring is done by the Sectoral Officers, and the progress on physical and financial achievements are submitted to the Project Officers.

The Project Officers with the assistance of Project Monitoring Units review the progress of schemes and the performance in monthly meetings and takes necessary corrective steps for any slackness etc.. The Governing Body of the IIDA, the District Collector being the chairman reviews the performance of Heads of Departments and ensure coordination.

Monitoring the physical achievements, progress of budget releases, expenditure etc is done at the Directorate monthly by obtaining information through structured formats from IIDAs, District Tribal Welfare Officers, Heads of Departments etc.. The Central Monitoring unit established in the Tribal Cultural And Research Institute is responsible for Monitoring the activities at the Headquarters. The Secretary, Social Welfare review the progress of different schemes implemented by the organs of Tribal Welfare Department quarterly or as often as possible, for ensuring flow of funds as well as the implementation of the schemes and the sub-plan. The Secretary, Social Welfare convene the meeting of Heads of Department and review the progress.

The Planning Department of Government of A.P reviews the progress of the Tribal Welfare activities as a part of general Monitoring of plan schemes including the sub-plan.

The State level committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government of A.P. reviews the progress on the basis of reports submitted by the Tribal Welfare Department and resolves the policy issues and involved coordination problems which could not be solved at the District level, with the other Heads of Departments.

NEED FOR COMPUTER BASED MONITORING SYSTEM

Currently Monitoring is done in a very traditional way involving many number of formats and registers to be submitted by different Officers, to be maintained at different levels. Although for collecting and compiling the information Monitoring units are established at IIDA level as well as Directorate level, there is no monitoring unit with the District Tribal Welfare Office outside the IIDAS. The volume of manual work to be performed is in compiling and analysing the progress reports is so heavy that often the progress reports reach the Directorate very late without serving the purpose of timely review and necessary action. As most of the time is wasted in compilation itself, further analysis of data could not be done. The Monitoring units at IIDAS were also not able to undertake affective modern monitoring produres like "Contact Monitoring" and "Diagnostic Surveys" etc.. In order to minimise the delays in reporting, reduce the drudgery in compilation and initiate innvotative modern monitoring mechanisams, it is imperative that computerised management information system be introduced at IIDA level and District Level.

STRATEGY AND PLAN

Realising the need for computerisation a workshop was held on 17.2.1991 and at the Directorate of the Tribal Welfare to arrive at a minimilistic computer Hardware configuration and training needs, and priority items for computerisation. As per the recommendations of the workshops PC, XI based computer systems are established at seven IIDAS and at ICR & II. The underline strategy here is to introduce the computer environment to the management staff slowly at first stage, so that there will not be any aversion.

Under A.P Tribal Development project work is implemented in four IIDA areas with the financial assistance from IFAD(Rome), in accordance with the guidelines provided in the Appraisal Report: a unified Monitoring System is evolved for IIDAS and has to monitor the programs of physical and financial achievement to store the beneficiary level data and other related activities. The National Information Centre, Hyderabad is designing the computerised system for the same.

The experiences at the IIDAS as well as Headquarters indicate that, if at all a computerised management system is to be followed: there is need to take a complete system study of all IIDAS as well as Headquarters. Software requirements etc.. The NIC and the APIS, Hyderabad are currently attending this task.

The first level draft feasibility report is being presented by NIC for Tribal Welfare information system (TWINS). Preliminary discussions on the report indicate the following strategy for computerised unified management information system(CUMINS)

1. All the IIDAS should be provided with PC/ATs and two to three terminals along with packed software and other auxilary equipment including uninterrupter power supply systems.
2. At the Directorate of Tribal Welfare a computer centre with 486 based Mini along with terminals, Harddisk, Printer, Software packages etc. should be established.
3. The information flows from IIDAS to Headquarters will be through PACKED INFORMATION CARRY SYSTEM (PICKS) for updating the data base at the Headquarters. The system involves carrying data updated floppy from IIDA to Headquarters, every month/Quarter.

