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STRATEGY OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH
PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

-- DR.K. MOHAN RAO

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- DR.K. MOHAN RAO*

In order to formulate future Plans and to devise strategies for development of Tribal areas and various tribal groups, it would be necessary to take stock of entire gamut of Tribal situation in the country as well as Andhra Pradesh. According to 1981 Census reports, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country is 516.29 lakhs excluding tribal population of Assam. The Tribal population constitutes 7.76% of the total population of the country. In Andhra Pradesh, they constitute 5.95% to the State total population and number 31.76 lakhs. This State ranks seventh in numerical strength of Scheduled Tribe population in the country and stands first among the Southern States.

Out of 33 recognised tribal groups as Scheduled Tribes, 30 groups are found concentrated in hilly and forest tracts. Two other groups namely Yerukula and Yanadi are found in the plains living in symbiosis with other rural population while the Lambada/Banjaras are found both in Sub Plan areas and outside. These three tribal groups together form sizeable segments of dispersed tribal population. For the purpose of planned development, the tribal population has been classified into the following five categories.

- (1) Areas of tribal concentration - Scheduled areas and contiguous areas in 8 Scheduled districts - Tribal Sub Plan area (population - 13.65 lakhs).

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- (2) 8 Primitive Tribal Groups living both inside and outside Tribal Sub Plan area (population - 2.25 lakhs)¹.
- (3) Pockets of tribal concentration outside Sub Plan areas (38 M.A.D.A. Pockets with population of 3.77 lakhs).
- (4) Cluster Pockets outside Tribal Sub Plan area - population of 1.42 lakhs (under consideration of Government of India).
- (5) Dispersed tribal groups living in symbiosis with the general population in plain areas.

Among the various tribal groups in the State, Lambadas are the largest tribal group (11.57 lakhs) and Bhils, Kulia and Kattu Nayakan are the smallest tribal groups with less than each 200 population. All these groups are at various stages of economic growth; a few tribal groups are at food collection stage eking their livelihood largely by hunting, collection of edible roots, tubers while a few others resort to slash and burn cultivation. Bulk of the tribal population is found practicing sedentary cultivation.

In view of the geographic, demographic and socio-economic factors, different strategies are formulated for the development of these groups. Tribal Sub Plan strategy for the areas of tribal concentration was adopted in the beginning of Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). Entire scheduled area in 8 districts - Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad except the scheduled areas in Mahboobnagar

1. Primitive Tribal Group population is included in Tribal Sub Plan population except Chenchu population of 23,277.

district and contiguous tribal villages with 50% and above are included in Tribal Sub Plan area of Andhra Pradesh. The Sub Plan area approximately constitutes about 11% of the total geographic area of the State. The Scheduled Tribe population covered by Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.A.) is 13.65 lakhs.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, most backward tribal groups, who are at pre-agricultural stage of economy and who are resorting to shifting cultivation, were recognised by Government of India as Primitive Tribal Groups for taking up special developmental schemes. Dwindling or stagnant population and illiteracy are also taken into consideration for classification under P.T.G. category. The following 8 tribal groups are recognised as P.T.Gs. in Andhra Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Place of habitation
1.	Chensu	Mahboobnagar, Prakasan, Kurnoor, Gantur, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts
2.	Kolan	Adilabad district
3.	Konda Reddi	East Godavari, West Godavari & Khammam districts
4.	Konda Savara	Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts
5.	Gadaba	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts
6.	Perja	Visakhapatnam district
7.	Khond	Visakhapatnam district
8.	Thoti	Adilabad district

The Scheduled Tribe population covered under Primitive Tribal Group programme is 2.25 lakhs.

Another two groups i.e., Konda Doras of Visakhapatnam district and Chella Yanadis¹ of Nellore, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Guntur and Krishna districts are yet to be recognised as Primitive Tribal Groups.

38 Tribal Pockets with five thousand and above Scheduled Tribe population living in contiguous areas outside Tribal Sub Plan are recognised by Government of India (M.A.D.A.).

A mini I.T.D.A. for Special Programmes to implement development schemes for Primitive Tribal Group Chenchu was established at Srisailem, Karnoor District.

