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JEL Classification: I310, I320.

Abstract

The paper presents the development status of SC and ST in Andhra Pradesh, their problems and prospects from the inclusive growth and human development perspectives. It presents the prevailing situation in respect of SC/ST and their level of backwardness with respect to parameters such as income, land ownership, health indicators, educational attainments, access to basic infrastructure and basic amenities in the state. The analysis indicates that although there has been progress on many development indicators across these SC and ST communities in the state, they still lagged behind the 'other' social groups. Although the gaps between social groups are getting narrower in literacy and child schooling, gaps remained same with respect to educational levels among the adults. Health conditions among these communities have improved at a very slow pace. The situation is alarming with respect to economic well-being as the poverty level especially among the STs. Slow progress in expected change in structure of employment towards non-agriculture in general and stagnation among STs for a long time is a cause of concern. Moreover, landlessness had increased among these communities especially STs. Even among the SC, total number of operational holdings and area under these holdings is observed to be marginally declined in the recent past. These facts are cause for policy concern in the state. The policy initiative of special assistance through SCP/TSP in terms of budget allocations for the welfare and development of these (SC/ST) communities has not been fulfilled in implementation. Nevertheless the recent initiative of Government of Andhra Pradesh in this respect is promising. Given the actual situation of these communities with respect to their development status, more focused intervention is needed to enhance the pace of development among these communities. The impact of development of these communities (SC/ST), together comprised one-fifth of the total population, in the state on its aggregate level of development would be considerable. Apart, the backwardness of these communities indicates a violation of norms like equity, equality and social justice that ought to be followed in the development process in a welfare state, and of the rights of these communities to development equally on par with other communities.

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Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Tribes (STs) in Andhra Pradesh: A Situation Assessment Analysis[#]

Motkuri Venkatanarayana *

I Introduction

Development of marginalized sections has long been the policy concern. The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are social groups explicitly recognized by the Constitution of India. They are legal categories roughly coinciding with those who are *dalits/untouchables* and *adivasis* and are considered to be marginalised in the development process. During colonial period, the British referred to them as the "depressed classes" and, initiated a few policies recognizing their socio-economic backwardness. The issue of reservation of seats for the "depressed" classes in provincial and central legislatures was debated during British rule. The National Planning Committee (NPC) of 1937 made detailed recommendations on a whole range of social and economic issues. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar also had a vision for socially and economically disadvantaged sections (APHDR, 2008). Subsequently, since Independence, a positive discrimination policy involving several welfare programmes, progressive legislations and constitutional safeguards in India in favour of SC and ST communities.

However, these visions have not been realized even after sixty years. Though there has been a progress in the development of these communities when compared to their past, they are not yet on an equal footing with the mainstream society on any development indicator. Moreover, these social groups have been subjected to social exclusion and discrimination. Because of the development/deprivation divides across social groups, the Eleventh Plan proposed that there should be inclusive growth. One important dimension of the notion of inclusive growth is that the benefits of growth should reach socially disadvantaged sections (APHDR, 2008).

Inclusive growth concept is broader than the pro-poor growth which indicates an income dimension of the growth in favour of the poor. In fact, the pro-poor growth debate revolved around the relative approach of higher growth of income for poor than that of non-poor (Kakawani, 2000; Kakawani and Pernia, 2000; Zheng, 2011), absolute approach of any rise in income that reduces the poverty level (Ravallion, 2001, 2004; Ravallion and Chen, 2001; Zheng, 2011), and moved to rate of decline over the past benchmark (Osmani, 2005, Zheng, 2011). The inclusive growth is broad based growth intended to benefiting all sectors and all sections of people (World Bank, 2010). It brought in not only the outcome but also the process. Besides, it is argued that inclusive growth is a process that enables non-discriminatory participation and disadvantage reducing (Klasen, 2010; Thorat, 2012).

It is observed that although these marginalized sections benefited from the growth that witnessed over time, its impact might not be substantial enough to break the shackles of their backwardness. It is because of the social exclusion that these marginalized groups in India

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were rooted in historical division of society along lines of caste, tribe and gender. Therefore, these inequalities were structural in nature and as these groups were trapped in this structure, they were unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered by economic growth (World Bank, 2011). Therefore, the effort of policy regime with an objective of inclusive growth should be to break these shackles of the disadvantaged social groups.

The paper presents the status of SC and ST in Andhra Pradesh, their problems and prospects from the inclusive growth and human development perspective. It presents the prevailing situation in respect of SC/ST and their level of backwardness with respect to parameters such as income, land ownership, health indicators, educational attainments, access to basic infrastructure and basic amenities like water supply, sanitation, electricity etc, in the state.

The SCs/STs social groups together comprised over one-fourth of India's population (SCs around 16% and ST 8%) according to the 2001 Census of India. Andhra Pradesh was the fifth largest state in terms of total (all social groups) population in India. A similar development / deprivation divide exists in the state across social groups as in all-India context. The SC/STs accounted for about one-fourth of the population in the state. Andhra Pradesh accounts 8% of the total SC/ST population in country (2001 Census). The state's impressive performance in terms of economic growth in the recent past, has not been observed in many aspects social and human development. Although there has been a considerable progress among SC/STs in the state, these disadvantaged sections still lagging behind the 'other' community and inequalities across social groups persisted. The development of these social groups while bridging the social gap will enhance the relative achievement of the state in the all-India context. Therefore, it is important to assess the development or deprivation of these (SC/STs) social groups in the context of emerging policy concern for inclusive growth.

II Size and Growth of Population

Andhra Pradesh has a sizeable Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes population (ST). The S C population in 1961 was 4.9 million constituting 13.8% of the total population in the state. The S T population was 1.3 million, accounted for 3.7% of the state population. The latest census (2011) indicates a three-fold increase in the number of SCs and four-fold increase of STs in the state during last five decades period i.e. between 1961 and 2011 (Table 2.1). In 2011, population of SC and ST is about 13.9 and 5 million comprising 16.4% and 5.6% respectively of the total population in the state. Andhra Pradesh accounts for about 6.9% of total population of SCs, and 6.0% of the total STs in India. As compared to all-India, the percentage of SCs in the total population was marginally lower while ST population was nearly 2 percentage points lower in the state. The share of the state with respect to the population of the country India had declined. Although proportion of the SC/ST population has increased over time in the state as well as all-India, rate of increase in the state seems to be relatively lower than all-India average.

It also needs to be mentioned that the SC and ST communities in Andhra Pradesh as well as in the country are not homogeneous groups, there are a number of sub-castes/groups within each groups. Particularly in Andhra Pradesh, there are about 59 sub-castes in SCs. The important ones are *mala*, *madiga*, *relli*, *adi andhra* and others. Within the *mala* and *madiga* there are about 25 and 18 sub-caste groups respectively. Similarly, there are about 33 sub-tribes among STs in the state. Important ones among them are *Gonds*, *Koyas*, *Konda Reddies*, *Savaras* and others. As a matter of fact, a sharp rise in the size of ST population in the state

particularly during the 1970s was due to the inclusion of a community called *Lambada / Sugali*, which mostly lives in the plains, into ST category in 1977. When *lambadas* were notified as STs in Andhra Pradesh, many *lambadas* from the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka migrated to Andhra Pradesh to claim ST status. The *lambadas* are, in fact, the single largest tribal group and constitute about 40 per cent of the ST population in state (Venkatanarayana, 2006).

Table 2.1: The Size of the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population in Andhra Pradesh and in India

Year	Andhra Pradesh					All India					% of AP in India		
	Population (in M)			% in T P		Population (in M)			% in T P		SC	ST	All
	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	SC	ST	All	SC	ST			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1961	4.9	1.3	35.9	13.8	3.7	64.4	29.9	439.2	14.7	6.9	7.7	4.4	8.2
1971	5.8	1.6	43.5	13.3	3.8	80.0	38.0	548.2	14.6	6.9	7.2	4.4	7.9
1981	7.9	3.1	53.5	14.9	5.9	104.8	51.6	683.3	15.8	7.8	7.6	6.2	7.8
1991	10.6	4.2	66.5	15.9	6.3	138.2	67.8	846.0	16.5	8.1	7.7	6.2	7.9
2001	12.3	5.0	76.2	16.2	6.6	166.6	84.3	1028.6	16.2	8.2	7.4	6.0	7.4
2011	13.9	5.9	84.5	16.4	7.0	201.4	104.3	1210.2	16.6	8.6	6.9	5.7	7.0

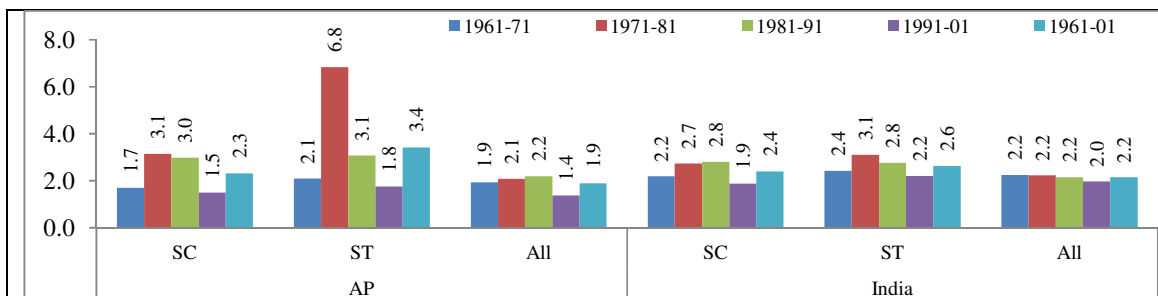
Note: 1. TP – Total Population; SC – Scheduled Castes; ST – Scheduled Tribes.

Source: Census of India.

Across districts while the SCs are wide spread throughout the state, the STs are concentrated in the hilly and forest areas of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad districts. According to the 2001 Census the percentage of SC in the total population was highest in Nellore (22.5%) followed by Prakasam (21% cent) and Chittoor (18.7%) districts in the state. Kadapa is the district with the lowest percentage of ST, (2.4%) and Khammam (26.5%) has the highest in the state. Of the total ST population in the state, the major proportion (nearly 55%) is located in Telangana. In some districts, the ST and SCs together account for more than one-third of the total population. The share of SC/ST together was highest (43%) in Khammam followed by Adilabad (35.3%), Nellore and Warangal (each 31.1%). The share of SC/ST was lowest in Hyderabad (8.9%) followed by Srikakulam (15.0%), Anantapur (17.6%) and Kadapa (18.1%).