4. The District Tribal Welfare Offices located outside the IID districts are to utilise the computer and network facilities available at District Informatics Centre.

5. A Unified Management Information System should be developed for the IIDA, and Districts for facilitating computerisation.

6. At a later date IIDAs should be linked to DICs and Headquarters by establishing required communication hardware. NIC, Hyderabad is being addressed in this regard.

STAFF REQUIREMENT:

At present under the A.P Tribal Development Project Monitoring Assistants (Data Processing Officers) taken on deputation from A.P Technological Services Limited are operating the computer systems in the four IIDAs.

The statistical cum Monitoring Assistants drafted from Directorate of Economics and Statistics are attending to the other functions of monitoring at all the IIDAs, besides the Statistical Officers in 5 IIDAs. The Statistical staff are attending to the preparations of plans review of progress etc.. At the Head Quarters a central monitoring unit is established with Deputy Director Monitoring, Statistical Officer, Tabulation Officer and Research Officer (Under IFAD Project), three Statistical cum Monitoring Assistants, one Data Processing Officer on deputation from A.P.T.S.

The existing staff in most of the IIDAs as well as at Headquarters is not sufficient to meet the requirements for effective monitoring system as well as computerisation needs. The following Staff are proposed to meet the computerisation needs.

HEADQUARTERS

1. One senior Programmer @ of Rs. 5000/- per month.
2. Two Programmer cum Monitoring Assistants @ of Rs. 3000/- per month.
3. Five Data Entry Operators on piece rate or Daily wage basis.

IIDAS

1. Eight Programmer cum Monitoring Assistants @ of Rs. 3000/- per month.
2. Sixteen Data Entry Operators.

Apart from the above technical Staff there is need for strengthening the other Statistical Staff to undertake "Contact Monitoring" and "Diagnostic surveys". However the requirements are not shown here.

TENTATIVE COST OF COMPUTERISATION.

The exact details of cost of computerisation are yet to be worked out after assessing work load etc. On the basis of preliminary suggestions from NIC is estimated that about one crore Rupees are required for introducing the COMPUTER ORIENTED UNIFIED MONITORING SYSTEM (CUMINS). The cost structure under broad heads is shown below.

- INVESTMENT COST (Rs. Lakhs)
1. Hardware and Software.
 2. Computer furniture.

65.00
1.00

66.00

SUBTOTAL:

ARRING COST (RS. Lakhs)

1. Salaries, IA, DA etc..	7.50
2. Maintananece of Hardware (from second year)	6.50
3. Computer stationary & consumables	2.00

S U B T O T A L:	16.00

TOTAL COST:	82.00

ANNEXURE - IV
BRIEF NOTE ON PROCESS EVALUATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project with an outlay of Rs.779.74 million commenced from 1991-92, and it is being implemented for a period of seven years. Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute conducted a quick and critical evaluation of the process involved in the on going Project so that experiences and lessons from the Project implementation can be utilised for mid-course corrections and also build-in these experiences into design of the Second Phase of the APTDP proposed for the remaining five I.T.D.A. areas of the State .

IMPORTANT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- a) It was found that some villages located in the 16 water sheds were not included in the Project Report itself due to various reasons. It is, therefore, recommended that all such villages be identified and included in the Project.
- b) Similarly some families and some areas, within the villages selected for programmes implementation in the first two years were also left out of coverage. All such areas and such families should be selected and programmes relevant to area and people be implemented. In future, entire tribal population and area in the village should be covered in order to utilise the total resources.
- c) Selection of villages in the first year was done on the principle of 'ridge to valley' as envisaged in the Project but the same principle does not seem to have been followed in some cases in the second year as the villages "wherever there is good response", seems to have been favoured in

this year. As this would affect the basic water shed approach to be followed in the Project, it is recommended that the ridge to valley approach should be strictly followed.

