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## EVALUATION OF GRAIN BANK SCHEME IN TRIBAL AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH



TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
HYDERABAD  
JULY, 2001

24

12/19/2001

**STUDY TEAM**  
(TCR & TI)

1	Sri. P. Sai Prasada Rao	Deputy Director
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4	Sri. K.V.Murali Krishna	Research Assistant
5	Sri. V.C.Vijaya kumar	Evaluation Assistant
6	Sri. V.Subrahmanyam	Research Investigator
7	Sri. S. Abdul Salam	Research Investigator



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>CHAPTER-I: INTRODUCTION</b>		
<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>GRAIN BANKS UNDER EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS</b>	<b>GRAIN BANKS UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEME</b>
<b>Aim of the Study</b>	<b>Evaluation</b> of grain banks established under Externally aided APTDP and APPTDP funded by IFAD, Rome, in Tribal Sub Plan areas of A.P.	<b>Evaluation</b> of grain banks established under Government of India scheme (through TRIFED) in Chenchu inhabited areas of A.P.
<b>Study Area</b>	<b>R.C.Varam and Sundipenta</b> ITDA areas to ensure coverage of grain banks established under APTDP and APPTDP respectively.	<b>Sundipenta</b> ITDA area where the Government of India scheme of grain banks has been under implementation.
<b>CHAPTER-II: EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME</b>		
<b>Year of Grounding the Scheme</b>	1992-93 in APTDP areas and 1995-96 in APPTDP areas as part of Community Participation component.	1996-97 in the Chenchu areas of Mahbubnagar, Prakasam, Kurnool and Guntur districts as a part of the measures taken to arrest starvation deaths in vulnerable areas of A.P.
<b>Rationale behind the Scheme</b>	<b>To ensure</b> food security during the lean season with the participation of beneficiaries and thereby to avoid borrowing of grains for consumption from the usurious money lenders and traders at exorbitant rates of interest.	<b>To provide</b> a safeguard against fall in their nutritional standards and also to check deaths due to starvation and malnutrition.
<b>Modus Operandi of the Scheme</b>	<p><b>Motivation</b> by Project functionaries like CDC and Liaison workers.</p> <p><b>Constitution</b> of a grain bank committee with president, secretary and a few members.</p> <p><b>Construction</b> of storage structure by the community.</p> <p><b>Raising</b> initial contributions in kind from the beneficiaries basing on their capacity.</p> <p><b>Release</b> of one-time matching grant by ITDA, which is equivalent to the grains saved by the community.</p>	<p><b>Identification</b> of villages for grounding the scheme.</p> <p><b>Explaining</b> the modalities of the scheme to the villagers in the identified habitations by the P.O, ITDA assisted by concerned functionaries.</p> <p><b>Constitution</b> of working committees for managing the grain banks.</p> <p><b>Provision</b> of Rs.2000/- for grain bank for construction of storage structures and further amount of Rs.2000/- for purchasing balance and weights.</p> <p><b>Distribution</b> of food grains to concerned VTDA president from RPDS</p>

	<p><b>Issuing of grain loans</b> to the members as well as to the needy families subject to repayment after the next harvest along with interest fixed by the committee.</p>	<p>outlets @ 1 quintal per family for consumption during lean season.</p> <p><b>Approximate</b> unit cost of Rs.64000/- per grain bank.</p> <p><b>Availing</b> of grain loans from the grain bank in times of scarcity subject to repayment after the next harvest along with 10% of interest</p> <p><b>Provision</b> for recoupment of grains in times of famine, drought, crop failure etc.</p>
<p><b>Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements</b></p>	<p><b><u>APTDP</u></b>  <b>Establishment</b> of 467 grain banks (202%) in APTDP areas against the SAR target of 231.</p> <p><b>Overall</b> financial achievement is 183% with highest percentage in Parvathipuram ITDA area (191%) and lowest in Paderu ITDA area (2.8%).</p> <p><b><u>APPTDP</u></b>  <b>Establishment</b> of 289 (40%) grain banks so far in APPTDP areas against the SAR target of 727.</p> <p><b>An amount</b> of Rs.14.36 lakhs (28%) has been spent so far against the SAR targets of Rs.50.89 lakhs.</p> <p><b>No grain bank</b> was started so far in Eturunagaram ITDA area.</p> <p><b>Less number</b> of grain banks in Sundipenta ITDA area in view of coverage of Govt. of India Scheme.</p>	<p><b>43 grain banks</b> were established covering 97 habitations and 3245 families.</p> <p><b>Expenditure</b> incurred was 26.28 lakhs against the allocation of Rs.25.60 lakhs.</p> <p><b>Sanction</b> was accorded to another 45 grain banks with Rs.11.66 lakhs and yet to be grounded during the current year.</p>

