

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE NAGARI

(Accredited by NAAC with B Grade (2014-2019))



Criteria-3

3.2.2 (Additional Information)

Number of workshops/seminars conducted on Research Methodology, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and entrepreneurship during the last five years.

2016-2017 to 2020-2021

Date: 26-05-2020
Nagari.

From
Shaik Munwar
Lecturer in Computer Science
C.Narasimha Reddy
Lecturer in Mathematics
Govt. Degree College,
Nagari

To
The Principal
Govt. Degree College,
Nagari

Respected sir,

Sub: Seeking for permission to conduct a Webinar on **Teaching-Learning Process in Covid-19 Pandemic: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities** on 04-06-2020-Reg.

Department of Computer Science and Mathematics are planning to conduct a Webinar on **Teaching-Learning Process in Covid-19 Pandemic: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities** on 04-06-2020. In this regard, I am seeking for your permission and co-operation for smooth conduct the above said program.

Thanking you.

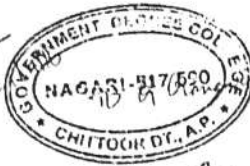
*Yes
Permitted
2000*

Your's Sincerely

Shaik Munwar
(Shaik Munwar)

C.Narasimha Reddy
(C.Narasimha Reddy)

M.P. Madhukar
ICS (Incharge)



Indian Council of Social Science Research
(Ministry of Human Resource Development)
Post Box No. 10528, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg
New Delhi - 110067
EPABX: 26741849-51 Fax: 91-11-26741836
E-mail: info@icssr.org Website: www.icssr.org
Dated 15.11.2016

F. No. C2/79 /NIS/2016-17

The Principal
Government Degree & P.G. College
Nagari
Chittoor
Andhra Pradesh-517590

SANCTION ORDER

Subject: **Impact of Welfare and Development Schemes on the Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes in India**

Dear Sir,

Sanction of the Council is hereby accorded to the payment of an amount of Rs.1,50,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Fifty Thousand only) to meet the expenditure on the above mentioned Seminar/Conference organised by Dr. K. Manohar, Government Degree & P.G. College, Nagari, Chittoor during 9-11 December 2017. The sanctioned amount will be released in two instalments as follows:

First instalment:	R s.	Rs. 1,35,000/-
Second instalment:		15,000/-

Total Rs. **1,50,000/-**

The first instalment of Rs. 1,35,000/- will be released on receipt of an advance receipt I (copy enclosed) duly signed and stamped by the competent authority of the Institution/University.

The second instalment of Rs. 15,000/- will be released on receipt of the following documents that may please be submitted at the earliest after holding seminar.

I. Two complete sets of papers (hard bound copy) of the Seminar/Conference that should necessarily constitute of the following:

1. The list of the actual participants of the seminar.
2. The exact titles & presenters of each of the session.
3. paragraphs write-up on seminar topic.
4. Proceedings of Seminar.
5. A note on the contribution of the seminar to the existing body of research
6. The plan for publication.

II. The audited head-wise statement of accounts and utilization certificate in GFR (from 19 A) (copy enclosed) for the entire expenditure incurred from the sanctioned amount. Both these needs to be duly certified by a Chartered Accountant/Finance Officer of the concerned central university.

The above documents are mandatory requirement to settle the account and enable us to release the final instalment.

The other conditions are:

1. The financial assistance should be utilized for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned only within the stipulated period.
2. No part of the assistance is to be utilized for publication of the proceedings of the seminar. The amount sanctioned herein is to be utilized on the proposed conference.
3. Any amount of the assistance remaining unspent during the current financial year shall be refunded to the ICSSR immediately after completion of the seminar/conference. If not the organization will be required to refund the amount of the grant with interest thereon @ 10% per annum from the date of the issue of cheque.

The expenditure will be debited to the budget head "NIS (National Seminars).

Yours sincerely

M.P. Madhukar
For Member-Secretary

Encl; As above

Copy to: **Dr. K. Manohar**
Government Degree & P.G. College
Nagari
Chittoor
Andhra Pradesh-517590

CS Scanner with
CamScanner

Alka Srivastava
NIS (Incharge)

Indian Council of Social Science Research

(Ministry of Human Resource Development)
Post Box No. 10528, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg
New Delhi - 110067
EPABX: 26741849-51 Fax: 91-11-26741836
E-mail: info@icssr.org Website: www.icssr.org

F. No. C19/35/NIS/2015-16 (SC)

Dated: 15 December 2015

The Principal
Govt. Degree and PG College
Chittoor District
Nagari 517 590 (A.P.)

SANCTION ORDER

Subject: National Seminar on 'Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) for Livelihood Security of Tribal Communities in India.'

Dear Sir/ Madam,

The sanction of the Council is hereby accorded to the payment of an amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh only) to meet the expenditure on the above mentioned seminar/conference organized Mrs. A. M. Rani, Govt. Degree College, Nagari, during 27-29 January, 2016.

The sanctioned amount will be released in two installments as follows:

First instalment:	Rs. 1,80,000/-
Second instalment:	20,000 /-

Total : Rs. 2,00,000/-

The first instalment of Rs. 1,80,000/- will be released on receipt of an advance receipt (copy enclosed) duly stamped and signed by the competent authority of the Institution/ University.

The second instalment of Rs. 20,000/- will be released on receipt of the following documents that may please be submitted at the earliest:

I. Two complete sets of Report (hard bound) of the seminar that should necessarily constitute the following:

1. The List of the Actual Participants of the seminar.
2. The exact titles and presenters of each of the session.
3. 2-3 paragraphs write-up on seminar topic.
4. Proceedings of Seminar.
5. A note on the contribution of the seminar to the existing body of research.
6. The Plan for publication.

II. An audited head-wise statement of account and utilization certificate in GFR 19-A Form (copy enclosed) for the entire expenditure incurred from the sanctioned amount. Both these needs to be duly certified by the Chartered Accountant/ Finance Officer of the concerned central University.

The above documents are mandatory requirement to settle the accounts and enable us to release the final installment. The other conditions are:

- A. The grant should be utilized for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned only within stipulated period.
- B. No part of the grant is to be utilized for publication of the proceedings/ or any institutional overheads.
- C. Any amount of the assistance remaining unspent during the current financial year shall be refunded to the ICSSR immediately after completion of the seminar/conference. If not the organization will be required to refund the amount of the grant with interest thereon @ 10% per annum from date of the issue of cheque.

In principle, Council reserves the right to send an Observer to the seminar whose T.A. and D.A. would be borne by the ICSSR and local hospitality by the organizer.

The expenditure will be debited to the ICSSR budget Head -NIS (National Seminar) SC

Yours sincerely,
(Signature)
(Alka Srivastava)
For Member-Secretary

Encl: as above
Mrs. A. M. Rani
Govt. Degree and PG College
Chittoor District
Nagari 517 590
(A.P.)

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CamScanner



M.P.Madhukar
ICS (Incharge)

Indian Council of Social Science Research

(Ministry of Human Resource Development)

Post Box No. 10528, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg

New Delhi - 110067

EPABX: 26741849-51 Fax: 91-11-26741836

E-mail: info@icssr.org Website: www.icssr.org

Dated 4.3. 2016

F. No. C20/07/NIS/2015-16 SC

The Principal
Govt. Degree & PG College
Nagari 517 590

SANCTION ORDER

Subject: **Welfare and Development Schemes in the Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Caste People in India.**

Dear Sir,

Sanction of the Council is hereby accorded to the payment of an amount of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) to meet the expenditure on the above mentioned Seminar/Conference organised by Dr K. Chitti Kalavathi, Dept. of History, govt Degree & PG College, Nagari Dist. Chittoor during 15-17, March 2016.
The sanctioned amount will be released in two instalments as follows:

First installment:		Rs.	90,000/-
Second installment:	R s.		10,000/-

Total Rs

1,00,000/-

The first installment of Rs ,90,000/- will be released on receipt of an advance receipt (copy enclosed) duly signed and stamped by the competent authority of the Institution/University.

The second installment of Rs.10,000/- will be released on receipt of the following documents that may please be submitted at the earliest after holding seminar.

I. Two complete sets of papers (hard bound copy) of the Seminar/Conference that should necessarily constitute of the following :

1. The list of the actual participants of the seminar.
2. The exact titles & presenters of each of the session.
3. paragraphs write-up on seminar topic.
4. Proceedings of Seminar.
5. A note on the contribution of the seminar to the existing body of research
6. The plan for publication.

II. The audited head-wise statement of accounts and utilization certificate in GFR (from 19 A) (copy enclosed) for the entire expenditure incurred from the sanctioned amount. Both these needs to be duly certified by a Chartered Accountant/Finance Officer of the concerned central university.

The above documents are mandatory requirement to settle the account and enable us to release the final installment.

The other conditions are :

- A. The financial assistance should be utilized for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned only within the stipulated period. No part of the assistance is to be utilized for publication of the proceedings of the seminar.
- B. The amount sanctioned herein is to be utilized on the proposed conference.
- C. Any amount of the assistance remaining unspent during the current financial year shall be refunded to the ICSSR immediately after completion of the seminar/conference. If not the organization will be required to refund the amount of the grant with interest thereon @ 10% per annum from the date of the issue of cheque.

The expenditure will be debited to the budget head "NIS (National Seminars).

Yours sincerely

M.P. Madhukar
M.P. Madhukar

For Member-Secretary

Encl: As above

Copy to: **Dr K. Chitti Kalavathi**
Dept. of History
Govt Degree & PG College
Nagari - 517 590 Dist. Chittoor



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CamScanner



Alka Srivastava
NIS (Incharge)

Indian Council of Social Science Research
(Ministry of Human Resource Development)
Post Box No. 10528, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg
New Delhi - 110067
EPABX: 26741849-51 Fax: 91-11-26741836

E-mail: info@icssr.org Website: www.icssr.org

F. No. C17/64/NIS/2015 -16

Dated 14.8.2015

✓ The Principal
Govt. Degree College
Nagari 517 590 (A.P.)

SANCTION ORDER

Subject: **Institutional Finance for the Development of Scand ST in Andhra Pradesh (Residuary)**

Dear Sir,

Sanction of the Council is hereby accorded to the payment of an amount of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only) to meet the expenditure on the above mentioned Seminar/Conference organised by Dr R. Rajendra Naidu, govt. Degree College, Nagari 517 590 (A.P.) during 7-9, September 2015.
The sanctioned amount will be released in two instalments as follows:

First installment:	Rs.	90,000/-
Second installment:	R s.	10,000/-

Total Rs. 1,00,000/-

The first installment of Rs.90,000/- will be released on receipt of an advance receipt I (copy enclosed) duly signed and stamped by the competent authority of the Institution/University.

The second instalment of Rs.10,000/- will be released on receipt of the following documents that may please be submitted at the earliest after holding seminar.

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- 1.The list of the actual participants of the seminar.
- 2.The exact titles & presenters of each of the session.
3. Paragraphs write-up on seminar topic.
4. Proceedings of Seminar.
5. A note on the contribution of the seminar to the existing body of research
- 6.The plan for publication.

II. The audited head-wise statement of accounts and utilization certificate in GFR (from 19 A) (copy enclosed) for the entire expenditure incurred from the sanctioned amount. Both these needs to be duly certified by the Chartered Accountant/ Finance Officer of the concerned central university.

The above documents are mandatory requirement to settle the account and enable us to release the final installment.

The other conditions are :

A The financial assistance should be utilized for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned only within the stipulated period.

B No part of the assistance is to be utilized for publication of the proceedings of the seminar. The amount sanctioned herein is to be utilized on the proposed conference.

C Any amount of the assistance remaining unspent during the current financial year shall be refunded to the ICSSR immediately after completion of the seminar/conference. If not the organization will be required to refund the amount of the grant with interest thereon @ 10% per annum from the date of the issue of cheque.

The expenditure will be debited to the budget head "NIS (National Seminars)

Yours sincerely,

Alka Srivastava
Alka Srivastava

For Member-Secretary

End; As above

Copy to : **Dr R. Rajendra Naidu**
Govt. Degree College
Nagari 517 590 (A.P.)



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Government Degree College, Nagari,
Chittoor(Dist.), Andhra Pradesh

ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, నగరి,
చిత్తూరు(జిల్లా), ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్

Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade (2014-2019)



Near Mandapam, Chennai – Tirupati Road, Nagari -517590

☎08577235359

Report of A National webinar On

Teaching-Learning Process in Covid-19 Pandemic: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities

On 04-06-2020 @11.00AM to 12.30 PM

A National webinar on " Teaching-Learning Process in Covid-19 pandemic: Transforming Challenges in Opportunities" was organized by the Department of Computer Science and Mathematics on 04th June, 2019. The programme received an overwhelming response.

The webinar was inaugurated by the following eminent personalities:

1. **Prof. G. M. Sundaravalli** Rector, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.
2. **Dr. M. Bhaskar Reddy**, Principal, GDC, Nagari & EC member, SV University, Tirupati.
3. **Dr. C. Sreeramulu**, Principal, SGGDC, Piler, Chittoor (Dt).
4. **Dr. A. Srinivasulu**, Professor, Department of IT Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati..

Mr. Shaik Munwar Coordinator of the Programme welcomed all the dignitaries and participants and explained the objectives and expected outcomes of the Course. He also emphasized the benefits of such kind of ingenious activities.

In Inauguration speech, **Dr. M. Bhaskar Reddy**, Principal, GDC, Nagri, highlighted the objectives of the webinar and shared his views about the impact on education due to COVID-19. He said that, faculty should prepare themselves to meet the tomorrow's changes in education field and enlighten the importance of online teaching in education.

Prof. G. M. Sundaravalli Rector, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.

