

## **POLICIES REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE OF THE TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN IN TELANGANA STATE**

**Laxman Putta**

Degree College Lecturer in Political Science  
T.T.W.R. Degree College for men  
Boath  
Adilabad  
puttalaxman5@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

*After the formation of the new state of Telangana on June 2nd, 2014, the State Government has attached top-most priority for the development of the Scheduled Tribe population in the State. According to the 2011 census, the Scheduled Tribe population accounts for 9.34% of the total population in the State. This percentage is significantly higher than the percentage of 6.99 STs in the combined State of AP. For the sake of the complete and balanced development of the state's tribal population, the relevant Departments have devised a great deal of creative plans and programmes. It has been suggested that Tribal hamlets should be converted into Gram Panchayats so that the delivery system of government welfare programmes can be improved. Many innovative programmes like Kalyana Lakshmi, Komaram Bheem monument are being brought up. When developing the Annual Plan for 2014-2015 and 2015-16, the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure that the necessary funds have been earmarked for the Scheduled Tribes Sub Plan in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan Act, which was passed in 2013. The Indian government first implemented this strategy in 1975, at the beginning of its fifth five-year plan. 6.6% of Plan allotment was placed in the TSP (G.O.Ms.No.17, dated 07.11.2005).*

### **Introduction**

Each nation's strategic plans, such as the Fifth Five Year Plans in the case of India, are established by this overarching objective, which is balanced economic growth and development of the country's population. After 25 years of independence and the successful completion of four five-year plans and three yearly plans, policy makers came to the conclusion that the Scheduled Tribes are still lagging significantly behind the development process of the mainstream. Aside from this, it was also found that the general plan schemes and programmes established for the overall development of the economy scarcely enhanced their socio-economic condition. These schemes and programmes were designed for the purpose of the overall development of the economy. In a same vein, the advantages brought about by such general welfare programmes did not trickle down to the STs population of the country in any major way in order to advance their development. In order to resolve these problems, the Tribal Sub-Plan, which aims to improve the socioeconomic conditions of Telangana's tribal people (which make up 10 percent of the state's population), was established during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

**The following is a list of the primary goals that the Tribal Sub Plan aims to achieve:**

1. A significant decrease in levels of both poverty and unemployment.
2. The creation of productive assets for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes to support the growth that is projected to occur as a result of development initiatives.

3. The development of the Scheduled Tribes' human resources by ensuring that they have access to adequate education and health services, and
4. Protection against all forms of exploitation and oppression, both physically and monetarily, through the provision of physical and financial security

Because the Tribal Sub Plans are an integral part of the Annual and the Five Year Plans, the provisions of those plans cannot be diverted nor allowed to lapse. This is done with the explicit goal of closing the gap in the socioeconomic development of the STs within a predetermined amount of time. However, the most significant problems and difficulties stem from the requirements being flagrantly disregarded by the department authorities. The fact that the money that was supposed to be spent on tribal development really went toward other things makes a mockery of the goals outlined above. Monitoring and evaluation are not conducted on behalf of the departments that are responsible for it, and nobody is held accountable for it.

Let's get started on tackling some of the most important operational and policy concerns. Despite the fact that TSP monies are restricted and should not be used for anything else, the state of Telangana has been using them for infrastructure development in areas that are not designated as TSPs. The provision of a smaller budget for the TSP in annual plans in contrast to the total number of tribe members, which is in violation of the guideline. The TSP budget should focus on the empowerment of tribal leaders (community leaders) through trainings, exposures, and education. The annual plans do not have any realistic physical target for TSP schemes / Programmes. On behalf of the government, there are no periodical benchmark surveys regarding the socioeconomic status of the tribal people in TSP areas. There is no perspective plan, no vision document for long term goals and outcomes. Last but not least, the TSP budget should not be increased. Article 275(I) of the Constitution of India stipulates that money for the Tribal Subsidy Program (TSP) are to be allotted from the Consolidated Fund of India. The TSP is a central sector scheme that provides complete financial assistance to the states through the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Consolidated Fund of India is credited with all revenues received, loans raised, and all moneys received by the Government in repayment of loans. As a result, communities and civil societies have a responsibility to play in monitoring the Consolidated Fund of India. The implementation of important tribally friendly acts such as PESA and FRA, as well as the costs incurred by the institutions and departments, may augment and complement the funding, programmes, and schemes that are provided by the TSP.

