

Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States



M. Gopinath Reddy
Palla Trinadha Rao
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**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES
BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD**

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Foreword

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) was established in 1980 to undertake research in the field of economic and social development in India. The Centre recognizes that a comprehensive study of economic and social development issues requires an interdisciplinary approach and tries to involve researchers from various disciplines. The Centre's focus has been on policy relevant research through empirical investigation with sound methodology. Being a Hyderabad based think tank, it has focused on, among other things, several distinctive features of the development process in the undivided state of Andhra Pradesh earlier and the Telangana state in the present times though its sphere of research activities has expanded beyond the state, covering other states apart from issues at the nation level. In keeping with the interests of the faculty, CESS has developed expertise on themes such as economic growth and equity, rural development and poverty, agriculture and food security, irrigation and water management, public finance, demography, health, environment and other studies. It is important to recognize the need to reorient the priorities of research taking into account the contemporary and emerging problems. Dissemination of research findings to fellow researchers and policy thinkers is an important dimension of policy relevant research which directly or indirectly contributes to policy formulation and evaluation. CESS has published several books, journal articles, working papers and monographs over the years. The monographs are basically research studies and project reports done at the Centre. They provide an opportunity for CESS faculty, visiting scholars and students to disseminate their research findings in an elaborate form.

The present Research Monograph by my colleagues titled "Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States" is very timely as the unfolding of the Act has just began. The study states that the socio economic condition of the tribals in the country, despite numerous initiatives launched for their betterment since the last four to five decades, is still alarming - be it their poverty situation or human development indices. To address the appalling tribal socio-economic situation, Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) with budgetary allocations proportionate to their population has been put in motion during the last four decades both by Central and State Governments. The position of the tribals has not improved much despite these policy initiatives as TSP funds utilization has not been effectively utilised by various governments and money allotted was mostly diverted for other development purposes not meant for the tribals.

It is in this context, recently the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Government has brought out TSP Act (AP Scheduled Caste Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan [Planning, Allocation & Utilisation of Financial Resources] Act, 2013) to effectively utilize the funds without diversion and misuse. The present study aims to study the basic parameters of the TSP Act 2013 in AP (in Telangana and AP) and also look at its implementation on the ground taking a district each in Telangana (Adilabad) and AP (East Godavari) and also to assess the likely impact of the TSP activities on the tribal communities.

To pursue the aforementioned objectives, both primary and secondary data was collected. The methods of data collection include Interviews; Questionnaire Survey for Sample Households; Reviewing the registers of the Local Governments; Panchayat meeting registers and other documents; PRA with local Government Leaderships and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in all the three states.

Two districts namely Adilabad District in Telangana Region and East Godavari District in Andhra Region were studied. Stratified sampling methodology is used for selecting sample respondents. From the two districts, few mandals (intermediate tier) were selected and subsequently considerable number of villages from these mandals were chosen for intensive field work. A total 317 beneficiaries (156 in Adilabad and 161 in East Godavari) were contacted.

The key findings of the study are as follow: The salient features of the TSP Act are tri fold. The Act prescribes a procedure for the planning, allocation of tribal sub plan budgets and its utilization. However, there are few inconsistencies and ambiguity in the law in the context of tribals and the Schedule V Areas of the states of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Thus, the present law is not a complete code to address the systematic and tribal empowerment issues. It suffers from various weaknesses. It is observed that the Act is silent about the elimination of exploitation of tribal people. The Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) were ignored while framing the TSP Act. In fact, harmonization of all the policies and programs and laws concerning the tribal peoples should have been the vantage point for Tribal Sub Plan legislation, which has not been given due space under the provision of this Act.

It is further observed that the provisions under the Sub Plan Law purport to provide monitoring mechanisms for implementation of the law through the institutions at State and District level. Despite the fact that PESA Act provides a self-autonomy to Gram Sabha and other local Panchayat bodies in determining the socio, economic

programs concerning Fifth Scheduled Areas and its financial allocations under Tribal Sub-Plan, the power to clear the programs or projects conferred at higher level goes contrary to the decentralized policy envisaged under the PESA Act.

Further, the latest report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has found a series of violations with the Tribal Welfare Department in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh with regard to implementation of tribal development schemes during the period from 2009-10 to 2013- 2014.

In case of new State of Telangana the findings reveal that the data shows that there is a little high in allocation of TSP funds during the years 2014-2016 but it is less than the mandatory allocation during the year 2016-2017. The findings shows that over all expenditure percentage was 48.61 in the case of state plan, while 35.71 percent only in the case of TSP during the year 2014-2015, similarly 57.85 percentage against 64.43 percent in the case of State plan. In fact tribal welfare department which is aimed at for the development of tribals could not spend the budgeted amount in full scale.

It was further observed in the study that more emphasis was given on infrastructure development in the tribal areas only indirectly benefitting the tribal population rather than directly. In the above scenario, the study recommends few policy changes for better implementation of TSP. These are i). There is a need to revisit the provisions of the TSP Act keeping in view of the original intention of the TSP strategy brought during the Fifth Five Year Plan and limitations. ii). Enhancing the levels of awareness about the various aspects of this Act is key to achieve the overall objective. iii). Emphasis need to be placed on direct income generating schemes to the beneficiaries than general infrastructural development schemes.

Lastly, I hope the findings of the study will be useful to the Policy Makers, Civil Society Groups, Academia and Agencies interested in tribal development to demand for more efficient implementation of TSP.

S. Galab
Director, CESS

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Authors

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFO	Agriculture Field Officer
APM	Assistant Project Manager
APO	Assistant Project Officer
BK	Book Keeper
BRO	Budget Release Order
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CC	Community Coordinator
DMCs	District Monitoring Committees
DPCS	District Planning Committees
DPO	District Planning Offices
DWMA	District Water Management Agency
ESS	Economic Support Schemes
FGDS	Focus Group Discussions
IKP	Indira Kranthi Patham
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
LSGs	Local Self Governments
MADA	Modified Area Development Approach
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas
PO	Project Officer
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
SCs	Schedule Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SERP	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
SFC	State Finance Commission
STs	Schedule Tribe
TAC	Tribal Advisory Council
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
VO	Village Organisation
ZP	Zilla Parishad

CHAPTER I

Context, Conceptual Frame, Objectives and Methodology

I. Introduction

The socio-economic condition of the tribals in the country, despite numerous initiatives launched for their betterment since the last four to five decades, continues to be alarming - be it poverty situation or human development parameters. The situation appears more problematic when it comes to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) across various states. Various Commissions and Committees from time to time have gone deep into the reasons responsible for these unfortunate people's miserable conditions besides offered a number of recommendations to the Central and State Government has part of improving their socio- economic position. The fact of the matter is, despite some efforts, the tribals' socio economic position remains far from satisfactory in that they continue to live in penury. To address the appalling tribal socio-economic situation, Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) with budgetary allocations proportionate to their population has been put in motion during the last four decades both by the Central and State Governments. However, the position of the tribals has not improved much despite these policy initiatives mainly because TSP funds have not been effectively utilised by various governments with most of the funds allotted being diverted to other development purposes, not meant for the tribals.

It is in this context that recently, the Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Government brought out TSP Act (AP Scheduled Caste Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan [Planning, Allocation & Utilisation of Financial Resources] Act, 2013) with a view to effectively utilizing the funds rffectively without any diversion which can be legally challenged in the courts of law. Given the context, the present study aims to study the basic parametres of the TSP Act 2013 in AP (Now in Telangana and AP) and also to look at its implementation on the ground taking a district each from Telangana (Adilabad) and AP (East Godavari) as also to assess the likely impact of the TSP related activities on the socio-economic condition of the tribal communities.

II. Statement of the Problem

TSP had been formulated during the Fifth five Year Plan roughly 38 years ago in the context of the then prevailing socio-economic and political scenario. However, the

background has changed warranting a drastical transformation of TSP according to the contemporary local and global development trends. Tribal development must proceed in a manner befitting the ethos of people in an environment in which their development becomes their own responsibility (Chathukulam 2006).

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) had been formulated primarily to protect the tribes from exploitation by outsiders as well as to improve their socio-economic opportunities. It also aimed at addressing the livelihood issues of the tribes and the tribal concentrated localities through focused programs. However, in practice, it has been found that the specific approaches and plans have not been very successful as expected.

In this backdrop, as the first of its kind in the country, the Government of Andhra Pradesh enacted "Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act.No1 of 2013 with a view to ensuring and accelerating development as also promoting equity among the communities by earmarking a portion in proportion to the population of SC&STs in the State.

The Act envisages that schemes included in SCSP/TSP should secure direct and quantifiable benefits for Scheduled Tribe individuals or Scheduled Tribe households or Scheduled Tribe habitations and bridge the gaps in development indicators between SCs/STs, relative compared to that state averages. The Act also ensures effective institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The Government constituted the State Council for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to exercise conferred powers and to perform functions in respect of matters relating to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.

The Government vide G.O Ms.No.9 Plg (XXII) department dated 23-2-2013 fixed 6.6% of Annual Plan outlay to be earmarked for TSP for the year 2013-14 in proportion to the ST population of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, of the proposed Annual Plan outlay of Rs.52955.28 crore for 2013-14, TSP outlay (for 2013-14) was proposed to be Rs.3495.05 crore to be revised as per provision Section 3 of the Act. Keeping in view the given norms of allotment, and the recommendations of the Nodal Agency and State Council, the outlay of the Tribal Sub-Plan for the year 2013-14 was worked out to be Rs.3666.60 crores.

Thus the present research study proposes to look into the TSP plan components, its trends and its success in realizing inclusion (social and economic) from the commencement of the Act. The research also looks into the institutional mechanisms and their role in

the realization of the objectives underlining the Act/law. The research also provides policy and legal directions so as to make TSP law a better instrument for addressing the issues of Tribal mainstreaming and their inclusion. This research also explores the experiences of tribal concentrated districts in Andhra Pradesh with regard to the processes, methodology and outcomes of the TSP.

III. Conceptual Framework

Historically, the tribals living in isolation from the mainstream have been the main sufferers in the development paradigm. The Five Year Plan (1974-79) did not think in concrete terms of any specific strategy for the tribal development. As a result the scheduled tribes and castes continued to remain outside of India's Development Trajectory. In view of this isolation, the marginalised communities especially ST/SCs, have come under the influence of left wing radical movements which pose a serious challenge to the Indian State. Infact, in most of the left-wing extremism affected districts, the STs constitute the core support base of Maoists political parties. The Indian Planners and Political class came to realize this harsh reality rather belatedly and started giving a thought to the development of these sections in terms of formalizing ST/SC development plans.

This 'isolationist approach', led to an increased exploitation of the tribal, by non-tribal money lenders, contractors, *zamindars* and middlemen. Secondly, the policy of exclusion of tribals followed by others resulted in deliberate efforts to prevent the development of the communication system with a view to separating the tribals from the rest of the population. This all happened due to lack of specific provisions of law in regulating their activities. The policy of isolation was justified on the grounds that their traditional culture was to be preserved and hence there be no interference from planners. Dr. Verrier Elwin's name was earlier associated with this approach, though, in fact, he was not an isolationist who advocated the preserving of the salient features of tribal culture. The Chairman of Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas, Thakkar, strongly arranged that the new democratic state had a responsibility towards the welfare of the tribal people and development of the tribal areas, however, remote and inaccessible they might have been. The recommendations were embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution of India envisaging the anxiety of the state to promote educational and economic interests of these weaker sections of the society, particularly the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The committee observed that "unless the attention of the Government is concentrated with special emphasis on the problems of the aboriginals and the needs of the Scheduled Areas there is little likelihood of any development". Striking a balance between the rival policies, a moderate view was visualized by Jawaharlal Nehru. This was a policy of slow and steady assimilation of the tribal culture and life in to the national mainstream without

disturbing the healthy features of tribal life; moreover, this change was to be on their (tribal people's) own initiative and their willing consent. These Principles are called *Panchaseel*.

IV. Aim of the Project

- 1) To identify the gaps in the legal frame work of AP TSP Act 2013
- 2) To assess the trends in the allocation and utilization of the Tribal sub-component plan budget allocation and its potential in ensuring the socio-economic inclusion of tribes.
- 3) To assess whether the allocations and plan are competent enough in addressing the local livelihood issues in the respective tribal areas. In other words are they competent in complementing the local economy and achieving the goal of sustainable development of Tribes and Tribal areas?
- 4) To analyze the underutilized budget areas and the reasons for that. i.e., whether the local governments are adequately competent / prepared and equipped in implement the plan. Does the plans address the tribal needs competently in the context of the broader development trends? Are they locally relevant?
- 5) To explore whether the TSP is capable of enhancing the health and educational opportunities and options available to the tribes?
- 6) To understand the positive and negative factors responsible for the acceptance or non-acceptance of socio-economic inclusion of TSP? Are such focused plans competent enough to enhance the economic inclusion along with maintaining the cultural distinctiveness of Tribes?

V. Issues Addressed by the Proposed Study

There are serious concerns regarding the scope of the tribal development plans and the effectiveness of the financial allocations in improving the livelihood opportunities and the overall development of the tribes. Tribe-specific and area-specific approaches are important in addressing effectively the livelihood issues of the tribes and it is also important to look into whether the Tribal Sub Plan provides space for the tribe-focused interventions. For e.g. while the state of Kerala has shown a remarkable progress in poverty reduction in general, the trend in poverty reduction within the tribal concentrated localities is not so remarkable posing doubts about the success of a general development strategy. It is, therefore, important to critically look into the feasibility of various interventions planned and implemented under the Tribal Sub Plan in relation to its effectiveness in addressing

the tribal livelihood gaps. The following are some of the specific research issues the study attempts to address:

- 1) Whether the activities under the tribal sub plan are competent enough to address the livelihood and development gaps across all the tribal localities? Are these plans in the present context, competent enough to enhance the various development choices made available to the tribes, especially with regard to their health and education?
- 2) Are the local self-governments in tribal areas adequately competent enough to effectively implement the Tribal Sub Plan Act?
- 3) Whether the various activities under the plan are successful in building the core tribal economic competencies, like the natural resource base of the tribal economy, a very important livelihood source of various tribes? Are they competent enough to address the broader socio-economic inclusion issues of all the tribes, while maintaining their cultural uniqueness?
- 4) Whether the legal frame is effectively providing the objectives envisaged in the TSP Act.?

VI. An Overview of Literature

There are infact very few studies directly dealing with trends in the utilization of Tribal Sub Plan funds in the country. Most of the studies deal with the issues of tribal development and various strategies concerning tribal development.

Many of the tribes still live in isolation from the mainstream and are excluded from most of the 'modern development services'. The livelihood opportunities more or less continue to be same with no efforts made towards providing alternative options despite the implementation of TSP although these years. The lack of livelihood alternatives, in fact has resulted in an over exploitation of the natural resources, posing a new problem to the conservation of the environment and nature. Many studies point out that the tribes and other backward communities are lagging behind others in social and economic development (Bhargava, 1989; Biswal, 1991; Sahoo, 2002; Shukla, 1995). The major identified tribes in country number about 428 in India though the total number of tribal communities is reported to be 642 (Padhi, 2005) which calls for a very specific approach for their development. Their economy, resources, livelihood strategies all differ much and so a common strategy might not help every tribe similarly. The biggest loophole inherent in the tribal development planning in India has been the clubbing together of

all tribes, as if they constitute a homogenous cultural group (Singh, 2004). Approach to Tribal Development requires an overall unique methodology since many of the problems being faced by the tribes cannot be generalised (Sharma, 1977). The development of tribes has been one of the very important challenges facing India since independence which require a unique approach that specifically addresses their needs and problems (Vidyarthi, 1981). All these point to the very important need for working on innovative strategies for the development of tribes. As Chathukulam (2002) observes in the development trend of Kerala (2008), tribal development, since it needs a very different perspective, requires a unique approach.

VII. Research Hypotheses

Local self-governments have been successful in utilizing the funds allocated and released under the tribal sub-component plan, which indicate at a very marginal under-utilization of funds.

- i) The Local governments in the TSP implementing area lack an adequate capacity with respect to its implementation.
- ii) Local livelihood issues are not strongly addressed through the Tribal Sub-Plans and so the inclusion issue remains unaddressed. Space for a local level plan customization is missing.

VIII. Research Methodology

Both Primary and Secondary data have been made use of constitute important sources of data.

The data was collected through

- Interviews
- A Questionnaire based survey for Sample Households
- Reviewing the registers of the Local Governments
- Panchayat meeting registers and other documents
- PRA with local Government Leaderships
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in all the three states

The other sources of evidences include the following;

- i) Economic Review, State Council for development of Tribes. (Governments of Andhra

Pradesh)

- ii) District Planning Offices (DPO)
- iii) Departments of Scheduled Tribes (Government)
- iv) Local Self Governments (LSGs)
- v) Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Plans and Programmes.

Sample size: Two districts, namely, East Godavari District in Andhra Region and Adilabad District in Telangana Region were studied. A stratified sampling method was used for selecting the sample respondents. The selection of the samples was based on the concentration of tribal population. From the two districts, few mandals (intermediate tier) were selected and subsequently a considerable number of villages from these mandals were chosen for an intensive field work. The details of the sample are furnished in table 1.1 and 1.2.

Data Analysis: For data processing STATA package was used. A data analysis was carried out using SPSS and Excel Packages. Besides, Content Analysis and Case Study development were added.

IX. Academic Relevance of the Study

This study shall be of relevance from an academic perspective. It would provide evidences on the understanding of the potential of the specific targeted programs in improving the socio-economic conditions of the tribals. It is also intended to help to understand the effectiveness of the newly enacted TSP Act in Andhra Pradesh.

Policy and Action Relevance: At the policy level, the study would give directions on how to make it more competent in addressing the local livelihood issues. It would also point out the lacunae if any in the implementation of the TSP Act with suggestion for strengthening the implementation process. The study would also have very strong relevance to the action perspective which shall provide directions with respect to the field level application of the Tribal plans as well as the need for addressing the implementation and content of the Tribal Sub Plans.

Table: 1.1: Details of the sample covered in East Godavari district under the Tribal sub- plan project

Mandal name	Village name	ESS DRDA	ESS through SHG	Micro irrigation scheme	Bio gas scheme	Total
1.Addathigala	D Bheemavaram			1		1
2.Devipatnam	Ch.heempally			3		3
	Devaram	1				1
	Madipalli	1		5		6
	Manturu			1		1
	Gangavaram			1		1
3.Gangavaram	Kusumarai			2		2
	Mohanapuram			3		3
4.Jaggampet	Govindapuram	6	9			15
5.Korukonda	Film nagar		10			10
6.Maredumilli	Dendukur				5	5
	Denduluru				13	13
7.Prathipadu	Podurupaka		10			10
8.R Chodavaram	Chinnabheempally			1		1
	Devarathigudem			4		4
	Folkspeta			1		1
	Jagaram palle	1				1
	K Errampalem	1				1
	Suvarla wada				10	10
	Vemula konda				12	12
9.Rajavommangi	Ameenabad			4		4
	Ananthagiri			1	4	5
	Kindra			1	5	6
	Lagarai			5		5
10.Yeshwaram	K. Thimmapur		13			13
	Lingamparthi		1			1
	Parimitadaka		16	10		26
Total		10	59	43	49	161

Source: Field Survey (Secondary Data), 2015

Table-1.2: Details of the sample covered in Adilabad district under the Tribal sub-plan project

Mandal name	Village name	ESS DRDA	ESS through SHG	Micro irrigation scheme	Bio gas scheme	Total
1.Bazar Hathnoor	Ananthapoor	2			2	
	Andhguda		5		5	
	Chintalsangi	3			3	
	Dharmapuri	1	1		2	
	Jatharla		1		1	
	Kothaguda		2		2	
	Peprei	1			1	
	Tembi	1			1	
2.Both	Kota K		13		13	
	Suryanagar			1	1	
3.Gudihathnoor	Andhguda	1			1	
	kolamguda	2			2	
	Machapur	2			2	
	Muttunur Thanda	1			1	
	Niradgonda	1			1	
	Tosham	4		5	9	
4.Ichoda	Asoknagar	1			1	
	Davalnikgondi		1		1	
	Dubarpet	9			9	
	Ichoda thanda	1			1	
	Jamidia	2			2	
	Manukuguda		6		6	
	Ragguguda	1			1	
	Sathnumber	2	10		12	
	Vidyanagar	1			1	
5.Indravelly	Keshlapur	2	8		10	
	Machapur			3	3	
6.Jainoor	Jaduguda		4		4	
	kolamguda		4		4	
	Sekuguda		1		1	
	Shekguda		1		1	
7.Kadem	Chityala			2	2	
	Pendurthanda	8	1		9	
8.Narhoor	Mankapur	1	5		6	
	Rajolguda		7		7	
9.Tiryani	Manikyapur		1		1	
	Ramchandraguda	2			2	
	Rompally	2			2	
10.Utnoor	Chanduri		3		3	
	Cheruvuguda	13			13	
	Neelgondi		5		5	
	Shankarthanda	1	1		2	
Total		65	80	11	156	

Source: Field Survey (Secondary Data), 2015

CHAPTER II

An Overview of Studies on Tribal Development and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Experience

Introduction

The studies exploring Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) have been receiving an increased academic importance as they contribute immensely towards an understanding of the overall issues concerning tribal development. The central objective of this chapter is to conduct an overview of the studies on tribal development across various parts of India with a special focus on Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Here, the tribal situation in both the states, various bottlenecks they are confronted with and a number of policy initiatives launched by the central and state governments for the amelioration of the conditions of the tribals including the experience of TSP programme since the mid 70s are dealt with at length as part of conceptualising the study, exploring the existing literature and underlining the research gaps. Also it attempts to assess and analyse the distributional pattern of grants-in-aid under the TSP and to measure the rate of participation of scheduled tribes in the identification of the schemes, formulation of plan projects and their implementation and the monitoring process in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

In this context, an attempt is also made to study and examine the backdrop of TSP implementation during the last five years starting from 2011 to 2015 and by looking at various studies carried out in this area to identify the trends, patterns, growth and development and to suggest important steps that can be considered by the government in its efforts towards the development of tribals. Finally, this chapter helps redesign, if necessary, the TSP strategy in order to further improve the livelihoods of the tribal population. The literature survey spreads over a period of five years, starting from 2011 on various aspects of tribal development - both at the national and in state level.

Demographic profile of the tribal population

India is the second most populous and the seventh largest (area wise) country in the world. The total geographical area of India is 32, 87,263 KM², of which 6, 92, 027 KM² is covered by forests, which constitutes 21.1% of its total geographical area (Forest Survey of India, 2011). The overall population density of India is 382 per KM² (Census of India, 2011). According to the 2011 Census, there are 24, 94, 54, 252 households of

which 2, 14, 67, 179 households belong to ST population. The total population of the country stands at 1,21,05,69,573 out of these, 10,42,82,034 are classified as ST with 5,24,09,823 males and 5,18,71,211 females. The decadal growth rate of the tribal population over 2001-2011 amounts to 23.7% which is much higher than India's total decadal growth (17.6%). The tribal population of India constitutes 8.6% of the total population of India with a majority of them reside in the rural and hilly areas (90%).

The highest proportion of the tribal population resides in North Eastern States, namely: Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%), Meghalaya (86.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (68.8%), Manipur (35.1%), Sikkim (33.8%) and Tripura (31.8%). Apart from North Eastern States the tribal population in Lakshadweep Islands comprises 94.8 percent. Numerically, the highest tribal concentration is observed in Madhya Pradesh, which is 14.7 percent of the total tribal population of India while Maharashtra (10.1%) and Odisha (9.2%) together contribute an additional 19.3 percent tribal population to the country. In contrast, the lowest tribal concentration is observed in UT of Daman and DAU (0.01%). No ST population is found recorded in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry UTs.

Sex ratio among the tribals in India is 990 females for 1000 males; it is higher than the national sex ratio of 943. Similarly sex ratio among tribals is highest in Goa (1046) and lowest in Jammu and Kashmir with 924. The child sex ratio among tribals in India is 957 girls for 1000 boys. It is highest in Chhattisgarh (993) and lowest in Lakshadweep (907).

The literacy rate among tribals (excluding children aged 0-6 years) works out to 59 percent while it is 68.5% among males and 49.4 percent among females. Overall, the literacy rate of tribals is lower than the national average of about 74 percent with a literacy gap of 19.1% between males and females and is higher in the rural areas (19.9%) than in the urban areas (12.9%). On the whole the literacy rate among tribal is observed highest in Lakshadweep (91.7%) and lowest in Andhra Pradesh (49.2%).

In India, there are around 705 (Census of India, 2011) ST groups/castes inhabiting 26 states and 4 Union Territories. Among them, 75 ST castes are classified as particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs). As per census 2001, in each state the individual community-wise distribution of tribal population is different. It is observed that Bhils are the most populous tribe in India (1,26,89,952) followed by the Gonds (1,08,59,422), Santhals (58,38,016), Meenas (38,00,002), Naikdas (33,44,954), Coraons (31,42,145), Sugalis (20,77,947), Mundas (19,18,218), Nagas (18,20,965) and Khonds (13,97,384) respectively.

Demographic Profile of the Tribal Population Across Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
Andhra Pradesh (erstwhile), the fourth largest and fifth most populous state of India is surrounded by Chhattisgarh in the North-West and Maharashtra in the Northern direction, Tamilnadu in the South, Karnataka in the West, Odisha in the North East and Coastal area of Bay of Bengal in the East. The total area of the state is 275, 045 KM² of which 16.9% is covered by different types of forests. The population density of Andhra Pradesh is 308 persons per KM², which is lower than the national average of 382 KM².

Distribution of Tribal Population in both the States

According to census 2011, there are 2,14,67,179 tribal households in the state. The total tribal population in the state stands at 59,18,073 with males being 29,69,362 and females 29,48,711. The age-sex distribution of the total tribal and non-tribal population is also vivid and varied. The decadal growth rate of the tribal population over 2001-2011 amounts to 17.8 percent, which is higher than the State's decadal growth rate (11%). The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh forms 7 percent of the state's total population and 5.7 percent of India's total tribal population. (ICMR, 2014).

There are 23 districts in United Andhra Pradesh State; Khammam district has the highest tribal population concentration in the state, which is 27.4 percent of the total population of the district while the lowest tribal population observed in the state is in Hyderabad district (1.2%). This district also contributes to 13 percent of the total tribal population of the state and districts, namely, Adilabad, Warangal and Visakhapatnam account for another 30 percent.

Overall the sex ratio among the tribals comes to 993 females for 1000 males where as the child sex ratios is 931 and is lowest in Hyderabad district (824) and highest in Vizianagaram district (1010). The literacy rate among tribals is 49.2 percent; among males, it is 58.4 percent and among females 40.1 percent. Overall, the tribal literacy rate is observed lowest in Mahaboobnagar district (42.3%) and highest in Hyderabad (69.3%).

There are 33 STs inhabiting the state. As per census 2001, Sugalis hold the first position interms of their population size (20,77,947), followed by the Koyas (5,68,019) and Yenadis (4,62,167). Among them (33) 12 tribal communities are notified as a particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG).

Tribal Development Initiatives in India: A Review

Government of India has been facing the challenge, since independence of extending a proper provision of social justice to the scheduled tribe people through ameliorating their poor socio-economic conditions. STs, SCs and denotified tribes constitute the

weakest section of India's population, from the economic and human development angles. Infact, they constitute the matrix of India's poverty. The following review of the studies throw light on the various dimensions of the tribal development and the problems being encountered in overcoming the challenges.