She stressed on importance of ICT tools, and social distanced education system. She also welcomes the suggestions to meet the student needs in this pandemic.

Dr. C. Sreeramulu, Principal, SGGDC, Piler, Chittoor (Dt). Motivate the participants about Physiological preparation for future and also explain the pros and cons of direct learning and e-Learning.

Dr. A. Srinivasulu, Professor, Department of IT Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati. Explain about various ICT tools available in the market and freeware for preparation of e content for the students.

Mr. E. Murali Mohan Reddy, IQAC Co-ordinator, GDC, Nagari concluded the program with closing remarks and presented the Vote of thanks.

All the dignitaries present on the webinar appreciated the departments for organizing successfully. Finally the participants were asked to come forward and share their experience of the whole program. Certificates and course material were mailed to all participants. The program was ended on a happy note.

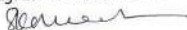
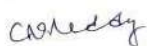
The following **feedback** was received from the participants:

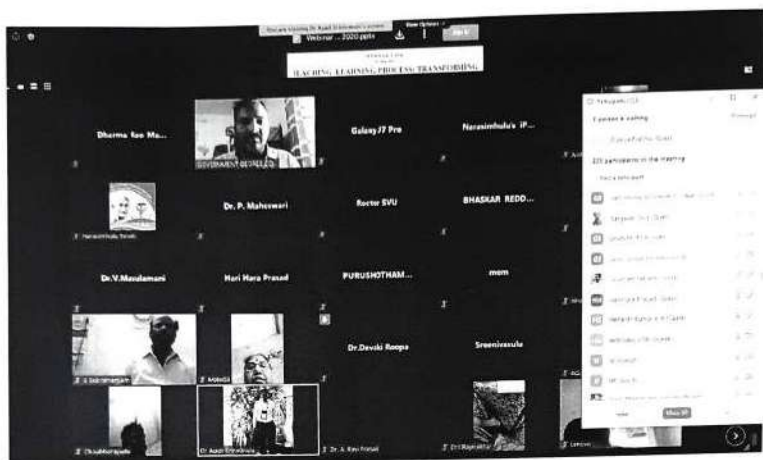
1. More than 95% of the participants felt that delivery and presentation of the resource persons were good.
2. More than 95% of the participants were of the opinion that the webinar is very useful.
3. 90% of the participants felt that the program was coordinated very well.
4. Participants felt that some more of such Programs should be organized.
5. More than 75% participants rated the Course was Excellent and 25% rated it Very good.
6. Some participants felt that more activity based sessions could be included.

Thanking you.


Principal

Program Co-ordinators.

1. 
2. 



Proceedings of the National Level Seminar

**IMPACT OF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ON THE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA**

*Seminar organised by
Indian Council of Social Science Research
2, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067*



**Report Submitted to
Sri M.P. Madhukar
Assistant Director, NIS (I/c)
Indian Council of Social Science Research,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067**

Submitted by

Dr. K. Manohar

M.Com., B.Ed., Ph.D

Seminar Convener,

Government Degree & PG College

(Recognised by UGC- u/s 2(f), 12(B) and

Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)

Nagari-517590 A.P.

Cell: 0 9966247353

Email: manoharkoppolu@gmail.com

Proceedings of the National Level Seminar

IMPACT OF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA

Seminar sponsored by
Indian Council of Social Science Research,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067.



Report Submitted to
Sri M.P. Madhukar
Assistant Director, NIS (I/c)
Indian Council of Social Science Research,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067.

Dates: 23rd and 24th, March 2017

Submitted by
Dr. K. Manohar
M.Com., B.Ed., Ph.D
Seminar Convener,
Government Degree & PG College
(Recognised by UGC- u/s 2(f), 12(B) and
Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)
Nagari-517590 A.P.
Cell: 0 9966247353
Email: manoharkoppolu@gmail.com

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR

Title of the Seminar : **IMPACT OF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ON THE SOCIO – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA**

Day one - 23.03.2017

Registration: Participants and resource persons

Inaugural Session :

Registration of the Delegates



Welcome and Introduction by : Dr. C.S. Sukumar Reddy, Co-Convenor of the Seminar welcomed the guests and introduced them to the participants.



Prayer by : Ms. V. Swapna student of the college.



Participants: 120 participants from across the country such as research scholars, NGO's, development departments of Govt., Academicians etc. Besides, Post Graduation students from various near by colleges in the district

Lighting the lamp by: Dignitaries of the seminar such as chief guest, keynote addresse, Guest of honour and Principal.



Main objective of the seminar

To assess the impact of welfare and development schemes on the socio-economic well-being of the scheduled tribes in India.

Sub themes of the seminar

- Role of self help groups on the tribal women
- Role and importance of institutional finance in the economic upliftment of scheduled tribes
- Socio-economic conditions and demography of scheduled tribes in India
- Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- Panchayat Extension Act in Scheduled Areas (PESA, 1996)
- National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)
- State level Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)
- Empowerment of Scheduled tribe's women under MGNREGA in India
- Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women in India
- Empowerment of Tribal Women Through Education in India
- Livelihood status of tribes in India
- Role of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) in women empowerment
- socio – economic condition of the scheduled tribes in India
- Govt. efforts for the well being of scheduled tribes, problems of the tribals in India
- Issues of tribal Land Alienation in Scheduled Areas
- Socio-economic and educational status of scheduled tribes in India
- Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) schemes and its impact on the socio – economic development of scheduled tribes
- constitutional provisions and developmental programmes for scheduled tribes in Madhya Pradesh
- Development Programmes Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Scheduled Areas
- Constraints in the tribal development in India
- Status of Yanadi Tribal community in Andhra Pradesh
- Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, administration and impact on the tribal development.
- Role of micro finance as a tool for tribal transformation in scheduled areas
- Sustainable development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

Brief note about seminar by Dr. K. Manohar, Seminar Convener :



Firstly he expressed his sincere thanks to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India, New Delhi.

He briefed about the aim and objectives of the seminar, need, importance and relevance to the social science. Further he appealed to the delegates to participate effectively in the two days seminar and come out with good output which will be immensely useful to the policy makers, planners, administrators, social scientists, students, research scholars, scheduled tribe beneficiaries of various welfare and development schemes etc.



President of the Seminar: Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu, Principal in his presidential speech briefly discussed the socio – economic life of scheduled tribes, Welfare and development schemes etc. He said that tribal people constitute 8.4% of the total population of India. The development of the tribal population in India has been a major concern of the Government, voluntary agencies, NGOs, social reformers, social scientists etc. But even after six and half decades we are no nearer to the solution of the problem. Rather, things appear to be more muddled than before. Schemes after schemes have been conceived and implemented. Most of them have failed and few of them achieved marginal results. The biggest mistake in the tribal development planning in India has been the clubbing together for all tribes, as if they constitute a homogenous cultural group. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The scheduled tribes exhibit a whole spectrum of human and cultural evolution – from hunter – gatherer – fisher through shifting cultivation, pastoralism, marginal farming, to agriculture based on irrigation. It is naive to think that they all have similar problems and the same or similar development or welfare schemes will be useful to them all equally. In order to make a viable tribal development programme, therefore, there is an urgent need to reclassify the tribes in India. These new classification should be based on the techno – economic parameters and relative advancement already achieved in the last sixty five years. Programmes / schemes should be prepared for each of the calls separately. These programmes should aim at achieving affluence rather than development.



Recognizing the special needs and problems of tribals, a special niche was accorded to tribal development in the country's development agenda from the very beginning of the plan era. Some important landmark achievements in Tribal development are as below:

- Setting up of special financial institutions viz. Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (1987) and National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (1989).
- Ensure participatory development of STs at the grass root levels involving PRIs and Gram Sabhas as per the 73rd and 74th Amendment of the Constitution (1993) and the Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas (PESA Act, 1996).
- Forest Rights Act 2006.

Chief Guest: Prof. P. Murali, Former Vice – Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, in his guest lecture told that India has the largest tribal population in the World, numbering about 10.43 crores constituting 8.40 percent to the total population of the country (2011 census). The development may be considered as a process aimed at an improvement in the living standards of people in economic, social and cultural spheres with the active participation of the people themselves so as to be self-sustaining nature. It involves a detailed planning and formulation of specific programs to bring about change in the desired direction. The concept of tribal development implies the upliftment of the tribal communities. Tribal development may be viewed as :





Later he opined that tribals who resides in scheduled areas are less developed when compared to plain tribals i.e., Lambada, Yanadi etc., in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana out of the 35 tribal groups in the state of Andhra Pradesh (undivided). He said that lack of awareness among the tribal groups is the main reason for not fully utilizing the welfare schemes, because of shortage of staff at various levels the system of supervision and monitoring is also not properly took place. He suggested the concerned officers to involve the local NGO's, SHG Women, Panchayat ward members, sarpanch's, Mandal / Block Presidents etc., in creating awareness among different stakeholders about various welfare and development programmes. Lastly he pointed out that establishment of co-ordination committees involving the other line departments in the implementation of the schemes at grass root level. He recommended for Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Products in tribal areas, proper supervision of health centers and also supply of medicines to these institutions regularly.

Guest of honour

Dr.K.Raja Reddy, consultant Hyderabad delivered lecture on the impact of self help groups on the tribal women in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. He told that SHGs and SHG federations playing an active role in motivating the tribals in accessing the Government welfare schemes and also active participation of women in SHGs. Because of the participation in SHGs most of the women involved in decision making process in their respective families, economic conditions improved, employment generated through skill up gradation, involvement in children's education, improvement in food intake, better clothing, purchase of household condiments, improvement in social contacts, interaction with bank and other officials

improved, dependency on money lender for credit has come down, improvement in savings habit, etc. He suggested to impart skill development programmes to the SHG women for capacity building and management etc. Finally he suggested the Government to establish, micro and small scale industries in tribal areas pertaining to forest products which supplement 40-50% of the total income of the tribal families in the lean and slack period. For this purpose institutional credit should be made easy accessible to the SHG.



Dr. G. Anand Reddy, Principal, PVKN Degree and PG College, Chittoor emphasized the role and importance of institutional finance in the economic upliftment of scheduled tribes. He pointed out that the Government of India through the Ministry of Rural Development introduced the scheme named Integrated Area Programme (IAP) with an objective to extend financial help to the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) where the naxals activities are more. The main aim of this programme is to create infrastructure and other facilities in the scheduled areas which were affected by left wing extremists activities such as laying of approach roads, construction of schools, community halls, primary health centers and anganwadi buildings, providing safe drinking water, communication posts, police establishment like police stations/out posts, electricity connectivity, communication facilities etc. Besides the above activities forestry activities were also undertaken under this scheme.



Vote of Thanks

Dr. K.Manohar, seminar convener expressed his sincere thanks to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), New Delhi for extending financial support to organize the seminar as per the schedule. He extended thanks to the Principal, chief guests, guest of honour, key note addresse, delegates, research scholars, NGOs, students, scheduled tribe beneficiaries etc. for their co-operation and co-ordination in organizing such programme.

Felicitations to the Guests :





Dr. Rakesh Kumar, Associate Professor, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, Karnataka discussed the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Conservation Cum Development Programme (CCDP) for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG's) During XI Five Year Plan, Conservation cum Development Plans (CCDPs) for the development of PTGs being implemented from 2007-08 onwards. Under Article 275 (i) of the Constitution of India, Government of India releases grants-in-Aid to state plan for development of scheduled tribes or scheduled areas. These grants are being utilized to bridge critical gaps in infrastructure by taking up infrastructure development facilities, continuation of residential schools. He said that Government of India has enacted the STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006. Under this Act, the forest dwelling scheduled tribes would be granted legal rights for their lands in their possession upto the extent of 10 acres per family. Similarly, the tribals would be vested with the rights of collecting Minor Forest Produce, grazing their livestock, establishing their homes and huts. Government is according highest priority to take immediate action to recognize, register and vest the rights of forest resources in favour of STs living in and around forest areas.



knowledge and real needs, women are unable to get access to formal sector jobs, make career advancement, participate in decision making at all levels, and be represented in government and gain political influence. She made the following suggestions for empowering the tribal women.

- Establishment of tribal residential schools for girl students.
- Supporting the tribal students with scholarships, fellowships, hostel facilities, remedial coaching and other measures particularly for the girl students.
- Re-designing the policies for the educational development of tribal women.
- Support the institutions located in border, hilly, remote areas and educationally backward areas.
- Teachers in the rural areas should be appointed for conducting awareness campaigns among the parents about the importance of women's education.



Dr. George Thomson, Programme Officer, SHINE, an NGO, Attappady, Palakkad district Kerala briefly discussed the "Livelihood status of tribes in Kerala". He told that in recent times, tribes in Attappady hills have accorded an important place in the state development agenda due to the recurrent infant deaths in the tribal hamlets of Attappady Block. One important characteristic they share is that wherever they live, they are at the bottom of economic and social ladder, they are among the disadvantaged groups in any society. He carried out research in Attappady Block, Palakkad district, Kerala, which is one of the three major tribal centres of the state. According to his study, an average HDI of tribes in Attappady is 0.370, i.e. in Attappady more than 90 percent of the tribal population live below poverty line. Kurumba, a Primitive Tribal Group in Kerala has experienced extreme poverty among three tribal groups i.e., Kurumba, Irula and Muduga.

