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Tribal Development Programmes

Prof. Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf. A Pioneer in Tribal Development

History of Tribal Development in the former H.E.H. Nizam's Dominions reads like the biography of Prof. Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf and his inspired comrades in Tribal Development Work like Mr. Moazam Hussain and Mr. P. Sethumadhava Rao. The study of Tribal Development in the former Hyderabad State can hardly be complete without the study of the endeavours and accomplishments of these founding fathers of Tribal Development. The most prominent among these founding fathers is the Austrian born Baron Haimendorf.

Dr. Haimendorf, after studying Anthropology at Vienna and London, made his first visit to India in 1936 to study the Konyak Nagas in the North Eastern region. His successful visit to the dreaded land of head hunting Nagas made a sensational news. But when the Second World war interfered with his studies in the North East, Prof. Haimendorf shifted his area of studies to the tribal areas of the former Hyderabad State. Between 1939 and 1945 Prof. Haimendorf conducted comprehensive ethnographic studies of three important tribes of Andhra Pradesh State.

- 1) The Chenchus. A Jungle folk of the Deccan.
- 2) Reddis of Bison Hills.
- 3) Raj Gonds of Adilabad.

Prof. Haimendorf could draw the attention of H.E.H. Nizam's Government to the pressing problems of aboriginal groups in the Hyderabad State through his publications and he was soon appointed as Advisor to the H.E.H. Nizam's Government on Tribes and Backward Classes. The appointment of Prof. Haimendorf as Advisor on Tribes and the appointment of Sir Wilfred Grigson ICS, the great benefactor of the aboriginals of India and an anthropologist in his own right, as the Revenue and Police member of the H.E.H. Nizam's Government were the great milestones in the annals of tribal development in the Hyderabad State.

Prof. Haimendorf is not only an academician of International repute but also an action anthropologist of great foresight. Soon after his appointment as advisor, he prepared a blue print for the integrated development of various tribal groups as early as 1945. His development Plan in 1945 had all the ingredients of the Integrated Tribal Development Plans prepared after 3 decades, which speaks volumes about his foresight. His Plan for development laid great emphasis on the need for safeguards against exploitation of the tribal groups. The development of the agrarian aboriginals, he stressed, depended on security of tenure, supply of inputs and credit and improvement of marketing to save them from the clutches of moneylenders and sowkars. Simultaneously he embarked upon a comprehensive scheme of education best suited to the conditions in the tribal areas. As a result of his efforts, the tribal rehabilitation scheme was grounded in 1943. Under the scheme 1,60,000 acres of land was assigned as per the Laoni Khas rules by excising large chunks of unproductive forest area in Adilabad district alone. Besides all the Sivali Jamabandi lands under the occupation of tribals were regularised by giving Patta rights. Under this scheme more than 10,000 tribal families in Adilabad district alone were given economically viable holdings of 25 acres of dry land. Simultaneously, the tribal farmers were introduced to improved methods of cultivation and improved seed and remunerative crops. An Agricultural Demonstration Farm was also started at Marlavai, to educate the tribal farmers in modern agrarian practices. In order to insulate the tribal farmers from the exploitation of money lenders, Credit institutions were organised in the Co-operative Sector. Under the scheme several rural banks and grain banks were organised.

As accrual of economic benefits to the exploitation-prone tribal beneficiaries requires insulation against outsider's exploitation, he evolved the first ever protective regulation of Nizam's Dominions called Tribal Areas Dastur-UI-Amal in

1946. The Hyderabad Tribal Areas Dastur-Ul-Amal had vested the administration of Tribal areas in Agent, Assistant Agent and Tribal Panchayat, which enabled the tribals to obtain speedy justice through summary processes without the costs and intricacies of regular courts. This was succeeded by more comprehensive Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation 1359 Fasli. Under this Regulation, a list of tribes was notified for the purpose of extending a package of benefits. This list of tribes formed the basis for preparation of the list of Scheduled Tribes in 1950 for the State of Hyderabad. Further, areas of Tribal concentration were identified and notified to afford special protection for their tribal residents. The Regulation of 1359 F clothed the Officers with enormous powers to check exploitation of tribals by outsiders. Had the regulation been enforced in letter and spirit, the tribal areas of Telangana region would not have been what they are today.

Since education is catalyst for development and Change, a scheme of Tribal education through the mother tongue was made an integral part of the scheme. Gond Education scheme and Koya Education Scheme were formulated in consultation with the Teachers working in the tribal areas who understood the language and culture of the tribal people. Primers were prepared in Gondi dialect using Telugu and Devanagiri script. Special Teacher Training Centres were established at Marlavai and Ginnadhari in Adilabad to train teachers to man the schools under Gond Education Scheme, while Teacher Training Centres were established at Sudimalla under Koya Education Scheme. Under the Scheme, tribal student was drawn into literacy programme through subjects drawn from his immediate environment. This not only created and sustained interest in Tribal student for his studies, but also prevented alienation of the tribal students from his culture and social milieu. Naturally the scheme became popular. There was even an Adult Education scheme for Tribal adults to break the shackles of superstitions.

His work was, however, not confined to Adilabad district. He evolved schemes for uplift development of all tribes and backward class in Amarabad Rural Welfare Scheme (1942), which meant for the uplift of Chenchus and Lambadas then a backward class. Koya Welfare Scheme in Warangal for the uplift of Koyas and Godavari Valley Co-operative Rural Development Society, Koida (1947) for uplift of Konda Reddis and Koyas, are other noteworthy schemes formulated and implemented under his guidance.

Realising the need for a separate cadre of dedicated personnel to man various specially designed schemes for tribals, a separate social services cadre was created. Prof Haimendorf organised the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in Osmania University to produce young social scientists with a zeal to serve in the State Social Services Department. Prof. Haimendorf thus not only laid firm foundations for Integrated Tribal Development but was also instrumental in winning back the confidence to the aboriginals after it was badly shattered by the Babijheri uprising. A hundred thousand people in Adilabad District seething with discontent and disillusionment, were restored to pride in their way of life and joy of living in progress and freedom. Naturally, Prof. Haimendorf had etched a niche for himself in the hearts of the aboriginals in general and virtually became a veritable demi God enshrined in the sacred pantheon of Gond Gods.

Three and half decades later, Prof. Haimendorf still fondly recalls his work among the Gonds of Adilabad in 40's and considers his work among the aboriginals of Hyderabad as the most satisfying part of his career. Haimendorfs, now in their 70's, undeterred by their age, health and other hazards, are continuing their academic pursuits and exploring new vistas of happiness for the aborigines in the dense jungles of Deccan and the high hills of North East and Nepal. His love for the tribals of this State is so great that a visit to these areas is a must in the annual itinerary of this Septuagenarian Anthropologist.

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Tribal Welfare Dept's tableau depicting tribal development through education presented on the occasion of Republic Day Celebration on 26th January 1984 at Parade Grounds, Secunderabad.



Bison - Horn dancers (Koyas of V.R.Puram Block of Khammam district)

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN : STATUS PAPER : TRIBAL WELFARE*

INTRODUCTION :

With a Scheduled Tribe Population of 31.76 lakhs constituting 5.93% to its total population, Andhra Pradesh ranks 8th amongst the States in the country and occupies the topmost position amongst the states in the Southern region. Within the state their highest concentration is in Telangana area 16.53 lakhs followed by Coastal Andhra 12.85 lakhs and Rayalaseema 2.38 lakhs. Of the 33 S.T. Groups as many as 30 are mainly concentrated in the hills and forests of the Eastern Ghats and the Godavari valley. Three tribal groups namely Yerukula, Yanadi and Sugali (Lambada) are found in the plains living in symbiosis with rural population. The traditional habitat of a majority of tribal groups which is spread over 9 districts in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, E. Godavari, Visakhapatnam, W. Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar presents a picture of striking diversity in ecological settings and ethnic composition. While some of the tribal groups practice Pre-agricultural level of technology, some are shifting or 'Podu' cultivators. A few communities are by tradition settled cultivators, though as marginal farmers. Besides Agriculture, Collections and sale of minor forest produce provides supplemental income to them. The economic landscaps which has emerged today in the tribals traditional habitat is equally complex and is marked by (i) tribals own tradition based efforts to subsist (ii) the economic activity launched on resources availability considerations such as industrial and mining ventures (iii) Planned development effort and (iv) the economic activities of the traders and settlers from outside. The interaction of the various forces has unfortunately been not always favourable to the tribal which could be attributed to tribals unpreparedness to face new situations and absence of systematic effort to orchestrate the multivarious activities in his habitat to ensure that the life of the original inhabitants is not unduly disrupted.

The situation in plains is markedly different in as much as the tribals living in symbiosis with the rural population share the benefits and the problems and their situation is not vastly different from that of the general rural population.

APPROACH AND STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT :

For the purpose of planned development, tribal population is categorised as follows :

- (i) those living in areas of tribal concentration both in the Scheduled and contiguous non-Scheduled areas identified as Sub-Plan area covered by 8 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies with a population of 13.57 lakhs.
- (ii) those living in small pockets of tribal concentration (outside the Sub-Plan area) identified for implementation of modified area development approach programmes (38 MADA Pockets), with a population of 3.32 lakhs.
- (iii) 8 tribes, identified as Primitive Tribal Groups because they are at Pre-agricultural level of technology and have a very low level of literacy etc., found living in the sub-plan area and out side, with a population of 2.46 lakhs and
- (iv) dispersed tribal population of 12.71 lakhs living in symbiosis with the rural population.

In the past for each of these 4 categories appropriate programmes have been designed based on the needs of each category and the availability of resources and proper climate for launching larger programmes has been created. During the Sixth Plan for the population in the first category under Sub-Plan, area approach is adopted with focus on tribals and main development thrust is provided by the general sector

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(State Plan effort of various departments) supplemented by Spl. Central Assistance released by Government of India and Institutional Finance from the Commercial and Co-operative Banks. The population in the second and third categories is at present served by programmes financed from Spl. Central Assistance only, however, the aim is to gradually adopt modified Sub-Plan approach for this category also. For the fourth category i.e., dispersed tribal groups, economic support schemes are provided mainly under the Integrated Rural Development Programmes (through DRDAs). No particular scheme of infrastructural development for aiding tribal development, specifically is feasible for this category since the infrastructure would support development schemes of all sections of people. In such a situation tribal development has to be restricted to mostly family based schemes sustained in the matrix of general infrastructure development schemes.

For all the above 4 categories, schemes which do not ordinarily fall within the purview of any other development department like hostels, Scholarships, Ashram schools margin money assistance for economic support schemes etc., are taken-up with Tribal Welfare Funds.

In this paper the trends in Tribal Welfare Programmes, Sub-Plan Programmes, Programmes of Primitive Tribal Groups and MADA Pockets are discussed. Analysis of gaps, constraints and shortfalls and projections for the VII Plan are furnished.

TRIBAL WELFARE PROGRAMME :

Sixth Plan outlay for Tribal Welfare was fixed at Rs. 30.00 crores as against which the year-wise allocation and expenditure was as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year.	Allocation.	Expenditure.
1.	1980-81	170.25	157.62
2.	1981-82	258.90	257.01
3.	1982-83	458.64	361.48
4.	1983-84	813.00	813.00
5.	1984-85	870.00	870.00
TOTAL :		2570.79	2459.11

The tribal Welfare schemes fall into three categories namely education, economic uplift and other development programmes like health etc.

EDUCATION :

Literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes is extremely low i.e., 7.83% when compared to the literacy percentage for the state which is 29.94%. Development of education is a prime necessity for the advancement of any society, therefore education programme is given due priority. During Seventh Plan more residential schools are proposed to improve the quality of education. Therefore, in this plan opening of new hostels, Ashram Schools has not been proposed and more residential schools are proposed instead. This has been rightly endorsed by Tribes Advisory Council in its meeting held on 2-2-1984.

Further, in order to remove the structural imbalances between Primary, Secondary and High Schools and in view of the fact that tribal children passing out of Primary schools drop out due to lack of higher educational facility within their reach, it is proposed to upgrade primary schools into upper primary and upper primary schools into high schools.

