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A Study on Perception of Tribals on Paderu- ITDA in Visakhapatnam-Andhra Pradesh- An Overview

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Abstract:

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5th Five Year Plan Period. It began with the development of tribes through five year plans, bringing them to the mainstream of Indian society and culture. Most of the development programs failed to achieve the expected results. Further, after the 1990's, the process of globalization has in fact put the tribes of India in a rather difficult situation. Undoubtedly some among have becomes elites; but by and large the poverty situation has worsened among them. About the historical aspects relating to the emergence of Paderu ITDA, the Paderu division, multi-purpose block was inaugurated in 1956. It was converted into a tribal development block in 1962. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Paderu, Vishakhapatnam District, is a society registered on 20 February, 1975 under the society's registration Act XXI of 1869 and started functioning from 4 December, 1975.

Index Terms - ITDAs, Tribal development block in 1962, The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Paderu, the society's registration Act XXI of 1869& Started functioning from 4 December, 1975.

I. Introduction

Name of some of the Tribes in India are Nagas, Garos, Santhals, Has, Gonds, Todas, Andamanese, Nicobarese, Warlis, Thakurs, Baigas, Khonds, Mizos, Lepchas, Badagas, Sentinalese, Kotas etc. In simple language Tribes are those people who are close to nature and are manly dependent on nature for their day to day needs. They are nomadic in nature and lives in isolation. They mostly live in groups and interact with each other in their own language. They are very few in numbers and can easy be recognized by others. As they look and behave very differently when the village and the city people. In 1964 the first body of the panchayat samithi consisting of numbers from different village level bodies was selected. In 1975 an integrated tribal development project came into existence covering Paderu and some other tribal development blocks. In addition to these agencies many developmental institutions covering the fields of co-operative credit, educational services, medical facilities are established for the all-round development of the tribals. Several protective legislations enacted by the state governments were applied to the agency area.

Objectives of the Study

- Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in India and Andhra Pradesh.
- To attempt to Perception of Tribals on Paderu-ITDA-Government Programmes.

II. Methodology and Data Sources

Data collection included both primary and secondary data are used. The primary data was obtained through direct interaction with tribal's Peoples, Employees and student of Paderu ITDA and who involved the programmes of ITDA of Paderu in Visakhapatnam. The secondary data collected from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) Annual reports, Welfare offices reports, journals, ITDA reports etc.

II.1.Sampling Method; The Convenient sampling method was used to select the beneficiary of ITDA and the questionnaire was framed on the awareness of tribal people about ITDA, jobs, payment of daily wages etc.

Sampling Units:

ITDA is an authorised and authoritarian institution that has to ensure tribal development. There are 8 ITDAs in the state of Andhra Pradesh. These are located in the following headquarter/districts Seethampeta ITDA/ Srikakulam, Parvathipuram ITDA/ Vizianagaram, Paderu ITDA/ Visakhapatnam, Rampachodavaram ITDA/East Godavari, Kotaramachandrapuram ITDA/ West Godavari, Srisailam ITDA/Kurnool, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore ITDA/ Nellore, Chinthur ITDA/East Godavari. From the 8 ITDAs the researcher selected Paderu ITDA and selected 50 respondents for the area of present study.

Sample Design:

The researcher represents 50 respondents have been selected for the present study; Out of 50 respondents 30 are Konda Dora, 10 are KondhValmiki and remaining of 10 respondents are Porja communities. They are from Paderu ITDA of Visakhapatnam-Andhra Pradesh and 5 villages were selected for respondents Survey. These villages are located at the distance of 20 to 30 Kms from the Paderu ITDA of Visakhapatnam.

Statistical Tools: The respondents use statistical tool to analyze interpreted the data such as percentage analysis Weightage Average Analysis (WAA), graph and diagrams for this study.

Field work and experience: The researcher stayed minimum in ITDA of Paderu in Visakhapatnam. The collected data for this study through tribals, employees and students. This experience the researcher learned many characteristics of tribe life, their languages, Communications with tribes and observed their life styles. They have their own languages in all aspects of life.

III. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in India

In India total ITDAs was 193 with its included 2 Union Territory. The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets was 259 in India and the Cluster and States having Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) are 82, As many as 118 Blocks of Odisha having 50% or more ST population have been covered by 22 ITDAs in the state viz Each ITDA has a Project Administrator, who is senior Class-I Officer of OAS/IAS cadre. Besides, every ITDA is facilitated with an Engineering Cell with an Assistant Engineer, as the Technical head. In the above table observe the state of Madhya Pradesh have 31 ITDAs in India and the lowest ITDAs is the state of Uttar Pradesh. Some of State having only TACs. Hence, some are states having Scheduled Areas and Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) only.

III.1.Modified Area Development Agency (MADA) SCA to TSP

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) to the State Government as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), where state plan provisions are normally forthcoming to bring about a rapid economic development of tribal's. From Tenth Five year Plan period, the objective and scope of SCA to TSP, which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based, but also run by the Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Community. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, releases Special Central Assistance in the shape of grants-in-aid to the State Government keeping in view the tribal population percentage of the state.

III.2.Cluster Pockets Approach

The cluster approach has been introduced from the middle of the 7th Five Year Plan Period in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the Mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters have been identified covering Parts of 13 Blocks in 10 districts of the State covering 62,021 ST populations (2001 census). The Administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of IGS in group mode and community benefit-oriented programmes.

III.3.Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agency (ITDP/ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets, Cluster and States having Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)

S.NO.	Name of the States/UT	Total ITDAs-MADA-Cluster		
		ITDPs/ITDAs	MADA pockets	Cluster
1	Andhra Pradesh#	5	41	17
2	Assam	19	-	-
3	Bihar	-	7	-
4	Chhattisgarh#	19	9	2
5	Gujarat#	9	1	-
6	Himachal Pradesh#	5	2	-
7	Jammu &Kasmir	-	-	-7
8	Jharkhand#	14	34	-
9	Karnataka	5	-	-
10	Kerala	7	-	6
11	Madya Pradesh#	31	30	24
12	Maharashtra#	16	44	-
13	Manipur	5	-	14
14	Odisha#	22	46	11
15	Rajasthan#	5	44	-
16	Sikkim	4	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu\$	9	-	-
18	Telangana#	3	-	-
19	Tripura*	-	-	-
20	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-
21	Uttarakhand\$	-	-	-
22	West Bengal\$	12	-	1
Union Territory				
23	A &N Islands	1	-	-
24	Daman & Diu	1	-	-
Total		193	259	82

* There are no ITDPs in Tripura. There are Tripura Tribal Autonomous Districts Councils (TTAADC). The provision of Sixth Schedule were extended to Tripura w.e.f. 1985 by 49th Amendment of the Constitution as informed by State Government of Tripura vide letter No. F. 15-2/Part-I/TW/SP/2004/14648 dated 03.10.2006.

States having Scheduled Areas and Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) \$ State having only TACs.

III.4. Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)

As an extension of TSP strategy, the dispersed ST population of the state located outside the ITDA/ MADA/ Cluster Pocket/ Micro Project areas, is covered under a special project for tribal development called, 'Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)', Odisha Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited is the nodal agency that operates DTDP for the total development of dispersed STs. Tribal Development involves upliftment of a number of Tribal Groups, which are at different stages of socioeconomic development. Dispersed tribals comprise a substantial part of the total tribal population in the State. The proportion of dispersed tribals, however, varies considerably from one region to another and also between different areas in the same region. Dispersed Tribal population constitutes about 27% of the total tribal population in the State. The following activities are being implemented for which assistance is being provided to the Dispersed Tribal Population living below the Poverty Line: Provision of subsidy under various bankable Income Generating Schemes. Community Minor Irrigation Projects such as LIP, WHS, Check Dam etc. Training Programme for self-employment, wage employment etc. Bankable income generating schemes consist of schemes in the areas of Agriculture/Horticulture Development, Minor Irrigation Animal Husbandry Fishery Small and Village Industry Vocational Trade and Small Business Emphasis has been given to organize training programme under self-employment and skill up-gradation Development as a result of which 1160 candidates have so far been benefited.