d) Just as the Project has a zero year, each of the villages selected for programmes implementation also have 'Zero year' which is one year preceding the programme implementation year. For example, the programme like motivation meetings, arranging satellite nurseries, Training tribals in soil conservation etc., have to be taken up one year or one season before the programmes implementation. This is to be made known to all field functionaries of the Project.

e) It was observed that 'Motivation Meetings' were held at village level in only 48% of the villages, while they were held in 20% cases at focal points for a group of villages. In the remaining 32% of villages meetings were held either partially or no meetings were held at all. Therefore, it is recommended that the Grama Sabha should be conducted at village level only. The Motivation team should consists of Senior Officers of I.T.D.A. dealing with schemes. The Project Officer may attend as many meetings as possible. In the meetings there should be a dialogue between villagers and Officials following 'PRA' approach. Educated men and women should be associated in Micro level planning for the village.

f) Soil conservation works are proposed to be implemented only by using farmer's own labour for which they would be paid and village committee to which funds will be released and through which work is proposed to be executed will decide how much farmers would be paid and how the balance would be utilised. In practice this procedure was followed only in a few cases as only in 32% of cases the labour from the same village participated. Overall, the quality of work is good only in one third of sample villages. Therefore, the following are recommended.

- 1) The entire area to be treated for soil conservation should be identified with the help of tribals as they are able to inform clearly the works to be taken up hillock or hill range wise.
 - 2) The funds should be released only to the Tribal Community Groups (VDC) who would decide about wages, work etc.
 - 3) No labour or contractor should be imported from outside. Only tribal land owners should participate.
 - 4) The soil conservation works should be taken up in the entire area. If upper slopes of the hills situated in the reserve forest area and degraded they should also be taken up in consultation with Forest Department along with the Tribal Lands on lower hill slope. Otherwise the work done in lower slopes may be washed away.
- g) Prevalence of employing outside contractors in small scale irrigation works was observed in 47% of the cases

in the Project area, while in 100% cases in Seethampeta and 78% cases in Parvathipuram, the works were entrusted to tribals only (Especially women). In view of this, the following is recommended.

- 1) Involvement of tribals at planning and execution stage.
No outside contractors should be allowed.
- 2) Advance supply of materials.

h) The success of horticulture programmes depends on the nursery and training support and, therefore, training in H.N.T.C. and organisation of nurseries by tribal farmers in areas near the proposed plantation was also planned. The Training Programmes and Plant-Production Programme also needed advance planning in all H.N.T.C.s. There is no correlation between plant production and plantation programmes especially in Banana and Pineapple. The following are the recommendations.

- 1) Only trained tribal youth should be allotted Satellite nurseries.
- 2) Continuous guidance should be provided to farmers.
- 3) Timely delivery of plant material and good quality is very important to reduce mortality. Correct quantity should also be ensured.
4. Spacing of pits, tree guards, guidance in maintenance of plants will help in better implementation of programme.
5. The plantation programme should be preceded by soil conservation programme in those areas.

BRIEF NOTE ON THE STUDY OF BEEDI LEAF TRADE AND TRIBAL
ECONOMY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

As a part of Research Projects, TCR & TI, Hyderabad was conducted this study in May, 1992. The study was conducted in Khammam and Warangal Districts, wherein five Kallams were selected (2 in Warangal and 3 in Khammam) for the study. One hundred and sixty six families who were engaged in beedi leaf collection were studied as sample for the study. The main objective of the study is to know how the tribal economy was affecting due to the early closure of Kallams and target fixations for the Kallams or Collection Centres.

During the study it was observed that in Khammam Dist. where the Kallams were operated for 10 to 12 days, the average income per family from the beedi leaf collection is Rs.900/-. The incomes were ranging from Rs.520/- to Rs.1875/-. Whereas in Warangal District the average income per family from this activity is only Rs.212.45Ps. The incomes were ranging from Rs.61.90 to Rs.637.10Ps. Here the Kallams were opened for only one or two days.