1. For the purpose of guiding the development of the Sub-Plan in the 13th Five Year Plan, new guidelines that take into account the experience gained up to this point should be prepared.
2. There should be more openness regarding the TSP programmes and schemes, and there should be monitoring.
3. The Tribal Subsidy Program (TSP) should only include those programmes that provide guaranteed direct benefits to individuals or families who are members of Scheduled Tribes.

4. The provision of fundamental minimum services, including as primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification, and rural link roads, should be given the highest priority.
5. The wage component should not be included in the TSP, particularly with regard to employment programmes for rural areas.
6. Programs that help improve agricultural and allied enterprises, such as animal husbandry, dairy development, vocational training, and other similar endeavours, which provide a means of subsistence for ST population should be included.
7. It is possible to develop forward-thinking projects that make use of institutional financing to enhance plan allocations.

It is imperative that state governments take the initiative to educate the general public about the programmes either in the process of being implemented or are in the process of being implemented for the development of STs by the various departments of state governments through the use of electronic and print media.

#### **Development schemes under tribal sub plans**

The staff costs of ITDAs are covered by the economic development programmes. Grants-in-Aid under the State Plan and Special Central Assistance for Developmental Activities are also covered by the programmes. The staff programmes include administrative management of specific office employees of ITDAs, Agricultural demonstration units, HNTCs in the ITDAs, and monitoring units in the ITDAs. Additionally, the staff programmes also include monitoring units in the ITDAs. The following are some of the developmental projects: (a) Economic Support Schemes Families of ST individuals living below the federal poverty level are eligible for financial aid under this programme, which enables them to participate in economic support programmes. The action plan for these projects has been authorised by the Tribal Welfare Department of the Government of Telangana. This plan was suggested by the Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited (TRICOR), which is based in Hyderabad. TRICOR will periodically conduct an evaluation of the implementation.

The programmes are being implemented in accordance with the procedure that has been laid down under the new policy that was issued in accordance with the orders that were issued vide G.O. 101, dt: 31.12.2013 enhancing subsidy to 60% of the Unit Cost subject to maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh and also issued operational guidelines in G.O. Ms.No. 1, TW (LTR) Department, dated 22-1-2005 administered through the online beneficiary monitoring system (OBMMS) maintained by CGG. The Government of Telangana re-validated the units that had been sanctioned in the financial year 2013-14 and provided them with a subsidy of Rs. 28.23 Cr. in the year 2014-15, as stated in G.O.R.T. No.165, dated 16-12-2014. Out of them, 3,830 units have been grounded thanks to a subsidy of Rs. 21.47 Cr. made available by OBMMS. The aforesaid plan will get a total of Rs. 38.05 Cr. under the Normal State Plan and Rs. 5.72 Cr. under the Non Plan during the 2015–2016 fiscal year.

#### **Financial Assistance to PSUs**

The Tribal Welfare Department oversees the operations of two different public sector organisations (PSUs). During the 2015–2016 fiscal year, it is recommended that PSUs receive financial support under Non Plan totaling Rs. 26.62 Cr. Their actions will be

discussed in greater detail in the following paragraphs. Girijan Co-operative Corporation (GCC) is responsible for the procurement of minor forest produce (MFP) and agricultural produce from tribals at prices that are remunerative, as well as the public distribution of these goods in remote tribal areas. Additionally, GCC is responsible for providing seasonal agricultural credit to ST farmers. The GCC currently has (381) regular employees, (106) contract employees, and (200) outsourced employees, along with a network that includes (1) regional office, (3) divisional offices, and (2) new divisions, (18) GPCMS, (4) new GPCMS, and (200) new DR depots. The Corporation had a turnover of Rs.115.00 Cr. in the 2013–14 fiscal year, but it dropped to Rs.84.00 Cr. in the 2014–15 fiscal year (up to January 2015). In addition to providing training to indigenous people, regenerating non-timber forest products, advancing research and development, and increasing exports, the GCC is concentrating on creating MFP value addition units. Under the auspices of the Normal State Plan, the GCC will get financial support of Rs. 1.81 Cr. during the 2015–2016 fiscal year.

### **TRICOR**

The Telangana Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad (TRICOR) has its headquarters in Hyderabad, and its regions of operation are spread across the entirety of the state of Telangana. TRICOR is contained in Schedule IX of the Act to Reorganize the Territory of the Mariana Islands and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the process of separating TRICOR into two separate bodies, one for each of the two states, is currently underway. It is monitoring all of the economic support schemes that have been implemented for the STs, including the development of PvTGs under CCDP with the support from the government under State Plan and CASPS. Additionally, it is coordinating with other departments, such as Rural Development, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, etc., for the purpose of the economic development of ST families that fall below the poverty line.