- Special area programmes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)
- Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution
- Institutional Finance; and
- CSR of Corporate bodies



Sri A. Yadagiri, Former Director, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad delivered lecturer on "Adivasi Women's needs priority in their welfare". He said that education and nutrition are universally accepted as essential for a person's survival and well being. However, in the case of adivasi communities, children and adults are deprived of education or adequate nutrition. Education to Girl Child remained a distant reality despite several measures and promises under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and all other development efforts by the ITDAs. In fact, girls in particular need special attention to complete a full cycle of basic education, given the additional constraints they face, in terms of socio – cultural norms. There is a higher incidence and greater vulnerability of women falling ill as compared to men due to lack of proper food, women eating last and only that which is left over. Women are subject to more stress as taking care of the family is her responsibility and managing food for all with less income, care of children falling sick and continuing to work hard despite her poor health conditions. Added to all this most of the women suffer from different gynecological problems. It is a fact that the adivasi

women are not absolutely subordinated and possess greater economic independence and freedom of movement than their counterparts of non adivasi societies. Despite relative equality of men and women in tribal society compared to non-tribal societies characterized by strong patriarchy, there is increasing sexual exploitation of women in tribal areas with the introduction of non-tribal world view of development. There are several instances of girls facing sexual exploitation in ST hostels. Similarly, the exodus of non-tribal population into agency areas for control over land and other resources has become a curse for the tribal women. The adivasi women / girls exploited by non adivasis. Tribal women are reduced into commodities and comfort women to gain control over the land. The unscrupulous non adivasi indulging in clandestine transactions are using adivasi women as benami in order to siphon off the benefits or privileges provided by Government under different welfare programmes to adivasis.



Sri Appala Suryanarayana, Special Grade Deputy collector (Rtd), Pederu, Visakhapatnam, A.P discussed about the "Legal Issues of Tribal Land Alienation in Andhra Pradesh". Tribal land alienation is a well known fact and it is adequately discussed in a number of Commissions set up by various Governments, to make an indepth analysis of the problem. However, the problem continues unabated in the Scheduled Areas in many states. Consequently various regulations have been



Dr. T. Nagaraja Kumar, Tumkur, NGO and Tribal Social Activist, Karnataka delivered lecture on the "Status of Primitive Tribes in Karnataka". Apart from the Scheduled Tribes, there are 75 groups in India declared as 'Primitive Tribal Groups'. The Tenth Plan of the Central Government observes that these vulnerable communities have experienced a 'decline in their sustenance base and the resultant food insecurity, malnutrition and ill-health has forced them to live in the most fragile living conditions and some of them are even under the threat of getting extinct'. In Karnataka, the "Koragas of Dakshina Kannada district" and the "Jenu Kurubas" who are concentrated in the districts of Mysore, Chamarajnagar and Kodagu are classified as 'primitive tribes'. He disclosed the following observations.





Sri G. Sri Ramulu, Yanadi Samakhya President, Nellore in his speech told that the most backward yanadi tribal people, who are presence in considerable numbers in Nellore and surrounding areas. He said that nine lakh Yanadi tribes spread over different parts of these regions. He elaborated the details of the several schemes being taken up for the advancement of Yandi Tribes under the stewardship of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) constituted for Nellore District in 2002. He recommended to the Government to constitute a separate corporation to extend financial and other benefits to the Yanadi Tribes on the lines of various other community based corporations. Further he appealed the Government of India to provide an opportunity in appointing a member from Yanadi Community for the post of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST).



Mrs. Babita Sharma, an NGO Consultant, Raipur, Chattisgarh discussed about the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, its administration and impact on the tribal development. Further she said that in the planning process of the country, economic growth with equity has been the recurrent mantra. The succeeding five year plans have emphasized it from time to time and it was thought that with the general growth of economy, benefit would automatically travel to the more backward sections and more backward areas. However, in the course of time it was realized that the effect did not occur and the poorer and more backward sections remained deprived of any beneficial fallout of the plan. The TSP strategy was brought into effect with the commencement of the fifth five year plan in 1974-75. Under the TSP strategy, a number of development schemes have been evolved over the years to bring the Scheduled Tribes up on the ladder of development. One of the corner stones of the strategy has been the attempt to earmark funds for the TSP in TSP States/UT which is a least equal in proportion to the ST population in the State/UT. Pooling of funds has been envisaged from various sources like Central Schemes, State Plan and Institutional funds. The strategy has been largely successful in garnering larger flow of funds for the TSP. she suggested the following recommendations.

- At national level, there is an urgent need to adopt a comprehensive national policy for the empowerment of tribals with definite goals and targets to be achieved within a specific time-frame.
- For effective implementation, a National Plan of action needs to be formulated by taking into consideration all the tribal specific issues, namely high rates of illiteracy, health and nutritional deficiencies, lack of employment and income generation opportunities, lack of basic amenities like housing, drinking water, sanitation, communications, linkages, land-alienation, indebtedness; social exploitation through debt bondage (bonded labour), migrant labour; displacement etc.



Valedictory session: 5:00 PM- 6:30 PM



Dr. M. Bhaskar Reddy, faculty welcomed and introduced the chief guest, valedictory session addressee, guest of honour, special invite, collaborative NGO, seminar convener etc., to the delegates of valedictory session.

Further Mrs.V.Vasavi, faculty briefly read the proceedings of the two days discussions in the seminar.





Dr.M.S.Basha Saheb, Project Director, KKC Institute of PG Studies, PR.Mangalam, Andhra Pradesh emphasized the need of empowerment of tribes and sustainable development of Non-Timber Forest Products. He said that 90% of the communities that are live in and around India's forest areas of 63.3 million hectors, occupying 19.3% of the land mass of the country, are mostly tribes. The tribes draw sustenance and income including their requirements for food, fodder, fruits and medicine from the NTFPs. The magnitude of the dependency of the tribes on NTFPs of the natural forests and the need to enlist their participation in the development, growth and marketing of NTFPs has been recognized by the government and emphasized in the National Forest Policy, 1988 (NFP). Despite the close nexus between the tribes and the NTFPs and the considerable real potential value of NTFPs, the entire spectrum of issues associated with the collection, processing, marketing and development of the NTFPs in a relatively neglected subject both in Indian forestry practice and tribal development administration. Over the course of years of planning in Independent India one of the major thrusts of the NTFPs policy has been the nationalization of NTFPs trade along with the setting up of State Forest Development Corporations (SFDCs) and State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations (STDCCs) as the state enterprises that would exclusively trade in these specific commodities. He opined that as per the observations in the field the weak link in the co-operative chain has been the absence of a viable village level network of co-operative society which could organized the tribal's at the village level and intum is federated with Large Area Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS), STDCCs and Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India

Limited (TRIFED) at block, state and national levels respectively. He said that from the foregoing information it is obvious that if the tribal gatherers of the NTFPs of natural forest have to be empowered to interact productively with the market to facilitate a sustainable development of NTFPs. He told that establishment of a minimum price mechanism and involvement of cooperatives to operate this mechanism in a true sense is likely to usher in the growth and development of NTFPs on a sustainable basis.



Dr.M.Ragurama Reddy, Principal, SKIIT and SKIMS, Challapalem, A.P. briefly discussed the performance of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in tribal development i.e. improvement in social and economic conditions of the tribal people depend largely on the members participation and cohesion. Yet this positive effect is found to be mediated by the factors of duration of membership and stage of the group. But it is certain that self help groups play a vital role in tribal development of the rural areas of India. The members perceived it had positive impact on their social status in the community, neighbourhood, and even at home. They have reported benefits through SHG by way of increased income, saving and decreased debt. They have perceived mostly high level of cohesion in their SHGs. The matter of serious concern here is negative effect of duration of the group on cohesion. As the participation has direct impact of SHGs on the tribal development, it cannot be further accelerated without increasing the level of participation of members. The decline of perceived impact of

SHGs with increased duration of functioning needs to be reversed through some mechanism to increase participation of members. He suggested the agencies who are involved in the operations of SHGs.

- The administrators and bankers need to infuse confidence in the minds of the members of SHGs. Efforts should be made to avoid delay in sanctioning revolving fund and loan.
- Insufficiency of loan amount for income generation. The loan amount needs to be fixed according to the requirements of the projects undertaken and revised periodically.



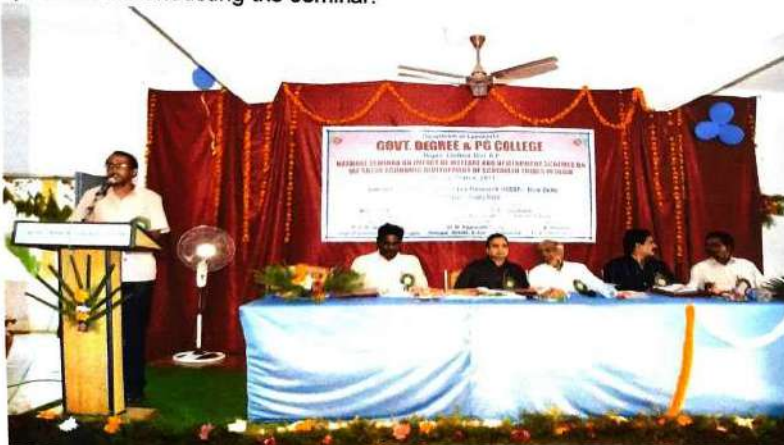
Prof. M. Venkateswarlu, Department of Commerce, S.V. University, Tirupati Andhra Pradesh described that bringing out laws alone would not help the cause of the tribal people unless their actual needs identified and addressed. He felt it was not correct to fix a dead line for implementing the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) as even some officials did not have proper knowledge about the law. He suggested that officials should personally visit the tribal hamlets to understand their conditions and requirements. However, going their with their own set of agenda and the schemes designed by the Government would be of no use. He pointed out that organizing Gram Sabha became a habit for the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) and Revenue Officials to conduct 10 Gram Sabhas in one go at a place and call all tribal people of that mandal to attend the programmes there. He advised that Gram Sabhas should discuss land allotment, its utilization, maps,

survey numbers and other issues related to it so as to infuse confidence among the tribal people who owned the land.



Vote of Thanks by seminar convener Dr. K. Manohar

He sincerely expressed thanks to the ICSSR, New Delhi for extending financial assistance in timely for conducting the seminar. Further he expressed thanks to all the resource persons, participants, research scholars, students, social scientists, NGO's, academicians etc., for their co-operation and co-ordination for the successful completion of the two days seminar. Besides, he expressed gratitude to the principal, other staff both teaching and non-teaching and also students for their co-operation in conducting the seminar.



Findings:

- Low level of awareness among different stakeholders such as scheduled tribes beneficiaries, field level officers, administrative / executive officers in the implementation of welfare and development schemes of scheduled tribes.
- Application for getting financial assistance / micro credit from the Scheduled Tribes Finance And Development Corporation through Mee Seva Centers (OPSS) in Andhra Pradesh is appreciable.
- A large percentage of the PTG's are living in most vulnerable stage in Karnataka and Kerala.
- Nutritional status among the pre school and school age children of tribals is very low in Karnataka.
- Nearly about half of the total beneficiaries who availed benefits under various welfare schemes are better in living conditions in Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh.
- There is no agencies to facilitate information about welfare and development programmes at Gram Panchayat level.
- Infrastructure such as roads, school buildings, drainages, sanitation, health centers etc., in tribal areas is not satisfactory.
- Marketing facilities are poor for the products generated by the tribal women.
- Dropout rate among the tribal students is high but girls students dropout rate is more than that of the boys in Kerala.
- Impact of educational programmes in Kerala is appreciable.
- The strategy of TSP has been largely successful in garnering larger flow of funds such as from various sources i.e., central schemes, state plan and institutional funds etc.
- Impact of microfinance on the income, savings and employment is positive in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.
- Due to participation in SHGs most of the tribal women involved in decision making process in their respective families, their economic conditions were improved, improvement in food intake, better clothing, purchase of household condiments, improvement in social contacts, interaction with bank and other officials improved, dependency on money lender for credit has come down, improvement in savings etc., in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- Lack of basic education, malnutrition and infant mortality rate is high among tribes.

- The cultural characteristics, environmental peculiarities and traditional skills etc., are not considered in the formulation of the schemes.
- Migration of tribals is one of the major hurdle in the development of tribal habitats.
- A large percentage of the respondents availed the benefits from Tribal Finance and Development Corporations for self employment.
- No representation from Yanadi Tribe in the National Level or state Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
- There is no finance and development corporation exclusively for the development of Yanadi tribe in Andhra Pradesh.
- Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) gatherers are not getting Minimum Support Price in Commensurate with their hard and risk work involved in the collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).
- There is no major initiation from: the department of forest, agriculture and allied sector in sustainable harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).
- Lack of monitoring of business transactions in the shandies or weakly markets, as a results the tribals are severally exploited in different forms such as by officials from Girijan Co-operative Corporation (GCC), Middlemen, contractors etc.
- The level of confidence was not improved among the tribal women Self Help Groups (SHG's) in general and PTG women in particular.
- A large percentage of the workers engaged in MGNREGS are women. facilities are not available for women at works sites except drinking water.

Recommendations:

- Efforts should be made create awareness among different stakeholders in general and PTG's in particular.
- Special drive should be launched for the development of PTG's in order to bring the PTG's on par to their counter parts across the country.
- Keeping in view of the locally available natural and human resources establish of micro, small and medium scale industries in tribal areas for self employment or development of tribal economy.
- Based on the income generating activity both the subsidy and loan amount should be increased.
- Establish of forward and backward linkages.