In terms of growth of population in Andhra Pradesh, while the total population of the state was growing at 2% per annum between 1961 and 2001, the ST and SC population of the state had grown at 3.9% and 2.5% respectively. More specifically, between 1991 and 2001, the total population of state grew at 1.4% per annum whereas the ST and SC population grew at 1.8% and 1.5% respectively. It is interesting to notice that both the communities registered relatively lower rate of growth during 1991-2001 than that of all India average for all communities (1.9%). It is also noticed that state had registered a decelerated rate growth of population across social groups especially during last three decades of 20th century (Figure 2.1). However, it is evident that the rate of growth of population was highest among the STs followed by SCs. The rate of growth in ST and SC population accounted for about 20% and 11% of the growth of total population in the state. The contribution to population growth is higher than their share in the state population. As a result their share in the total population is increasing.

Figure 2.1: Growth of Population across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh and India

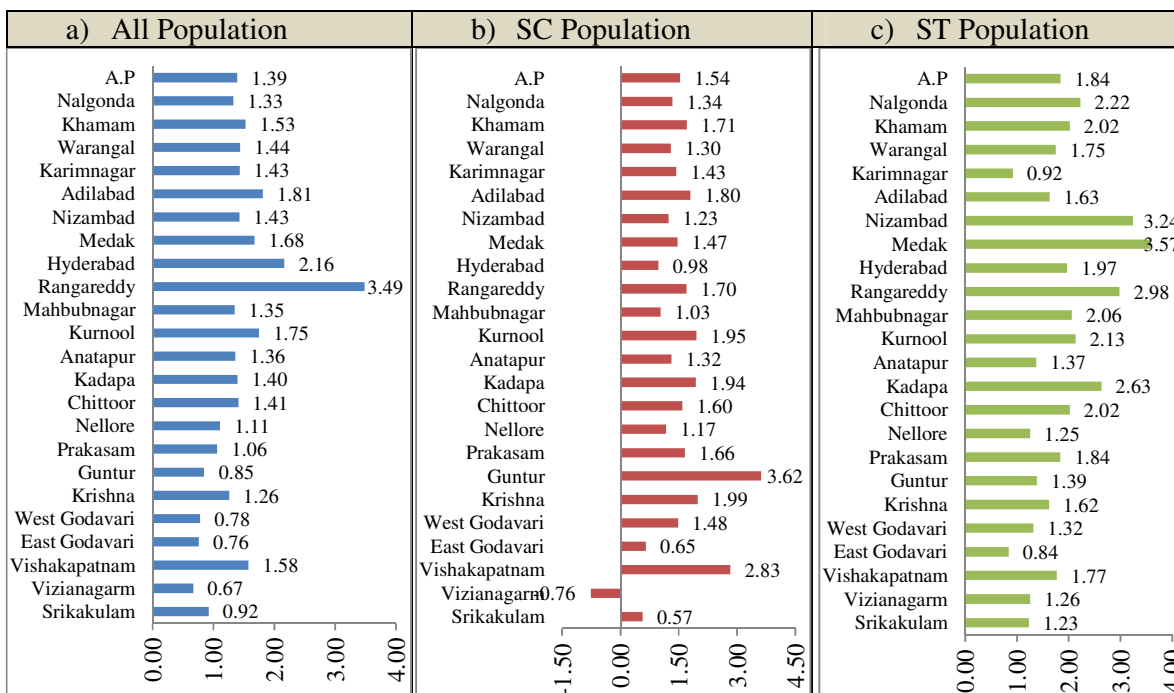


Note: 1. Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percent.

Source: Computed using Census figures.

In many districts the population growth rate of STs and SCs was higher than the district average (all communities). In a few districts, however, this pattern did not happen, and the growth rates of population were below the all community average in districts like Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and East Godavari for SCs; Adilabad, Karimnagar and Anantapur districts for ST; and Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts for both SCs and STs (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Population Growth rate (%) by Social Groups across Districts, 1991-2001



Note: CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate per annum presented in percentage form.

Source: Computed based on Census of India data.

In a few districts like Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur the growth of SC population was higher than that of the STs. The growth of population among the SCs was positive in all the districts except Vizianagaram (-0.76%). The highest growth rate of population for SC was in Guntur (3.62%) followed by Visakhapatnam (2.83%) and Krishna (1.99%). The growth of ST population was highest in Medak (3.57%) followed by

Karimnagar (3.24%), Rangareddy (2.98%) and Kadapa (2.63%). The growth rate of ST population was higher in many Telangana districts when compared to the state average.

The urbanization aspect of these communities indicate that about 27.3% of the total population in Andhra Pradesh was located in urban areas in 2001 whereas the degree of urbanization for SC/ST communities is very low: 7.5% for STs and 17.2% for SCs. Across districts, a similar pattern was seen with a few exceptions; urbanization was higher all community average in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts for SCs and in Prakasam for STs. Between these two communities urbanization was higher for STs higher than that of the SCs particularly in Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor and Kadapa districts. It was vice-versa in other districts. The highest degree of urbanization for SCs was observed in Hyderabad district, followed by Visakhapatnam, Rangareddy, Adilabad, Vizianagaram and Kurnool districts. The lowest urbanized SCs was observed in Mahabubnagar district followed by Medak, Prakasam and Nalgonda. Similarly, the most urbanized district for STs was also Hyderabad, followed by Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool and Prakasam districts. The least urbanized district for STs was Srikakulam followed by Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad and Vizianagaram. It is also noticed that the degree of urbanization among STs was below 5% in eight districts.

To sum up, one can say that the growth of population over a period is declining across social groups but the rate of growth of population among STs followed by SCs is relatively higher than that of the other social group population. As a result the share of these social groups in the total population of the state has shown a marginal increase over a period. Although the SC population is relatively wide spread all over the state, ST population is concentrated in a few pockets/districts. Given such a large size of population (around one-fourth of total), unless development potential of these population groups are unleashed overall development of the state may not be realized. Heavy concentration these social groups in rural areas especially ST community in remote area indicate that for their progress it necessitate connectivity through development of transport and communication facilities and provision of basic needs or services. Following analysis is dealt with these aspects.

III Human Capital base: Education

Education is generally accepted as a universal right and not a privilege meant for some classes of society¹. The Indian Constitution and many later policy resolutions have stressed universal access to education and enrolment of children of school-going age irrespective of class and caste. Nevertheless, there is no equal access to education across social groups. In Andhra Pradesh as well as in India, the SC and ST are the most backward in terms of education.

3.1 Literacy

Literacy level is a basic component of educational development in any society. However, Andhra Pradesh in general is lagging behind many other Indian states in this respect. There has been a progress in the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh wherein it increased from 21.2% in 1961 to 66.67% in 2011. The remarkable progress literacy observed in the state during 1990s (between 1991 and 2001) was the second highest among Indian states. But such a remarkable

¹ S. Radhakrishnan, University Education Commission Report (Quoted from Karlekar, 1989).

progress has not recurred in the recent decade. Hence, with respect to literacy rate Andhra Pradesh still stands with the league of economically backward states in India.

Across social groups, there was a similar progress in literacy rate especially SC and ST communities in the state. For SCs it increased from 8.5% to 31.6% between 1961 and 1991 and to 53.5% during 1991-2001. For STs the literacy rate was merely 4.4% in 1961; it increased to 17.2% in 1991 and to 37.1% in 2001. But there huge differences in literacy rate between social groups. Till 1991 the literacy rate of STs was less than one-third of the all-community average in the state. The gap between the literacy levels of SC/ST and the state average increased till 1991 and subsequently it narrowed down to some extent. The rate of achievement in terms of literacy levels was higher for the STs and SCs when compared to the state average during 1991-01. However about half the SCs and two-thirds of the STs in the state still continued to be remained as illiterates.

Table 3.1: Literacy Levels by Caste and Gender in Andhra Pradesh

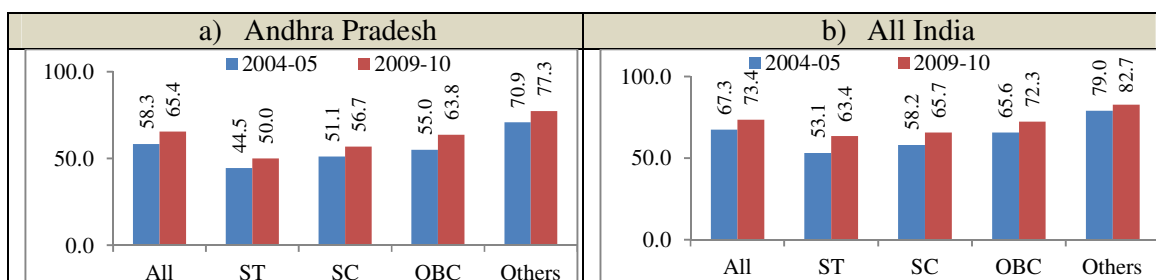
Year	SC			ST			All		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	8.5	13.4	3.4	4.4	7.3	1.5	21.2	30.2	12.0
1971	10.7	15.9	5.3	5.3	8.5	2.1	24.6	33.2	15.8
1981	17.7	24.8	10.3	7.8	12.0	3.5	29.9	39.3	20.4
1991	31.6	34.4	20.9	17.2	20.1	8.7	44.1	55.1	32.7
2001	53.5	63.5	43.4	37.1	47.7	26.1	60.5	70.3	50.4

Notes: 1. Figures are in percentage; 2. Literacy is for 5 + population for the years 1961 and 1971 thereafter it has been for 7+ age population; 3. Upto 2001 it is Census data, for 2009-10 it is based on NSS estimations.

Source: 1. GoAP (2007); Census of India, Andhra Pradesh.

The recent experiences of these social groups' performance in literacy during the last decade, as Census based information is not yet available, NSSO Survey based information is used. The NSS based analysis indicates that the gaps in literacy rates across social groups continue to persist (Figure 3.1a). Still around half of the ST and SC population in the state survives with illiteracy.

Figure 3.1: Literacy Rate (%) by Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh and India



Note: Literacy rate for 7 + age population.

Source: NSSO 61st (2004-05) and 66th (2009-10) Rounds Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.

Among adults (15+age group) the literacy rate is very low among STs and SCs, it is less than 50%. Moreover social group-wise difference indicates that adult literacy rate of STs is less than half of that of the 'other' community (see Table 3.2 below). Such is the intensity of group inequality.

If one compares the performance of these ST/SC social groups in Andhra Pradesh with that of their counterparts at the national level in terms of literacy rate (7+ age), state is lagging behind that of national averages (Figure 3.1a&b).

The growth of literate persons (7+ age) in each social group during 1991-2001 was very much higher than the growth of population of the respective social group. Moreover, the growth of literate persons was the highest of among the STs (10.4% per annum) followed by the SC (7.55% per annum) when compared to the all community (5% per annum) average in the state (GoAP, 2007).

