



Tribal development in Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh state

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Abstract

Tribes in India are not a monolithic people. They have differences in terms of their historical background, socio-economic and cultural problems and level of advancement. As per the 2011 census of India total tribal population in India is 10.42 crores and total tribal population in Andhra Pradesh is 59,18,073 Lakhs. Fuchs (1973) rightly says that even their subsequent history well up to the Aryan invasion is masked in insignificance. It is appropriate to say that India is a 'Melting Pot' of races and tribes considering the terrible nature, magnitude and complexity of the problem. It is really difficult task for the pre-historians and anthropologists to arrange the people and cultures of India in the chronological sequence of their appearance on this sub-continent.

Some tribes may even have degenerated from a higher technological level due to adverse circumstances, it is now pretty clear that the aborigines of the Indian sub-continent do not form a uniform race entering India from various directions and from various regions of Asia, they also belong to different races. It has not yet been possible to arrange the aboriginal tribes of India into definite racial groups. The question which still remains inadequately answered is- Why have the tribals been pressing for cultural, ethnic and linguistic revivalism? Articles 29 and 30 of the constitution of India declare that Cultural and Educational rights to all people in our country. According to that Tribal identity has been asserted for revival of tribal cultures, scripts and languages. In this paper the author would like to stress the sustenance of tribal culture and has been the key factor in other tribal movements.

Keywords: scheduled tribes, culture, constitutional provisions, adivasis, tribal development

Introduction

The Aboriginal communities of the country have played significant role for cultural evolution or for diffusion of their culture through several traditional channels of communication. 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 Lambadas or Sugalis or Banjaras, Yerukala, Koyas and inhabiting in the Nallamalai and Erramalai are predominant in Andhra Pradesh and found in several other states in India. The concept of tribe varies from state to state or era to era depending upon the local socio-economic conditions of a particular community and the consequent inclusion of a particular group in the list of scheduled tribes.

Objectives

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To know brief profile of the Krishna District
2. To examine the general demographic profile of Schedule Tribe population in Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh.
3. To know the amenities provided to the tribals in Krishna District Andhra Pradesh State till 2018
4. To evaluate the impact of the selected Tribal Welfare Department (TWD) welfare programmes in providing

the Sustainable socioeconomic empowerment to the Tribals in the area.

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.

Scope of the study

The study intends to examine the tribal development policy of the government at the national level. However, the study also attempts to examine the implementation of tribal development policy at the micro level particularly at the grass root level. 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 secondary sources. The main sources of data are as follows: 1. Published studies on tribal development. 2. Numerous reports of the state and central governments and planning commission on tribal welfare. 3. The annual reports, action plans and other documents of the TWD. 4. The stock files, office orders, the circulars, instructions and other records.

Krishna District Profile: General and Physical Features

Krishna district was one of the oldest British administrated areas of Andhra Pradesh. It was formerly called Masulipatnam district and in 1859 when the then Guntur district was abolished, certain taluks thereof were added to this district which was renamed as Krishna district, after the mighty river Krishna.

Physical Characteristics

Latitude 15° 43' N and 17° 10' N longitude 80° 0' and 81° 33' of Area 8,727 Sq. Kms Coastal Line 88 kms. Boundaries of the District, East, Bay of Bengal and west Godavari district west, Guntur and Nalgonda districts. North, khammam district and South, Bay of Bengal. The hill range of the district known as 'Kondapalli' runs between Nandigama and Vijayawada with a length of about 24 kms. The other hills are Jammalavoidurgam, Mogalrajapuram and Indrakiladri hills. On the Indrakiladri hills at Vijayawada stands the famous temple of Kanakadurga. Prime rivers of the district are the Krishna with 1,280 kms length, Muneru, the Tammileru and Budameru. Krishna river exits in to the Bay of Bengal at Hamsala Divi and Nachugunta in this district. The district contains small hillstreams viz., Jayanthi, Kattaleru, Ippalavagu, Upputeru, Telleru, Ballaleru, Nadimeyeru.