The tribals stated that the leaves of good quality are still available in abundance in the surrounding areas. In both districts the tribals stated that the early closure of Kallams affected them in several ways. High incidence of non-tribal participation also deprived the tribal families to get more income. They have to be satisfied with the meagre income due to the target fixations. They have also stated that they would get more income if the Kallams were opened for some more days.

The following are the recommendations emerged for the suggestions from the tribals.

1. The traditional rights of tribals over forest produce in their village territories require formal recognition.
2. Tribals of the village or area alone should be permitted to collect the leaves.
3. Forest Department should collect the leaves only from tribals.
4. The Kallam should be opened as long as the good leaf is available and no targets should be fixed and remunerative prices should be fixed.

ANNEXURE - VI

RAPID APPRAISAL ON NUTRITION HOUSE-HOLD FOOD SECURITY AMONG TRIBALS OF APTDP.

DIETARY INTAKE :- The intake of green leafy vegetables is surplus in rainy season. The availability of roots & tubers for these groups is surplus in rainy season and marginal (2.60%) in summer season. Except in winter season the intake of oil is very less. This is due to availability of more fish in winter season and also occurrence of number of tribal festivals in this season including Sankranti. The nutrient deficiencies that arise due to non-consumptions of green leafy vegetables, roots & tubers are compensated by cereals, pulses and vegetables in winter season. In summer season, major deficiency is observed in the intake of fruits. Excepting mango and jack, no other fruits are available during the season. The average dietary intake of tribals in three major seasons of a year is presented in table.

The analysis reveals the following :

1. Consistently in all the three seasons fresh foods and fruits intake is found to be in deficit with highest deviations from R.D.A.
2. Green leafy vegetable intake is very low in winter season, and also in summer season, although it is found marginally surplus in rainy season. Iron intake is higher than R.D.A. in rainy and winter seasons.
3. Vitamin 'A' intake is consistently within the recommended zone in all the three seasons. Similar is the case with reference to Thiamine.

NUTRIENT INTAKE : The analysis of Nutrient intake is carried out in the customary fashion by converting the quantities of various food items consumed into the associated standard values of nutrients . The season specific average values of nutrients intake is presented in table - 2.

Majority of the Chenchus live in conical shaped, thatched huts with poor ventilation facilities. The survey revealed that prevalence of T.B. is high in households without proper ventilation and separate kitchens. They believe that the smoke from the hearth protects the roof from white ants. The Chenchus are against the construction of Chimneys and using of smokeless chulhas. Another reason attributed for this is as most of the Chenchus are poor and cannot afford warm clothes during winter. They construct their houses without windows to keep them warm during the winter. This ultimately leads them more susceptible to T.B. Now, the I.T.D.A. is constructing the semi-pucca houses with well-ventilation and separate kitchens, in some of the villages under housing schemes.

Further, the Chenchus are keeping up their domestic animals like cattle, sheep and goat within their houses to protect from the tigers as most of the Chenchus are living in the core areas of Tiger Project. This leads to uncleanness of the houses and produce certain toxic gases like methane which is affecting their lungs and other parts. This may be one of the reasons for more susceptibility to T.B. to the Chenchus. Most of the Chenchus use detergent soaps both for bathing and washing. They used to take bath twice or thrice a week and wear the clothes used by other members of the family. They wash their clothes only at the time of bathing. Generally, they take bath in the ponds, streams and borewells. In a nutshell, due to illiteracy

and poverty, their personal hygiene is very poor. Almost all the Chenchus are habituated to drinking and smoking. Generally they smoke cigars and beedies. They exchange the lighted cigars with other members of the family and friends without having any idea of salival contamination. Further, indiscriminate spitting in and around the house by T.B. patients enhances the chances of polluting food, water and air with infectious germs. These practices offer large scope for spreading the T.B. to other family members living in the vicinity.