Further a disaggregated analysis by gender and caste shows that ST women were the most backward and their literacy rate was one-fourth of the state average. This suggests that ST female adults could not avail of the desired benefit from literacy campaigns and/or from formal schooling facilities as compared to SC female adults in rural Andhra Pradesh. SC male adults, however, could benefit from these initiatives to improve their literacy position between 1991 and 2001 (Reddy *et al.* 2008).

Within the state there are huge variations across districts in terms of the performance of these social groups. The pattern of inter-district variations in literacy rate among SCs was very similar to the regional pattern seen in the all community average literacy rate (Table 3.2). Across districts, the literacy rate was relatively the lowest among the STs by community and ST female by community and gender. West Godavari district next to Hyderabad was the district with highest literacy rate and Mahabubnagar was the district with the least literacy rate in all six literacy rate parameters.

3.2 Levels of Education

Improving their human capital base through education among these backward communities could be one of mechanism that helps in breaking the fetter of their backwardness. However, low levels of education among the socially backward communities also perpetuating their historical backwardness. It is very clear from the fact that the percentage of adult population who completed primary and above levels of education is less than one-fourth of its population among STs (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Percentage of Adult Population (15+ age) across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh by level of Education

Social Group		Literates	Below Primary	Primary & above	Middle & above	Secondary & above	Post-secondary
2004-05	ST	30.0	2.2	22.8	17.3	12.9	3.1
	SC	42.4	1.4	34.5	25.9	15.4	2.8
	OBC	46.7	1.7	37.5	27.7	17.1	3.5
	Others	66.4	1.8	56.9	43.6	30.6	8.4
	All	50.8	1.7	41.9	31.5	20.6	4.8
2009-10	ST	41.0	0.1	31.9	25.3	17.5	9.0
	SC	48.1	0.4	40.5	31.8	21.1	10.2
	OBC	57.1	0.6	47.0	36.6	24.5	12.7
	Others	74.0	0.4	66.8	56.2	42.8	25.4
	All	59.3	0.5	50.6	40.7	28.7	15.6

Source: NSSO 61st (2004-05) and 66th (2009-10) Rounds Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.

When compared across social groups the achievement of STs is less than the half of that achieved by the 'other' community. Similarly is the case for SCs, although it is relatively better than that of STs. The same pattern can be observed at any level of education. Moreover, if one looks into the rate of improvement between 2004-05 and 2009-10, it is observed across social groups. But rate of improvement among SC/ST is not so different (higher) than that of the 'other' community. One would expect that the higher rate of improvement among these (SC/ST) communities facilitates the catch up with the 'other' community. In the absence of it, the group inequalities in this respect will continue.

3.3 Educational Deprivation and Child Schooling

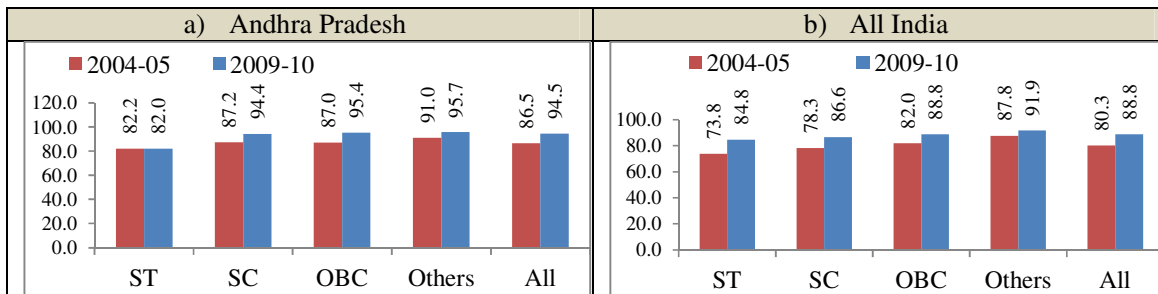
Education is the basic right of every child, which implies that every child must be in school and that no child should work. But many children could not realise this basic right and were deprived of basic education. There are disparities associated with sub-population groups defined by spatial and socio-economic characteristics where children living in rural settings, who are female and who belong to socially backward groups (SC and ST) were the most deprived sections of society (Venkatanarayana, 2005). As in the case of literacy, there were also significant disparities across social groups in respect of children at school in the state. The percentage of children in the 5-14 age group attending school was relatively lower among the SC/ST than the 'other' communities. Many children belonging to these marginalized communities especially ST, were out of school and some were even engaged in economic activities. In fact, incidence of child labour was the highest among ST children.

The incidence of educational deprivation (i.e. percentage of children who remained out of school) was higher among children belonging ST and SC when compared to 'others'. Between the SC and ST, the ST children were more deprived. This is corroborated even by enrolment figures provided by the Education Department (usually suspected of being inflated) and poor enrolment and high drop-out rates were highest among ST children followed by SC and 'others'. According to the Census 2001, about 23.1% of SC and 35.9% of ST children in the age group 5-14 years were not attending school in the state (Table A3). It means that they were ***deprived of basic right to education***.

When examined the experiences of these social groups with respect their performance in child schooling - attendance rate, the other positive dimension of the educational deprivation - the recent estimate² based on NSS, indicates that the performance of the state is relatively better among the major Indian states. It is not only in terms of the state average of all social groups but also across social groups. Estimates shows that current attendance rate among children (5-14 years age group) during 2009-10 was 82.0%, 94.4%, 95.4% and 95.7% respectively among ST, SC, OBC and Other communities in the state (Figure 3.2a). Between 2004-05 and 2009-10 all social groups have shown an improvement in the school attendance rate. But ST community has not shown any progress during the period. Moreover, the attendance rate (5-14 age group) in Andhra Pradesh is higher than the national average across social groups except STs (Figure 3.2a&b). The national average for STs is carried away by the exceptional performance of tribal communities in North-Eastern states.

² It is estimated using NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey 61st (2004-05) Round unit level record data. It is based on usual activity (both principal and subsidiary) status of employment.

Figure 3.2: Current Attendance Rate of Children (5-14 age group), 2009-10

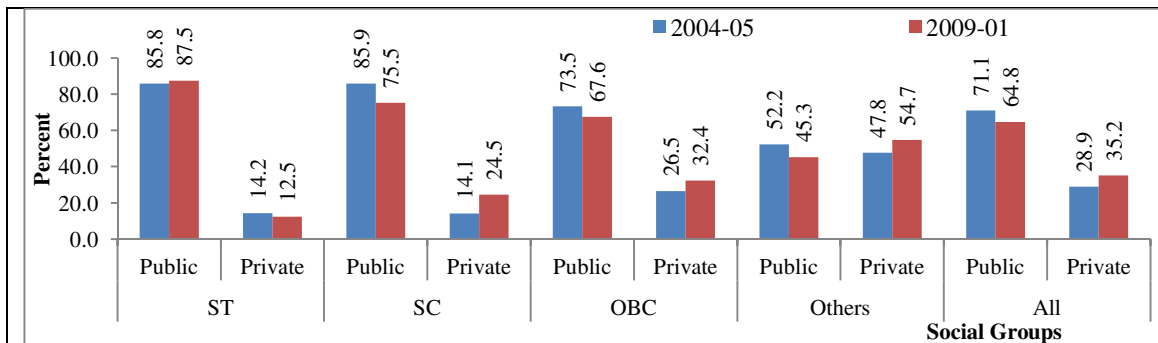


Note: Rural-urban and male-female combined.

Source: NSS 61st (2004-05) and 66th (2009-10) Round EUS unit record data.

Again there is another duality observed between backward communities and the rest in terms attendance in public and private schools. More than half of the school going children belonging to the ‘other’ community, are attending in private schools, whereas such occurrence is less than 15% for the school going ST children. Between 2004-05 and 2009-10 there is a remarkable increase in case of SC children attending private schools. Nevertheless more three-fourths of SC children are still attending public schools. But ST children registered a decline in percentage attending private schools.

Figure 3.3: Distribution (%) of Children (5-14 age group) Attending Schools between Public and Private Schools by Social Group - Andhra Pradesh



Note: Rural-urban and male-female combined.

Source: NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.

If one takes into account the perceived low quality of education in public schools and the better education in private school, the social division of attendance pattern appears to follow the historical and perpetuates the same. It is also observed that the perceived low quality of education public schools and the unaffordability of private education in terms of its cost could ultimately lead to the event of dropout (Venkatanarayana, 2004). Herein one is not arguing for privatization of schooling across social groups rather it is reasonable to argue for quality of education in public schools that is compatible with that of private schools.

District level analysis based on 2001 Census data indicates that Inter-district variations in attendance were much higher for girls than for boys both in the ST and SC communities. The low attendance districts for STs were Mahabubnagar, Medak, Guntur and Rangareddy. The gender disparity in attendance was also higher in these districts except for Guntur. For SC

and Others, the low attendance districts were Mahabubnagar and Kurnool, where the gender disparity in attendance was also higher (Reddy *et al.* 2008).

Rural-urban differentials in school attendance were higher for ST children as compared to other social categories. Further, the attendance of ST girls was pathetically low in the rural areas of Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Rangareddi, Guntur and Nalgonda. For ST children, the low attendance (less than 20) districts were Nellore, Mahabubnagar and Prakasam. Inter-district variations in attendance were much higher for ST (also SC and Others) girls than for boys in rural areas. We do not find any such difference in urban areas. For children of SC and Others communities, the low attendance districts in the rural areas were Mahabubnagar and Kurnool (Reddy *et al.* 2008).

While looking into determinant factors of school enrolment in the supply-demand framework, it is the lack of demand along with socio-economic conditions of the household on the demand side, and inadequate access and inefficient service delivery on the supply side that led to persistence of educational deprivation of children. Most of these communities, especially STs, live in isolated settlements and they are relatively at a disadvantage in every respect and access to facilities like schooling, in their settlements are well below the overall development of the state (Venkatanarayana, 2006).

On the whole one can say that although ST and SC social groups are improving their literacy levels over time, they continued to be lagging behind the other social groups. These groups are not able to outperform the 'other' social groups in order to catch up and hence the huge gap between these social groups continued to persist. Moreover the pattern of child schooling indicate the differentiation between social groups in rate improvement and quality of education associated with private and public schools. Most of school going children belonging to SC/ST communities are studying in public schools. The perceived low quality of education associated with inadequate infrastructure and human and financial resource in public schools have implications in their adult life; it may perpetuate the group inequality.

IV Health

The most important indicators that measure the health status are mortality, morbidity, immunization of children and pregnant women and their nutrition levels. The estimates by social groups for any of these indicators indicate that ST and the SC lag behind the other community.