Abdul Thaha, in his study, has tried to highlight the impact of forest policies on the tribal communities in Hyderabad State. He finds that the principal grievances of the tribal people living in the forest tracts are land alienation, uncertainty of patta rights, restrictions due to the reservation of forest eviction, corruption and exploitation by forest contractors. (Thaha, ND). Tribals have been conditioned to living in the hills and forests due to historical reasons. They did not realize that their habitat resources even through they have been enjoying the exterior resources of land, forest and water. The history of oppression has long suppressed their voice and made them highly vulnerable as a group. Tribal development is imperative for the nation. India cannot claim to be a developed nation until it has developed the tribals. (Toppo, 2015).

Land is the main resource from which the tribals derive their sustenance and social status with 96 percent of the tribals being dependent solely on land for their livelihood even today. In this respect, on this issue, many scholars have highlighted the issues concerning Tribals land rights with regard to various states in India. It is observed that since Independence, more than 60 million people have been displaced due to mega development projects, with about 40 percent of them being tribals. The share of tribal population in the country constitutes about 8 percent but when it comes to displacement, the share of displaced population is nearly 40 percent (Chaudhary, 2012). The natural reactions of tribals are outrage and hostility when their natural resources are affected by these projects. Their alienation from the natural resources has been mainly due to these projects. The alienation from the land, water and forests has had a psychological impact along with an obvious economic impact. Further, the sudden and forced detachment from nature on which they have been entirely dependent for their food, firewood, medicines, housing materials, and so on for ages together, has impoverished their physical health.

These scholars (Choudhury, 2012; Xaxa *et.al*, 2014; Toppo, 2015) have presented that the ST Population represents a heterogeneous group settled in different regions of India. The differences are noticed in languages, cultural practices, socio-economic status and pattern of livelihood. The STs are confronted with problems like forced migration, exploitation, displacemet due to industrialization, debt traps and poverty. Based on a regional classification with diverse socio-cultural issues, it focuses these studies on profile of tribal population, through an analysis of socio-economic indicators like literacy, work

participation, livelihood, occupational pattern, health, poverty and migration. The impacts of industrialization and urbanization on the ST population residing in different regions have been highlighted. The authors concluded with relevant suggestions with implications for policies with a focus on the region-specific issues.

The problems such as poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, absence of safe-drinking water, inadequate sanitation facility, poor living conditions, ineffective coverage of maternal, child health and nutritional services have made their condition more vulnerable. (Paltasingh and Gayatri, 2014).

In a study conducted by CESS (Rao *et al*, 2012) it has been identified that, there is absolutely no field evidence to say that the implementing agencies implemented the PESA 1998 provisions before implementing the socio-economic development programmes in the fifth scheduled areas. Moreover, no specific allocations were made to meet the other equally important provisions under the TSP strategy, i.e, protection against the exploitation of tribals. The tribal protective land transfer regulations 1970, Forest Rights Recognition Act, 2006, A.P scheduled area Money Lending Regulation 1960, PESA Act 1998 for an effective local governance are very important constitutional legislations, which need special attention in the implementation as part of the tribal sub-plan strategy in the scheduled areas of the state.

In the post independence era, the Government of India and State Governments have tried many experiments in the field of tribal development. Starting with the strategy of community development blocks (CDB) during the fifties, the governments have with a number of plans and schemes like Tribal Development Blocks, development approaches such as Integrated Tribal Development Agency, IRDP, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). Tribal Sub Plan approach and micro plans particularly for the vulnerable tribal groups with a state- specific approach are an important step towards the development of the underprivileged, particularly ST/SC and other minorities. In spite of all these efforts, the STs, more or less, continue to face the basic problems of poverty, unemployment and above all, the problem of poor quality life.

Parida's (2013) research work focuses on the functions of Gram sabha in the context of tribal belts of India with a very high proportion of tribal population where PESA has been accepted by the respective state governments. The study points out the failure of authorities in examining the applicability of PESA in reality with a specific reference to the tribal dominated states, where there is an undercurrent of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) besides explaining the reasons behind the non-implementation of PESA Act in letter and spirit as well as the consequences.

Delineation of Tribal Areas and Panchayats

The Scheduled District Act promulgated in 1874 had delineated tribal areas as 'scheduled areas'. The Government of India Act of 1935 further classified these areas into two categories, the North-Eastern Tribal Region and other backward tribal regions. The former was totally excluded from the ambit of major Indian laws, whereas, the latter were partially excluded.

After independence, the tribals were accorded special rights and protection under article 342 of the constitution with the Government of India in its tribal development policy, aiming to bring to them the benefits of economic development without eroding their traditional culture and identity. Independent India has continued with the "scheduling" of tribal areas and tribes introduced by the British.

The Fifth Schedule also makes the states responsible for promoting the educational and economic interests of the tribals and also protecting them against social injustice and exploitation. The Government of India provides a special financial assistance to the states under article 275 for implementing the various schemes for the development of scheduled tribes. VIIIth and IXth five year plans stressed the people's initiatives and participation as the key elements in the development process and protecting the interests of the tribals. With a high priority accorded to the process of elimination of their exploitation and removal of all forms of oppression. Currently, the tribal majority areas, which overlap India's major forest areas, are also the areas with the highest concentration of poverty. (Parida, 2013).

Archana Prasad (2014), conceptualised development which emphasizes those rights over land and other resources as the central theme of natural resource management and also discusses the land issues related to tribal area where the ownership of land resources ensures employment, and permanent residence which, in turn develops a sense of social and psychological security, especially among the poor and the marginalised groups. Further, Roy Burman (1989) highlights the need for protecting the rights of democratic tribal institutions on their land resources to ensure that the poorest of the poor are also affected. The demand for restoration of the land patta system should be for all, since it promotes a 'pro-poor agrarian policy'. The author also deals with the tribes and their livelihood system and the introduction of rubber plantation through Indian Rubber Project in Tripura besides covering a few areas apart from the traditional agricultural areas as a part of enhancing income. The prohibition on the collection of NTFPs in the passage of strict forest laws has led to the problem of real nutrition and hunger in the tribal areas. The scholar also has related the tribes and forest in the age of globalization.

The National forest policy was introduced in 1988 with the aim of fulfilling the needs of the local people in terms of ecological stability and encouraging local participation in the conservation efforts.

The development plans and policies for the displaced tribal people are the reasons behind the devising of construction of power projects or the creation of national parks and biosphere reserves. Further, the author deals with the place of tribal population in a democratic society. The Indian Government has given them a special status by amending the constitution of India besides creating special schedules, namely, the fifth and sixth schedules. These are only meant for tribal dominated areas through which various traditional institutions and customary practices of the tribal groups began to be respected.

The policy of protective discrimination has been a catalyst in improving the status of backward classes in general and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, in particular. The policy has brought many sections of these communities into the national mainstream as a result of which their educational status has improved and poverty has got reduced. Many studies have shown a close link between the level of literacy and the number of child labourers from these communities. These studies also indicate that between 85 percent and 90 percent of child labourers in the country happened to be dalit and tribes. Further, some studies show that around 4 percent of the dalits and 47 percent of the tribes are malnourished and that they account for 90 percent of the families living below the poverty line and also that even the institutional health care is not easily accessible to the poor, particularly the scheduled classes. The cultural differences between the medical personnel and the urban or rural poor and a high cost involved in going to the health centres and buying medicine keep the poor away from the health care centres.

Finally, in the changing circumstances, the policy needs to be closely monitored, constantly amended and upgraded so as to make it more realistic, penetrating and more relevant. Nevertheless the pace of social change has quickened since independence with a significant improvement in their level of literacy and a reduction in poverty line indices. (Arif, 2014).

A recent report, on the tribals of Odisha lays out the ground work for formulating policies which can change the lives of tribals in the course of time besides exhorting that there is much work still to be done towards bringing Adivasis at par with the socio-economic and political status of other communities. (Dayal *et al.*, 2014).

A study related to North East region finds that most of the people still prefer customary laws (under the guidance and the authority of the traditional institutions) to continue,

citing preservation of the indigenous culture and heritage as the primary reason. On the other hand, visible changes in land use has been observed, wherein people are going in for commercial farming with the jhum (shifting) cultivation being replaced with settled cultivation. (Diagracia, 2014).

Articles 38, 39 and 46 under the Directive Principles of State Policy, (DPSP), clearly mandate, that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting as effective as it may a social order in which justice-social, economic and political- shall inform all the institutions at the National level and that the state shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only among individuals, but also among groups of people (Article 38) as part of securing a social order for the promotion of people's welfare. Article 39 deals with the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

The New Economic Policy (NEP) of liberalisation, privatisation and globalization (LPG) has further marginalized the tribals and adivasis besides being excluded from the modern job market, as they do not have modern skills, techniques or professional education. Hence, their only source of living is land, forest and their labour. Alienation of tribal land for development projects under the neo-liberal agenda has further crippled the lives of adivasis-economically, socially and culturally. Further, the depletion of natural resources is another cause behind the tribal livelihood insecurity and poverty. The state may translate the theory of right to food into practice by providing food security to its poor. (Deep, 2014).

The relationship between man and environment is inextricable, intimate and intertwined. The ethos of conservation are governed by the cultural and ethical values inculcated and internalized through traditions that characterise the tribal society. The concept of development has also impacted the idea and ideal of conservation to a great extent. The mode, method and strategy of development are driven by materialism, modernisation and neo-liberalisation influencing the key notion of environmental and biodiversity conservation.

Forest and tribals share a symbiotic relationship. Forest not only protects the tribals from the outside world, but also provides them with many direct and indirect benefits. Direct-benefits include basic physical and livelihood requirement; whereas indirect benefits are in the form of ecological balances. However over the years, there has been a massive deforestation taking place due to various reasons, such as increased population, developmental activities, growing demand for natural resources, construction of river valley projects, and so on. This, in turn, has thrown up major challenges to the tribal way of living.

Livelihood of advasis in central and eastern India presents a scenario of forest and tribal relation, forest policy, alienation of tribal land, widespread mining and quarrying in the tribal pockets and where tribals are facing livelihood challenges within the forest areas. Livelihood struggles and identity is a major problem which tribals have been facing identity of hill and plain tribes, ethnic identities, endogenous development in N.E.Ghats, tribal cosmovision, external influences, human security coupled with hunger, poverty and so on.

Chaudhury's study can help provide directions to policy makers, bureaucrats and politicians desiring to bring tribals into the mainstream and also help develop the social development indicators for the tribal areas. The case studies and empirical studies through the collection of empirical data may help study the uncovered areas which may be useful for policy formation. (Chaudhury, 2012).

A study related to Odisha brings out that Forest Policies of Odisha since pre-independence and post independence periods have passed through different stages with a focus on the livelihoods issue of forest dependent communities. This also paved the way for the emergence of a neo-political order, opening the era of integration of the state and non-state actors in the states forest policy process. However, despite the emergence of a neo-liberal economic regime, the forest-policy in the state has provided new dimensions, while emphasizing the role of both the state and non-state actors. This paper concludes that forest policies in the state are guided by the process of decentralisation with some positive effects on the livelihoods of the forest dependent communities. In particular in the context of the implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006, the livelihood issue of the forest dwellers has gained an adequate importance. (Mohaptara, 2014).

In India, traditional knowledge base is as varied as 2753 communities spread across vast geographical areas (Joshi *et. al*, 1993). Bio-conservation has been a way of life in some of the designated tribal communities. Also, forests and grooves are being preserved as a means of livelihood for some communities. Finally, it suggests that there is a need for spreading awareness regarding environmental protection among every section of the society through formal, non-formal and informal system of education. The mass media play a greater role in this direction. (Dixit, 2014).

Singh and Sharma (2013) in their study have identified and analysed the sequential impacts of forest degradation on the socio-economic scenario, using forest cover maps of 2005 and 2009 based on remote sensing and GIS techniques. These maps were studied for identifying the areas where forests had been converted into scrubs due to a high dependency of people on forest resources. It was found that 2.06 percent of the

area under forests had degraded into scrubs in short span of forest years. As a result, the problem of soil erosion has deepened with the signs of climate changes being clearly visible. The rural economy of the area is already in a precarious condition with deforestation and soil erosion, economic and social problems of people of the area deserving an urgent attention of the local, district and state governments.

An interesting study by Sabar (2014) titled 'Free nutrition to primitive tribes in karnataka: Need for another step' highlights that food security definition has largely influenced the policy makers to implement various food security related policies and also that, given the high incidence of real nutrition largely observed among children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, both the state and G.O.I have adopted various comprehensive nutritional policies with a view to extending a holistic nutritional support to these vulnerable groups thereby reducing the real nutrition level. The study further observes that, the free nutrition scheme to Koraga and Jenu Kuruba tribes by Social Welfare Department of Karnataka State is a positive step towards addressing the scourge of malnutrition among them and that a recent visit to few Koraga and Jence Kuruba villages in Dakshin Kannada and Mysore districts respectively reveals the incompatibility of rations with their food culture and the bad (less) quality of ration, basically rice, distributed under the scheme many times forcing some of the households in to selling it or exchanging it for culturally consumable one at the local market or Non-tribal market. So, there is a need for revisiting the quality of ration under this scheme. Finally, it has identified that, the kind of ration being provided under the schemes does not suit their food pattern and that the need of the hour is to review the quality of ration given to the Kovaga and Jenu Kurubas of the state besides spelling out that it can only challenge the food security definition of food and agricultural organisation.

The debate surrounding the livelihoods and poverty has been continuing for the last few decades. It includes occupational mobility, which varies substantially across the region. In resource poor areas, the influences of migration, circulation and remittances play an important role in the life of rural poor, as they are able to cope with economic crises, minimize risk and co-insure sustainable livelihoods. The selection between labour circulation and sustainable livelihoods is not always linear and positive. Since these complex patterns of mobility and circulation are uniquely determined by a combination of a variety of factors, which include individuals access to resources, livability of the environment, intra-household relations, wider social relations and asserted risk and vulnerability factors, the relationships between labour circulation and sustainable livelihoods may differ across space and time. This is an attempt to explore the relationship between sustainable livelihood and mobility of labour, here referred to as 'mobile livelihoods'. Lastly, as part of safeguarding

the overall well being of the poor in backward rural areas, the authors recommend increased investment for enhancing employment opportunities as well as access to basic services such as health care and education which in turn work together for enhancing human capital'. (Samanta and Chakraborty, 2013).

The Self Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as an important strategy for participatory development and empowerment of the poor in general and the tribal people (mostly tribal women) in particular. SHGs are no longer just simple micro-credit projects, rather they function as a significant mechanism towards the empowerment process. The SHG movement in tribal districts like Koraput has gained momentum helping the rural and tribal women in terms of empowering themselves both socially and economically. These SHGs have taken up a number of economic activities, like vegetable cultivation and marketing, dairy farming, goat-rearing, broom making, horticulture, processing of tamarind, PDS dealership, providing mid-day meals in schools, leaf plate making etc. The level of participation of SHG members in the panchayat sabha and gram sabha has gone up. These SHG members need encouragement and help by government officials, bankers, NGOs and PRI members, which will go a long way in changing the face of the rural economy and society. (Samal, 2013).

STs constitute the statutorily weaker section of the society and form a distinct target group under the existing pattern of planning. Due to the determined efforts of the Government of India and the state government, the enrollment of ST children, in particular that of girl children, has increased considerably at the primary stage. It is a matter for concern that the dropout rates, through declining over the years, are significantly high. The reasons for high dropout rates among the ST children in general and ST girls in particular are as follows: 1) Teacher absentism; 2) lack of adequate teaching, learning materials in schools; 3) irregular supply of midday meals, lack of participation of VEC in school programmes. Designing of a human rights based multi-sectoral approach towards education of out-of-school (dropouts and non-enrolled) tribal girls in the tribal sub plan (TSP) areas of the country is necessary. This alternative approach calls on all agencies of the government as well as non-govt sectors to mainstream human rights into their activities and proceedings within the framework of their mandates. This approach includes, human rights principles of universality, equality, non-discrimination, participation. Individuality, interdependence, interrelatedness and accountability guide the programming across all sectors, including health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, employment, social and economic security. (Pradhan, 2013).

Mukherjee (2013), in his study, points the depletion of the environmental resources

base in Purulia district through a joint operation of the forces of modernization and the interaction between the tribal habitats and the outside world. The problem is undoubtedly very complex. However, there are cases where the interaction has brought about a normal development and progress the social, economic, cultural political and educational level. For example, the exogeneous impacts on the Santal Community has led to the devolution of power to them encouraging the taking of decisions on economic and ecological matters by themselves, which may improve the resources base of the entire district.

Shanti and Geetha (2014), in their study related to Tamil Nadu, unravel that the economic status of the tribal population is determined by a complex set of socio-economic, cultural, religious and ecological factors. At the empirical level, to explain the nature and behavior of the tribal population and to measure the nature of changes in their life style and behaviour. In explaining the socio-economic conditions of the tribal population, various studies represent, but when it comes to explaining the impact of governmental measures on improving their economic status, there exist very few studies at the micro level, particularly in respect of Tamilnadu State. The study attempts to explain the quality of life of the tribal population in Coimbatore district, which is an effort in the collection of evidence by the way of relating to the present scenario at the micro level. The analysis of quality of life index reveals that the tribal households, especially those living below the poverty line exhibit a poor socio-economic index besides emphasising the need for improving their living standards by enhancing their income'.

Dinesh Kumar (2014) in his study on MGNREGS and its impact on the tribals brings out that the MGNREGS as a democratic decentralized wage employment scheme for poverty alleviation, can play a significant role in fostering the inclusive nature of growth and nation building in rural areas of India. That the majority of workforce engaged under the scheme mainly comprises women, SCs and STs is a positive indicator of social inclusiveness. In this way, the study also has made an attempt to understand how MGNREGS has gradually accelerated the livelihood source of the beneficiaries in the fertile cultivable lands of Cuddalore District of Tamilnadu through an effective and efficient implementation of the scheme that mainly comprises women, SC and ST population.

Another study by Islam and Sarma observes that empowerment of women is one of the vital issues of development. The self help groups have developed at the global level as a major social phenomenon in terms of poverty alleviation and women empowerment. SHGs are one of the means to empower women by providing an easy access to institutional credit. This paper while examining how SHGs contribute to the process of socio-economic

empowerment of women reveals that SHGs lead to personal empowerment in terms of creating awareness regarding social issues and access to saving, but are unsuccessful in transforming the endeavour into entrepreneurial outcomes are still oriented towards income generation programmes and mobilising members for community development issues. (Islam and Sarma, 2014).

Tribal Sub-plan Strategy: A Review

The concept of Tribal sub-plan was introduced in the 4th plan, while at the same time, constituting Dhebar Commission and Shilu Committee which, in turn, recommended the integration of the socio-economic development of tribes and the rest of the people in India within a reasonable timeframe. The taskforce development of tribal areas (1972) was headed by L.P.Vidarthi. (Rao, 2011).

The Expert Committee on Tribal Development in 1972 opined that individual welfare approach and schematic block development approach were inappropriate for tribal areas and that an integrated development approach should cover the entire tribal areas in the country. The committee underlined the necessity of strengthening the traditional institutions in order to enable them to take up development functions as in the rest of the country. The result of the deliberations of these committees was the birth of the tribal sub plan (TSP) strategy.

The TSP is the major programme that seeks to address the problems of the STs. The TSP was introduced way back in 1975, with the objective of formulating a decentralized plan appropriate to the demands of the STs. The subsequent constitutional Amendments have broadened that opportunities for the hitherto excluded community of STs.

The twin objectives of the TSP approach are:

1. To achieve the overall socio-economic development of the tribals, while at the same time, bringing them above the poverty level.
2. To protect tribals from various forms of exploitation.

As part of this initiative, from the 6th Five Year Plan a Special Scheme under a special central assistance (SCA) was introduced with respect to TSP.

Essential Features of TSP

1. To recognize that there is no uniform solution to a variety of problems faced by the tribal regions and communities
2. To evolve an appropriate framework for development with an emphasis on the tribal people at the national / state level through the sub-plan exercise.

The immediate objective of TSP was to eliminate exploitation in all forms. However, the working groups on the development and welfare of scheduled tribes during the 8th Five Year Plan felt that in the sectoral implementation of the TSP, the schemes under which provisions were made, did not reflect the needs of the tribals and, therefore could not generate the desired impact.

The Central Standing Tripartite Committee (CSTC) reviews the implementation of SC, ST and TSP besides guiding the model ministries of social justice and empowerment and tribal affairs in ensuring the earmarking of funds by the service oriented central Ministeries / departments and states / UTs.

Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)

The criteria for determining the status of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) comprises (Primitive Tribal Group) a low rate of population growth, pre-agricultural level of technology and a low level of literacy. In the Working Group Report of the 8th Five Year Plan, it has been mentioned that the TSP strategy is a permanent feature now and must be continued.

Although there was some progress, as per HD indices, in the conditions of the STs, yet the benefits were not percolating to the PTGs. Therefore, in 1998-99, a special central sector scheme was introduced with the objective of covering those items / activities which, though very crucial to survival, protection and development of PVTGs were not specifically catered to by any existing schemes - state or central or by guiding governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the tribal sub-plan and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

Dispite the continued efforts of the government towards the development of PTG right from the 5th Five Year Plan, no state government has ever proposed to delete any group from the list of PTGs. The states have not shown any details of separate allocations in their state plan schemes for the development of PVTG, except under the central sector scheme of 'Development of Primitive Tribal Groups'. (Report of SC L&W, 2002).

During the 7th Five Year Plan Period, the TSP strategy was extended to all the tribals dispersed throughout the country with individual family beneficiary schemes made applicable to the dispersed tribals.

A study related to TSP implementation in Kerala has brought out the problems facing the tribal areas which are presented as follow:

1. Unwed mothers in Wayanad; 2. Sickle-cell anaemia; 3. Low monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) among tribals; 4) Disparate levels of development among tribal communities; 5) Impact of global financial crisis and agrarian distress on the livelihood strategies of tribal population - it is also important to know that poverty is one of the common denominators of these deaths. Economic growth and dynamism of the market forces alone will not ensure the inclusive growth and governance. Therefore, a paradigm shift is very much needed for addressing the livelihood strategies of the tribal population; 6) An alarming situation existing in tribal community. A quick analysis of the tribal situation by the state planning board, government of Kerala, has identified 17 alarming issues concerning the tribal community; 7) Untouchability among the certain tribal communities: some sort of hierarchial structure has been noticed among tribal communities in Kerala.

Tribal Sub-plan (TSP): A Two-pronged strategy and plan outlay for the development of STS in the State are two important aspects associated with the decentralized planning process.

It is noticed that, 'out of the total TSP plan outlay a certain percentage funds is allotted to local self government institutions for the implementation of schemes under decentralized planning. Also a portion of funds was considered as a national flow to other departments till 2008-09, for implementing the schemes exclusively meant for the ST population in the respective sectors. (Jos Chathukulam *et al*, 2011).

Tribal Sub-plan Strategy: A Review of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

In order to protect the tribals from exploitation and to bridge the gap in the levels of development between the tribal areas and plain areas, the tribal sub-plan (TSP) strategy has come into existence in the state of Andhra Pradesh and in the recently formed state of Telangana. The most significant aspect of this strategy is to ensure a steady flow of funds into TSP areas at least in equal proportion of the ST population of each of the states and UTs. For the purpose of taking up appropriate programmes, the tribals have been brought under the schemes of ITDA, MADA, cluster, DTG and PTG.

The Tenth Five Year Plan had aimed for a greater empowerment of Dalits and Adivasi communities over the plan period 2002-2007; besides the UPA government in its National Common Minimum Programme, had committed to the welfare of the SCs and STs. However, there is no visible attempt, observed on the part of the government towards fulfilling such commitments. The magnitude of allocations (meant substantially for the development of the SCs and STs) shows a decline from 2.26 percent of the total union

government expenditure in 2005-2006 RE (Revised Estimate) to 2.23 percent in 2006-07 B.E (Budget Estimate). This implies the lack of adequate financial resources provided by the union government towards the development of dalits and adivasis. The Eleventh Five Year Plan also envisages the realization of 50 percent of the total irrigation potential in the tribal areas by the end of the plan period and total potential by 2020.

Although the scheduled castes sub-plan and tribal sub-plan were put in place much earlier, it was only since 2004-05 that different departments/ministries started showing the proportion of budget earmarked for the schemes and for that year (2004-05); only five out of 104 departments / ministries showed their earmarked allocations under schemes for the SCs/STs. However, the subsequent years, witnessed a gradual increase in their number, reaching to around 30 for 2009-10. (Govt of AP, 2007).

CHAPTER III

Andhra Pradesh SCSP & TSP Act (2013)-Few Limitations

In a first of its kind in the country, the Government of Andhra Pradesh brought out a historic legislation, AP Scheduled Caste Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation & Utilisation of Financial Resources) Act, 2013 (Act 1 of 2013) for an effective utilisation of SCSP and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds. The Act aims at ensuring an accelerated development of SC&STs with an emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years by earmarking a portion, in proportion to the population of SCs & STs in the State, of the total State plan outlay. The legislative framework is expected to spend the TSP funds on bridging the gap in the development of SC & ST communities and other advanced sections. There is a specific mention in the Act itself only such schemes or programs that secure direct and quantifiable benefits to these groups that should be included in the TSP budgets. The law also ensures equity for the various groups within the SC and ST communities as part of development.

However the main thrust of the present study is to assess the implementation process of the Act concerning the tribals. Hence, the Act is referred to TSP Act hereafter in this report for the purpose of the study. The salient features of the TSP Act are tri-fold. The Act prescribes a procedure for the *planning, allocation* of tribal sub-plan budgets and their *utilisation*. Thus any inconsistency observed in the implementation of the tri-set can certainly disturb the set objective of the Act. There is no doubt as far as giving a statutory status to TSP guidelines issued by the Planning Commission of India for the TSP Strategy is concerned; rather it is a laudable step. However, there exist a few inconsistencies and ambiguity in the law in the context of tribals and the Schedule V Areas of the States of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Thus, the present law is not a comprehensive code by itself when it comes to addressing the tribal empowerment issues.

In December 1973, the Planning Commission had issued guidelines to the State Governments regarding the preparation of sub-plans for tribal regions within the State Plan. The twin objectives of the TSP approach were : (i) Overall socio-economic development of the tribals and to raise them above the poverty line. (ii) Protection of tribals from various forms of exploitation. Thus, for bridging the gap in the levels of development

between tribal areas and plain areas and protection of tribals from exploitation, the TSP Act came into existence during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1970-1975)

Unfortunately the Government of Andhra Pradesh brought out a common piece of legislation aimed at two distinct social groups- SC and ST in respect of which it tended to lose the emphasis of distinct envisaged approaches, policies and constitutional frameworks. This trend was more visible in the case of tribals who were living in different geographical location, with distinct culture, and clothed with special constitutional protections and privileges for their empowerment.

In 1980, former Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi while emphasizing the Tribal Sub Plan Strategy had observed that "an area calling for special attention in the case of ST people is, protection of their rights in regard to forests and the problem of rehabilitation of ST people displaced by various projects is the cause of increasing concern and needs to be dealt with".

However, the present TSP Act is silent on the elimination of exploitation of the tribal people. In fact, one of the essential features of the long term strategy of TSP is to accord a higher priority to protective measures as part of rooting out exploitation of the tribal people and to improve their quality of life. Thus, with respect to the Scheduled Tribes, the TSP Act does not organically correspond to the key guidelines of the Planning Commission of India and it remains largely as a stand-alone piece.

The constitutional frameworks envisaged under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution for Schedule V Areas and the constitutional piece of legislation and Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA) were ignored while framing the TSP Act. Infact, harmonization of all the policies and programs and laws concerning the tribal people should have been the vantage point for Tribal Sub Plan legislation.