In order to ameliorate the living conditions of tribals in various parts of the country, special schemes and programmes were formulated. A significant and far reaching direction was given during Second Five Year Plan by establishing Multipurpose Blocks in some of the important habitats of the Tribal communities. These special projects were extended to cover more tribal areas during Third Five Year Plan. During Fourth Five Year Plan, special trust for developmental activities was given in tribal areas, which witnessed extremist activities. The Fifth Five Year Plan was a great mile stone in the history of tribal development. The concept of Tribal Sub Plan at Macro level and Integrated Tribal Development Project at Meso level were introduced and comprehensive integrated perspective plans were formulated in order to bridge the gap in

1. State Government have recognised Chella Yanadis as Primitive Tribal Group for implementing special developmental programmes in Nellore, Prakasam, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts in view of their destitute conditions. Special allocation is made from State Plan budget for their development.

the levels of development and to improve the quality of life. The following table illustrates phenomenal growth in per capita expenditure on tribal development from Plan to Plan:

Plan period	Per capita Expenditure (in Rupees)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
I Five Year Plan	15.05	118.77
II Five Year Plan	18.89	250.25
III Five Year Plan	13.56	178.77
IV Five Year Plan	59.00	977.77
V Five Year Plan	266.00	4,879.85
VI Five Year Plan	750.47	13,598.00
VII Five Year Plan	1,639.16 (outlay)	-

The details of financial and physical achievements during V and VI Five Year Plans are furnished in the Annexure I.

Seventh Five Year Plan proposals:

In the Seventh Plan document, the objectives and strategy have been spelt out in detail and these are in consonance with the principles enunciated in the Seventh Five Year Plan approach paper and the recommendations of the working group on the tribal development. Briefly the objectives set forth are as follows:

- (1) Creation of durable and permanent assets under poverty alleviation programmes in order to sustain the tribal families above poverty line on continuous basis.
- (2) Raising productivity levels in all the spheres of economic activities of Scheduled Tribes.

- (3) Universalisation of education with emphasis on providing quality education through Residential Schools, Best Schools and Public Schools.
- (4) Implementation of Land Transfer Regulation and other protective measures.
- (5) Suitable forest policy to help the tribal.
- (6) Special schemes for vulnerable groups like Primitive Tribal Groups, shifting cultivators and women.

In terms of programme content and financial investment, the role of Special Central Assistance and the State Plan general sector resources was conceived as one of family oriented poverty alleviation effort for the former and building of requisite infrastructure combined with extension activity for the latter.

According to the State Seventh Five Year Plan document, Tribal Sub Plan outlay is Rs.504.40 crores. The source-wise allocation so far made actually is as follows:

(Rupees in crores)								
Sl. No.	Source	VII Plan 1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total of Col.4 - 8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	State Plan	250.60	27.43	37.57	52.54	70.47	65.52	253.51 (100%)
2.	S.C.A.	135.00	7.10	7.81	8.34	9.29	11.37	43.91 (32.52%)
3.	C.S.S.	37.80	6.83	9.36	8.10	19.25	19.43	62.97 (100%)
4.	Instt. Finance	81.00	2.93	18.61	2.43	2.16	7.83	33.96 (41.92%)
Total:		504.40	44.27	73.35	71.41	101.17	104.15	394.35 (78.18%)

The above Table indicates that availability of institutional finance is extremely low in tribal areas and there is urgent need to augment these amounts. Flow of Special Central Assistance was grossly over estimated and even State Plan flow is off the mark.

Achievements:

The expenditure recorded source-wise for the period 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Source	Expenditure				1989-90 Allocation
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1.	State Plan	27.41	37.57	52.538	70.47	65.52
2.	Special Central Assistance	7.10	7.813	8.345	9.29	11.37
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	6.83	9.36	8.106	19.25	19.43
4.	Institutional Finance	2.93	18.614	2.433	2.16	7.83
Totals:		44.27	73.357	71.422	101.17	104.15

The achievements under family oriented poverty alleviation programme for the three years and target for the current year during Seventh Five Year Plan period are furnished in Annexure II.