The total fertility rate (TFR) of women in the reproductive age group (15-49) was highest among the STs followed by SC and OBC, and the lowest was among the 'other' community. The fertility rate has declined in Andhra Pradesh over the years, and declined to its lowest level during the 1990s (1.79) and reached below the replacement level in the recent past (2005-06). The decline in fertility rate in the state seems to be associated with the increasing rate of family planning. The percentage of ever-married women in the age group 15-49 who had gone in for family planning increased from 59.6 to 67.6 per cent between 1998-99 and 2005-06. There was a decline in fertility rate and increase in family planning across all social groups/communities but at a varying rate. The differences in fertility rate and family planning were reflected in the differences in the growth of population across social groups.

Across social groups, mortality as measured by the crude death rate was marginally higher among the SC and ST. Infant mortality rate (IMR), which is an important indicator of human development, was highest among the ST (78) followed by SC (66) for the reference year 2005-06. On the other hand, it was lowest among the 'other' (36) and other backward communities (53). The great difference in IMR between ST/SC and the others is an indicator of inequalities in health and the difference in development across these communities (Table 4.1). The situation improved between 1998-99 and 2005-06 as the IMR declined across all communities. Though the rate of decline was the highest among the relatively more disadvantaged communities especially STs, there were still disparities across communities.

The nutritional status of women is critical for their own health as well as the health of children. There are different indicators to measure the nutritional status of women. For instance, the height of an adult woman also reflects the level of nutrition during childhood and adolescence. And the height of a woman often indicates the level of risk of difficulty in childbirth and delivering a baby with low birth weight. Current diet also influences nutritional status. Women from scheduled tribes/castes have a relatively poor diet that is deficient in fruits and green, leafy vegetables. Although there was no significant difference in terms of the mean height of the women, the percentage of women below 145 cm was highest among women belonging to scheduled castes. The body mass index (BMI), which is a measure of weight to height, is used to assess thinness or obesity. A BMI less than 18.5 indicates chronic energy deficiency in a woman. The mean BMI was lowest for SC/ST women and the percentage of women whose BMI was below 18.5 was the highest among SC and ST. Women across all communities had improved between 1998-99 and 2005-06 in terms of a decline in energy deficiency, indicated by improved mean BMI and a decline in the percentage of women below 18.5BMI (Table 4.1).

Anaemia is another indicator of nutritional status which usually results from a deficiency of iron, vitamin B or other nutrients. Iron deficiency is the most widespread form of malnutrition in the world and in India and in Andhra Pradesh it affects about 50 per cent of the population. According to NFHS III (2005-06) while on an average about 62.9 per cent of ever-married women in the age group 15-49 years had iron deficiency (were anaemic) in the state, across social groups, anaemia was highest among ST women (67.9%) followed by the SCs (64.9 per cent) and OBC (64%). The severe form of anaemia was highest among ST women (6%) and SC women (4.2%) in the state. The percentage of women with anaemia across all communities has increased between 1998-99 and 2005-06, indicating the worsening situation of iron deficiency of women in the state.

The nutritional status of children, which is an important aspect of their health and well-being, is expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median. Children who are under 3 years of age and below 2SD are considered to be *undernourished* and those below 3SD are considered to be *severely undernourished*. While weight for age is a composite measure of both chronic and acute under-nutrition, height for age measures linear growth retardation. Across social groups in Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of children characterized as undernourished (weight for age) in 2005-06 was higher among the ST community (51.6%) followed by SC (30.8%) when compared with the 'other' children (21.8%). The severity of under-nutrition (-3SD) was higher among SC children. An alarming situation is that the percentage of undernourished children had increased between 1998-99 and 2005-06, especially among the ST community. Moreover, Anaemia was also highest among ST children (89.6%). The percentage of children with anemia increased across all communities between 1998-99 and 2005-06, as had happened with women.

Chronic under-nutrition generally results from a failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time or from chronic or recurrent diarrhea. Moreover, under-nutrition among children is strongly associated with their mothers' nutritional status and is more common in children whose mothers' height is less than 145 cm and body mass index (BMI) is below 18.5. Ultimately it is strongly related to the living standards at the household level and children of households with a low standard of living are more likely to be undernourished than children of households with a high standard of living.

Table 4.1: Selected Health Parameters across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh

Indicators	NFHS II 1998-99					NFHSIII 2005-06				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1 TFR	2.75	2.51	2.26	2.00	2.25	2.50	1.80	1.82	1.54	1.79
2 IMR	104	95	70	47	71	78	66	53	36	53
3 Family Planning	48.5	52.2	61.3	63.6	59.6	62.8	65.6	68.2	69.0	67.6
4 Vitamin A	4.8	14.4	11.2	19.2	14.0	15.5	23.2	20.7	18.0	20.0
5 Immunisation	-	60.7	59.3	62.3	58.7	-	80.0	95.5	96.7	93.2
6 No ANC Checkup	25.9	8.1	7.2	2.9	7.3	14.6	5.0	3.8	0.0	4.1
7 Delivery at home	62.4	32.7	24.5	13.1	25.4	57.9	14.1	18.8	12.8	19.9
8 HW Visit	26.4	22.8	17.8	12.1	17.4	-	-	-	-	-
Nutritional Status of Ever-married Women aged 15-49										
9 Mean Height (cm)	151.3	149.9	150.9	152.3	151.2	151.1	151.1	151.6	153.1	151.7
10 % < 145 cm	9.4	16.7	14.0	9.1	12.7	12.0	18.9	12.5	8.1	12.4
11 Mean BMI	19.1	19.4	19.9	21.7	20.3	20.4	19.5	20.5	22.2	20.9
12 % BMI < 18.5	44.2	44.8	40.6	26.9	37.4	36.8	42.6	36.2	22.4	33.1
13 % with Anaemia	48.6	56.0	48.5	47.9	49.8	67.9	64.9	64.0	58.0	62.9
Nutritional Status of Children under age 3 years										
Weight for age										
14 % below -3SD	7.5	14.2	12.5	4.8	10.3	14.9	7.9	9.8	5.3	8.9
15 % below -2SD	45.9	43.4	39.1	29.7	37.7	51.6	30.8	29.1	21.8	29.7
Height for age										
16 % below -3SD	18.5	20.7	15.1	10.1	14.2	14.9	7.9	9.8	5.3	8.9
17 % below -2SD	49.4	44.6	39.8	32.3	38.6	50.4	42.3	39.6	28.4	38.5
18 % with Anemia	68.2	79.6	71.4	69.7	72.3	89.6	76.0	81.1	75.7	79.6

Note: 1. *TFR* – Total Fertility Rate; *IMR* – Infant Mortality Rate; *ANC* – Antenatal Care; *BMI* – Body Mass Index; *HW* – Health Worker; 2. It is to be noted that the reference period for IMR in NFHS II was three years preceding the survey and for NFHS III it was five years; 3. *Vitamin A* – percentage of 12-35 months children who had at least one dose of Vitamin A during the last six months; 4. *Immunisation* – percentage of 12-23 months children who had all vaccinations including BCG, Measles and three doses each of DPT and Polio vaccines (excluding Polio 0); 5. For 2005-06 the data is as estimated by the authors using NFHS III provisional raw data.

Source: NFHS II (1998-99) and NFHS III (2005-06).

The other indicator of the health status of the population is access/utilisation of health care services; for this the indicators used are: immunization of children and health care provided at the time of delivery. Andhra Pradesh has not yet achieved universal immunization but is nearing this goal. There was a significant increase in the percentage of children (12-23 months age) who were fully immunized (all prescribed vaccines) during 1998-99 to 2005-06, while disparities in the levels of immunisation persisted across social groups. Though the performance of the state was impressive in terms of immunization, the coverage in supplying Vitamin A supplement was poor across all social groups, with persisting disparities in the percentage of children (12-35 months age) receiving Vitamin A supplement.

Antenatal care monitors pregnant women for signs of complications to detect and treat pre-existing and concurrent problems of pregnancy, and provides advice and counseling on preventive care, diet during pregnancy, delivery care, postnatal care, and related issues. The Safe Motherhood initiative insists that all pregnant women must receive basic, professional antenatal care (IIPS, 2000). The performance of the state seems to be better in antenatal care and there was an improvement in the percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care over a period time, while disparities have declined across social groups. The number of antenatal check-ups and the timing of the first check-up are important for the health of the mother and the outcome of the pregnancy.

The place of delivery is an indicator of access to delivery care. The main thrust of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme in India is to encourage deliveries under proper hygienic conditions under the supervision of a trained health professional where institutional deliveries are preferred to deliveries at home (IIPS, 2000). Though there was an increase in institutional deliveries in Andhra Pradesh over a period time, about 20 per cent of childbirths were still taking place at home. Disparities in delivery care across social groups were alarming especially when the STs are compared with the 'other' community. While nearly 57.9 per cent of childbirths in the ST community took place at (own) home it was 12.8 per cent among the 'other' community.

The National Health Policy (1983) gave top priority to providing health services to people residing in tribal, hilly and backward areas as well as to the population affected by endemic diseases and vulnerable sections of society. Therefore, the norms for population coverage were relaxed in order to provide better health care to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This was further supported by the implementation of programmes like the control of communicable and other diseases and especially undertaking research on diseases to which Scheduled Tribes/ Scheduled Castes are generally prone. Mobile dispensaries and camps were organised wherever feasible to catering to their needs at their doorstep³. Information on health care facilities is available by SC village, ST village and all villages, but not on whether these facilities are located in their settlements. This is important, for most SC and ST typically live in separate settlements adjacent to the main villages dominantly inhabited by non-ST/SC population. The information available, however, indicates that the SC and ST are at a disadvantageous position in terms of health care facilities.

The recent National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. Although the mission is getting implemented in Andhra Pradesh it is not one of those 18 focused states⁴ in India that are considered as poor performers in health indicators and health infrastructure.

The *Arogyasri* health insurance scheme, the most popular scheme in India, implemented in Andhra Pradesh has in fact has improved the sick-poor access to and reduced the economic burden of tertiary health care but it came at the cost of public health care at primary and secondary levels that addresses the larger and wide spread disease burden than that of the

³ Under the Minimum Needs Programmes, at the national level, 14,723 Sub-Centres, 4,301 Primary Health Centres and 292 Community Health Centres have been established in Scheduled Caste Bastis/Villages with 20 per cent or more Scheduled Castes population, besides 558 Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries.

⁴ These 18 States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

tertiary cases (Prasad and Raghavendra, 2012). Although the sick-poor belonging to SC/ST are benefiting from the scheme, the implication of getting neglect of public health at the primary and secondary levels is that it adversely affect these groups concentrated in rural and remote areas.