Non compliance of PESA Act

The provisions of TSP Act entitles the departments to formulate Tribal Sub Plan Schemes, while and the power to recommend vests in the Nodal Agency headed by the Minister for Tribal Welfare and the final approval authority is the State Council headed by the Chief Minister of the State. This provision is not in conformity with the PESA Act 1996 and State Amendment 1998 and rules made there under in 2011 which are applicable to the Scheduled V Areas of the State. It may be mentioned here that the PESA Legislation legally speaking, overrides the provisions of TSP Act. The State PESA Act empowers Mandal Praja Parishad and Gram Panchayats in terms of exercising control over local plans and resources for such plans *including tribal sub-plans*. The PESA further stipulates

that Gram Sabha is the approval authority for the socio-economic plans, programs and projects.

The Tribal Empowerment Policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh (2010-2015) ensures that "A tribal development fund will be constituted as a non-lapsable, non divertible fund for receiving all TSP allocations and financing all tribal programs formulated *through community based planning exercise*." (GOMs No 34, 28-4-2010.GoAP). Thus, giving powers to plan the programs by the departments undermines the powers and functions of the Gram Sabha and other local Panchayatraj bodies under PESA.

The provisions under the Sub Plan Law purport to provide monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the law through institutions at the State and District levels, despite the fact that PESA Act provide a self autonomy to Gram Sabha and other local Panchayat bodies in determining the socio, economic programs concerning Fifth Scheduled Areas and its financial allocations under Tribal Sub -Plan. The power to clear the programs or projects conferred at higher levels will certainly be contrary to the decentralised policy envisaged under the PESA Act.

Infact, it is mentioned in the law itself that committees should be constituted- from Panchayat to the State level-tracking for the flow of TSP funds and monitoring the implementation of planned activities and that the line departments at the district level should make available the budgets for the execution of integrated tribal development plans at ITDAs. The vulnerability of tribal communities among the notified Tribal communities in the State should also be taken into consideration in preparing the budget plan and activities. ITDAs should follow the PESA provisions in clearing the schemes in the Scheduled V Areas.

It may be recalled here that, in May 2003, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had issued fresh guidelines with regard to the release and utilization of Special Central Assistance (SCA) for TSP. Adherence to the provisions of the Panchayat Raj Act of 1992 and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 in planning and implementation of TSP, including the SCA funds should be ensured in letter and spirit.

"PRIs in the tribal areas should be effectively involved in implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy especially for ensuring that the basic minimum services are adequately and equitably provided by concerned line departments¹.

¹ Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, The Working Group on Decentralized Planning and Panchayatraj Institutions-Nov, 2001.

Undermining the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

The TSP Act ensures equity with respect to the various social groups among the Scheduled Tribe communities in the planning, allocation and utilisation of financial resources. TSP Rules 2(4)(a) state that in the case of TSP, a special attention shall be paid to STs residing in the Scheduled Areas. However there is no specific provision to maintain the equity among the tribal groups. All the tribal groups are not in the same plane of development in the State as a whole and also within the boundaries of Scheduled Areas. There are a few tribes who are more backward than the others. The Scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP was introduced during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the Scheme, assistance is given to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP. In 1998-99, a Special Central Sector Scheme was introduced with a view to taking up specific activities for the protection and development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) with the funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

However, the States have not shown any details of separate allocations in their State Plan schemes for the development of PVTGs except under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Development of Primitive Tribal Groups'². Thus, a specific provision is to be made in the TSP Act concerning the PVTGs with regard to allocations in the State plan schemes for their development. Otherwise, the developed tribes may claim a lion share in the programs, while marginalising the developing or underdeveloped PVTGs.

The commission observed that States were not making budget provisions in the State plans for the welfare and economic development of the PVTGs. (Govt of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission 2003).

The TSP Act (section 3) directs that the State shall, in *every financial year*, earmark in such manner as may be prescribed a portion of the total plan outlays of the State proportionate to the population of the scheduled tribes. However, the Rule 2(1) of TSP Rules 2015 ensures the allocation of TSP funds in proportion to their population as per the latest data of population census 2011. Infact, the planning department quantifies the funds for TSP each year in accordance with the prescribed percentage proportionate to the tribal population in the state and accordingly indicates to the Commissioner of tribal welfare. Thus, earmarking TSP funds as per 2011 census is against the letter and spirit of the TSP strategy.

² Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, Standing Committee on Labor and Welfare(2002) Thirteenth Lok Sabha--Development of Primitive Tribal Groups-28th report).

The law is silent on the allocation of funds as per the percentage of population of the district. Budgetary allocations at the district level are based on the programs and schemes, not in accordance with the proportion of tribal population. In view of the ambiguity surrounding the law, the programs and projects are budgeted on the basis of supply driven factors not demand driven ones.

Section 5 of the Act ensures that TSP includes only such schemes that bridge the gaps in development. However, contradicting the same, the same clause envisages that scheme should be consistent with the Annual and Five Year Plan and priorities of the State as may be communicated by the Planning department, thus sidelining the objective of the Act.

Chronological events of the TSP Act

The TSP Strategy was evolved during the Fifth Five Year Plan. There have been several policy guidelines or circulars issued for an effective implementation of the TSP Strategy in the country. Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the country that has made an appreciable attempt in giving a statutory status to the TSP strategy.

The table shows the various steps undertaken in relation to the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan Strategy from the year 2007 onwards. There is a visible change observed in the attempts of the Government from the year 2007 onwards towards the implementation of the TSP strategy, ultimately culminating into a special legislation on TSP in the year 2013. A Nodal Agency for TSP headed by Hon'ble Minister for Tribal Welfare and A State Council for Development of SCs & STs under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister were constituted and Tribal Welfare Department notified as the Nodal Department for the implementation of TSP Act in the year 2013. However, there was a lull in the activities during the year 2014, perhaps due to the imminent bifurcation of the State and the formation of new governments in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States. Two years after the commencement of the TSP Act, Rules were made in 2015 for the operation of TSP Act. (Table 3.1)

Section 11(d) of the TSP Act enables the government to determine a certain portion of the scheme cost in respect of non-divisible infrastructure works. Accordingly the Government of Andhra Pradesh issued GO Ms No 9 in the year 2013 determining 3 percent of the schemes cost to be accounted for in the allocation and expenditure of TSP funds. The balance amount was to be spent on the provisions 11(a) to 11(c) of the Act so as to secure quantifiable and direct benefits to the tribal communities. However, the law is not clear about the balance amount of TSP and its allocations.

Table-3.1: The Rise of the TSP Act in Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Date	Reference	Content
1.	16-4-2016	GoMs No 47, Tribal Welfare (TSP)	Notification issued calling for applications to appoint a consulting agency for providing admin. & technical support to the Nodal Agency (TSP)
2.	28-04-2015	GoMs No 23, Tribal Welfare (TSP)	Notification of TSP Rules under the TSP Act 2013. Including notifying CESS as a Sub-Plan Research Centre
3.	22-4-2013	GoMs No 14, Planning (XXII) Department	Constitution of a high level Working Group for comprehensive review of the proposal of SCSP/TSP
4.	11-03-2013	GoMs No 51, Finance (EXPR.S.W) Department	Nomination of Exclusive Finance Secretary
5.	23-02-2013	GOMs No 7, Planning Dept.	Constitution of Nodal Agency for TSP under the chairmanship of Minister for TW.
6.	23-02-2013	GoMs No 10, Planning Dept.	Constitution of State Council for Development of STs under the chairmanship of Chief Minister.
7.	24-01-2013	Act 1 of 2013	APSC Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning and Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act - 2013 came into force
8.	11-04-2011	G.O.Ms.No. 28, Social Welfare Department (SCPI)	SWD-SCSP-Inclusion of MLCs in the Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister as a part of reviewing and monitoring the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan & Tribal Sub-Plan - Erratum to the GO.Ms.No.82, SW(SCPI) Department, Dated 6-12-2010
9.	06-12-2010	GO.Ms.No.82, Social Welfare (SCPI) Department	SWD-SCSP - Inclusion of MLCs in the Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister as a part of reviewing and monitoring the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan & Tribal Sub-Plan - Amendment to the GO.Ms.No.77, SW(SCPI) Department, Dated 18-9-2007

Contd...

S.No.	Date	Reference	Content
10.	13-08-2009	G.O.Ms.No.87, Social Welfare (SCPI) Department	Apex Committee to review and monitor Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan(SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) -Nomination of Sri Golla Babu Rao, And Sri Arepally Mohan, MLAs (SC) and Sri Tellam Bala Raju MLA, (ST) as members of the Apex Committee.
11.	08-11-2007	G.O.Ms.No.118, Social Welfare (SCP) Department	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Constitution of a Nodal Agency.
12.	18-09-2007	GO.Ms.No.77, Social Welfare (SCP.I)Department	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) - Constitution of Apex Committee
13.	18-09-2007	G.O.Ms.No.117, Social Welfare (SCP) Department	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan(SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) Constitution of a Nodal Agency.
14.	28-09-2007	Memo No.7500/ 332/A2/BG. 1/2007, Finance (BG.I) Department	Allocation of Funds under Special Component Plan for SCs and Tribal Sup-Plan
15.	27-06-2007	G.O.Ms. No.45, Social Welfare (TW Bud.1) Department	Tribal Welfare Department - Recommendations of the State Level Tripartite Committee Meeting - Constitution of District Level, Municipal Level & Mandal Level TSP Monitoring Committees
16.	7-11-2005	G.O.Ms.No. 17, Planning (XVIII) Department	Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan - Allocation of 16.2% and 6.6% of plan funds of orders - issued.
17.	02-05-2003	File No.14020/ 5/2003-SG&C, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Guidelines for Release of utilization of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)
18.	28-12-1999	G.O.Ms.No.124, Social Welfare (TW.BUD.2) Department	Constitution of a Standing Tripartite Committee as part of monitoring the implementation of Strategies of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for STs.
19.	03-11-1981	G.O.Ms.No.170, Social Welfare (B3) Department	Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes - Constitution of a High Level Coordinating Committee.

Source; District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Kakinada

Secondly, the rationale behind the allocation of 3 percent instead of the percentage of tribal population in the state population remains unexplained. For instance the major irrigation department of the united A.P estimated the non divisible infrastructure works budget to be around 284 crore for the financial year 2013-2014. The objective of the TSP was to channelize the flow of outlays and budgets from the State towards the development of tribes *at least in proportion to their population*-both in physical and financial terms. Thus, earmarking of 3 percent was a deviation from the original objective of the TSP strategy. "All the line departments have to spend a minimum of 6% of their plan budget towards tribal development under Tribal Sub Plan. The State Government has enhanced the mandatory allocation from a minimum of 6% to a minimum of 6.6% in proportion to the population of STs, as per Census 2001" (G.O.Ms.No. 17, Planning (XVIII) Department, dated 07-11-2005). Thus, there is a need for bringing amendments to the existing TSP legislation for an effective implementation of the TSP Act.

The effective operation of TSP Act can be gauged based on the arrangement of institutional mechanisms, allocation of finance resources and utility as per the provisions of law. The next section attempts to examine the trends in the implementation of the TSP Act.

An overview of Institutional Arrangements and Implementation of TSP Act

This chapter attempts to examine the various dimensions of the administrative mechanisms put in place and the application of provisions of the TSP Act. AP Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act 2013 was intended to ensure an accelerated development of SCs and STs with an emphasis on achieving equality on all fronts. Yet the objective of providing a minimum attention to the development of the most deprived sections through a legally promised resource allocation has been thrown to the winds because of an utter neglect and malpractices. This serious neglect on the part of bureaucracy is hindering the tribal development in both Andhra and Telangana States.

The Governments of both the States are still lagging behind in setting up the required agencies/support units and in tracking and monitoring the flow of funds and its utility as per the envisaged provisions of the law. In the case of AP the Cabinet took a decision on 2nd May 2016 regarding the setting up of Administrative and Technical support units to the Nodal Department. Similar units are yet to be established by Telangana department. A Research Centre for TSP was set up in Telangana State. Such a centre is needed to be set up in Andhra State as well. The District Monitoring Committees, District Planning Committees, District level Sub plan Support Units are not put in place as required to specifically deal with the provisions of law. Thus, the functioning of these committees is yet take-off as part of complying with the provisions of law.

The statutory meetings held in both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States show a few insights into the functioning of the statutory committees.

Table-3.2: Status of Statutory Meetings in AP

S.No	Statutory bodies	2013-2014 Statutory Meetings held (Combined AP)	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	Nodal Agency	4	6	3
2.	State Council for Development	2	1	NA

Source: Field Survey (Secondary Data)

As per the Act, the Nodal agency chaired by Ministry of Tribal Affairs should meet once in two months or as frequently as necessary for reviewing the progress of TSP according to the provisions of TSP Act. During the financial year 2013-2014 the Nodal Agency had met 4 times against six, 6 times in 2014-2015 and only 3 times in 2015-16 for reviewing the progress of TSP.

State Council for Development chaired by Chief Minister should meet at least twice in a year as per the law. The State Council met as per the norm in the year 2013-2014, but only once met in 2014-2015 and but no record is available to say any meeting held during the year 2015-2016. (Table 3.2)

Table-3.3: Statutory Meetings held in Telangana

S.No	Statutory bodies	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	Nodal Agency	1	3
2.	State Council for Development	Nil	Nil

Source: District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Kakinada

As per the law, the Nodal agency chaired by Ministry of Tribal Affairs should meet once in two months or as frequently as necessary for reviewing the progress of TSP. However, only one meeting was held in the year 2014-15 and 3 meetings in 2015-16.

In the case of State Council for Development chaired by Chief Minister, it should meet at least twice in a year. Against the provisions of law, no State Council Meeting was held during the year 2014-2016. However, allocations were ratified by the State Council through a file circulated by the Planning Department. (Table 3.3)

At the district level, District Collector is the Chairperson, Project Officer (PO), Vice Chairperson for the District Monitoring Committee. The District Committee shall

review the TSP scheme-wise, allocation, expenditure and progress etc preferably in separate sessions on the same day. The District Monitoring Committee should meet once in two months or frequently as necessary. However, no specific meeting was held in both the States as part of tracking and monitoring the implementation of TSP Act.

Earmarking of funds, is to be determined at least 6 months prior to the commencement of each financial year. However, there is a gap observed in allocation, releasing of budgets and expenditure patterns. This will be clearer in the following sub paragraphs-Finance resource allocations.

The intervention of the public representatives like MLAs and MPs in terms of pushing through their favourite schemes and projects is against the role of the statutory bodies under the Act. For instance, the resolution (10/15A) of the Nodal Agency (Tribal Welfare) of Telangana state passed in February 2015 shows the approval of works recommended by the people's representatives under the TSP. Diluting further the very concept of the TSP bridging the gaps in development, the Telangana Nodal Agency department had passed a resolution to the effect that a sum of (10/15B) Rs 2.00 cr be allocated to each ST constituency depending on the percentage of the tribal population as part of strengthening infrastructure across ST habitations.

Absence of Information in the Public Domain

Section 19 clause 7 ensures transparency in expenditure, scheme, district, village, and beneficiary-wise details besides directing the Government to set up a web portal for tracking the progress made in the implementation of the TSP. However, there are no firm steps observed in respect of making that information available in the public domain so as to ensure transparency and accountability of the departments.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) acts as a nodal department at the district level and Commissionerate of Tribal Welfare department at the State level as part of overseeing the activities and tracking of TSP funds. The district collector is the chairperson, while the Project Officer is Member-Secretary of ITDA. There is no specific meeting observed being held at the district level for reviewing the progress of the implementation of the TSP funds allocated and its expenditure by ITDAs in both the States. Even the subject of TSP is becoming one among the other agenda items during the General body meetings of ITDAs without any statutory focus. Infact, no consolidated information is available with ITDAs regarding the extent of TSP funds being allocated department-wise and the expenditures met under its head. Similarly no information is available on whether the beneficiaries are tribals and whether the expenditure shown by the respective departments has resulted in any direct or quantifiable benefits for the tribals. Even no

such TSP information is made available in the public domain at the district level as contemplated under the TSP Act.

The resolution of the Nodal Agency meeting held in May 2015 in Telangana State is an indication of lack of the commitment on the part of line departments in furnishing an accurate information, on the beneficiaries under TSP. "In spite of repeated requests only 9 departments have furnished annual/progress report for the year 2014-15. Among those only Industries and Horticulture departments have furnished beneficiary wise details".

No Convergence

As envisaged by the Planning Commission the TSP allocations shall be done at source before being and transferred to the Department. A bottom-up approach is to be followed rather than the existing top-down approach³. There is no convergence or coordination among the departments in streamlining the activities as well as avoiding duplication of activities. For instance, Rural Development, a key department among the others, is managing its activities on its own. There is no information available on its activities and beneficiaries or village-wise at the ITDA level. It may be mentioned here that both ITDA and Rural Development Department (SERP) are implementing Economic Support Schemes (ESS) for benefit the tribals. However, the program design may be different, but the main objective is to uplift, economically, the tribal families. The staff of either of the departments know about each other activities planned to benefit the tribals within the same Mandal or Village. This was noticed during the interactions with the staff of the Rural Development and ITDAs in Adilabad district.

It may be recalled here that the Project Officer, ITDA, Uttoor, Adilabad district, informed the study team during a visit in March 2016, that "Ground Water Department is the only department scrupulously informing on the activities and seeking assistance from ITDA in identifying the villages and tribal beneficiaries". A major setback observed in the implementation of the TSP is that the departments concerned in the district do not route its action plans through respective ITDAs to the heads of departments. The heads of respective departments at the State level deal with the nodal department (Tribal Welfare) directly under TSP. The district level departments are in touch with its head of the institutions in seeking information on the allocation of TSP funds and submission of action plans. Thus, the ITDAs are in the dark about the planning exercise and the allocation of budgets during the pre-budget process concerning the tribals. Some of the

³ Annual Report on TSP for the year 2014-2015-Tribal Welfare Department, A.P, page 78

departmental heads also expressed their inability to know the extent of TSP funds to be allocated to the programs designed by them.

Absence of Social Audit

As per the provisions of TSP Act, social audit is to be conducted with respect to the expenditure met under the TSP. Admittedly, no evidence is available to show that social audit was conducted after the commencement of TSP Act in respect of activities undertaken under the TSP in both the States. In fact the nodal agency should facilitate at least annual social auditing of expenditure under TSP and improve the human development index against the projections at the State and District levels. At the district level, the district monitoring committee should facilitate such social audit in the district. But no such steps have been taken towards making the departments accountable to the public and beneficiaries, in particular, so far.

Individual or Community Development Activities

The schemes are to be designed that secure direct and quantifiable benefits to tribal individuals or habitations or tribal areas as per Section 5 of the TSP Act. These schemes should have the potential to bridge the gaps in development. The schemes exclusively benefitting the tribals should only be covered under TSP funds. In all other cases, costs shall be accounted for under TSP in proportion to the population of tribals covered by either general schemes or habitation level schemes. The ITDAs in the States are not strictly following this provision of law in grounding the programs and spending funds. An analysis of budgets under the TSP in the following section throws more light on this aspect.

No Development Gap Analysis in Relation to Tribals

It is a well known fact that there are differences in the human and economic development indicators with respect to the tribals and other advanced sections of the society. Each department shall estimate the gaps in development through a consultative process as per the TSP rules. After coming to know of the allocated amounts for the TSP, each department should identify development gaps before planing activities in consultation with the tribals. The study team came to know that there was no comprehensive plan either at the District or Mandal or Village level to set the development indicators under TSP. No specific gap analysis of the development of tribals and other advanced social sections had been carried out. In fact, it is the responsibility of the district monitoring committee to do a gap analysis. During the field visit, it was also noticed that no Gram Sabha was being held in the Scheduled Areas under Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA) Act for identifying the potential beneficiaries or approving the socio,

economic development programs. Thus the role of Mandal Praja Parishad and Gram Panchayats in implementing the TSP, as envisaged in the PESA Act, is totally undermined.

The Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) wing is maintaining some books to show that the poorest beneficiaries have been identified among the poor. Some analysis was done by the department of rural development. However, there is no such effort by the other departments. Infact the analysis should be based on the specific indicators indicated in the TSP Rules 2015. The idea was to bring the tribals on par with the advanced sections in respect of development. Apart from this, the objective of gap analysis is intended to promote equity among the target groups. The departments should prepare a TSP plan for promoting equity among the various social groups within the tribal communities. However, the details of the planned activities do not reflect the intention underlying the Act in promoting equity among the various tribal groups, particularly some of the tribes administratively categorized as the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. (PVTGs)

Status of Annual Reports

The report on TSP in relation to the Scheduled Areas should also form part of the mandatory Annual Report under the Fifth Schedule to the constitution of India, as per the TSP Act. Infact, the report in relation to the administration of the Scheduled Areas should be submitted to the Governor in consultation with the Tribal Advisory Council (TAC). The application of the provisions of TSP has become redundant in the context of the Government of AP having failed to constitute TAC in the State so far. The annual reports are sent to the Governor without even consulting TAC by the nodal department (Tribal Development) which is in violation of the constitutional norms. However, the Government of AP has brought out annual reports 2013-14 and 2014-15 and placed before the AP State Legislature while in the case of Telangana, no such reports are put in place.

Allocation of Finance Resources and Utilization of TSP Funds

"We should judge results not by statistics or amount of money spent, but by the quality of human character that is evolved". Panchaseel Principle of Jawaharlal Nehru.

The latest report of the Controller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has found a series of violations committed by the Tribal Welfare Department in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh with regard to the implementation of the tribal development schemes over the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14. The CAG report highlights the sad state of affairs, reflecting the lack of responsibility and indifference on the part of ITDAs in both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States.

The successive governments in AP have failed to ensure the mandatory allocation of TSP in proportion to the ST population in the State. As against a mandated 6.60 per cent of allocation of the total plan budget outlay for TSP, the allocation has been only about 3.97, on an average, during the last five years. According to the CAG report, there has been no improvement in terms of allocation and utilisation of funds under TSP, despite the enacting of a separate legislation in the State. Of the total funds allocated, the Government could not spend to the extent of 94 per cent in respect of the General sector, 36 per cent in respect of the Social sector and 44 per cent in respect of the Economic sector respectively⁴.

It may be mentioned here that the Resolution (34/13) of the Nodal Agency (Tribal Welfare Department) concerning the TSP directed the Nodal Department to take an appropriate action and to ensure that the line departments spent the entire amount allocated under TSP in order to avoid any carry over to the next financial year⁵.

(1) Andhra Pradesh

The Scheduled Tribe population in the AP State constitutes 5.53 percent of the total population and the Tribal Welfare Budget of the State is spent on tribal development without any specific allocations made under TSP. But the TSP funds are to be earmarked out of State outlay in consonance with the provisions of TSP Act and the departments concerned should utilise the funds for bridging the gaps in development and also securing the benefits to individual tribal households or their habitations. However, an analysis of the TSP budgets post the commencement of the TSP Act in AP State shows several gaps existing in its implementation process. An examination of TSP head account of 796 alone reveals the ingenious ways in which injustice is done to the tribals⁶.

Table-3.4: Total Budget allocations, Releases, Expenditure under TSP during 2013-14
(United Andhra Pradesh) Rs. In Crs

S.No.	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	2013-14	2155.43	1408.89	65	1154.02	54	82

Source: Tribal Welfare Office, Kakinada

The table shows that the expenditure under TSP was 54 percent as against the budget allocation of Rs 2155.43 crore in 2013-14 (i.e. incurred during the period of undivided Andhra Pradesh). The release was only 65 percent of the total budget allocation. (Table 3.4)

⁴ Trinadha Rao Palla, CAG report on tribals still a voice in the wilderness, The Hans India, 6-6-2016

⁵ Annual Report-2014-2015, Tribal Welfare Department-AP page 174

⁶ Trinadha Rao Palla, 2016, 26th April, The Hans India, Hyderabad

Table-3.5: Total Budget allocations, Releases, Expenditure under TSP during 2014-16
(Residuary Andhra Pradesh) Rs. In Crs

S.No.	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	2014-15	911.35	919.65	101	845.51	93	92
2.	2015-16	1443.38	969.67	67	1007.30	70	104

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The table shows that the TSP expenditure was 93 percent of the total allocation of Rs 911.35 crores in 2014-15 and 70 percent against the earmarked funds of Rs 1443.38 crore in 2015-16 after the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh. (Table 3.5)

To understand the trends in the allocation and utilisation of budgets, a few departments were identified in respect of which the budgets were very high and the total budget of all those departments had crossed 50 percent of the total budget allocations under the TSP for a given financial year. This analysis helps capture the department-wise budget allocations and expenditure.

Table-3.6: HOD/Scheme-wise B.E, Releases, Expenditure and Unutilized funds during 2013-14
(Plan without Central Government Sponsored Schemes in United Andhra Pradesh)
(Rs. in Crs.)

S.No.	HOD/Scheme	BE	Release	Exp	% of releases against BE	% of Exp against	
						BE	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation	434.33	16.47	72.17	3.79	16.62	438.06
2.	Rural Development	276.46	237.18	201.23	85.79	72.79	84.84
3.	Weaker Section Housing	190.00	237.55	141.6	125.03	74.53	59.61
4.	APSIDC	152.00	55.04	53.63	36.21	35.29	97.44
5.	Agriculture	110.81	98.19	75.65	88.61	68.28	77.05
Total:		1166.6	648.43	549.28	55.58	47.08	84.70
All Departments 45 excluding Tribal Welfare Total:		2155.9	1544.5	1153.84	71.64	53.52	74.71

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The table shows that only 47 percent of the total budget allocation was spent under the TSP by all the referred departments with the releases constituting only 55.58 percent of the total allocations for the year 2013-14. Thus, there is a huge gap observed in the allocation, budget releases and the actual expenditure under the total budgets. For instance, the table shows that the Chief Engineer, Minor irrigation department spent only 16.62 percent of the total budget allocation with the budget releases being only 3.79 percent against the allocated budget. (Table 3.6)

There is no significant breakthrough observed in terms of an improvement in the utilization of TSP funds even after the enforcement of the legislation. There is a mismatch between the planning and implementation which is evident from the willingness towards surrendering the amounts allocated to the departments. For instance, during the year 2013-14, a substantial amount of Rs 374.60 crore was surrendered by 8 line departments with further an amount of Rs 237.33 crore being parked with the Minor Irrigation Department for implementing TSP during 2013-2014. The total unutilized amount of Rs 667.59 was re-allocated to other 12 departments (Rc No 11/280/2014 dated 28-2-2014, Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of AP).

Table-3.7: Department-wise Allocations, Releases, Expenditure Incurred under TSP for the year 2014-15

S.No.	HOD/ Scheme	Rs. In Crs.					
		BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	Agriculture	284.43	305.15	107	307.21	108	101
2.	Rural Development	87.42	77.94	89	92.3	106	118
3.	Weaker Section Housing	69.16	9.47	14	20.17	29	213
4.	AP SERP	50.00	25.00	50	27.5	55	110
5.	Women Development & Child Welfare.	43.08	39.20	91	27.64	64	71
5 departments in Total:		534.09	456.76	85.52	474.82	88.90	103.95
Grand Total (excluding Tribal Welfare)		911.21	768.70	84.36	845.36	92.74	109.97

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The table shows that the percentage release was 84 as against the total allocation, while the total expenditure was 92.74 percent as against the total budget allocations to 47 departments. However, there is a variation observed in the releasing of budgets to the listed departments. Further, it shows that the housing department, and AP SERP released only 14 and 50 percent respectively against the budget allocations, while expenditures was 29 and 55 percent respectively against the total budget allocations. Thus, the figures corroborate the fact that there are glaring variations with regard to the budget allocations, releases and its utilisation. (Table 3.7)

Table-3.8: Department / Schemes wise Outlays Proposed as BE, Releases Made, Expenditure Incurred under TSP 2015-16

Rs. in Crs.

