

# TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(A Case study of Krishna District- An Overview)

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## ABSTRACT

Every human society irrespective of levels of achievement and progress, possess own social and cultural heritage and its members cherish and promote their customs. The constitution of the independent India acknowledged centuries of social, economic and educational deprivations suffered by Schedule Tribes and incorporated specific provisions to protect them from discrimination as well as to facilitate their development. The constitutional commitments prompted the policy makers and the planners, to accord high priority to the welfare and development of scheduled tribes right from the beginning of country developmental planning in 1951. The government of Andhra Pradesh constituted the director of Tribal welfare to improve socioeconomic condition of the scheduled Tribes

Before bifurcation of state of Andhra Pradesh in to the state of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the year 2014, the total population of Scheduled Tribes is 59,18,073 as per 2011 census. After bifurcation approximately 26,31,145 scheduled tribes have gone to Andhra Pradesh State and the remaining 32,86,928 tribes living in Telangana state. The Government has accorded high priority for accelerated development of tribals by implementing socio economic development programs with major focus on education, health, Skill development and creation of social infrastructure. In this connection the author of this paper initiated to bring some of the major achievements and facts of tribal development in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh state since 2014-15. This author has been touring in the Tribal villages frequently in the selected district.

**Key-Words- Scheduled Tribes, Culture, Constitutional Provisions, Adivasis, Tribal Development.**

### *Introduction*

Even after 70 years of independence, Tribals in the State continue to suffer. The budgetary allocations never reach to the poor and no change is noticed in their life style. Successive governments continue to ignore the welfare of Tribals and whatever promises they make get restricted to either election manifestoes or plans on paper. Their socio-economic condition still remains the same with poor implementation of ST sub plans and diverting the funds meant for their economic development. In the fifth schedule of Indian constitution common tribal communities are found inhabiting in and around Telangana and Andhra States. Out of total S.T population of 59.20 Lakhs in combined state of Andhra Pradesh as per 2011 census approximately 32.86 lakhs (9.34%) are found in Telangana State and 26.31 lakhs (5.33%) are in the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh. With regard to total 35 tribal communities, majority of ethnic groups, nearly 28 are found in living Andhra and 11 tribal groups are found in Telangana including 8 common communities. The concept of tribe varies from state to state or era to era depending up on the local socio-economic conditions of a particular community and the consequent inclusion of a particular group in the list of scheduled tribes. Micro level evidence shows that interventions and initiations of women like Mid-day Meal Programme, creation of Self Help Group, environmental building programmes, developing partnership between schools and village communities, appointment of local teachers have helped tribals to realize the importance of education, health and develop positive attitudes towards education and health and in developing education and health of their children.

### ***Objectives***

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To know brief profile of the Tribe wise population in Krishna District
2. To know the amenities provided to the tribals in Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh State till 2018
3. To evaluate the impact of the selected Tribal Welfare Department (TWD) welfare programmes in providing the sustainable socioeconomic empowerment to the Tribals in the selected area.

### ***Need for the study***

Notwithstanding the large quantity of research in the area of tribal development the real conditions existing in the tribal areas and the problems confronting these people were never subjected to intellectual scrutiny. One wonders, what exactly could be the academic contribution to the welfare of these masses. At least, some fundamental issues should have been addressed to by the scholars, for instance in which respect with relation to whom, and how far the scheduled tribes are backward (a) how sincere are the governments in their attempts to uplift these (b) whether the policies and institutional structures evolved by the government are really suitable to their task of tribal development All these questions to a large extent remained unanswered. As a result of these complexities tribal development has been puzzling the minds of the concerned policy makers' planners' administrators' social scientists and so on.

### ***Importance of study***

The study assumes significance in the context of diverse opinions prevailing in different quarters regarding the effectiveness, utility and continuance of the various welfare programmes of scheduled tribes, which have been serving various needs of these people in rural areas. Besides, in view of the paucity of comprehensive micro-level, region-specific studies in the field of welfare programmes, it is hoped that the study would fill the research gap to some extent. For this purpose, the study was conducted through Tribal Welfare Department at Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh state.