III.5.Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Andhra Pradesh--ITDA / District wise No. of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Villages and Total Population and ST Population in TSP covered Sch. Area & Non Sch. Area

ITDAs District wise in Andhra Pradesh

s. n o	Name of the ITDA/ District	Total area of dist (insq.Kms)	No.of Mandals Covered			ST Villages	Non.ST Villages	Total Population	ST Population				Major Tribes Groups
			Fully	Partly	Total				Total	Male	Female	%	
1	Seethampeta/ Srikakulam	5837.00	1	12	13	108	240	95,164	74,280	36,731	37,549	78	Savara,Jatapu
2	Parvathipuram/ Vizianagaram	6539.00	1	13	14	302	181	1,90,246	1,53,897	95,549	78,348	81	Jatapu,Kondadora, Savara,Gadapa
3	Paderu/ Visakhapatnam	11161.00	11	7	18	3,373	91	5,99,561	5,24,914	2,61,792	2,63,122	88	Konda dora, KondhValmiki, Porja
4	Rampachodavaram/ East Godavari	10807.00	7	3	10	809	40	2,29,561	1,5,4562	76,573	77,989	67	Kondadora, Koya
5	Kotaramachandrapuram/ West Godavari	7742.00	2	2	4	145	1	1,11,153	52,592	25,680	26,912	47	Koya,Yerukula, Kondareddis
Total		42086.00	22	37	59	4,737	553	12,25,675	9,60,245	4,96,325	4,83,920	72.2	

Source: TCR&TI, Hyd

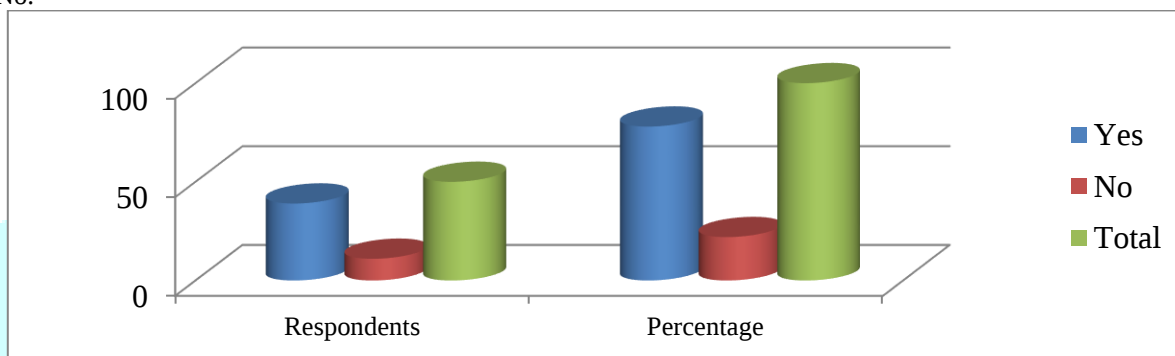
IV.ITDAs District wise interpretation in Andhra Pradesh

- ✓ ITDAs District wise in Andhrapradesh Covered are Seethampeta/Srikakulam, Parvathipuram/ Vizianagaram, Paderu/ Visakhapatnam, Rampachodavaram/East Godavari and Kotaramachandrapuram/ West Godavari.
- ✓ The 5 ITDAs covered district wise 42086.00 insq.Kms.
- ✓ In the 5 ITDAs covered total mandals are 59 and 4,737 ST villages.
- ✓ In the 5 ITDAs covered total mandals are 59 with 553 Non- ST villages.
- ✓ The total population of all ITDAs are 12, 25,675 out of those population ST population have 9, 60,245.
- ✓ The Lowest population of ST is 74,280 in Seethampeta/Srikakulam.
- ✓ In total ST population included Male are 4, 96,325 and Female are 4, 83,920.
- ✓ In ST Population the highest percentage is 88% and lowest percentage is 47% in Kotaramachandrapuram/ West Godavari.
- ✓ The highest ST village is 3, 373 out of 4,737.
- ✓ In the all 5 ITDAs have Major tribes groups like Konda dora, Bangala, KondhValmiki, Porja,Koya, Yerukula, Kondareddis,Jatapu, Kondadora, Savara, and Jatapu

V. To attempt to Perception of Tribal's on Paderu- ITDA, Government Programmes, TAC, Pre-Matric Scholarship, etc.**V.1. Changing the Social status of Tribals trough ITDAs Programmes**