V Employment Structure

Economic conditions of people in one or the other way are governed by the occupational structure of the household. Most of the SC and STs are continued to be in their traditional hereditary occupations, mostly agriculture as the principal source of livelihood especially in rural areas. About 90% of STs and 80% of SCs in the state are located in rural Andhra Pradesh. More than 85% of STs and around two-thirds of the SCs in the state (in 2009-10) depend on agriculture as the principal source of livelihood (either as cultivators or as agricultural labour). About 44.5% of the STs in the state are in cultivator households, while for a majority of SCs live in those household for which the principal source of livelihood was agricultural labour. The STs are better placed when compared to SC in ownership of land (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Distribution (%) of population across social groups by type of household - Andhra Pradesh

Social Groups		Rural					Urban			
		SENA	AL	OL	SEA	Others	SEA	RW	CL	Others
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1983	ST	11.5	47.1	7.8	29.9	3.6	-	-	-	-
	SC	4.4	75.5	4.4	11.4	4.3	-	-	-	-
	Others	15.8	29.2	7.1	39.9	8.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	13.4	39.1	6.6	33.8	7.0	-	-	-	-
1993-94	ST	9.7	37.0	5.0	45.0	3.3	26.1	41.9	25.8	6.1
	SC	5.9	69.1	9.2	11.8	4.0	20	48.6	26.8	4.7
	Others	17.8	31.8	8.6	35	6.8	37.6	41.3	16	5.1
	Total	14.8	39.4	8.4	31.4	6.0	35.8	41.9	17.2	5.1
2004-05	ST	7.5	43.7	4.0	35.4	9.3	62.9	21.5	10.9	4.7
	SC	8.7	60.7	11.5	11.6	7.5	24.5	40.1	28.9	6.5
	OBCs	21.1	32.5	10.2	27.6	8.6	44	31.4	19.1	5.5
	Others	20.0 (20.7)	20.0 (28.1)	8.8 (9.7)	40.8 (32.2)	10.5 (9.3)	45.7 (44.8)	41.5 (36.2)	6.3 (13.0)	6.5 (6.0)
	Total	17.4	35.7	9.6	28.4	8.9	42.8	36.2	15.0	6.0
2009-10	ST	1.9	44.5	7.8	41.6	4.2	27.8	38.2	23.8	10.2
	SC	11.1	54.8	17.2	8.2	8.8	23.6	43.7	26.6	6.2
	OBCs	18.7	36.8	13.4	23.8	7.3	35.3	40	16.9	7.8
	Others	21.8	16.2	11.4	32.3	18.4	38.6	41.9	9.0	10.5
	Total	16.5	36.8	13.4	23.5	9.9	34.9	41.2	15.2	8.7

Note: 1. Figures represent the population; 2. Figure in parenthesis includes both OBC and the 'Other' community for 2004-05 and is comparable with the 'other' in 1993-94; 3. **SENA** – Self-employed in Non-Agriculture; **AL** – Agricultural Labour; **OL** – Other Labour; **SEA** – Self-employed in Agriculture; **SE** – Self-Employed; **RW/SE** – Regular Wage or Salaried; **CL** – Casual Labour; 4. '-' Not available.

Source: Estimations based on NSS 61st round EUS raw data.

However, the position of the ST had deteriorated over the last one-and-half half decade (between 1994 and 2010). There was a decline in the percentage of ST households who were cultivators indicates loss of land resources and corresponding increase in the dependency on agricultural labour. It is to be noted that the percentage of population depending on agriculture labour in the state has increased only in the case of ST, whereas it declined for SCs. Among the cultivator households, the majority are marginal and small cultivator

households across all social groups including those belonging to ST. However these groups, especially the STs, are unaware of modern methods of cultivation and use outmoded techniques. Besides, they get a low price for their output due to inadequate basic infrastructure coupled with limited access to market.

It is also observed that there are considerable variations across social groups in work participation rates wherein. It is the highest among the ST community and the lowest is among the 'other' community (Table 5.2a). The high work participation is not necessarily due to demand, it could be that out of economic necessity as many family members including the children had to participate in work for their effort to meet their family subsistence.

Table 5.2a: Work Participation Rates (%) across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh

Social Group	1983			1993-94			2004-05			2009-10		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ST	59.9	39.9	57.6	65.9	44.7	63.8	55	32.8	52	57.9	41.8	56.5
SC	58.3	34.9	55.0	59.6	39	56.9	55.7	37.6	52.3	54.1	39.2	51.1
OBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.5	43.7	52.6	52.6	38.2	48.7
Others	52.2	34.7	47.6	56	37.2	50.3	51.2 (54.0)	35.2 (39.7)	45.6 (49.9)	47.1	33.1	41.2
All	53.9	34.9	49.4	57.5	37.6	52.3	54.4	39.2	50.5	52.1	36.4	47.6

Note: 1. Workers included both the Usual Principal and Subsidiary status; 2. Figure in parenthesis includes both OBC and Other which is comparable with the 'other' in 1993-94.

Source: Estimations using NSS three Quinquennial rounds of Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.

The incidence of child labour (among 5 to 14 years age group) has been highest among the STs followed by SCs. There was a sharp decline in incidence of children during the last three decades. However, the incidence of child labour among ST children increased between 1983 and 1993-94 and thereafter it began to decline and reached its lowest to 5.5% in 2009-10 (Table 5.2b). The effort of state and community level interventions in reducing the incidence of child labour and increasing the enrolment of children in schools are noteworthy. Yet, considerable proportions (5.5%) of children of ST community are working.

Table 5.2b: Incidence of Child Labour across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh - Work Participation Rates (%) of 5-14 age groups

Social Group	1983			1993-94			2004-05			2009-10		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ST	30.5	8.6	27.7	34.3	17.1	32.6	11.0	2.9	10.0	6.0	0.4	5.5
SC	23.6	4.8	20.9	17.9	5.4	16.2	6.9	0.8	5.9	1.5	1.2	1.5
Others	21.4	8.4	18.1	15.4	6.6	12.7	8.2	4.0	7.2	1.5	0.9	1.3
All	22.4	8.0	19.0	17.6	6.8	14.8	6.2	2.7	4.8	1.3	0.6	1.0

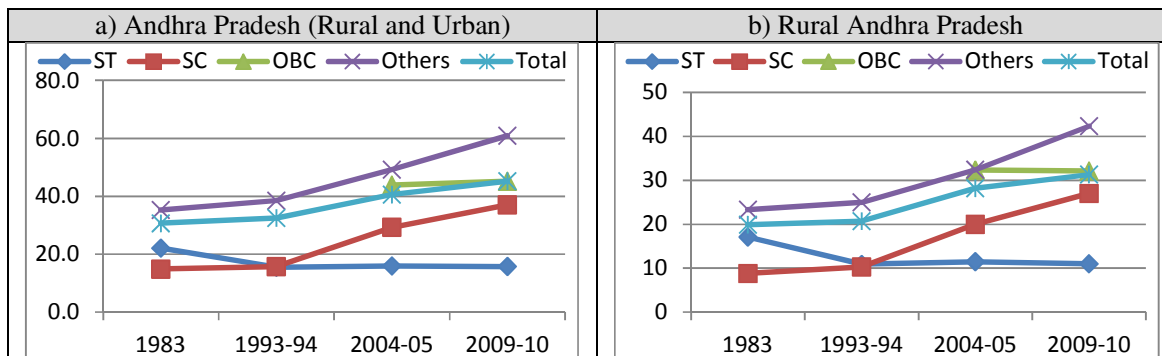
Note: 1. Workers included both the Usual Principal and Subsidiary status.

Source: Estimations using NSS three Quinquennial rounds of Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.

The distribution of workforce between agriculture and non-agricultural activities shows that a majority of the workforce in the state still depend on the agricultural activities especially in rural Andhra Pradesh. Across social groups the dependency on agricultural activities is even higher among the workforce belonging ST and SC communities in the state. About 89% and 73% of the rural workforce belonging to ST and SC communities in the state are engaged in agriculture related activities (see Table A4). The general trend of a slow pace of diversification towards non-agricultural activities in Andhra Pradesh is observed across social

groups (Figure 5.1 and Table A4). Particularly ST community has not been witnessed even this slow pace of diversification, rather it has been continued with stagnant pattern.

Figure 5.1: Trend in Share of Non-Agriculture in Workforce across Social Groups – A P



Source: Estimates based on NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.

The above analysis indicate a high dependence on agriculture, higher work participation and lesser or negligible levels of occupational diversification particularly among these socially backward (SC/ST) communities. Desperate participation in workforce without sufficient work and income/wage is causing for the underemployment which in turn keeps productivity of labour at a very low level. Concentration of workforce belong SC/STs heavily in agriculture, especially STs with the primitive nature production techniques, under the conditions of underemployment keeping wages and productivity, may not come into aid for the effort to improve their standard of living. Despite the impressive economic growth which is largely due to growth in non-agriculture, a large section of people in general and SC/ST in particular, involved in agriculture which in general is a poor performing sector, are not able to benefit from the spectacular growth.

VI Access to Assets: Land

Access to land is one of the important indicators of better livelihoods in rural areas. In rural Andhra Pradesh, there was little difference in land owned⁵ and possessed⁶ across social groups and the SCs are, in fact, better placed in terms of land owned. Landlessness (in terms of land possessed) became negligible between 1993-94 and 2004-05. However, land available for cultivation is more important in an agrarian economy. All the land owned or possessed may not be cultivated⁷ owing to various reasons. As a matter of fact, the land owned by about 45% of population in the state has used it only for housing.

In terms of cultivated land the SC and ST appear to be the most and the least disadvantaged when compared with the state average or the 'other' social group. The latest estimates (2009-10) for rural Andhra Pradesh shows that the percentage of population in households with cultivated land was 32% and 57% respectively for SC and ST communities and the state average was 46.2%. Between 1993-94 and 2009-10 the percentage of rural population living in households with cultivated land declined to a considerable extent across all social groups, but the decline was highest for ST followed by SC (Table 6.1) so that landlessness (lack of

⁵ Land owned – includes land that is leased-out.

⁶ Land possessed - includes Land owned and leased-in and excludes land leased-out.

⁷ Land cultivated is actual land under cultivation which is either owned or leased-in.

cultivated land) is increasing among these socially disadvantaged groups. The question is whether the increasing landless is due to land sales because of economic distress or due to better opportunities available in non-farm activities or for any other cause. As observed with respect to employment, the percentage of population especially among STs depending on (casual) agricultural labour had increased, which indicates the worsening situation (from cultivators to labourers) for STs in rural Andhra Pradesh.

Table 6.1: Percentage of Population concentrated in those Households that Owned Cultivated and/or Irrigated Land across Social Groups in Rural Andhra Pradesh

Year	Cultivated Land					Irrigated Land				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
1993-94	70.4	45.4	-	58.1	56.7	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	54.5	33.0	47.1	51.9 (48.7)	46.2	21.7	13.5	23.1	30.6	22.9
2009-10	57.2	32.2	42.3	40.1	40.6	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figure in parenthesis includes both OBC and Other which is comparable with the 'other' in 1993-94.