**Methodology**

The present study is based on survey research method. The data necessary for the study were collected from primary and secondary sources. The main sources of data as follows. 1. Published studies on tribal development. 2. Interaction with Tribal people residing in the selected area. 3. The annual reports action plans and other documents of the Tribal Welfare Department of Krishna district. 4 Reports of the state and central governments and planning commission on tribal welfare

**Tribe-Wise Population of Scheduled Tribes in Krishna District of A.P, 2011 Census****Table-1**

S.No	Name of the Tribe	Rural	Urban	Total Persons
1	Andh	10	13	23
2	Bagata	07	34	41
3	Bhil	---	---	---
4	Chenchu	1,670	796	2,466
5	Gadabha	08	01	09
6	Gond/Naikpod	04	212	216
7	Goudu	---	---	----
8	Hill Reddy	03	16	19
9	Jatapu	118	13	131
10	Kammara	397	902	1299
11	Kattunayakan	---	---	----
12	Kolam	---	---	----
13	Kondadora	1037	397	1434
14	Kondakapu	303	1352	1655
15	Kondareddy	86	757	843
16	Kondh	08	31	39
17	Kotiya	19	44	63
18	Koya	525	1282	1807
19	Kulya	----	----	----
20	Mali	02	18	20
21	Mannedora	06	07	13
22	Mukhadora	04	06	10
23	Nayak	---	---	---
24	Pardhan	21	00	21
25	Porja	00	02	02
26	Reddydora	01	03	04
27	Rona, Rena	23	93	116
28	Savara	76	132	208
29	Sugali	49,625	10,986	60,611
30	Valmiki	---	---	---
31	Yanadi	14,380	3,853	18,233
32	Yerukala	23,296	15,353	38,649
33	Nakkala	44	59	103
34	Dhulia	---	---	---
35	Generic Tribes	---	---	4,429
	<b>St Population</b>	<b>93,915</b>	<b>38,549</b>	<b>1,32,464</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,36,893</b>

Source- Census of India 2011

**DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBES IN PLAIN AREA (NON ITDA)**

Krishna District with its district headquarters at Machilipatnam is the coastal district of Andhra Pradesh. It was formerly called as Machilipatnam District. Krishna District is divided into four Revenue Divisions viz, 1) Bandar. 2) Vijayawada. 3) Gudivada. 4) Nuzvid., covering 50 Mandals in the district. Later it was renamed as Krishna district after the holy river Krishna, by adding certain Taluks of the abolished Guntur district in 1859. Again in 1925 Krishna district was further divided into Krishna and West Godavari Districts. Krishna district is lies in the non ITDA area ie, plain area and not in the scheduled area.

Table-1, shows that the Lambadas , Yerukala and Yanadi tribes constitute majority tribes inhabiting in Krishna district. As per the 2011 census, total tribes are inhabiting in Krishna district are 1,32,464 covering all four divisions in the district. Lambadas are majority, Yerukula and Yanadis representing 45.8%, 29.1% and 14% respectively from total of scheduled tribe population of Krishna district. The remaining tribes who are inhabiting in the district are Chenchu(2%), Koya(1.3%), Kondakapu(1.2%), Kondadora(1%) and Kammara constitute less than 1% respectively. Most of the Lambadas tribes live in Particularly in Nuzvid and Vijayawada divisions. They have their own dialect. They are found scattered amongst tribal and non-tribal population and yet tirelessly maintaining their culture and ethnic identity. They live even today in exclusive settlement of their own called Tandas named after headman of the group. The principal investigator observed more Tandas in Nuzvid, Jaggaiahpet, Tiruvuru and A.Konduru Mandals in the selected district in which these tribals are living. They are living in a main stream of non tribals. They gave up their traditional occupation of produce on pack animals after the dawn of modern methods of transportation. These people connected to good road ways for conveyance more over majority of them owned their two wheelers not to depend up on the other means of transportation in the district. But lack of awareness these tribes are not utilising the educational facilities though the governments are taking initiatives for their development. Dropout rate is more due to earning's for their livelihood. Fewer amounts of tribes settled in Government jobs. Some are engaged in private jobs. As they are living in plain areas there is a development to some extent comparing with the hilly areas, by enjoining some privileges and programmes offered by the government.