In addition to the above, cent percent coverage under scholarship schemes, free distribution of educational material including instruments for I.T.I., Polytechnic, Engineering students, medical and Post-Graduate students, construction of separate girls hostel buildings to attract more number of girl students etc., are proposed in this Plan. The Scheme-wise details are as follows:-

1. (a) SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS NOTE BOOKS AND DRESSES :

During the 6th Plan period 1980-85, it was targetted to reach a level of 3,00,000 Day scholars and hostellers estimated on 1971 Census figures with an outlay of Rs. 142.51 lakhs. However, upto the end of 1982-83 the coverage stood at 98,000. During 1983-84, the coverage is fixed at 1,50,000 day scholars with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 113.00 lakhs. By the end of 6th Plan period i.e., 1984-85, the coverage proposed is 2,50,000 day scholars and hostellers with a proposed outlay of Rs. 131.65 lakhs. Cost escalation and financial constraints were mainly responsible for non accomplishment of targets.

100% coverage of school-going children as per 1981 Census i. e., 3,81,000 (1981 census figures) in primary schools is proposed under

This scheme in the Seventh Plan. Also the present rates have to be revised in view of the steep increase in the prices. The proposals to be implemented in a phased manner are as follows:-

- (a) At present two pairs of dresses are being supplied to the boarders of hostels and ashram schools @ Rs. 25/- per each pair and one pair to day scholars. Instead, 2 pairs of dresses per student made of standard quality cloth @ Rs. 40/- per pair to all school going children is proposed. The total requirement for the VII Plan period is Rs. 1428.80 lakhs and the year wise financial implications along with proposed coverage is given below:-

Sl. No.	Year.	Coverage.	Rs. in lakhs.
1.	1st Year.	3,00,000	240.00
2.	2nd year.	3,50,000	280.00
3.	3rd year.	3,75,000	300.00
4.	4th year.	3,80,000	304.00
5.	5th year.	3,81,000	304.80
			1428.80

- (b) The unit rate for supply of text books, note books has to be revised upward to Rs. 40/- per student from existing rate of Rs 25/-. The total requirement would be Rs. 714.40 lakhs for the VII Plan and the year-wise details are given below:

Sl. No	Year	No. of students	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1st year.	3,00,000	120.00
2.	2nd year.	3,50,000	140.00
3.	3rd year.	3,75,000	150.00
4.	4th year.	3,80,000	152.00
5.	5th year.	3,81,000	152.40
			714.40

c) BOOK-GRANTS TO POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF ENGINEERING & MEDICINE :

The scheme was started during 1983-84 to sanction book-grants to 25 students studying in Post-graduate classes in Engineering and Medicine at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.25 lakhs. During 1984-85 also it is proposed to cover 25 students with an estimated outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs @ Rs. 6000/- per student.

In the 7th Five Year Plan 174 students are proposed to be covered in a phased manner with rates duly revised to Rs. 5,000/- per student and the total requirement for the Seventh Year Plan works at to Rs. 8.75 lakhs. The following table shows the proposed programme details :

Sl. No.	Year.	No. of students.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1st year.	30	1.50
2.	2nd year.	34	1.70
3.	3rd year.	35	1.75
4.	4th year.	35	1.75
5.	5th year.	40	2.00
		174	8.70

d) BOOK GRANTS AND INSTRUMENTS TO I.T.J. & POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS :

This was also started as a separate scheme during 1983-84. During the final year of Sixth Five Year Plan i.e., 1984-85 also the same scheme has been extended with an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. Assuming a level of 1000 students during seventh plan period, @ 250 students per year the requirements of funds would be to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

e) SANCTION OF BOOK-GRANTS TO ENGINEERING STUDENTS IN GRADUATE CLASSES :

During 1983-84, it is proposed to sanction book-grants to 200 students studying in graduation classes of Engineering and medicine @ Rs. 500/- per student with a total expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh. During the last year of Sixth Five Year Plan also the same level will be maintained, with an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. However during Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to sanction this grant to 300 students with an increased outlay of Rs. 2,500 per student. Therefore, the total requirements of funds for Five Years in Seventh Plan will be to the tune of Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

2. PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS :

During the Sixth Five year Plan period, it is proposed to reach a level of 72,000 Day Scholars with an outlay of Rs. 115.50 lakhs. Besides admitting 1,112 Bright Students into the reputed schools and 104 students into Public Schools

during 1984-85, it is proposed to sanction Pre-matric scholarships to 1,28,700 students with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 76.35 lakhs.

During Seventh Five Year Plan, 100% coverage of Day-Scholars i.e., 3,00,000 is proposed by the end of VII Plan and in the first year 2,20,000 day scholars will be covered and by nearly 10% increase over the previous year is maintained. However, the rates of scholarships have to be revised to Rs. 50/- for 1st to Vth Classes and Rs. 100/- for VI to X classes, P.A. due to higher price levels. Therefore, the requirement under Pre-matric Scholarships will be to the tune of Rs. 975.00 lakhs for 3 lakhs day scholars.

The details of the scheme along with coverage is given below:-

Sl. No.	Year.	No. of scholars.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1st year.	2,20,000	165.00
2.	2nd year.	2,40,000	180.00
3.	3rd year.	2,60,000	195.00
4.	4th year.	2,80,000	210.00
5.	5th year.	3,00,000	225.00
			975.00

3. HOSTELS :

During Sixth Five Year Plan period, it has been targetted to open 200 Hostels with an approved outlay of Rs. 495.00 lakhs. By the end of 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 118.95 lakhs was incurred and 100 Hostels were opened. During the year 1983-84, it has been planned to open 41 new hostels and continue the 110 hostels already opened in the previous year with an estimated cost of Rs. 117.00 lakhs. During 1984-85, it is proposed to maintain the 151 Hostels with an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

With the increase in enrolment of students in primary classes over the previous years, there are as many as 48,000 S.T. students in Upper Primary and High School level during 1982-83 for whom hostel facilities are being provided. The Tribes Advisory Council in their recent meeting resolved that the opening of new hostels may be discontinued and Residential schools have to be opened instead. Therefore, no new Hostels have been proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

4. ASHRAM SCHOOLS :

During 6th Plan it has originally was targetted to open 100 Ashram Schools with an outlay of Rs. 252.34 lakhs. But by the end of 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 65.65 lakhs alone was spent by opening 35 Ashram Schools. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 also the 35 Ashram Schools will be continued with an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs. During 1984-85 in addition to maintenance of 35 Ashram schools with an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs, it is proposed to strengthen 63 Ashram Schools by upgrading them into Upper Primary Schools wherever there is a need and amount of Rs. 49.25 lakhs has been allocated.

In the VII Plan 100 Ashram Primary Schools will be Upgraded to upper Primary and 50 Upper Primary Ashram Schools to High Schools. It is estimated this will cost Rs. 280.50 lakhs, which includes maintenance and new establishment charges.

S.No.	Year.	No. of P.S. to be upgr-aded to up-per primary schools.	No. of U.P.S to be upgr-aded to High schools.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1985-86	20	10	18.70
2.	1986-87	20	10	37.40
3.	1987-88	20	10	56.10
4.	1988-89	20	10	74.80
5.	1989-90	20	10	93.50
Total ...		100	50	280.50

5. CONSTRUCTION OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS :

During the sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 175.75 lakhs have been earmarked under Plan for construction of buildings. Till the end of 1983-84, 546 buildings have been taken up for construction. During 1984-85, 32 more will be taken up i.e., a total of 578 buildings of which 330 were already completed. Remaining are proposed to be completed in Sixth Plan.

During Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to upgrade 150 Ashram Schools. An amount of Rs. 225.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of buildings to provide additional accommodation required consequent on upgradation.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS HOSTEL BUILDINGS :

During the 6th Plan period an amount of

Rs. 65.20 lakhs was provided in the state budget with matching contribution from the Government of India. 12 buildings were completed and 35 buildings are under progress. During the year 1983-84 and 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is likely to be spent to take-up all the remaining (56) buildings. All the 93 Girls Hostels existing at the end of 1982-83 and 10 Hostels proposed during 1983-84 will be having buildings.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, 50 Girls hostel buildings are proposed to be constructed at an average cost of Rs. 5 lakhs per hostel, thus a total amount of Rs. 250 lakhs is required of which 50% share i.e., Rs. 125 lakhs would be sought from Government of India as Matching grant. The new buildings will be started in a phased manner and priority will be accorded for construction in places where any alternative or rental accommodation will be not easily available. This scheme is being proposed to attract girl students to boost up girls enrolment in schools.

7. RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS :

Upto 1983-84, 2 residential schools were opened. During 1983-84, one more residential school was started with a provision of Rs. 59.50 lakhs. During 1984-85, it is proposed to open 4 Residential schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.50 lakhs. In the VII Plan it is proposed to open 10 Residential Schools with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs basing on the resolution of the Tribes Advisory Council.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES :

8. TRAINING OF TRIBALS :

An amount of Rs. 92.25 lakhs has been set apart during 6th Five Year Plan period. Against which an amount of Rs. 18.48 lakhs has been spent to train 1725 students in different courses by the end of 1982-83. During 1983-84 and 1984-85, it is proposed to train another 4000 tribals at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

During 7th Five Year Plan it is proposed to train 20,000 tribals in the various trades and courses and an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is required at an average cost of Rs. 2,000 per trainee per annum to meet the needs of Private and public sector under takings especially in the fast developing industrial belt and to fill up the backlog of vacancies especially in categories of school teachers, staff Nurses, compounders etc., after brief training.

9. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO A.P.S.T.C.F.C. (TRICOR)

During the 6th Plan an amount of Rs. 745.91 lakhs has been set apart for financial assistance to benefit 50,000 tribal families on the basis of 1971 Census. By the end of 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 240.00 lakhs has been spent to benefit 36,653 tribals. As per 1981 Census, there are an estimated 6,35,000 S.T. families of which 5.00 lakhs (80% families) are estimated to be living below the Poverty Line. By the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, Rs. 2.23 lakhs families are proposed to be covered under Poverty Line Programme, as per the Government of India instructions.

The remaining 2.77 lakhs ST families are to be covered by the end of 7th Five Year Plan. As per working group recommendations, 'The adjusted poverty line at 1979-80 prices have been placed by the Planning Commission at the figures of Rs. 75 per capita per month'. So schemes have been formulated so that each family will cross the poverty line by getting an annual income of Rs. 4500/-per year. The subsidy ceiling (50%) is fixed at Rs. 2500/-, but due to escalation of costs and inflationary trends the income limit to identify poverty stricken families may have to be raised. The year 1979-80 is taken as base year when the price index was 360; The price index has since risen alarmingly due to inflationary trends and now stands (in the year 1982-83) at 486. Computing on the basis of increase in price index the income level for identification of poverty stricken families is arrived at Rs. 6000/-per annum per family and this income level will have to be taken into account to be realistic.

The subsidy pattern will continue to be the same as in the Sixth Five Year Plan for implementation of Antipoverty Programmes. i.e., 100% for Primitive Tribal Group and 50% for all other tribal groups. The other half will be met with margin money from TRICOR, will be to the extent of 20% and the remaining 30% from the financial institutions.

It is proposed to take up schemes with an average outlay of Rs. 7000/-per family. The estimated requirement of funds to cover

2.77 lakhs families in Rs. 19390.00 lakhs and the break-up will be as follows:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Subsidy (50%)	9695.00
2. Margin Money, TRICOR (20%)	3878.00
3. Institutional Finance (30%)	5817.00
Total ...	19390.00

The subsidy portion of Rs. 9695.00 lakhs will be tapped likely from Government of India's Special Central Assistance. The amount of margin money which will be provided to TRICOR, from State Plan is only Rs. 600 lakhs though the requirement is Rs. 3878 lakhs and the balance amount is proposed to meet from other sources. Further, as the anti-poverty programmes implemented for Primitive Tribal Groups carry 100% subsidy and hence these families will not require the margin money component. Therefore, the funds to be met as balances will be within the reach and the implementation of poverty line programme will not be hindered.

10. MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY :

It is a staff scheme. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to provide managerial subsidy to TRICOR.

11. SHARE CAPITAL SUBSIDY :

During 6th Plan, it is proposed to enroll 30,000 S.T. beneficiaries with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 6.83 lakhs. By the end of 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs alone was spent covering 7,500 beneficiaries. An amount of Rs. 7.80 lakhs has been set apart during 1983-84 and 1984-85 to enroll 37,500 beneficiaries.