The district has no worth mentioning forests. However, it contains Reserved Forest areas in Nandigama, Vijayawada, Tiruvuru, Nuzvid, Gannavaram, Bandar and Divi taluks. A type of lightwood known as 'Ponuku' is found on the Kondapalli hills. The wood is used for the manufacture of the well-known Kondapalli toys. The most noticeable trees are pterocarpus, Terminalia, Anogeissus and Logostrocinai and Casuarina. In Krishna district the fails also merge at one time tigers and sambar were found on the Medasala Durga – ridge and on the Kondapalli and Jamalavayi hills. But they are very rare now. Panthers, Hyaena, Jungle cat, fox and bear are the carnivorous mammalian fauna represented. Among the herbivorous animal's deer, spotted deer Sambar and blackbuck are sometimes found in the interior inland forests. A migrant gray billed pelican is a protected bird in the Kolleru lake boarding the Krishna district. The district possesses a large number of Murrah buffaloes and cows with Murrah stain. The climatic conditions of the district are of extreme kind with hot summers and cold winters and may be classified as tropical. The period starting from April to June is the hottest. The average normal rainfall is 1028.1 mm. Three types of soils: 1. Black Cotton (57.6%) 2. Sand clay loams (22.3%) 3. Red loams (19.4%). Endowed with a rich variety of soils, the district occupies an important place in Agriculture, which is the most important occupation, and Paddy is the main food crop produced. Krishna district has recorded a literacy rate of 70.03. The district is well advanced in field of education.

Minerals like Chromite

Kondapalli hills and adjoining areas.

Diamonds: Paritala, Ustepalli, Kondavatikallu, Ramannapeta, Suryavaram, Kothapeta, Nimalipuram, Mugaluru, Putrela etc.

Iron ore and Lime Stone Jaggayyapet area

Mica: Tiruvuru area

Sulphur: Kona in Machilipatnam Mandal.

Vijayawada City is the largest commercial centre of this

district and also there is an important railway junction being connected to Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Hubli, Gudivada and Machilipatnam. It has an Aerodrome at Gannavaram about 16 Kms away and a minor sea port at Machilipatnam. The second largest Bus Station complex in the state is also located in Vijayawada.

Table 1: Krishna District Mandal Wise Scheduled Tribes Population

S. No	Name of the Mandal	Scheduled Tribes		
		Total Persons	Male	Female
1	Vatsavai	3731	1843	1888
2	Jaggaihpeta	10593	5425	5168
3	Penuganchiprolu	2060	1031	1029
4	Nandigama	4303	2150	2153
5	Veerulapadu	1700	841	859
6	Mylavaram	5007	2523	2484
7	Gampalagudem	1233	624	609
8	Tiruvuru	2181	1089	1092
9	A.Konduru	12604	6301	6303
10	Reddigudem	2298	1147	1151
11	Vissannapet	4390	2318	2072
12	Chatrai	1823	932	891
13	Musunuru	627	313	314
14	Nuzvid	6395	3263	3132
15	Bapulapadu	2036	1035	1001
16	Agiripalli	971	489	482
17	G.Konduru	2845	1437	1408
18	Kanchikacharla	2039	1015	1034
19	Chandarlpadu	1816	905	911
20	Ibrahimpattam	5205	2483	2722
21	Vijayawada(FullyUrban)	15960	8124	7836
22	Vijayawada(Rural)	4136	2175	1961
23	Gannavaram	1960	1004	956
24	Unguturu	1271	649	622
25	Nandiwada	694	343	351
26	Mandavalli	314	160	154
27	Kaikaluru	468	236	232
28	Kalidindi	521	265	256
29	Kruthivennu	1034	521	513
30	Bantumilli	898	425	473
31	Mudinepalli	1528	764	764
32	Gudivada	1895	950	945
33	Pedaparupudi	747	372	375
34	Kankipadu	1491	774	717
34	Penamaluru	4561	2229	2332
35	Thotlavalluru	799	398	401
37	Pamidimukkala	1018	499	519
38	Vuyyuru	2019	994	1025
39	Pamarru	1809	907	902
40	Gudlavalleru	1208	596	612
41	Pedana	848	430	418
42	Guduru	698	352	346
43	Movva	1504	753	751
44	Ghantasala	1155	585	570
45	Machilipatnam	4429	2193	2236
46	Challapalli	1448	713	735
47	Mopidevi	969	481	488
48	Avanigadda	1193	614	579
49	Nagayalanka	1310	699	611
50	Koduru	722	365	357
	Total	132464	66734	65730

Source: Director DE&S, Vijayawada

Scheduled Tribe population in 2001, 1.08, in 2011 it is 1.32 Decennial growth rate is 22.22 Scheduled Tribe Population as Percentage to total Population 2.58% in 2001 and it is

2.92 in 2011%, decennial growth rate is 13.