### **TRIPCO**

It is necessary to develop hydroelectric, solar, and wind power projects in order to investigate the viability of capturing hydroelectric, solar, bio-mass, and wind energy because there is a great deal of untapped potential in tribal areas. As a result, Telangana State Tribal Power Company Limited (TRIPCO) is currently in the process of being founded.

### **Mini Hydel power projects**

It is possible to place it on waterfalls, rivers, and natural streams. The canal dips, as well as the dam toes. The viability of solar power construction projects in Adilbad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Khammam, Nalagonda. The local tribal women's organisations are going to be made the owners of the power projects so that they may oversee their operation. In compliance with government orders concerning the Project committee / VO / SHGs / MMS, the revenues from such a project are obligated to be given to the local tribal government in order to be used for the development of local tribal areas.

### **TRIMCO**

There are mines and minerals available in the state of Telangana, which will be used as motivation for the establishment of the company that will undertake mining activities with the active participation of tribal mining Co-operative Societies. Telangana State Tribal

Mining Company Limited (TRIMCO) is going to make every effort in order to find new viable mineral resources, file lease applications to mine through Tribal Mining cooperative Societies, and mine such deposits (TMCSs). Additionally, training in the art of gem cutting, polishing, and other related skills will be provided to tribal people.

### **Improvement of Skills Required for Formal and Independent Employment**

(G.O. Ms. No. 63, PR & RD (1) Dept. dt: 13.03.2012) The government has approved the creation of a Tribal Skill Sub Mission, which will be responsible solely for providing skill up gradation training and placement. As part of RYK's Sustainable Formal and Self-Work Submission Mission, this program's overarching goal is to assist young people from tribal communities in obtaining higher levels of education and employment. During the school year 2014-2015, there were a total of 5348 ST kids who received training, and 4824 ST youth were placed. The implementation of this initiative is going to get staff support in the amount of 0.84 Cr. during the 2015–2016 fiscal year.

### **ITDA for STs in regions classified as plain**

The government authorised the establishment of an ITDA with its headquarters in Hyderabad in order to address the educational and professional needs of STs who live in plain areas. Orders were issued for the division of ITDA for the development of STs in plain areas and formation of ITDA for the development of STs in plain areas for Telangana State in accordance with the A.P. Re-organisation Act, 2014 and G.O.Ms. No. 57, TW (SER.1.2) department dated 31-05-2014 of the combined state of A.P. NABARD Consultancy Service (P) Ltd. (NABCONS), based in Hyderabad, was responsible for putting up a comprehensive report on the project. In its report, NABCONS advised that programmes for STs in plain areas be implemented include road connectivity, drinking water delivery, horticulture, Indira Kranti Patham, and other similar initiatives. It has been determined, on the basis of the study and the subsequent survey, what the requirements of ST habitations are. Work is being done on a variety of projects, including roads, drinking water systems, educational and healthcare facilities, and buildings. The total budget for this endeavour in the 2015–2016 fiscal year is 2.24 crore.

### **Repayment of Loans Obtained from the NSTFDC**

In order to assist ST beneficiaries in the State with the repayment of loans provided by NSTFDC, an amount of 4.23 crore rupees has been allotted. Construction of Buildings for Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls and Boys in Areas Affected by Naxalism with Additional Assistance from the Central Government (ACA). The development of new or extra structures for Integrated Hostels, Post-Matric Hostels, and Ashram Schools, all of whom currently reside in private accommodations, is the purpose of the programme. The following works are included in this plan (42 totals). The total budget for this endeavour in the 2015–2016 fiscal year is 1.95 crore.

### **NABARD programme**

Through the construction of BT roads, infrastructure for ashram schools, and mini hydroelectric power projects, among other things, the programme intends to achieve its goal of developing infrastructure facilities in tribal communities with the aid of NABARD.

### **The Building of Streets and Highways**

The provision of road connectivity in tribal communities is intended to be accomplished with the support of financial resources from NABARD as part of the project. During the 2014-2015 fiscal year, a total of 27 different roads, in addition to spillover works, were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.92 Cr. To date, a total of (23) roads have been finished at an expense of Rs. 32.12 Cr., while (4) works are now being carried out. It is planned to finish all of the works within the 2015–2016 fiscal year, and there is funding of Rs. 18.67 Cr. allotted for this reason.