S. No.	HOD/ Scheme	BE	Release	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rural Development.	335.16	366.16	109.25	378.67	112.98	103.42
2	P.D, Sarvasikha Abhiyan (Rajiv Vidya Mission)	95.88	47.01	49.03	41.56	43.35	88.41
3	Family Welfare	90.00	22.81	25.35	22.81	25.35	100
4	Weaker Section Housing	89.16	45.66	51.21	45.66	51.21	100
Total:		614.2	486.64	79.23	495.7	80.70	101.86
All departments (41) excluding Tribal Welfare department		1113.06	665.03	59.75	610.4	54.84	91.79

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The table shows that during 2015-16, the expenditure was 55 percent of the total allocation under TSP budget to all the departments excluding the tribal welfare department. The 4 major departments were able to spend 81 percent of the allocations made to them while, Family Welfare and Sarvasikhana Abhayan departments could spend only 25 and 43 percent respectively of the budget allocations made to these departments. Thus, the figures establish that there is no proper tracking or monitoring mechanism in place for an effective utilisation of TSP budgets, beyond a reasonable doubt. (Table 3.8)

Table-3.9: Total Budget Allocations, Releases, Expenditure Incurred under TSP during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 of United Andhra Pradesh

Rs. In Lakhs

S.No.	Department	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
							BE	Release
1.	Tibal Welfare	2013-14	118174.00	80449.96	68.08	61459.76	52.01	76.40

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The table shows that the expenditure was only 52 percent in the case of Tribal Welfare Department. The Tribal Welfare Department is a key department with a significant responsibility for ensuring the development of the developing tribals as compared other line departments. However, it is evident that it failed to spend the earmarked funds during the year 2013-14 in united Andhra Pradesh. (Table 3.9)

Table-3.10: Total Budget Allocations, Releases, Expenditure Incurred under TSP during 2014-15 and 2015-16 with respect to Andhra Pradesh

Rs. in Lakhs

S.No.	Department	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
							BE	Release
1.	Tibal Welfare	2014-15	47832.83	43421.47	90.78	48638.03	101.68	112.01
2.	Tibal Welfare	2015-16	57342.00	9069.04	15.82	9137.26	15.93	100.75

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The table reveals that the expenditure incurred by the tribal welfare department was remarkable during the year 2014-15 but its performamnce was insignificant during the year 2015-16. (Table 3.10)

Table-3.11: Total Budget allocations to Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works (United Andhra Pradesh)

(Rs. in Crs)

S.No.	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	2013-14	329.42	NA	NA	269.22	82	NA

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The Governments fixed 3 percent of the total budgets to be allocated to non divisible infrastructure which is deemed to be TSP fund for the purpose of implementation of the TSP Act.

The share of expenditure on Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works was 82 percent against the allocation of Rs 329.42 crore in 2013-14. The other details related to Budget releasing order are not available (NA). (Table 3.11)

Table-3.12: Total Budget Allocations to Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works in the State of AP
(Rs. in Crs)

S.No.	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	2014-15	110.58	0	0	110.58	100	0
2.	2015-16	217.88	0.00	0	0.00	0	0

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P

The table shows that the expenditure was hundred percent as against the allotted amount of Rs 110.58 crores in 2014-15. But in contrast, the expenditure was zero percent against the allotted amount of Rs 217.88 crore during the fiscal year 2015-16. This trend gives scope for the diversion of allocated money. (Table 3.12)

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI (2013), a mechanism should be put in place for allocating the unspent budget by the Nodal Department to ITDAs for the next financial year. But, the Government has not created any specific budgetary head for keeping the unutilised TSP funds as a non-lapsable pool, thus negating its responsibility and right towards the development of adivasis.

The TSP budgets placed before the AP State Legislature further reveal that the diversion of TSP budgets continued unabated even after the promulgation of the TSP Act. TSP funds in AP to the tune of Rs 2.69 crore were allocated for purchasing 12 buses in 2015-16 and Rs 2 crore in 2016-17 for operating buses in Scheduled Areas where more than 50 percent of the population is non tribal. In fact, such expenditure on infrastructural schemes and other general development programs can be met from the State normal Plan budget instead of TSP budget because it is not benefitting the tribals exclusively. The forest rentals of 72 crore due on procurement of Minor Forest Produce by Girijan Cooperative Corporation was booked against the outlay of TSP funds, while both the Forest Rights Recognition Act and Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA) Act empower individuals and Gram Sabha to collect and dispose of MFP without any payment of rentals.

Underutilization of allocated TSP funds is another cause for concern. For instance, the Horticulture Department in AP planned to launch horticulture activity over 10856 hectares as part of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under TSP with a proposed investment of Rs 10.78 crores in 2014-15. But only a sum of Rs 3.83 crore was released with the actual expenditure being only Rs 3.22 crore.

The information obtained through Right to Information Act from the departments concerned in East Godavari District reveals a startling picture. The TSP funds allocation and expenditure in East Godavari District is a classic example of how TSP Act is being turned into a mockery. Several departments like Zilla Parishad, AP. State Irrigation Development Corporation, Public Health, District Library, Collegiate Education, Vocational Education and Cooperation Department did not earmark any TSP funds for the years 2013 to 2015. Kakinada Municipal Corporation reported zero expenditure against the allocation of Rs 355 lakh in 2013-14, and only Rs 14 lakh expenditure against the total allocation of Rs 441 lakhs in 2014-15. Surprisingly, the Ground Water Department had allocated Rs 2.75 lakhs in 2013-14 and Rs 1 lakh in 2014-15, but failed to spend even a single rupee.

The Animal Husbandry department had released Rs. 28 lakh in 2013-14 and 8.49 lakh in 2014-15. But the expenditure came to only 72 percent and 46 percent respectively with respect to activities like "Pasukranthi", supply of fodder seed, mobile veterinary clinic, medicines etc as part of livestock development. The record of acquittance of TSP funds by the department is contrary to the factual information at the field level. For instance, the department claimed that it had supplied fodder seed to 21 tribal households-5kg to each household in Pullangi GP of Maredumilli Mandal in East Godavari during 2014-2015. However GP Sarpanch, Somireddy, disputed the record saying that no fodder seed had been supplied to any tribal household and that there was no practice of using fodder seed for animals in the villages. Further, the Sarpanch and other tribals wondered as to how their names had figured in the records. Tribals, namely, K. Santayya, Landa Rajeswari, M. Annavaram of another village Peda Geddada of Rampachodavaram Mandal also disputed the supply of fodder seed to them, saying that they reared no cattle at all. Who would believe the claims of government spending huge amounts on tribal welfare, when the records and accounts are treated as secret books of the departments?

Wages paid to ST households under the MNREGA were also shown as expenditure under the TSP head by District Water Management Agency (DWMA). Around Rs 777 lakh were paid as wages for 25600 tribal households in 2013-14 and Rs 3106 lakhs for 39847 households in 2014-15. It is a sheer irony that MGNERGA wages are included in TSP, while this right to wages is claimed by all sections the country.

It was observed that the TSP expenditure is also questionable in relation to midday meal scheme of the education department in the district. For instance under TSP an amount of Rs 1.61 crore was shown spent against the allocation of Rs 3.58 crores for the year 2013-14, and the same amount was shown spent against an allocation of Rs 1.74 crore in 2014-15, although there the tribal population had increased from 41415 to 52324 for the reporting years. Thus, the trends in the utilization of allocated TSP funds show that the benefits of the Act are not reaching to the tribals.

(2) Telangana State

The situation in Telangana State is no better in that the trend seen in the State of A.P is reflected in the state of Telangana also.

Table-3.13: A Comparative Statement of Total Allocations under TSP and Tribal Welfare
(Rs. in Crs)

S.No.	Component	2014-15	%	2015-16	%	2016-17	%
1.	Total State Plan	48648.46	100	52383.20	100	67630.73	100
2.	TSP	4559.81	9.37	5035.68	9.61	6171.15	9.12
3.	TW in TSP	1237.57	27.14	1142.54	22.68	1881.85	3.49

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana

The allocation of TSP funds in proportion to the population of tribals in the State from the State outlay is a matter of principle. The table shows that there was a slight increase in the allocation of TSP funds during the year 2014-16, but less than the mandatory allocation during the year 2016-2017. (Table 3.13)

Table-3.14: A Comparative Statement of Expenditure under State Plan, TSP and TWD
(Rs. in Crs)

S.No.	Component	2014-15			2015-16		
		BE	Exp	%	BE	Exp	%
1.	Total State Plan	48648.46	23648.47	48.61	52383.20	33754.56	64.43
2.	TSP	4559.81	1572.68	35.71	5035.68	2913.15	57.85
3.	Tribal Welfare	1237.57	647.86	52.35	1142.54	850.31	74.42

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana

The expenditure under the total state plan can be taken as an indicator for assessing the status of expenditure under TSP. This is to know whether there exists any gap in spending of the funds earmarked for the development of tribals. The table (3.14) shows that the over all expenditure percentage was 48.61 in the case of state plan, while 35.71 percent

only in the case of TSP during the year 2014-15; similarly, 57.85 percentage against 64.43 percent in the case of State plan. In fact the tribal welfare department, oriented to the development of tribals could not spend the budgeted amount on a full scale. (Table 3.14)

Table- 3. 15: Total Budget Allocations, Releases, Expenditure under TSP during 2014-16 (Telangana)
(Rs. in Crs)

S.No.	Year	BE	BRO	Expenditure	% of BROs on BE.	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	2014-15	3167.01	1173.17	964.55	37.04	82.22	30.45
2.	2015-16	3482.30	2070.36	1831.49	59.45	52.59	88.46

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana

The table shows, that the amount released formed only 37 percent of the budget estimation during the year 2014-15 and 59.45 percent in the year 2015-16. However, the total expenditure amounted to 82 percent against the budget allocation during the year 2014-15 and 52.59 percent in the year 2015-2016. The data in relation to the percentage of expenditure appears contradictory to the percentage of releases ordered. The data shows that the expenditure had been met even without there being any order for its release. (Table 3.15)

Table- 3.16: Department-wise Tribal Sub Plan Budget Estimation, BRO
(Budget Release Order) & Expenditure Particulars for 2014-15

(Rs in Crs)

Sl. No.	HOD/Subhead	2014-15			% of BROs on BE	% of exp. on BROs issued	% of Expenditure on BE
		Budget	BRO	Exp.			
1.	Rural Development	685.73	382.67	318.87	55.80	83.33	46.50
2.	Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation,	385.00	52.14	55.47	13.54	106.39	14.40
3.	Chief Engineer, Rural Water Supply	247.59	66.54	66.05	26.88	99.26	26.67
4.	School Education	224.10	25.80	11.79	11.51	45.70	5.26
5.	Weaker Section Housing	208.76	105.09	105.33	50.34	100.23	50.45
6.	Total	1751.18	632.24	557.51	36.10	88.18	31.83
All Departments(35) excluding Tribal Welfare Total		3167.01	1173.17	964.55	37.04	82.22	30.45

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana

The table shows that the budget releasing orders were issued only to the extent of 37 percent against the total allocation to 35 departments during the year 2014-15, while the total expenditure came to only 30.45 percent of the total budget allocation. The total budgets of five departments (as shown in the Table) had crossed 50 percent of the total budget. The releasing orders were issued only to the extent of 36 percent of the total budget estimation. The total expenditure of these departments amounted to only 32 percent as against the budget allocation. The table also shows variations in the budgetary allocations, expenditure and utilization by the departments. (Table 3.16)

Table-3.17: Department-wise Tribal Sub Plan Budget Estimation, BRO (Budget Release Order) & Expenditure Particulars for 2015-16 (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	HOD/Subhead	BE	BRO	Exp.	% of release against BE	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	Rural Development	1037.37	999.8	990.24	96.38	95.46	99.04
2.	Chief Engineer(RWS)	396.68	119.61	16.86	30.15	4.25	14.10
3.	Engineer in Chief Panchayati Raj.	277.66	130.89	100.94	47.14	36.35	77.12
4.	Women Development & Child Welfare	247.85	104.41	97.25	42.13	39.24	93.14
Total		1959.56	1354.71	1205.29	69.13	61.50	88.97
All Departments(41) excluding Tribal Welfare Total:		3482.3	2070.36	1831.49	59.45	52.59	88.46

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana

The table shows that the release amount was to the extent of 69 percent against the budget allocation of Rs 1959.56 crore, while the total expenditure amounted only 61.50 percent with respect to the four departments. The total budget of these four departments constituted more than 50 percent of the total State TSP budget, while the expenditure came to only 4.25 percent of the budget allocation in the case of Chief Engineer (Rural Water Supply) department and 36.35 percent and 39.24 percent in the case of Panchyati raj and Women and Child Welfare respectively. (Table 3.17)

Table-3.18: Total Budget Allocations, Releases, Expenditure Incurred under TSP during 2014-15 and 2015-16 of Telangana

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	Department	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Exp	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
							BE	Release
1.	Tribal Welfare	2014-15	123757.40	77712.56	62.79	60812.90	49.14	78.25
2.	Tribal Welfare	2015-16	114254.45	86612.69	75.81	99335.34	86.94	114.69

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana

The table (3.18) reveals that the tribal welfare department of Telangana also failed to utilize the funds for the tribal development during the year 2014-16 with its utilisation amounting to only 49 percent during the year 2014-15, while to 87 percent for the year 2015-16. (Table 3.18)

The Government had declared 3 percent of the total budgets to be allocated to non-divisible infrastructure, deemed to be TSP fund for the purpose of implementation of the TSP Act.

Table-3.19: Total Budget Allocations towards Non-Divisible Infrastructure Works

(Rs. in Crs.)

S.No.	Year	BE	BRO	% of release	Expenditure	% of Expenditure w.r.to	
						BE	Release
1.	2014-15	155.21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	2015-16	415.96	78.67	321.340	18.91	77.25	408.44

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana

The Tribal Welfare Commissionerate, Telangana State, failed to provide the expenditure particulars of funds allocated to non-divisible infrastructure works for the year 2014-15 in response to the application under RTI. However, the available data in relation to the mandatory provision (Sec. 11(d) in respect of allocation of scheme costs to non-divisible infrastructure works shows that the expenditure came to only around 19 percent as against an allocation of Rs. 416 Crore, which is very meager. More importantly, the data raises a serious doubt about the utility of unspent amount meant for non divisible infrastructure under the TSP. (Table 3.19)

For analysing the trends in the implementation of TSP Act, the fund allocation by the State Finance Commission (SFC) to the Zillaparishad, Adilabad District under TSP, is a

case in point. As per the provisions of the law, the nodal department has to communicate the tentative plan outlay earmarked for TSP to the departments concerned for preparation of plans. The funds to be earmarked under section 3 should be determined at least six months prior to the commencement of the next financial year with the annual TSP plan approved by the State council. The respective departments should issue administrative approvals for the schemes within 10 days of the receipt of State Council. Budget releasing orders will be issued after the approval of the budget by the State Legislature. These steps are not found in the case of State Finance Commission of Telangana State.

For instance, the State Finance Commission (SFC) of Telangana State allocated under the TSP funds a sum of Rs 7.34 lakhs for the year 2015-16 in the month of May, 2015, for the implementation of TSP programs in Adilabad district. Of the total, a sum of Rs 4.59 lakh was earmarked for the TSP activities of all the Mandals. The first quarter of TSP funds was released and adjusted during the month of August. The Zilla Parishad had submitted its action plan for the ZP and Mandals in September, 2015. The study team visited the office and interacted with the staff concerned during the end of financial year i.e. on 30th March, 2015. The staff stated that no further amount of earmarked TSP funds was released. Thus, the TSP funds earmarked had not been fully released as per the commitment. And half of the financial year had gone by only for the departmental actions like allocation of TSP funds, releasing and submission of action plans under TSP. The action taken report for the first quarter amounts released is yet to be available at the Z.P, Adilabad. Another notable feature is that no allocation of TSP funds in the district was reported for the last 2 years by the SFC⁷.

Thus, the implementation of the TSP Act is still in its early stages. The statutory mechanisms in place are not geared up to fulfill the obligations under lying the TSP Act. The statutory mechanisms like Administrative and Technical Support units to district and State TSP apparatus and Research Centre are yet to establish themselves on a full scale so as to perform the ensured tasks under the law. There is also a need for revisiting the provisions of the TSP Act, keeping in view the original rationale underlying the TSP Strategy, included in the Fifth Five Year Plan and limitations. It is also pertinent to note that there is no specific emphasis placed on the tribals living in the Scheduled Areas. Further, amendments need to be brought to the TSP Act so that the strategy is suitable to the geographical locations and the backwardness of the tribals within the tribal groups.

The field study undertaken in the East Godavari and Adilabad districts will present a picture of the implementation the TSP at the ground level. The next chapter will present the outcome of the field study carried out as part of assessing the implementation process of TSP Act.

⁷ LrNo A4/605/2015,office of ZP, Adilabad

CHAPTER IV

Implementaion and Impact of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in Andhra Pradesh State

This chapter deals with the programme-wise benefits associated with Tribal Sub plan and the various issues involved in the implementation of these schemes and also problems encountered by the beneficiaries before highlighting the impact of these schemes on the beneficiary households. It needs to be stated here that benefits/schemes disbursed under TSP usually are of two types - schemes directly benefitting the individual households and schemes for infrastructure development indirectly benefitting the communities and the villages in general. The present chapter confines itself studying to the individual/household benefits and the impact of such benefits on their economic conditions.

To understand the impact of TSP programs on the livelihoods of tribal beneficiaries selected, one has to look at the trends in budget allocations at the district level; as also expenditure. The budget allocations and expenditure play a vital role in the implementation of the programs designed under TSP. An attempt was made to obtain information on the TSP from different departments involved in the implementation process in the sample district of East Godavari. The Public Informaton Officer under RTI at District Collectorate directed the 40 officials concerned to provide the requested information. However, a few departments responded to the query under RTI. Therefore, our analysis is restricted to the available information given by the departments. However it presents a general pattern of budget allocations and expenditure as reported by departments.

As per the information furnished by Public Information Officer of line department of District Rural Development Authority/Velugu, Kakinada, in Ref.NoA2/102/2015, no TSP funds were allocated to the district for the year 2013-14, while amount of Rs 81.50 lakhs was allotted for the year 2014-15 aiming to provide benefits through Sthri Nidhi under Unnathi Scheme. The administrative delays also seem to have impacted on the release of funds, as a financial assistance, to the youth for self employment schemes. For instance, no TSP funds were released for Rajeev Yuva Sakthi Scheme after changing its name as Mukyamantri Yuva Sakthi scheme during the year 2014-2015. The reasons being that no guidelines were framed after changing the name of the Scheme, as per the information provided by the district level officers.

Table-4.1: Non-Allocation of TSP Funds by departments in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh

S.No	Name of the Department	TSP funds Allocation (2013-2015)
1.	Zilla Parishad	Nil
2.	APSIDC	Nil
3.	Public Health Department	Nil
4.	District Library Department	Nil
5.	Collegiate Education , RJY	Nil
6.	District Vocational Education	Nil
7.	Department of Cooperation	Nil
8.	Housing -No specific allocation	No specific allocation under TSP to Housing(funds allocated to the district under IAY of 944.25 lakhs for 1259 units for STs @ 75,000/unit is shown)

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Kakinada

Thus, some of the departments mentioned in the table above have shown nil allocation under TSP budget in the district during the period 2013-2015. Thus budgets allocations at State level do not get reflected are at the district and divisional level offices in the district. (Table 4.1)

The work of Ground Water Department is very crucial to sustaining the livelihoods of tribals. The table 4.3 shows no outcomes reported for the years 2013-15. Although budgetary allocations were made for the years 2013-15, the amounts were spent on ground water survey work. (Table 4.2)

Table-4.2: TSP Allocations: Ground Water Department, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh

Description	Allocated funds		2013-14				2014-15			
	(in Rs)		Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial	
	2013-14	2014-15	Target	Achievement	Target	(in Rs) Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	(in Rs) Achievement
TSP allocated to the department	2,75,000	1,00,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Non-issue of LOC from the Govt.,									
Physical Financial Targets and expenditure										
Financial release & expenditure	-	-	-	-	2,75,000	Non issue of LOC from the Govt.	-	-	1,00,000	Insufficient budget/ Hence the drilling work could not be taken up
Physical: Ground Water Surveys (investigations No. of sites)	-	-	200	76	-	-	345	23	-	-
Borewells drilling (No. of Borewells)	-	-	5	0	-	-	15	0	-	-

Source: Ground Water Department, Kakinada

Table-4.3: TSP Allocations to Animal Husbandry: East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Description (in Rs)	2013-14			2014-15		
		Released (in Rs)	Exp (in Rs)	% of Exp.	Released (in Rs)	Exp in Rs)	% of Exp.
1.	TSP/Pasukranthi/ Induction	11,92,500	7,94,990	67			
2.	TSP/Fodder Seed	2,85,025	2,85,025	100	98,100	98,100	100
3.	TSP/Mobile Veterinary Clinic/OOE	18,800	18,763	100	79,286	63,343	80
4.	TSP/MVC/Hiring of Vehicles	2,48,600	0	0	2,48,571	0	0
5.	TSP/Mobile Veterinary Clinic/M&S	69,300	21,470	31	23,000	23,000	100
6.	TSP/MVC/Drugs & Medicines	9,24,000	9,23,866	100	3,08,000	2,08,114	68
7.	TSP/Mobile Veterinary Clinic/OCS	92,400	0	0	92,286	0	0
Total		28,30,625	20,44,114	72	8,49,243	3,92,557	46

Source: Animal Husbandry Department, Kakinada

The table presents that only 72 percent of the amount was spent as against the total budget allocation for the year 2013-14, but reports a bleak picture of 46 percent only for the year 2014-15. (Table 4.3)

Table-4.4: TSP Allocations to District Water Management Agency, East Godavari District: Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	Units (Persons/ Groups/Acres /Kms/ Habitations)	2013-14			2014-15			% of ST	
				Physical		Financial	Physical		Financial		
				Total No. of Units Grounded	No. of Units grounded for STs	Total amount spent (in lakh Rs)	Exp. incurred on STs (in lakh Rs)	Total amount spent (in lakh Rs)	No. of Units grounded for STs	Exp. incurred on STs (in lakh Rs)	
1.	District Water Management Agency, East Godavari District Kakinada	MGNREGS	Households	211082	25600	5036.33	777.18	17362.49	39847	3106.51	12.49.

Source: District Water Management Agency, Kakinada

The table shows only about 12 percent achievement in grouping the units as against the targets fixed for the period 2013-15 and only about 15 percent spending as against the budget allocations for the year 2013-14 and 18 percent for 2014-2015. (Table 4.4)

Table-4.5: TSP Allocations to District Education Department, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Year	Physical Students	Financial	
			Budget realized (in Rs)	Expenditure (in Rs)
1.	2013-14	41415	35817501/-	16118716/-
2.	2014-15	52324	17492315/-	16118716/-

Source: District Education Department, Kakinada

The table presents an interesting picture data in that the amount spent for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 was the same in relation to the different budgetary allocations released. The data furnished sries several doubts because, the number of students were more for the year 2014-15 as compared to the year 2013-14, but the expenditure reported was the same. (Table 4.5)

Table-4.6: TSP Allocations to NREDCAP Department, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Year	Particulars	Target		Achievement	
			Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2013-14	Biogas Scheme	315	25.20	315	25.20
2.	2014-15	Biogas Scheme	143	15.73	143	15.73
3.	2014-15	Fixed Chulhas Scheme	1000	1.25	1000	1.25

Source: NREDCAP Department, Kakinada

The table shows hundred percent achievement with regard to both financial and physical targets. (Table 4.6)

Table-4.7: TSP Allocations to Kakinada Municipal Corporation, East Godavari District of A.P.

S.No.	Year	Total Budget allocation / Sanction (in lakh Rs)	ST Component achievement		
			Target @6.6% (in lakh Rs)	Amount utilized (in lakh Rs)	Balance (in lakh Rs)
1.	2013-14	5376.00	354.81	0.00	354.81
2.	2014-15	6686.00	441.28	14.07	427.21

Source: Kakinada Municipal Corporation, Kakinada

The table shows that the total state budget allocation to the Municipal Corporation was Rs 5376 lakh with the TSP allocation being Rs 354.81 lakh at the ratio of 6.6 percent. But the expenditure was zero for the year 2013-14 and even for the year 2014-15 the expenditure was only 3.18 percent. Therefore it reflects that the urban local bodies are not spending the allocated budgets for the benefit of tribals. (Table 4.7)

Table-4.8: TSP Allocations to Micro Irrigation Project in East Godavari District

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
2013-14	800	356.33	1224.87	412.31
2014-15	920	508.30	1074.56	318.55
Total	1720	864.63	2299.43	730.86

Source: Micro Irrigation Department, Govt. of AP

The above table discloses that, under Micro Irrigation Project, The target amount was Rs.356.33 lakh, whereas, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.412.31 lakh the year of 2013-14, exceeding the target. The same was the case with physical targets (1224.87 hectares of achievement as against a target of 800 hectares in the year 2013-14). In the year 2014-15, the financial target was Rs.508.30 lakh, but the expenditure incurred was Rs.318.55 lakh, which was 62.66 percent only. (Table 4.8)

Having presented a macro picture of the budgetary allocations with regard to a few departments (wherever information was provided through RTI), in the following pages, we are presenting a sample household based analysis.

As mentioned in the introductory chapter, one district each in Andhra Pradesh (East Godavari) and Telangana (Adilabad) were selected for an empirical analysis of the implementation of TSP schemes. The following chapter deals with the details of the

East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. In East Godavari, a total of 161 individual households were selected for an empirical investigation (a detailed sample frame-mandal-wise, village-wise and scheme wise has been presented in the first chapter) and the various details related to these households are analysed below:

Table-4.9: Gender Particulars of the Beneficiary Households

Major Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Cultivators	66	28	94
	70.2	29.8	100.0
Agricultural labour	20	26	46
	43.5	56.5	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	5	5
	0	100.0	100.0
Others	7	9	16
	43.8	56.2	100.0
Total	93	68	161
	57.8	42.2	100.0

Source: Feld Survey (Household Data)

The gender-wise particulars of the beneficiary households reveal that, out of a total of 161 beneficiaries, 93 (57.8%) are males and 68 (42.2%) are females. The occupation wise details of the beneficiary households indicate that a majority - 94 of them are cultivators; 46 are agricultural labourers, five are non-agricultural labourers and 16 are 'others' that includes job holders and beneficiaries pursuing self employment avenues (petty trade and small business etc). A gender wise analysis of the occupation pattern shows that males are predominantly cultivators (70.2%) and only a small section of females constitutes cultivators (29.8%), whereas, female agricultural laborers (56.5%) are more in number than male agricultural labourers (43.5%) (Table. 4.9).

Table-4.10: Age Particulars of the Beneficiary Households

Description of the Households	Age in Years					Total
	Less than 25	25-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Cultivators	9	14	30	19	22	94
	9.6	14.9	31.9	20.2	23.4	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	12	20	8	5	46
	2.2	26.1	43.5	17.4	10.9	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	4	0	1	0	5
	.0	80.0	0	20.0	0	100.0
Others	3	3	5	2	3	16
	18.8	18.8	31.2	12.5	18.8	100.0
Total	13	33	55	30	30	161
	8.1	20.5	34.2	18.6	18.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

Age particulars of the beneficiary households reveals that a significant number of them (34.2%) are in the age group of 36-45 years followed by 25-35 age group (20.5) and an equal number of them are in the age group of 46-55 years (18.6%) and above 55 years (18.6%). However, a small number (8.1%) fall in the age group of less than 25 years. (Table.4.10).