Table 2: Tribe-Wise Population of Scheduled Tribes in Krishna District of A.P 2011 Census

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
	St Population	93,915	38,549	1,32,464
	Total	--	--	1,36,893

Source: Director DE&S, Vijayawada

Total there are 1,32,464 Scheduled Tribe population excluding Generic Tribes are there in Krishna district. In Andhra Pradesh state total 35 kinds of tribes are living covering all the districts. Table-2 shows that 24 types of

tribes are familiarizing in Krishna district covering all four divisions. Sugalis or Lambadas Yerukala, Yanadi and Chenchu tribes are major tribes in the district respectively

Table 3: Mandal Wise, Sex Wise Schools for Scheduled Tribes in Krishna District up to 2018

SL. No	Division/Mandal	Scheduled Tribes				Ashram Schools			
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
		No. of Hostes	Strength	No. of Hostels	Strength	No. of Hostels	Strength	No. of Hostels	Strength
Bandar Division									
1	Kruthivenu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bantumilli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Pedana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Guduru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Movva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Ghantasala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Machilipatnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Challapalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mopidevi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Avanigadda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nagayalanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Koduru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gudivada Division									
13	Nandiwada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Mandavalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Kaikalur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Kalidindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mudinepalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Gudivada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Pedaparupudi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Pamarru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gudlavalleru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vijayawada Division									
22	Vatsavai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Jaggayyapeta	0	0	0	0	1	158	0	0
24	Penuganchiprolu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nandigama	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	96
26	Veerullapadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Mylavaram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	236
28	G.Konduru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Kanchikacharla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandarlapadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Ibrahimpattam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Vijayawada(U)	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	167
33	Vijayawada(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Kankipadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Penamaluru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Thotlavalluru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total		0	0	1	25	1	158	1	499
Nuzvid Division									
37	Gampalagudem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Tiruvuru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	A.Konduru	1	81	0	0	1	57	0	0
40	Reddigudem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Vissannapet	0	0	0	0	1	160	0	0
42	Chatrai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Musunuru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Nuzvid	1	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Bapulapadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Agiripalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Gannavaram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Unguturu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Pamidimukkala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Vuyyuru	0	0	0	0	1	68	0	0
Sub-Total		2	152	0	0	3	285	0	0
Total		2	152	1	25	4	443	3	499

Source: District Tribal Welfare Officer

The above table-3 shows In Vijayawada division one government hostel for girls with 25 allotted strength and 3 Ashram schools were established 1 for boys and 2 for girls with total strength 499 at Jaggaiahpet, Nandigama, Mylavaram and Vijayawada Urban mandals respectively. In Nuzvid division 2 government hostels for boys with allotted strength of 152 and 3 ashram schools for boys were being established with allotted strength of 285 at A.Konduru,

Vissannapet, Nuzvid and Vuyyuru mandals respectively. In the district of Krishna total 2 government hostels for Boys, 1 government hostel for girls with allotted strength 177 and 4 Ashram schools for Boys and 3 Ashram for girls with allotted strength 942 altogether for the educational development of scheduled tribes in Krishna District up to 2018.

Table 4: Lands Assigned to Landless Poor for Scheduled Tribes as on 31st March 2018

SL. No	Division/Mandal	Land Assigned up to 31-03-2018		
		Extent (Hectares)	Beneficiaries (No)	
Bandar Division			Total	ST
1	Kruthivenu	0	0	0
2	Bantumilli	0	0	0
3	Pedana	0	0	0
4	Guduru	0	0	0
5	Movva	0	0	0
6	Ghantasala	0.8	2	0
7	Machilipatnam	0	0	0