- Effective monitoring of enforcing agencies to take action against the middlemen, contractors in the shandies or weekly markets.
- Establishment of cell exclusively Gram Panchayat level for the implementation of welfare schemes for tribals in the scheduled areas in convergence model.
- Generate and promote the sense of competence, self-respect, and positive self image among scheduled tribes.
- Develop the infrastructure such as roads, school buildings, drainages, sanitation, health centers, Anganwadi centers and buildings etc., in the tribal areas.
- Planning or plan of action for the development of tribal area should be realistic and also keeping the socio-cultural life of the target group.
- Marketing for the products promoted by the tribal women in the scheduled areas should be encouraged through E-marketing system.
- Constitute a separate corporation to extend financial benefits to the Yanadi Tribes.
- Government of India / State (A.P) should appoint a member from Yanadi Community either in the National or State Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
- Establishment of a Minimum Support Price mechanism and involvement of cooperatives in the growth and development of NTFPs on a sustainable basis.
- Facilitation of marketing facilities for sustainable development of NTFPs
- The administrators and bankers need to infuse confidence among the members (tribals) of SHGs.
- Efforts should be made to avoid delay in sanctioning revolving fund and loan.
- The loan amount needs to be fixed according to the requirements of the income generating activities undertaken and revised periodically.
- A National Plan of Action needs to be formulated by taking into consideration all the tribal specific issues such as illiteracy, health and nutritional deficiencies, un-employment and income generation opportunities, basic amenities like housing drinking water, sanitation, communications, land-alienation, indebtedness; migrant labour; displacement.
- Proper supervision of health centers and also provide medicines to these institutions regularly.

by incorporating various welfare measures for the development of SC's, ST's and other backward caste.

As regards the welfare and development programmes for the development of scheduled tribes in India, the Government initiated a sub-plan strategy in the year 1975, with an aim to integrate all the welfare schemes under one agency i.e. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA). These agencies are headed by the Group – I officers or IAS officer and they are assisted by sub-ordinate officers in the implementation of the welfare schemes. In spite of the efforts made by both the Government of India and the state Governments allocated crores of rupees for the around development of tribal people such as socio, economic, educational and cultural etc., but these programmes were successful marginally. In addition to the above, Government of India introduced two main Acts i.e. Panchayat Extension Act in Scheduled Areas (PESA, 1996) and Forests Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) for decentralization of Panchayat Act in schedule areas which entitles the power to the scheduled tribes in minor forest products, management of forests, rights on the NTFPS etc., and with regard FRA, provides land for the scheduled tribes for both agriculture and house construction, community purpose.

Main objective of the seminar is to assess the impact of welfare and development schemes on the socio-economic development of scheduled tribe population in India.

The seminar addressed the following questions for the for the development of scheduled tribes and their problems. What is the sources of awareness about various welfare and development schemes. What are the problems in availing the benefits from these schemes, whether these schemes are suitable to the cultural life of the scheduled tribes. What is the perception of the tribes towards these programmes. What is the impact of programme on the living conditions of the tribes.

Based on the foregoing discussions the recommendations were made by the participants which will be useful to the social science research. The suggestions of the seminar would definitely go on a long way in the improvement of the delivery of the services for the development of scheduled tribes. Besides, the findings of the seminar will be useful to the policy makers, planners, administrators, implementing officers, academicians, social scientists, NGO's, community leaders etc., in strengthening the delivery mechanism of the welfare schemes meant for scheduled tribes for their sustainable development.

Proceedings of the National Level Seminar: Submission of Report

NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCES (NTFPs) FOR LIVELIHOOD SECURITY OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

Seminar Organised on

22nd, 23rd & 24th October 2016

Sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Science Research,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067.



Organized by

Mrs. A.M. Rani

Assistant Professor and
Seminar Convenor

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Main objective of the seminar:

To assess the contribution of Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) for food and livelihood security for the tribals in India.

Sub-themes of the seminar:

- Impact of harvesting of non-timber forest resources
- Causes for unsustainable harvesting of NTFP resources.
- Non-Timber Forest Products for livelihood security of tribal communities.
- Impact of New Forest policies on collection and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP).
- Problems in the collection of NTFP.
- Strategies for promotion of NTFP for providing sustainable livelihood to the tribals.
- Contribution of NTFP to income and employment and the costs and returns of NTFP collection.
- MFPs in the economy of forest dependent communities.
- Marketing and infrastructural aspects of NTFP marketing and trade.
- Nature and pattern of NTFP utilization by the tribal people for domestic and commercial purposes.
- Role of Girijana Cooperative Corporation (GCC), Large Area Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) etc., in the Marketing of NTFPs.
- Role of Gram Sabha on the ownership of NTFP and Community rights over Minor Forest Produce (MFP) according to Panchayat Extension Act in Scheduled Areas (PESA), 1996.
- Role of TRIFED in the marketing of NTFP.
- Training and capacity building to the tribal MFP gatherers.
- Implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme for NTFP.
- NTFP based enterprises and tribal livelihoods.
- Government agencies and their role in the sustainable development of NTFPs.
- Role of women in Minor Forest Products

Inaugural Session

Welcome address by Dr. C. Sukumar Reddy, Lecturer in commerce, Govt. Degree and PG College, Nagari. He welcomed the delegates, press people and other invitees for the 3 days National Seminar. Further he invited the president of the function Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu, Principal for preside over the seminar, Chief Guest Sri P. Subramanyam, IFS, Chief Conservator and Group Coordinator (Research), Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, Keynote Addressee Prof C. Krishna Naik Principal, Sri Krishnadevaraya University College of Arts, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuramu, and Guest of honour, Prof. M.D. Bavaiah, Dept. of Economics, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuramu as and Mrs A.M. Rani, Dept of Economics, Seminar Convenor on to the dias to start the seminar.



Prayer:

The programme was started with prayer by Miss Swapna, Faculty, Dept of Mathematics, Govt Degree and PG College, Nagari.

**Lightening of lamp:**

Lightening of lamp by the dignitaries on the dais.

**Participants:**

The event witnessed wide participation of around 132 delegates including students from different institutions including research scholars and students and subject experts in the field across the country.



Papers:

96 papers were received on different sub-themes of the seminar across the country.

Introduction of Guests by Dr. K. Narasimha Varma, Lecturer in Zoology, Govt. Degree and PG College, Nagari. He introduced all the delegates who are on the dais to the participants and requested all the participants to actively participate in the 3 days seminar and come out with good, suitable and relevant recommendations which will be useful to the policy makers and planners in designing policies for harvesting, conservation, marketing strategies of NTFPs etc.



Brief note about the Seminar:

Smt A.M. Rani expressed her sincere thanks to the ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi for sanctioning grant-in-aid to carry out the National seminar and to the principal, other staff members, Noble Social and Educational Society (NGO), Tirupati. Further she briefed about the need and importance of NTFPs in the livelihood security of Scheduled tribes in India and also the role of tribal welfare department and other agencies in the conservation and marketing of NTFPs. Later she highlighted sub themes of the seminar and requested the delegates to success the seminar and to make suggestions which will be put forward to the ICSSR, New Delhi for necessary action.



In her speech she told that NTFPs are an important source of livelihood for large sections of rural communities particularly those living in forest fringe villages. NTFPs have been utilizing by the ethnic and non-ethnic people for their economic and health care measures. The returns to communities from the collection of forest produce is very low as compared to value of final products. She said that mainly there are 3 channels for marketing NTFP in the state of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC), Private traders and the forest department. GCC is the major player in the procurement, processing and marketing of NTFP in the state. The private marketing of NTFP exists in the market, but the share of trade done by them ranges between 10-15% of whole trade. This is because of the private traders trade in small quantity of superior grade products only when GCC because of its mandate has to procure everything. The third channel is the trade of nationalized products, tendu leaves which is done by the state forest department.

Keynote Address by Prof. C. Krishna Naik, Principal, S.K. University Arts College, S.K. University, Anantapur. In his keynote address he discussed the socio-economic and demographic profile of Scheduled Tribes in India and importance of NTFPs in the life of Scheduled Tribes. He said that according to 2011 census the Scheduled Tribe population in India is 104.2 million, which is 8.6% of the total population of India. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, west Bengal and Karnataka states having a large number of Scheduled Tribe population. The overall areas inhabited by the tribal population constitute a significant part of the under developed areas of the country. About 93% of them live in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The literacy rate among tribes is low than the general population literacy rate at National level. The sex ratio is better than the general population.

Further he said that poverty in a developing country is therefore the result of under utilization or inadequate access to natural resources. Rural poverty is the result of under utilization due to environmental degradation and tribal poverty is the result of inadequate access to resources. The tribal areas, though widely known as regular source for most of the NTFPs for



their subsistence, there is no substantial market development for the NTFPs open market forces are playing havoc with tribal economy. Though there are many commodities collected by the tribal communities only certain NTFPs has continuous demand. Buying all the NTFPs with shrinking markets because of substitutes would result in locking up of meager financial resources. This would compel the tribal development cooperative corporations to decrease the purchase price or abandon the purchase of NTFPs in the following year. As many Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) are still totally dependent on NTFPs, increasing the quantum of procurement is giving them employment at least 9 months in a year. Procurement of NTFPs from drought prone areas like Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh has become a continuous activity throughout the year. Recent shift to herbal medicines and increasing demand for natural products resulted in growing dependence on forests, rich source of these herbal plants. Rest of these species are either degenerating or under threat from external environment GCC has made some organized efforts in this new area.

Finally he cited a few case studies of tribal house holds, inhabiting in Nallamalai forest areas of Mahaboob Nagar and Srisaillam forests who largely depends on Minor Forest Produce for their subsistence and cash economy, their problems with officials, marketing etc.



In the tribal areas, agriculture and allied activities are dependent on forest to a large measure. The agricultural implements are usually manufactured from the raw materials collected from the forest. The practice of animal husbandry is equally dependent on forestry as the forest provides rich grazing ground for the cattle and other domesticated animals with its huge repository of grass and green foliage. Forests provide the tribes with fruits, leafy vegetables succulent, shoots, honey, varieties of flowers, juices, gums, resin, jam, fish etc to sustain life. Their knowledge of medicinal herbs and plants around them takes care of their health problems and keeps them fit to pursue their economic goals in adverse natural conditions. Besides meeting their food demands, the forest provides the tribals with all the required raw materials for house construction. The emotional attachment of tribals with their surrounding forest has kept them secluded amidst deep forests and away from the modern civilized world for generations. In spite of intense dependence on the forest, the tribals are equally great protectors of the natural flora and fauna.

The magnitude of the dependence of the tribals on NTFPs of the natural forests, and the need to enlist their participation in the development, growth and marketing of NTFPs has been recognized by the government and emphasized in the National Forest policy 1988. The National Forest Policy 1988 includes, inter alia, "meeting the requirements of fuel, wood,

Visakhapatnam district occupies a prominent position with reference to both forest area and no. of tribal population. He shared his experience in the field work conducted in the districts of Adilabad and Mahaboobnagar in connection with NTFP collection, processing and marketing. He said that Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) has monopoly on 25 items of NTFPs in the state. He discussed about the organizational structure of GCC at various stages and its role in the development of tribal economy. He concluded that the transactions of MFP through GCC safeguards the interest of tribals in getting higher prices compared to local shandies. He discussed



about the role of Scheduled Tribes in the collection of Non- Timber Forest Products. He said that until the past decade or so, Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs), or Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) have been considered as “minor” forest products in many countries. Production and consumption of NTFPs have never been appeared as resources of great economic importance at the macro level, but contribute a minor share to the national economy in comparison to commercial timber. At the micro level, however, tribal people living in and around forests for centuries have recognized NTFPs as important forests resources. NTFPs provide local job opportunity to millions of people every year and contribute significantly for rural economy as more than half of the products are consumed by the tribals living in and around the forest area to meet their basic needs. Thus, the

environment as well as the forest communities living in and around the forest.



Mrs. B. Sobha, Senior Lecturer, Govt Aided Grade- I Degree College, Bellary, Karnataka discussed the role of NTFP in the development of tribals in Karnataka. The initiation of new forest development strategy in India based on new-wood forest resources, has attracted international. It is now widely recognized that Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) provide substantial inputs to the livelihoods of forest dependents many of whom have limited non-agricultural income earning opportunities. Conceptually Non - Timber Forest Products refers to all biological materials other than timber extracted from natural forests for human and animal use. They have income potentials and provide employment opportunities. Prior to National Forest Policy (NFP), 1988, NTFPs were popularly known as Minor Forest Products (MFP) that was centered around Kendu leaves and few other products. Besides the economic value, the non-economic value of NTFP for the forest dwellers is more important since quite a good number of such products do not enter into the market and are primarily consumed at local level with a little value addition. NTFPs are a part of the socio-cultural life of tribal people who mainly maintain a symbolic relationship with the forest and forest based products. More particularly the reliance of tribal on NTFP becomes very high during uncertain agricultural yields for both food

securities during seasonal shortages as well as for household medicine and income needs. Non-timber forest products are integral components of the forestry sector and have been widely recognized as potential resources for promoting sustainable livelihoods, conservation and capacitating development organizations. They play a crucial role in the livelihoods of rural people, especially for those dwelling in the forest and its vicinity. She felt that sustainable collection, use and commercialization are the main drivers in the promotion of NTFP's for community development, poverty reduction and livelihood socio economic improvement. She concluded that Karnataka is endowed with some of the most magnificent forests in the country. From the majestic evergreen forests of the western ghats to the scrub jungles of the plains, a wide variety of habitats exist with very typical flora and fauna, some of them endemic to the region.



Sri Mehatab Alam, Project Director, Raja Hussain Memorial Charitable Society, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh briefly presented his experiences on Non-Timber Forest Products for livelihood security of tribal communities. He told that the broad term "Non-Timber Forest Resources" (NTFR) or "Non-Timber Forest Products" (NTFP) refers to natural resources collected from forests apart from sawn timber. Forest is an important renewable, natural resource, which greatly influences the socio-economic development in any rural community it plays a leading role in enhancing the quality of

environment by influencing the life supporting system. Forests are also intrinsically linked with our culture and civilization. They also provides timber as raw materials for various industries like pulp and paper, news print, board, furniture items packing materials, matches, sports goods etc. The tribal people often procure their food from the forest in which they live. The poor household pursued diverse sources of livelihood wage labour being the lifeline of the forest village with separate domain of livelihood related activities for women and men. Majority of the species are available in the forest during the month of April to December and generally tribal women were involved along with their children for the collection of NTFPs from the forest. Sal leaves, particularly for the plate making, are collected almost throughout the year.



