Tribal economy is intimately connected with the forests. For centuries the tribal have lived in the fringes of forests and depended entirely on forests for their livelihood. Even today, forest products continue to him the main source of income and sustenance for many tribal communities. These communities live in abject poverty having very little access to capital assets, health and educational facilities and hardly any protection against vagaries of nature. The first Prime Minister of Independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru showed keen interest in the development of tribal people by introducing “PanchSheel” in order a) to show concern for the autonomy of the tribals; b) to show respect for tribals rights in land and forests; c) to train up only the tribals to carry out their own administration for their development and to avoid non – tribals into the tribal territory d) not to flood these areas with multiple schemes and e) to judge results in terms of quality of character.

The overall policy approach towards the tribals had been i) Isolationist ii) Assimilative and iii) integrationist. The Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) approach which came into operation since the Fifth Plan (1974-75) has two main objectives, namely i) to raise the socio-economic condition of tribal population in Andhra Pradesh is divided as follows: a) Areas of tribal concentration b) Small Pockets of tribal concentrated areas outside sub plan c) Primitive tribal groups and d) Dispersed tribal population.

**Definition of Scheduled Tribes**

The term “Scheduled Tribes” as defined “Scheduled Tribes” as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution”. Article 342, which is reproduced below, prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes.

**Definition of Scheduled Areas**

The term ‘Scheduled Areas’ has been defined in the Indian Constitution as “such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas”. Paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution prescribes following procedure for scheduling, rescheduling and alteration of Scheduled Areas.

**Education and Literacy**

The special commitment of the National Policy on Education, 1986 (revised in 1992) to improve the educational status of STs continues to be the major strength in launching special interventions and incentives to improve the accessibility for the STs who live in the far-flung remote areas and remain isolated. Therefore, efforts for universalising primary education continued, especially through the programme of SarvaShikshaAbhiyan. One of the special features of this programme is the participation of ST parents/ guardians in the activities of schools, which ensures ownership of the programme, even by the most disadvantaged. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education or the Mid-Day Meals acts as a support service to increase retention rates.

**Tribal Affairs**

The nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs laid greater emphasis in the Ninth Plan on the educational and economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The scheme of ‘Post-Matric Scholarships’ (PMS) continued to be an important centrally sponsored scheme to promote higher education among STs. Under this, scholarships are extended to all the eligible ST students who pursue post-matriculation courses in recognised institutions within the Country. The scheme was revised in 1997-98 for extending some additional benefits to persons with disabilities amongst STs and the ceiling of income limits of parents etc. The Ninth Plan saw an impressive increase in the allocation of funds for scholarships awarded to STs, when compared to the previous Plans. Under PMS, a total expenditure of Rs.176.56 crore was incurred to benefit around 5.31 lakh ST students. The scheme of Book Banks facilitates easy access to the prescribed text-books to ST students who are pursuing professional/technical courses like medical, veterinary science, agriculture, polytechnic, engineering and biosciences, law, chartered accountancy, business administration etc. and cannot afford to purchase costly professional books. The scheme of ‘Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students’ extends special coaching to ST students of classes IX to XII. The other scheme of ‘Coaching and Allied Scheme for STs’ also extends special coaching to ST students to help them appear in competitive examinations. Progress in terms of both physical and financial achievements in respect of the above-mentioned 3 schemes viz. Book Bank Scheme, Upgradation of Merit of STStudents and Coaching and Allied Scheme for STs has been included under the Chapter on ‘Socially Disadvantaged Groups’ as these schemes continued as combined schemes for both SCs and STs till 2015-16.
plurality of occupations marked variations in the levels of development and varied geo-ethnic milieu of various tribes give rise to plethora of problems, which are not amenable to uniform approach in their development. The approach that has evolved basing on the recommendations of expert committee setup by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people inhabiting the scheduled areas where more than 60 per cent tribal population are living. The main objectives of tribal sub plan are: a. Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes. b. Protection of tribals against exploitation. The Salient Features of TSP are given in the following lines: i. It falls within the ambit of state plan meant for the welfare and development of tribals. Such a plan is a part of the all out policy of a state and is therefore called a sub-plan the benefits given to the tribals and areas of a state from the TSP are in addition to what percolates from the overall plan of a state. ii. The sub-plans: a. Identify the resources for TSP areas. b. Prepare a broad policy framework for the development. c. Define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation. iii. The most significant aspect of this strategy is to ensure a flow of funds for TSP areas at least in equal proportion to the Scheduled Tribes population of the state. iv. The recent initiative of the Ministry with regard to the TSP component of various departments/sectors of the states is to put the TSP fund of the state plan in a different demand head in the budget of the Tribal Development Departments of the State. In Andhra Pradesh State, the TSP area covers the Scheduled Areas comprising the 5938 villages as well as the adjoining 809 non-scheduled villages with 50 per cent of tribal concentration in the districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, East Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and Mahaboobnagar is 31485.34 Sq. Kms area. For the purpose of taking up an appropriate programme for the tribals the tribal areas under the TSP have been categorized into ITDAs, MADA, Cluster, DTDP, and PTDP. There are 10 ITDAs functioning in the state, 41 MADA Pockets, 17 Clusters and 12 PTDPs. Rest of the tribal population not covered under these projects is covered under DTDPs.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES (ITDAS) In order to give operational effect to the tribal sub-plan approach, areas of concentration tribal population have been identified and separate administrative units in the of ITDAs are established for integrated development in 1975. Under the sub-plan approach 10 ITDAs are established in the districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Vishakapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Nellore and Mahaboobnagar. In the above districts the ITDAs in Nellore district is established in 2001 for Yerukala and Prakasham districts. These 10 ITDAs covering 10469 villages in 308 mandals of 12 districts of the coverage of ITDA, MADA and Micro Projects, is being implemented from the Sixth Five Year Plan. This programme is known as Dispersed Tribal Development Programme. Implementation of DTDP has been extended to cover the entire dispersed tribal population in the Andhra Pradesh State.

ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED (TRICOR) Andhra Pradesh Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited was established in October, 1976 with Registration No. T.A. 843 under Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1964 with Head Quarters at Hyderabad, and its area of operation extends over the entire state of Andhra Pradesh. The objective of the corporation is as follows: 1. All round development of Scheduled Tribes in the state with special attention on TSP Area. 2. Economic development of Scheduled Tribes by providing financial assistance to Scheduled Tribes families below poverty line to take up economic support activities. 3. To provide agriculture and horticulture credit to tribes. 4. To provide micro credit to the tribes of other areas the primitive tribes covered under micro development of critical infrastructure in the project area. Unlike the tribes of other areas the primitive tribes covered under micro project are allowed to avail 100 per cent subsidy under individual benefit oriented programmes. The projects also aim at developing the core economic sectors like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry. Besides them facilities of drinking water, education and health are also provided under these projects. The primitive tribes have some peculiar characteristic features. The schemes that are being introduced for the development of the other tribes will not be applicable to them. Based on their cultural specialties, ecosystem and aptitude, core programmes have been identified for different primitive groups. DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTD) The programme for the development of the dispersed tribal population remaining outside the coverage of ITDA, MADA and Micro Projects, is being implemented from the Sixth Five Year Plan. This programme is known as Dispersed Tribal Development Programme. Implementation of DTDP has been extended to cover the entire dispersed tribal population in the Andhra Pradesh State.

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who are indulging in unfair trade practices. 2. To ensure availability of essential commodities even in the interior agency are through a network of DR Deports. 3. To provide support to the tribals in their agricultural activities through extending credit facilities.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs organized the National Tribal Festival ‘VANAJ’ in New Delhi from 13th to 18th February, 2015. The festival provided glimpses of rich cultural heritage 10 of tribal communities across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs and other traditional practices and focused on developing a sense of appreciation of the cultural diversity of the country. The highlights of the Festival included state specific tribal huts, exhibition of books, art and crafts, tribal cuisine, award winning photographs and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, craft and traditional medical practices. Screening of documentary films and seminars on subject relevant to tribal issues were other attractions of the six days event. The event would be organised from 2nd Friday to 3rd Wednesday of February every year.

CONCLUSION

In India there are 427 main tribal communities living. India ranks the second in having the tribal concentration in the world next only to Africa. It is estimated that the predominant tribal areas comprise about 15 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. In India tribal communities use their own dialect which is in vogue in their region. The Gonds groups of tribes are mostly concentrated in Maharasta, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education or the Mid-Day Meals acts as a support service to increase retention rates. This paper exploited that the tribal programmes are how to impact on tribal socio-economics structure in Andhra Pradesh state. The government of Andhra Pradesh has also implemented welfare programme of tribal areas then the conditions of tribal peoples are better than to compare previously.

REFERENCES