The Yerukala tribes are found living in all four divisions in the district as it is a plain area. They live in mixed villages throughout the district. Their population as per 2011 census is 38,649 in the Krishna district. The Yerukala tribe has a dialect or slang of their own which is called "Yerukala basha". They call as "Kurru" among themselves. Generally these tribes are aware of the constitutional provisions and utilising for their development. In addition to that they continue their professional or traditional work or tasks like basket making and rearing of Pigs. Youth from Yeruka tribe settled in higher positions in different areas. The principal Investigator interacted with these people and observed a lot of development among these tribes. They satisfied with the governmental programmes to some extent. Even though some deeper efforts are needed for their maximum extent of development in the society in the district as well as in the state.

**Krishna District Mandal Wise Scheduled Tribes Literacy Rate- 2011census**  
**Table-2**

S.no	Name of the Mandal	No.of Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Total Persons	Male	Female	Total Persons	Male	Female
1	Vatsavai	1735	1025	710	51.92	62.20	41.91
2	Jaggaiahpet	4782	2990	1792	51.61	63.28	39.46
3	Penuganchiprolu	903	546	357	49.53	53.87	39.19
4	Nandigama	2052	1153	899	55.79	62.06	47.64
5	Veerulapadu	801	470	331	53.87	65.01	43.32
6	Mylavaram	2223	1334	889	50.66	61.05	40.35
7	Gampalagudem	576	349	227	52.17	63.34	41.05
8	Tiruvuru	1016	590	426	52.97	61.91	44.15
9	A.Konduru	5042	305	2037	45.26	54.35	36.31
10	Reddigudem	966	574	392	47.96	57.29	38.74
11	Vissannapet	2093	1327	766	54.65	65.18	42.70
12	Chatrai	725	436	289	45.34	54.36	36.29
13	Musunuru	257	141	116	46.22	51.09	41.43
14	Nuzvid	3103	1822	1281	55.41	63.57	46.85
15	Bapulapadu	806	454	352	46.67	51.71	41.46
16	Agiripalli	359	181	178	44.21	45.25	43.20
17	G.Konduru	1379	792	587	56.31	64.97	47.72
18	Kanchikacharla	988	558	430	55.32	62.91	47.83
19	Chandarlapadu	588	347	241	38.26	44.89	31.54
20	Ibrahimpattam	3207	1714	1493	69.58	78.16	61.80
21	Vijayawada (Fully Urban)	9607	5277	4330	68.11	73.62	62.41
22	Vijayawada (Rural)	2182	1278	904	61.02	68.01	53.27
23	Gannavaram	965	556	409	56.04	63.91	48.00
24	Unguturu	508	277	231	46.14	49.64	42.54

25	Nandiwada	329	168	171	54.47	55.63	53.31
26	Mandavalli	134	68	66	51.94	53.54	50.38
27	Kaikaluru	147	77	70	36.75	39.29	34.31
28	Kalidindi	202	111	91	44.89	47.23	42.33
29	Kruthivenu	437	218	219	48.72	48.02	49.44
30	Bantumilli	268	131	137	35.78	36.59	35.04
31	Mudinepalli	580	309	271	43.94	47.10	40.81
32	Gudivada	903	513	390	54.43	61.88	46.99
33	Pedaparupudi	315	170	145	48.39	50.71	45.89
34	Kankipadu	581	347	234	45.04	51.67	37.86
34	Penamaluru	2468	1352	1116	61.81	69.91	54.20
35	Thotlavalluru	340	193	147	48.36	55.14	41.64
37	Pamidimukkala	362	190	172	41.56	44.39	38.83
38	Vuyyuru	1023	536	487	57.99	61.82	54.29
39	Pamaru	762	434	328	49.22	55.50	42.82
40	Gudlavalleru	562	295	267	54.09	57.73	50.57
41	Pedana	276	146	130	38.76	40.11	37.36
42	Guduru	278	157	121	45.87	51.82	39.93
43	Movva	653	362	291	50.58	55.52	45.54
44	Ghantasala	561	312	249	54.89	60.82	48.92
45	Machilipatnam	1717	898	819	44.95	47.14	42.77
46	Challapalli	687	368	319	54.18	58.69	49.77
47	Mopidevi	425	242	183	49.08	55.13	42.86
48	Avanigadda	533	296	237	51.60	56.49	46.56
49	Nagayalanka	426	293	233	47.52	50.09	44.64
50	Koduru	230	128	102	37.10	41.97	32.38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62162</b>	<b>35510</b>	<b>26652</b>	<b>53.69</b>	<b>61.07</b>	<b>46.24</b>