Source: Estimates using NSSO Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.

Since Independence, the government has considered problems of land as a matter of pressing urgency. The objective of poverty eradication envisaged progress on two fronts simultaneously, high productivity and equitable distribution. Accordingly, land reforms were introduced to mitigate land-related problems like concentration, tenancy rights, and land for the landless. Because of the severe disadvantage suffered by the SC and ST, these communities were targeted while distributing surplus land in India as well as in Andhra Pradesh, so that they gained access to land. But land reform has to be more than the mere redistribution of land to the landless. It is equally important to ensure the availability of other inputs for cultivation to improve the productivity of land. But to what extent have these disadvantaged groups gained access to these agricultural inputs? For instance, access to irrigation, which is considered a leading input for cultivation, is inadequate for SC and ST. The percentage of population in households with irrigated land was the lowest among SC (13.5%) followed by ST (21.7%) when compared to the 'other' community (30.6%) and the state average (22.9%). Availability of other necessary inputs would also be inadequate for SC and ST.

We now turn to a further analysis of the data relating to the number of holdings and operated areas across social groups based on the Agricultural Census. It indicates that there was an increase in the number of holdings and area operated by the SC and ST during the last one-and-half decade (between 1995-96 and 2010-10) (Table 6.2). But this increase in the number of holdings and area operated for the ST and SC were probably not only due to land distribution as a part of land reforms. Land transfers have been taking place in the changing dynamics of the rural economy in Andhra Pradesh, horizontally (within a socio-economic class) and vertically (across social and economic classes). Land owned by the dominant cultivating castes had declined because they were moving out of rural areas and agricultural activities to the urban areas and the non-agricultural activities. There was a corresponding increase in the control of land by backward communities (Reddy, 2006). The ST and SC therefore might have acquired land through purchase.

Table 6.2: Number of Holding and Area Operated across Social Groups in A P

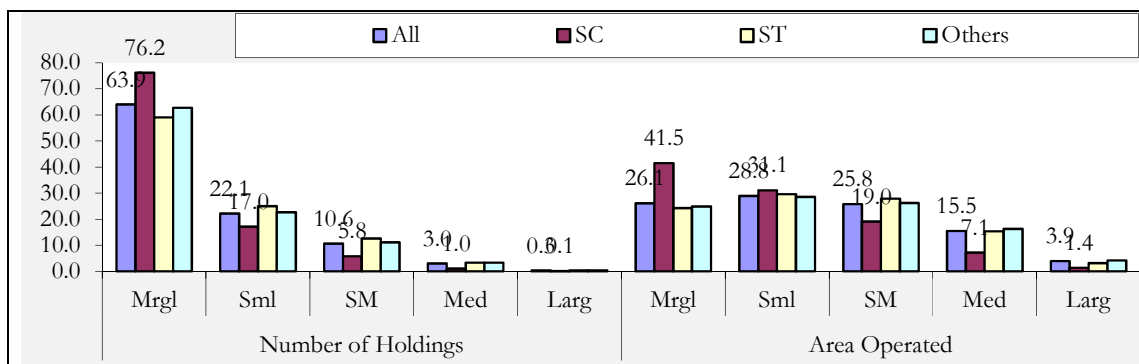
Social Group	Number of Holdings			Operated Area			Average Size of Holding		
	1995-96	2005-06	2010-11	1995-96	2005-06	2010-11	1995-96	2005-06	2010-11
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
SC	12.85 (12.1)	14.22 (11.8)	14.57 (11.1)	10.66 (7.4)	11.36 (7.8)	11.00 (7.7)	0.83	0.80	0.76
ST	7.54 (7.1)	9.27 (7.7)	10.59 (8.0)	10.87 (7.6)	12.12 (8.4)	12.48 (8.7)	1.44	1.31	1.18
Others	85.64 (80.8)	96.95 (80.5)	106.59 (80.9)	122.20 (80.5)	121.41 (83.8)	119.45 (83.6)	1.43	1.25	1.12
All	106.03 (100)	120.44 (100)	131.75 (100)	143.73 (100)	144.89 (100)	142.93 (100)	1.36	1.20	1.08

Note: 1. Holdings are in lakhs and Areas is in lakh hectares; 2. Figures in parenthesis are percentages of respective social group in the total.

Source: 1. Agricultural Census, DES, Hyderabad: 2. GoI (2012).

However, the share of these marginalized communities, especially SC, in the total number of holdings or operated area was well below their share in total population (around 16%). The share of SC in the total area operated was less than their share in the holders. Therefore, the average size of their land holding was much smaller than for any other social group. The situation was relatively better for the ST as their share in operated area was the same as their share in total population - around 8% (Table 6.2).

The pattern of land distribution across social groups shows that the number of holdings and area operated in the marginal and small size classes had increased while declining in the medium and large holdings classes. For the SC, marginal and small holdings comprised 92 per cent of the total number of holdings but the area under these holdings accounted for around 66 per cent of the total area owned by them (Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1).

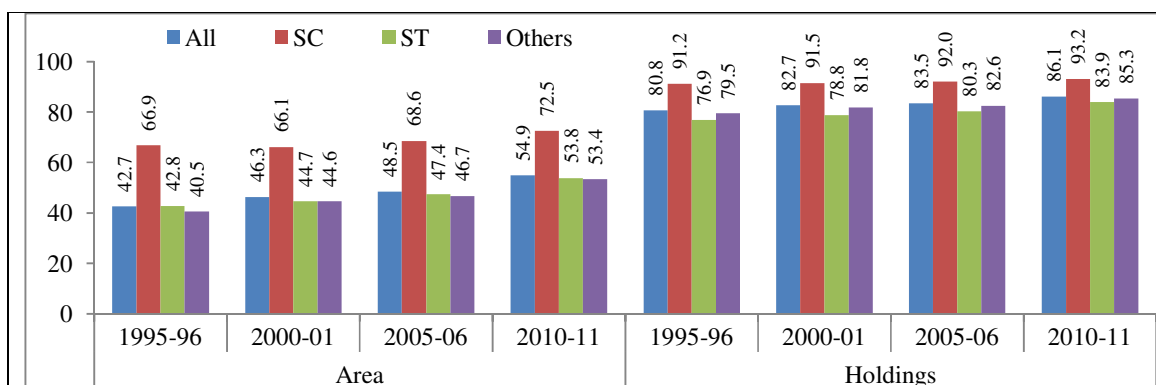
Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Size Class of Holding across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh, 2010-11

Note: Mrgl – Marginal; Sml – Small; SM – Semi-medium; Med – Medium; Larg - Large

Source: Agricultural Census.

The share of the ST in marginal and small holdings was nearly 80% of total holdings and 50% of the area operated. Though the marginalisation (increasing share of small and marginal farmers) of the peasantry had taken place across all social groups, it was more in the case of SCs (see Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Percentage of small-marginal (together) in the total number of operated Holdings and Area across Social groups in Andhra Pradesh



Note: Area – Operational Area

Source: Computed using Agriculture Census, Government of India.

On the whole, it may be mentioned that access to land is still denied to many SCs. As a result, a majority of them continue to be landless agricultural labourers. Further, since most families who own land, especially SC, are small and marginal farmers, their capacity to invest in agriculture is very inadequate and their access to credit is negligible. Although ST are relatively better placed in terms of access to land, factors such as traditional cultivation techniques, lack of access to modern technology and inputs including credit, undermines their economic progress.

VII Levels of Living

Income and Poverty

Income poverty is only one of the multiple deprivations that the SC and ST have suffered continuously, even after nearly six decades of development planning. Across social groups, the percentage of population living below the poverty line is significant and it is the highest among the ST and SC communities when compared to the rest.

The estimates of mean consumption expenditure using NSS Consumption Expenditure Survey data clearly indicate differences in the level of consumption expenditure across social groups, and how far SC/STs lagging behind when compared to the 'others' category social group (Table 7.1). Moreover the gap in terms of mean consumption expenditure between these SC and ST communities and the 'others' are increasing over a period of time, which indicates increasing economic inequalities across social groups.

Table 7.1: Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh (in Rs.) – Nominal Prices

Year	Rural					Urban				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1983	129	131	-	159	156	129	131	-	159	156
1993-94	263	230	-	308	289	358	347	-	416	409
2004-05	431	495	581	722 (629)	586	698	829	908	1245 (1063)	1019
2009-10	753	962	959	1313	1020	1776	1647	1755	2322	1982

Note: 1. Based on URP (Uniform Reference Period); **2.** The 'others' for 1983 and 1993-94 includes OBC category, figures in () for 2004-05 are comparable with 'others' in 1993-94 and 1983.

Source: Estimates using NSSO Consumer Expenditure Survey unit record data.

The head count ratio of poverty measured using NSS Consumption Expenditure Survey data also shows that the percentage of poor was much higher among the SC/ST community and lower among the 'others', indicating wide disparities across social groups in the state (Table 7.2). Moreover, the disparity in terms of level of poverty has increased especially between ST and 'others' category. Although, the overall poverty ratio and the ratio among SC and the other social groups had declined, the head count ratio of poverty (HCR) among STs in both the rural and urban areas had increased from between 1993-94 and 2004-05 and but the recent estimate show a sharp decline (between 2004-05 and 2009-10) in poverty ratio among the STs. Most of the increase/decrease in the poverty ratio among STs was due to the increase/decrease of poverty ratio among agricultural laborers belonging to ST community. It indicates the failure of state policy in targeting initiatives and programmes to marginalized sections like ST and SC. Otherwise it would have been seen a further decline in poverty.

Table 7.2: Poverty Ratio (HCR) across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh

Year	Rural					Urban				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1993-94	58.4	64.4	-	42.4	48.1	43.9	45.5	-	34	35.2
2004-05	60.3	41.8	31.6	16.1 (26.4)	32.3	50.1	35.0	23.8	16.5 (20.4)	23.4
2009-10	40.2	25.7	24.3	10.3	22.7	21.2	19.8	19.7	14.7	17.7

Note: 1. Tendulkar Committee Methodology is based on MRP (Mixed Reference Period); **2.** For the year 2009-10 state poverty line is updated based on price indices of CPIAL and CPIIW.

Source: Estimated using NSSO Consumer Expenditure Survey unit record data.

Deprivation of Basic Amenities

Access to basic infrastructure such as education and health services available at the village level and household amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, and electricity is quite poor for ST and SC. In nine per cent of the total twenty six thousand villages in Andhra Pradesh, the entire population was ST. About 20 percent of the villages were predominantly (i.e. 50% or more) inhabited by ST and another 3% by the SC. Together, these 23% villages account for about 7.2% of the total rural population in the state. About 5% of the total SC and about 45% of ST population in rural Andhra Pradesh were located in villages which were predominantly inhabited by SC and ST.