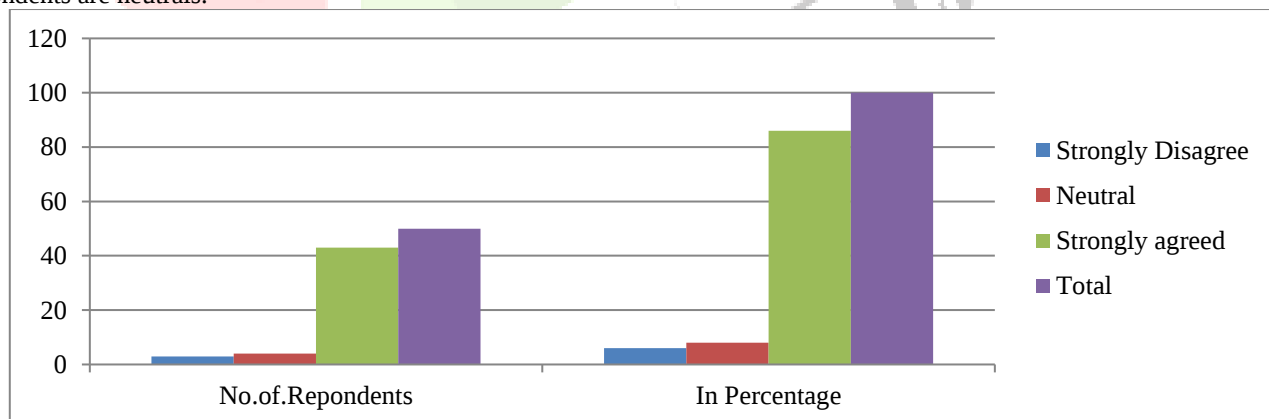
Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
YES	39	78%
NO	11	22%
Total	50	100%

When asked about ITDAs Programmes to tribal student out of 50 respondents, The 78% of respondents are Yes and remaining 22% are No.

**V.2.Payment of wages in cash**

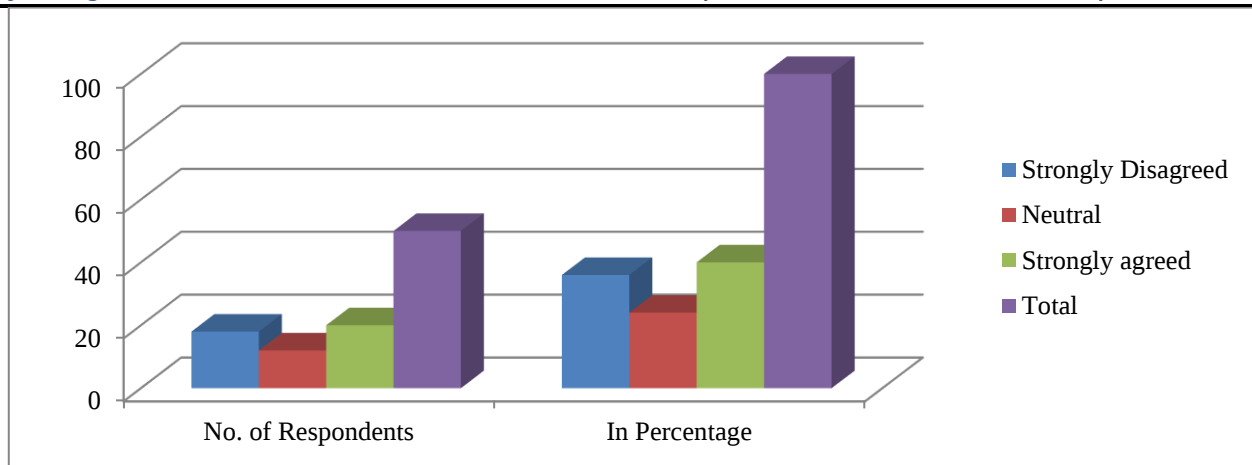
Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
Strongly Disagreed	3	6%
Neutral	4	8 %
Strongly agreed	43	86 %
Total	50	100%

Under the Scheme of The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGS) Only respondents are disbursement of cash Strongly agreed 86% and Strongly Disagreed only 6%. The tribal's are also entitled to food for work provided. Only 8% of respondents are neutrals.