Source- Director DE&S, Vijayawada

The Government has accorded high priority for accelerated development of tribals by implementing socio economic development programs with major focus on education, health, Skill development and creation of social infrastructure. Some of the major achievements since 2014-15 are

#### Budget allocation, release and spent in the last 3 years:

Tables-3

Source- Tribal Welfare Department

S.No	Year	Total out Lay	Release	Expenditure
1	2014-15	1150.04	1175.49	1088.55
2	2015-16	1115.30	1047.68	962.46
3	2016-17	1563.37	711.48	509.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3828.71</b>	<b>2934.65</b>	<b>2560.99</b>

Tribal Sub Plan Allocation, release and expenditure for the last 3 years.

Table-4

Source- Tribal Welfare Department

S.No	Year	Total out Lay	Release	Expenditure
1	2014-15	1500.26	1389.68	1442.45
2	2015-16	1904.48	2083.56	1320.17
3	2016-17	3099.96	1650.82	1476.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6504.70</b>	<b>5124.06</b>	<b>4238.83</b>

#### Scholarships awarded for Scheduled Tribes under Social Welfare & Tribal Welfare Programme 2017-18

Table-5

Pre – Matric		Post - Matric	
Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned
2246	139.90	8812	1452.23

Source: Dy.Director – Social Welfare, District Tribal Welfare Officer

**Education**

Education is a unique investment in the present and future. Every Country develops its system of education to express and promote its unique socio-cultural identity and also to meet the challenges of the time. The National Policy on Education gives special stress on education for social transformation which means standing for human rights, communal harmony, protection of the environment, structural changes and liberation of women, Dalits, Tribals and other oppressed groups.

The Tribal welfare Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated several schemes to improve the overall development of the tribals, with special efforts made to implant reservations for tribal development. The literacy rate among the tribals in Krishna district as per 2011 census is 53.69. Tables-2 shows that female literacy is less compared to male literacy rate at Mandal level in selected district. Out of 50 Mandals there is low literacy rate i.e. less than 40% in more than 10 Mandals in the Krishna District. Chandarlapadu and Koduru Mandals placed with 31% and 32% respectively.

**Details of Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions in Krishna District up to 2017-18**  
**Table-6**

S. No	Name of the Institution	Mandal	Location	For Boys	For Girls	Sanctioned Strength
1	TW Hostels	A.Konduru	Khambampadu	Boys	-	100
2	Ashram schools	A.Konduru	A.Konduru	Boys	-	320
3	HCRS	Ibrahimpattanam	Kondapalli	-	Girls	200
4	HCRS	Jaggaihpattanam	Jaggaihpattanam	Boys	-	200
5	HCRS	Mylavaram	Mylavaram	-	Girls	300
6	HCRS	Nandigama	Nandigama	-	Girls	200
7	Pre-MH	Nuzvid	Nuzvid	Boys	-	100
8	Po-MH(College)	Vijayawada(U)	Vijayawada	-	Girls	100
9	HCRS	Vissannapet	Vissannapet	Boys	-	200
10	HCRS	Vuyyuru	Vuyyuru	Boys	-	200
	<b>Total No</b>			<b>06</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1920</b>

Source- Tribal welfare Department

Education G.O.Ms.No.10 Dated.16-02-2017 Tribal Sub Plan 2016-17 Conversion of TW Hostels into TW Ashram and Residential Schools. Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated severe measures to provide the educational facilities through TWD for tribal development in Krishna district. Table-6 depicts that total schools and hostels are established in different locations in their respective mandals with total sanctioned strength of 1920 for both boys and girls. There is fewer enrollments in schools from children belonging to Chenchu tribe in the district. Some Chenchu children were enrolled in the Anganwadi Centres in the district, but the kids were irregular to school and were not taking the diet being provided by the government, the officer said to the project fellow who is part of this report