During 7th Plan period it is proposed to enroll 2.77 lakh families and an amount of 55.00 lakhs is required.

12. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GIRIJAN COOP. CORPORATION :

During 6th Plan an amount of Rs. 76.34 lakhs has been set apart to construct 150 godowns. By the end of 82-83 (36) buildings were constructed with an total expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs.

By the end of 6th Plan period i.e., 1984-85 it is proposed to construct another (24) buildings with an expenditure of Rs. 12 00 lakhs.

During 7th Plan period it is proposed to construct 100 Godowns including the backlog of 90 godowns with an estimated cost of Rs 75,000 per godown and the total amount required is Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

13. COFFEE PLANTATION :

During 6th Plan an amount of Rs. 78.74 lakhs has been earmarked under coffee Plantation to cover 10,000 acres. Upto the year ending 1982-83, 2,060 acres are under Coffee Plantation under Plan. During 1983-84, 2,060 acres of Coffee Plantations is proposed to be taken-up. Besides the above, during the year 1984-85, additional coverage of 600 acres of plantations will be raised through Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.

During 7th Five Year Plan it is proposed to cover 2500 acres of land with Coffee Plantations with an estimated outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs @ Rs. 2000 per acre.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES :

For counting the Unicef aided project of Integrated Mother and Child Care, introduction of more appropriate technology Centres already taken up with an amount of Rs. 50 00 lakhs is proposed.

ADMINISTRATION :

The Administrative machinery is a vital component to translate the policy into action. The Tribal Welfare Dept; at present is handicapped without grass roots level staff to assist District Tribal Welfare Officer. Therefore, provision of two field Officers under each District Tribal Welfare Officer is proposed in this Seventh Plan to assist the District Tribal Welfare Officer, in discharging the duties more effectively and to supervise the developmental activities being implemented. Thirty Six Field Officers posts has been proposed to assist 18 District Tribal Welfare Officers of the State with a proposed scale of pay of Rs. 700-30-1060-35-1200, involving an amount of Rs. 21.60 lakhs during VII Plan period.

7) MONITORING & REPORTING :

The need for effective monitoring and reporting system for Tribal Sub-Plan schemes is keenly felt as several agencies are implementing their programmes. The monitoring and reporting system needs to be strengthened for quick delivery of goods in desired direction. The following staffing pattern is proposed for VII Plan.

A) AT INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LEVEL :

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Posts.	Scale of Pay.
1.	Monitoring and Reporting Officer	1	Rs. 800-35-1010-40-1450
2.	Statistical Assistant.	1	Rs. 700-30-1010-35-1200
3.	Typist.	1	Rs. 425-10-455-15-650

B) STATE LEVEL :

There is also need for having a Monitoring Cell at Directorate level to co-ordinate and guide the 8 I.T.D.As. At present Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute, staff are attending to this work. It is necessary to create a cell in the Directorate with the following staff.

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts.	Scale of Pay.
1.	Dy. Director (Monitoring)	1	Rs. 1050-40-1250-50-1500
2.	Monitoring Officers.	2	Rs. 800-35-1010-40-1650
3.	Monitoring Assistants.	4	Rs. 700-30-1060-35-1200
4.	Typist.	1	Rs. 425-10-455-15-650

An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is required for this cell during VII Plan period and the total amount required for strengthening of administration, comes to Rs. 25.10 lakhs.

The total requirements are summed up in the table given below:

1	2	3	4
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation for VII (Rs. in lakhs)	Assistance sought from Govt. of India.
1.	Supply of dresses.	1428.80	—
2.	Supply of Text Books and note books.	714.40	—
3.	Book-Grants Post-Graduate students of Engineering and Medicine.	8.70	—

	2	3	4
4.	Book grants and instruments to I.T.I & Poly-technic students.	10.00	—
5.	Book grants to engineering students in graduate classes.	7.50	—
6.	Pre-matric Scholarships.	975.00	—
7.	Ashram Schools (Upgradation)	280.50	—
8.	Construction of Ashram schools hostel buildings	225.00	—
9.	Construction of Girls hostel buildings.	125.00	*125.00
10.	Residential schools.	100.00	—
11.	Training of tribals	40.00	—
12.	Managerial subsidy to APSTCFC (TRICOR)	30.00	—
13.	Financial Assistance to APSTCFC. Under Poverty Line Prog.,	600.00	11080.00
14.	Share capital subsidy.	55.00	—
15.	Financial Assistance to GCC.	75.00	—
16.	Coffee Plantations.	50.00	—
17.	Other development schemes.	50.00	—
18.	Administration.	25.10	—
Total :		4800.00	11205.00

*Equal amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs would be sought from Government of India as Matching Grant.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH POCKETS AND PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS.

The strategy followed during 6th Plan is in consonance with recommendation of working group of Tribal Development during 6th Plan which is as follows :-

- a) Raising the productivity levels in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry cottage village and small industry, etc., so as to create an economic impact of an order which will enable a targetted number of families (say 50%) in the Tribal Sub-Plan area to

cross the Poverty line. With the household as the basic unit of planning in poverty reduction, the poorest and then the poor should be taken up on a progressive scale;

- b) Apart from the effort in the core economic sectors indicated in (a) above, education should become the key sector in the Sixth Plan period;
- c) The attainment of the objectives in (a) and (b) above would vitally depend on an adequate infrastructure for the creation of which there should be commensurate financial and physical effort; and
- d) Concomitant with the aforesaid three-fold aims and, perhaps, the most important, assiduous exertions are necessary to eliminate exploitation of tribals in the fields of alienation of land, money-lending, debt-bondage, trade, excise forest, etc;

While the various sectoral departments are providing the infrastructural facilities, the funds from Special Central Assistance and D.R.D.A for development of Scheduled Tribes are mostly used family-oriented schemes.

The following are the funds allocated during sixth Five year Plan:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. State Plan of Tribal Welfare Dept;	3,000.00
2. General-sector under Tribal Sub-Plan (excluding Tribal Welfare Dept)	12,308.00
3. Special Central Assistance from Ministry of Home Affairs.	
a. Integrated Tribal Dev; Agency.	1,650.00
b. Modified Area Development Approach (Estimated).	280.00
c. Primitive Tribal Groups (Estimated)	145.00
4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	467.00
5. Institutional finance.	592.00
Total	18,442.00

As a result of these investments, the position of infrastructure facilities has improved. Besides, some more facilities are being added in Sixth Plan (1980-85). The status of facilities in Sub-Plan areas at the end of 1979-80 and during 1980-85 is given hereunder.

Sl.No.	Institutions.	Facility at the end of 1979-80	Proposed during 1980-85.	Facilities at the end of Sixth Plan.
1	2	3	4	5
I. AGRICULTURE:				
1.	Seed store.	26	18	44
2.	Agricultural Farm.	8	—	8
3.	Agricultural Research Station.	1	7	8
4.	Horticulture Research Station.	—	1	1
II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:				
5.	Veterinary First Aid Centres.	43	—	43
6.	Breeding Bull Centres.	51	—	51
7.	Livestock Supervisory Unit.	70	—	70
8.	Rural Livestock Units.	105	20	125
9.	Livestock Farm.	2	6	8
10.	Veterinary Hospitals.	18	—	18
11.	Artificial insemination Centre.	10	—	10
12.	Milk Chilling Centres.	4	12	16
III. EDUCATION:				
13.	Primary schools.	2,013	114	2,127
14.	Ashram schools.	436	50	486

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Upper Primary schools.	107	20	127
16.	Upper Primary Ashram schools.	46	54	100
17.	High schools.	99	—	99
18.	Junior Colleges.	7	2	9
19.	Hostels.	374	100	474
IV. COMMUNICATION :				
20.	Community Radio sets.	930	—	930
21.	Villages electrified.	1,354	650	2,004
V. MEDICAL :				
22.	PHC Sub-Centres.	113	—	113
23.	PHC main centres.	32	8	40
24.	Dispensaries.	51	—	51
25.	Spt. Nutrition Progms; Centres.	1,742	—	1,742
26.	NMEP Centres.	133	—	133
27.	Mobile Medical Units.	24	—	24
28.	Hospitals.	26	—	26
29.	Leprosy Centres/ Units.	47	—	47
30.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries.	23	—	23
31.	Unani Dispensaries.	5	—	5
32.	Medical & Child Welfare Centres.	87	—	87

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Family & Child Welfare Centres.	46	—	46
34.	Family Welfare Centres.	65	—	65
35.	ICDS. Care.	—	21	21
36.	Mother & Child/ Services.	—	1	1
VI. IRRIGATION :				
37.	Tanks.	2,579	—	2,579
38.	Irrigation Wells.	3,436	8900	12,336
39.	Lift Irrigation Scheme.	42	129	171
40.	Reservoirs.	34	—	34
41.	Bore Wells.	1,560	200	1760
42.	Anicuts.	148	—	148
VII. WOMEN & CHILD WELFARE :				
43.	Balwadi & Creach Centres.	138	—	138
VIII. CO-OPERATION :				
44.	Primary Agricultural Co. op., Societies.	328	—	328
45.	D.R. Depots.	214	—	214
46.	L.M.B.	14	—	14
47.	Land Colonisation Societies including Labour contract societies.	34	—	34
48.	Forest Co. op Societies.	20	—	20

A comparative study of the facilities available in the Scheduled areas shows that in spite of the special development effort, the tribal areas continue to be backward compared to state as a whole, because of their relatively low literacy and low levels of perception of people, disadvantageous geographical location, lower level of investments and high unit cost of maintenance which is not provided for. The relatively faster rate of growth of development in non-tribal areas because of their traditionally advantageous position also contributed to the widening of the gap. The following statement shows the relative levels of developments of tribal areas and state as a whole in terms of certain broad development indicators.

Sl. No.	Indicator.	Tribal area.	State as a whole.
1	2	3	4
1.	Density of population (persons per sq. km.)	59	193
2.	Percentage of Urban population.	—	19.3
3.	Literacy Rate (1981)	7.83	29.94
4.	Percentage of Workers in Agricultural Sector to total population.	42.84	30.10
5.	Percentage of workers in industrial sector to total population.	0.79	1.73
6.	Percentage of net area sown to total Geographical Area.	17.63	41.36
7.	Percentage of gross irrigated area to net area sown.	20.29	41.39

1	2	3	4
8.	No. of Hospital beds per lakh of population.	31	55
9.	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages.	8.341	57.00
10.	Length of Pucca road (in kms). per 100 sq. kms. of Geographical Areas.	75.79	120.67

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES :

The allocation for Sixth Plan period i. e., 1980-85 from Special Central Assistance is Rs. 1650 lakhs. The expenditure incurred under Special Central Assistance since 1980-81 are as follows:-

YEAR	(Rs. in lakhs)
1980-85 (allocation)	1650.00
1980-81 (Expenditure)	253.50
1981-82 (Expenditure)	337.22
1982-83 (Expenditure)	368.71
1983-84 (Expenditure)	404.20
1984-85 (Anticipated)	476.00
	1839.63

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS :

The important targets during the Sixth Plan Period and the achievements since 1980-81 to 1982-83 and the anticipated achievements during 1983-84 and targets of 1984-85 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Unit.	Sixth plan target 1980-85.	Achievements since 1980-81 to 1982-83.	Anticipated achievement during for 1983-84.	84-85.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Soil Conservation & LD.	Hects.	22,000	1,768	3,600	14,000
2.	H.Y.V. Programmes.	Acres.	1,83,000	11,825	10,100	38,000
3.	Plough bullocks.	Pairs.	20,190	4,674	1,500	4,500
4.	Oil Engines Electric Motors.	Nos.	2,200	413	1,600	600
5.	Horticulture.	Acres.	78,067	18,830	4,529	3,300
6.	Coffee Plantation.	Acres.	5,000	3,603	4,500	1,000
7.	a. Bullock carts	Nos.	—	371	570	400
	b. Bullocks cart & bullocks.	Nos.	—	1,135	—	—
8.	Cashew dev.	Hects.	—	4,035	1,000	4,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Veg. Dev.	Acres.	10,800	1,780	—	2,000
10.	Sericulture Dev.	Acres.	—	373	—	750
11.	Milch animals.	Nos.	17,400	5,021	1,200	800
12.	Sheep units.	Nos.	3,600	1,956	400	800
13.	Piggery units.	Nos.	—	96	130	150
14.	Ayacut under MI Scheme.	Hects.	6,111	1,436	250	7,500
15.	Irrigation wells.	Nos.	8,900	1,256	1,600	500
16.	L. I. Schemes.	Nos.	129	28	10	1,310
17.	Poultry units.	Nos.	2,000	51	40	80

The Poverty line programmes are implemented through Integrated Tribal Development Agencies with the funds available from Special Central Assistance being used as 50% subsidy of the scheme outlay.

PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS/MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Financial: The year-wise Expenditure incurred under Primitive Tribal Groups and Modified Area Development Approach are as follows:—

Year.	(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure	
	M.A.D.A.	P.T.G.
1. 1980-81	38.04	46.64
2. 1981-82	46.12	39.24
3. 1982-83	62.54	40.90
4. 1983-84 (Anticipated)	55.00	52.32
5. 1984-85 (-do-)	55.00	52.00
Total ...	256.70	1231.10

Under Poverty Line Programme a target of 2.36 lakhs tribal families have to be covered. Out of 2.36 lakhs families 50% i.e., 1.18 lakh families was the target during the Sixth Plan period the coverage is as follows:

Year.	families assisted.				
	ITDA	DRDA	MADA	PTG	TOTAL
1. 1980-81 to 1982-83.	12,985	29,701	9,679	3,299	55,664
2. 1983-84 (target)	24,200	12,300	2,800	1,000	40,300
3. 1984-85 (target)	24,000	10,100	2,800	1,250	38,150
Total:	61,185	52,101	15,279	5,549	1,34,114

In the VII Five Year Plan 2.77 lakh families have to be covered.

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL:

In order to raise the living standards of the tribal people and have way for enabling them to cross poverty line the earning capacity needs to be increased. When these people are mostly illiterate and unskilled individuals, the answer for such category is to provide employment in small scale pursuits so as to enable them to earn in form of wages in their vicinity. Skill endowment indispensable for adoption of new technological or advanced tools which in turn can be stepping stones for increase in productivity levels, schemes like training programmes have been incorporated to enable these people to achieve the goal. The employment generated by

implementing various schemes is given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Scheme.	No of individuals estimate to be provided.	
		Direct Employment.	Indirect employment
1	2	3	4
1.	Supply of two pairs of dresses to ST students.	—	420
2.	Supply of Note books and text books	—	250
3.	Opening of Residential Schools.	200	—
4.	Upgradation of Ashram Schools.	800	—
5.	Construction of additional accommodation in Ash. schools.	—	1500
6.	Construction of Girls hostels.	—	500
7.	Training of tribals.	20,000	—

1	2	3	4
8.	Antipoverty Programmes.	2,50,000	—
9.	Construction of Godowns	—	100
10.	Coffee Plantations.	2,500	—
Total :		2,73,500	2,770

For the VII Plan the details so far as they relate to the development sectors of Sub-Plan are yet to be communicated by the Departments concerned. However, from indices of development and the levels already accomplished given in the foregoing pages. It may be stated that sustained effort to wipe out the gap in development in certain sectors and narrowing it down in others will have to continue during the VII Plan. Broadly speaking the effort will have to be more than double both in terms of investment and physical targets, but in respect of State Plan the step-up proposed is only 60% over the Sixth Plan outlay as indicated by Secretary & Commissioner of Tribal Welfare in the meeting held in January, 1984.

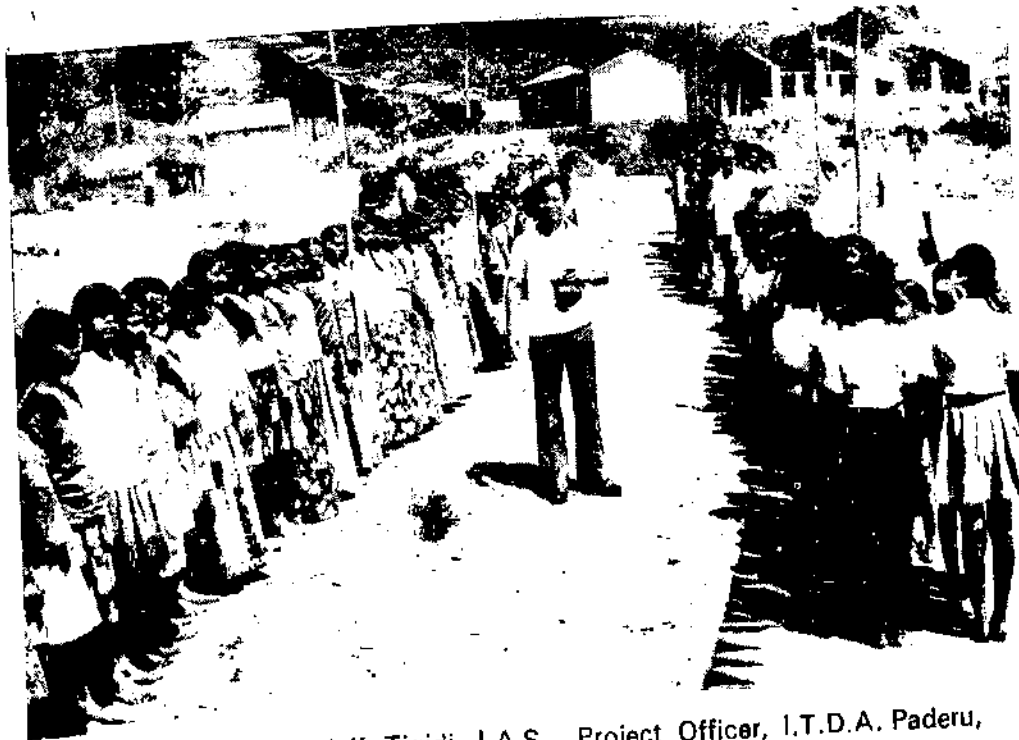


Photo showing Sri A.K. Tigidi, I.A.S., Project Officer, I.T.D.A. Paderu, Visakhapatnam district with tribal boys and girls

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL AREAS*

**

The socio-cultural matrix of tribal communities in our country which is at different levels of development exhibits distinct customs and traditions. Some tribal groups living in North-Eastern part of our country are at present very progressive educationally and economically. There are certain groups like Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh who still remain more or less at food gathering stage of economy. The Kolams, Porjas of Andhra Pradesh and Bondos of Orissa are isolated primitive groups. There are certain communities like Gonds and Banjaras who by and large continue to be as pastoral communities. Tribals living in forest and mountainous tracts like Khonds, Savaras, Kotias, Konda Reddis subsist on shifting cultivation.

Among the tribal communities, traditional values and social ethos play significant role in day today life. The functional significance of socio-cultural factors cannot be ignored in formulating schemes for the all round development.

The planners somehow missed to take cognisance of these different stages of economy of tribals causing practical difficulties in implementation. Agricultural schemes introduced among Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh who are more or less at food collection stage, could not make a headway as the schemes could not cater to the exact needs of this group and hundreds of acres of forest cultivated lands assigned to Chenchus at Bairluti, Nagaluti, Pecheruvu and Narapareddy Kunta of Kurnool District, are left fallow. The social and economic levels of the tribal communities, are not homogenous. But they are at different levels of socio-economic spectrum. In view of this wide socio-cultural variability, tribal development cannot be uniform.

The developmental schemes have to be devised in the light of socio-cultural factors and economic needs of the tribals in each region.

The developmental functionary working among different communities with different socio-cultural background, should guard himself from the prejudices arising out of ethnocentrism. Generally one views 'alien groups' and their cultures on one's own standards and is likely to project his superiority. When the culture of a particular group is analysed in the context of its own habitat, the cultural patterns are found to suit the local conditions, and the native genius.

1. SOCIAL FACTORS AND DEVELOPMENT

Family is the basic social institution which largely influences the behaviour of the individual. The composition of family in tribal areas is largely based on economic and social factors. Woman is very industrious in tribal communities when compared to man and she is an economic asset. If a man has more land, he marries more than one woman, as all his wives could assist him in all kinds of agricultural operations in addition to their regular household duties. Among the rich Raj Gonds and Bagathas of Andhra Pradesh who are settled agriculturists, polygynous families are found. The second factor responsible for plural wives is due to social custom called levirate type of marriage prevalent among most of the tribes of India. It is the customary duty of younger brother to marry the widow of the deceased elder brother. The younger brother not only marries the widow, but also inherits the property and children of his deceased brother. This levirate marriage takes place only with the consent of the widow. The plural wives in a family maintain

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** This article was published in "MAN AND LIFE" a Journal of the Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology in July 1983.

harmonious relations and attend to their domestic as well as other agricultural activities with perfect understanding.

A Chenchu, a primitive tribe of Andhra Pradesh is highly suspicious of his brothers because of levirate custom. Therefore he prefers to live in the company of his affinal kins rather than his consanguineous kins soon-after marriage. One of the reasons for failure of housing colonies at Nagaluti, Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh during second five year plan was due to settlement of different persons at one place without consideration of local housing patterns and kinship relationship. A Chenchu in his arduous task of exploitation of honeycombs from the top of cliffs takes with him his brother-in-laws and not his brothers. He believes that his life will be secured in the hands of his brother-in-laws rather than his own brothers.

The Community Irrigation Wells and Oil Engines given during fifth plan period under D.P.A.P./I.T.D.A. schemes to Chenchus are not properly utilised. The Community Irrigation Wells and Oil Engines given at Chenchugudem, Uma Maheswara Chenchu Colony, Mannanur of Mahabubnagar District are not being utilised properly. The group of Chenchus whom community irrigation well was sanctioned at above villages are at loggerheads in sharing the cost of operation and benefits. But in cases where Chenchus are affinal kins the community irrigation wells are successful. The Chenchu farmers at Magharani and Venkatswala Bavi who are affinal kins are utilising to the maximum extent possible the irrigation well and they are growing commercial crops under irrigated conditions. Thus it is evident that whenever housing colonies or co-operative societies or community irrigation wells and oil engines are sanctioned the kinship patterns and associated behaviour patterns of local tribals have to be taken into consideration.

The marriage patterns of tribals also are relevant in scheming development of education of tribal girls. Marriage by capture is a socially accepted way of acquiring mates in the tribal societies. The girls in Ashram Schools of Tribal Areas of Vizag District who attain puberty are captured by parties of aged boys and marriages are solemnised. In view of their social customs the education of a tribal girl is discontinued by the parents as the girl attains puberty. Numerous

such instances recorded from the Gánnela Ashram School in Araku Panchayat Samithy of Visakhapatnam district have established this truth. This is one of the contributing factors for the low level of literacy among girls belonging to Scheduled Tribes. In order to develop education among the girls, the Educational Planners have to think of separate schools exclusively for girls preferably away from their habitats at upper primary and secondary levels of education.

2. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND EXPLOITATION :

In view of gullibility and simplicity of tribal people the shrewd non-tribals have been exploiting the tribals by managing to somehow enter into their social institutions. The following illustration reveals how the local social institutions are manipulated for exploitation.

The tribal communities of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts have preserved a vital social institution called 'Nestam' or Institutionalised Friendship. In Srikakulam tribal areas this friendship is known as 'Sangato or Tonagotta.' In tribal areas of Visakhapatnam it is known as 'Goth Band Bar' and in East Godavari it is known as 'Nestam.' Eventhough the traditional friendship is known with different names in different parts, the main rituals, practices and conventions observed are the same. The tribals irrespective of community, sect, creed, sex enter into this diminutive association by exchanging gifts. The main objective of this friendship is to promote the welfare of each other and they never think or tolerate ill of their 'friends'. This social association is perpetuated from generation to generation. The shrewd and selfishly motivated non-tribals are found to enter into this institutionalised friendship with influential tribal leaders with an ulterior motive to purchase the fertile lands. These lands are registered in the names of their tribal friends in order to circumvent the protective legislation. Further they secure all kinds of agricultural inputs and benefits through these tribal friends free of cost from developmental agencies. Thus this traditional friendship of these tribals in the changed context deprives them of their lands and the modern inputs provided by the Government Agencies. Ultimately they are also cornered by the new settlers in their own areas. During

Investigation about the implementation of protective legislation the tribal friends never reveal that the lands registered in their names are virtually cultivated by non-tribals in view of the oath they took at the time of entering into institutionalised friendship.