**V.3. Any Sanctioned of schemes under ITDA Schemes**

Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
Strongly Disagreed	18	36 %
Neutral	12	24 %
Strongly agreed	20	40 %
Total	50	100 %

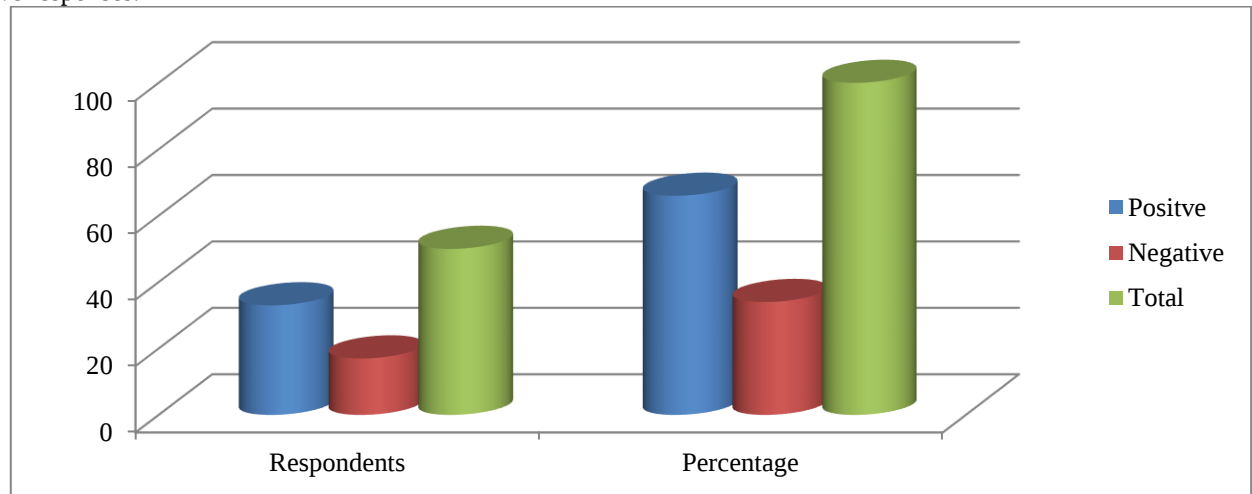
It is found from the primary survey that majority of the respondents i.e. 40% members have strongly agreed and 26% have neutral. Similarly 24% have strongly disagreed. The responses selected tribal's, that tribal's of Paderu ITDA of Visakhapatnam District.



V.4.If do you want to any Tribal's Nodal Agency

Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
Positive	33	66%
Negative	17	34%
Total	50	100%

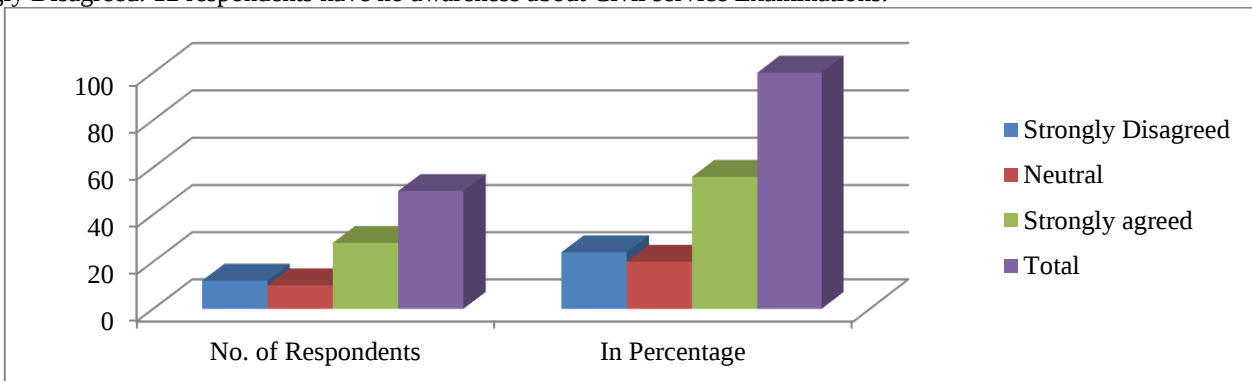
The primary survey on Tribal's Nodal Agency majority of the respondents i.e 66% members have positive responses and 34% have negative responses.