### CHAPTER-III: OBSERVATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Specific to Study Area)

GRAIN BANKS UNDER EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS		GRAIN BANKS UNDER GOVT. OF INDIA SCHEME		
Contents	Observation	Recommendation	Observation	
<b>Coverage</b>	68 Grain banks were established under APTDP in R.C. Varam ITDA area but there was no follow up after the completion of the project leading to closure of most of the grain banks.	Already defunct grain banks have to be identified and in such areas the beneficiaries should be motivated to re-establish the grain bank. Gaps should be addressed to ensure its sustainability.	<b>43 grain banks</b> were established during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 and all the grain banks became defunct as the guidelines envisaged in the Govt. of India scheme were not followed in true spirit.	It is required to follow the Govt. of India guidelines while implementing the scheme.
	<b>75% of the grain banks</b> were established in tribal areas of Y.Ramavaram mandal while coverage in other areas is negligible.	<b>To ensure</b> its coverage in other areas also so that all the needy villages will be covered.	<b>Without</b> rectifying the defects, another 45 grain banks are proposed to be established during the current year in a routine manner to accomplish the targets.	<b>A modified</b> strategy in true spirit of guidelines issued unlike previous one has to be adopted by the authorities by rectifying the defects to ensure sustainability.
	<b>In Sauripeta ITDA</b> area, only 3 out of the 10 (SAR Target) grain banks were established by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 8000/- and they also became defunct due to non-recovery of grain loans.	<b>Besides</b> taking measures to re-establish the already defunct grain banks, it is required to start the remaining 7 grain banks during the current year after obtaining the perceptions of the beneficiaries on the scheme.	<b>No conceptual</b> clarity on the part of the functionaries as well as beneficiaries.	<b>The implementing</b> agencies as well as the functionaries of grain banks have to be enlightened thoroughly about the modalities of the scheme before its launching.

<p><b>Community Mobilization Strategies</b></p>	<p><b>Community Development</b> Coordinator did motivation in the beginning with assistance from concerned <i>Liaison Workers</i>. This activity was stopped after the completion of the project in R.C.Varam ITDA area.</p>	<p><b>This activity</b> should be continued till the grain banks become sustainable institutions.</p>	<p><b>Neither</b> the beneficiaries nor those involved in the implementation of the scheme were educated about the modalities of the scheme, which led to closure of all the grain banks.</p>	<p><b>Educating</b> the implementing agencies at ITDA level and beneficiaries of concerned habitations about the concept of the scheme before grounding the scheme.</p>
<p><b>Some beneficiaries</b> have informed that motivation is required at the time of harvesting season when they will have sufficient food stocks.</p>	<p><b>Motivation</b> should be followed by persuasion till the formation of grain bank</p>	<p><b>Though</b> the Project officer, ITDA is assigned with the task of community mobilization, practically, it is very difficult for him to ensure coverage of vast area for this purpose alone.</p>	<p><b>Constitution</b> of special teams at district level to educate the beneficiaries in their respective habitations duly involving field level functionaries.</p>	
<p><b>The concept of grain bank</b> has been deeply penetrated into the minds of most of the tribals.</p>	<p><b>This needs</b> to be sustained with regular follow up.</p>	<p><b>Not taking</b> views of the beneficiaries on the scheme to examine the feasibility of establishing grain bank in that habitation.</p>	<p><b>The perceptions</b> of the beneficiaries on the scheme to be obtained to ensure effective functioning of the scheme by enlisting their participation.</p>	
<p><b>After visiting</b> some successful grain banks, it was felt that the tribals can organize themselves more effectively provided timely motivation and follow up are ensured.</p>	<p><b>Constitution</b> of community mobilization committees at mandal level especially during harvesting season by involving local functionaries to ensure timely motivation and also prompt recoveries.</p>			

<p><b>Constitution of Grain Bank Committees</b></p>	<p>Grain bank committees were constituted with president, secretary and a few members who are elected by the members of the grain banks.</p>	<p>The organizers of the grain bank should be motivated to enlighten all the committee members regarding all the transactions of the grain bank to ensure its sustainability even in their absence.</p>	<p>No working committees were constituted at habitation level. Only VTDA presidents/secretaries were involved in the implementation of the scheme.</p>	<p>Constitution of working committees at habitation level before launching the scheme.</p> <p>Imparting training to these committees for managing the grain bank more effectively</p> <p>The district level committees constituted by the Project Officer, ITDA should be made responsible for establishing working committees for organizing grain banks.</p>
<p><b>Construction of Storage Structures</b></p>	<p>The beneficiaries were motivated to construct a storage structure with locally available material on their own. But it was not done in most of the cases either due to lack of money or coordination or training.</p>	<p>This has to be taken up on priority followed by other activities.</p>	<p>The beneficiaries were not encouraged to construct the storage structures. Instead, bins were supplied by the ITDA during 1997-98, which are lying in some open places without serving the purpose.</p>	<p>They should be motivated to construct pucca storage structures by providing financial assistance required for this purpose to facilitate safe storage of food stocks.</p>