Table-4.11: Distribution of the Beneficiary Households (by type of house)

Description of the Households	Thatched	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Total
Cultivators	27	53	14	94
	28.7	56.4	14.9	100.0
Agricultural labour	8	18	20	46
	17.4	39.1	43.5	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	0	5
	100.0	0	0	100.0
Others	0	7	9	16
	0	43.8	56.2	100.0
Total	40	78	43	161
	24.8	48.4	26.7	100.0

Source: Primary data

The housing position indicates the relative economic position of the households in the rural setup. The data shows that nearly half of the beneficiary households (48.4%) live in semi-pucca houses and one fifth (24.8%) live in thatched households and a little more than one fifth (26.7%) have pucca houses. This indicates the beneficiary households predominantly belong to poorer segments. (Table.4.11).

Table-4.12: Distribution of the Households by type of ration card

Description of the Households	AAY	Pink	White	Total
Cultivators	21	0	73	94
	22.3	0	77.7	100.0
Agricultural labour	3	0	43	46
	6.5	0	93.5	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	0	5	5
	0	0	100.0	100.0
Others	3	2	11	16
	18.8	12.5	68.8	100.0
Total	27	2	132	161
	16.8	1.2	82.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

The type of ration card that the households possess denotes their economic status in the rural set-up. Our data indicates that a majority (82%) are in possession of white cards meant for 'Below Poverty Level' households and a small section (16.8%) are in possession of AAY cards (Antyodaya Anna Yojana) meant for the poorest of the poor and a very small section (1.2%) in possession of pink ration cards meant for 'Above Poverty Line' households. (Table 4.12).

Table-4.13: Marital status of the sample respondents

Description of the Households	Married	Unmarried	Widow/ Widower	Divorced/ Separated	Total
Cultivators	73	7	11	3	94
	77.7	7.4	11.7	3.2	100.0
Agricultural labour	42	0	4	0	46
	91.3	0	8.7	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	10	2	3	1	16
	62.5	12.5	18.8	6.2	100.0
Total	130	9	18	4	161
	80.7	5.6	11.2	2.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

The data on marital status show that more than three fourths of the household respondents (80.7%) are married while a considerable number of household respondents (11.2%) are either widows or widowers with a very small section being either divorced or separated (2.5%). The 'unmarried' households constitute a small number (5.6%). (Table 4.13).

Table- 4. 14: Education status of the Sample Households

Description of the Households	Illiterate	Literate	Below	Primary Primary	Middle	Secondary	Graduation and above	Total
Cultivators	52	5	4	13	5	13	2	94
	55.3	5.3	4.3	13.8	5.3	13.8	2.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	34	3	3	2	3	1	0	46
	73.9	6.5	6.5	4.3	6.5	2.2	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	7	0	1	0	2	3	3	16
	43.8	0	6.2	0	12.5	18.8	18.8	100.0
Total	97	9	8	15	10	17	5	161
	60.2	5.6	5.0	9.3	6.2	10.6	3.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Having education equips the beneficiary households with certain skills of managing the schemes well and dealing with the officials and others in a better way in terms of availing of the scheme wise benefits without being cheated or misled. A large section of the hhs constitutes illiterates (60.2%) followed by hhs with secondary education (10.6%), primary education (9.3%), middle level education (6.2%), just 'literate' (5.6%) (those with only functional literacy of signing and reading their names), below primary level (5.0%) and lastly graduation and the above (3.1%). As the entire sample households belong to scheduled tribes, this pattern is on the expected lines. (Table.4.14).

Possession of land is an important endowment in the rural socio-economic milieu. Nearly one third of the beneficiary households (31.1%) are landless, followed by small farmers (27.3%) and a significant percentage of the households are medium farmers (21.7%) and few of them are marginal farmers (16.8%), and a tiny section constitutes large farmers (3.1%). Since it is mostly a tribal region, having more than five acres and above is not uncommon and that explains the presence of a slightly higher number of medium farmers among the sample households. (Table.4.15).

Table-4.15: Land particulars of the households

Land less	Marginal farmer	Small Farmer	Medium Farmer	Large Farmer	Total
0	20	38	31	5	94
.0	21.3	40.4	33.0	5.3	100.0
39	4	3	0	0	46
84.8	8.7	6.5	0	0	100.0
5	0	0	0	0	5
100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
6	3	3	4	0	16
37.5	18.8	18.8	25.0	0	100.0
50	27	44	35	5	161
31.1	16.8	27.3	21.7	3.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-4.16: Distribution of households according to number of working persons

Description of the Households	No of working members						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
cultivators	5	47	28	11	2	1	94
	5.3	50.0	29.8	11.7	2.1	1.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	6	29	7	4	0	0	46
	13.0	63.0	15.2	8.7	.0	.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
	.0	80.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Others	3	9	2	2	0	0	16
	18.8	56.2	12.5	12.5	.0	.0	100.0
Total	14	89	38	17	2	1	161
	8.7	55.3	23.6	10.6	1.2	.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

A maximum number of households (55.3%) have two working persons, while one fourth of the households (23.6%) have three working numbers. The agricultural labour hhs having two working numbers accounted for a high percentage (63.0%) followed by cultivators (50.0%) (Table 4.16).

Table-4.17: Distribution of households based on income from main occupation

Description of the Households	Rupees				Total
	25000-35000	35001-45000	45001-55000	Above 55000	
Cultivators	28	9	21	36	94
	29.8	9.6	22.3	38.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	15	12	7	12	46
	32.6	26.1	15.2	26.1	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	1	1	3	5
	.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
Others	2	0	2	12	16
	12.5	.0	12.5	75.0	100.0
Total	45	22	31	63	161
	28.0	13.7	19.3	39.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

The details of the sample households receiving income from the main occupation show that more than one third (39.1%) of the households belong to above Rs.55000 group per annum followed by Rs.25000 - 35000 income group (28.0 percent), Rs.45001-55000 income group (19.3%) and lastly Rs.35001-45000 income group (13.7%). It is evident from the table that a majority of the agricultural labour households come under Es 25000-35000 category which can be called marginal, while on the contrary the households coming under the 'others' category (mostly salaried) and, to some extent, cultivator hhs belong to Rs.55000 and above category. (Table 4.17).

Table-4.18: Distribution of households by expenditure incurred per annum

Description of the Households	Rupees				Total
	Less than 50000	50001-100000	100001-150000	Above 150000	
Cultivators	35	36	16	7	94
	37.2	38.3	17.0	7.4	100.0
Agriculture labour	14	24	7	1	46
	30.4	52.2	15.2	2.2	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	3	1	1	5
	0	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Others	3	6	4	3	16
	18.8	37.5	25.0	18.8	100.0
Total	52	69	28	12	161
	32.3	42.9	17.4	7.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

The expenditure details of the sample households reveal that nearly half of the households (42.9%) come under Rs.50000-100000 category, followed by one third of the hhs (32.3%) under less than Rs.50000 category per annum and nearly one fifth (17.4%) of the hhs under Rs.100001-150000 category PA. (Table.4.18).

Table-4.19: Distribution of households by type of fuel use

Description of the Households	Fuel wood	Gas	Others	Fuel wood and Gas	Total
Cultivators	56	1	3	34	94
	59.6	1.1	3.2	36.2	100.0
Agricultural labour	21	1	0	24	46
	45.7	2.2	0	52.2	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	5	1	0	10	16
	31.2	6.2	0	62.5	100.0
Total	87	3	3	68	161
	54.0	1.9	1.9	42.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

In the rural areas in general and forest and, hilly areas in particular, households still largely depend on fuel wood as the main source of cooking. In our field area, more than half of the households (54.0%) still depend on fuelwood followed by hhs (42.2%) using fuelwood and gas as a combination. This shows that households are not in position to depend exclusively on gas, a clean fuel as it is expensive and hence use gas sparingly, depending mostly on fuel wood which is available freely in the nearby forests. (Table 4.19).

Table- 4.20: Distribution of households reported food secure in a year

Description of the Households	No of months				Total
	2	6-9	9-12	Surplus to sell	
Cultivators	3	3	64	24	94
	3.2	3.2	68.1	25.5	100.0
Agricultural labour	5	8	31	2	46
	10.9	17.4	67.4	4.3	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	2	1	0	5
	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	100.0
Others	0	1	12	3	16
	0	6.2	75.0	18.8	100.0
Total	10	14	108	29	161
	6.2	8.7	67.1	18.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

The economic position of the households, by and large, depends on the extent of food security (having three square meals for all members of the households) enjoyed by them. The figures show that, overall, a little more than two thirds of the households (67.1%) 'feel food secure' for 9-12 months, followed by a small proportion of hhs (8.7%) for 6-9 months and a tiny percentage (6.2%) for only two months. It is striking to note that, overall, 18.0% of the sample households are in a position to sell 'surplus food' besides meeting the domestic consumption needs. This is usually observed in case of medium and large farmers. (Table.4.20).

Table-4.21: Distribution of households reported having livestock

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	64	30	94
	68.1	31.9	100.0
Agricultural labour	41	5	46
	89.1	10.9	100.0
Non Agri labour	3	2	5
	60.0	40.0	100.0
Others	4	12	16
	25.0	75.0	100.0
Total	112	49	161
	69.6	30.4	100.0

Source: Primary data

Along with land, possessing of livestock by the rural households is the key to their secured livelihood position. It has been observed that, in the study area nearly 70.0 percent of the hhs own/rear livestock, while the rest of the hhs do not possess (30.4%) any livestock. (Table.4.21).

Table-4.22: Distribution of households having average number of livestock (by type)

Description of the Households	Number					
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullocks	He-buffaloes	Goats	Sheep
Cultivators	4.03	2.05	2.48		5.08	10.00
Agriculture labour		1.50	1.00	1.00	10.16	
Non Agri labour					5.33	
Others	2.00	2.00	2.50			
Total	3.91	1.78	2.44	1.00	7.15	10.00

Source: Primary data

It may be seen from the table above that, cultivator households, on an average, have a good number of big bovines and goats and sheep as well, whereas, agricultural labour hhs, due to landlessness, possess more number of goats per household and a very small number of buffaloes and bullocks. Among 'others', the possession of big bovines is somewhat significant. (Table.4.22).

Table-4.23: Distribution of households reporting average income and expenditure per annum

Description of the Households	Rupees	
	Income	Expenditure
Cultivators	57,925.53	74,861.49
Agriculture labour	44,956.52	73,959.13
Non Agri labour	65,000.00	1,07,040.00
Others	86,000.00	1,11,600.00
Total	57,229.81	79,254.04

Source: Primary data

The data on average income and expenditure of the households per annum shows expenditure exceeding income across all the categories. In the case of cultivators, while the income per annum stands Rs.57,925, the expenditure comes to Rs.74,861; In the case of agriculture labor, the difference between income and expenditure is much steeper (Rs.44,956 of income as against an expenditure of Rs.73,959). The situation with respect to non-agricultural hhs and hhs belonging to 'others' is no different. (Table 4.23).

Table-4.24: Distribution of households reporting debt for 2014-15 (from all sources)

Description of the Households	Debt (in Rupees)					Total
	Nil debt	Less than 30000	30001-40000	40001-50000	Above 50000	
Cultivators	10	39	11	9	25	94
	10.6	41.5	11.7	9.6	26.6	100.0
Agricultural labour	2	5	4	10	25	46
	4.3	10.9	8.7	21.7	54.3	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	4	0	0	1	5
	0	80.0	0	0	20.0	100.0
Others	3	3	0	1	9	16
	18.8	18.8	0	6.2	56.2	100.0
Total	15	51	15	20	60	161
	9.3	31.7	9.3	12.4	37.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

Having debts going in for loans is an indicator of economic impoverishment. Usually in the rural areas, farming households seek loans for various purposes-agriculture (productive) and consumption (non productive) and for health reasons. From the data, it may be observed that only 9.3% of the hhs did not incur any debts in the year 2014-15, whereas, more than one third of the households (37.3%) had borrowed more than Rs.50000 and above. Among the agricultural labor more than half of the households (54.3%) had borrowed Rs.50000 and above, followed by 21.7 percent of the households having borrowed between Rs.40000-50000. On the contrary, among the cultivators, only one fourth of the households (26.6%) had borrowed above Rs.50000 (Table. 4.24).

Table-4.25: Average debt reported by the households during the last year (2014-15) (by source)

Description of the Households		Bank (Rs)	Cooperative (Rs)	SHG (Rs)	Private money lenders (Rs)	Others (Rs)	Total
Cultivators	Mean	38,257.14	28,750.00	25,870.73	36,500.00	34,000.00	49,603.57
	N	35	20	41	28	5	84
Agriculture labour	Mean	38,333.33	40,000.00	36,756.10	36,235.29	37,000.00	56,909.09
	N	6	1	41	17	3	44
Non Agri labour	Mean			22,000.00	15,0000.00		52,000.00
	N			5	1		5
Others	Mean	71,500.00		25,000.00	50,000.00	1,35,000.00	91,846.15
	N	6		7	1	4	13
Total	Mean	42,510.64	29,285.71	30,347.87	39,106.38	68,416.67	55,648.63
	N	47	21	94	47	12	146

Source: Primary data

Out of a total of 146 households reporting debt a maximum number (94) had borrowed from SHGs (on an average Rs.30,348) followed by banks (47 respondents, on average, Rs.42,511) and private money lenders (47 respondents on average Rs.39,106). Among the total cultivators (84 of them), 41 had taken loan from SHGs (on average Rs.25,870) followed by banks (35 respondents, on an average Rs.38,257), 28 of them had borrowed from private money lenders (on average of Rs.38,500). Among the agricultural labor (44 of them), a majority of them (41 number) had borrowed from SHGs (on an average, Rs.36,756). Some of the members had borrowed loans from different sources. A maximum amount of debt was taken by 'others' (on an average, Rs.91,846). (Table.4.25).

Table-4.26: Distribution of households based on awareness level regarding tribal sub plan

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	74	20	94
	78.7	21.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	40	6	46
	87.0	13.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	5
	100.0	0	100.0
Others	13	3	16
	81.2	18.8	100.0
Total	132	29	161
	82.0	18.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Awareness regarding various programmes among the target groups goes a long way in accessing the benefits offered under any programme. It is particularly so, when the beneficiaries happen to be illiterate, poor and living in interior habitations like tribals. The ground situation about the awareness regarding the TSP schemes is satisfactory with more than three fourths of the sample households (82.0%) reporting 'yes' and only small section (18.0%) reporting 'no'. (Table.4.26).

Table. 4.27: Distribution of households reporting awareness regarding tribal sub-plan through different sources

Description of the Households	Panchayat Office	Friends	Relatives	News Paper/TV	SHGs	Others	Total
Cultivators	17	3	2	0	2	44	68
	25.0	4.4	2.9	0	2.9	64.7	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	0	0	13	27	40
	0	0	0	0	32.5	67.5	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Others	2	0	0	1	5	5	13
	15.4	0	0	7.7	38.5	38.5	100.0
Total	19	3	2	1	20	81	126
	15.1	2.4	1.6	.8	15.9	64.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

The sources of awareness regarding the programme among the beneficiaries demonstrate that a majority of them (64.3%) became aware of the programme through 'other sources' followed by SHGs (nearly 16%) and panchayat office (15.1%). (Table.4.27).

Table.4. 28: Distribution of household Members benefited under the sub-plan

Description of the Households	Self	Household member	Total
Cultivators	79	15	94
	84.0	16.0	100.0
Agricultural labour	45	1	46
	97.8	2.2	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	5
	100.0	0	100.0
Others	14	2	16
	87.5	12.5	100.0
Total	143	18	161
	88.8	11.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

An analysis of the distribution of the household members under the sub plan reveals that to a large extent (88.8%) the household head was identified as the beneficiary and in respect of only a small section (11.2%), the household member other than the household head was identified as the beneficiary under TSP in the sample villages. (Table.4.28).

Table-4.29: Distribution of households based on whether beneficiaries selected under TSP by Gram Sabha

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	11	83	94
	11.7	88.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	45	46
	2.2	97.8	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	5	5
	0	100.0	100.0
Others	4	12	16
	25.0	75.0	100.0
Total	16	145	161
	9.9	90.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

The selection of beneficiaries by Gram Sabha under TSP is a mandatory provision of the Act. However, it is observed that this was followed more in its breach than in observance. An overwhelming number of the sample beneficiaries (90.1%) were not identified by the gram sabha excepting a small section (9.9%). It is common knowledge that where beneficiaries are not identified in the gram sabha it often leads to an arbitrary selection by the officials and local politicians outside the domain of gram sabha. This may lead, in most of the cases, to the selection of ineligible beneficiaries with serious implications for the effective implementation of the programme, as is evident from the above table. (Table.4.29).

Table-4.30: Distribution of households based on benefits received under TSP through different Departments

Description of the Households	Economic Support Scheme (DRDA)	Economic Support Scheme through SHGs(IKP)	Micro Irrigation Scheme	Biogas scheme	Total
Cultivators	3	11	35	45	94
	3.2	11.7	37.2	47.9	100.0
Agricultural labour	5	38	1	2	46
	10.9	82.6	2.2	4.3	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	5	0	0	5
	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Others	2	5	7	2	16
	12.5	31.2	43.8	12.5	100.0
Total	10	59	43	49	161
	6.2	36.6	26.7	30.4	100.0

Source: Primary data

The direct benefits under TSP for the individual households were given by three to four line departments, namely, i) District Rural Development Agency (through Economic Support Schemes); ii) Indira Kranthi Patham (through SHGs); iii) Irrigation Department (Micro Irrigation Schemes); and iv) Non-Conventional Energy Department (Supply of Biogas schemes to individual households). There are nearly 42 departments under which TSP funds are distributed, but most of them are in the form of infrastructure works aiming to benefit the village communities in general wherever the tribals are living. The

above four departments are found to be dealing with direct household level benefits under TSP. Hence, our analysis was confined to these major schemes. As the data reveals, overall, more than one third of the households (36.6%) were benefited from Economic Support Scheme through SHGs (IKP). It is to be stated here that under IKP schemes, SHGs members are expected to repay the loan availed of for procuring livestock units with no subsidy component associated with it, while under Micro Irrigation Scheme or DRDA Economic Support Scheme or Biogas Schemes, there was a subsidy component extended to the beneficiaries. Under Biogas scheme more than one fourth (30.4) of our sample hhs got benefitted. As regards occupational categories, cultivators predominantly got benefitted under Micro-Irrigation Schemes (37.2%) and Biogas Scheme (47.9%), whereas, agricultural labor hhs got benefited, to a large extent, under economic support schemes through SHG/IKP (82.6%) and very less under Biogas scheme (4.3%), as this scheme expects the households to have a continuous supply of animal dung, which is possible only for cultivator households with sufficient livestock. (Table.4.30).

Table-4.31: Distribution of households based on benefits received under DRDA

Description of the Households	Livestock	Auto	Transport vehicle	Others	Total
Cultivators	1	1	0	1	3
	33.3	33.3	0	33.3	100.0
Agriculture labour	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	0	1	1	0	2
	0	50.0	50.0	0	100.0
Total	6	2	1	1	10
	60.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Under Economic Support Schemes (through DRDA), the distribution of various schemes such as livestock units, autos, transport vehicles and 'others' shows that overall nearly two thirds of the hhs (60.0%) had opted for livestock units followed by Autos (20.0%) and transport vehicle (10.0%) and in that order. (Table. 4.31).

Table. 4.32: Distribution of households reporting having received subsidy under DRDA

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	2	1	3
	66.7	33.3	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	5	5
	.0	100.0	100.0
Others	2	0	2
	100.0	.0	100.0
Total	4	6	10
	40.0	60.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Subsidy under DRDA schemes was received overall, by 40.0 percent of the sample households with a majority (60.0%) not receiving the subsidy, while all the agricultural labor households received subsidy as also more than two thirds of the cultivators received the same. (Table.4.32).

Table-4.33: Distribution of households reported having received amount under DRDA

Description of the Households	Rupees		
	50000	100000	Total
Cultivators	1	2	3
	33.3	66.7	100.0
Agriculture labour	5	0 5	
	100.0	0	100.0
Others	0	2	2
	0	100.0	100.0
Total	6	4	10
	60.0	40.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Overall, a large number of sample hhs (60.0%) are observed to have received the loan amount of Rs.50000, while more than one third of them (40.0%) to an extent of Rs.100000. While all the agricultural labor hhs received Rs.50000, among the cultivators, more than two thirds of the hhs (66.7%) received Rs.100000 as also cent percent 'others' received Rs.100000 as unit money. (Table. 4.33).

Table-4.34: Distribution of households reported having the loan repaid under DRDA

Description of the Households	Nil	Rupees		Total
		20000-40000	40001-60000	
Cultivators	0	2	1	3
	0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	5	0	5
	0	100.0	0	100.0
Others	1	1	0	2
	50.0	50.0	0	100.0
Total	1	8	1	10
	10.0	80.0	10.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Overall, a significant number of hhs (80.0%) who had taken loans are reported to have repaid the loan amount ranging from Rs.20000-40000 with one household (10.0%) having paid an amount ranging from 40001-60000, while one household has not repaid the loan amount so far. (Table.4.34).

Table-4.35: Distribution of households based on the number of installments allowed/given for repayments of loans under DRDA

Description of the Households	No. of installments				Total
	28	30	36	50	
Cultivators	1	1	1	0	3
	33.3	33.3	33.3	0	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	0	5	0	5
	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Others	0	1	0	1	2
	0	50.0	0	50.0	100.0
Total	1	2	6	1	10
	10.0	20.0	60.0	10.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

As regards the installments given to the households for repayment loan amount the details tell us that overall 60.0% of the hhs were 36 installments, followed by 20.0% of

the hhs with 30 installments and 10.0% of the households with 50 installments and another 10.0% of the hhs with 28 installments depending on the amount taken. (Table. 4.35).

Table-4.36: Distribution of households reported expenditure incurred to get the loan

Description of the Households	Rupees			
	Less than 200	200-500	Above 500	Total
Cultivators	2	1	0	3
	66.7	33.3	0	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	0	5	5
	0	0	100.0	100.0
Others	2	0	0	2
	100.0	0	0	100.0
Total	4	1	5	10
	40.0	10.0	50.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Usually, some transaction costs are involved in the availing of loans from banks/officers. The data shows that half of the beneficiaries (50.0%) had incurred Rs.500 and above followed by more than one third of the hhs (40.0%) with less than Rs.200 and between Rs.200-500 (10.0%). (Table.4.36).

Table-4.37: Distribution of households reporting having received information about the institutional credit (by Source)

Description of the Households	Friends	ITDA	Bank officials	Total
Cultivators	1	0	2	3
	33.3	0	66.7	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	2	3	5
	0	40.0	60.0	100.0
Others	0	1	1	2
	0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	1	3	6	10
	10.0	30.0	60.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

The sources through which the hhs came to receive information about institutional credit indicate that overall, bank officials were the chief source (60.0%) followed by ITDA (30.0%), and friends (10.0%), while bank officials were the major source of

information for cultivators (66.7%), agricultural labours (60.0%) and others (50.0%) followed by ITDA. (Table.4.37).

Table-4.38: Distribution of households reporting present status of assets

Description of the Households	Running and providing daily employment	Under Repair	Daily earning Rs 600	Providing seasonal income Rs 40000	Total
Cultivators	2	0	1	0	3
	66.7	0	33.3	0	100.0
Agriculture labour	4	1	0	0	5
	80.0	20.0	0	0	100.0
Others	1	0	0	1	2
	50.0	0	0	50.0	100.0
Total	7	1	1	1	10
	70.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

The sustainability of assets and the resultant benefit flows from assets to the beneficiaries is the key to the success of the programme. Our results show that overall for a majority of the hhs (70.0%) the assets given were in a running condition and providing daily employment; for 10.0% of the hhs the assets were under repair; for 10.0% of the hhs, the assets were fetching and some said (10.0%) an income of Rs.600/- daily and 10.0% of the hhs, the assets were helping them earn a seasonal income of Rs.40000. For a majority of the cultivators (66.7%) the units were in a running condition and for the rest of the hhs, the assets were fetching them Rs. 5600 daily (33.3%). Among the agricultural labour, for a majority of the hhs (80.0%) the assets were in a running condition and for the rest of the hhs (20.0%), the asset was under repair. (Table.4.38).

Table- 4. 39: Distribution of households reporting having received training in running the units

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	1	2	3
	33.3	66.7	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	5	5
	0	100.0	100.0
Others	2	0	2
	100.0	0	100.0
Total	3	7	10
	30.0	70.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Imparting training and an adequate capacity building are necessary for the beneficiaries in managing the units/assets successfully. The data shows that a majority (70.0%) of the beneficiaries had not received any training in running the units, while only a small section (30.0%) had received training. Ironically, all the agricultural labour category hhs (cent percent) had not been given any training, while all the 'others' (cent percent) had received training. The issue of beneficiaries receiving training does have a lasting impact in terms of sustaining the assets by the beneficiaries. (Table.4.39).

Table-4.40: Distribution of households based on benefits received under Indira Kranthi Patham (SHG loans)

Description of the Households	Petty Business	Livestock	Total
Cultivators	1	10	11
	9.1	90.9	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	38	38
	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	3	5
	40.0	60.0	100.0
Others	4	1	5
	80.0	20.0	100.0
Total	7	52	59
	11.9	88.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

As mentioned earlier in the chapter, under TSP, the beneficiaries had got assets through different departments/agencies like DDRA, ITDA and Irrigation department and so on so forth. Here, we discuss and analyse the benefits given under Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) through SHG loans. The members of SHGs are expected to purchase assets of their choice, depending on their ability to manage them. In our sample, more than one third of the beneficiaries (59 out of 161) had got loans under IKP-SHG towards procuring various assets. The data reveals that, overall a majority of the hhs (88.1%) had got livestock units and the rest (11.9%) had got assets under petty business schemes. (Table.4.40).

Table-4.41: Distribution of households reported having received livestock benefits under IKP (by type)

Description of the Households	Goats	Sheep	Milch animal	Draught animal	Total
Cultivators	1	0	8	1	10
	10.0	0	80.0	10.0	100.0
Agriculture labour	19	4	11	4	38
	50.0	10.5	28.9	10.5	100.0
Non Agri labour	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	0	1	0	0	1
	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Total	23	5	19	5	52
	44.2	9.6	36.5	9.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

Under IKP, the distribution of the respondents by the type of livestock units received reveals that overall, goats were preferred by a majority of the hhs (44.2%) followed by milch animals (36.5%), draught animals (9.6%) and sheep (9.6%) in that order. Among the cultivators a majority of the hhs (80.0%) had preferred milch animals followed by draught animals (10.0%) and goat scheme (10.0%), while among the agriculture labour hhs, half of them (50.0%) had opted for the goats followed by milch animals (28.9%) draught animals (10.5%) and sheep (10.5%). All the non-agriculture beneficiaries (cent percent) had opted for the goat scheme. (Table.4.41).

Table-4.42: Distribution of households reporting having received loans (by size) under IKP (SHGs)

Description of the Households	Rupees					Total
	Less than 15000	15000-25000	25001-35000	35001-45000	Above 45000	
Cultivators	0	0	5	6	0	11
	0	0	45.5	54.5	0	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	0	21	8	9	38
	0	0	55.3	21.1	23.7	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	5	0	0	0	5
	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	1	1	2	0	1	5
	20.0	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	100.0
Total	1	6	28	14	10	59
	1.7	10.2	47.5	23.7	16.9	100.0

Source: Primary data

The size and volume of the loans received by the beneficiaries varied with the nature of

scheme preferred by them. The data shows that overall, nearly half of the respondents (47.5%) had got an amount between Rs.25001-35000 (on an average) followed by more than one fifth of them (23.7) between Rs.35001-45000 and less than one fifth of them (16.9%) had got more than Rs.45000 and above. Among the cultivators, more than half of them (54.5%) had received the loan amount between Rs.35001-45000 followed by a substantial number of households (45.5%) between Rs.25001-35000. Among the agricultural labour hhs, more than half of them (55.3%) had received the loan amount between Rs.25001-35000 followed by nearly one fourth (23.7%) an amount Rs.45000 and above. (Table.4.42).