The important achievements under various sectors so far as general sector is concerned are as follows:

I. Agriculture and allied sectors:

- (a) Starting of Horticulture Research Station at Bellampally in Adilabad District.
- (b) Starting of Horticulture Research Station at Pandirinaidi, I.T.D.A., Ramachadavaram, East Godavari District.

- (c) Horticulture Research Station at Dammapeta in Khammam District.
- (d) Establishment of Horticultural Nurseries cum Training Centres in I.T.D.As.
- (e) Extent of area brought under Horticulture is 20,538 Hecs.
- (f) No. of Minor Irrigation sources constructed are 326.
- (g) No. of oil engines and electric motors supplied are 4,588.
- (h) No. of Lift Irrigation sources developed are 2,807.
- (i) Development of Rural Livestock units at Mandal Headquarters.
- (j) D.R. Depots established by Girijan Cooperative Corporation are 1,229.
- (k) Development of Market Yards at Indervally, I.T.D.A., Utnoor, Adilabad District and Paderu, Visakhapatnam District.
- (l) Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies are 328.
- (m) Supply of plough bullocks and bullock carts are 11,778.
- (n) Construction of fish ponds are 266.
- (o) Establishment of veterinary institutes are 42.

II. Electrification:

- (a) Electrification of 3,273 no. of tribal villages.
- (b) Release of agricultural and other services to 13,020 Nos.

III. Roads:

- (a) Length of Roads constructed is 392.4 Kms.

IV. Education:

- (a) Opening of 3,317 single teacher schools to cover all the schoolless habitations.
- (b) Upgradation of 90 primary schools.
- (c) Upgradation of 30 Upper Primary schools into high schools.
- (d) Establishment of 2 Teacher Training Centres at Marlavai and Araku.
- (e) Opening of 10 Residential Schools besides maintenance of 19 Residential Schools.
- (f) Opening of 3 Residential Junior Colleges at Uttoor, Bhadrachalam and Chintapally.
- (g) Sanction of staff for supervision of the schools.
- (h) Opening of 3 Residential Polytechnics at Bhadrachalam, Paderu and Srisailem and 6 I.T.Is. at Upper Silera, Uttoor, Bhadrachalam, Bhadrachalam, Bhadrachalam, Araku and Mannamur.

V. Medical & Health:

- (a) Opening of 33 Homeopathy and Ayurvedic dispensaries.
- (b) Commissioning of 10 new Mobile Medical Units and strengthening of the existing 24 units.

VI. Housing:

- (a) 85,405 houses constructed for Scheduled Tribes under the Weaker Sections Housing Programme.

VII. Infrastructure:

- (a) Construction of 30 Type-I quarters, 62 Type-II quarters and 130 Type-III quarters and 17 link roads.

The achievements in almost all the spheres are quite satisfactory. The coverage is achieved more than targets as per records. As envisaged in the strategy of Tribal Sub Plan special, financial, functional and administrative integration is being accomplished in Andhra Pradesh by introducing significant administrative measures. Single line of administration is achieved by bringing all developmental functionaries working in Tribal Sub Plan area under the control of Project Officer. Financial integration is achieved by introducing "single or separate demand" in the Legislative Assembly itself. Andhra Pradesh is first State in the country to invoke the provisions of V Schedule of the Constitution to reserve cent per cent of posts upto a level to the members of Scheduled Tribes so as to ensure that all educated youth gainful employment in their own habitats. The achievements in various sectors of development in Tribal areas indicate major role played by general sector departments in contributing their substantial amounts for the cause of tribal development through the instrumentality of Tribal Sub Plan.

ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED AREA PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS:

Under the provisions of the Constitution, special laws have been passed to protect the interests of the Scheduled Tribes in land and save them from other types of exploitation from outsiders. They are, the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Area) Land Transfer Regulation 1959, Money Lending Regulation 1960 and the Andhra Pradesh Debt Relief Regulation 1970. The implementing machinery has been strengthened and loopholes in the laws plugged from time to time. The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Area) Land Transfer Regulation 1959 prohibits transfer of land situated in scheduled areas to anybody

other than a member of Scheduled Tribe. With a view to removing the persisting lacunae in the said Regulation and to facilitate effective implementation, the Regulation of 1959 was amended three times in the years 1970, 1971 and 1978. A statutory presumption is made that until contrary proved any immovable property situated in the scheduled areas and in possession of non-tribal is presumed to have been acquired by such person or his predecessor through a transfer by member of Scheduled Tribe. If any person whether tribal or non-tribal intends to sell his land, he has to sell it to tribes only. Further, the registration of land transfer documents is banned unless the transferee is a member of Scheduled Tribe. All offenders under this Regulation are made cognizable and punishable with imprisonment upto one year or fine upto Rs.2000/- or both. The Special Deputy Collectors (Tribal Welfare) are implementing these Regulations in scheduled areas. The Tribal Welfare Department has been monitoring and receiving the progress of implementation of Land Transfer Regulation and the details of the progress upto the end of 1988-89 is as follows:

(1) Total no. of non-tribal occupations as per adangal:	54,914
(2) No. of cases in which enquiries are initiated under Section 3(1) of Land Transfer Regulation:	45,213
(3) Percentage of cases in which the enquiries were initiated out of the total non-tribal occupations as per Adangal:	82.32%
(4) Extent of land (in acres) covered by cases specified at item No.2:	2,00,807.80
(5) No. of cases disposed off out of the cases specified at item No.2:	38,526
(6) Percentage of cases disposed off out of the cases specified at item No.2:	85.21%
(7) Extent of land (in acres) covered out of the total cases disposed off specified at item No.5:	1,62,902.68

(8) Extent of land (in acres) restored to the tribals out of the extent specified at item No.7:	76,947.63
(9) Percentage of land restored to the tribals out of the extent specified at item No.7:	47.23%
(10) Actual number of tribal beneficiaries:	18,316

As analysed above, out of total land alienation cases, an extent of 76,947.63 acres of land was restored to 18,316 tribals under the provisions of Land Transfer Regulations. It is observed that large number of non-tribals are approaching the courts and obtaining stay orders.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION:

1. During the VIII Five Year Plan, greater thrust may be laid on creation of immovable and durable assets like Horticulture, Sericulture, Irrigation wells, Check Dams, Rehabilitation of Shifting cultivators etc. and training of tribals may be undertaken to improve their native skills and imparting new skills. Human resource development should receive adequate priority.
2. The average investment under poverty line programme per tribal family during the last 3 years of VII Five Year Plan was Rs.3200/- which is very low. It will, therefore, be necessary to give a second dose so that the families which have crossed the poverty line can sustain above that level.
3. Literacy amongst Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh is low i.e. 7.83% as against 16.35% for Scheduled Tribes at all India level. The percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribe women in Andhra Pradesh is abysmally low i.e. 3.46% only. Keeping this in view, several schemes have been launched but still there are some

areas which need special attention, the foremost is girls' education. There is urgent need to sanction special monthly scholarship as incentive for enrolment and retention of girls. At present, there are only 3 Residential Schools for girls out of 29 such institutions. It is suggested that Navedaya Vidyalayas be established in tribal areas at the rate of one for each I.T.D.A. exclusively for tribal girls.

4. Agre-credit and in fact the entire credit structure is still very weak in tribal areas, as at present, there are only 102 Commercial Banks in Sub Plan areas. Institutional Finance raised through Commercial Banks to the tune of Rs.6.86 crores in the first three years (1985-88) of the VII Five Year Plan against the target of Rs.81 crores (out of total Rs.135 crores, Rs.81 crores from Institutional Finance Agencies and Rs.54 crores from TRICOR). Lack of buildings, accommodation, unwillingness of workers etc. pose problems for lack of Bank network which in turn result in lower mobilisation of Institutional Finance. Therefore, a special task force may be constituted by Reserve Bank of India to look into this problem so that it can come up with a comprehensive plan of action to overcome this deficiency.