<p>As a result, the collected food grains had to be stored in private houses without proper storage facilities</p> <p><b>In rare</b> cases, the members have constructed pucca structures with the assistance from ITDA or other sources.</p> <p><b>A model</b> structure along with unit cost was designed by the ITDA but not adopted.</p>	<p><b>The beneficiaries</b> should be encouraged to construct pucca structure by providing financial assistance.</p> <p><b>The model</b> structure designed by ITDA should be adopted along with provision of unit cost while seeking their involvement in terms of labour, collection of materials etc.</p> <p><b>Collection</b> of contributions should be preceded by construction of storage structure.</p> <p><b>The functionaries</b> of grain banks should be imparted training in construction of storage structures and also in</p>	<p><b>An amount</b> of Rs.2000/-, which was earmarked for constructing the storage structure, is not sufficient.</p> <p>The food grains were supplied without ensuring storage structures.</p>	<p><b>This amount</b> may be enhanced from Rs.2000 to Rs.5000/-.</p> <p><b>Food grains</b> should be distributed to them only after construction of storage structures by the community.</p> <p><b>The working</b> committees should be trained in construction of storage structures and in safe storage methods.</p>
<p><b>The members</b> had concentrated in collection of food grains rather than construction of storage structure.</p> <p><b>No training</b> was imparted to them in appropriate storage methods.</p>	<p><b>The beneficiaries</b> should be encouraged to construct pucca structure by providing financial assistance.</p> <p><b>The model</b> structure designed by ITDA should be adopted along with provision of unit cost while seeking their involvement in terms of labour, collection of materials etc.</p> <p><b>Collection</b> of contributions should be preceded by construction of storage structure.</p> <p><b>The functionaries</b> of grain banks should be imparted training in construction of storage structures and also in</p>	<p><b>An amount</b> of Rs.2000/-, which was earmarked for constructing the storage structure, is not sufficient.</p> <p>The food grains were supplied without ensuring storage structures.</p>	<p><b>This amount</b> may be enhanced from Rs.2000 to Rs.5000/-.</p> <p><b>Food grains</b> should be distributed to them only after construction of storage structures by the community.</p> <p><b>The working</b> committees should be trained in construction of storage structures and in safe storage methods.</p>

<p><b>Mobilizing the Basic Stocks</b></p>	<p>The members have contributed according to their economic condition in kind.</p> <p>In most of the cases, it was one-time contribution in the beginning and food grains like paddy, jowar, ganti, etc were contributed. All the varieties of food grains thus contributed were converted into paddy.</p>	<p>appropriate storage methods i.e. in good conservation strategies to minimize wastage due to pests, insects etc.</p> <p>---</p>	<p>No system of initial contributions from the beneficiaries as only one-time grant of appropriately Rs.64000/- per grain bank was provided by Govt. of India to mobilize the basic food stocks. However in practice, the unit cost differed from bank to bank basing on number of families in the habitation.</p> <p>Rice was distributed through GCC to the VTDA presidents of concerned habitations @ 1 quintal per family. The VTDA presidents had in turn distributed the rice among the member families. Some discrepancies have been noticed in the distribution of rice by the GCC personnel.</p>	<p>The contributions from the beneficiaries need to be organized so as to ensure their participation in the initial stage.</p> <p>As there are chances of exploiting the beneficiaries in view of their ignorance and illiteracy, the grains should be handed over to them in the presence of an educated local functionary.</p>
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<p><b>Loaning procedure and Recovery of Loans</b></p>	<p><b>Matching grant</b> was provided by the ITDA to 87% of the grain banks, which was equivalent to the quantity of savings by the members.</p>	<p>---</p>	<p><b>There is no provision in the unit cost for claiming transportation charges.</b></p> <p><b>The beneficiaries</b> were not motivated to store the grains for consumption during lean season. Hence, they had consumed all the grains distributed to them immediately after supply.</p>	<p><b>A provision</b> should be made in the unit cost for meeting the transportation charges.</p> <p><b>The beneficiaries</b> should be made aware of the modalities of the scheme before distributing the rice.</p>
	<p><b>Grain loans</b> were availed by the members as well as the villagers during the lean season i.e. from July to December.</p> <p><b>The grain loans</b> taken are to be paid back in kind after the next harvest along</p>	<p>This practice has to be continued.</p> <p>----</p>	<p><b>The VTDA presidents</b> had distributed the rice to the beneficiaries immediately after supply and did not take interest in recouping of grain loans. All the beneficiaries are under the impression that it was a free supply of rice and need not be paid back.</p>	<p><b>The organizers of the grain bank</b> should be directed to store the grains in the storage structure instead of distributing on the spot to facilitate availing of grain loans in times of scarcity.</p> <p><b>All the beneficiaries</b> should be educated that it was not a free supply and the food grains taken should be paid back after the next harvest along with interest.</p> <p><b>The food grains</b> should be supplied after the construction of storage structures.</p>



<p>with interest @ 1 kg for 4 kgs of grains i.e. 75% less than that charged by the money lenders/ large farmers.</p>	<p><b>In some places, grain banks were closed due to non-recovery of grain loans from the beneficiaries.</b></p> <p><b>Meetings</b> are conducted twice in a year in the presence of all the villagers at the time of issuing and recouping of grain loans.</p> <p><b>The loaning transactions</b> are not properly recorded.</p>	<p>Kg from some of the beneficiaries while distributing rice and misused that amount instead of recouping the food grains.</p>	<p><b>As most of the Chenchus</b> are landless agricultural labourers and NTFP collectors, the season of certain income deriving activities should be identified to ensure recovery of loans at that time.</p> <p><b>The local teacher</b> or any other educated person should be identified for maintaining accounts in a register with prescribed formats.</p>
<p><b>Efforts</b> should be made to assist the organizers of grain bank for ensuring prompt recovery of loans during harvesting season.</p> <p>This pattern of meetings is to be ensured.</p>	<p><b>Registers</b> with prescribed formats should be supplied to</p>		