The landlords and moneylenders devised another dubious method by means of which they develop spurious marital relations with tribal womenfolk to purchase the lands in their names as the regulation does not prohibit transfer of land from one tribal to the other. All these non-tribals, though already married, enter into wedlock with a tribal women in order to acquire lands without any legal complications. Such cases of acquiring lands through marital relations are rampant in tribal areas adjacent to the plain areas like Koyyuru Samithi of Visakhapatnam district and Rajavommangi, Addatheegala Panchayat Samithis of East Godavari and Polavaram and Buttayagudem Panchayat Samithis of West Godavari District. In the names of tribal wives the landlords enjoy all modern inputs from developmental agencies free of cost or subsidised rates. The officials are not able to implement fully the provisions of protective legislation as several non-tribal landlords and sowcars are breaking these protections by entering into the social fabric of tribal communities. The developmental functionaries should also study the local social institutions, customs and practices in order to plug the cunning ways of exploiters.

3. TOTEMISM AND DEVELOPMENT

Generally the tribal societies are based on totemic clans. The totem objects, whether they are plants, flowers, birds or animals are revered as their mythological ancestors. For example the Kolam tribe of Andhra Pradesh like Gonds are organised on the basis of four phratries i.e., (1) Seven divine kin group (Yedu Dayalker) (2) Six divine kin group (Arudayalker), (3) Five Divine kin group (Idudayalker) (4) Four divine kin group (Nalidayalker). These four phratries are further divided into totemic clans. In five divine kin group phratry, there is a clan namely 'Dadanja Kumra' whose totem symbol is goat. These clan members claim mythical affinity to goat and eating of flesh of goats and even domestication is tabooed by the members of the clan people. There fore the developmental functionaries have to scrupulously study the intricacies of social organisation of tribals and schemes

of distribution of animals or birds can be successful only when the totemic affiliations are also considered.

4. CULTURAL VALUES, PRACTICES AND HABITS

In all kinds of agricultural operations right from selection of seeds to harvesting, the tribal communities observe several rituals which affect the adoption of exotic seeds and new practices. In Araku valley of Visakhapatnam district the tribals would not sow the seeds unless they are charmed through certain rituals: These rituals are performed during Chaitra festival which falls during March and April months. All varieties of seeds are brought from the house of the village headman to the shrine of the village deity called 'Nisanidevata' on an auspicious day with beating of drums and blowing of trumpets. The village headman and priest observe fast on that day. All the villagers assemble at this place and the priest (Pujari) sacrifices a redcock and mixes the seeds with its blood. The village priest takes a handful of the seeds and sow them in front of the village deity. The village headman (Nayudu) takes these charmed seeds and throws them five times on the assembled persons from the elevated platform. Each villager catches the seed in his upper cloth held between the hands. The tribal believes that the seeds which are ordained to fall in his cloth are capable of providing him good harvest in that ensuing year. Tribals carry home these charmed seeds and mix them with the stock of seeds in their houses and preserve them until the onset of monsoon. The tribals hesitate to sow uncharmed seeds supplied after performance of this ritual. The hybrid maize seeds supplied to tribals in the Araku Panchayat Samithi in the past were cooked and eaten by most of the tribals as they were not charmed. Late supply of seeds, not charming them in the rituals of Chaitra festival, and several similar factors rendered hybrid maize not so popular in the scheduled areas of Visakhapatnam District.

The local maize is sown as a mixed crop. The local maize is generally sown alongwith pumpkin seeds. Tribals carry out cultivation in small plots either in their backyard or in their fields.

which are in close proximity to their households. The tribals do not favour cultivation of maize in distant fields for fear of destruction from the menace of wild animals, foxes and birds and the loss due to thefts. That is why the maize is cultivated either in the backyards or in plots nearer to their households to enable them to constantly watch the crop.

The pumpkin seeds are invariably sown along with the maize. Besides, the pumpkins being the choicest item of tribal food; the entire pumpkin creeper is very useful to the tribals. Not only the boiled pumpkins but also the boiled leaves and shoots are used as food. During pumpkins season the tribals are assured of enough food. One pumpkin is sufficient for the entire family for one time. They preserve pumpkins for consumption at times of scarcity and also to be exchanged as gifts with relatives. So pumpkins play a very significant role in the social life of tribals. When pumpkin seeds are sown along with local maize, the maize as well as pumpkins thrive well. As the local maize grows shorter than hybrid variety the pumpkin creepers also get enough sunshine and thrive well simultaneously with native variety of maize. But if pumpkin seeds are sown along with the hybrid maize, the hybrid maize grows taller denying sunshine to the pumpkin crop and it will not thrive along with the tall hybrid maize. Further, the local maize crop could be harvested a month or two earlier than that of the hybrid variety and comes to their rescue earlier.

The tribals complain that the hybrid maize corn would be harder for digestion as compared with native variety. On the other hand the local maize corn would be soft and easily digestible. The tribal cultivators are convinced of the higher yields and higher profit from the hybrid maize, but they cannot forego certain of their advantages mentioned above. That is why some of the tribals still prefer to cultivate local variety of maize in half of his land for his domestic consumption. They don't mind cultivating hybrid maize in another half of the plot as this would fetch him better income. They preserve local maize for domestic consumption and sell away hybrid maize crop in weekly markets. Thus the hybrid variety of maize is not so popular in Tribal Areas of Visakhapatnam District.

Banjaras of Andhra Pradesh celebrate an agricultural festival called Teej in the month of

June. It is a festival of fertility. The maidens in the village fill the new baskets with earth and manure. The young boys of the village sow seeds in these baskets. These baskets with seeds are kept on an elevated platform in the centre of the village. For seven days the maidens water with baskets and make all kinds of merriments. On the seventh day the baskets with germinating seeds are brought down and all the villagers worship the baskets. If there is good germination in the baskets they all feel happy and they believe that they are going to get bumper harvest. Thus the potency of the seeds is tested through this ritual before they start sowing operations. The seeds supplied after completion of these rituals are not generally accepted for sowing purposes. The extension workers have to consider the ritual calendar of the local tribals and introduce the improved seeds in appropriate time to enable them to test the fertility of the seeds through their ceremonial sowing.

Kolams are another isolated primitive tribal community found predominantly in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh. Jowar is their staple food. They invariably prefer to cultivate their local jowar only and are reluctant to cultivate hybrid variety. The local jowar is known as 'Tekadari Perasonna' in their dialect and this crop is of six months duration. They cultivate another variety of local jowar called 'Samasonna' which is of 3 months duration. Hybrid jowar is not popular among Kolams inspite of persuasion by local extension workers for the last several years. Local tribals are refusing to sow hybrid jowar. Kolams complain that 'Roti' or the bread prepared of flour of hybrid jowar is hard to eat and digest. Further the hybrid jowar stalk is not fit to be good fodder as the leaves are scant on it. For this reason this hybrid jowar stalk is not relished by the cattle also. The tribal farmer is accustomed to scrupulously utilise every bit of his jowar produce. He does not want to forego his culinary habits in favour of higher production.

Generally tribals do not eat new varieties of food grains, new fruits etc., until they are offered first to their gods, as eating of new food grains and first fruits, is a taboo. Among the tribal communities it is usually forbidden to eat crops or fruit until they are ceremoniously offered to their respective gods and goddesses. These taboos connected with harvesting may appear superstitious to the modern man, but there are

some inherent intrinsic values in these taboos. The rituals are observed generally when crops of fruits reach ripening stage. Indirectly by this taboo the tribals are prevented from using premature crops and fruits due to their impatience or poverty. Hence this practice obliges them to wait till the complete ripening of the crop so that they can achieve greater produce.

Tribals of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are not in the habit of milching cattle even though the cows population is enormous in these tribal areas. They believe that just as the mother's milk is meant for the child among human beings, so also the cows milk is meant for the calf. On the other hand they argue that if calves are fed on cows' milk they would grow to be strong and useful bullocks for agricultural operations.

It is observed that tribals are not altogether averse to milch cows and buffaloes provided they are properly motivated about the importance of nutrition and economic benefits accruing therefrom. The Girijan Development Agency in previous years and Integrated Development Agency in modern times have successfully introduced milch buffaloes in tribal areas. The tribals are learning the skills of milching and cattle management on scientific lines and are able to augment their incomes by selling the milk in nearby towns. Because of their better management and supply of fodder they are able to look after their cattle well.

5. CUSTOMS AND NEEDS

The proposed change or innovation in Tribal Areas should be relevant to the immediate needs, local practices and habits. Introduction of changes without taking cognizance of local habits and practices would generally result in failure of a scheme.

Introduction of sewing machines in Mahila Mandals of tribal areas were not successful and tribals are not able to utilise the sewing machines as in the Mahila Mandal classes the sewing instructors generally teach cutting and stitching of blouses. The ladies in tribal areas of Visakhapatnam District are generally do not put on the blouses. A tribal lady in this area ties the sari in her traditional style so as to cover herself decently. Instead of imparting skills in tailoring and embroidery which are not at all useful to their immediate needs, the

tribal women folk can be taught skills regarding stitching Adda Leaves into leaf plates used as dining plates and desceding of tamarind fruit before it is sold away to Girijan Co-operative Corporation enabling them to get better price for their produce. The Mahila Mandals in Tribal Areas may introduce schemes for cottage industries for which raw material is readily available in their areas. Such schemes serve their immediate needs and aspirations better than stereotyped activities which have no purpose to serve ultimately.

6. LOCAL DIALECTS AND DEVELOPMENT WORKER

Most of the hill tribes speak their own dialects and development functionary should learn local dialects in order to build good rapport with tribals among whom he is working. Knowledge of tribal dialects facilitates not only intimate contacts and easy communication but also enhances the credibility of worker among tribals. In case the development worker ignores this fact it may be difficult for him to work among tribals and especially among women-folk who are monolingual. Sometimes it may result in repulsive attitude when certain words which convey different meanings in different dialects or languages are spoken. The incidence in Bhadragirij Panchayat Samithi of Vizianagaram District illustrates the imperative need for acquiring the local dialects.

Jatapus, who are also known as Khonds or Samanthas are predominantly found in forest and hilly areas of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts. They call themselves as Kuvinga or "Kui Doralu" among themselves. They speak a dialect called 'Kui' which can be included in Dravidian Linguistic family. Their habitations are found in the interior places. The womenfolk used to go to medical dispensaries, or primary health centres either for treatment for themselves or for their kids. The Doctor concerned in few cases wanted to give injections to either to children or to mothers. When Doctor said that he wanted to give particular injection on buttock (Pirra in Telugu) womenfolk took their children and ran away due to shyness or anger. The Telugu word for buttock is 'Pirra' and the same word in Kui dialect stands for female genital organ. As Doctors are not aware about this type of subtle meaning, they could not avoid

uttering these "Vulgar" words in presence of tribal womenfolk and because of this situation womenfolk developed aversion to hospitals. The womenfolk are reluctant to go to hospitals even if their children are sick. They insist that only their husbands should take their children to hospitals. If the Doctor is also familiar with local dialects he can avoid such awkward situations and on the contrary all the people including womenfolk can be attracted to dispensaries and primary health centres situated in tribal areas.

7. THE ROLE OF CHANGE AGENT

The village functionaries and other workers among tribal communities may sometimes land in difficulties if they are not familiar with native customs and practices. The following interesting case study of a village functionary illustrates this point.