Table-4.43: Distribution of households reported received benefits either in cash or in kind under IKP

Description of the Households	Cash	Unit	Total
Cultivators	9	2	11
	81.8	18.2	100.0
Agriculture labour	27	11	38
	71.1	28.9	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	3	5
	40.0	60.0	100.0
Others	5	0	5
	100.0	0	100.0
Total	43	16	59
	72.9	27.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Overall a majority of the beneficiaries (72.9%) had got cash under the programme for buying assets. This is because, as the size of the unit (e.g. number of goats) was small, the beneficiaries had been forced to add some of their personal money for buying an optimum size of the asset. (Table.4.43).

The repayment of loans in installments due from the beneficiaries under the programme reveals that a overall a majority (66.1%) of the beneficiaries had still less than 15 installments remaining, whereas one fourth of them (25.4) had still 20 and above installments remaining. On the other hand a majority of the cultivator respondents (81.8%) had less than 15 installments due for repayment, whereas nearly one third (34.2%) of the agricultural labour respondents had 20 and above installments due for repayment. (Table.4.44).

Table-4.44: Distribution of households reported remaining installments for repayment under IKP

Description of the Households	Remaining installments			
	Less than 15	15-20	Above 20	Total
Cultivators	9	1	1	11
	81.8	9.1	9.1	100.0
Agriculture labour	23	2	13	38
	60.5	5.3	34.2	100.0
Non Agri labour	4	1	0	5
	80.0	20.0	0	100.0
Others	3	1	1	5
	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	39	5	15	59
	66.1	8.5	25.4	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-4.45: Distribution of households reporting having incurred expenditure to get the loan under IKP

Discription of the Households	Nil	Above 500	Total
Cultivators	1	10	11
	9.1	90.9	100.0
Agriculture labour	4	34	38
	10.5	89.5	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	5	5
	0	100.0	100.0
Others	5	0	5
	100.0	0	100.0
Total	10	49	59
	16.9	83.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Overall a majority of the households (83.1%) had incur expenditure to the extent of Rs.500 and above as transaction costs for availing of the loans under IKP and only a small section (16.9%) had not incurred any costs for availing of loans. On the otherhand, both cultivators (90.9%) and agricultural labors (89.5%) and non-agriculture labor (cent percent) had spent Rs.500 and above for availing of loans. (Table.4.45).

Table-4.46: Distribution of households reported the source of information about the loan

Description of the Households	Book keeper	VO Leader	APM	CC	Book keeper & VOleader	Total
Cultivators	0	5	4	0	2	11
	0	45.5	36.4	0	18.2	100.0
Agriculture labour	11	10	13	1	3	38
	28.9	26.3	34.2	2.6	7.9	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	0	0	0	5
	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	2	0	0	2	1	5
	40.0	0	0	40.0	20.0	100.0
Total	18	15	17	3	6	59
	30.5	25.4	28.8	5.1	10.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

Under IKP programme the sources of information to the beneficiaries were many in view of a number of staff being engaged in the implementation of the programme. As can be seen from the data, overall, Book Keeper was the major source of information for the sample respondents (30.5%) followed by Assistant Project Manager (APM) (28.8%) and Village Organisation (VO) Leader (25.4%) and Community Coordinator (5.1%). On the otherside, for cultivators, VO Leader (45.5%) and APM (36.4%) were the Chief Sources of Information, while for agriculture labor, APM (34.2%), Book Keeper (28.9%) and VO Leader (26.3%) were the major sources of information for the sample respondents. (Table.4.46).

The status of assets given under the programme tells us the actual position of schemes and how well they are being managed by the sample respondents. Overall, a significant number of hhs (47.5%) were engaged in 'livestock rearing' (numbering 5-10) while 'livestock had increased' (16.9%) and 16.9% of the hhs were engaged in 'dairy.' In respect of a small proption (8.5%) of the respondents, their 'business had increased' and only in respect of a very few households (6.8%), their 'economic position had changed'. (Table.4.47).

Table-4.47: Distribution of households reported about present status of the asset under IKP

Description of the Households	Livestock rearing (5-10)	Business increased	Economic position changed	Goats died	Livestock increased (8-15)	Dairy	Total
Cultivators	5	1	0	0	0	5	11
	45.5	9.1	0	0	0	45.5	100.0
Agriculture labour	21	0	2	1	9	5	38
	55.3	0	5.3	2.6	23.7	13.2	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0	0	100.0
Others	0	3	1	0	1	0	5
	0	60.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	100.0
Total	28	5	4	2	10	10	59
	47.5	8.5	6.8	3.4	16.9	16.9	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-4. 48: Distribution of households reporting the occurrence of changes under IKP

Description of the Households	Livestock increased (5-12)	Income increased	Business	Running fancy store	Livestock died	Self confidence increased	Total
Cultivators	4	5	1	0	0	1	11
	36.4	45.5	9.1	0	0	9.1	100.0
Agriculture labour	21	7	3	0	2	5	38
	55.3	18.4	7.9	0	5.3	13.2	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	2	0	0	1	0	5
	40.0	40.0	0	0	20.0	.0	100.0
Others	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	100.0
Total	27	16	6	1	3	6	59
	45.8	27.1	10.2	1.7	5.1	10.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

The changes occurring in the lives of the respondents as a result of the assets given under IKP are real parameter for assessing the effectiveness of the programme. As can be seen from the data, overall, for a significant number of hhs (45.8%) their 'livestock had increased' and for about one fourth of the hhs (27.1%) their 'income had increased'. For

a small section (10.2%) also their 'self confidence' had increased as a result of the assets that they got, while a small proportion (5.1%) of the respondents, their 'livestock had perished'. As regards the occupational categories, nearly half of the cultivators (45.5%) had experienced an increase in their income followed by 'livestock increased' (36.4%). For more than half of the agriculture labor (55.3%), their livestock had increased, while for 18.4% of the hhs, the increase in their income was not sustainable, and in respect of 13.2% of the hhs, they had experienced an 'increased self confidence'. (Table. 4.48).

Table-4.49: Details of average size of loan, extent of repayment, no of installments, remaining installments and expenditure

Description of the Households	Mean			
	The amount of loan received (Rs)	The amount of loan repaid (Rs)	No. of installments given for repayment of loans	N0. of installments still remaining
Cultivators	35,454.55	20,159.55	24.64	11.27
Agriculture labour	34,868.42	16,787.89	28.13	14.26
Non Agri labour	20,000.00	11,240.00	24.40	12.00
Others	25,000.00	12,670.00	25.00	11.60
Total	32,881.36	16,597.37	26.90	13.29

Source: Primary data

The details of the average size of loan, number of installments paid and the installments remaining to be cleared by the sample households reveal that overall an average amount of Rs.32,881 of loan money had been received by the respondents with repayment till date amounting to Rs.16,597 out of a total of 26.90 installments given and the remaining installments for repayment being 13.20. Across the occupational categories, 'cultivators' repayment was slightly better than agricultural labors and non-agriculture labors. (Table.4.49).

Micro Irrigation Scheme under TSP

Under Micro-Irrigation Scheme of Horticulture Department, included with TSP schemes such as drip set, drip sets, saplings, and motor etc., had been distributed to the beneficiaries with the whole unit granted cent percent subsidy with respect to the SC/ST beneficiaries without any loan component associated.

Overall, a majority of the farmers (74.4%) had been given drip sets followed by drip set, plants and motor as a package (11.6%) and drip sets and motor only to 9.3% of the hhs. Since cultivators were having land assets, they happened to be the principal beneficiaries under this programme and, to some extent, 'others'. (Table. 4.50).

Table-4.50: Distribution of households reporting benefits received under Micro irrigation (by type)

Description of the Households	Subsidy (rupees)				Total
	Up 100000	100001-150000	Above 150000	Total	
Cultivators	26	2	4	3	35
	74.3	5.7	11.4	8.6	100.0
Agriculture labour	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	5	0	0	2	7
	71.4	0	0	28.6	100.0
Total	32	2	4	5	43
	74.4	4.7	9.3	11.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-4.51: Distribution of households reporting having received subsidy under Micro irrigation (by size)

Description of the Households	Subsidy (rupees)				Total
	Up 100000	100001-150000	Above 150000	Total	
Cultivators	28	4	3	3	35
	80.0	11.4	8.6	8.6	100.0
Agriculture labour	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	6	0	1	1	7
	85.7	0	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	35	4	4	4	43
	81.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

Overall a majority of the beneficiaries (81.4%) had received subsidy to the extent of upto Rs.100000, while a small section (9.3% each) had received subsidy ranging from Rs.100001-150000 and above Rs.150000 under micro irrigation scheme. (Table. 4.51).

On the whole, nearly one fourth of the beneficiaries had spent between Rs.1001-1500 for availing of loans as transaction costs, while as good as 16.3% of the respondents had spent more than Rs.2000 for availing of loans under the to get the scheme. It is interesting to note that nearly one fourth (23.3%) of the respondents had not spent any amount on availing of loans under scheme. (Table.4.52).

Table- 4.52: Distribution of households reported having incurred expenditure on availing of loans under Micro irrigation

Description of the Households	Rupees					Total
	Nil	<500	501-1000	1001-1500	Above 2000	
Cultivators	10	8	7	6	4	35
	28.6	22.9	20.0	17.1	11.4	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Others	0	0	1	4	2	7
	0	0	14.3	57.1	28.6	100.0
Total	10	8	8	10	7	43
	23.3	18.6	18.6	23.3	16.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-4.53: Distribution of households reporting the present status of loans under Micro irrigation

Description of the Households	Good	Not Running	Not fitted	Orchard crop	Total
Cultivators	27	4	1	3	35
	77.1	11.4	2.9	8.6	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	1	0	0	1
	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Others	7	0	0	0	7
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Total	34	5	1	3	43
	79.1	11.6	2.3	7.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

The present status of schemes under Micro Irrigation Scheme reveals that overall, in the case of nearly 80.0% of the hhs, the assets were in good condition, while in respect of 11.6% of the hhs, the assets were not in a running condition and in the case of about 2.3% of the respondents, motors and other instruments were yet to be fitted despite their being sanctioned under the scheme. About (7.0%) of sample had been given orchard crop. (Table. 4.53).

The results of the benefits as stated by the beneficiaries, show that the trends are mixed overall, according to nearly half of the beneficiaries (44.2%), under this scheme, two acres of their land was being cultivated (with irrigation facilities), while as per a tenth of them (9.3%), there were no benefits accruing from the scheme. According to a little

more than one tenth of the respondents (11.6%), their land value had increased, while for a similar number of respondents (11.6%), since it was a Mango Orchard, it would for them take time to get the benefits. On the otherhands, both the cultivators and others had got benefitted under this scheme. (Table.4.54).

Table-4.54: Distribution of households scheme based on perceptions regarding the benefits of loans under Micro irrigation

Description of the Households	Two acres land cultivated	No benefit	Not using	Mango orchad	Land value increased	Yield increased	Total
Cultivators	17	4	0	3	4	7	35
	48.6	11.4	0	8.6	11.4	20.0	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	2	0	0	2	1	2	7
	28.6	0	0	28.6	14.3	28.6	100.0
Total	19	4	1	5	5	9	43
	44.2	9.3	2.3	11.6	11.6	20.9	100.0

Source: Primary data

Bio Gas Scheme

Bio gas scheme is expected to help the beneficiaries in relying on alternative sources of fuel instead of the traditional fuel wood for cooking and heating purposes. It serves a dual purpose - one is, reducing the daily drudgery at the cooking place for women and second avoiding the felling of trees in search of fuel wood. However, the scheme presupposes a regular supply of dung for producing and supplying of bio gas. Further, it also implies that farmers who have livestock can only take advantage of this scheme.

Under the scheme, subsidy usually given to the project beneficiaries as part of setting up the unit. It can be seen from the table that more than three fourths of the respondents (77.6%) had received Rs.8000 and nearly one fifth (18.4%) had received Rs.10000, while a very small section (4.1%) had received Rs.12000 as subsidy amount under the scheme. (Table.4.55).

Table-4. 55: Distribution of households reporting the amount (subsidy) received under bio gas scheme (in rupees)

Description of the Households	Subsidy (Rs)			Total
	8000	10000	12000	
Cultivators	29	6	1	36
	80.6	16.7	2.8	100.0
Agriculture labour	4	2	1	7
	57.1	28.6	14.3	100.0
Others	5	1	0	6
	83.3	16.7	0	100.0
Total	38	9	2	49
	77.6	18.4	4.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-4.56: Distribution of households reporting expenditure incurred on availing of benefits under bio gas scheme (in rupees)

Description of the Households	Rupees					Total
	Nil	Less than 100	100-200	201-400	Above 600	
Cultivators	15	4	2	1	14	36
	41.7	11.1	5.6	2.8	38.9	100.0
Agriculture labour	1	0	0	2	4	7
	14.3	0	0	28.6	57.1	100.0
Others	2	1	0	0	3	6
	33.3	16.7	0	0	50.0	100.0
Total	18	5	2	3	21	49
	36.7	10.2	4.1	6.1	42.9	100.0

Source: Primary data

Overall, a little more than one third of the respondents (36.7%) had not spent any money on getting the scheme, whereas, a large chunk of them (42.9%) had spent Rs.600 and above. In contrast to other schemes/assets, the money spent by the beneficiaries seems relatively low under this scheme. (Table. 4.56).

As regards the sources of information about the scheme, more than one third of the respondents (38.3%) had to know from the ITDA office, followed by the village president (28.6%). IKP office was the source for (14.3%) of the respondents and 'Daruvu' (drum beating by the village functionary) was the source for (12.2%) of the respondents. (Table. 4.57).

Table-4.57: Distribution of households reporting the sources of information about the scheme

Description of the Households	President	Officer (NREDP)	ITDA	IKP Office	'Daruvu'	Total
Cultivators	8	3	17	5	3	36
	22.2	8.3	47.2	13.9	8.3	100.0
Agriculture labour	3	0	0	2	2	7
	42.9	0	0	28.6	28.6	100.0
Others	3	0	2	0	1	6
	50.0	0	33.3	0	16.7	100.0
Total	14	3	19	7	6	49
	28.6	6.1	38.8	14.3	12.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table- 4. 58: Distribution of households reporting the present status of the scheme under bio gas

Description of the Households	Fuel wood not being used	Good	Not running	Seasonally using	Total
Cultivators	10	13	4	9	36
	27.8	36.1	11.1	25.0	100.0
Agriculture labour	2	2	1	2	7
	28.6	28.6	14.3	28.6	100.0
Others	0	0	3	3	6
	0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	12	15	8	14	49
	24.5	30.6	16.3	28.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

As regards the actual status of the bio-gas unit, it may be inferred from the data that, overall, nearly a quarter of the respondents (24.5%) had stopped using fuel wood, while according to more than a quarter of the respondents, the unit was (30.6%) 'good' and as per nearly one third (28.6%) of the respondents, they were 'using it seasonally' and as per 16.3% of the sample respondents, the unit was 'not running'. There was no much difference observed between cultivators and agricultural labours interms of the usage of the scheme. (Table.4.58).

Table-4.59: Distribution of households based on views about the scheme under bio gas

Description of the Households	Speedily cooking	Not good	Good Health	Partially using	Fuel wood consumption declined	Total
Cultivators	3	10	8	6	9	36
	8.3	27.8	22.2	16.7	25.0	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	2	1	1	3	7
	0	28.6	14.3	14.3	42.9	100.0
Others	0	3	0	1	2	6
	0	50.0	0	16.7	33.3	100.0
Total	3	15	9	8	14	49
	6.1	30.6	18.4	16.3	28.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

As regards the overall views (perceptions) of the respondents regarding the utility of the Bio gas scheme, it can be seen that, overall, for more than one fourth (28.6%) of them, the fuel wood consumption had declined and according to 18.4 percent of the respondents, they had experienced an improvement in their health post the scheme, had as per nearly one third of the respondents, the (30.6%) scheme was not good as it was not fully meeting their cooking and other needs and that only occasionally they can use them. (Table.4.59).

Table-4.60: Distribution of households reporting having received training under bio gas scheme

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	21	15	36
	58.3	41.7	100.0
Agriculture labour	7	0	7
	100.0	.0	100.0
Others	5	1	6
	83.3	16.7	100.0
Total	33	16	49
	67.3	32.7	100.0

Source: Primary data

It can be seen from the table that, overall, nearly two thirds of the respondents (67.3%) had received training in running and maintaining the bio gas unit and the rest (32.7%) had not received any training. This situation would have resulted in some beneficiaries not knowing how to use the scheme properly. (Table.4.60).

Table-4.61: Distribution of households reporting about an enhanced financial status after having received the scheme

Description of the Households	Growth of crops is good	Increase in the yield of cotton (By 10 quintal)	Net income Rs 20000	Old unit	No change	Water management good	Fuel wood consumption declined	Stock of Goats increased	Income increased	Land value increased	Total
Cultivators	8	4	4	0	27	4	20	6	15	6	94
Agriculture labour	8.5	4.3	4.3	0	28.7	4.3	21.3	6.4	16.0	6.4	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	0	5	0	4	0	0	16	19	0	46
Others	4.3	0	10.9	0	8.7	0	0	34.8	41.3	0	100.0
	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	5
	0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	20.0	40.0	0	100.0
	1	0	4	1	5	2	0	0	1	2	16
	6.2	0	25.0	6.2	31.2	12.5	0	0	6.2	12.5	100.0
Total	11	4	14	1	37	6	20	23	37	8	161
	6.8	2.5	8.7	.6	23.0	3.7	12.4	14.1	23.0	5.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-4.62: Distribution of households offering suggestions for an effective implementation of TSP

Description of the Households	Required agriculture information	Self employment loans	Eligible persons should be selected	Agri inputs loans	Required money loans	Required goat loans	Subsidy loans	Poultry loans	Awareness should be created	Agri units and money loans	Loan amount should be increased	Total
Cultivators	4	1	15	24	2	17	4	4	9	3	11	94
	4.3	1.1	16.0	25.5	2.1	18.1	4.3	4.3	9.6	3.2	11.7	100.0
Agriculture labour	0	0	9	7	4	7	8	0	3	2	6	46
	0	0	19.6	15.2	8.7	15.2	17.4	.0	6.5	4.3	13.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
	0	0	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	0	1	3	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	1	16
	0	6.2	18.8	18.8	6.2	6.2	31.2	0	0	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	4	2	28	35	7	27	18	4	12	6	18	161
	2.5	1.2	17.4	21.7	4.3	16.8	11.2	2.5	7.5	3.7	11.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

Having analysed the pros and cons of the different schemes and their economics under TSP, we, now analyse the overall effects of the programme in terms of the financial status-whether it has enhanced, declined or remained static. The data was analysed both in terms of cash/money and kind benefits - increased yield levels, increase in the stock of goats and land value etc. The results show that, overall, for nearly one fourth of the sample respondents (23.0%) there was an increase in their income, but for an equally the same number of (23.0%), there was no change in their position. In the case of more than one tenth of them (12.4%) the fuel wood consumption had declined, while for more than one tenth of them (14.1%), their stock of goats had improved. For nearly 8.7% of the beneficiaries, there was an increase in their net income by Rs.20000 and as per a small chunk (5.0%), there was an increase in the land value as a result of irrigation. (Table.4.61).

The suggestions offered by the respondents for a further effective implementation of TSP are the following: i) require agriculture related information (2.5%); ii) self employment loans to be sanctioned (1.2%); iii) eligible persons should be selected (17.4%); iv) agricultural input loans to be given (21.7%) ; v) required money loans (4.3%) ; vi) required goat loans (16.8%); vii) subsidy loans to be sanctioned (11.2%); viii) poultry loans (2.5%); ix) sufficient awareness to be created (7.5%); x) loan amount should be enhanced (11.2%). (Table.4.62).

Conclusion

The implementation and impact of TSP in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh unfolds mixed results. Some positive features have been observed in terms of an enhanced income accrual at least for some beneficiaries; more bank loans are being extended; livestock of some households have increased; fuel wood consumption has declined etc. On the other hand, the findings have also shown that the programme benefits are not equally discernable in respect of all the respondents. There are still some grey areas - the non selection of eligible beneficiaries; non/partial grounding of a number of schemes; incomes of some sections remaining static; insufficient awareness levels etc-which need to be addressed. As discussed in the preceding chapter, there are a number of deviations observed in the implementation of the provisions of the act. The monitoring mechanism appears weak and the coordination between the various departments implementing TSP is found wanting. It has further been observed that an increased emphasis is placed on the infrastructure development in the tribal areas, thus only indirectly benefitting the tribal population rather than directly. Hence, a greater emphasis needs to be placed on the implementation of income generating programmes (IGP) and land/agriculture based programmes which will have a direct and positive impact on the tribal communities.

CHAPTER V

Implementaion and Impact of Tribal Sub plan (TSP) in Telangana State

The present chapter focusses on the situation of Tribal Sub Plan schemes and their implementation process as well as an initial assessment of their impact on the tribal beneficiaries in Adilabad district of Telangana State. The schemes analysed are the direct household beneficiary schemes for their livelihood enhancement.

Before we carry out household analysis, it would be useful to present the district level budgetary details in terms of physical and financial targets set and the extent of achievement with respect to various departments. The following data gives the details of some of the line departments regarding the TSP implementation.

To understand the trends in the allocation of budgets and expenditure under the TSP in respect of the sample district, Adilabad, the secondary sources were examined. An interaction with the officials concerned also helped us understand and the general trends with regard to targets and achievements. Based on the information available, the following is the emerging picture.

Table-5.1: Micro Irrigation Projects-Horticulture Department- TSP Targets & Achievement

Year	Total Target (Phy. in Ha.)	Total finance (in lakhs)	Achievement					
			Physical (Area in Ha)			Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		
			Drip	Sprinkler	Total	Drip	Sprinkler	Total
2013-14	2712	2331	500.27	0	500.27 (18.44%)	472.69	0	472.69 (20.27%)
2014-15	4965	2856	363.16	462.3	825.46 (16.62%)	415.45	66.25	481.70 (16.86%)
2015-16	4348	2626	76.03	376.86	452.89 (10.41%)	74.92	56.21	131.13 (5%)
	12025	7813	939.46	839.16	1778.62	963.06	122.46	1085.52

(Source: O/o Dy. Director of Horticulture, TSMIP, Adilabad)

The table shows that the trends in achievements with regards to both physical and financial targets from 2013-14 to 2015-16 have been diminishing i.e. 18.44 percent and 20.27 percent achievement with respect to the physical and financial targets respectively as against the targets fixed at the district level during the year 2013-14 and 16.62 percent and 16.86 percent achievement in as against the targets fixed for the year 2014-15; similarly, 10.41 percent and 5 percent achievement against the targeted figures for the year 2015-16. (Table 5.1)

Table-5.2: Minor Irrigation Department- TSP Targets and Achievements

Year	Physical Target	Achievement	Financial Target (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
2012-2013	Formation of new Tanks in Bodh mandal, Adilabad district.	Not yet Started	111.06	-0-

Source: Activities report January 2015-ITDA, Utnoor

The above table shows that nothing came out of the sanctioning under TSP budget for the creation of new tanks in Bodh Mandal. As per the GoRT No 1053 dated 23-6-2009, the formation of new tanks across the local stream near Kondapallythanda (V), of Bodh Mandal in Adilabad district had been planned for providing creating irrigation potential 250 acres. The technical sanction had also been accorded. The details show that there was a huge gap in the designing of the programs and the actual commencement of the works and their completion. (Table 5.2)

As per the report on the activities of ITDA, Utnoor prepared a plan in January, 2015, under the Special Minor Irrigation Schemes coming under the division of Utnoor. The restoration of 56 Minor Irrigation tanks and percolation tank works were sanctioned at the cost of Rs 367.60 Lakhs for creating an irrigation potential of 1494 acres and the expenditure by January 2015 was Rs 242.47 Lakh. Of the 56 works sanctioned, 39 were completed.

The example given to show a huge gap in designing the programs and completion of the works in the case of creation of new tanks in Bodh mandal is one dimension of the problem. But in some cases, huge allocations were made without giving a sufficient time to produce qualitative outcomes or benefits of the programs.

For instance, the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) of Rural Development Department, Govt of Telangana, had allocated Rs 35 crore to the Tribal Project Monitoring

Unit in the state to ground the livelihood based schemes within 45 days from the date of 16-9-2015 to 31-10-2015, as per the circular 104/SCSPTSP/SERP/2014 dated 19-9-2015. The question is, why the TSP money was lying unspent and was it not going to create an adverse impact on the quality of outcome in executing the programs on a mission mode?. The example shows that there is no proper monitoring of the releasing of budgets and execution of programs within a log frame. The decision to release huge amounts was taken following a review meeting held in September 2015 and after identifying the huge budgeted amount was lying unused.

Table-5.3: Education Department-TSP Targets and Achievements

Year	Physical Target	Achievement	Financial Target (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
2013-2014	Building of School Complex. 37 works sanctioned	6	2420	893.38

Source: Activities Report, January 2015-ITDA, Utnoor

The above table shows that administrative sanctions had been accorded and budgets being allocated as per the approvals. But, the implementing agencies were taking much time to complete the works. Thus showing the budget allocations as per the ratio of tribal population does not correspond to the ground reality in terms of outcome of the programs.(Table 5.3)

Table-5.4: Veterinary Department TSP Targets and Achievements

Year	Physical Target	Achievement	Financial Target (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
2013-2014	Veterinary Dispensaries (4)	Not yet completed	65	11.31

Source: Activities Report, January 2015-ITDA, Utnoor

The table shows that there was no outcome and the expenditure incurred was only 17 percent as against the budgetary allocation. (Table 5.4)

Table-5.5: TSP abstract report with regard to Adilabad district during the year of 2014-15 under Indhira Kranti Patham (IKP)

District Name	Amount released (Rs)	Grant Amount Released (Rs)	No. of loan requests paid to VO	No.households benefited
Adilabad	4,84,71,780	46,62,408	1,758	1427

Source: TCS, SERP

The table shows that Rs 4.84 crore worth loans had been distributed to 1427 households in Adilabad district under Indhira Krathi Patham (IKP) for 2014-15 . Out of the total loan amount, grants constituted of Rs 46,62,408, which is equal to 9.6 percent. Hence, the subsidy component was very low under IKP loans. (Table 5.5)

In the ensuing pages, the details of the implementation and impact of the TSP schemes on the communities are presented.

Table-5.6: Gender Particulars of the Households

Description of the Households	Male	Female	Total
Cultivators	116	11	127
	91.3	8.7	100.0
Agricultural labour	4	2	6
	66.7	33.3	100.0
Non Agri labour	4	3	7
	57.1	42.9	100.0
Others	15	1	16
	93.8	6.2	100.0
Total	139	17	156
	89.1	10.9	100.0

Source: Primary data

The gender particulars of the sample households reveal that an overwhelming of them (89.1%) are males and the rest (10.9%) females. Among cultivators, a great majority (91.3%) are males and the rest (8.7%) females. On the contrary, among the agriculture labours, a little over two thirds of them (66.7%) are males and the remaining one third of them (33.3%) females. (Table. 5.6).