	<p>the organizers of the grain bank to ensure transparency in recording the details of loan transactions.</p> <p><b>One of the</b> local functionaries like teacher or educated anganwadi worker should be entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the registers.</p> <p><b>All the</b> grain bank presidents/secretaries should be trained in maintenance of accounts</p> <p><b>As this</b> scheme is giving good results in some places in terms of food security, it may be encouraged by providing sufficient funds in T. W. Budget.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p>	
		<p><b>Budget</b> Commensurating with the establishing of Grain Banks is to be ensured.</p>

<p><b>Monitoring and Follow Up</b></p>	<p><b>Most of the grain banks</b> became defunct due to lack of proper follow up especially after the completion of the project.</p>	<p><b>One of the local functionaries</b> should be identified to assist the organizers in managing the grain bank in an efficient manner and he should be attached to concerned Adoption Officer. Proper monitoring at ITDA level is to be ensured.</p>	<p><b>After distributing the rice,</b> nobody had enquired about the scheme. In view of vast area, it is very difficult to the Project Officer to ensure regular monitoring of the scheme from the ITDA head quarters.</p>	<p><b>As IFAD assisted APPTDP</b> is already being implemented in this area, the services of Project functionaries like CDCs, ADCs, Liaison Workers etc should be utilized for ensuring proper monitoring and follow up of the scheme.</p> <p><b>The working committees</b> should be properly trained to manage the grain bank more effectively.</p> <p><b>The funds</b> should be directly released to the project Officer, ITDA instead of releasing through GCC to avoid delay in grounding the scheme. The role of GCC should be confined to lifting of rice from PDS outlets and its distribution.</p>
<p><b>The Project functionaries</b> have shown more interest in the beginning till the formation of grain bank and release of matching grant and afterwards did not follow up this activity.</p>	<p><b>As the sustainability of grain bank</b> depends on timely recouping of grain loans, special efforts should be made to activate the grain bank functionaries during harvesting season to ensure prompt recoveries</p> <p><b>Efforts</b> should be made to identify and re-establish the grain banks, which were already closed after motivation and addressing the bottlenecks.</p>	<p><b>There was delay in</b> grounding the scheme every year due to cumbersome procedure involved in release of funds and implementation of the scheme.</p>		

**CHAPTER-I****INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Grain Bank Scheme is evolved with a prime aim of mobilizing and organizing the productive ability of the tribals by extending part of their own production, which is contributed to the village grain bank pool for collective use after harvest. It is not simply a process of raising individual incomes of the contributors but to help the poorer and needy villagers to position themselves securely during lean season and free from exorbitant rates of interest charged by traders, money lenders etc. The community managed grain banks have been established in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh during 1990s under externally aided Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (APTDP) and Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPTDP), funded by IFAD, Rome. Besides, Government of India have also formulated the scheme of grain bank in the year 1996-97 to arrest the starvation deaths in the vulnerable areas of 12 States identified by the Central Planning Committee which included the Chenchu areas of Andhra Pradesh. The main objectives in establishing the grain banks are:

- To combat the problem of food grains scarcity during the lean season.
- To avoid or reduce dependency on local money lenders or traders for borrowing grains during the lean season at exorbitant rates of interest.
- To promote the habit of self-help among the tribals.

1.2 The A.P. Tribal Development project (APTDP) commenced its implementation from the year 1991 for a period of 7 years and completed in the year 1998. This project covered the tribal areas of 4 Northern Coastal Districts viz. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, and East Godavari districts. Grain Banks have been started from the second year (of the project) onwards and its number has

gone to 467 against the appraisal target of 231 at the end of the project by recording 202 % of achievement. The A.P. Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPTDP) was started in the year 1995 encompassing the tribal areas falling under Utnoor(Adilabad District), Bhadrachalam (Khammam District), K.R.Puram (West Godavari District), Eturunagaram (Warangal District), and Sundipenta ( Kurnool District) ITDAs. The project lasts for a period of 7 years with an appraisal target of 727 grain banks to be established by the end of the project. So far, 289 grain banks have been established in the aforesaid five ITDA areas by the end of the last Financial Year. Under the Government of India Scheme, 43 grain banks have been established in Chennai areas of Kurnool, Mahboobnagar, Guntur, and Prakasam districts.

- 1.3 Though the grain banks were started long back, there is no proper feed back on its functioning to enable its continuity in an efficient manner. Hence, a study team from TCR & TI was commissioned at the instance of the Commissioner, Tribal Welfare to conduct this study in the selected tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh ensuring coverage of grain banks established by Government of India and externally aided projects as well.

### ***STUDY OBJECTIVES***

- 1.4 The specific objectives underlying the study are as follows:

- Community mobilization strategies adopted in the formation of grain banks.
- Modus operandi of grain banks.
- Physical and financial targets and achievements under different schemes.
- Impact on already existing local lending system operated by money lenders and traders.
- Identifying the factors contributing to success/ failure of grain banks.
- *Lacunae in the implementation of the scheme.*
- Perceptions of the beneficiaries and functionaries for effective functioning of the scheme.