A village Development Officer has been working in a tribal village predominantly inhabited by Jatapus in Bhadrakiri Block of Vijayanagaram District. Among Jatapus 'Ceremonial Capture' is one of the socially accepted ways of acquiring mates. In this method if any young man who catches the arm of particular girl of his liking, she has to accept the marriage with him. During Chaitra festival which generally falls in the months of March-April all men go to the forest for hunting, womenfolk remain in their village and make all kinds of merriments. If any male member of the village were to remain in the village, womenfolk join together and throw water mixed with cowdung at him compelling him to leave the village for hunting. The local Village Development Officer who is not familiar with local customs and practices did not leave the village alongwith the hunting party. Consequently tribal womenfolk gathered around him and started throwing cowdung at him. In this melee the village Development Officer by a momentary impulse, caught hold of the arm of an unmarried girl. This particular girl informed the village elders and her parents about this 'ceremonial capture'. The village elders in turn compelled him to marry that particular girl or pay a penalty of Rs. 200/- in lieu of a broken promise for marriage with that particular girl whose arm he caught hold of unintentionally. The Village Development Officer was obliged to pay a penalty of Rs. 200/- to the village elders and thus got himself exonerated. This illustration highlights the force of traditional values among tribals. The Planning will be missing the vital content of implementability of impact if such traditional values are ignored in fixing up the role of a development functionary.

The modern technological advances and scientific methods can promote the well being of the tribal societies when they are planned carefully keeping in view the cultural values, local beliefs, customs and conditions.

But certain customs and habits which are considered detrimental to the prosperity and welfare of the tribal communities in changing circumstances, have to be gradually discouraged. For example habits like drinking illicit liquor frequently, celebrating festivals for longer periods, lethargic attitude towards work, especially in tribal men have to be gradually discouraged so as to facilitate for their fuller participation in Nation building activities.

It has been my endeavour to focus the public attention on the need to take cognizance of the traditional values and practices of tribals while formulating schemes for their development. My idea is not that we should succumb to the superstitions of tribals, but to realise the need to take advantage of their deep rooted traditional values in the present stage of transition and development for gaining momentum in our planning activities.

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Scope for Growing Fruit Crops in Tribal areas of Adilabad District*

Fruit crops contribute protective foods to mankind, which supply vitamins and minerals abundantly. The production of fruits have to be multiplied to save the increasing population and the future generations from malnutrition, so that they may not be condemned to an irreparably sub-normal standard of health (2). The results from existing mango, cashew and other rainfed orchards in some of the areas inhabited by tribals in Adilabad District open new avenues for increasing per capita income since the existing Orchards are about 10 times more remunerative than seasonal crops. Thousands of acres in Sirpur, Asifabad and Chennoor taluks inhabited by

tribals are available for Mango and Cashew cultivation, which may raise their income in particular and fruits for consumption for themselves and other public in general.

The total tribal population of Adilabad District is 2.81 lakhs, who are mostly below poverty line and their dietary habits are of standards far below the normal diet as recommended by the nutritional experts. The nutritional experts have recommended the following intake of nutrients per day for moderate work for adults (3). Table (1) - Nutritive values required for adult (moderately working).

Sl. No.	Group	Net calories	Protein in gms	Calcium in gms	Iron in (mg)	Vit. A B Curotene (mg)	Thiamine (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)	Nicotinic acid (mg)	B.6 (mg)	Ascorbic acid (mg)	Folic acid (mg)	B. 12 (mg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Man	2800	55	0.4 to 0.5	24	3000	1.4	1.7	19	20	40	100	1
2.	Women	2200	45	..	32	3000	1.1	1.3	15	20	40	100	1

The data on actual intake of above nutrients is not available. But from the information published in journals (2) can be taken that in most of the under developed countries like Asian-African countries, malnutrition is the gravest problem; which is more so with poorest population. From the visual observation of tribes health, their growth, etc. it can be confirmed that they are suffering from mal-nutrition, which may also due to their poor purchasing capacity of

fruits and vegetables. They consume mostly Jowar and dhal which contribute carbohydrates, and proteins, in large scale but lack minerals and vitamins. The comparative nutrient availability information is furnished in table (2), which furnishes nutritive values of some food stuffs (1).

Table (2) Proximate Principles, minerals and Vitamins. All the values are given in 100 gms of edible portion.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Protein (gms.)	Fat (gms)	Carbohydrates in gms	Energy KCH	Calcium in. (mgs)	Phosphorus in mgs.	Iron in mg.	B. Carotene (Vitamin-A)	Thiamine (mg.)	Riboflavin in mg.	Niasin (mg.)	Ascorbic acid (Vit. C) in mg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Jowar	10.4	1.9	72.6	349	25	222	5.8	47	0.37	0.13	3.1	—
2.	Rice	6.8	0.5	78.2	345	10	160	3.1	—	0.06	0.06	1.9	—
3.	Red-gram	22.3	1.7	57.6	335	73	304	5.8	132	0.45	0.19	2.9	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
4.	Mango	0.6	0.4	16.9	74	14	16	1.3	2743	0.08	0.09	0.9	16
5.	Cas- hew Kernel	0.2	0.1	12.3	51	10	10	0.2	23	0.02	0.05	0.4	180
6.	Guava	0.9	0.3	11.2	51	10	28	1.4	—	0.03	0.03	0.4	212
7.	Potato	2.0	0.7	2.9	26	73	21	10.9	5580	0.03	0.26	0.5	28
8.	Tomato	0.9	0.2	3.9	20	48	20	0.4	351	0.12	0.06	0.4	37

Fruit and vegetables contribute maximum quantity of Vitamins and minerals than cereals and pulses. The rainfed fruit crops like mango, Cashew, ber, guava are suitable for growing in eastern taluks of Adilabad Dist. Viz. Sirpur, Asifabad and Chennur where huge areas are available for immediate planting.

In most of the tribal land holdings of the above taluks Jowar, horsegram is sown with very poor returns due to low retentivity of Soil moisture in the soils due to high sand content. During dry spells the seasonal crops are wilted for want of available soil moisture to the crops which have shallow rooted. The Soil moisture is available in 2-3 feet depths, which can not be utilised by seasonal crops, due to the shallow root system, spread within one foot. The fruit crops like Mango, ber, cashew, guava etc. even penetrate upto 3' deep and more, can tap the sub soil moisture.

The yields of existing mango, cashew and guava fruit crops in Chittapur village of Chennur taluk has shown excellent substitute crops which can bring 10-15 times more returns with the same type of Agro-climatical conditions and without irrigations during bearing stage. During first 2-3 years till the establishment of orchards, plants have to be regularly watered in dry weather conditions.

The yield data of Jowar, horse gram, redgram etc, which are grown in large scale under rainfed conditions in above taluks are compared with mango and Cashew yields in table (3)

Table (3) Yield particulars of Some fruit crops and Seasonal Crops in Adilabad District.

Sl. No.	Crop	Yield in kg/hect.	Approximate Ret-ail rate per Kg.	Value in Rs/Hect.
1.	Jowar	424	Rs. 1.70	Rs. 720-00
2.	Horse-gram	270	Rs. 2.50	Rs. 675-00
3.	Redg-ram	107	Rs. 4.50	Rs. 481-50
4.	Mango	5000	Rs. 2.50	Rs. 12,500-00
5.	Cashew	1100	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 5,500-00

The yield data for Jowar, Horsegram and Redgram is taken from Census of 1981 (4). The yield particulars of Mango and Cashew are obtained from Orchards existing in Chittapur village of Chennur taluk. The yields of Cashew can be improved by proper manuring. The value of Cashew fruits only taken into consideration and return from sale of Cashew apple may be about Rs. 2,500 per hectare.

Hence there is tremendous potential to reap rich harvests by planting mango and Cashew plantations, which not only support financially, the poor tribal families but supply highly nutritive food for themselves and for others to whom it is disposed finally to consumer. There is plenty of market available in North India, where the Mango fruits arrive from local gardens 2 months later than the mango season of this area.

It is needless to stress the urgency for planning plantation pedigree mango and Cashew systematically to help most down trodden and strike badly in the scourage of poverty particularly in tribal families of these taluks. The plantation crops viz; Mango and cashew can earn them about Rs. 5,000 to 12,000 per hectare per year from 5-6 years onwards.

In Asifabad, Sirpur and Chennur taluks the tribals are already convinced about the benefit by growing mango crop but the tribals of taluk Wankidl, where mango can be grown equally well are to be convinced. During 1983-84 about 380 hectares with 494 beneficiaries have been taken up in 43 villages under ITDA Adilabad.

SUMMARY

Mango and Cashew fruits are highly nutritive containing huge quantities of minerals and vitamins for better health. The crops are highly remunerative even under rainfed conditions, which may improve the economic conditions of tribals. The growing of mango orchards with tribals of Adilabad District has been initiated in large scale by ITDA Adilabad.



Photo showing the distribution of bullocks to the Chenchus of Chenchugudem village in Mahabubnagar district by Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Mr. P. Mahender Nath.

Tribal Development Schemes in Progress

A. Schemes Implemented in Integrated Tribal Development Agency : Parvathipuram, Vizianagaram District :

(A) Village demonstration programme conducted at Pedakarja village, Panchayath Samithi Bhadraviri.

- i) No. of Scheduled Tribe families benefitted - 124.
- ii) Area covered under Phalgoni high yielding Paddy - 150 Acs.

(B) Mulberry Plantation raised :

- i) Villages covered - 1. Peda Kharja, 2. K. Sivada, 3. Mallaiguda, 4. Udaya Puram, 5. Manda and 6. Mappipalle.
- ii) No. of Scheduled Tribe families benefitted - 20.
- iii) Area covered - 20 Acres.

(C) Social Forestry :

- i) No. of Villages in which Cashew Plantation raised - 40
- ii) No. of Scheduled Tribe families benefitted - 509 (Nos.)
- iii) Area covered - 990 Acs.

(D) Horticulture :

- i) Mango Plantations raised in Panchayat Samithis of Pachipenta and Salur
- ii) No. of Scheduled Tribe families benefitted - 127

(E) Economic Support Schemes :

No. of Scheduled Tribe families provided with economic support schemes to bring them above poverty line-83-84. 1,264.

(F) Minor Irrigation Schemes :

- i) No. of Check dooms completed ... 7
- ii) No. of tribal Ayacutdara benefitted ... 49
- iii) Extent of area covered ... 141 Acs.

(G) Self-Employment Schemes :

No. of Tribal educated unemployed sanctioned cycle shops. ... 6

(H) Drinking Water facility :

No. of drinking water wells were sunk in villages in Sub-Plan area. ... 10

(I) Electrification :

No. of villages electrified in Sub-Plan area. ... 2

(J) Fisheries :

No. of works under progress. ... 24

(K) D.R.D.A. Programme:

No. of Sch. Tribe families benefitted under various schemes. ... 607

(L) Construction of Staff Quarters of I.T.D.A. :

- i) No. of quarters completed and occupied by the staff. ... 26
- ii) No. of quarters under construction. ... 7

B. Economic Support Schemes Implemented for Chenchus, Lambadas, Yerukulas of Ranga Reddy District level Committee for A. P. S. T. Co-operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR) :

This district level Committee was formed on 1-1-1979 with a view to provide 20% margin money loan to the S.Ts., under economic support schemes with the Co-operation of Commercial Banks and other financial institutions.

- i) No. of S. T. families provided loans under economic support schemes like irrigation wells, plough bullocks, Bullocks with cart, Milch animals, Sheepunits etc., (from 1-1-79 to 13-9-83) 1,315

- ii) Total outlay with the co-operation of various commercial Banks, D. R. D. A. of Ranga Reddy District. 67,240 lakhs
- iii) Amount of 20% margin money provided by District level Committee. 13,448 lakhs

The Year-wise Particulars :

Year	No. of Scheduled Tribe families covered	20% margin money loan (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	176	1,505	7,525
1980-81	212	1,219	6,095
1981-82	205	2,053	10,265
1982-83	606	7,210	36,050
1983-84 upto 30-9-83.	116	1,461	7,305
	1315	13,448	67,240

The Schemes implemented during 1983-84 (upto 30-9-1983).

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of Scheduled Tribes.	Total Outlay	20% margin money loan
1.	Irrigation wells with Electric Motors	51	4,45,500/-	89,100/-
2.	Repairs to Old Wells	8	1,15,000/-	23,000/-
3.	Electric Motor	1	5,000/-	1,000/-
4.	Bullocks	14	35,000/-	7,000/-
5.	Sheep Units	25	90,000/-	18,000/-
6.	Piggery	3	6,000/-	1,200/-
7.	Donkey Unit	11	11,000/-	2,200/-
8.	Sericulture	3	23,400/-	4,680/-
	Total :	116	7,30,900/-	1,46,180/-

C. Tribal Welfare Schemes Implemented in Anantapur District

Sugalis and Yerukuias are the tribal groups living in Anantapur district. The total tribal population as per 1981 Census is 82,026 constituting 3.1% to the total population of the District. Sugalis are numerically the dominant group and they were in separate settlement called 'Thanda'. A

brief note on tribal welfare programmes implemented is furnished hereunder:-

A) EDUCATION :

The following schools are functioning exclusively for the scheduled tribes.