Table-5.7: Age Particulars of the Households

Description of the Households	Age in years					Total
	Less than 25	25-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Cultivators	2	17	28	50	30	127
	1.6	13.4	22.0	39.4	23.6	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	1	1	4	0	6
	0	16.7	16.7	66.7	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	3	2	0	2	7
	0	42.9	28.6	0	28.6	100.0
Others	0	6	4	4	2	16
	0	37.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	100.0
Total	2	27	35	58	34	156
	1.3	17.3	22.4	37.2	21.8	100.0

Source: Primary data

The age particulars of the sample respondents reveal that more than one third of them (37.2%) are in the age group of 46-55 years followed by 36-45 years age group (22.4%), above 55 years (21.8%) and 25-35 age category (17.3%) and just above one percent (1.3%) are in the age group of less than 25 years. (Table. 5.7).

Table-5.8: Distribution of the sample households having type of house

Description of the Households	Thatched	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Total
Cultivators	27	93	7	127
	21.3	73.2	5.5	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	5	0	6
	16.7	83.3	.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	6	0	7
	14.3	85.7	.0	100.0
Others	2	10	4	16
	12.5	62.5	25.0	100.0
Total	31	114	11	156
	19.9	73.1	7.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

The house status of the sample households reveals that nearly three fourths of them (73.1%) live in semi-pucca houses followed 19.9% in thatched houses and the rest (7.1%) in pucca houses. The houses status by occupation category reflects that there are no significant differences among cultivators, agricultural labor and non-agricultural labor. (Table. 5.8).

Table-5.9: Distribution of the households by type of ration card

Description of the Households	AAY	White	No Card	Total
Cultivators	6	116	5	127
	4.7	91.3	3.9	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	5	1	6
	.0	83.3	16.7	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	5	0	7
	28.6	71.4	.0	100.0
Others	4	10	2	16
	25.0	62.5	12.5	100.0
Total	12	136	8	156
	7.7	87.2	5.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

The type of ration card that the households possess denotes their socio economic status. It can be seen from the table that overall, more than three fourths of the hhs (87.2%) have white cards (meant for below poverty line people) and a small number of the hhs (7.7%) have AAY cards (meant for the poorest of the poor) while less than 5.1% of the households do not possess any type of card. (Table. 5.9).

Table-5.10: Marital status of the households

Description of the Households	Married	Unmarried	Widow/ Widower	Divorced/ Separated	Total
Cultivators	90	15	8	11	127
	70.9	11.8	6.3	8.7	100.0
Agricultural labour	5	0	1	0	6
	83.3	.0	16.7	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	1	1	7
	71.4	.0	14.3	14.3	100.0
Others	13	0	2	1	16
	81.2	.0	12.5	6.2	100.0
Total	113	15	12	13	156
	72.4	9.6	7.7	8.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

It can be observed from the table that, overall, nearly three fourths of them (72.4%) are married and almost one tenth of them (9.6%) are unmarried. A few of them (8.3%) are divorced/separated from their spouses and 7.7% of them are widows/widowers. (Table. 5.10).

Table-5.11: Educational status of the sample households

Description of the Households	Illiterate	Literate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Graduation and above	Total
Cultivators	82	6	11	1	7	13	7	127
	64.6	4.7	8.7	.8	5.5	10.2	5.5	100.0
Agricultural labour	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
	66.7	0	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	7
	28.6	14.3	14.3	0	14.3	28.6	0	100.0
Others	3	1	2	0	4	2	4	16
	18.8	6.2	12.5	0	25.0	12.5	25.0	100.0
Total	91	8	14	1	12	18	12	156
	58.3	5.1	9.0	.6	7.7	11.5	7.7	100.0

Source: Primary data

The status of education levels of the households reveals that, overall more than half of them (58.3%) are illiterates, while mere literates (those who know only how to sign and read their names i.e. functional literacy) constitute a small number (5.1%). Nearly one tenth of them (9.0%) have attained education below primary level, while (11.5%) of them have studied upto the secondary level. As many as (7.7%) of them have studied upto graduation and above. (Table. 5.11).

Table-5.12: Land (own) particulars of the households

Description of the Households	Land less	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Medium Farmer	Large farmer	Total
Cultivators	39	18	46	16	8	127
	30.7	14.2	36.2	12.6	6.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	5	0	1	0	0	6
	83.3	0	16.7	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	1	1	0	7
	71.4	0	14.3	14.3	0	100.0
Others	8	4	4	0	0	16
	50.0	25.0	25.0	0	0	100.0
Total	57	22	52	17	8	156
	36.5	14.1	33.3	10.9	5.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Land holding details of the sample households reveal that, overall, more than one third of them (36.5%) are land less followed by small farmers (33.3%), marginal farmers (14.1%) medium farmers (10.9%) and large farmers (5.1%). On the otherhand, among the cultivators nearly one third (30.7%) are found to be land less. This is because these (landless) are leased-farmers and not own farmers. More than one third of the cultivators (36.2%) are small farmers followed by marginal farmers (14.2%), medium farmers (12.6%) and large farmers (6.3%). Among the 'others' category half of them (50.0%) are land less followed by small farmers (25.0%), and marginal farmers (25.0%). (Table. 5.12).

Having more number of working persons in a household can add to the strength of the household employment and incomes. It can be observed that, overall, more than half of the households (52.6%) have two working persons, while one fourth of them (24.4%) have just one working person followed by more than one tenth of the households (13.5%) with three working persons. Across the occupational categories, both the cultivator households (50.4%) and agriculture labor households (50.0%) have two working persons

and one fourth of the cultivator households (24.4%) have one working person only. (Table. 5.13).

Table-5.13: Distribution of households based on the number of working persons in the Family

Description of the Households	No of working members						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Cultivators	31	64	20	4	6	2	127
	24.4	50.4	15.7	3.1	4.7	1.6	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	3	0	2	0	0	6
	16.7	50.0	0	33.3	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	3	1	0	1	0	7
	28.6	42.9	14.3	0	14.3	0	100.0
Others	4	12	0	0	0	0	16
	25.0	75.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Total	38	82	21	6	7	2	156
	24.4	52.6	13.5	3.8	4.5	1.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-5.14: Distribution of households based on income received from the main occupation (per annum)

Description of the Households	Income (in rupees)				Total
	25000-35000	35001-45000	45001-55000	Above 55000	
Cultivators	65	13	14	35	127
	51.2	10.2	11.0	27.6	100.0
Agricultural labour	4	0	0	2	6
	66.7	0	0	33.3	100.0
Non Agri labour	4	2	1	0	7
	57.1	28.6	14.3	0	100.0
Others	11	1	1	3	16
	68.8	6.2	6.2	18.8	100.0
Total	84	16	16	40	156
	53.8	10.3	10.3	25.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

The income from the main occupation being received by the respondents shows that, overall, more than half of the households (53.8%) come under Rs.25000-35000 category, while nearly a little over one fourth of the households (25.6%) under Rs.55000 and above category and one tenth of the households (10.3%) under Rs.45001 and 55000

category and the same number of households (10.3%) under Rs.35001 - Rs. 45000 category. It is obvious that a majority of the households annual income falls below the poverty line category. A majority of the agriculture labor hhs (66.7%) receive an annual income between Rs.25000 and 35000, while half of the cultivator households (51.2%) receive an income between Rs.25000 and 35000. A little over one fourth of the cultivator households (27.6%) receive an income of Rs.55000 and above. (Table 5.14).

Table-5.15: Distribution of the sample households based on type of fuel used for cooking

Description of the Households	Fuel wood	Gas and Gas	Fuel wood	Total
Cultivators	69	2	56	127
	54.3	1.6	44.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	6	0	0	6
	100.0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	2	3	7
	28.6	28.6	42.9	100.0
Others	3	3	10	16
	18.8	18.8	62.5	100.0
Total	80	7	69	156
	51.3	4.5	44.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

Rural households generally use fuelwood easily available in the rural country side. However, this has some negative effects on the communities using fuelwood and the larger environment. Our data shows that, overall, a little over half of the households (51.3%) still use fuel wood followed by a very small section using gas exclusively (4.5%). A combination of fuelwood and gas is also used by a significant number of households (44.2%). This is due to a few reasons - using gas exclusively is not adequate for household requirements in the rural areas unlike in urban areas. Secondly, rural communities feel that cooking food with gas does not give a natural taste to the food and hence they use gas sparingly. (Table. 5.15).

Table-5.16: Distribution of the households having reporting the number of months they feel food secure in a year

Description of the Households	No of months					
	Less than 3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Surplus to sell	Total
Cultivators	32	5	27	22	41	127
	25.2	3.9	21.3	17.3	32.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	0	0	1	4	6
	16.7	0	0	16.7	66.7	100.0
Non Agri labour	4	1	0	0	2	7
	57.1	14.3	0	0	28.6	100.0
Others	5	2	3	2	4	16
	31.2	12.5	18.8	12.5	25.0	100.0
Total	42	8	30	25	51	156
	26.9	5.1	19.2	16.0	32.7	100.0

Source: Primary data

Food Security of the households depends on the robustness of agriculture as well as other public policy measures such as the public distribution system (PDS) run by the government. From our data, it can be observed that, overall, a little over one fourth of the households (26.9%) have food security only for three months and less. This may be due to the fact that this region is dependent on rainfall with only one agricultural crop. On the other hand, nearly one third (32.7%) of the households sell their surplus produce to sell in the market. This could be only in case of medium and large farmers with bigger land holdings. Nearly one fifth (19.2%) of the households experience food security between 6-9 months and 16.0 percent of the households have security of food between 9-12 months. (Table. 5.16).

The livestock details of the households indicate that, overall, nearly one third of them (30.1%) do not possess livestock and the rest (69.9%) have livestock of some type - be it big animals or small ones. Even among cultivators, nearly one fifth of them (22.0%) do not possess livestock. (Table. 5.17).

Table- 5.17: Distribution of households reporting stock of livestock

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	99	28	127
	78.0	22.0	100.0
Agricultural labour	4	2	6
	66.7	33.3	100.0
Non Agri labour	3	4	7
	42.9	57.1	100.0
Others	3	13	16
	18.8	81.2	100.0
Total	109	47	156
	69.9	30.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-5.18: Distribution of households based on the possession of average number of livestock

Description of the Households	Mean value of livestock								
		Cows	Buffaloes	Bullocks	He-buffaloes	Goat	Sheep	Poultry	Ducks
Cultivators	Mean	2.61	2.00	2.04	1.80	11.67	27.00	6.75	2.00
	N	38	9	74	5	18	4	8	1
Agricultural labour	Mean			2.00		6.67			
	N			2		3			
Non Agri labour	Mean	2.00	2.00	2.00		2.00			2.00
	N	1	1	3		1			1
Others	Mean			1.50			15.00		
	N			2			1		
Total	Mean	2.59	2.00	2.02	1.80	10.55	24.60	6.75	2.00
	N	39	10	81	5	22	5	8	2

Source: Primary data

Out of the 109 respondents hhs reporting livestock possession (out of 156), 81 of them have bullocks (more than 2.02 numbers), followed by cows with a mean size of 2.59 (39 respondent hhs) and goats with a mean size of 10.58 (22 respondent hhs), buffaloes with a mean size of 2.0 (10 respondent hhs) etc. (Table. 5.18).

Table-5.19: Distribution of households reporting the total debt for 2014-15

Description of the Households	Debt (in Rupees)					Total
	Nil debt	Less than 30000	30001-40000	40001-50000	Above 50000	
Cultivators	17	33	16	6	55	127
	13.4	26.0	12.6	4.7	43.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	4	2	0	0	0	6
	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	3	2	0	1	1	7
	42.9	28.6	0	14.3	14.3	100.0
Others	4	1	1	0	10	16
	25.0	6.2	6.2	0	62.5	100.0
Total	28	38	17	7	66	156
	17.9	24.4	10.9	4.5	42.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

The debt details of the sample households indicate that, overall, nearly half of the households (42.3%) have debt of more than Rs.50,000 per annum, while, one quarter of them (24.4%) have less than Rs.30,000, and nearly one fifth of them (17.9%) do not have any debt. A little over one tenth of them (10.9%) have debt ranging from Rs.30000-40000 and a small section of them (4.5%) has incurred debt between Rs.40,000-50,000. (Table. 5.19).

Table-5.20: Average debt reported by the households through different sources for the year 2014-15

Description of the Households		Bank (Rs)	Cooperative Society (Rs)	SHG (Rs)	Private money lender (Rs)	Others (Rs)	Total (Rs.)
		Cultivators	Mean	44,100	41,889	22,400	47,250
	N	87	9	43	24		110
Agricultural labour	Mean			21,500			21,500
	N			2			2
Non Agri labour	Mean	60,000		16,300			36,333
	N	1		3			3
Others	Mean	39,300	43,000	33,700	50,000	8	57,078
	N	7	5	6	1	1	13
Total	Mean	43,900	42,286	23,300	47,360	8	56,289
	N	95	14	54	25	1	128

Source: Primary data

The details of the debts/loans borrowed from different sources by the households show cultivators with the highest debt (Rs.57,373) from all the sources. Out of 110 cultivator respondents, a majority of them (87) had taken loans from banks (on an average, Rs.44,100) followed by 43 respondents who had borrowed from SHGs (on an average, Rs.22400) and 24 among them had taken loans from private money lenders (on an average, Rs.47,250). Among 'others', a majority of them (7 respondents) had taken loans from Bank (on an average, Rs.39,300) and five respondents from cooperative society (Rs.43,000 each). On the whole, banks have provided loans for a significant number of respondents (95 out of 128) followed by SHGs (54 out 128), money lenders (25 respondents) and cooperative society (14 respondents). (Table. 5.20).

Tabl- 5.21: Distribution of households reporting awareness regarding the tribal sub- plan

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	112	15	127
	88.2	11.8	100.0
Agricultural labour	5	0	5
	100.0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	3	4	7
	42.9	57.1	100.0
Others	14	3	17
	82.4	17.6	100.0
Total	134	22	156
	85.9	14.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

As regards awareness regarding the TSP, overall, a large majority of the respondents are aware of TSP (85.9%) and the rest (14.1%) are not aware of the TSP. A majority of the non-agricultural labor (57.1%) are not aware of the TSP, while cent per cent of the agricultural labourers are aware of the TSP. (Table. 5.21).

It is surprising to note that (79.1%) of the respondents came to know of the TSP through SHGs followed by 'others' (10.4%), while Panchayat office and news papers/TV were the sources of information for a tiny group of respondents (3.7% and 2.2% ,respectively). (Table.5.22).

Table-5.22: Distribution of households reporting awareness regarding the tribal sub- plan through different sources

Description of the Households	Panchayat Office	Friends	Relatives	News Paper/TV	SHGs	Others	Total
Cultivators	4	3	0	2	92	11	112
	3.6	2.7	0	1.8	82.1	9.8	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
	0	0	0	20.0	80.0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	0	33.3	33.3	0	33.3	0	100.0
Others	1	1	0	0	9	3	14
	7.1	7.1	0	0	64.3	21.4	100.0
Total	5	5	1	3	106	14	134
	3.7	3.7	.7	2.2	79.1	10.4	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-5.23: Distribution of households benefitted under the sub-plan

Description of the Households	Self	Household member	Total
Cultivators	108	19	127
	85.0	15.0	100.0
Agricultural labour	5	0	5
	100.0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	6	1	7
	85.7	14.3	100.0
Others	16	1	17
	94.1	5.9	100.0
Total	135	21	156
	86.5	13.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

As regards households benefitted under TSP, it may be noted that an overwhelming of them (86.5%) were household heads themselves (self) with only a small section (13.5%) constituting members of the beneficiary households other than household heads. (Table. 5.23).

Table-5.24: Distribution of households reporting whether beneficiaries selected under TSP in Gram Sabha

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	58	69	127
	45.7	54.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	5	5
	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	6	7
	14.3	85.7	100.0
Others	8	9	17
	47.1	52.9	100.0
Total	67	89	156
	42.9	57.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Identification of the potential beneficiaries in the gram sabha under TSP is mandatory as per the guidelines/rules of the TSP Act, 2013. However, the field data shows that, overall, more than half of the beneficiary households (57.1%) had not been selected in the gram sabha and that only the rest (42.9%) had been selected in the gram sabha. This goes against the spirit of the Act. (Table. 5.24).

Table-5.25: Distribution of households having received benefits under TSP

Description of the Households	Economic Support Scheme (DRDA)	Economic Support Scheme through SHGs (IKP)	Micro Irrigation Scheme	Total
Cultivators	49	67	11	127
	38.6	52.8	8.7	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	4	0	5
	20.0	80.0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	2	0	7
	71.4	28.6	0	100.0
Others	10	7	0	17
	58.8	41.2	0	100.0
Total	65	80	11	156
	41.7	51.3	7.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

The details of the households that received benefits under the TSP reveal that, overall, more than half of the beneficiaries (51.3%) were given Economic Support Schemes through SHGs (Indira Kranthi Patham); a significant number of them (41.7%) got benefitted under Economic Support Scheme (through District Rural Development Agency); a tiny section (7.1%) was given benefits under Micro Irrigation Scheme of Horticulture Department. There are number of other schemes (mostly benefitting infrastructure projects) such as village roads, school buildings, village tanks etc providing indirect benefits to the tribals, undertaken under TSP. But these schemes fall beyond the purview of our household analysis with only direct benefits to the tribals being assessed. (Table. 5.25).

An Analysis of benefits given under DRDA: In the following section, as mentioned earlier, the benefits given under DRDA for economic support schemes are analysed.

Table-5.26: Distribution of households based on benefits received under DRDA

Description of the Households	Petty business	Livestock	Others	Total
Cultivators	16	14	19	49
	32.7	28.6	38.8	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	1	1
	0	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	3	1	5
	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Others	4	1	5	10
	40.0	10.0	50.0	100.0
Total	21	18	26	65
	32.3	27.7	40.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

As can be seen from the table, overall, nearly one third of the respondents (32.3%) had got schemes under petty business, while a little more than one fourth of them (27.7%) had got livestock schemes and the largest chunk (40.0%) of the respondents got benefitted under 'other' schemes. (Table. 5.26).

As regards the volume of loan amount received under the above schemes, the data shows that, overall, more than half of the respondents (52.3%) had got loan amount above Rs.100000 followed by 12.3% of them received loan between Rs.50000 and 100000 and more than one third of the respondents less than Rs.50000. (Table. 5.27).

Table- 5. 27: Distribution of households reporting having received the loan amount under DRDA

Description of the Households	Rupees			Total1
	Less than 50000	50001-100000	Above 100000	
Cultivators	23	5	21	49
	46.9	10.2	42.9	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	1	1
	0	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	1	4	5
	0	20.0	80.0	100.0
Others	0	2	8	10
	0	20.0	80.0	100.0
Total	23	8	34	65
	35.4	12.3	52.3	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-5.28: Distribution of households reporting having got subsidy under DRDA

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	46	3	49
	93.9	6.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	0	1
	100.0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	5	0	5
	100.0	0	100.0
Others	10	0	10
	100.0	0	100.0
Total	62	3	65
	95.4	4.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

As can be observed from the table, overall, an overwhelming number of the respondents (95.4%) got subsidy under the schemes and only a very small section (4.6%) did not get any subsidy. (Table. 5.28).

Under DRDA scheme, there are a total of 65 households benefited overall, 44.6 percent of them (29) had not repaid the loan; nearly one third of them (32.3%) did repay upto Rs.20000; 15.4% of them repaid between Rs.20000 and 40000; 4.6% of the beneficiaries

repaid between Rs.40000 and 60000; and lastly, a small section (3.1%) of the respondents repaid the loan amounting to above Rs.60000. (Table. 5.29).

Table-5.29: Distribution of households reporting having repaid the loans under DRDA

Description of the Households	Loan Repayment (Rs)					Total
	Nil	up to 20000	20001-40000	40001-60000	Above 60000	
Cultivators	24	18	5	1	1	49
	49.0	36.7	10.2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	1	1	1	0	5
	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0	100.0
Others	3	2	4	1	0	10
	30.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	0	100.0
Total	29	21	10	3	2	65
	44.6	32.3	15.4	4.6	3.1	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-5.30: Distribution of households having reported the number of installments given for repayment of the loan under DRDA

Description of the Households	No of installments			Total
	Less than20	20-30	Above30	
Cultivators	25	9	15	49
	51.0	18.4	30.6	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	1	1
	0	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	1	4	5
	0	20.0	80.0	100.0
Others	0	3	7	10
	0	30.0	70.0	100.0
Total	25	13	27	65
	38.5	20.0	41.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

Usually, depending upon the loan amount, the number of installments are calculated. Overall a majority of the respondents (41.5%) had been given above 30 installments for

repayment of loans followed by 20-30 installments (20.0%) and more than one third (38.5%) of the beneficiaries had been given less than 20 installments, as their loan component was small. (Table. 5.30).

Table-5.31: Distribution of households reporting having incurred expenditure on availing of the loans

Description of the Households	Rupees				
	Nil	Up to 500	501-1000	Above 1000	Total
Cultivators	24	15	3	7	49
	49.0	30.6	6.1	14.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	1	2	2	5
	0	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Others	2	1	2	5	10
	20.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0
Total	27	17	7	14	65
	41.5	26.2	10.8	21.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

As can be observed from the table, overall, nearly one fifth of the respondents (21.5%) had incurred above Rs.1000/- as transaction costs for getting the loans. This might be in the form of commission, stationary, photocopy charges, transport charges to go around the offices etc. A high number of them (41.5%) did not incur any expenditure for getting the loans which augurs well for the programme implementation. At the same time, one fourth of the respondents (26.2%) did incur upto Rs.500 for getting loans and more than one tenth of them (10.8%) did spend between Rs.500 - 1000 on getting the loans. (Table. 5.31).

Beneficiaries of the schemes usually come to know of the programme through a number of sources. The table shows that, overall, nearly one third of the respondents (32.3%) came to know of the loan scheme from friends, while more than one fourth of them (27.7%) came to know from ITDA. For 6.2 percent of the beneficiaries, bank officials were the source, whereas more than one tenth of the respondents (13.8%) came to know from IKP staff; PRI staff was the source of information for 7.7 percent of the respondents, while 10.8 percent of the beneficiaries came to know of the scheme from news papers. (Table. 5.32).

Table-5.32: Distribution of households based on the sources of information about the loan

Description of the Households	Friends	ITDA	Bank Officials	MDO	IKP Staff	News	PRIs	Total
Cultivators	17	15	3	0	7	3	4	49
	34.7	30.6	6.1	0	14.3	6.1	8.2	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	5
	40.0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	20.0	100.0
Others	2	2	1	0	2	3	0	10
	20.0	20.0	10.0	0	20.0	30.0	0	100.0
Total	21	18	4	1	9	7	5	65
	32.3	27.7	6.2	1.5	13.8	10.8	7.7	100.0

Source: Primary data

The status of the assets given under the TSP shows that, overall, according to about 69.2% of the respondents the schemes/assets given were in a 'running condition' and as per about 6.2 percent of the respondents, their assets had been sold out. About 7.7 percent of the respondents were earning up to Rs.6000 per day (these assets are mostly given under business category). In the case of very few households (1.5%) their livestock had expired while in the case of 3.1 percent of them, the size of their goats had increased. (Table. 5.33).

Table- 5.33: Distribution of households reporting the present status of assets

Description of the Households	Running	Under repair	Sold out	Daily earning up to Rs 6000	Livestock died	Goats increased	Basket making	Seasonal income	Dairy	Total
Cultivators	37	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	49
	75.5	6.1	2.0	4.1	2.0	4.1	6.1	0	0	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
	40.0	0	0	40.0	0	0	0	20.0	0	100.0
Others	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
	60.0	0	20.0	10.0	0	0	0	0	10.0	100.0
Total	45	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	1	65
	69.2	4.6	6.2	7.7	1.5	3.1	4.6	1.5	1.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-5.34: Distribution of households based on their perceptions regarding the loan scheme

Description of the Households	Good	Daily employment	Self employment	Seasonal income	Total
Cultivators	41	3	3	2	49
	83.7	6.1	6.1	4.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	4	0	0	1	5
	80.0	0	0	20.0	100.0
Others	6	0	1	3	10
	60.0	0	10.0	30.0	100.0
Total	52	3	4	6	65
	80.0	4.6	6.2	9.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

As regards the perceptions of the beneficiaries regarding the utility of the loans, overall, about 80.0 percent of the respondents found it 'good', while for 4.6 percent of the respondents, it was giving them daily employment and for about 6.2 percent of them, it was giving them self-employment and for nearly one tenth of them (9.2%), the schemes were useful for seasonal employment. (Table. 5.34).

Table-5.35: Distribution of households reporting having got training in running the units

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	1	48	49
	2.0	98.0	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	1	1
	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	5	5
	0	100.0	100.0
Others	0	10	10
	0	100.0	100.0
Total	1	64	65
	1.5	98.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

Overall, sadly, an overwhelming number of respondents (98.5%) did not get any training in running the unit. This can have implications for the sustenance of the programme. Especially some of the schemes given under service and business require certain skills to run the schemes successfully, which did not happen in the most of the cases. (Table. 5.35).

SHG loans through IKP (Indira Kranthi Patham)

In the following paragraphs, the details of SHG loans (only women are members) for a number of economic activities being pursued by the respondents through IKP programme are dealt with.

Table-5.36: Distribution of households reporting benefits received under indhira kranthi patham

Description of the Households	Petty business	Livestock	Auto	Others	Total
Cultivators	4	36	1	26	67
	6.0	53.7	1.5	38.8	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	4	0	0	4
	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	2	0	0	2
	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Others	4	2	0	1	7
	57.1	28.6	0	14.3	100.0
Total	8	44	1	27	80
	10.0	55.0	1.2	33.8	100.0

Source: Primary data

The table shows that, overall, more than the half of the respondents (55.0%) had opted for livestock programmes followed by 'others' schemes (33.8%), and one tenth of the beneficiaries (10.0%) had got petty business units, while just 1.2% had opted for auto schemes. (Table. 5.36).

Table-5. 37: Distribution of households reporting received having loans amounts under IKP

Description of the Households	Rupees				Total
	15000-25000	25001-35000	35001-45000	Above 45000	
Cultivators	6	42	4	15	67
	9.0	62.7	6.0	22.4	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	4	0	0	4
	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	2	0	0	2
	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Others	0	2	2	3	7
	0	28.6	28.6	42.9	100.0
Total	6	50	6	18	80
	7.5	62.5	7.5	22.5	100.0

Source: Primary data

The volume of loans differs from SHGs to SHGs depending on the economic activity taken up by its members. As can be observed, overall, a little over one fifth of the members (22.5%) had got a loan amount above Rs.45000 and nearly two thirds (62.5%) of them had got between Rs.25000 and 35000. A little less than one tenth of them (7.5%) were given a loan amount between Rs.35000 and 45000 and an equally the same number (7.5%) had got a loan amount between Rs.15000-25000. (Table. 5.37).

Table-5. 38: Distribution of households reporting having received benefits in cash units under IKP

Description of the Households	Units	Cash	Total
Cultivators	30	36	67
	44.8	55.2	100.0
Agricultural labour	2	2	4
	50.0	50.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	2	2
	0	100.0	100.0
Others	3	4	7
	42.9	57.1	100.0
Total	35	45	80
	43.8	56.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

Under IKP, the beneficiaries are given units/assets directly procured by the IKP staff, whereas, in some cases, cash is given in the form of cheques to the actual sellers through beneficiaries. It can be seen that, overall 43.8 of the respondents had got units directly and the rest (56.2%) had got the cash to the beneficiaries who, in turn, have had to hand over to the actual suppliers in the form of cheques. (Table. 5.38).