## ***METHODOLOGY ADOPTED***

1.5 The following strategy has been adopted in conducting the study:

- a) Relevant information was collected from the secondary sources on the basis of which two ITDAs were selected for the study ensuring the coverage of Government of India Grain Bank Scheme (Sundipenta ITDA) and the scheme already implemented under the externally aided projects (Rampachodavaram ITDA).
- b) The study team divided itself into two sub-teams and carried out the study simultaneously in the two selected ITDA areas from 5-7-2001 to 10-7-2001.
- c) In each ITDA, eight grain banks were covered basing on the criteria like success/ failure for making an assessment on its performance.
- d) Three types of structured schedules have been canvassed for eliciting the information pertaining to the grain banks i.e. 1) ITDA Schedule, 2) Grain Bank Schedule, and 3) Beneficiary Schedule. The information relating to the details of grain banks established in the ITDA area, physical and financial targets and achievements, implementation procedure etc was collected from the ITDA Office by making use of ITDA schedule, while detailed information pertaining to selected grain banks was obtained by canvassing the grain bank schedule. Five beneficiaries from among the members of each grain bank were also interviewed by making use of beneficiary schedule for eliciting their individual perceptions on the functioning of the grain bank and its utility.
- e) Finally, the study team has interacted with the Project Officer, ITDA and concerned project functionaries to find out the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the scheme and their suggestions for effective functioning of the grain banks.

**CHAPTER-II****EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME*****Tribal Scenario in terms of  
Food Security***

- 2.1 Tribal economy is subsistence oriented and being dependent on the vagaries of nature, it represents a hand to mouth struggle for survival. The agrarian sector is characterized by primitive technology, poor soil fertility, none or limited usage of fertilisers and pesticides and mostly without assured irrigation facility. This results in low yields and inadequate income levels. As a consequence of which, many tribal families are not able to cater to their own food requirements. On the other hand, the forest resources are becoming depleted resulting in shortage of food and thus leading to undernourishment for a few months during the monsoon when the effects of malnutrition are more pronounced.
- 2.2 Added to this, they have to often face certain untoward situations resulting from crop failure or other natural calamities or even domestic events like illness, death, marriage etc. In this situation, they are forced to borrow grains or cash from the local money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest and thus gradually falling into debt trap. *Despite the best efforts of the Government, the incremental improvement in the quality of life of tribals has not been commensurate with the investment.*
- 2.3 The precarious economic conditions enumerated above paved the way for creating, strengthening and empowering village institutions with the participation of local tribals to ensure food security and to promote greater self-reliance among tribal communities on a sustainable basis. Hence, the emergence of various

specific interest groups at village level. Grain bank is one of the specific interest groups aiming at protecting the tribals against insecurity of food especially during lean seasons and providing adequate support to supplement their nutrition.

### ***Prescribed Modus Operandi of Grain Banks***

#### **A. Externally Aided Projects:**

2.4 The concept of grain bank involves saving of grain for consumption during the lean season. This concept has been evolved to avoid borrowing grains from the local money lenders at higher rates of interest during the lean season. Each member of the grain bank would contribute a fixed quantity of food grains immediately after the harvest. The grain would be kept in a storage structure constructed with local material by the community. The grain banks would be managed by a committee consisting of President, Secretary and a few members. The project would provide an equivalent quantity of grains as a one-time grant to the bank but only during the second year of operation after ensuring that the members are successfully operating the programme.

2.5 The grain would be lent to the members during the lean season to meet consumption requirements and the same has to be repaid after the next harvest along with interest as decided by the committee for mobilizing food stocks for the next season. The members would also lend the grain to non-members if there is surplus stock available after borrowing by them. As the grain borrowed would be repaid with interest at a lower rate than that charged by the trader, the quantity of grain in the bank would be constantly increasing. The following are the prescribed guidelines for organizing the grain banks.

- The committee shall construct a suitable accommodation for housing the grain bank.
- Each member may contribute any quantity of food grains of any nature that he produce such as paddy, jowar, maize, sama, ragi, bajra etc.



- Since all the farmers do not have equal quantum of productive land, the community may decide the contribution per acre of wet land, dry land and podu land. Thus a farmer with more land would contribute more while the small farmer would contribute less.
- In case of landless farmers, the ITDA would provide rice at the rate of 100 kgs per family as one-time grant.
- Basing on the number of families with only podu land in the village, the ITDA would provide one quintal of rice per family as one-time grant.
- All the members shall have equal rights over the grain collected and they shall draw grains during the lean season based on the need and necessity and not based on the contribution.
- In the rare eventuality of the entire village being a podu village, a grain bank could be established by the ITDA by advancing one quintal of rice per family per year, which shall be recovered back after a gestation of four years in four equal annual instalments.
- No family shall be entitled to draw more than 50 kgs of food grains in any month from the grain bank. However, in case of special occasions like wedding ceremonies, festivals etc this limit may be enhanced to one quintal. The interest as decided by the community is payable in grains only.
- The assistance to the grain bank is made only once and it shall be a revolving source of grains for the community.