The consumption loans are not extended by the Girijan Coop. Corporation. The tribals approach money lenders for loans for the purpose of performing marriages, death ceremonies etc. and thus they walk into the traps set by money lenders during these critical situations. Therefore, consumption loans during lean periods and marriage and death ceremonies have to be arranged as short term loans. An amount of minimum Rs.1.00 crore may be provided as revolving fund by Government of India and kept at the disposal of

State Government. Unless consumption loans are provided, there is every possibility that the tribals will continue to depend on private money lenders/traders.

5. The proposals for making entire Tribal Sub Plan area co-terminus with the Scheduled areas is under the consideration of the Government of India. There are villages with 25% of the Scheduled Tribe population which are also contiguous to the present Sub Plan area but I.T.D.A. activities are not being extended to these villages. Therefore, in addition to the present Tribal Sub Plan area, the villages having more than 25% of Scheduled Tribe population and contiguous to the Sub Plan area may also be considered for inclusion in the Sub Plan after making present Tribal Sub Plan area co-terminus with scheduled area.

6. There is considerable dispersed tribal population in the districts which have I.T.D.As. Separate machinery under the control of the Project Officer, I.T.D.A. may be established to implement schemes meant for the tribal population outside the I.T.D.As.

7. A number of irrigation, industrial, mining projects are being taken up in the Tribal Sub Plan area on account of which a large number of tribals are displaced. Similarly, the Wild Life Sanctuaries established in these tribal habitats are adversely affecting the interest of Tribal groups. Therefore, a comprehensive legislation may be brought out at the National level to give top priority for rehabilitation of Tribal families that are going to be affected before starting the projects.

8. The existing laws relating to exploitation of mines and minerals may be suitably modified to show preference to tribals in

the matter of leasing the mines. Complete rehabilitation of displaced tribals should be provided wherever there is displacement before taking up the project.

9. The traditional rights of the tribals in the forests have to be codified and enforced strictly in view of the symbiotic relationship existing between forests and tribals. The Forest Conservation Act and Wild Life Act may be suitably amended.

10. Modified area development approach has been adopted for Pockets of Tribal concentration with Scheduled Tribe population of 5,000 and Clusters with Scheduled Tribe population of 2,500 have been formed in a given area of 10,000 and 5,000 population respectively outside Tribal Sub Plan area. The criteria prescribed by Government of India may be further relaxed and many clusters also may be formed wherever there is 1000 Scheduled Tribe population out of the total population of 2000 living in contiguous villages/hamlets. Secondly, as the tribals live mostly in separate settlements, hamlets also should be taken as Unit in addition to villages for identification of M.A.D.A. or Clusters. This relaxation will provide for larger coverage of tribal population.

11. The entire Scheduled Tribe population which is dispersed also should be covered with developmental programmes during VIII Five Year Plan period with additional funds from Government of India. Presently Government of India are allocating funds for dispersed tribal groups, but this allocation has had the effect diluting the Tribal Sub Plan efforts as this financial allocation is being made from the same source without suitably enhancing the allocation to Tribal Sub Plan areas. Allocation from various Central Ministries must also be

quantified at the time of formulating the VIII Five Year Plan proposals and funds should be released to the States separately for Tribal Sub Plan area by each Ministry with clear cut guidelines.

12. The additional tribal groups recommended to Government of India viz., Challa Yamadis and Konda Doras may be recognised as Primitive Tribal Groups during VIII Five Year Plan period. The former group is eking out livelihood through begging, fishing and rodent catching and latter by shifting cultivation.

13. As some of the Primitive Tribal Group areas are not in the present Sub Plan area, the investment on infrastructure is very meagre and the poverty line programmes implemented in these areas are getting a set back because of lack of infrastructure facilities. The entire Special Central Assistance is spent on poverty alleviation programme only. The orders recognising the Primitive Tribal Groups were received in three spells i.e., 1975, 1980 and 1983. At the beginning, only Chenchus were recognised followed by Kolams, Konda Reddy and other Communities were added in 1983. Eventhough the number of tribal groups and population gradually increased by additional groups, substantial increase of funds was not made. Hence, there is an urgent need for additional Central assistance for providing infrastructure facilities in P.T.G. (CHENCHU) areas.