He concluded that the NTFP's play an important role in improving the livelihood as well as meeting the needs especially as food, medicine, poverty reduction etc., of the rural tribal communities particularly in the forest fringe villages. It plays a crucial role in the livelihoods for rural people, particularly for those dwelling in the forest and its vicinity. Thus, on the one hand, the systematic harvesting of NTFPs will increase employment opportunities among forest dwellers and on another hand, it may also reduce their over dependence on timber collection which might be efficient to resolve the problem of dry-deciduous forest degradation. Sustainable collection, use and

development and future challenges in the area. There is enormous scope in improvement of NTFPs based livelihoods for tribal population through proper storage and value addition to NTFPs, domestication and commercialization of NTFPs, organized marketing system, proper refinement and dissemination of indigenous technologies, institutional support in training and skill development, appropriate extension and communication networks and exploring new forest resources based livelihood avenues through wood and NTFPs based secondary employments in the area. The interventions visualized needs to be implemented efficiently for all-round development of the tribal people and ecological stability in the study area.

Dr. V. Sumathi, PES College of Arts and Sciences, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu delivered lecture on employment status and forest based livelihood opportunities among tribal communities. She said that unemployment and under-employment features are inherent among the tribal communities



causing low income and miserable life of the households. The tribal people mainly depends on rainfed agriculture characterized by low productivity, unpredictable weather and calamities, degraded soils with low fertility, unprotective irrigation and degraded natural resources. These factors aggravated the serious problems of poverty, migration, unemployment, under-employment, food insecurity, malnutrition, superstitions, addictions, ignorance and exploitation among the tribal people. To prevent further

deterioration, sufficient employment opportunities need to be generated for them. The development of forest based livelihood interventions has great potential to enhance employment security, poverty reduction and food security for vulnerable section of the society.

Dr. Susheel Kumar Upadhyay, Consultant, Medicinal Plants and Forestry, Vivekananda Nagar, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh briefly discussed the role of non-timber forest products in the livelihood of tribal community in Madhya Pradesh. He said that non-timber forest products (NTFPs) refer to medicinal plants, food, resin, fiber and others kinds of non timber products collected from the forest. Gathering NTFPs from local forest for getting cash income or used by tribals themselves can be traced thousands of year ago. To collect and use NTFPs is a key issue related not only to living standards improvement and traditional culture of indigenous people but also conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development of concerned regions. Traditional market not only provides a major venue to tribals for getting cash income from their produce but also are important sites for spreading traditional knowledge on plant use and conservation.



There are 46 tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh divided into more than 100 ethnic groups. The state is very rich in biodiversity and ethno-diversity of the country. Forests are inseparable part of the tribals. They are almost wholly dependent on forests for food, shelter, medicine and clothing.

must increasingly adapt to diminishing resources to stay alive. The uses of NTFP's vary from place to place because of the heterogeneity of the community and different traditional practices by ethnic groups in the country. It is now generally recognized that Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP's) play an important role for local communities in and around forests. These products may be used for subsistence or for sale, providing cash income. There is growing awareness that sustainable forest management should include measures for the effective conservation and management of NTFP resources in order to meet the actual and future needs of local people. In sum, NTFP's were expected to offer a model of forest use which could serve as an economically competitive and sustainable alternative to logging. He concluded that a large number of the poor continue to generate income, food and medicine from the collection and sale of NTFP's. Despite their potential, the contribution of NTFP's to local economy is still negligible. It indicates that NTFP's collection and selling for extra income has its greater impact on the rural tribe economy. Hence there is an urgent need of sustainable management practices along with cultivation programmes.



Dr. V.M. Suneela Shyam, Assistant Professor, Ethiraja College for Women, Chennai discussed the role of Non Timber Forest Products in the livelihood of Malayali tribe Tamil Nadu. She said that Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) have been considered as Minor Forest Products in many

agricultural implements. It is clear that these products are extremely important and significant component of the household livelihood of Malayali tribes.

Dr. B. Krishna Reddy, Professor (Retired), Department of Tribal Studies, Dravidian University, Kuppam discussed the utilization of NTFPs in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh. He observed that the main players in the market of NTFPs in the district are Girijan Co-operative Corporation (GCC), Andhra Pradesh Forest Department (APFD) and the private traders. APFD deals with the collection of beedi leaf while its trade is made by



Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation (APFDC). The private traders are involved in the trade with 15 of the notified NTFPs. He concluded that of the NTFPs available, the procurement of Gum karaya has been important for the revenue in Adilabad district. Next in importance is beedi leaf gathering in the district. He shared the findings of the study - (i) a great diversity of NTFPs in the district though they are gathered from a fairly uniform and preponderant teak forest ecosystem; (ii) NTFP diversity in the district helped the ethnic people to exploit the forest resource for livelihood by self-employment; they gather the forest produce (because of kinds and their seasonal availability) throughout the year, under no preoccupation; (iii) keeping in view the forest community aspect, the procurement policy of forest produce by Government of Andhra Pradesh was based on the

collection of minor forest produce and it will also directly affect the operations of LAMPS which are completely dependent on minor forest products.



Sri Ramraj Urs, Deputy Secretary (Retired), Karnataka State Women Development Finance Corporation, Bangalore discussed the role of non-timber forest products (NTFP) in the rural household economy and the demographic and economic factors determining the participation behavior in forest gathering in the dry deciduous forests of Karnataka. He said that though the return for labour involved in NTFP extraction and marketing is comparatively higher to the existing wage rate of the primary sector, the labour supply was skewed towards the latter. Availability of women and child labour played an important role in the participation decision and income generation from forest gathering. Apart from these demographic factors, the opportunities of employment for the existing labour force are equally important in deciding the extent of NTFP extraction and hence the income generating from it. The closely knitted agriculture and forestry sectors calls for a multifaceted approach for forest management programme, keeping an eye on the development of the farming sector of the locality. The modification of NTFP gathering and marketing pattern is a process governed by clear rules of economic rationality. Not only the structure of household, but also the opportunities for income and employment outside the forest area, significantly influences the probability and extent of involvement of

local communities in exploitation of forest goods. A clear relationship of local agriculture development and extraction of NTFP could be drawn from the field work. The stagnating local agricultural sector would force more households to involve in the NTFP gathering, which could have a hampering effect on the sustainable forest management. It has been widely noticed that commercial agriculture is often associated with the forest cover deterioration. But an active primary sector in the neighborhood of forest could also prevent depletion of renewable resources like NTFP. The policies oriented towards sustainable forest management, therefore, ought to take in to consideration of the existing farming patterns and vice-versa.



Dr. Ramesh, Project Coordinator, SNEHA NGO, Dharwad, Karnataka briefed the role of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for food and livelihood security. In India over 50 million people are dependent on NTFPs for their subsistence and cash income. This provides 50 % of household income for 20 to 30 % of rural population particularly for tribal. Potentially around 3000 species of forest products are found to be useful, but only 126 have developed marketability. Around 50 % of forest revenues and 70 % of forest based export income of the country comes from NTFPs. Thus it can be depicted that NTFPs form one of the mainstays of income and sustenance for many tribal communities. Forests are associated with socio-economic and cultural life of tribals in India. Tribal livelihood systems vary

these products are not optimally utilised by the local communities. In case of non-edible oilseeds such as Neem, hardly 20% of the total production is collected and utilised while the remaining quantity is wasted. With regard to aromatics, dyes and medicinal plants, there has been total neglect about their utilisation in general, barring a few species, which have been over exploited. He opined that it is therefore necessary to understand the problems of NTFP and develop a strategy to optimise their collection and utilisation. Further he said that major factors affecting the collection and optimum utilisation of NTFP are: unfavourable Government policies; lack of awareness and techniques about harvesting, storage, processing and marketing; wide gap between the NTFP collectors and users due to physical distance and unfair trade practices by several tiers of middlemen; uncertain demand and competition from alternative synthetic products; lack of awareness among the public about the advantages of using NTFP. Most of these tribals living in and around the forests have been dependent on collection of NTFP. With the depletion of these resources, they are involved in shifting cultivation on the periphery of the forests to ensure food security. However, in the absence of scientific agricultural practices and inadequate supply of critical inputs, agriculture has been contributing to soil erosion and further deforestation instead of providing sustainable livelihood.



institutional support in training and skill development, appropriate extension and communication networks and exploring new forest based livelihood avenues.

Sri K.S. Mruthanjaya, Former Director, Karnataka Maharshi Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, Bangalore discussed briefly on Non-Timber Forest Products in Uttara Kannada District, Western Ghats, Karnataka. He said that Non -Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are a vital and significant source of subsistence, employment and income especially during the non-cropping season for rural households living in areas adjoining forests. In addition to subsistence and income generating potential, NTFPs also provide food security to large low-income populations, particularly during droughts and famines. NTFPs are therefore an integral part of development and survival. The potential economic value of NTFPs either in terms of utilization or its market value is often underestimated or unknown. The challenge is therefore to assess and quantify the value of



these products and to transform the use of many of them as are socially and ecologically viable from one of subsistence to one of development. NTFP activities thus hold prospects for integrated forms of development that yield higher rural incomes and conserve biodiversity while not competing with agriculture. He concluded that the contribution of NTFPs to household

income is quite substantial in all the zones and it is generally believed that the value of NTFPs gathered from the forests is high.

Further he suggested that extraction and utilization rates over time and different seasons therefore needs to be assessed over a time period, to identify trends or patterns in yield and use of NTFPs. Research is required on the various harvest mechanisms to ensure sustainable harvest of resources, which in turn can contribute to economic well-being of the people and involve them in conservation of biodiversity.

Third day:

Technical session-VI:

Sri R.K. Mahapatra, Lecturer, Government Arts and Science College, Berhampur, Orissa stated that forests are a major source of habitat for humans and wildlife. Thousands of people, especially tribal communities, depend on forest resources for their livelihood, culture and entertainment. He shared the outcome of the specially designed project for the development of NTFP in Orissa. He said that project promotes the protection, regeneration,



conservation and management of forest resources by the local communities in a democratic, participatory and decentralised manner. Objectives of the project are: Empower rural communities to access, manage and control environmental and forest resources; help the cooperatives to set up Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) enterprises. Create and strengthen

Valedictory session:

Dr. M. Bhaskar Reddy, Lecturer, Department of Physics, Govt Degree & PG College, Nagari invited the delegates to the dias for the inauguration of valedictory session. Further he introduced the delegates of valedictory session to the participants and expressed sincere thanks to them for extending their cooperation in the successful completion of the seminar.



Preside over by Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu, Principal presented a brief note on the foregoing discussions on the seminar and requested the guests to cooperate in generating findings and recommendations for the socio-economic development of scheduled tribes those who are largely depend on agro-forest economy. He congratulated the seminar convener for conducting such programmes in the college and also expressed his gratitude to the chief guests and participants in the successful completion of the seminar.

Chief Guest:

Dr. P. Subramanyam Naidu, Principal (Retired) and Officer on Special Duty (OSD) for examinations, S.V. University, Tirupati in his valedictory address stated that the forests are not only providing livelihood for the scheduled tribes and forest fringe villages but also to the rural population. He shared his experiences based on his earlier works on the economic development of scheduled tribes and also impact of forest resources on the tribals. He discussed the role of government and other non government

agencies in bringing the tribals on par with other sections of the population in socially and educationally in general and economically in particular. He felt that the tribals are facing problems with the forest and other line department officers in the conservation, harvesting, marketing of NTFPs and also exploited by non tribals in various aspects.



Guest of Honour:

Mrs. S. Mehrunissa, Retired Principal, Government Degree and P.G. College, Puttur briefly touched various tribes those are leading primitive way of life in various aspects such as socio economic conditions, traditional agriculture, forestry activities etc. She told that due to ignorance and illiteracy most of the tribal communities in India exploited by money lenders and middle men and sometimes by the government officers. Government hosted a number of welfare and development programmes but these programmes were achieved only marginal results because of lack of publicity on these activities. The scheduled tribes are mostly lived in forest and hill tops it shows that they are staying far away from the civilized societies. Their main occupation are agriculture and wage work which includes forest and MGNREGS. Besides majority of them were engaged in the collection of NTFPs for substitute occupation. In the collection of NTFPs majority of them are from females and children. They are visiting the forest in groups and spending nearly 5-6 hours in the collection of NTFPs which provides part of

scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers in India. Further she thanked to the delegates, teaching and non-teaching staff of the college, Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupati an NGO and others directly or indirectly connected for the success of the seminar.



Major findings:

- Non-timber forest products contribute to more than half the household's total income i.e. nearly two-thirds of the non-cash income of tribal households.
- Women spent more time in collection and processing of NTFPs than that of men. However, when it comes to the quantity of NTFPs collected, men collect more quantity than that of women.
- Income from farming and allied activities, family size and number of dependents per family have positive influence on NTFP income of households.
- Collection of NTFP by tribals are vanishing because of rampant deforestation and the displacement of tribals from their traditional habitats.
- The very poor and poor tribals with small land holdings collect maximum quantity of NTFPs i.e. 28% and 22% respectively and sell a large quantity of the product in the market.