V.5. You have any awareness regarding NTR Vidyanidhi for Civil Services Examination for Scheduled Tribe (ST) Students

Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
Strongly Disagreed	12	24%
Neutral	10	20%
Strongly agreed	28	56 %
Total	50	100%

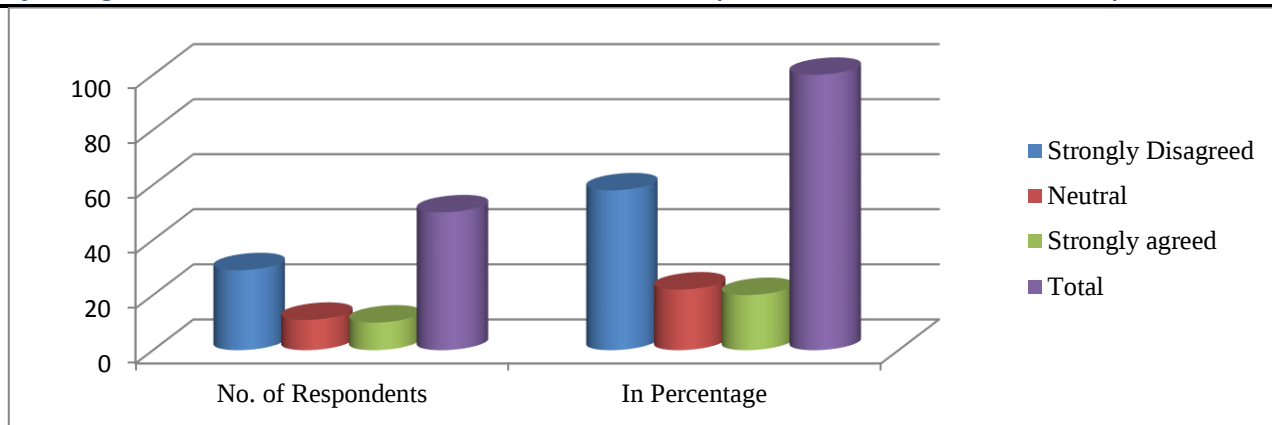
The awareness regarding NTR Vidyanidhi 56% respondents are strongly agreed.20% of respondents neutral and remaining 24% are Strongly Disagreed. 12 respondents have no awareness about Civil service Examinations.



V.6.Remuneration for Contract Residential Teachers (CRT) working in tribal welfare Ashram Schools

Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
Strongly Disagreed	29	58%
Neutral	11	22%
Strongly agreed	10	20 %
Total	50	100%

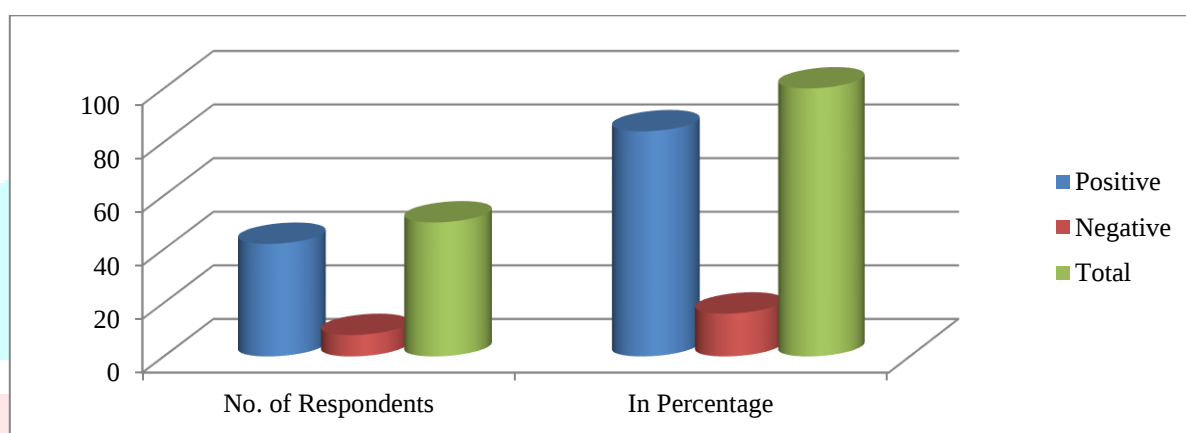
The employee have expressed their opinion on remunerations out of 50 respondents the 29 members have strongly disagreed. The 20% teachers strongly agreed and remaining are Neutral.