14. As the Tribal Sub Plan concept encompass family approach and area development in its developmental activities, the percentage of Tribal Sub Plan area to the total area of the State may be taken as criterion for allocation of General Sector funds instead of population criterion. Electricity, Minor and Medium Irrigation Departments, Roads and Buildings, Transportation Departments etc. should

take percentage of tribal area into consideration while allocating funds for Tribal Sub Plan. The State Plan allocation for Tribal Sub Plan must be treated as a pool and Tribal Welfare Department should be empowered to allocate funds to priority sectors.

15. The Protective Regulations especially Land Transfer Regulation in scheduled areas have to be further strengthened and vigorously implemented. The Land Transfer Regulation should be made over-riding even after settlement Regulations in Tribal areas. Registration of lands in the names of Tribal concubines should be made illegal as done in the case of similar Regulation in Orissa. Free legal aid and other assistance may be invariably provided whenever a tribal is drawn into legal battle pertaining to land problems.

16. All the Regulations other than those which are meant to protect the interests of the tribals must be reviewed and suitably modified wherever necessary keeping the interests of Scheduled Tribes in scheduled area in view.

ANNEXURE-ISTATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING V AND VI FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIODS

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Source	V PLAN		VI PLAN	
		Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture
1.	Tribal Welfare Department	4.11	4.13	3.37	3.23
2.	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	7.00	7.98	16.98	18.92
3.	Modified Area Development Approach	-	-	2.91	2.86
4.	Primitive Tribal Groups	0.59	0.59	1.83	1.65
5.	Tribal Sub Plan	34.35	47.48	112.65	91.93
6.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	3.00	2.24	9.41	6.19
7.	Institutional Finance	1.00	2.39	17.00	18.94
TOTAL:		50.05	64.81	164.15	143.72

TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY OF 4 DECADES OF DEVELOPMENT

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sector	Unit	ACHIEVEMENTS	
			First Five Year Plan	At the end of 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
I. ECONOMIC UPLIFT:				
1.	Agrl. Farms & Research Station	Nos.	3	11
2.	Agricultural Seed Stores	Nos.	Nil	44
3.	Area covered by soil conservation measures	Heas.	Nil	1,57,485
4.	Area covered by high yielding variety seeds	Acres	Nil	2,42,925
5.	Land Development	Acres	Nil	1,59,656
6.	Coffee Plantation	Heas.	Nil	9,103

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Irrigation wells	Nos.	Nil	3,077
8.	Lift irrigation schemes	Nos.	Nil	2,807
9.	Irrigated area	Acres	9,842	3,15,460
10.	Veterinary institutions	Nos.	2	42
11.	Milk chilling centres	Nos.	Nil	12
12.	Girijan Primary Coop. Marketing Society	Nos.	Nil	328
13.	Domestic Requirement Depots	Nos.	Nil	1,229
14.	Commercial bank branches	Nos.	Nil	88
15.	Horticulture Nursery-cum-Training Centres	Nos.	Nil	9
16.	Medium Irrigation Projects	Nos.	Nil	6
17.	Minor Irrigation Projects	Nos.	109	326
18.	Oil engines and electric motors	Nos.	Nil	4,588
19.	Area brought under Horticulture	Hees.	Nil	20,538
20.	Plough bullocks & bullock carts	Nos.		11,778
21.	Distribution of:			
	a) Milch cattle	Nos.	N.A.	11,932
	b) Sheep units	Nos.	103	2,796
	c) Piggery units	Nos.	-	170
	d) Calf rearing	Nos.	-	43
	e) Poultry units	Nos.	Nil	171
22.	Villages electrified	Nos.	Nil	3,273
23.	Area under Sericulture	Acres	-	5,341
24.	Market yards development	Nos.	Nil	4
25.	I.S.B. (families covered)	Nos.	-	9,817
26.	Ayacut development	Acres	-	3,926
27.	Community irrigation wells	Nos.	-	2,840
28.	Plant protection equipment	Nos.	-	4,521
29.	Training in Horticulture	Nos.	-	200
30.	Construction of fish ponds	Nos.	-	266
II.	<u>EDUCATION:</u>			
1.	Primary Schools	Nos.	408	3,544
2.	Enrolment in primary schools	Nos.	16,400	2,00,540
3.	Upper Primary & High Schools	Nos.	Nil	186