Table-5. 39: Distribution of households reporting having received subsidy component under IKP

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	10	57	67
	14.9	85.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	4	4
	.0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	1	2
	50.0	50.0	100.0
Others	1	6	7
	14.3	85.7	100.0
Total	12	68	80
	15.0	85.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Usually under IKP programme, the SHG members are not allowed subsidy unlike DRDA schemes, as these are low interest loans given by banks (indirectly government is expected to pay some portion of interest to banks on behalf of the beneficiaries/loanees). Accordingly, the data shows that, overall 85.0% of the beneficiaries did not avail of the subsidy component for the schemes allotted under IKP, while the rest (15.0%) got subsidy for their schemes. (Table. 5.39).

Table-5. 40: Distribution of households reporting the loan repayment status under IKP

Description of the Households	Rupees					Total
	Nil	Less than 15000	15001-25000	25001-35000	Above 45000	
Cultivators	10	25	12	17	3	67
	14.9	37.3	17.9	25.4	4.5	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	1	1	1	0	4
	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	1	0	1	0	2
	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Others	1	3	2	1	0	7
	14.3	42.9	28.6	14.3	.0	100.0
Total	12	30	15	20	3	80
	15.0	37.5	18.8	25.0	3.8	100.0

Source: Primary data

The repayment of loans against the total loans taken under IKP shows that, overall, only a small section (3.8%) of the respondents had repaid Rs.45000 and above and 15.0 percent of them did not repay any amount. However, one fourth of the respondents (25.0%) repaid the loan amount between Rs.25000-35000 and more than one third of them (37.5%) paid less than Rs.15000, while nearly one fifth of the beneficiaries (18.8%) repaid between Rs.15000-25000. It may be mentioned that, as against the loan amount taken by the respondents, their repayment was not in the same proportion. (Table. 5.40).

The details of the number of installments given for repayment loans reveal that, overall, for a majority of the respondents (73.8%), above 20 installments had been given, while for more than one fifth of them (22.5%), less than 15 installments had been given for repayment of the loans. (Table. 5.41).

Table-5.41: Distribution of households reporting number of installments given for repayment of loans

Description of the Households	Number of installments			
	Less than 15	15-20	Above 20	Total
Cultivators	17	3	47	67
	25.4	4.5	70.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	4	4
	0	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	0	2	2
	0	0	100.0	100.0
Others	1	0	6	7
	14.3	0	85.7	100.0
Total	18	3	59	80
	22.5	3.8	73.8	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table-5.42: Distribution of households reporting having incurred expenditure on availing of the loans under IKP

Description of the Households	Rupees				Total
	Nil	Less than 200	201-500	Above 500	
Cultivators	30	10	7	20	67
	44.8	14.9	10.4	29.9	100.0
Agricultural labour	2	0	1	1	4
	50.0	0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	0	0	1	2
	50.0	0	0	50.0	100.0
Others	2	1	2	2	7
	28.6	14.3	28.6	28.6	100.0
Total	35	11	10	24	80
	43.8	13.8	12.5	30.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

Unlike other schemes (DRDA, Micro irrigation), under TSP, the households reported that the expenditure they incurred under IKP was relatively small. As can be seen from the data, overall, nearly half of the respondents (43.8%) did not incur any expenses to get loans and more than one fourth of them (30.0%) spent above Rs.500, while 12.5 percent of the households spent between Rs.200-500 and 13.8 percent of the respondents spent less than Rs.200 as expenses for getting loans under IKP. (Table. 5.42).

Table-5.43: Distribution of households reporting the information channels about the loan scheme under IKP

Description of the Households	Book Keeper	VO leader	APM	CC	SHG members	Total
Cultivators	17	22	4	5	19	67
	25.4	32.8	6.0	7.5	28.4	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	3	0	0	1	4
	0	75.0	0	0	25.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	1	1	0	0	2
	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0
Others	1	3	0	0	3	7
	14.3	42.9	0	0	42.9	100.0
Total	18	29	5	5	23	80
	22.5	36.2	6.2	6.2	28.8	100.0

Source: Primary data

IKP programme is being run by a number of personnel such as Assistant Project Manager (APM), Community Coordinator (CC), VO (Village Organisation) leader, Book Keeper (BK) etc. As the data reveals, overall, more than one third of the respondents (36.2%) got the information about IKP programme from VO leader; 28.8 percent of them from SHG members; 22.5 percent of the respondents from Book Keeper; and a small section (6.2% each) either from APM or CC. (Table. 5.43).

Table-5.44: Distribution of households reporting the present status of assets under IKP

Description of the Households	Running	Business increased	Economic position changed	Livestock increased	Engaged agriculture with own bulls	Total
Cultivators	51	0	6	2	8	67
	76.1	0	9.0	3.0	11.9	100.0
Agricultural labour	3	0	0	1	0	4
	75.0	0	0	25.0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	0	0	0	1	2
	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	100.0
Others	2	1	2	2	0	7
	28.6	14.3	28.6	28.6	0	100.0
Total	57	1	8	5	9	80
	71.2	1.2	10.0	6.2	11.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

As regards the present status of assets given under IKP-SHG programme, overall, nearly three fourths of the respondents found their; (71.2%) schemes in a running condition; for one tenth of them (10.0%) their economic position had changed; and as per a little over one tenth of them (11.2%) they were engaged in agriculture with own bulls and as per a small section (6.2%) their livestock had increased. (Table. 5.44).

Table-5. 45: Distribution of households based on their overall perceptions regarding the asset under IKP

Description of the Households	Live stock increased (5-12)	Income increased	Business increased	Fancy store good	Self confidence increased	Doing farm with own bulls	Total
Cultivators	44	11	0	1	2	9	67
	65.7	16.4	0	1.5	3.0	13.4	100.0
Agricultural labour	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Others	3	1	1	0	2	0	7
	42.9	14.3	14.3	0	28.6	0	100.0
Total	51	14	1	1	4	9	80
	63.8	17.5	1.2	1.2	5.0	11.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

The general perceptions regarding the programme associated benefits under IKP (SHG Loans) show that, overall, as per nearly two thirds (63.8%) of them, their livestock had increased by 5-12 animals; for nearly one fifth (17.5%) there was an increase in their income and for a few of them (5.0%); their self confidence had increased. (Table. 5.45).

Table-5. 46: Distribution of households reporting having got training in running the units under IKP programme

Description of the Households	Yes	No	Total
Cultivators	8	59	67
	11.9	88.1	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	4	4
	0	100.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	2	2
	0	100.0	100.0
Others	0	7	7
	0	100.0	100.0
Total	8	72	80
	10.0	90.0	100.0

Source: Primary data

It can be seen that the training given to run the units given under IKP programme was very inadequate as a majority of the respondents (90.0%) did not get any training expecting and only a small section (10.0%). (Table 5.46)

Micro irrigation Schemes

Under TSP, micro irrigation schemes of Horticulture Department such as drip sets, borewells and crops (Mango saplings) are given to the beneficiaries with a cent per cent grant to the ST/SC beneficiaries for procuring the assets.

Table-5.47: Distribution of households reporting the type of benefits received under Micro irrigation scheme

Type of Benefits	Frequency	Percent
Drip set	10	90.9
Bore well and Drip set	1	9.1
Total	11	100.0

Source: Primary data

A majority of the beneficiaries (90.9%) were given drip sets, while 9.1 percent of them were given borewell and drip sets under micro irrigation. (Table. 5.47).

Table-5.48: Distribution of households reporting having got cent percent subsidy under Micro irrigation scheme (by range)

Subsidy range (in Rs)	Frequency	Percent
100000-150000	7	63.6
Above 150000	4	36.4
Total	11	100.0

Source: Primary data

The particulars subsidy given to the respondents reflect that, a significant number (63.6%) got subsidy amount between Rs.100000 and 150000 and the rest (36.4%) had got subsidy above Rs.150000. (Table. 5.48).

Table-5. 49: Distribution of households reporting having incurred expenditure for accessing subsidy under Micro irrigation scheme

Expenditure (in Rs)	Frequency	Percent
Less than 500	6	54.5
500-1000	3	27.3
Above 1000	2	18.2
Total	11	100.0

Source: Primary data

The expenditure incurred by the beneficiaries for getting the subsidy varied from Rs.500 to 1000 and above. More than half of the beneficiaries (54.5%) had incurred less than Rs.500, while more than one fourth (27.3%) had spent between Rs.500-1000 and less than one fifth of them (18.2%) above Rs.1000. (Table.5. 49).

Table-5.50 : Distribution of households reporting having got information for getting subsidy under Micro irrigation scheme

Information Source	Frequency	Percent
APO (Assistnat Project Officer)	3	27.3
ITDA	3	27.3
Agriculture Field Officer (AFO)	4	36.4
Businessman	1	9.1
Total	11	100.0

Source: Primary data

Various sources furnish information to the beneficiaries about the loan availability to be given under micro irrigation scheme. It may be seen from the data that more than one third of the respondents (36.4%) had got information from Agriculture Field Office (AFO); over one fourth (27.3%) from Assistant Project Office (APO); and ITDA was the source of information about the scheme for 27.3% of the project beneficiaries with even a businessman as the source of information for a small section (9.1%). (Table. 5.50).

Table-5.51: Distribution of households reported present status of the asset under Micro irrigation scheme

Present status	Frequency	Percent
Good	8	72.7
Income increased with assured irrigation	3	27.3
Total	11	100.0

Source: Primary data

The present status of the irrigation schemes shows that, for a majority of the respondents (72.7%) the assets was 'good' and for the rest (27.3%), there was an increase in their income due to an assured irrigation under micro-irrigation scheme. (Table. 5.51).

Table-5.52: Distribution of households based on their perceptions regarding the benefits accrued from the scheme

Benefits Accrued	Frequency	Percent
2 acre land cultivated	1	9.1
Mango orchad	2	18.2
Land value increased	5	45.5
Yield increased	3	27.3
Total	11	100.0

Source: Primary data

The information on the benefits accrued to the beneficiaries under the micro irrigation scheme indicates that, for nearly half of them (45.5%), their land value had increased; for more than one fourth of them (27.3%), their yield levels had increased; as per roughly one tenth (9.1%) of the respondents, 2 acres of land was being cultivated with irrigation; and lastly in the acse of nearly one fifth (18.2%) of them, irrigation scheme had helped them raising mango orchard crop. (Table. 5.52).

Table-5.53: Distribution of households reporting having been given training

Training	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	9.1
No	10	90.9
Total	11	100.0

Source: Primary data

The training imparted under micro irrigation scheme, as is the case with the other schemes under TSP, was very poor as (90.9%) of the beneficiaries did not get any training in running the unit expecting one tenth of them (9.1%) (Table. 5.53).

It can be inferred from the above table that in the acse of more than half of the beneficiaries (53.2%), there was an increase in their incomes; according to nearly one fifth of them (17.9%) they were earning net income of Rs.20000 per annum; for 14.1 percent of the beneficiaries (mostly agriculture related schemes), their 'growing of the crop was good'; and in respect of more than one tenth of them (11.5%) their goat stock had increased; and as per a small section (3.2%); they could get 10 quintals of additional cotton because of the irrigation facility. (Table. 5.54).

Table-5.54: Distribution of households reporting an enhanced of financial status after receiving the scheme

Description of the Households	Growing of crop is good	10 Quintals of additional cotton procured	Net income increased Rs 20000	Goats increased	Overall Income increased	Total
Cultivators	20	1	23	14	69	127
	15.7	.8	18.1	11.0	54.3	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	1	0	2	2	5
	0	20.0	0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	2	0	0	5	7
	0	28.6	0	0	71.4	100.0
Others	2	1	5	2	7	17
	11.8	5.9	29.4	11.8	41.2	100.0
Total	22	5	28	18	83	156
	14.1	3.2	17.9	11.5	53.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

For an effective implementation of TSP, various suggestions were offered by the sample beneficiaries which are summarized as follows: More than one fourth of them (26.9%) feel that loan amount needs to be increased so as to make the scheme more income worthy; more subsidy loans and bore wells need to be given under TSP (17.9%); eligible persons should be selected under TSP (19.9%). (meaning that currently there is a mal practice in terms of selection of non-eligible persons for programme benefits); demand for poultry loans (9.0%); required proper agriculture information (4.5%). On the whole, a number of suggestions were offered by the respondents for strengthening the TSP programme implementation. (Table. 5.55).

The beneficiaries perceptions with respect to (after two years of the schemes were given) whether the TSP can realize the goals of an overall tribal development are analysed and these are in the form of certain obstacles to be removed as well as alternative schemes proposed and some general suggestions offered by the respondents so as to take TSP forward in a meaningful way. According to nearly one fourth of them (24.4%), supervision and animal husbandry unit loans are to be accorded a greater importance, followed by the need for providing Auto trally loans (17.9% of the beneficiaries) (which are in demand these days for the people to commute to nearby towns in search of casual employment). Nearly one third of them (16.0% + 15.4%) have felt the need for provision of free pumpsets and animal husbandry laons; nearly one tenth of the respondents (7.9%)

Table-5. 55: Distribution of beneficiary households based on suggestions for an effective implementation of the TSP

Description of the Households	Required agriculture information	Self employment loans	Eligible persons should be selected	Agri inputs loans	Required goat loans	Subsidy loans	Poultry loans	Awareness should be created	Required agriculture bore wells	Subsidy loans & bore wells	Loan amount should be increased	Total
Cultivators	5	4	23	9	2	7	11	4	5	23	34	127
	3.9	3.1	18.1	7.1	1.6	5.5	8.7	3.1	3.9	18.1	26.8	100.0
Agricultural labour	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
	20.0	0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	20.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
	14.3	0	57.1	0	0	0	14.3	0	0	0	14.3	100.0
Others	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	6	17
	0	11.8	17.6	0	0	5.9	11.8	0	0	17.6	35.3	100.0
Total	7	6	31	9	2	8	14	4	5	28	42	156
	4.5	3.8	19.9	5.8	1.3	5.1	9.0	2.6	3.2	17.9	26.9	100.0

Source: Primary data

have mentioned (which sounds interesting) that removal of politics in the programme implementation (particularly in identification of the beneficiaries) is the urgent need. (Table. 5.56).

Table-5. 56: Beneficiaries perceptions with regard to whether TSP schemes can meet the goals of tribal development

Description of the Households	Required Free pump sets	Animal subsidy loans	Remove the politics	Required Free pump sets and animal loans	Auto trally loans	Super- vision	Super- vision and Animal husbandry loans	Total
Cultivators	20	23	12	19	19	5	29	127
	15.7	18.1	9.4	15.0	15.0	3.9	22.8	100.0
Agricultural labour	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5
	0	0	0	0	40.0	0	60.0	100.0
Non Agri labour	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	7
	0	0	0	28.6	28.6	0	42.9	100.0
Others	5	1	0	3	5	0	3	17
	29.4	5.9	0	17.6	29.4	0	17.6	100.0
Total	25	24	12	24	28	5	38	156
	16.0	15.4	7.7	15.4	17.9	3.2	24.4	100.0

Source: Primary data

Conclusions

The main conclusions emerging from an analysis of the implementation process and the impact of TSP schemes on the targeted groups in Adilabad district of Telangana State present a varied and mixed picture. While the TSP scheme and the various programmes launched are still in a nascent and evolving stage in the district, there are some signals the implementation process has sent out for the necessary corrective measures to be taken in the years to come towards achieving a more desirable impact. First and foremost, the identification of the programme beneficiaries has not taken place predominantly in the gram sabhas (which is a mandatory aspect of the TSP guidelines) resulting in the selection of ineligible beneficiaries. Although all the programme benefits have gone to the tribals in the sample region (as no other population other than the tribals lives here) the non-identification of the potential beneficiaries in the gram sabhas has given rise to certain malpractices in the sense that the most impoverished and the needy among the

tribes have been left out in the process. This institution needs to be activated in right earnest. The training aspect of running the scheme is totally missing, as a majority of the beneficiaries have not got any training which is resulting in either non-sustenance of the assets or non realization of the potential benefits. The two-year experience of the TSP schemes have shown mixed results. Although one third of the respondents have mentioned that their assets are in a running condition, the income accrual from the schemes constitutes to be inadequate. There are still loose ends in the programme implementation. A proper supervision and follow-up by the implementers is the key to the effectiveness of the programme. A mechanical and casual implementation of TSP is not desirable nor helpful in achieving the proper results. A committed bureaucracy with a clear pro tribal attitude and behavior is a sine quonon as far as achieving desired results is concerned. Otherwise, despite the presence of TSP as an Act, nothing much can be expected.

CHAPTER VI

Findings, Reflections and Conclusion

This study has provided many key findings with regard to the enactment of the TSP Act in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the scenario of the implementation of TSP in these states during the post-TSP Act period. Further, in order to understand the impact of TSP programs on the livelihoods of tribal beneficiaries, it is important to examine the trends in the budgetary allocations at the district level and its expenditure also. The budget allocations and expenditure play a vital role in the implementation of the programs designed under TSP. On this basis, an attempt was made to obtain information in relation to the TSP from different departments operating in the two sample districts i.e. East Godavari and Adilabad in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The results based on empirical evidences reveal a set of findings which are discussed in the section below.

A Summary of the Findings: It has been revealed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh brought out a historic legislation, AP Scheduled Caste Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilizations of Financial Resources) Act, 2013 (Act 1 of 2013) for an effective utilization of SCSP and Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) funds. The Act aims to ensure an accelerated development of the SCs and the STs with an emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years by earmarking a portion, in proportion to the population of the SCs and the STs in the State, of the total State plan outlay. The legislative framework is expected to spend the TSP funds for bridging the gap in the development of SC& ST communities and other advanced sections. It is mentioned in the Act itself that only such schemes or programs that secure direct and quantifiable benefits to these groups should be included in the TSP budgets. The law also ensures 'equity' with respect to the various groups within the SC and ST communities in the field of development.

The salient features of the TSP Act are tri-fold. The Act prescribes a procedure for the planning, allocation of tribal sub-plan budgets and their utilization. However, there are a few inconsistencies and ambiguity observed in the law in the context of tribals and the Schedule V Areas of the States of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Thus, the present law is not a complete code by itself addressing the tribal empowerment issues in that it

suffers from various shortcomings. It is observed that the Act is silent on the elimination of exploitation of the tribal people. The Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) had been ignored while framing the TSP Act. In fact, harmonization of all the policies and programs and laws concerning the tribals peoples should have been the vantage point for Tribal Sub Plan legislation, which has not been given a due space under the provision of this Act.

It is further observed that the provisions under the Sub Plan Law purport to provide monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the law through institutions at the State and District levels. Despite the fact that PESA Act provides for self autonomy to Gram Sabha and other local Panchayat bodies in determining the socio, economic programs concerning Fifth Scheduled Areas and its financial allocations under Tribal Sub -Plan, the fact the power to clear the programs or projects is vested at higher level is certainly contrary to the decentralized policy envisaged under the PESA Act.

An important feature of this Act is to ensure equity with respect to the various social groups within the Scheduled Tribe communities in the planning, allocation and utilization of financial resources. TSP Rule 2(4) (a) says that in the case of TSP, a special attention shall be paid to STs residing in the Scheduled Areas. However there is no specific provision for ensuring 'equity' with regard to the tribal groups. All the tribal groups are not in the same plane of development in the State as a whole and also within the boundaries of Scheduled Areas. There are a few tribes who are more backward than the other.

The institutional arrangements and functioning of various institutions as per the provisions of this Act reveal two different trends in the two states. In fact, it is mentioned in the law itself that committees should be constituted from Panchayat to the State level as part of tracking the flow of TSP funds and monitoring the implementation of planned activities. The line departments at the district level should make available the budgets for the execution of integrated tribal development plans at ITDAs. The vulnerability of tribal communities among the notified Tribal communities in the State should also be taken into consideration in preparing the budget plan and activities. ITDAs should follow the PESA provisions in clearing the schemes in respect of the Scheduled V Areas. Further, the Governments of both the States are still lagging behind in the setting up of required agencies/support units and tracking and monitoring the flow of funds and their utilization as per the envisaged provisions of the law. In the case of AP, the Cabinet took a decision on 2nd May 2016 to set up Administrative and Technical support to the Nodal Department. A Similar unit is yet to be established by Telangana Government. A Research Centre for TSP was set up in Telangana State. Such a centre is needed to be set

up in Andhra State. The District Monitoring Committees, District Planning Committees, District level Sub plan Support Units are not in place as required to specifically to deal with the provisions of law. Thus, the functioning of these committees is yet to take off in compliance with the provisions of the law.

A key feature of this Act relates to earmarking of funds under TSP as per the size of the tribal population in the states. In this context, the planning department quantifies the funds for TSP each year in accordance with a prescribed percentage which is proportionate to the tribal population in the state and accordingly indicates to the Commissioner of tribal welfare. Thus, earmarking of TSP funds as per the 2011 census runs against the letter and spirit of the TSP strategy. However, there was a lull observed in the activity during the year 2014, perhaps due to the bifurcation of the State and formation of new governments in both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States. Two years after the commencement of the TSP Act, Rules were made in 2015 for the implementation of the TSP Act.

Further, the latest report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has found a series of violations committed by the Tribal Welfare Department in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh with regard to the implementation of tribal development schemes during the period from 2009-10 to 2013- 2014. The CAG report highlights the sad state of affairs reflecting the lack of responsibility and indifference on the part of ITDAs in both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States. It is further observed that the successive governments have failed to ensure a mandatory allocation of TSP funds from the total outlay of the State budget in proportion to the ST population in the State. Against a mandated 6.60 percent allocation of the total plan budget outlay for TSP, the allocation made was only about 3.97, on an average, during the last five years. According to the CAG report, there has been no improvement in the allocation and utilisation of funds under TSP despite the enacting of a separate legislation in the State. Even out of the funds allocated, the Government could not expend to the extent of 94 percent in respect of General sector, 36 percent in respect of Social sector and 44 percent in respect of Economic sector respectively.

The TSP budgets placed before the AP State Legislature further reveal that the diversion of TSP budgets continued unabated even after the promulgation of the TSP Act. TSP funds in AP to the tune of Rs 2.69 crore were allocated for purchasing 12 buses in 2015-16 and Rs 2 crores in 2016-17 for operating buses in Scheduled Areas where more than 50 percent of the population is non tribal. In fact, such expenditure on infrastructural schemes and other general development programs can be met from the State normal

Plan budget instead of TSP budget because it is not benefitting the tribals exclusively. The forest rental of 72 crore due on procurement of Minor Forest Produce by Girijan Cooperative Corporation was booked against the outlay of TSP funds, while both the Forest Rights Recognition Act and Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA) Act empower individuals and Gram Sabha to collect and dispose of MFP without any restriction on payment of rentals.

The empirical results present a nuanced picture of the implementation of the TSP Act and its implications for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the Tribals in the two states. The household data collected presents in terms of a picture of the field reality of the implementation of TSP in the two states and its achievements indicate promoting tribal are development. The socio-economic characteristics of the households present that many tribals still living under the shadow of poverty in the two districts. For example, the Housing position of Tribals East Godavari district shows that nearly half of the beneficiary households (48.4%) live in semi-pucca houses and one fifth (24.8%) live in thatched households and a little more than one fifth (26.7%) have pucca houses. The status of education shows that a large section of the households constitutes illiterates (60.2%) in this district. Nearly one third of the beneficiary households in this district (31.1%) are landless. The income details of the main occupation of the sample households show that a majority of the households (39.1%) have income above Rs.55000 per annum.

With regard to the implementation of various programmes under TSP, it is observed that many people are aware of TSP and its various schemes and programmes. Selection of the potential beneficiaries in Gram Sabha under TSP is a mandatory provision of the Act. However, data shows that an overwhelming number of the sample beneficiaries (90.1%) have not been identified in the gram sabha expecting a small section (9.9%). The tribals have received various benefits under TSP being given to them by various line departments. Apart from this, they have also received training support. It is observed that a majority (70.0%) of the beneficiaries have not received any training in running the units excepting a small section (30.0%). A majority of the farmers (74.4%) have been given drip sets followed by drip set, plants and motor as a package (11.6%) and drip sets and motor only (9.3%). Since cultivators have land assets, they happen to be the principal beneficiaries under this programme and, to some extent, 'others'. The overall trends show that in the case of nearly one fourth of the sample households (23.0%) there is an increase in their income and for an equally the same number (23.0%), there is no change in their position. In respect of more than one tenth of them (12.4%), their fuel wood consumption has declined; in the case of nearly one tenth (10.6%) of them, there is an improvement in the stock of goats. Nearly 8.7% of the beneficiaries have found their

income increased by Rs.20000 as per a small category (5.0%), that land value has increased as a result of irrigation.

On the other hand the main conclusions emerging in the case of Adilabad district of Telangana State, present a varied and mixed picture. While the TSP scheme and the various programmes launched are still in a nascent and evolving stage in the district, there are some signals the implementation process has sent out for the necessary corrective measures to be taken in the years to come towards achieving a more desirable impact. First and foremost, the identification of the programme beneficiaries has not taken place predominantly in the gram sabhas (which is mandatory aspect of the TSP guidelines) resulting in the selection of ineligible beneficiaries. Although all the programme benefits have gone to be tribals in the sample region (as no other population other than the tribals lives here) the non-identification of the beneficiaries in the gram sabhas has given rise to certain malpractices in the sense that the most impoverished and the needy among the tribes have been left out in the process. This institution needs to be activated in right earnest. The training aspect of running the scheme is totally missing, as majority of the beneficiaries have not got any training which is resulting in either non-sustenance of the assets or non-realization of the potential benefits. The two- year experience of the TSP schemes have shown mixed results. Although one third of the respondents find their assets in a running condition, the income accrual from the schemes is not adequate. There are still loose ends in the programme implementation. A proper supervision and follow-up by the implementers is the key to the effectiveness of the programme. A mechanical and casual implementation of TSP is not desirable and not helpful in achieving the proper results. A committed bureaucracy with a clear pro-tribal attitude and behavior is imperative for achieving desired results. Otherwise, despite the presence of TSP as an Act nothing much can be expected.

Way Forward:

The study observes that, despite the enactment of a legal provision like the TSP Act in the two states, the tribal development programmes in the state under TSP have not achieved the desired goals. The implementation of the TSP Act is still in its infant stage. The statutory mechanisms put in place are not geared up to fulfill the obligations under the TSP Act. The statutory mechanisms like Administrative and Technical Support units to district and State TSP apparatus and Research Centre are yet to establish themselves on a full scale so as to perform the ensured tasks under the law.

The results based on the field data present that the beneficiaries from the ST households have accessed various schemes and programmes under TSP in the two sampled districts.

Although the schemes and programme have provided economic benefits, there are serious deviations in the process of implementation. This study concludes that the Act has the full potential to promote the socio-economic development of tribals under the framework of TSP. The schemes and programmes implemented by various departments under TSP have contributed to the process of tribal development in many ways. Yet, the outcome of the implementation of this Act and administration of TSP, as per the provisions of this Act, has not addressed the basic needs of the tribals in many cases. It is further observed that more emphasis has been placed on infrastructure development in the tribal areas, thus only indirectly benefitting the tribal population rather than directly. Hence, an emphasis needs to be placed on the implementation of income generating programmes (IGP) and land/agriculture based programmes which will have a direct and positive impact on the tribal communities.

In this context, the study suggests various policy measures for the effective implementation of this Act and administration of TSP as per the provisions of this Act. There is a need for revisiting the provisions of the TSP Act, keeping in view the original intention of the TSP Strategy brought in during the Fifth Five Year Plan and its limitations. It is also pertinent to note that there is no specific emphasis placed on the tribals living in the Scheduled Areas. Amendments need to be brought to suit the strategy to geographical locations and the backwardness of the tribals within the tribal groups. Enhancing the levels of awareness regarding the various aspects of this Act is the key to achieving the overall objective. Administering Tribal Development under the provision of this Act should not be taken on an ad-hoc basis. So, there is a need for institutionalising various institutions and devolving those powers and functions.

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