## **B. Government of India Scheme**

2.6 In Andhra Pradesh, the Chenchu inhabited areas have been identified as vulnerable areas by the Central Planning Committee for taking preventive measures against deaths of tribal children. As a part of this, the scheme of grain bank has been grounded in the year 1996-97 to provide a safeguard against fall in their nutritional standards and also to check deaths of tribals due to starvation / malnutrition.

2.7 The modus operandi of the scheme differs slightly than that evolved under externally aided projects. Here, only one-time grant of approximately Rs.64,000 per grain bank would be released by Government of India through TRIFED to the State Tribal Development Corporation i.e. GCC Limited, towards purchase of locally consumed food grains for mobilizing initial stock in the grain bank, construction of a store of traditional type and purchase of weights and measures. No initial contribution is required from the member families. They are entitled to take loans of food grains in instalments during the lean season or any other period of scarcity subject to repayment with nominal interest after the next harvest so as to enable recouping of the stock. The grain banks would be managed by working committees elected by the beneficiaries themselves and would be supervised by the Project Officer, ITDA, District Collector, State Tribal Development Corporation (GCC) and Secretary, Tribal Welfare. The following are the guidelines issued by the Government of India for proper execution of the scheme.

- Identification of villages for grounding the scheme by concerned authorities from among the list of areas already identified by the Central Planning Committee on the prevention of deaths of tribal children.
- In each selected village, a working committee is constituted with not more than seven members for running the grain bank after explaining the villagers, the modalities of running a grain bank by the Project officer assisted by concerned authorities. The tenure of the committee is for a period of three years and this committee is normally headed by the traditional headman.
- The Central Government will make available funds in the form of grant-in-aid towards unit cost for the specified number of grain banks to TRIFED, which will pass on the funds to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCC) after scrutinizing its proposals. The State TDCC, in turn, will release the grant to the Project Officer, ITDA after getting his assessment on food grain

requirement of each grain bank. The Project Officer, ITDA purchase the grains from the RPDS outlets and hand over to the chairman of concerned grain bank duly obtaining three copies of receipts.

- Besides distribution of food grains, the village committee will be given an amount of Rs.2000 for purchasing balance and weights and a further amount of Rs.2000 for constructing storage bins duly obtaining the receipts in the same manner adopted in case of food grains.
- Food grains will be supplied at the rate of one quintal per family. If the grains preferred by the villagers are not available in the RPDS outlets, local purchase can be made at reasonable rates as certified by the District Civil Supply Officers. The unit cost varies from bank to bank basing on number of families, type of grain opted and distance from the purchasing point.
- Member families can avail loans of food grains in four instalments upto 25 kgs in each instalment during the period of scarcity subject to repayment after the next harvest along with nominal interest to the tune of maximum 10% of the loan taken. However, there is reduction in the interest if the loan is paid back within a period of three months. Repayment should be in the form of same type of grain, which was taken as loan.
- During the period of famine/ drought, the grain bank can advance immediately to the needy families, which can be recouped, from the relief announced by the State Government. In case of failure of crops for any reason for the next two seasons consecutively, stocks will be replenished to the extent of loans advanced by the bank and left unpaid. Such recouperment can be done only twice.

- District Collector at district level and Secretary, Tribal Welfare would be in charge of implementation of the scheme and concerned District Collector has to inspect the grain banks from time to time, at least once in a year and to submit a report to the Secretary, Tribal Welfare on the overall working of the scheme.
- Local reputed NGOs can also be involved in consultation with Project Officer, ITDA and District Collector on voluntary basis in monitoring the functioning of grain banks.

## ***PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS***

### **A. Externally aided projects**

#### ***I. A.P. Tribal Development Project (APTDP)***

- 2.8 Though the grain banks are expected to be started during the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the Project after achieving minimum crop productivity improvement, they were actually started during the 2<sup>nd</sup> year itself in the remote areas as well as in the villages where irrigated agriculture is practiced in order to generate awareness among the tribals and also due to the fact that the development activities implemented by the ITDA prior to the grounding of the project activities are also yielding results to facilitate formation of grain banks.
- 2.9 A total of 467 grain banks have been established under the project in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts against the appraisal target of 231 registering an achievement as high as 202%. Similarly, an amount of Rs.21.14 lakhs has been spent against the appraisal target of Rs.11.55 lakhs (183% of achievement). The membership has gone to

8939 at the end of the project against the target of 6930. The ITDA wise physical and financial targets and achievements under APTDP are given below.