### **Structures to be Used as Part of Integrated Residential Schools**

With funding from NABARD's Trench XVIII and XIX, the purpose of this plan is to construct new buildings and improve existing ones at ashram high schools and residential schools located in areas inhabited by indigenous people. During the 2014-2015 academic year, there were 108 new works begun, of which 30 have been finished and the rest 78 are in the process of being worked on. This programme will receive Rs. 50.60 Cr. in funding for the 2015–2016 fiscal year.

### **The Building of Warehouses and Other Storage Facilities**

This scheme is provided to construct (12) Godowns / Storage Points for GCC, and out of those, (8) works have been completed, (2) are in the process of being completed, and (2) works have not been taken up. During the 2015-16 fiscal year, a budget of 1.27 crore rupees has been set aside.

### **The Establishment of Ashram Educational Facilities**

The programme's overall goal is to outfit government-run boarding schools for students from the Scheduled Tribes with all necessary amenities. This objective will receive a total budget of Rs. 38.81 Cr. for the 2015–2016 fiscal year. Certain activities are suggested in order to permit and facilitate the attendance of tribal pilgrims at the Medaram Jatara, which takes place once every two years in the town of Medaram, which is located in the Warangal District. The event took place in 2014, and there are ongoing works as a result. For the aforementioned objective, the budget for the 2015–2016 fiscal year is 0.94 crore.

### **Educational Infrastructure**

It is the goal of this scheme to create Youth Training Centers, ATWO Offices, Staff Quarters for Educational Institutions, etc. This plan calls for the completion of 78 different works, 38 of which have been finished and 40 of which are still in process. The scheme is given a budget of Rs.27.00 Cr. for the 2015–2016 fiscal year. The program's end goal is to offer annual maintenance support to roads that have previously been built in tribal territories. (11) different projects were started, and the total cost was anticipated to be 3.77 billion rupees. The works were done at a cost of two and seven quarter million rupees. (1) work is in progress. This programme will receive a total of 2,000,000,000 rupees (Rs.) for the 2015–2016 fiscal year.

### **Other Schemes**

#### **Act of 2006 Recognizing the Existence of Forest Rights**

The STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 was just passed into law by the government of India. On January 1, 2008, the rules that are necessary to make the act operative began to take effect. Under the provisions of this act, the forest-dwelling

Scheduled Tribes would be awarded legal rights to the lands that they now own, with each family being able to claim up to 10 acres of land. In a same fashion, the rights of collecting minor forest produce, grazing their cattle, and creating their homes and hearths in their natural habitat would be bestowed upon the tribal people. STs have been given the greatest priority by the government in terms of recognising, registering, and transferring ownership of rights to forest resources. Life in the woods and its immediate surroundings. The total number of claims that were submitted was 231368, and they covered 837675.0 acres of property. There have been a total of 94278 land titles issued, covering 305977 acres of land as of this moment (as on January, 2015). The phase-II programme of the project is scheduled to receive 3.92 crore rupees in funding during the 2015-2016 fiscal year.

#### **Financial Aid and Assistance with Legal Matters**

There are a few such initiatives, such as giving victims of crimes committed against ST people financial aid and providing them with legal assistance. In the 2015–2016 fiscal year, 0.03 crore under the Normal State Plan and 0.04 crore under the Non Plan have been allotted for the aforementioned purpose.

#### **Encouragement of Marriages Between Different Castes**

An incentive to promote marriages between people of different castes is granted to all eligible couples in the amount of Rs.50,000/- per pair. In the fiscal year 2015-2016, a budget of Rs.0.07 Cr. has been set up for the aforementioned activity. The Health Schemes Department is now working to implement schemes that are relevant to Tribal Health. One of these schemes includes a provision for referral fund, which is used to refer patients living in tribal communities to referral hospitals. For the fiscal year 2015-16, there is a budget of 0.95 crore rupees to cover personnel upkeep and administrative costs.

#### **Schemes under CASPS (Centrally Assisted State Plan Schemes) Schemes under Article**

By the provisions of Article 275 I of the Constitution of India, the Government of India distributes Grants-in-Aid to State Plans for the purpose of fostering economic growth in Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Areas. These subsidies are being put toward the purchase of infrastructure development facilities and the continuing of seven Ekalavaya Model Residential Schools, both of which are intended to fill crucial gaps in the existing infrastructure (EMRS). As part of the infrastructure works, improvements will be made to the office complexes and staff quarters of three ITDAs, as well as the construction of GCC DR depots, among other things. For the fiscal year 2015–2016, a budget of Rs. 37.09 Cr. has been set aside for the acquisition of infrastructure facilities and the continuance of EMRS.

