

Under Rule 77 of Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in A.P. Legislative Assembly, I intend to move the following resolution:

1. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, in the interest of Valmiki / Boya community and for their upliftment, have constituted One Man Commission to study the issues of Valmiki /Boya communities in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
2. The One Man Commission has conducted a detailed study of the issue and given the following conclusions for inclusion of the Boya / Valmiki Community in the List of Scheduled Tribes.
 - 2.1. The demand to include Boya / Valmiki Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes has been there for the last 70 years but has not been fruitful so far. It is a well known fact that they were described as tribes, hunter gatherers of forests, lived in the hilly tracts along with the Chenchus and Yerukulas, enlisted as Criminal Tribes along with 59 communities, included in the list of De-notified tribes, but, yet not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes while other Ex Criminal and De-notified Tribes were included.
 - 2.2. The State of Andhra Pradesh was separated from Madras Presidency in the year 1953. The habitat of the Boyas from the medieval period to the Modern period has been the Deccan plateau and more particularly, the area now included in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana. The Boya Valmiki Community is predominantly located in the Ceded districts which included the present day districts of Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary. The Boya Valmiki Community is known as Bedar, Valmiki, Beda, Nayakulu in the districts Bellary, Chitradurg, Raichur of Karnataka. Even the major sub divisions of the Boya/Bedar Community are similar in both these states. Uru Bedas are known as Uru Boyas in Andhra, Myasa Bedas are known as Myasa Boyas in Andhra as Uru Boyas in Andhra, Myasa Bedas are Known as Myasa Boyas in Andhra. The Bellary district was a part of Andhra until 1956. Thus we can find the people belonging to the same community across the borders in Karnataka.

- 2.3. These Communities are in constant contact with each other despite the administrative boundaries that separated them and placed them in two states after 1956. They have marital relations with the Boya Valmiki community since long and even to date.
- 2.4. The Socio Economic Survey conducted by One Man Commission has brought out this fact more clearly. As per the samples, nearly 64.5% of the spouses are from districts in Karnataka, the highest percentage being from Bellary District (47%), 15% from Chitradurga District. The districts of Kolar, Mandya, Vijayanagara and Tumkur in Karnataka also have marital relations with the Boya Valmiki community of Andhra Pradesh.
- 2.5. Even though at different points of time, in different reports it has been mentioned and recommended –
 - 2.5.1. In 1961-62, the Andhra Pradesh Tribes Enquiry Committee has recommended the Boyas to be classified under Primitive tribe category.
 - 2.5.2. The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex Criminal Tribes, and Backward Classes of Andhra Pradesh, 1956, reported that Boyas are one of the "left out" tribes and recommended to the Govt. of AP to get them included in the President's List.
 - 2.5.3. In the Ethnographic Report attached to the Census of India, 1961, the then Deputy Registrar General BK Roy Burman identified Boyas as the de-notified tribe and mentioned the "wish" of the community to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, as the other de-notified tribes are included, the wish has not been fulfilled so far.
3. The Socio economic survey conducted by One Man Commission clearly brings out the Educational economic and social backwardness of the community in no uncertain terms.
 - 3.1. That the majority Boya Valmikis (47%) are landless and 45% are small and marginal farmers. Out of the lands owned by them, only 27% of the lands have a source of irrigation while 73% are dependent on rains.
 - 3.2. The illiteracy of the head of households is as high as 77%, illiteracy of adults aged more than 25 years is as high as 54%.
 - 3.3. Majority (61%) of the households are dependent on agriculture and agriculture labour, as they do not have caste linked occupation, they migrate during the dry season.

- 3.4. About 79% of the households live in two or less than two roomed tenements, out of which about 50% of them live in semi pucca houses and still 16% live in thatched houses, and 44% do not have any toilet facility.
- 3.5. As far as the household annual income is concerned, 80% of the households have an annual income of less than Rs. One lakh. About 8.6% of the households have an annual income of less than Rs.20,000/-.
- 3.6. Regarding migration of Households, about 39% of Households are reported to be migrating for work to other places. The Long term Migration of households for work is also significant with 26% of the households reporting long term migration of more than six months. The entire family is reported to be migrated in 42% of the cases and more than 65% of the households have migrated to places which are more than 100 kms away. It is also shown here that ownership of Land does not have any negative correlation with migration-that is significant number of households owning land have migrated for work. This could be due to lack of irrigation facilities and the extent of lands being small.
- 3.7. The above Socio economic analysis has revealed the social, economic, educational, backwardness of the community and that the status of Backward Class has not brought about any significant change in their social or economic or educational status, even after 75 years of Independence.
- 3.8. The present study has found that the demand of the Boya / Valmiki Community has not been considered for the last sixty years, despite the reports of many committees, representations, and inspite of the reports that the Community has retained many tribal characteristics, that they have received a raw deal, especially considering the fact that many of the ex criminal tribes were later on included in the list of Scheduled tribes and Boyas were "left Out", and that the Community with similar nomenclature, history, occupation and culture was included in the list of Scheduled tribes in Karnataka.

4. In view of the above facts, the One Man Commission has strongly recommended that the anomalies need to be corrected and the Government of Andhra Pradesh may recommend to the Government of India, the case of Boya / Valmiki Community residing in the erstwhile four districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa and Chittoor of Andhra Pradesh to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, along with all its synonyms (valmiki, Chundinayakulu, Donga Boya, Doras, Gentu, Gurikara, Kalawathila Boya, Kavalivaru, Kiratakas, Mondi Boya, Nayakulu (Naidu), Nishadas, Sabari, Sunkulamma Boyas, Talari Yellapu and Ellapi.

5. ST Commission also observed few points elaboration it can be noted that:
- 5.1. The recruitment of Jobs is governed by 6-point formula and Zoning System in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - 5.2. The above-mentioned procedure would ensure that the Boya/Valmikis present in the erstwhile four districts of Rayalaseema (Anantapur, Kurnool, Kadapa, and Chittoor) would not compete with the Tribals living in the Scheduled area as both sects of Boya/Valmikis and Scheduled tribes fall in different zones (Viz. Zoning System). The only implication on employment would be restricted to the state level Group-I posts (Where the zoning system is not applicable) where only meagre number of posts are notified and majority of the posts notified by Government are governed by the above mentioned procedure of 6 point formula and Zoning system.
 - 5.3. The agency tribes have earmarked ITDA's to administer the developmental activities of the scheduled Tribes living in the Scheduled areas.
 - 5.4. Due to zoning regulations, the recommendation of the commission would not have any impact on key sectors like health, education, jobs, social security and economic growth of other tribes.
6. The above-mentioned item was brought before cabinet who in turn had resolved for the 'Recommendation to Govt of India, the case of Boya/Valmiki community residing in the erstwhile four districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa and Chittoor to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes along with all its synonyms'.
7. Considering the above circumstances, the Legislative Assembly unanimously resolves to request the Government of India, 'To include the Boya / Valmiki Community residing in the erstwhile four districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa and Chittoor of Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Tribes, along with all its synonyms (valmiki, Chundinayakulu, Donga Boya, Doras, Gentu, Gurikara, Kalawathila Boya, Kavalivaru, Kiratakas, Mondi Boya, Nayakulu (Naidu), Nishadas, Sabari, Sunkulamma Boyas, Talari Yellapu & Ellapi'.

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