**Category wise Strength Particulars of Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions 2019-2020**

**Table-7**

S.No	Name of the Institution	No of Institutions	Boys	Girls	Strength
1	TW Ashram Schools	01	151	00	151
2	Pre- Metric Hostels (Pre-MH)	01	31	01	31
3	Post-Metric Hostels(Po-MH)	02	67	48	115
4	Hostel Converted Residential Schools(HCRS)	06	610	637	1247
	<b>Total. No</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1544</b>

Source-Tribal Welfare Department

It is observed through table-7 shows that 858 boys and 686 girls utilising the educational facilities from total 10 schools during 2019-2020 It is identified that majority of the tribal students would like to join in HCRS and it is important to note that girls enrollment is less than boys comparatively among the tribals in Krishna district.

### *Socio and Economic Development*

#### Land Assigned for land less Scheduled Tribes in Krishna District Up to 2017-18

Table-8

Sl.No	Name of the Mandal	Extent(Hectares)	Land Assigned up to 31-03-2018	
			Total	STs
1	Ghantasala	0.8	02	0
2	Mopidevi	5.28	21	0
3	Nandiwada	2.719	32	0
4	Penuganchiprolu	6.49	170	03
5	Vijayawada(R)	2.1	92	04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.39</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>07</b>

Source: Revenue Div. Office

#### Distribution of house site pattas for scheduled tribes as on 31st March 2018

Table-9

S.No	Name of the Mandal	Extent(Hectares)	House Pattas Distributed up to 31-03-2018	
			Total	STs
1	Bantumilli	1.68	85	05
2	Pedana	0.789	13	10
3	Challapalli	3.04	152	02
4	Mopidevi	5.28	363	40
5	Avanigadda	0.24	12	01
6	Nagayalanka	0.4128	51	09
7	Koduru	0.62	31	25
8	Nandiwada	2.128	206	03
9	Mandavalli	1.87	149	03
10	Kaikalur	0.7284	90	02
11	Kalidindi	7.648	645	34
12	Mudinepalli	3.8067	376	44
13	Gudlavalleru	4.3497	528	22
14	Vatsavai	1.06	53	01
15	Penuganchiprolu	6.49	170	03
16	G.Konduru	4.549	411	34
17	Kanchikacharla	3.55	439	00
18	Ibrahimpattam	5.63	801	29
19	Vijayawada(R)	2.1	92	04
20	Kankipadu	0.09	06	00
21	Penamaluru	17.12	24	01
22	Reddigudem	9.4	439	67
23	Unguturu	0.6	30	05
24	<b>Total</b>	<b>83.24</b>	<b>5166</b>	<b>344</b>

Source- Project Director, Housing

Lands assigned to land less poor in Bandar division 6.08 hectares of land was assigned for 23 total beneficiaries from Mopidevi and Ghantasala Mandals. 2.719 Hectares of Land was assigned for 32 total beneficiaries from Nandiwada Mandal at Gudivada

Division. 8.59 hectares of land assigned for 262 total beneficiaries including 7 tribal beneficiaries i.e. 3 from Penuganchiprolu and 4 from Vijayawada Rural. Table-8 shows in Krishna District from four divisions 17.39 hectares of land assigned 317 persons benefited. It is observed that only 7 tribals were benefited out of 317 total beneficiaries as on 31.03.2018.