#### **From the SCA to the Tribal Subplan**

The staff costs of ITDAs are covered by the economic development programmes. Grants-in-Aid under the State Plan and Special Central Assistance for Developmental Activities are also covered by the programmes. The staff programmes include administrative management of specific office employees of ITDAs, Agricultural demonstration units, HNTCs in the ITDAs, and monitoring units in the ITDAs. Additionally, the staff programmes also include monitoring units in the ITDAs. Families of ST individuals living below the federal poverty level are eligible for financial aid under this programme, which enables them to participate in economic support programmes.

#### **Plans for the Conservation and Development of PVTGs, also known as CCDPs**

The Conservation and Community Development Plan for the development of PVTGs has been given the green light by the Government of India for a period of five years beginning in 2012-13. Schemes such as habitation development through infrastructure works such as multipurpose buildings, internal CC roads and drains, street lights, corpus funds for SHGs for livelihood interventions, drinking water, and strengthening of nutritional service delivery by constructing buildings for DR deports and Anganwadi centres, etc., have been taken up as part of this initiative. DR deports and Anganwadi centres are two examples of the types of buildings that have been constructed. For the aforementioned objective, the budget for the 2015–2016 fiscal year is 55.00 Cr.

#### **Umbrella Program for the Education of Students with Disabilities**

The government of India began implementing a new programme in the academic year 2014–15 known as the Umbrella scheme. This programme incorporates all of the formerly existing educational programmes that were funded by the Central Government and places them under its purview.

#### **FAST – (MTF) under CASPS**

The goal of the programme is to offer students from ST groups financial assistance in the form of scholarships and stipends so that they can pursue higher education. For the 2015–2016 fiscal year, Rs. 20.00 Cr. has been budgeted for BE.

#### **Other Departments' Tribal Supplemental Plan (NSP)**

The government of India has devised the TSP strategy with the intention of bringing the socioeconomic indices of STs up to the same level as those of the general population. According to this strategy, a proportionate percentage (ST population) of the financial allocations of the state plan budget are to be earmarked as funds for the Tribal Sub Plan. Accordingly, the same strategy has been used in Telangana, and allocations for the Tribal Subplan have been given to the tune of 9.61% of the total state plan budget. This is in comparison to the ST population there, which is 9.34%. The TSP allocations were distributed over 36 line departments and totaled Rs. 5035.68 Cr. Out of this total, Rs. 1735.57 Cr. under the Normal State Plan of other departments was granted to the Tribal Welfare Department in order to put the programmes into action.

#### **References**

1. K. Chokkaiah: *Administration of International Food and Agriculture Organization Programmes in Tribal Area: A Case Study 2016 Ph.D. Thesis, Kakatiya University; page number 125.*
2. N.K. Void, "Who Cares for Tribal Development," A Mittal Publication, page numbers 26-27, 2016.
3. B. Narender: "Tribal Development Administration in Telangana: A Case Study of the Khammam District." OU Doctoral Dissertation, dated June 2016, Pages 81–84.
4. *The National Tribal Policy of the Government of India, which is also known as A Policy for the Scheduled Tribes of India, July 2016, Publication No. 3 from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.*
5. K. Chokkaiah: *Administration of I.F.A.D. Programs in Tribal Area - A Case Study. Thesis for a Ph.D. awarded by Kakatiya University in 2016; page numbers 125-12.*
6. *Administration of I.F.A.D. Programmes in Tribal Areas, by K. Chokkaiah A Study of a Case Ph.D. thesis, Kakatiya University, 2016, page numbers 132-138 7. 7.*
7. Salla Ramesh Babu: *The Girijan Co-operative Corporation and Tribal Development in Khammam District, Special reference. Bhadrachalam Division, Ph.D. Thesis, Kakatiya University, June, 2016, Page No. 15.8.*
8. L.P. Vidyarthi and B.K. Rai: *The Tribal Culture of India, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi, January 24, 1985, Pages No. 425-426.* 9. Void: *Who Cares for Tribal Development, A Mittal Publication, 2016, Pages 103-107* 9.N.K. 9. Void 10.Govt. of Telangana.