From the table it can be observed that the intake of Iron is surplus throughout the year. Similar is the case with respect to Vit. 'A' and Thiamine. The intake of proteins is surplus in rainy season, where as it is deficit in winter season. The same phenomenon is observed for Calcium also. This is due to availability of fish, green leafy vegetables particularly in rainy season. Roots & tubers also add proteins in their diet in rainy season. Oil and fat intake is surplus only in winter season. Cereals, pulses and vegetables intake is found to be significantly deficit in rainy season only.

PLAN OF ACTION :- Through Economic developmental activities like Horticulture, Agriculture and credit and thrift societies, the economy can be enhanced to increase House-hold food security.

Another causative factor for depletion of natural resistance to combat the tubercle bacilli is their insufficient and im-balanced diets during the lean periods. They waste most of their earnings for smoking and drinking only which deny them of nutritious food. Further, most of the Chenchus do not consume milk due to beliefs that it is a sin to deprive the calf of its share of milk from the methem.

PLAN OF ACTION : -

A plan of action is drawn to conduct T.B. Survey by screening all the PTG (Chenchus) population by chest symptomatics with the help of health personnel, teachers and I.C.D.S. workers. The suspected cases will be brought to the T.B. camps where sputum + positives (on the spot and overnight) will be tested Thrice. The T.B. patients will be given 6 months treatment (Short course Chemotherapy). Here the drugs will be given to the patients with the help of local teachers, Anganwadi workers and Health personnel. Continuous monitoring will be done by the District T.B. Officer and Project Officer, I.T.D.A.

DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE CHANGING TRENDS AMONG THE CHENCHUS

The following strategy and approach to tackle the problem of high infant mortality rate may be adopted.

1. Safe drinking Water.
2. Health facilities
3. Intensive Immunisation Programmes.

Any irrigation and multipurpose Project should invariably include a drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative. We should consider drinking water along with the domestic use of water, both of quantity and quality are important. Water should be available near the household, so that un-necessary time and energy is not spent on collection of water. This also reduce much of the social, physical and economic evils involved in obtaining water from long distances.

School curriculum can play a vital role in imparting knowledge, generating awareness and making the students conscious of the facts and issues related to water in general and drinking water for domestic use in particular, health in general and child mortality in particular.

The other main causes of child deaths are tetanus, diarrhoea and respiratory infections. Diarrhoea is a major killer resulting in 4 to 5 percent of deaths, pneumonia and other respiratory infections also contribute to deaths in infancy and pre-school years.

Breast feeding strengthened in time by infant weaning is the nutritional sheet anchor of child development. It is within the reach of all but adverse trends appear from opposite ends of the socio-economic spectrum, the relatively recent inroads of 'anal spray' etc.

1. Maternal Nutrition.
2. Exclusive breast feeding.
3. Better hygiene.
4. Infant feeding practices.
5. Child care during infection and not the least, regulating the the use of commercial infant foods.
6. A Judicious combination of habitual family foods like legumes, cereals, fruits and vegetables with continued breast feeding as long as possible. A vast majority are seeking medical help from traditional remedies.
7. Avenues to employment and credit.
8. Safe water and clean environment.
9. Subsidies on food and land reform.
10. Oral Rehydration therapy (ORT).
11. Reduction in the workload of women.
12. Acute respiratory infection like pneumonia contribute about 1/5th of the mortality in children under 5 years of age. This pneumonia is caused by Bacteria. (Unlike in Europe and North America, Pneumonia is mainly caused by virus). Cheap and anti-microbial drugs are available, which is given in time selectively and in proper dosage can reduce mortality subsequently.
13. Community health workers can be trained to recognise pneumonia, administer anti-Microbids in appropriate doses and prevent deaths. At the same time, indiscriminate use of antibiotics is to be controlled, particularly in case of upper respiratory infection, Standardised diagnostic treatment and referral interia are central to the Community level of ARI control now being promoted.