The above table shows that the government of Andhra Pradesh has taken initiative that 12.062 hectares of land was distributed for house site pattas for 707 total beneficiaries from Bandar Division. 92 tribals were benefited ,5 from Bantumilli, 10 from Pedana, 2 from Challapalli, 40 from Mopidevi, 01 from Avanigadda, 09 from Nagayalanka and 25 from Koduru Mandals. From Gudivada division 20.585 hectares of land was being distributed for 1994 total beneficiaries including 108 STs. The highest beneficiaries i.e. from the mandals , Mudinepalli 44 and Kalidindi 34 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries out of 108 in Gudivada division. 40.589 hectares of land was distributed to the total beneficiaries of 1996 including 72 scheduled tribe beneficiaries. The maximum number of pattas was being distributed from the mandals G.Konduru 34 and Ibrahimpatnam 29 scheduled tribe beneficiaries out of 72 STs in Vijayawada division. In Nuzvid division 10 hectares of land was distributed as house site pattas for total beneficiaries are 469 including 72 Scheduled Tribes. The highest ST beneficiaries are from Reddigudem Mandal i.e. 67 STs in Nuzvid division.

In the entire Krishna District 83.24 hectares of land was distributed for house site pattas for 5166 total beneficiaries from all the four divisions. 344 Scheduled Tribes were benefitted in the district for their development. Project fellow who is part of this report involved in this data.

**Houses Constructed by A.P. State Housing Corporation for Scheduled Tribes  
in Krishna District Up to 2017-18**

**Table-10**

S.No	Division/Mandal	NTR Rural Housing(No)		NTR Rural Housing GRAMIN-(PMAY-G) (No)	
		Total Beneficiaries	ST Beneficiaries	Total Beneficiaries	ST Beneficiaries
	<b>Machilipatnam Division</b>				
1	Kruthivennu	34	0	0	0
2	Bantumilli	39	0	0	0
3	Pedana	51	0	04	0
4	Guduru	44	0	01	0
5	Movva	43	0	02	0
6	Ghantasala	89	0	08	01
7	Machilipatnam	59	0	00	0
8	Challapalli	94	01	04	0
9	Mopidevi	144	02	02	0
10	Avanigadda	66	0	01	0
11	Nagayalanka	90	01	13	0
12	Koduru	74	02	01	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>01</b>

<b>Gudivada Division</b>					
13	Nandivada	11	0	01	0
14	Mandavalli	14	0	0	0
15	Kaikaluru	38	0	0	0
16	Kalidindi	46	01	01	0
17	Mudinepalli	67	0	01	0
18	Gudivada	08	0	01	0
19	Pedaparupudi	08	0	0	0
20	Pamarru	14	0	0	0
21	Gudlavalleru	10	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Vijayawada Division</b>					
22	Vastavai	52	03	0	0
23	Jaggaiapet	98	09	0	0



24	Penuganchiprol	80	01	0	0
25	Nandigama	101	03	0	0
26	Veerullapadu	98	02	0	0
27	Mylavaram	0	0	0	0
28	G.Konduru	94	10	0	0
29	Kanchikacherla	83	0	0	0
30	Chandarlpadu	147	02	0	0
31	Ibrahimpatnam	66	01	0	0
32	Vijayawada Urban	0	0	0	0
33	Vijayawada	05	0	0	0
34	Kankipadu	05	0	0	0
35	Penamaluru	37	0	0	0
36	Thotlavalluru	19	0	03	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Nuzvid Division</b>				
37	Gampalagudem	132	01	0	0
38	Tiruvuru	42	0	1	0
39	A.Konduru	70	18	1	01
40	Reddigudem	124	09	1	0
41	Vissannapet	96	18	1	0
42	Chatrai	53	01	0	0
43	Musunuru	85	0	01	0
44	Nuzvid	15	01	0	0
45	Bapulapadu	20	01	0	0
46	Agripalli	76	0	0	0
47	Gannavaram	13	0	0	0
48	Unguturu	12	01	0	0
49	Pamidimukkala	34	0	0	0
50	Vuyyuru	17	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>01</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2717</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>02</b>

#### Source- PD Housing Corporation

It is observed that housing corporation constructed 2765 houses from different schemes in Krishna District up to 2017-18. The above table shows that total beneficiaries are only 90 covering different schemes from all the divisions. In Machilipatnam division there are only 7 beneficiaries out of 863 total beneficiaries. The government had constructed houses for Chenchus in Chenchu Colony, but almost all the houses were occupied by others, and the beneficiaries were forced to live on canal bunds and on the roadside, the officer said. It is observed that the Chenchu families who are living in Chenchu colony in Pedana living in tragic situation. Their children are wandering on roads, at temples for begging

“We visited Chenchu Colony and NTR Colony, at Pedana. The families were living in pathetic condition and their kids were completely neglected. Some Chenchu children were found loitering at temples and a few were found begging,” said an officer who was part of the study, adding that many of Chenchu families did not possess Aadhaar cards and had not enrolled in the voters list.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF ST CORPORATION IN KRISHNA DISTRICT

The Total Population as per 2011 census, in Krishna District 45,17,398 out of which S.T. population in the district is 1,32,464. Male, 66734 and women are 65,730. The percentage of S.T population is 2.93%.