Table 7.3: Access to Basic Infrastructure in A P: Percentage of Villages Predominantly Inhabited by SC and ST, having Facility - 2001

Sno	Facility	SC	ST	Others	All
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Education	93.3	80.5	98.0	94.4
2	Medical	34.3	51.9	63.9	60.6
3	Tap Water	44.4	8.4	60.1	49.4
4	Post Office	28.4	14.5	62.4	51.9
5	Phone Connection	39.0	8.5	59.0	48.4
6	Transportation	68.7	26.3	84.0	72.2
7	Road Connection	72.0	33.0	81.5	71.6
8	Electricity	100	100	100	100

Note: Villages Predominantly inhabited by SC/ST means that above 50 percent of the population is characterized SC or ST.

Source: Computed using Census 2001 Village Directory for Andhra Pradesh.

The availability of basic infrastructure and access to facilities in these villages was comparatively poor when compared to the 'other' villages (Table 7.3) and the people living in these villages, mostly SC and ST, were more deprived of basic infrastructure. STs were worse affected than the SCs, and the situation was very bad in ST villages. About 90% did not have tap water, while 67% were without a road connection and 73% without any transportation facility. People living in these ST villages were not connected with the outside world, as there were no proper roads or transportation. Medical services were not available in about 50% of ST villages in A.P.

ST and SC were also disadvantaged in terms of household amenities (Table 7.4). Though every village and town in the state was electrified, about 32.6% of households did not have electricity connection in 2001. The percentage of households without electricity was highest among ST (64.6%) followed by SC (50.5%), and was higher in rural areas than in urban areas across social groups.

Table 7.4: Percentage of Households without selected Basic Amenities in A P, 2001

Facility	ST			SC			All		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
1 No Electricity	64.6	69.5	26.1	50.5	56.6	20.6	32.8	40.3	10.0
2 No Toilet	87.4	93.9	37.4	80.9	89.8	37.2	67.0	81.9	21.9
3 No Tap Water	75.9	80.8	37.7	53.8	58.9	29.2	51.9	59.7	28.1
4 One or None Dwelling Rooms	65.6	67.4	51.9	62.1	64.8	49.3	50.9	55.5	36.9
5 No Drainage	70.2	75.2	31.4	56.5	62.8	25.8	48.4	58.6	17.7
6 No Bathroom	14.3	8.4	60.3	22.5	14.2	63.2	39.8	27.1	78.5
7 Traditional Fuel	91.5	96.8	50.4	86.1	93.6	49.3	73.5	87.3	31.4
8 None of the <i>Specified Assets</i>	66.0	69.6	37.5	59.9	64.8	35.9	45.9	53.2	24.0

Note: 1. *Assets specified* in Census 2001 are Banking Services, Radio, Transistor, Television, Telephone, Bicycle, Scooter, Motor Cycle, Car, Jeep, Van; 2. *Traditional Fuel* includes firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, and charcoal.

Source: Census 2001.

More than 60% of the ST and SC households lived in a single room and about 3 to 4% did not have even that single room. Access to safe drinking water is extremely important for

better health and higher human development. But, 52% of the households in general and about 76% and 54% of ST and SC households did not have tap water (safe drinking water). The situation with regard to access to other basic facilities was equally bad. On the whole, deprivation in terms of not having access to basic household amenities was in general higher and more severe for ST and SC.

VIII Atrocities

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2004-2005) noted that “even after more than five decades of Independence, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people representing over one-fourth of India’s population, endure social ostracization”. Atrocity is an expression commonly used to refer to crimes against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India. The caste system lies at the root of atrocities. Though the practice of *untouchability* – the imposition of social disabilities on persons by reason of birth into a particular caste, was abolished and forbidden in any form under Article 17 of the Constitution of India, it has been continued in one form or the other. A Parliamentary Standing Committee⁸ noted that “generally SC/ST people avoid reporting crimes and fighting cases just to escape police harassment and fear of cases languishing in courts for long.” This Committee, since its inception in 1968, had presented as many as 176 Original Reports and 169 Action Taken Reports to Parliament till 2004. In addition, 191 Reports on the Study Tours undertaken by different Study Groups of the Committee have also been laid on the table of both houses of Parliament (APHDR, 2008).

In respect to crimes against SC and ST, Andhra Pradesh is recorded as third largest state in India. In 2011, a total of 4016 and 805 incidents of crime against SC and ST respectively were recorded in the state (Table 8.2). The incidence of crime against SC/ST is found to be increasing in the state as well as in the country. The crime rate (i.e. number of crime incidents per lakh population) was 29 and 14 respectively for SC and ST in Andhra Pradesh. The corresponding figures at the all-India level were 17 and 6. It indicates the crime rate against SC/ST in the state is higher than the national average. Two states such as Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan had a higher incidence of crimes and crime rate against SCs than Andhra Pradesh, while Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were the leading states in case of crimes against STs.

Table 8.1: Incidence of Crime Committed Against SCs and STs in A P and India, 2005

Type of Crime	SCs		STs	
	AP	India	AP	India
Murder	37	669	12	164
Rape	74	1172	34	640
Kidnapping & Abduction	21	258	2	72
Dacoity	0	26	0	27
Robbery	0	80	1	49
Arson	9	210	1	38
Hurt	459	3847	70	767
Prot. of Civil Rights Act	61	291	0	162
SC/ST Prev. of Atrocities Act	1244	8497	196	1283
Other Offences	1212	11077	199	2511
Total Crimes	3117	26127	515	5713

Note: Incidence – no of cases registered.

Source: www.indiastat.com; Ministry of Home Affairs.

⁸ Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2004-2005) Fourth Report.

Table 8.2: Crime Rate against SC/ST in Andhra Pradesh and India

State	ST				SC			
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2005	2009	2010	2011
Crime Incidence (No of Crimes against SC/ST - registered)								
AP	515	830	807	805	3117	4504	4321	4016
All India	5713	5425	5885	5756	26127	33594	32712	33719
% of AP	9.0	15.3	13.7	14.0	11.9	13.4	13.2	11.9
Population (in Millions)								
AP	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
All India	92.6	98.9	100.8	102.9	180.6	192.6	196.1	199.7
% of AP	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0
Crime Rate (incidence per lakh SC/ST population)								
AP	10	15	14	14	24	33	31	29
All India	6	5	6	6	14	17	17	17

Note: 1. Crime Rate is incidence for lakh of respective category (SC/ST) population; 2. Population figures are extrapolated for the year 2005 based on annual growth rate during 1991-2001.

Source: Computed using Crime Record Bureau information and Census Data.

Scheduled Caste women suffer from many forms of discrimination and deprivation⁹. Scheduled Caste women are victimized by upper castes because they lack the social position to stand up for their rights individually and because assaulting or raping them reinforces the subordination of the whole SC community to upper castes. Scheduled Caste women do not know their rights and are too powerless individually to hold the judiciary and the executive accountable for enforcing protective laws. The government of Andhra Pradesh has identified the following districts as sensitive from the point of view of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Chittoor, East Godavari, Mahabubnagar, Nellore, Khammam and Warangal (6 districts).

A study¹⁰ conducted by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1990 pointed out that various factors were responsible for atrocities. These included economic causes such as land disputes, land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages as well as non-economic causes such as caste prejudice and practice of untouchability, deep-rooted social resentment, political factions on caste lines and refusal to perform (formerly traditional) services like digging burial pits, arranging cremations, removal of the carcasses of dead animals and beating of drum, etc. While the growing number of cases is attributed to growing awareness among the victims about legal recourse, it cannot be denied that, even after so many years of planned development, atrocities continue and are probably increasing¹¹.

A primary survey in Andhra Pradesh revealed that these crimes take numerous forms. They include murder, rape, parading of a Dalit woman in the nude, social boycott, grievous hurt, beating, attacking Dalit bastis, destruction of property, causing serious injuries, death in police custody, encroachment on Dalit lands, bonded labour, forceful eviction from house sites, harassment due to love relationship with caste Hindu, suicide due to humiliation and excessive beating by the police; being beaten: for riding a cycle, wearing nice clothes, for

⁹ Barnhardt *et al.*

¹⁰ Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – Causes and Remedies.

¹¹ Three states (Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh) accounted for an abnormally high number of cases of atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes, 63.5 per cent of the total atrocity cases in the country in 2000. Other states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu) accounted for 35.5 percent.

sitting in the bus; harassment of Dalits Sarpanches and Panchayat members, and resentment and insult when a Dalit wins an election. Attempts by the Dalits to assert their self-respect and to break the taboos imposed by the high castes are viewed with hostility and suspicion and met with violence of various types. Whenever Dalits have tried to organize themselves or assert their rights, there has been a backlash from the high caste feudal lords resulting in mass killings, gang rapes and arson¹².

IX Resource Allocations

Since the 1980s there has been a steady decline in the allocation of government funds for SC and ST development and welfare projects. The strategy of a Special Component Plan (SCP) for the development of Scheduled Castes was adopted during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme of Special Central Assistance to SCP was initiated in 1980 and envisaged that the states would prepare Special Component Plans every financial year so as to ensure that a percentage of budgetary funds equal to the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the state would be set aside for their economic development and uplift. This strategy was adopted to ensure adequate flow of financial outlays from the state and central government plans in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population for the schemes and programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes. The government of India supplemented the efforts of the state governments with Special Central Assistance for SCP. Andhra Pradesh was one of the states which formulated Special Component Plans for the development of its Scheduled Caste population. Similarly is the case of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

The allocation and expenditure¹³ of Special Component Plan (SCP) funds between 1992-93 and 2003-04 in Andhra Pradesh justify the remarks of Committee of Governors that these welfare concepts which were evolved 20 years ago, “have not been satisfactory and there are numerous instances of lesser allocations, transfer of funds and shortfalls in expenditure”. The SCP allocations have never exceeded 12 per cent as against the recommended allocation of 15 per cent and over ten years, the shortfall in allocation of SCP funds worked out to Rs 4097.01 crores. On the same lines, in five years the shortfall in allocations of TSP funds worked out to Rs.567.98 crores. Against an allocation of Rs.1082.75 crore for Social Welfare in 2003-04, the allocation in 2004-05 was only Rs.1197.64 crores. The allocation for the welfare of Backward Classes was, in fact, reduced. The share in the budget for the 15 per cent SC population worked out to only 1.5 per cent. A study by the Centre for Dalit Studies has also concluded on similar lines that the results of the Special Component Plan (SCP) have not been fully satisfactory and that there are numerous instances of lower allocations, transfer of funds and shortfalls in expenditure.

12 Sukhadeo Thorat and S. Venkatesan, (2004) **Caste Conflict, Poverty and Human Development in India**, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies. New Delhi, 2004.