1	2	3	4	5
		Nos.	Nil	429
4.	Ashram Schools	Nos.	Nil	86,208
5.	Strength in Ashram Schools	Nos.	9	75
6.	High Schools	Nos.	Nil	9
7.	Junior Colleges	Nos.	23	487
8.	Hostels	Nos.	1,150	47,515
9.	Strength in Hostels	Nos.	5,463	2,29,675
10.	Pre-matric scholarships	Nos.	Nil	11,086
11.	Post-matric scholarships	Nos.	Nil	5
12.	P.E.T.C.	Nos.	Nil	2,159
13.	No. of S.T. students admitted in reputed schools & Public Schools	Nos.	-	(PG) 22 (ITI) 907
14.	Book-grants to P.G. Professional students and I.T.I. students	Nos.	-	
15.	Supply of NT Books, dresses, note books etc.	Nos.	N.A.	3,04,570
16.	Ashram school buildings constructed	Nos.	-	374
17.	Boys hostel buildings constructed	Nos.	-	244
18.	Girls hostel buildings constructed	Nos.	-	39
19.	Residential schools for tribals	Nos.	Nil	20
20.	Residential schools for P.T.Gs.	Nos.	Nil	9
21.	I.T.Is.	Nos.	-	6
22.	Polytechnics	Nos.	Nil	3
23.	Teacher Training Centres	Nos.	Nil	2
24.	Residential Junior Colleges	Nos.	Nil	3
25.	Supervisory staff exclusively for tribal area institutions	Nos.	Nil	4 Dy. DEOs with supporting staff
		%	3.43	7.84
26.	Literacy level (S.Ts.)			
III. OTHER SCHEMES:		Kms.	272.8	392.4
1.	Reads	Nos.	Nil	25
2.	Hospitals	Nos.	5	51
3.	Dispensaries (Allopathic)	Nos.	4	24
4.	Mobile Medical Units	Nos.	Nil	40
5.	Primary Health Centres			

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Primary Health Centre sub-centres	Nos.	Nil	113
7.	Primary Health Centres upgraded to 30 bedded hospitals	Nos.	Nil	N.A.
8.	Housing	Nos.	Nil	85,405
9.	Multipurpose health workers training centres	Nos.	Nil	2
10.	Area covered under social forestry	Hess.	-	34,652
11.	Homeopathic & Ayurvedic Hospitals	Nos.	Nil	33
12.	Regional TCR & TIs.	Nos.	Nil	3
13.	P.E.T.Cs.	Nos.	Nil	3
14.	Rural Livestock Units	Nos.	1	125

STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

Scheme	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (No. of families)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (No. of families)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (No. of families)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (No. of families)	Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)	Target (No. of families)
I.T.D.A.	557.27	19,262	697.106	31,465	923.552	36,717	687.016	20,648	869.84	17,945
M.A.D.A.	123.53	3,880	156.443	4,608	126.403	4,071	131.38	3,693	437.99	8,760
P.T.G.	91.99	4,165	119.223	4,018	140.471	4,875	110.721	1,987	221.852	2,727
Peds/Shifting cultivation	174.635	5,671	132.914	4,440	154.554	5,229	226.805	872	-	-
I.R.D.P.	204.40	17,572	211.91	27,711	183.07	26,127	547.22	28,769	214.23	21,423
Others	-	23,850	-	21,382	50.00	31,381	-	60,604	170.00	3,100
RLEGP	-	-	354.155	14,283	399.02	10,020	314.126	6,500	-	-
TOTAL:	1152.125	74,400	1671.751	1,07,907	1977.07	1,18,490	2017.268	123,073	191392	54,000

ABSTRACT

(i) No. of families covered (1985-89)	: 4,77,870
(ii) Total expenditure (1985-89)	: Rs. 8732.134 lakhs
(iii) Average expenditure per family (subsidy only)	: 0.018