	Strength
1. Reclamation School Narasimhapalle Thanda.	140
2. Reclamation School Thanda Sottepalli.	116
3. Reclamation School Pedeballi Thanda.	135
4. Reclamation School Venkatrampalle Thanda.	144
5. D.N.T. School, Gollapalle.	52

B) Hostels maintained exclusively for Tribals:

1. S.T. Boys Hostel No. I in Anantapur	271
2. S.T. Boys Hostel No. II "	271
3. S.T. Boys Hostel, Uravakonda	173
4. S.T. Boys Hostel, Penukonda	173
5. S.T. Boys Hostel, Kadiri	140
6. S.T. Boys Hostel, Tanakal	65
7. S.T. Boys Hostel, Nallamada	50
8. S.T. Boys Hostel, Yerrailukotapalle	50
9. S.T. Boys Hostel, Chiyiyadu	50

C) S.T. Girls Hostel :

	Strength
1. S.T. Girls Hostel, Kadiri	195
2. S.T. Girls Hostel, Gooty	50

D) D.N.T. Hostels :

1. D.N.T. Boys Hostel, Anantapur	227
2. D.N.T. Boys Hostel, Guntakal	110

Scholarships.

	Amount Spent.	No. of Beneficiaries.
A. Post-Matric Scholarships	4,77,491	259 Students
B. Pre-Matric Scholarships	1,28,940	2,085 Students

Admission of Bright Students in Reputed Institutions :

No. of S.T.'s. studying in Reputed Institutions.

- A. Guild of Service, Anantapur. 19 Students.
 B. Nirmal English Medium School 4 " M.R.R. Dam.
 C. L.R.G. School, Anantapur. 2 "

I.T.I.: Under Pre-Matric. Scholarships 22 students admitted in I.T.I., including, 2 students under self-employment scheme and they are paid Rs. 70/- and 80/- respectively per month towards stipends. Moreover Rs. 80/- is also paid to each student per annum for purchase of Books.

Scouting Programme :

Scouting Programme has also been introduced in the following institutions :-

- A. No. of Scout Units introduced in Tribal Hostels. 4 Units
 B. No. of Scout Units functioning in S.T. Schools. 2 Units
 C. Guide Unit. 1 Unit.

Inter-Caste Marriages :-

An amount of Rs. 2,000/- was sanctioned for

Sector-wise schemes implemented for S. T.s, in Anantapur Dist.

Sl. No. 1	Name of the Sector/ Scheme 2	No. of beneficiaries 3	Total Outlay 4	20% Margin Money 5	Bank loan/ subsidy 6	Remarks 7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. AGRICULTURAL SECTOR :						
1.	Irrigation Wells.	125	6,54,520	1,30,904	5,23,616	
2.	Ele. Motors & Oil Engines.	6	31,000	6,200	24,800	
3.	Agriculture Loans	13	30,000	6,000	24,000	
4.	Land Development	3	8,100	1,620	6,480	
5.	Cart & Bullocks	25	83,050	16,610	66,440	
6.	Horticulture	20	1,38,740	27,748	1,10,992	
	Sub-Total: (A)	192	9,45,410	1,89,082	7,56,328	
II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR :						
1.	Bullocks	9	18,500	3,700	14,800	
2.	Sheep rearing	70	2,55,500	51,100	2,04,400	
3.	Dairying	14	17,100	3,420	13,680	
4.	Ram & Lamb rearing	4	10,000	2,000	8,000	
5.	Piggery	1	2,000	400	1,600	
6.	Poultry scheme	45	6,25,000	1,25,000	5,00,000	
	Sub-Total: (B)	143	9,28,100	1,85,620	7,42,480	

promotion of Intercaste Marriages. Incentive awards were sanctioned for two couples.

District Level Committee for Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation ::

The district level Committee for Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR), Anantapur was formed under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The District Tribal Welfare Officer is attending to the duties of Executive Officer. During the year 1982-83 the Corporation has assisted 1,515 S.T. families under various Economic Support Schemes with an outlay of Rs. 43.25 lakhs by sanctioning margin money amounting to Rs. 8.65 lakhs.

The Corporation has identified and sanctioned margin money loans amounting to Rs. 6.83 lakhs covering 1069 S.T. families by the end of 30-9-1983 including 15 artisan clusters and 2 poultry complexes. The Sector-wise scheme & Scheme-wise details are furnished hereunder:-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. BUSINESS/RURAL INDUSTRIES SECTOR:			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Petty trade		33	37,900	7,580		30,320
2. Basket making		286	4,12,260	82,452		3,29,808
3. Limestone burning		152	1,72,800	34,560		1,38,240
4. Rope making		60	2,80,000	56,000		2,24,000
5. Mat weaving		126	2,64,000	52,800		2,11,200
6. Brick making		17	34,000	6,800		27,200
7. Tailoring		2	2,100	420		1,680
8. Carpentry		1	1,320	264		1,056
9. Fair Price Shop		13	90,400	18,080		72,320
10. Sericulture		3	12,900	2,580		10,320
11. Ready made garments		1	3,000	600		2,400
12. Mirror Embroidiary unit for Women		20	1,27,000	25,400		1,01,600
13. Wool blanket weaving		20	1,02,700	20,540		82,160
Sub-Total (C)		734	15,40,380	3,08,076		12,32,304
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C):		1,069	34,13,890	6,82,778		27,31,112

*



Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Sri P. Mahender Nath is seen distributing sanction orders to Scheduled Tribes under M A D A. Schemes on 29-9-1983. Smt. Dagamma resident of Lingala is receiving order from the Minister.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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The Training wing of the Institute has been conducting different types of Training Programmes both for Officials and Non-Officials with the following objectives :-

1. To orient the participants in the administration of Tribal Areas.
2. To provide with sound knowledge of culture of various tribes of A.P., so as to help these Officers to understand their way of life and their problems and keep them in tackling the problems affectively.
3. To provide an affective orientation to extension workers in Tribal Areas.
4. To enlighten the Officials and Non-Officials tribal leaders about privilages extended by both State and Central Government for the welfare of Sch. Tribes.

The No. of Training Programmes conducted upto December, 1983 is furnished below:-

1. Appraisal Courses :-

During the Vth Five Year Plan a new strategy for the excellerated development of tribal areas was evolved with three tier developmental structure Micro-Meso and Macro. At the Micro level Sub-Plan was formulated for the areas of tribal concentration in our State. In this new strategy of Planning Meso areas comprise contiguous areas of tribal concentration in the State and Tribal Development Block areas constitute Micro areas. ITDAs., have established in the districts of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad. Growth centre approach is also adopted for Micro level planning for integrated development of identified tribal areas in the districts having sizeable tribal populations.

In order to make the District Officer's of all developmental Departments familiar with the new strategy for tribal development, Appraisal courses

are being conducted for a period of two days at district Head-quarters.

Two appraisal courses were conducted upto December, 1983 as detailed below:-

Place	Period	No. of Officials Participated
A. Kakinada, Addateegala (E. Godavari)	8-11-83 to 10-11-83	24
B. Srikakulam, Srikakulam	12-12-83 to 13-12-83	28

II. Peripetetic Training Programmes :

The Peripetetic training camps are conducted for statutory and traditional tribal leaders at village level & standing Committee Members Training Programme at Samithi level. The peripetetic camps are conducted either in Samithi head-quarters or in prominent tribal village. The Grampanchayat Presidents (Sarpanches) Upa-Sarpanches, Members and Traditional leaders are eligible to undergo training in peripetetic camps.

The duration of this course is 6 days - 3 days are allotted for class room discussions and the remaining 3 days the tribal leaders are taken on education tour to nearby urban and Industrial centres to witness the modern industries agricultural institutions, Animal Husbandry centres and other places of educative value. The no. of Training peripetetic training programmes conducted upto December, 83 are detailed below:-

Place	Period	No. of trainees participated
Seethampeta, Srikakulam district	21-11-83 to 26-11-83	60
Bhadragiri, Vijayanagaram dist.	14-12-83 to 19-12-83	64
Chintepalli, Visakhapatnam	20-11-83 to 26-11-83	60
Munchingput, Visakhapatnam	20-11-83 to 26-11-83	50

III. Pre-Examination Training Centre:

The Pre-Examination Training Centre which is attached to the institute is giving coaching to S.T., S.C., Denotified tribes and backward classes

students for various competitive examinations conducted by U.P.S.C., A.P.P.S.C., Nationalised Banks etc. The details of the candidates as trained upto 31st December, 1983 is furnished below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the training course	Dates of commencement of Trg. Courses	No. of Trainees				Total
			SC	ST	DNT	BC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Type writing & Shorthand training course (English and Telugu)	15-4-83 to 15-11-83	38	24	-	1	63
2.	State Bank Clerical cadre training course	1-7-83 to 25-8-83	12	3	-	-	15
3.	State Bank Probationary Officers Training Course	2-11-83 to 9-12-83	10	-	-	-	10
4.	Group-I Services (Preliminary) of A.P.P.S.C. training course	2-11-83 to 3-1-84	19	6	-	-	25



NEWS IN BRIEF

XI INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES*

The XI International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (XI ICAES) was held at Quebec and Vancouver cities of Canada during 14-25, August, 1983.

The International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences is held once in every five years (the last one was held at New Delhi, India) and is sponsored by the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. The International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences is a world-wide organisation representing the diverse disciplines of Archaeology, Physical Anthropology, Social and Cultural Anthropology, Linguistics and folklore.

The XI Congress held in Canada in 1983 is hosted and organised by the Canadian National Committee of the XI I.C.A.E.S. This Committee is made up of representatives from major Anthropological Sciences organisations in Canada.

Theme of the Congress and its contribution in the field of Anthropology :

The overall theme of the 1983 World Congress is "Anthropology and the Public: The Communication of Scholarly Ideas" reflecting the general concern of Anthropologists to communicate the relevance of Anthropology to a wide public. This theme also focussed special attention on topics of ethnical dimensions and the implications of Anthropological research.

The phase I (Quebec city) aspects of the Congress operated upon the sub-theme of 'Implications of Anthropology: Ideology, Theory and Practice', creating a context for the discussion of critical concerns of Anthropology as it is practised in Canada and other areas of the World to-day. The Congress programme for phase-I dealt specifically with topics related to this sub-theme.

Phase II (Vancouver) of the Congress, gave special emphasis to the Congress theme by providing for large-scale public involvement in various aspects of the scientific programme as well as providing for numerous activities and events to promote interaction between Congress participants and the public.

Congress Venues :

The XI I.C.A.E.S. took place in two phases in Canada namely Phase I (Quebec city, province of Quebec, August, 14-17, 1983) and Phase II (Vancouver, province of British Columbia, August 20-25, 1983). In addition to these two Phases, Pre-Congress Symposia sessions were also held in Toronto, Canada.

Congress Language :

The working languages of the Congress are French, Spanish and English.

Congress Programme -

More than 3000 delegates from over 100 different countries participated in XI th I.C.A.E.S. The scientific programme consisted of approximately 450 distinct symposia composed of 3000 individual papers or film presentations.

The sessions in the World Congress were held in the disciplines of Anthropology, Archaeology, Linguistics, Ethnology, folklore and biological Anthropology. Nearly 190 sessions were held in Phase I (Quebec) and 350 sessions in Phase II (Vancouver) in the above mentioned disciplines.

The scientific programme for the XI I.C.A.E.S. presented in a number of formats. The programme formats are 1) Plenary Sessions 2) Symposia and 3) Special Sessions. A number of

* Sri K. V. Satyanarayana Rao, M.A., a staff member of Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad has participated in the XI I.C.A.E.S. and read a paper "The Dermatoglyphics of Konda Reddy" at Vancouver, Canada.

plenary sessions were held in relation to themes of universal concern to Anthropologists. Symposia constituted the major part of the scientific programme of the Congress and comprised formal paper presentation, Panel discussion, poster session etc. Special sessions constitute the formal progress reports by the Commissions of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences on various critical issues relevant to Anthropology.