- The basic needs and livelihood earning are significantly supported from collection and processing of NTFPs.
- In majority of the places the trading process is still keeping a traditional style.
- Lack off policy implication by the state and conflict between forest department and tribals has increased the gap between them which directly have impact on the collection of minor forest produce and it will also directly affect the operations of LAMPS which are completely dependent on minor forest products.
- Wage employment and gathering of NTFPs were the prominent source of employment among the collectors.
- Sale of NTFPs provides an important source of cash income for poor forest dwellers.
- More than 70 % of NTFPs played greater economic role among low income households, which forms an important source of livelihood.
- There was a significant difference in the rate of extraction of NTFPs and also number of days spent in collection of each of these produce.
- Most of the tribes preferred to sell the produce to LAMPs and GCC and other Government Agencies collection centre. They retained sufficient margin in the NTFPs trade.
- Major constraints faced by the tribals were restrictions to enter certain parts of the forest. In addition to this, they were also facing restrictions and risk of punishments associated with forest protection laws.
- NTFPs supplement households' income and ensure food security indirectly by increasing their purchasing power over foodstuff which creates an economic access to food.
- Majority of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) are still totally dependent on NTFPs, increasing the quantum of procurement is giving them employment at least 9 months in a year.
- Forward and backward linkages and MFP federation has taken some initiatives like building of godowns, processing centers, marketing the herbal products, getting license for the products, etc.

- The transactions of MFP through GCC safeguards the interest of tribals in getting higher prices compared to local shandies.
- The people's participation, involvement of local leaders, panchayat members, self help groups, voluntary organizations etc., and institutional support should be ensured to make the livelihood strategies more participatory, interactive and effective.
- Difficulties for small-scale collectors who seek to commercialize NTFPS is that often the markets for these products are relatively complex compared to those for timber and traditional agricultural goods.
- Lack of awareness, scientific knowledge, expertise and inadequate market information, income through commercialization of such species were found to be very low.
- Majority of the tribals and forest dwellers in Karnataka are not fully aware about the Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- Around 45000 plant species is spread across 16 Agro-climatic zones and of them about 3000 NTFP species yield are found but only 126 have developed marketability.
- Minor Forest Products are source of cash income especially during the slack seasons.
- In India NTFP provide 40% total forest revenue and 55% forest based employment.

Recommendations:

- Empower Scheduled Tribes particularly forest fringe villagers to access, manage and control environmental and forest resources and to help the cooperatives to set up Non-Timber Forest Product enterprises.
- Create and strengthen institutions of primary collectors and NTFP producers to procure, add value and market forest products.
- Increase awareness of primary collectors on the ecological and economical sustainability of NTFP trade, and promote NTFP sustainable management.

Proceedings of the National Level Seminar: Submission of Report

WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE PEOPLE IN INDIA

Seminar Organised on

20th August 2016

Sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Science Research,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067.



Programme organized by

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**Welfare and Development Schemes in the Socio-
Economic Development of Scheduled Caste people in
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- Welfare and development schemes for the development of scheduled caste in India.
- Delivery mechanism of welfare and development schemes for scheduled castes in India.
- Problems faced by the programme implementation officers
- Role of Special Central Assistance (SCA) in the welfare of Scheduled caste
- Role of National and state level Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) in the economic empowerment of scheduled caste.
- Empowerment of scheduled caste women through SHG's
- Panchayat Raj Institutions and their role in the empowerment of SC people.
- Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- Role of MGNREGA in improving the financial conditions through providing employment guarantee to SC people.

Inauguration

Welcome address:

Dr. K. Manohar, Lecturer, Department of Commerce, Government Degree & P.G. College, Nagari invited all the delegates including keynote addressee, chief guest, guest of honour, president, participants, resource persons, press persons, paper presenters etc. He invited the chief guest, keynote addressee, guest of honour onto the dias to start the programme.



Participants: Nearly more than 100 participants participated from different parts of the country.





Seminar Convener: Dr. K. Chittikalavathi

Dr. K. Chittikalavathi, Convener of the seminar conveyed her sincere thanks to the ICSSR, New Delhi for extending financial help to organize a seminar. She briefed about the aim and objectives of the seminar on scheduled castes welfare and development. She appealed the delegates to discuss all the themes of the seminar and provide appropriate suggestions for better delivery of the schemes at gross root levels and also useful to the planners, administrators and officials in planning and implementation of the welfare schemes. Finally she expressed thanks to the principal and other staff and colleagues for their timely assistance in organizing the seminar.

Secondly she said that the SC communities continued to be deviled by several problems. In the field of literacy they still lag behind with others. Most of the SC families are engaged in agriculture sector and working as wage labour in agriculture and allied sectors. Besides some of them are also engaged in unclean occupation as scavenging, flaying, tanning, sanitation etc. Both the central and state governments were launched various welfare schemes for their betterment to achieve social justice in the society. She felt that due to social and cultural life of Scheduled Castes, majority of the schemes were achieved only marginal results.



Keynote address:

Dr. K. Ramakrishnaiah, Professor, Dept. of commerce and Dean, College Development Council, S.V. University, Tirupati in his keynote address told that the government through various plans launched different types of welfare and development schemes for the social, economic and educational development of scheduled castes in India. He briefly touched all the major schemes such as education including scholarships, hostels, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for M.Phil and Ph.D students, Pre Examination Coaching for Competitive Examinations and Admission into professional and technical colleges (Medicine, Engineering etc) centres, economic assistance schemes of NSCFDC and APSCFDC, social security schemes like old age pension, housing, incentives for inter caste marriages etc. Finally he stated that majority of the schemes were not achieved desired results due to in different attitude and perception of the beneficiaries and officials, unawareness, illiteracy, exploitation by the middlemen etc. Lastly he suggested to create awareness among the stakeholders specially SC beneficiaries, establishment of cordial and healthy relationship in different other line departments, forward and backward linkages should be strengthened, monitoring and evaluation of the schemes in various intervals, link these programmes with the near by universities research and development wing for effective feedback.



Chief Guest:

Dr. M.A. Sukumar, Former Rector and Professor, S.V. University, Tirupati in his inaugural speech briefly discussed the position of dalits in India in pre independence era. Due to untouchability, discrimination, exploitation these group of people were ignored in the welfare activities. As a result few social revolutions were started in different parts of the country to avoid the above malaise. These movements were launched by the renowned social reformers like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Jyothi Rao Phule etc. After independence the Government adopted the Constitution of India and initiated measures to provide constitutional safeguards through protective measures for the social, economic and educational development of Dalits. For the implementation of such measures the Government established different level agencies and departments. Since the introduction of different Five Year Plans. Both by the central and state Governments allocated budget in huge sum but these schemes were achieved only the marginal results. Keeping in view of the above he suggested to create mass awareness campaigns among target in order to utilize these welfare and development schemes effectively to cross the poverty line.



Guest of Honour:

Prof. M.D Bhavaiah, Dept. of Economics, S.K. University, Anantapur spoken on the problems and issues faced by the SC people in the development. He described untouchability is the evil in the development of SC people. He compared the rate of literacy among the SCs and other general population. According to him education is one of the tool which brings socio-economic change. He told that government spending crore of rupees on the welfare of SCs but the schemes not reaching to the target group because of lengthy and strenuous process in the delivery. He recommended that the rules and procedures should be liberalized because these group of people are illiterates / semi literates, provide road connectivity to the SC habitations so that they can access the services easily and timely release of financial budget allocations.



Vote of Thanks (Inaugural Session):

Sri T. Narasimhulu, Lecturer, Dept. of Economics, Govt. Degree and PG College, Nagari expressed vote of thanks to the ICSSR, New Delhi for extending financial assistance to the college for organizing the seminar, Noble Social and Education Society, Tirupati for their collaboration for the seminar, chief guests, guest of honour, key note addressee and other dignitaries for their active participation and paper writers coming forward for paper presentations. Besides he conveyed his sincere thanks to the teaching staff and other staff of the college and Youth Hostel, Tirupati for providing hall and other necessary help in the arrangements of the seminar.



Prof. V.S. Ramesh Babu, Dept. of Management Studies, Vemu Institute of Technology, Kothakota in his speech said that there are a large number of welfare schemes are in operation for the development of scheduled castes in India. Some of the policies are failed to achieve desired results because of implementation bottlenecks. This is the main reason for the funds not reaching the target groups. The basic principle of management is the accountability should flow from top to bottom level. He concluded that unless the concerned individuals have the integrity and straight forwardness in policy implementation, it is hard to prevent the leakages in the funds allotted for the welfare schemes.



Dr. M. Basha, Associate Professor (Rtd), Department of Economics, Islamaiah College, Vaniyambadi, Tamil Nadu. He briefed about various welfare schemes particularly for the educational empowerment of the scheduled castes like pre and post matric scholarships. Further he said that Government of India has entrusted UGC for the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship. He felt that special privileges were essential for retrieving them from a deep sense of injustice, prejudice and existential marginality and enabling them offered a decent human existence. Further he said that in order to retain children in schools and halt their drop out from schools, it is imperative for the governments, schools and communities to provide egalitarian schooling experiences for all children, more so far those coming from SC and ST backgrounds.



Dr. C. Sreeramulu, Principal Incharge, Government Degree College, Puttur said that the scheduled caste occupy the bottom most rung of the social ladder. They are generally regarded as untouchables and popularly known as Harijans or Dalits. They are scattered over the entire land. There is no district or taluk in India wherein the scheduled caste people are not found. They are economically backward, socially depressed and educationally neglected section of the Indian population. More than 90% of them are live in the villages. Still they are not in majority in part of the India. Nearly about 75% of them are engaged in agriculture and large number of them are landless labourers. Most of them live below the line of poverty. The Government of India initiated measures to uplift the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes right from its very inception. The government attempts to promote the welfare of these SCs and STs can be classified into two groups- (a) constitutional and legislative measures and (b) other welfare measures



and programmes. The Government of India has incorporated some special provisions in its Constitution for the removal of untouchability and to promote the welfare of SCs and STs. The Constitution ensures the protection and assures the promotion of interests of SCs, STs and other weaker sections in various fields such as political representation, representation in services, economic development, social-cultural safeguards and legal support. With regard to welfare measures and programmes for the upliftment of scheduled

castes are appointment of a National Commission for SCs for the welfare of scheduled castes, educational opportunities, expansion of economic opportunities, expansion of employment opportunities and reservation and upliftment of scheduled castes through Five Year Plans. Besides the State Governments have also been spending a sizeable amount on the welfare of these people.

Dr. Stanley Jaya Kumar, Professor, Department of Sociology, S.V. University, Tirupati discussed the political empowerment of dalits. He said that merely providing reservation for women does not enable them to participate in decision making through panchayat true sense. Women face a number of problems inside and outside the household that needs to be solved. Political empowerment of women not only needs moving women beyond the confines of the household sphere/ domain but also needs to focus on the relationship between the men and women rather than focusing on women in isolation. Gender stereotyping is a mechanism for perpetuating traditional role models and these needs to be transformed right from the formative childhood years. Constitutional provisions have empowered



women to have equal partners in decision making at local level politics. But it is an individual woman's subjective competence that leads to effective participation in politics. The understanding of politics depend upon resources like education, information and involvement. Level of efficacy is more where

legislation is still being pursued with mixed results. Despite several constitutional provisions and affirmative measures initiated by the governments, the reality at present continues to confirm the disadvantages and discriminations faced by these castes in accessing better quality employment and earnings there from.



Sri Wilson Prabhakar, Executive Director, Retired, A.P. State Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation said that an overwhelming proportion of the scheduled caste families are still living below the poverty line. This group by and large belongs to the economically poor section. Scheduled caste people in the rural areas of India are not always aware of the various schemes, subsidies and facilities available to them. They are also often ignorant of the procedure for securing loans, the certificates they have to secure, the benefits they achieve by utilizing the banking services, they need for prompt repayment of loans etc. He said that institutional credit was delayed due to transfers of officials and official delay in processing the application, time spent on visiting the officers to get their applications processed. He observed in his study that 86% of the respondents earned income from the asset provided under the programme. After the implementation of the programme, 48% of the total respondents crossed the poverty line. 68% of the respondents repay the loan from out of the income generated from the asset and rest of them disclosed that due to inadequate

Dr. V. Sudarshan, Reader, Head, Dept. of History & Tourism Studies, and Dr. M. Deenadayal in their paper with regard to the impact of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship on higher education pointed out that for the last one decade large number of scheduled caste research scholars were benefited under these programme. This is a golden duck for the research scholars belonging to SC and STs. In the year 2014-15 revised budget estimates the Government of India reduced funds for higher education of Rs. 3900 crores prior to this the universities would release the stipends from their own coffers and in return the UGC would reimburse to the universities. But they have now ceased to be generous. Further they felt that the marginalized communities are subjected to discrimination on university campuses in admission, evaluation of academic performance and even in administrative operations. All these hurdles must be eradicated.



Ms. P. Pandi Selvi, Research Scholar, School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu in his lecture on the financial condition of SC people through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu said that the financial condition of SC people was really improved after the implementation of MGNREGA in the study area. The participation of SCs in MGNREGA has been increasing trend.



Ms. G. Ajitha, Research Scholar, School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu spoken on the welfare and development scheme for scheduled caste in India and concluded that innovative steps exist in terms of reservation in educational institutions and employment, provision of scholarships, targeted economic incentives to encourage entrepreneurship as well as housing and infrastructure development scheme. But more efforts are needed to check whether the schemes really reached in all areas.



Ms. N. Prasanna Priya, Research Scholar, School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu she emphasized the need and importance of education for the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in Tamil Nadu and concluded that all the education schemes were useful to the SCs and STs to develop their education skills and economy.