13 In 1995-96 Social Welfare Budget allocation was 8.4% of the total plan outlay and this declined to 2.4% in 2002-03. In 1999-00 and 2000-01 the percentage allocations were 0.7% and 1.5% respectively.

Table 9.1: Share of SCP and TSP in Budget Allocation for Elementary Education and Child Welfare in Andhra Pradesh

Year	Elementary Education			Child Welfare		
	Total Expr.	% SCP	% TSP	Total Expr.	% SCP	%TSP
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
2000-01	15691.9	0.020	0.011	1340.6	2.223	7.019
2001-02	16578.9	0.000	0.005	1530.7	3.391	7.526
2002-03	17260.0	0.765	0.340	2222.7	3.050	6.092
2003-04	20103.2	0.395	0.946	2502.8	2.385	6.613
2004-05	21036.5	0.523	2.570	2541.7	2.648	6.252
2005-06	30945.1	0.099	1.642	3613.3	1.896	5.970
2006-07	35763.2	1.344	1.934	3601.6	1.902	6.192

Note: Total Expr – Total Expenditure (Rs. in Millions)

Source: Sreedevi (2007).

Also, when the budget allocation in the state, especially under the heads of elementary education and child welfare, are analysed, it is seen that the allocations under SCP and TSP were negligible (Table 9.1). At no point of time during last seven years were the shares of SCP and TSP at the mandatory level i.e. in proportion to the share of SCs and STs in the total population.

X Conclusions

The level of development of the SC and ST communities, which together comprised one-fifth of the total population of Andhra Pradesh, definitely influences the average level of development of all social groups. It is not just that the backwardness of these communities is pulling down overall development, but that there is a violation of norms like equity, equality and social justice that ought to be followed in the development process of a welfare state, and of the rights of these communities to development equally on par with other communities. The positive discrimination policy of the Indian government followed in the state in favour of the ST and SC and the subsequent special programmes for their development were intended to improve their levels of living.

The analysis indicates that although there has been progress on many development indicators across these SC and ST communities in the state, they still lagged behind the ‘other’ social groups. Although the gaps between social groups are getting narrower in literacy and child schooling, gaps remained same with respect to educational levels among the adults. Health conditions among these communities have improved at a very slow pace. The situation is alarming with respect to economic well-being as the poverty level especially among the STs. Slow progress in expected change in structure of employment towards non-agriculture in general and stagnation among STs for a long time is a cause of concern. Moreover, landlessness had increased among these communities especially STs. Even among the SC, total number of operational holdings and area under these holdings is observed to be marginally declined in the recent past. These facts are cause for policy concern in the state. The policy initiative of special assistance through SCP/TSP in terms of budget allocations for the welfare and development of these (SC/ST) communities has not been fulfilled in implementation. Nevertheless the recent initiative of Government of Andhra Pradesh in this

respect is promising. Given the actual situation of these communities with respect to their development status, more focused intervention is needed to enhance the pace of development among these communities.

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Appendix

Table A1: Percent in Total Population, Growth of Population, percent of Urban and Sex Ratio among SC/STs: Census 2001

Sno	Districts	% of Population			Growth (1991-2001)			% of Urban			Sex Ratio		
		ST	SC	SC/ST	ST	SC	All	ST	SC	All	ST	SC	All
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
1	Srikakulam	6.0	9.0	15.0	1.23	0.57	0.92	1.6	10.5	11.0	1009	1019	1014
2	Vizianagaram	9.6	10.6	20.1	1.26	-0.76	0.67	2.9	20.5	18.3	1025	998	1009
3	Visakhapatnam	14.5	7.6	22.1	1.77	2.83	1.58	3.4	43.5	39.9	1003	984	985
4	East Godavari	3.9	18.0	21.9	0.84	0.65	0.76	5.2	15.4	23.5	1011	993	993
5	West Godavari	2.5	19.2	21.7	1.32	1.48	0.78	8.1	11.8	19.7	1018	985	991
6	Krishna	2.6	17.8	20.4	1.62	1.99	1.26	17.6	15.7	32.1	949	974	978
7	Guntur	4.7	18.3	23.0	1.39	3.62	0.85	18.1	17.3	28.8	962	972	984
8	Prakasam	3.9	21.3	25.2	1.84	1.66	1.06	16.2	8.2	15.3	949	971	971
9	Nellore	9.1	22.0	31.1	1.25	1.17	1.11	12.8	12.3	22.4	961	986	984
10	Chittoor	3.4	18.7	22.2	2.02	1.60	1.41	12.7	11.8	21.7	969	987	982
11	Kadapa	2.4	15.7	18.1	2.63	1.94	1.40	13.3	12.4	22.6	939	975	974
12	Anantapur	3.5	14.1	17.6	1.37	1.32	1.36	12.3	15.3	25.3	935	956	958
13	Kurnool	2.0	17.8	19.8	2.13	1.95	1.75	16.4	18.6	23.2	929	961	965
14	Mahabubnagar	7.9	17.1	25.0	2.06	1.03	1.35	1.8	4.9	10.6	947	973	972
15	Rangareddy	4.1	14.5	18.6	2.98	1.70	3.49	18.0	35.2	54.2	946	973	944
16	Hyderabad	0.9	8.0	8.9	1.97	0.98	2.16	100	100	100	935	985	933
17	Medak	5.0	17.6	22.6	3.57	1.47	1.68	3.3	8.0	14.4	951	992	974
18	Nizamabad	7.1	14.8	21.9	3.24	1.23	1.43	2.5	9.3	18.1	994	1046	1017
19	Adilabad	16.7	18.5	35.3	1.63	1.80	1.81	4.8	23.5	26.5	987	990	989
20	Karimnagar	2.6	18.6	21.2	0.92	1.43	1.43	10.0	12.9	19.4	979	996	998
21	Warangal	14.1	17.0	31.1	1.75	1.30	1.44	2.9	14.6	19.2	944	970	973
22	Khammam	26.5	16.5	43.0	2.02	1.71	1.53	6.0	17.0	19.8	984	969	975
23	Nalgonda	10.6	17.7	28.3	2.22	1.34	1.33	4.6	8.6	13.3	921	972	966
	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	16.2	22.8	1.84	1.54	1.39	7.5	17.2	27.3	972	981	978

Note: 1. Growth is for Population and it is compound annual rate of growth (CAGR) and presented in percentage form.

Source: Census of India, Andhra Pradesh.

Table A2: Literacy Rate (7+ age) among SCs and STs, 2001

Sno	Districts	Literacy All (male and female)			Female Literacy		
		ST	SC	All	ST	SC	All
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Srikakulam	41.9	52.9	55.3	30.6	42.1	43.7
2	Vizianagaram	35.3	49.3	51.1	26.2	38.6	39.9
3	Visakhapatnam	34.3	62.0	60.0	22.7	53.0	50.1
4	East Godavari	44.6	61.1	65.5	38.9	56.3	60.9
5	West Godavari	50.9	68.7	73.5	46.0	64.2	69.0
6	Krishna	43.7	63.9	68.8	35.8	57.8	63.2
7	Guntur	37.3	58.3	62.5	27.6	49.1	53.7
8	Prakasam	38.2	52.9	57.4	29.0	40.3	45.1
9	Nellore	37.4	59.3	65.1	32.8	50.2	56.4
10	Chittoor	44.4	60.0	66.8	35.8	49.0	55.8
11	Kadapa	41.2	54.2	62.8	30.1	40.4	49.5
12	Anantapur	44.5	44.5	56.1	31.0	32.5	43.3
13	Kurnool	42.7	45.8	53.2	28.7	32.0	40.0
14	Mahabubnagar	25.8	32.6	44.4	13.3	20.1	31.9
15	Rangareddy	34.5	51.9	66.2	22.1	40.8	56.5
16	Hyderabad	55.4	69.4	78.8	45.7	61.5	73.5
17	Medak	28.1	39.8	51.6	14.3	28.2	38.7
18	Nizamabad	30.7	40.6	52.0	16.5	28.7	39.5
19	Adilabad	39.7	47.6	52.7	26.9	35.2	40.3
20	Karimnagar	34.2	46.5	54.9	22.1	35.3	42.7
21	Warangal	34.4	50.8	57.1	22.4	39.0	45.1
22	Khammam	37.9	53.4	56.9	27.6	43.3	47.4
23	Nalgonda	35.2	50.7	57.2	20.1	37.4	44.7
	Andhra Pradesh	37.0	53.5	60.5	26.1	43.4	50.4

Source: Census of India, Andhra Pradesh.

Table A3: Educational Deprivation of Children (5-14 age group) across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh - Percentage of Out-of-School Children

Location	SC			ST			Others		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
Total	63.8	59.8	23.1	80.6	73.9	35.9	57.3	46.9	20.4
Rural	68.1	64.4	24.2	82.2	76	36.8	63.8	53	21.9
Urban	41.1	39	17.8	56.3	51.7	25.3	38.2	32.5	16.9

Source: Census of India, C Series.

Table A4: Distribution (in %) of Workforce between Agriculture and Non-Agriculture (NA) Activities across Social Groups in Andhra Pradesh

Year/Sector		ST		SC		OBC		Others		Total	
		<i>Agri</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Agri</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Agri</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Agri</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Agri</i>	<i>NA</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1983	Rural	82.9	17.1	91.2	8.8	-	-	76.7	23.3	80.1	19.9
	Urban	19.8	80.2	23.9	76.1	-	-	14.3	85.7	15.5	84.5
	Total	77.9	22.1	85.1	14.9	-	-	64.7	35.3	69.3	30.7
1993-94	Rural	89.1	10.9	89.7	10.3	-	-	75	25	79.3	20.7
	Urban	21.7	78.3	30.7	69.3	-	-	14.7	85.3	16.3	83.7
	Total	84.5	15.5	84.3	15.7	-	-	61.5	38.5	67.5	32.5
2004-05	Rural	88.5	11.5	80.0	20.0	67.7	32.3	67.6 (67.7)	32.4 (32.3)	71.8	28.2
	Urban	36.5	63.5	11.1	88.9	10.7	89.3	6.3 (8.8)	93.7 (92.2)	9.9	90.1
	Total	84.0	16.0	70.7	29.3	56.1	43.9	50.8 (54.3)	49.2 (45.7)	59.4	40.6
2009-10	Rural	89.0	11.0	73.0	27.0	67.9	32.1	57.7	42.3	68.7	31.3
	Urban	15.8	84.2	7.4	92.6	6.2	93.8	2.8	97.2	5.3	94.7
	Total	84.2	15.8	62.9	37.1	54.8	45.2	39.1	60.9	54.8	45.2

Note: 1. Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status; 2. Figure in parenthesis includes both OBC and Other which is comparable with the 'other' in 1993-94.

Source: Estimations using NSS Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Survey unit record data.