V.7. Minimum percentage of ST Students in Graduation/ PG Course-Relaxing the pass percentage for higher studies

Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
Positive	42	84%
Negative	8	16%
Total	50	100%

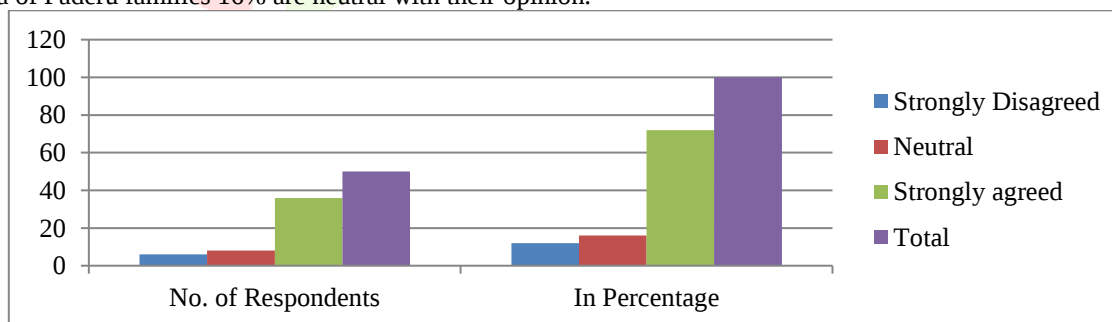
The Minimum percentage of ST Students in Graduation/ PG Course-Relaxing the pass percentage for higher studies 84% of respondents are Positive and 16% of respondent Negative only. In the ITDA of Paderu areas 42 member responded positively.



V.8. Government supply two LED bulbs to ST families

Opinion	No. of Respondents	In Percentage
Strongly Disagreed	6	12%
Neutral	8	16%
Strongly agreed	36	72 %
Total	50	100%

36 members out of 50 of the families heads responded to strongly agreed and only 6 members are Strongly Disagreed. In this research area of Paderu families 16% are neutral with their opinion.



VI. Findings

- Conglomeration of tribal inhabitation like Konda Dora, Bangala, KondhValmiki, Porjaand Banjaras in ITDA of Paderu, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
- In India total ITDAs was 193 with its included 2 Union Territory. The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets was 259 in India and the Cluster and States having Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) are 82.
- There are 5 ITDA in Andhra Pradesh like Seethampeta/Srikakulam, Parvathipuram/ Vizianagaram, Paderu/ Visakhapatnam, Rampachodavaram/East Godavari and Kotaramachandrapuram/ West Godavari.
- The total population of all ITDAS are 12, 25,675 out of those population ST population have 9, 60,245.
- Under the Scheme of The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGS) Only respondents are disbursement of cash Strongly agreed 86%

VII. Suggestions

In the area of tribal's, they should change their life style through higher studies. So many students are focused on ITDA scheme, Pre-Matric scholarships and graduation & PG studies. It will enhance the literacy level in tribal community and in turn will also decrease poverty level of the tribal's. First and foremost to increase the literacy level government should implement new and effective ways to ensure that each and every new member of the tribal community is educated.

Conclusion

It was field study knowing society was really a big deal because human behavior is a complex behavior. Respondents should co-operative is the main motive of the researchers. Studying tribals was a great experience, field work dealing with the changes in the society. Some of the tribals living life depend on daily wages.

VIII. Acknowledgment

At the outset, I am thankful to Almighty God for giving me strength and good health to write this paper. I am also very much grateful to my family and my Colleague Dr.P.Pradeep, Lecturer in English, Govt.Model Degree College, Yerragondapalem, for their continuous support in publishing this paper.

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