Special Features :

Both phases of XI th I.C.A.E.S. provided Sale-cum exhibitions of books, film and other audio-visual productions and material displaying various Anthropological teaching and communication aids.

Major national and international publishers of Anthropological literature are presented in the exhibition. A separate display is provided for non-profit Anthropological organisations and groups. These include Anthropological journals, associations, societies etc. The books relating to life style, culture and Economy of different tribal communities were sold at concessional rates. A major programme of Anthropological, Ethnographic and Archaeological film and video productions are also featured during the phase II Congress. In addition, volunteered film and video programmes were also shown on the life style, culture and Economy of different tribal communities in the world.

It is evident from the theme of the Congress that it is more relevant and useful for an organisation involved in applied research. The knowledge of the deliberations can be profitably applied to research, evaluation studies and planning for the Tribal Development. The participation in such a

Congress would go a long way in helping the participants to acquaint with the latest concepts, trends and techniques both in theoretical and applied aspects of Anthropology and its relevance to human development. It needs hardly any emphasis about the relevance and usefulness in participation in such an International Congress.

The XI th I.C.A.E.S. was Concluded with the closing Ceremony on 25 August, 1983 at Vancouver.

A research paper entitled "The Dermatoglyphics of Konda Reddys" presented by me during Phase II Congress at Vancouver. The data on dermatoglyphics was collected during my dissertation work in M.A. in Anthropology.

ABSTRACT OF THE PAPER

The paper critically examines on the study of Dermatoglyphics of Konda Reddy - A primitive tribe of Andhra Pradesh, India.

The data consists of the finger and palmar prints of 260 individuals (130 males + 130 females). The frequency of whorl, loop and arch for males is 50.27%, 48.55% and 1.73%, while for females it is 51.1%, 47.3% and 1.6% respectively. Pattern Intensity Index (P.I.I.) is 14.90 for males and 14.95 for females.

Palmar dermatoglyphics analysis revealed 11, 9, 7, 4 as dominating palmar main line formula in males and 9, 7, 5, 3 in females.

It is revealed that Pattern Intensity Index (P.I.I.) of Konda Reddy is akin to Todas of Nilagiri Hills of South India. (Males P.I.I. 14.16 and females P.I.I. 14.29) Basu 1961.

Occupational Pattern of S.T's in Andhra Pradesh - 1981.

Contrary to the earlier census Periods, the Occupational Pattern of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh was presented in a more detailed manner, for 1981 census period. The workers group has been dovetailed into different categories viz., Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers engaged in Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and repairs and others. According to 1981 census, the occupational classification for Scheduled Tribes is as follows :-

I. Cultivators	... 677838
II. Agricultural Labourers	... 685778
III. Workers engaged in Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and repairs	... 59708

IV. Other workers	... 145344
Total :	... 15,68,668

Percentage of workers to total S.T. Population ... 49.39%

It may be observed from the above table that 49.39% of the total tribal population are workers while for the period from 1961 to 1971 this percentage was as low as 24.39%. In qualitative terms, the working population has doubled from 1971 to 1981 which indicates a positive trend. The district-wise comparison reveals that in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions the increase in the working population has been in proportion with general rate of increase. But in Telangana area the increase has been observed as manifold. This may be attributed to the fact that Lambada Tribe has been included under Scheduled Tribes list as per Government of India Order of 1976.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH-1981.

Sl. No.	District	Cultivators 3	Agricultural Labourers 4	House-hold Industry etc. 5	Other workers 6	Marginal workers 7	Non-workers 8
1.	Srikakulam	19,852	32,987	1,759	4,854	3,549	42,361
2.	Vizianagaram	33,951	38,241	2,110	4,571	10,742	63,729
3.	Visakhapatnam	122,396	30,699	1,374	6,868	17,223	175,567
4.	East Godavari	39,408	27,211	1,753	6,775	6,851	61,424
5.	West Godavari	11,111	18,986	1,765	4,794	2,066	27,864
6.	Krishna	3,040	18,511	3,302	6,914	2,397	32,763
7.	Guntur	5,914	43,215	4,367	16,923	5,221	65,109
8.	Prakasam	3,121	24,830	3,049	7,203	2,531	37,107
9.	Nellore	5,802	73,830	2,945	13,648	6,671	74,601
10.	Chittoor	7,304	26,041	1,630	5,508	3,051	35,300
11.	Cuddapah	2,007	8,780	3,600	2,905	1,787	18,521

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Ananthapur	14,792	16,523	3,332	4,246	2,817	40,316
13.	Kurnool	2,365	8,334	4,894	3,679	1,053	19,589
14.	Mahabubnagar	45,185	23,043	4,496	4,358	8,606	69,552
15.	Rangareddi	16,102	10,588	2,625	6,829	3,139	33,373
16.	Hyderabad	20	35	280	4,714	140	9,299
17.	Medak	17,722	10,973	2,082	2,793	2,927	32,019
18.	Nizamabad	25,892	16,980	1,149	3,065	3,165	40,011
19.	Adilabad	66,987	57,594	1,485	5,832	9,436	131,550
20.	Karimnagar	12,052	14,155	2,376	4,180	2,153	25,651
21.	Warangal	74,336	53,362	3,361	7,881	21,417	132,685
22.	Khammam	97,464	98,998	2,653	12,483	16,254	202,107
23.	Naigonda	51,213	32,166	3,321	5,321	11,832	91,807
	Andhra Pradesh	677,838	685,778	59,708	145,344	145,028	14,62,306

* Source:- Census of India-1981.

Prof. Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf. A Pioneer in Tribal Development

History of Tribal Development in the former H.E.H. Nizam's Dominions reads like the biography of Prof. Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf and his inspired comrades in Tribal Development Work like Mr. Moazam Hussain and Mr.P. Sethumadhava Rao. The study of Tribal Development in the former Hyderabad State can hardly be complete without the study of the endeavours and accomplishments of these founding fathers of Tribal Development. The most prominent among these founding fathers is the Austrian born Baron Haimendorf.

Dr. Haimendorf, after studying Anthropology at Vienna and London, made his first visit to India in 1936 to study the Konyak Nagas in the North Eastern region. His successful visit to the dreaded land of head hunting Nagas made a sensational news. But when the Second World war interfered with his studies in the North East, Prof. Haimendorf shifted his area of studies to the tribal areas of the former Hyderabad State. Between 1939 and 1945 Prof. Haimendorf conducted comprehensive ethnographic studies of three important tribes of Andhra Pradesh State.

- 1) The Chenchus. A Jungle folk of the Deccan.
- 2) Reddis of Bison Hills.
- 3) Raj Gonds of Adilabad.

Prof. Haimendorf could draw the attention of H.E.H. Nizam's Government to the pressing problems of aboriginal groups in the Hyderabad State through his publications and he was soon appointed as Advisor to the H.E.H. Nizam's Government on Tribes and Backward Classes. The appointment of Prof. Haimendorf as Advisor on Tribes and the appointment of Sir Wilfred Grigson ICS, the great benefactor of the aboriginals of India and an anthropologist in his own right, as the Revenue and Police member of the H.E.H. Nizam's Government were the great milestones in the annals of tribal development in the Hyderabad State.

Prof. Haimendorf is not only an academician of International repute but also an action anthropologist of great foresight. Soon after his appointment as advisor, he prepared a blue print for the integrated development of various tribal groups as early as 1945. His development Plan in 1945 had all the ingredients of the Integrated Tribal Development Plans prepared after 3 decades, which speaks volumes about his foresight. His Plan for development laid great emphasis on the need for safeguards against exploitation of the tribal groups. The development of the agrarian aboriginals, he stressed, depended on security of tenure, supply of inputs and credit and improvement of marketing to save them from the clutches of moneylenders and sowkars. Simultaneously he embarked upon a comprehensive scheme of education best suited to the conditions in the tribal areas. As a result of his efforts, the tribal rehabilitation scheme was grounded in 1943. Under the scheme 1,60,000 acres of land was assigned as per the Laoni Khas rules by excising large chunks of unproductive forest area in Adilabad district alone. Besides all the Sivali Jamabandi lands under the occupation of tribals were regularised by giving Patta rights. Under this scheme more than 10,000 tribal families in Adilabad district alone were given economically viable holdings of 25 acres of dry land. Simultaneously, the tribal farmers were introduced to improved methods of cultivation and improved seed and remunerative crops. An Agricultural Demonstration Farm was also started at Marlavai, to educate the tribal farmers in modern agrarian practices. In order to insulate the tribal farmers from the exploitation of money lenders, Credit institutions were organised in the Co-operative Sector. Under the scheme several rural banks and grain banks were organised.

As accrual of economic benefits to the exploitation-prone tribal beneficiaries requires insulation against outsider's exploitation, he evolved the first ever protective regulation of Nizam's Dominions called Tribal Areas Dastur-Ul-Amal in

1946. The Hyderabad Tribal Areas Dastur-UI-Amal had vested the administration of Tribal areas in Agent, Assistant Agent and Tribal Panchayat, which enabled the tribals to obtain speedy justice through summary processes without the costs and intricacies of regular courts. This was succeeded by more comprehensive Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation 1359 Fasli. Under this Regulation, a list of tribes was notified for the purpose of extending a package of benefits. This list of tribes formed the basis for preparation of the list of Scheduled Tribes in 1950 for the State of Hyderabad. Further, areas of Tribal concentration were identified and notified to afford special protection for their tribal residents. The Regulation of 1359 F clothed the Officers with enormous powers to check exploitation of tribals by outsiders. Had the regulation been enforced in letter and spirit, the tribal areas of Telangana region would not have been what they are today.

Since education is catalyst for development and Change, a scheme of Tribal education through the mother tongue was made an integral part of the scheme. Gond Education scheme and Koya Education Scheme were formulated in consultation with the Teachers working in the tribal areas who understood the language and culture of the tribal people. Primers were prepared in Gondi dialect using Telugu and Devanagiri script. Special Teacher Training Centres were established at Marlavai and Ginnadhari in Adilabad to train teachers to man the schools under Gond Education Scheme, while Teacher Training Centres were established at Sudimalla under Koya Education Scheme. Under the Scheme, tribal student was drawn into literacy programme through subjects drawn from his immediate environment. This not only created and sustained interest in Tribal student for his studies, but also prevented alienation of the tribal students from his culture and social milieu. Naturally the scheme became popular. There was even an Adult Education scheme for Tribal adults to break the shackles of superstitions.

His work was, however, not confined to Adilabad district. He evolved schemes for the development of all tribes and backward classes. Amarabad Rural Welfare Scheme (1942) was meant for the uplift of Chenchus and Lambadas then a backward class. Koya Welfare Scheme of Warangal for the uplift of Koyas and Godavari Valley Co-operative Rural Development Society, Koida (1947) for uplift of Konda Reddis and Koyas, are other noteworthy schemes formulated and implemented under his guidance.

Realising the need for a separate cadre of dedicated personnel to man various specially designed schemes for tribals, a separate social services cadre was created. Prof Haimendorf organised the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in Osmania University to produce young social scientists with a zeal to serve in the State Social Services Department. Prof. Haimendorf thus not only laid firm foundations for Integrated Tribal Development but was also instrumental in winning back the confidence to the aboriginals after it was badly shattered by the Babijheri uprising. A hundred thousand people in Adilabad District seething with discontent and disillusionment, were restored to pride in their way of life and joy of living in progress and freedom. Naturally, Prof. Haimendorf had etched a niche for himself in the hearts of the aboriginals in general and virtually became a veritable demi God enshrined in the sacred pantheon of Gond Gods.

Three and half decades later, Prof. Haimendorf still fondly recalls his work among the Gonds of Adilabad in 40's and considers his work among the aboriginals of Hyderabad as the most satisfying part of his career. Haimendorfs, now in their 70's, undeterred by their age, health and other hazards, are continuing their academic pursuits and exploring new vistas of happiness for the aborigines in the dense jungles of Deccan and the high hills of North East and Nepal. His love for the tribals of this State is so great that a visit to these areas is a must in the annual itinerary of this Septuagenarian Anthropologist.



**Prof. Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf-A Pioneer in Tribal Development
in erstwhile Hyderabad State.**

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