Mrs. K. Subhashini, Chairman, Standing Committee on development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Zilla Parishad, Chittoor made speech on the development of scheduled caste in India. The development of weaker sections of the society particularly of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been on the agenda of the government since the starting of planned development process in our country. Accordingly some special provisions besides fundamental rights have been incorporated in the constitution to provide justice and equal opportunities to them. As a result of these protective discrimination policies, improvement in the social and economic conditions has been recorded among these categories of the society. Education, income and health are considered the pivotal anchors of development in every society. Besides she shared her experiences as a standing committee chairman that the bankers are not coming forward to provide the sanctioned loans to the SC, ST beneficiaries in timely and also not advising properly to undertake need based and feasible income

generating activities which were generate more income. She recommended for establishment of forward and backward linkages and also follow up activities and also provide second dose of credit to the prompt beneficiaries.



Dr. K. Sambasiva Reddy, Lecturer, Government Degree College, Pakala discussed about the performance and problems of scheduled caste in entrepreneurship development. He said that because of economic assistance extended by the SC Finance and Development Corporation to start entrepreneurship among the SCs observed that the occupation mobility



grievous injury followed by molestation, rape, abuses in the name of caste, threat and denying permission to take marriage as well as religious processions. Hence there is a need to revise the rules and most of the atrocity compensation amount should be given immediately.



Valedictory Function:

Dr. M. Narasimhulu, Lecturer, Government Degree and P.G. College, Nagari welcome the President, Chief Guest, Guest of Honour on the dias to preside over the valedictory function of the seminar. He briefed about the discussions made by different delegates and presented a brief report. Further he requested the dignitaries to address the valedictory session.



Further Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu, Principal presided the programme.



Chief Guest:

Dr.K. Reddappa, Retired Professor, Dept. of AIHC and Archaeology, S.V. University, Tirupati briefed that the scheduled caste are being considered to be the lowest in the social hierarchy in India. They were labeled as untouchables, and hence were denied all educational opportunities in the past. Being mostly illiterate, they have been subjected to all kinds of exploitation- social, economic, political and educational. The founding of fathers of our constitution desired to secure justice, social, economic, political and educational for all citizens. The population of scheduled caste increased faster than the overall population of the country in almost all the census except in 2011. The highest concentration of SCs is in the states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and the lowest concentration is in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In the case of literacy it has increased from 1961 to 2011 census. Dr. B. Ambedkar elaborately discussed about the caste system in India in his paper submitted and delivered a seminar on Anthropology of Dr. A.A. Goldenweizer on 9th May, 1916 at the Colombia university, New York, USA. Of course, social reformers like Buddha, Kabir, Jyothiba Phule, Sant Ravidas, Sahuji Maharaj, Periyar, Narayan Guru and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar questioned the cruel social evil of

utilize the opportunities available in the private sector. This inclusive policy seems to be the most appropriate strategy that could empower those marginalized communities that were excluded in the governance of a representative democracy such as India.



Vote of Thanks:

Sri M. Narasimhulu, Lecturer in Library Science, Government Degree and P.G. College, Nagari presented vote of thanks to all the delegates who came from different parts of the country for participating in the seminar. Finally he expressed his sincere thanks to ICSSR, New Delhi for extending financial assistance in timely to the college for organizing this seminar successfully and expressed thanks to all the organizers including teachers and students of the college and Youth Hostel, Tirupati.



Major Findings:

Major findings may be briefly described as under:

- ❖ Low level of awareness among the SC people about various welfare and development schemes.
- ❖ Lengthy and strenuous process in the delivery of the services.
- ❖ Assets created under various schemes have raised the financial status as well as social status along with social security of the beneficiaries.
- ❖ Improvement among beneficiaries in credit worthiness, occupation mobility and outside exposure.
- ❖ Positive changes among the SHG Scheduled Caste women in the case of awareness regarding nutrition, health, hygiene, family planning, decision making related to money centered interaction with outsiders, mobility, educational development, access to health services, family income etc.
- ❖ Improvement in socio-economic status, income and earnings, savings, decrease in migration, mobility etc among the beneficiaries who covered under economic assistance programme.
- ❖ Majority of the manual scavengers and sanitary workers are women.
- ❖ MGNREGA has positive impact on the SC beneficiaries.
- ❖ Education schemes are more useful to the SCs.
- ❖ Delay in the payment of compensation to the atrocities victims.

Recommendations:

- Wider awareness generation campaign should be initiated for having wider outreach of welfare schemes.
- The plan of action should be need based.
- Establish link with nearby Universities Research and Development wing for effective feedback on the schemes.
- Organize seminars, workshops and to provide counseling centres to the young engineers, technicians and entrepreneur from time to time.
- Rules and procedures should be liberalized because majority of the SCs are illiterates and semi-illiterates.
- Atrocity compensation rules should be revised.

Findings of the Seminar:

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Seminar Organised on

29th January, 2016

Sponsored by

**Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India
New Delhi.**



Submitted by

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Proceedings of the Seminar:

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Proceedings of the seminar

Date: 29.01.2016

Registration of the delegates: 10.00 AM to 10.30 AM

Welcome and Inaugural Session: 10.30 AM to 11.00 AM

Main objective of the seminar

To assess the impact of Institutional finance on the Socio-economic development of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh.

Welcome and Inauguration address

Dr.C.S. Sukumar Reddy, Lecturer in Commerce, Govt. Degree and P.G. College, Nagari, Chittoor District welcomed the chief guest, Resource persons, participants, paper presenters, print and electronic media and other dignitaries for the seminar on "Institutional finance for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh". Further he invited the president of the function Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu and also Seminar Convener, Dr. M.C. Naidu, Guest of Honour, Professor, Dept. of Economics, S.V. University, Tirupati, Dr. G. Savaraiah, Keynote addressee, Dept of Economics, S.V. University, Tirupati, Dr. Gangaiah, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, S.V.University, Tirupati, Dr. K. Manohar, Seminar Co-convener and Lecturer, Dept of Commerce, Govt degree and PG College, Nagari on the dais for the inauguration of the seminar.





Number of participants:

71 participants from different disciplines of social sciences across the state of Andhra Pradesh and also from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka participated in the seminar. The name and addresses of the seminar is enclosed in the following pages.

Number of Papers/ Articles:

50 research/ articles presented by the delegates in the seminar.

Lightening the Lamp

Before inauguration of the seminar the lightening the lamp programme organized by the seminar convener and other dignitaries.



Presidential Address

In his presidential address the seminar convener, Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu, initially expressed his sincere thanks to Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), New Delhi for extending financial assistance to organize the seminar. Secondly he briefed about the role and functions of ICSSR in the



promotion of research, seminars, workshops, research methodology and training programmes etc in social sciences. Further he described the activities carried out his college in general and the department of commerce in particular. Thirdly he emphasized the need and importance of the institutional finance in the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh, aim and objectives of the seminar etc.

With regard to the seminar topic Dr. R. Rajendra Naidu described that the tribals are by and large, children of nature, their life style being conditioned by their eco-system. They are distributed in all the state and union territories in India except in Punjab and Haryana and Pondicherry. Areas inhabited by tribals constitute a significant part of the backward areas of the country. On the whole it is estimated that the predominant tribal areas comprise of about 15 percent of the total geographical area of the country. Their economy is largely self sufficient, unstructured and non-specialised. An overwhelming majority of the tribal communities have been living in remote

suggestions which will be immensely useful to the different stakeholders-policy makers in making strategies for the development of SCs and STs and also to implementing officers in the effective delivery of the welfare programmes for SCs and STs. Besides it will also helpful to the research scholars, academicians in conducting further research etc.

Chief Guest:

Prof. K. Jayachandra, Head, Dept. of Commerce, S.V. University, Tirupati and Chief guest of the seminar briefly discussed the role of financial institutions in economic development of weaker sections particularly SCs and STs since the nationalization of the banks in India. He emphasized the role of government and NGOs in creating awareness among the target groups about the welfare measures initiated by the government for their well being. Finally he appeal the gathering to visit the nearby SC and ST habitations during their leisure time and create awareness on various benefits of government and also suggested the research scholars, academicians, students to carryout research work on various issues pertaining to the backwardness of SC and ST people, indebtedness, marketing of Minor Forest Products (MFP), Public Distribution System etc.



Guest of Honour:

Dr. M.C. Naidu, Professor, Dept of Economics, S.V. University, Tirupati pointed out that the financial institutions are not completing their target in time because delay in release of subsidy by the state government.

Due to lack of time, shortage of staff the bankers and SC and ST financial corporations were unable to select the needy beneficiaries and providing capacity building training, establishment of forward and backward linkages etc. Further he opined that the loans should be sanctioned keeping in proportion of SC and ST population rather than political recommendations. He recommended the appointment of adequate staff in the SC and ST corporations, field staff in Banks for effective delivery of SC and ST economic assistance scheme which plays an pivotal role in the employment generation.



Keynote address:

Dr. G. Savaraiah, Professor, Dept of Economics, S.V. University, Tirupati in his keynote address briefed about the constitutional safeguards for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with reference to Article 46 and other welfare and development schemes for the welfare of SC and STs. According to Article 46 of the constitution of India that the state shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections, of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Accordingly the state intervened in favour of dalits in a variety of ways, which included constitutional and legal measures, reservation in government jobs, provision of special component plan, special programmes of health and education etc. A variety of efforts have been made so far to uplift the scheduled castes population. He briefly discussed various efforts

of implementation of various government schemes for the welfare of scheduled caste people. This included questions like how the information relating to such schemes, programmes was communicated to the target group, how did the people go about to take advantage of these programmes, how were the beneficiaries were identified and selected, and what was the perceived impact on the lives of the target. He concluded that the impact in terms of the result and actual social and economic transformation is very disappointing. The progress reports published by the Governments on the success of various programmes implemented for the Scheduled Caste welfare make on the face of it a good impression, but the ground reality is very different. For this purpose he suggested to make an in-depth empirical investigation into the implementation of all the government schemes related to the scheduled castes.



Dr. K. Manohar, Assistant Lecturer, Government Degree and PG College, Nagari, Chittoor District described that the scheduled caste people have been victims of socio-economic exploitation and have been relegated to low income generating occupations, inferior trades, unhygienic environment and unclean menial occupations. The development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been a declared policy of the successive governments in independent India. Efforts in this direction have been made with a view to develop these people socially, economically,

politically in order to bring into the mainstream of the society. Since independence new strategies and schemes have been introduced for the welfare of these sections. He shared the findings of his study conducted on the impact on the socio-economic development of scheduled caste people in Chittoor District. Nineteen different types of income generating activities were carried out by the sample respondents. Majority of them are found in the monthly income range of Rs. 8000 and 9000 to Rs. 11000-12000. The expenditure on household consumption, children's education, health care, socio-religious ceremonies has improved after starting income generating activities. Besides the incidence of migration has been come down. He recommended for timely release of subsidy, adequate loan amount depends on the nature of activity, effective counseling before starting the activity to the beneficiaries, coordination between other line departments should be effective and establishment of forward and backward linkages including monitoring and assets verification by both bankers and sc corporation officers.



Vote of Thanks:

The inaugural session was completed by presenting vote of thanks by **Dr. K.N. Varma**, Lecturer, Govt Degree and PG College, Nagari. He deeply expressed his sincere thanks to the ICSSR, MHRD, New Delhi for providing grant in aid in timely for conducting the seminar. Further he thanks to the

chief guests, key not addressee and other dignitaries of dais, participants including resource persons, paper presenters etc for successful completion of the inaugural session.



Tea break

First technical session

Sri C.S.Ram Mohan Rao, Officer on special duty, scheduled Tribe finance corporation, Hyderabad

Sri C.S.Ram Mohan Rao, Officer on special duty, scheduled Tribe finance corporation, Hyderabad in his speech told that the STs constitute

5.7% to the total population of Andhra Pradesh state which consists of 13 districts. He briefed the vision of ST finance corporation such as for enhance livelihood opportunities to STs, empowerment of ST women through SHGs, skill up gradation for wage and self employment to enhance quality of life etc. He briefed the objectives of the corporation is to extend financial assistance through Banks for undertaking income generating activities. Besides the corporation advance loans to various activities like agriculture and allied sector, ISB units etc including special programmes for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). He concluded that majority of the beneficiaries after avail loan income has increased, participation of women in decision making increased, outside exposure of tribals widened; as a result the beneficiary families are spent their earned income on the household consumption, children's education, house repair and new construction, agricultural inputs and created small assets etc. Further he appreciated the efforts made by the state government in introducing a separate sub plan for SCs in Andhra Pradesh. He discussed performance of different schemes and achievement through presentation of secondary data and pointed out that government should establish research and development wing at state headquarters with good research experience personnel to undertake mid term and summative evaluation of the schemes, which will be useful for mid-term corrections in the schemes in order to achieve fruitful and desired results.



commitment and interest. He stated that there are large number of defaulters among the SC and ST beneficiaries because the lending process of the loans always encourages default process of the loans always that 65 to 75% of the banks are not providing loan component due to lack of confidence on the beneficiaries and also lack of interest to get the loan among beneficiaries. He concluded that due to loans the income of the beneficiaries has improved and ultimately it reduces the dependency on the local money lender who charges exorbitant rate of interest and the incidence of migration also decreased. Besides the beneficiaries socio-economic standard of living increased to some extent.



Dr. V.S. Ramesh Babu, S.V. University, Tirupati

Dr. V.S. Ramesh Babu, S.V. University, Tirupati in his speech on the development of SC and STs in Andhra Pradesh briefly told that inspite of several welfare schemes since the inception of five year plans the government achieved only marginal results in the development of SCs and STs. He pointed out some of the reasons which causes for slow growth of development of weaker sections like need and local based planning in identifying schemes including forward and backward linkages for the products generated by the SC and ST entrepreneurs. Besides constitution of a series of omissions and commissions by the policy makers during the formulation of policies and implementation have resulted in the failure of schemes at gross roots. He concluded that SC and STs in Andhra Pradesh

can become a reality only if appropriate measures are taken to correct the deficiencies in the policy formulation and implementation systems.