The District ST, Corporation Ltd., was registered under the A.P .Co-Operative society Act in 1976 with an objective, to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets to the poor scheduled Tribe households for social and Economic development. The District S.T. Corporation Ltd., Krishna, Machilipatnam has been taking up economic support schemes which include purchase of 1) Agricultural Lands, 2) Bore Wells, 3) Pump sets, 4)Milch Animal, 5)Transport Sector Schemes under ISB sector and Various trainings Programmes and special emphasis is on Vulnerable sections (PVTGS) like Chenchus, approximately 3,000 and Yanadis,19,000 are living in the district.

## Achievements of ST Corporation of Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh (ESS)

Table-11

Scheme	Year	Outlay Rs (Lakhs)	Targeted Units	Amount Sanctioned Rs(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries
STAP	2016-17	639.50	331	307.18	266
STAP	2017-18	1032.85	651	791.28	649
STAP	2018-19	1609.00	1,000	1151.56	972
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3281.35</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>2250.02</b>	<b>1887</b>

**Source- ST Corporation**

Since its inception 1976 to 2015-16, the District ST Corporation Ltd., Krishna, Machilipatnam has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 36.54 Cores covering 20,400 beneficiaries through Economic support Schemes for upliftment of their livelihood. Government of Andhra Pradesh approved the revival of NSTFDC scheme it is implemented from the year 2017-18.

**Health**

In general, the health condition among the STs in the Krishna district is found to be poor. This is reflected in terms of higher mortality rate of infants and their mothers among STs, than others in the state. Basically, lack of quantity and quality of drugs, human resource and poor infrastructure are the main causes for poor public health service delivery in the tribal areas. Kidney ailment cases worries Lambada tribals

The principal investigator along with project fellow who is involved in this report, have had deep discussions with tribal people regarding their health conditions and medical facilities. The tribals made some complaints on some politicians and on high level government officials too because these rulers and officials failed to keep up their promises to take care to provide good and safety drinking water. Some tribals are suffering from Tuberculosis (TB) disease, Kidney problems and other ailments.

As Lambada tribes in Thandas, their health condition is not good. Because, majority of the lambada tribes living Nuzvid division and Vijayawada Divisions. Lambada people are affecting Kidney and other ailments to to lack good drinking water because fluoride levels are high in some of the areas. Some of the evidences published in Hindu and other daily Newspapers, regarding the Lambadas health conditions and their situation. Hindu Newspaper reports that the Lambada tribals drink water containing fluoride levels of 2.4mg/1 as against the permissible 0.6mg/1. Kidney ailments and diseases with symptoms such as weakening of bones and swelling of legs and twisting of hands are on the size. A total of 26 habitations with a majority of Lambada tribal villages in A. konduru Mandal have been notified as fluoride affected. Dr. Ammanna- A famous Nephrologist in Krishna District

Project fellow who is part of this report identified that the Children belonging to Chenchu tribe in the district suffer from malnutrition due to lack of proper diet and they are deprived of clothing and medical facilities too. In this district nearly 3,000Chenchu families are living. Majority of them are living in Nagayalanka, Pedana, Machilipatnam, Guduru and Avanigadda Mandals. For some body, begging has become an event for their livelihood and some earning by fishing and selling of decoration goods.

**Conclusion**

Tribal Welfare Department is committed for the overall socio-economic development of scheduled tribes in the State through formulation of policies and programs duly implementing the constitutional safeguards. But still a lot is to be done in this regard, since their health and educational standards are far less than their other counter parts in the society

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