8	Challapalli	0	0	0
9	Mopidevi	5.28	21	0
10	Avanigadda	0	0	0
11	Nagayalanka	0	0	0
12	Koduru	0	0	0
Sub-Total		6.08	23	0
Gudivada Division				
13	Nandiwada	2.719	32	0
14	Mandavalli	0	0	0
15	Kaikalur	0	0	0
16	Kalidindi	0	0	0
17	Mudinepalli	0	0	0
18	Gudivada	0	0	0
19	Pedaparupudi	0	0	0
20	Pamaru	0	0	0
21	Gudlavalleru	0	0	0
Sub-Total		2.719	32	0
Vijayawada Division				
22	Vatsavai	0	0	0
23	Jaggayyapeta	0	0	0
24	Penuganchiprolu	6.49	170	3
25	Nandigama	0	0	0
26	Veerullapadu	0	0	0
27	Mylavaram	0	0	0
28	G.Konduru	0	0	0
29	Kanchikacharla	0	0	0
30	Chandarlapadu	0	0	0
31	Ibrahimpattam	0	0	0
32	Vijayawada(U)	0	0	0
33	Vijayawada(R)	2.1	92	4
34	Kankipadu	0	0	0
35	Penamaluru	0	0	0
36	Thotlavalluru	0	0	0
Sub-Total		8.59	262	7
Nuzvid Division				
37	Gampalagudem	0	0	0
38	Tiruvuru	0	0	0
39	A.Konduru	0	0	0
40	Reddigudem	0	0	0
41	Vissannapet	0	0	0
42	Chatrai	0	0	0
43	Musunuru	0	0	0
44	Nuzvid	0	0	0
45	Bapulapadu	0	0	0
46	Agiripalli	0	0	0
47	Gannavaram	0	0	0
48	Unguturu	0	0	0
49	Pamidimukkala	0	0	0
50	Vuyyuru	0	0	0
Sub-Total		0	0	0
Total		17.39	317	7

Source: Revenue Div. Office

Lands assigned to land less poor In Bandar division 6.08 hectares of land was assigned for 23 total beneficiaries from from Mopidevi and Ghantasala Mandals. 2.719 Hectares of Land was assigned for 32 total beneficiaries from Nandivada 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. 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.

Table 5: Distribution of House site Pattas to the Scheduled Tribes in Krishna District up to 2018

Sl. No	Division/Mandal	House Pattas Distributed up to 31-03-2018		
		Extent (Hectares)	Beneficiaries(No)	
Bandar Division			Total	ST
1	Kruthivenu	0	0	0
2	Bantumilli	1.68	85	5
3	Pedana	0.789	13	10

4	Guduru	0	0	0
5	Movva	0	0	0
6	Ghantasala	0	0	0
7	Machilipatnam	0	0	0
8	Challapalli	3.04	152	2
9	Mopidevi	5.28	363	40
10	Avanigadda	0.24	12	1
11	Nagayalanka	0.4128	51	9
12	Koduru	0.62	31	25
Sub-Total		12.062	707	92
Gudivada Division				
13	Nandiwada	2.128	206	3
14	Mandavalli	1.87	149	3
15	Kaikalur	0.7284	90	2
16	Kalidindi	7.648	645	34
17	Mudinepalli	3.8607	376	44
18	Gudivada	0	0	0
19	Pedaparupudi	0	0	0
20	Pamarru	0	0	0
21	Gudlavalleru	4.3497	528	22
Sub-Total		20.585	1994	108
Vijayawada Division				
22	Vatsavai	1.06	53	1
23	Jaggayyapeta	0	0	0
24	Penuganchiprolu	6.49	170	3
25	Nandigama	0	0	0
26	Veerullapadu	0	0	0
27	Mylavaram	0	0	0
28	G.Konduru	4.549	411	34
29	Kanchikacharla	3.55	439	0
30	Chandarlpadu	0	0	0
31	Ibrahimpatnam	5.63	801	29
32	Vijayawada(U)	0	0	0
33	Vijayawada(R)	2.1	92	4
34	Kankipadu	0.09	6	0
35	Penamaluru	17.12	24	1
36	Thotlavalluru	0	0	0
Sub-Total		40.589	1996	72
Nuzvid Division				
37	Gampalagudem	0	0	0
38	Tiruvuru	0	0	0
39	A.Konduru	0	0	0
40	Reddigudem	9.4	439	67
41	Vissannapet	0	0	0
42	Chatrai	0	0	0
43	Musunuru	0	0	0
44	Nuzvid	0	0	0
45	Bapulapadu	0	0	0
46	Agiripalli	0	0	0
47	Gannavaram	0	0	0
48	Unguturu	0.6	30	5
49	Pamidimukkala	0	0	0
50	Vuyyuru	0	0	0
Sub-Total		10	469	72
Total		83.24	5166	344

Source: PD Housing

The above table shows that the government of Andhra Pradesh has taken initiative that 12.062 hectares of land was distributed for house sites 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 were 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.

Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries were less in Horticulture, only 6 scheduled tribes were benefitted out of 639 total

beneficiaries from four revenue divisions in the entire district. That the financial achievement under disabled welfare programmes. Financial assistance was provided to disabled persons by disabled welfare department. 48 scheduled tribes were benefitted of financial assistance for their welfare out of 1028 total beneficiaries in the district.

Table 6: Mandal- Wise Scheduled Tribes Literacy in Krishna District as per 2011 Census

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	Jaggaihpeta	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	Ibrahimpatnam	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	Kruthivennu	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	Pamaruru	762	434	328	49.22	55.50	42.82
40	Gudlalleru	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
	Total	62162	35510	26652	53.69	61.07	46.24

Source: Director DE&S, Vijayawada

The Government of India initiated several schemes to improve the overall development of the nation, with special efforts made to implant reservations for tribal development.

The above table shows that there is 53.69% of literacy rate among tribals in Krishna district.

Constitutional Safeguards for Achieving Universalization of Education

After independence, education of people became the responsibility of the states while the central government's only obligation was to coordinate technical and higher education. A commission under the chairmanship of Dr D.S. Kothari was set up in 1964 (Parthasarthy, 1992: 94), and free and compulsory education was first mooted by this commission. Later, the idea was passionately argued for by former Union Education Minister M.C. Chagla and in 1976, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act made education a joint responsibility of the states and the Centre, putting it as a subject into the Concurrent List of the Constitution in the Seventh Schedule. The National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986 and a Revised Programme of Action (POA) of 1992 envisioned that free and compulsory education should be provided for all children up to 14 years before the commencement of the twenty-first century. The Government of Downloaded from.

Educational Development

Education, perceived to bring about all-round development and to substantially improve the quality of life of an individual, is an important topic of national development. Elementary education has now rightly been enshrined as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India. Special focus has been given to the education of various deprived sections of society and education for children of scheduled tribes has involved education policy since independence. It has been observed, however, that the present education system generally fails to develop the inner personality of pupils. Regarding the role of education in enhancing the quality of life of individuals in general and of tribals in particular, we see important early disagreements over policy and approaches between Gandhi and Ambedkar. While Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on an educational model which focused on the overall development of the human personality within the context of the family, Dr B.R. Ambedkar advised a different strategy, as cited by Parthasarthy (1992: 101).

Development in Plain Area

Krishna District with its district head quarters at Machilipatnam is the coastal district of Andhra Pradesh. Krishna district is lies in the non ITDA area ie, plain area and not in the scheduled area at present. 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. 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. All efforts are being made to ensure that all the tribal habitations are provided with safe drinking water in the summer season.. They are living in a main stream of non tribals.

Findings

Social Discrimination

Though Article 17 of Indian constitution declares that "Untouchability" is abolished and a crime, there is kind of

unseen or Invisible discrimination based on their community is sustained showing by upper class people.

Though the tribals are having habitation and accessibility to others, it observed that there is less development among the tribals due to sustenance of economy and lack of awareness among them. In general, the health condition among the STs in the state as well as in Krishna district also 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. The poor have demonstrated that when adequate skills and inputs in community organization, management and action are provided, they can shape their destinies.

Education

As long as education concern some obstacles are identified those are, Isolation of some areas, Economic problems, lack of awareness, interest to earn wages for their livelihood and tribal teachers are less.

Suggestions

Skill and career development for tribal youth

It is suggested to upgrade and create employment opportunities to all tribal youth in public and private sectors.

Roads

With regard to roads particularly some Thandas in Nuzvid di vision left without any road connectivity.

Health

A separate health centers should be provided for Thandas and special campaigns should be provided to educate on their health conditions. They should take necessary steps to control the manufacturing of spirit (Kapusara, Ippasara) eventoday it is being prepared in some Thandas.

Education

More tribal teachers are required to understand their culture and not to show any discrimination based on their community because the unseen or invisible practice of untouchability is sustained showing by upper class people.

Allocations

It is projected to create special development fund for tribals in addition to that authorized funds. And the most and important is to see that all funds related to tribals would be non- lapsable and not to be directed to any other purposes other than tribal development.

Conclusion

The principal Investigator interacted with these people and observed a some development among these tribes in Krishna district comparing to hilly areas (ITDA) development. They satisfied with the governmental programmes to some extent. Even though there is a some development but some deeper efforts are needed for their maximum extent of development in the district as well as in the state.

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