Dr.S.Vijayulu Reddy, Govt Degree College, Venkatagiri, SPSR Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh

Dr.S.Vijayulu Reddy, Govt Degree College, Venkatagiri, SPSR Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh in his said that the most important affected problem and disturbing the tribal communities are land alienation, exploitation by money lenders, traders, lack of access to institutional marketing of their products. The existing state of backwardness in tribal areas is due to continuous neglect over a long period and lack of appreciation of their special problems, inadequate investments and non integration of tribal economy with the main stream of the Indian economy.





Lunch Break:

Second Session:

Mrs. B. Sobha, Lecturer, Govt Degree College, Bellary, Karnataka

Mrs. B. Sobha, Lecturer, Govt Degree College, Bellary, Karnataka in her speech on "Tribal Women Empowerment" said that majority of the tribal societies are patriarchal. Women are not equal men as such, but had higher status and children's upbringing depended on abundant resources and partial control that they exercised over them. In other words, tribal women owed their relatively high status both to the abundance of resources and a

clear division in their societies but when the family and the social sphere. The man represented the family in the society and woman as the main decision maker in the family economy, production and social relations. Tribal women enjoy a greater social status with regard to control over resources. This ensure their active participation and decision making with regard to the land utilization, agriculture and power over cash flow in a tribal economy. Scheduled tribe women play a very significant role in their social, cultural, economic and religious way of life and they are considered as a development factor in their family as well as society. But they are still lagging for behind in the different walks of life like education, employment, political, social position, good health and empowerment etc. Empowerment define as higher level of literacy education, better health care, equal ownership of productive resources, increased participation in economic and commercial sectors, awareness of rights and responsibilities, improved standard of living, self reliance, self esteem and self confidence. Govt of India has introduced a number schemes with a view to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the women and to ensure their active participation in all spheres of life and activities. She concluded that there are significant difference between policy advancements and actual empowerment of tribal women. It should need to increase the awareness about rights and duties of tribal women to get the equal status at the state and national levels, despite existing reservations for women.





Mrs. K. Mahita, President, Mandal Praja Parishad (MPP), Piler, Chittoor District

Mrs. K. Mahita, President, Mandal Praja Parishad (MPP), Piler, Chittoor District briefly discussed about the role of SHGs in the promotion of economic development of Scheduled Tribe women. She narrated a number of case studies of both success and failure SHG groups and the reasons thereof. She advised the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) to undertake frequent monitoring and evaluation of SHGs for feedback information for effective functioning of the groups to achieve the desired objectives. Further she suggested not to involve SHGs in political meetings and assigning other works to these groups, as a result the real objective of the SHG movement will be diverted, establishment of forward and backward linkages should be taken care.



the credit was raised because the household consumption expenditure is more. He suggested to provide credit to the tribal families consumption needs also.



Dr. P. Mohan Reddy, Professor, Department of Commerce, S.V. University, Tirupati

Dr. P. Mohan Reddy, Professor, Department of Commerce, S.V. University, Tirupati in his speech reported that India constitute the second largest tribal population next to Africa. They are distributed in almost all the states except in Punjab and Haryana. The erstwhile combined Andhra Pradesh state consisted of 35 tribes with the population of 53,18,073 (7%). The newly carved state of Andhra Pradesh consists of 27 tribes with the population of 26,31,145(5.3%). Majority of the tribal population in the state is mainly concentrated in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam and Kurnool districts. The tribes in the state are at different stages of economy, such as food gathering and hunting, pastoralism, horticulture, shifting cultivators, settled cultivation and artisans. Majority of the tribals are facing the problems like poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, indebtedness, land alienation and exploitation. Keeping in view the welfare and development of tribals both the



Sri K.S. Mruthyunjayam, Retired Managing Director, Karanataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation, Bangalore

Sri K.S. Mruthyunjayam, Retired Managing Director, Karanataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation, Bangalore stated that rural development and removal of poverty have been the major focus points of our planning and development policies especially since the inception of the Fourth Five Year Plan. He felt that growth process had not been able to 'trickle down' to the poorest sections of the society and there was need to focus on poorest of the poor through development efforts. This strategy first found expression in the target group oriented programmes and area development programmes in the 1970s and later in the 1980s and this emerged as a powerful tool to tackle the problem of poverty directly. Rural development programmes with a focus on removal of poverty cover a broad spectrum of activities – they can broadly be put under the following categories: 1. Poverty alleviation and income generation programmes, 2. Area Development Programmes, 3. Minimum needs programme, 4. Special programmes in agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural industries etc and 5. Structural and institutional reforms. However there has been shifted in the emphasis on approaches initially the emphasis was on the community approach, it was later shifted to target group approach, then to employment



Dr. V. M. Suneela, Assistant Lecturer, Ethirajulu College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Dr. V. M. Suneela, Assistant Lecturer, Ethirajulu College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu in her lecture said that in the regions of high poverty across India, millions of economically active poor greatly depend on credit for self-employment. Their access to institutional credit crucially determines the viability of their enterprise/ livelihood. In this context, the credit facilitating self-employment programme, the Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) has a significant role in poverty alleviation. She concluded that very few beneficiaries could avail an adequate amount of loan from bank for investment. The banks participating in the SHG bank linkage programme were found to be constrained by severe staff shortage and lack of trained functionaries. In most of the study regions the banks limited the size of the loan corresponding to the eligible subsidy to the beneficiaries. The loan recovery under SGSY ranges from 3 to 42 percent with a median of 25 percent in the study area. The magnitude of occupational shift among sample beneficiaries was found to be negligible. This was because of lack of comprehensive development support including bank credit. Timely release of adequate loans and the eligible subsidy were the most important suggestions given by the sample respondents. For want of infrastructure support, adequate institutional credit and cluster development, the sample

respondents had not opted for viable livelihood activities. Thus the programme could not generate substantial incomes to the SHG members so as to enable them to cross the poverty line.



Dr. B. Parameswara Reddy, Principal, Avanathi's P.G and Research Academy, Gunthapally Village, Hayath Nagar, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana

Dr. B. Parameswara Reddy, Principal, Avanathi's P.G and Research Academy, Gunthapally Village, Hayath Nagar, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana shared his experience based on both primary and secondary information with regard to scheduled tribe finance and development corporation on the development of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh (undivided). He concluded that the household expenses constitute the most important item of expenditure of the scheduled tribe families. More than 80 percent of the families found their income is insufficient to meet the expenditure. Borrowing is very common among the members of the Scheduled Tribes. Small amount of short term loans were granted to the tribal agriculture households. The repayment of debts is irregular. The ST corporation could not create a positive impact on the social outlook on the tribes. The Minor Forest Produce place an important role in tribal economy after agriculture and allied sector. He suggested that the district level finance

corporation should finance the working capital requirements of the scheduled tribe families.



Dr. Palla Trinadha Rao, Legal Activist, Tribal Rights, Rajahmundry

Dr. Palla Trinadha Rao, Legal Activist, Tribal Rights, Rajahmundry told that SCs constituting 16.23 per cent of the total population of the country (2001 Census), suffer on account of severe socio-economic deprivation arising out of poor asset base, dependence on wage labour, subsistence level of farming, engagement in scavenging and other unclean occupations and related social evils. Special Centre Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan is major scheme for economic advancement of SC persons. The Special Central Assistance to SCP is to supplement the state's efforts for additional thrust for speedy development of the SC by providing additional support to the SC families to enhance their productivity and income to bring out occupational diversification. The main function of the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation in the states is to mobilize the institutional credit for economic development schemes of Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs by functioning as catalysts, promoters and guarantors. These Corporations were to help in two ways: first, in encouraging the financial institutions, particularly, the commercial banks, to give out on a sufficiently large scale to assist the Scheduled Castes and secondly, by making schemes more viable for Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs. Under the priority

sectors guidelines nationalized banks are also required to provide at least 10% of their total advances to the weaker sections which include SC/ST borrower by the public sector banks. The guidelines give high priority to SC/ST in bank advance.



Sri George Victor, President, PRAGATHI, NGO, Rajahamundry, Andhra Pradesh

Sri George Victor, President, PRAGATHI, NGO, Rajahamundry, Andhra Pradesh discussed about barriers in the implementation of welfare schemes for SCs and STs in India in general and with special reference to Andhra Pradesh. He described that the quantum of loan amount is not sufficient to start income generating activities by the target group, lengthy and strenuous procedure in lending credit policy of the bankers, lack of supervision by sponsoring agencies, poor follow up activities etc are major reasons for not achieving desired results of the schemes. As a result the programme will not achieve the desired results. In order to overcome the barriers in the implementation of the programme he suggested to simplify loan seeking process, timely release of subsidy, adequacy of loan, establishment of forward and backward, proper coordination with the line departments etc.

that they are unable to repay the loan installments regularly, due to the economic assistance programme of SC and ST corporation their socio-economic conditions were implemented to some extent which includes increase on the expenditure on food intake, dressing, children's education, health care. Besides their interaction with the officers also improved.





Vote of Thanks:

Mrs. V. Vasavi, Lecturer, Department of Commerce, presented vote of thanks firstly to the ICSSR, New Delhi and to the president, chief guest, guests of honour, keynote addressee, resource person, participants, paper presenters, staff of the youth hostel, staff of Government Degree and PG College, Nagari for their cooperation in the successful completion of the seminar.



Findings

Based on the above discussions the following findings were emerged:

- Commercial banks, rural regional banks and cooperative banks are implementing the economic assistance programme of SC and ST finance corporations in the state.
- Low level of awareness about various welfare schemes among the SC and ST families.
- Shortage of staff both in banks and district SC and ST finance and development corporation offices.
- No monitoring and evaluation mechanism on the programme implementation.
- The income of the beneficiary increased in the post loan period.
- Loans sanctioning process is strenuous and lengthy.
- Rate of repayment of loan is not satisfactory.
- Incidence of migration among the beneficiaries has come down to some extent.
- Money lending activity is still prevailing in agency/ scheduled areas in the state.
- Self Help groups play an active role in the empowerment of SC and ST women such as decrease in the school dropouts, habit of thrift increased, changes in food and dressing pattern, health care,

utilization of ICDS services, outside exposure and interaction with the officers.

- Formal financial agencies providing loans only to agriculture and for starting income generating activity (Self Employment) but not for consumption purpose.
- Institutional finance agencies advancing inadequate quantum of loans and inordinate delay in sanctioning the loans and also releasing the subsidy.
- Lack of technical guidance to the beneficiaries and lack of supervision of assets verification by the officers.
- A marginal impact was noticed in relation to safai karamcharis rehabilitation programmes (economic assistance).
- Coordination between various formal institutional agencies and other line departments is not satisfactory.
- Main purpose of savings by SHG beneficiaries to be for social security, food security, investment on health and agriculture, education, marriages etc.
- The application procedure is web based (online) for availing loans from state SC and ST finance and development corporation.
- Social status of SC people in the state has been noticed an upward trend.
- SC beneficiaries social and economic dependence is obstructing their progress and to acquire social equality.
- Beneficiaries are poor and sufficient income is not generated by the income generating activity to bring about economic independence of the family.
- The concerned officials do not keep a strict follow up mechanism after the disbursement of loan.
- The expenditure on household consumption, children's education, health care, socio-religious ceremonies has improved after starting income generating activities.
- The Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) is to be strengthened in providing credit facility and marketing in the tribal area in order to

arrest the exploitation of non-institutional finance agencies by the tribals.

- Some of the problems identified are- lack of technical supervision and guidance, identification of selection of beneficiaries, distribution of schemes, problems of linkages, loan repayment, year ending rush, follow up the scheme etc.
- In the creation of assets by the beneficiaries through the income earned from the loan amount is disappointing.
- Beneficiaries who availed loans were not utilizing fully utilized for which purpose the credit was raised.
- Economic assistance scheme has helped the SC and ST people in their efforts to raise their economic status but it has failed to bring them above the poverty line in a significant manner and on permanent basis.
- Proper coordination between various government departments, banks, cooperative societies, mandal praja parishad, and SC and ST corporation is required.
- The performance of cooperatives appears to be discouraging

Recommendations

- ❖ Budget provision may be made in state SC and ST finance and development corporation for creating awareness about various welfare and development schemes meant for the development of SC and ST people.
- ❖ Appointment of adequate staff in both banks (field officers) and SC and ST welfare departments.
- ❖ Establishment of Research and Development wing in the SC and ST welfare departments at state level to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the schemes for feedback.
- ❖ Effort should be made both by the bankers and SC and ST welfare departments that all the borrowers invested the total amount of loan availed for the purpose intended for.
- ❖ Trained staff may be appointed as field officers in banks to look after the micro finance activities of SHGs.

- ❖ Streamline the procedure for applying, seeking and releasing of credit from the banks.
- ❖ Microcredit should be made available not only for income generating activity but also for consumption needs arising out of emergencies, crisis as also for housing, sanitation, and provision of basic amenities.
- ❖ Adequate loan and Timely release of subsidy.
- ❖ Counseling before starting the activity to the beneficiaries.
- ❖ Establishment of forward and backward linkages.
- ❖ Bankers are also come forward to advance loans for household consumptions.
- ❖ The sincere beneficiaries should be awarded with the second dose of loan assistance.
- ❖ After identification of prospective beneficiaries, they should be classified into different categories. The basis of classification should be on the lines of education, possession of skills, income, activity for which they prefer loan assistance etc.
- ❖ Establishment of proper coordination between various government departments, banks, cooperative societies, mandal praja parishad, and SC and ST corporation is required.