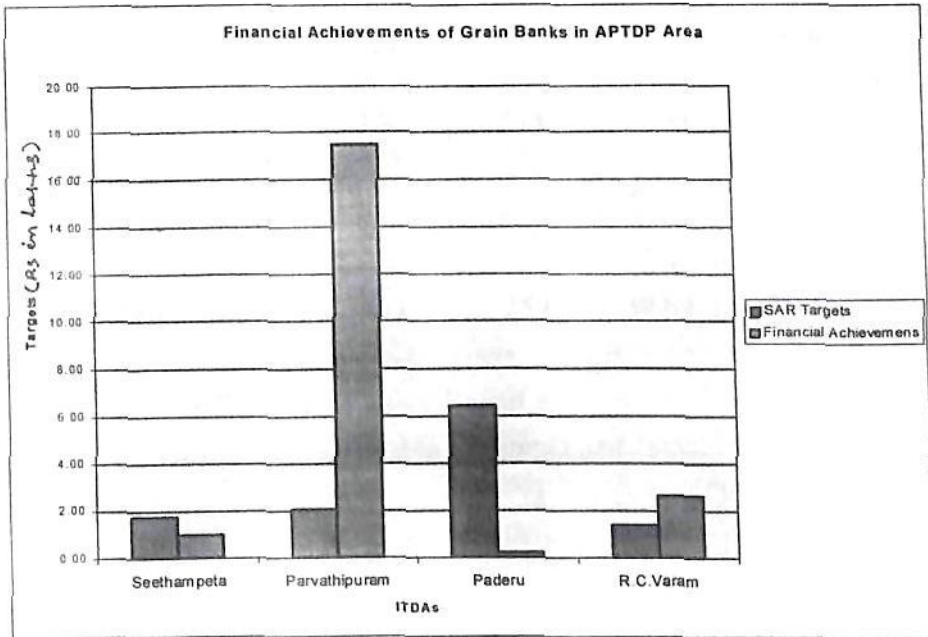
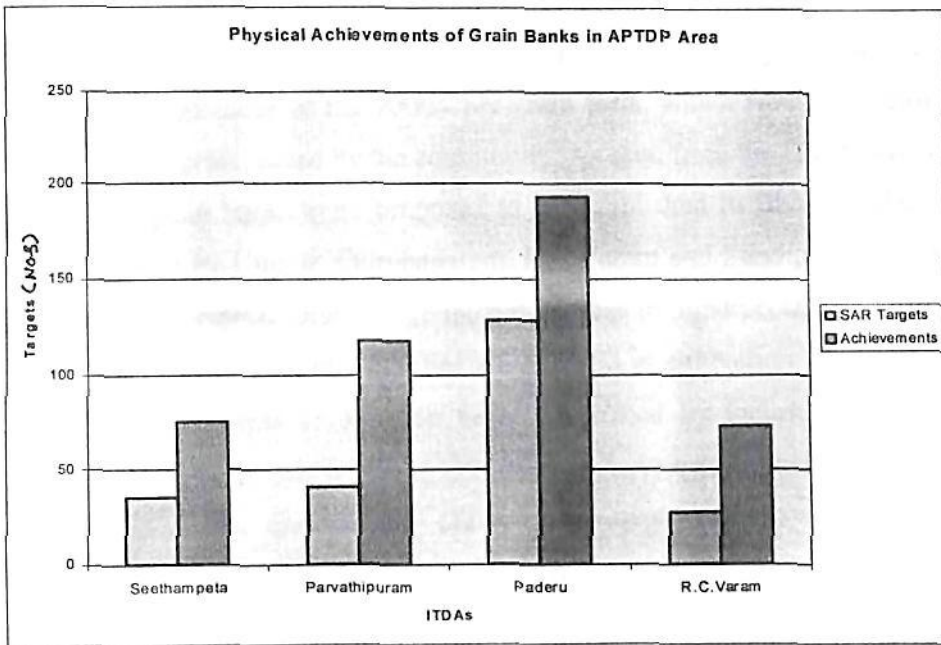
S. No	ITDA	PHYSICAL			FINANCIAL (Rs. In Lakhs)		
		SAR Target	Achievement	% Of Achievement	SAR Target	Achievement	% Of Achievement
1	Seethampeta	35	75	214	1.75	0.95	54
2	Parvatipuram	41	126	307	2.05	17.43	850
3	Paderu	128	193	151	6.40	0.18	2.8
4	R.C.Varam	27	73	270	1.35	2.58	191
	TOTAL	231	467	202	11.55	21.14	183

SAR : Staff Appraisal Report

The above table depicts the following:

- *There is tremendous progress in terms of physical achievement in all ITDAs as per records.*
- *Financial achievement is very poor in Paderu ITDA, i.e. only 2.8%, while it is very high in ITDA, Parvathipuram (850%) since an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was incurred for construction of sheds for grain banks.*
- *It is presumed that matching grant has not been released to all the grain banks either due to non accomplishment of the minimum requirement levels for releasing the matching grant or they may become defunct before claiming the matching grant.*
- *Though the unit cost was proposed to be Rs.5000 per grain bank, only the quantity equivalent to the contributions was released for each grain bank.*

Year-wise and ITDA-wise physical and financial targets and achievements are given in Annexure-I



## 2. A.P. Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPTDP)

2.10 It is envisaged in the Staff Appraisal Report (SAR) that around 727 grain banks would be established during the project period by providing a matching grant upto an average value of Rs. 7000/- per grain bank, which would be equivalent to the value of grain, saved by the community. As seen from the ITDA-wise distribution, more grain banks were proposed to be established in Bhadrachalam ITDA area followed by Utnoor, Eturunagaram, K.R.Puram and Sundipenta ITDA areas. The scope for establishment of grain banks is less in Sundipenta ITDA area as a lower proportion of Chenchu families are engaged in cultivation. By the end of March, 2001, 289 grain banks have been established by incurring an expenditure of Rs.14.36 lakhs. Altogether, 5338 members have contributed 2,07,085 Kgs of food grains under the project. ITDA- wise physical and financial targets and achievements under APPTDP are as follows:

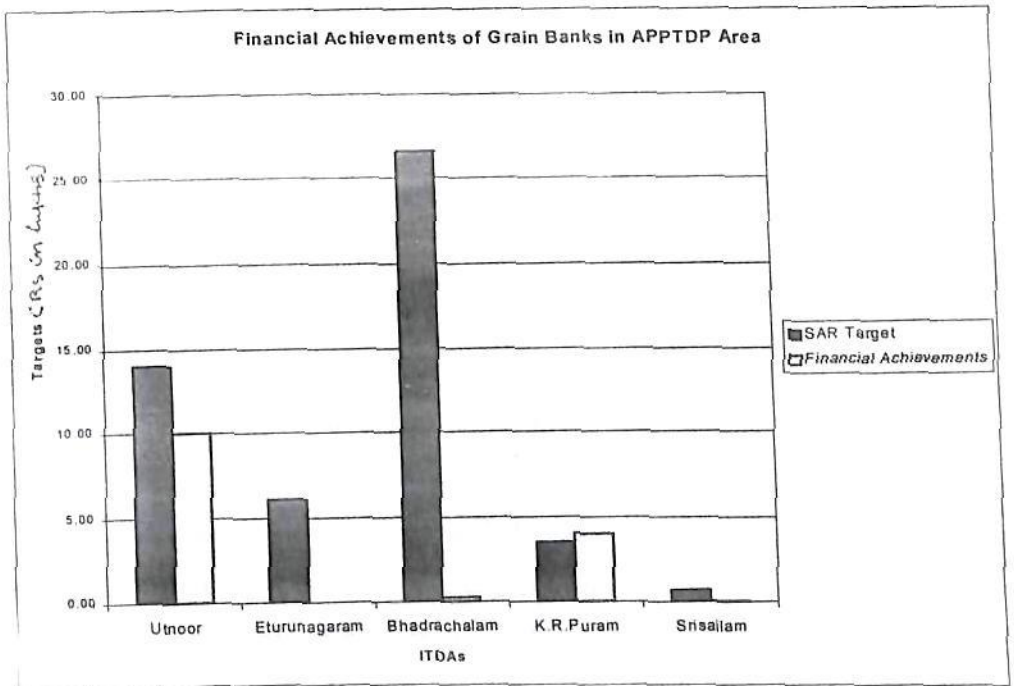
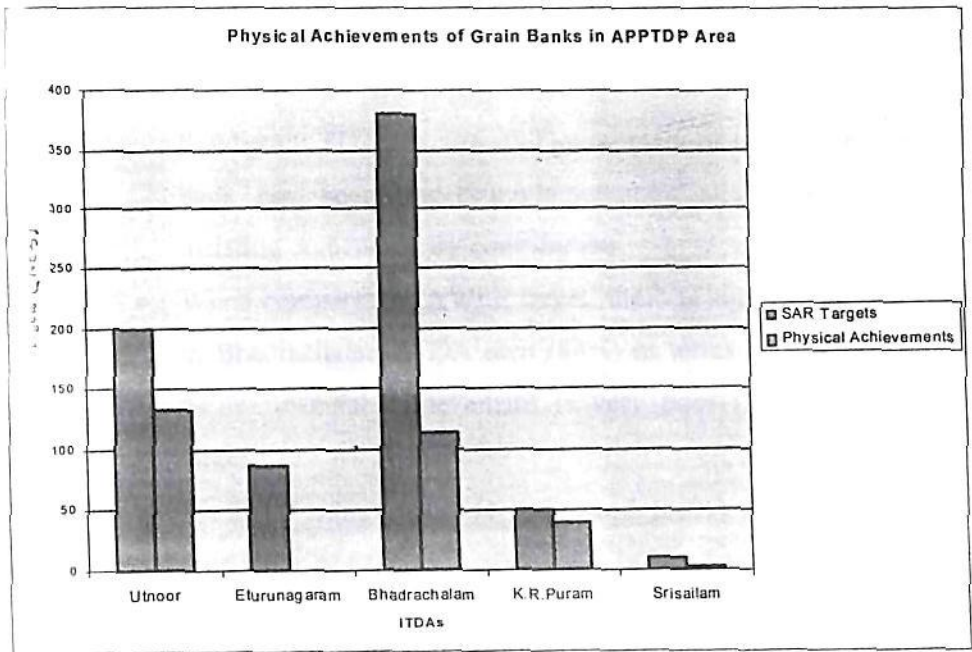
S.No	ITDA	Physical			Financial (Rs. In Lakhs)		
		SAR	AWFP	Ach'ment	SAR	AWFP	Ach'ment
1	Bhadrachalam	380	130	114	26.60	9.10	0.24
2	Utnoor	200	228	133	14.00	20.86	10.01
3	Eturunagaram	87	28	0	6.09	1.96	0.00
4	K.R.Puram	50	65	39	3.50	4.55	4.03
5	Sundipenta	10	13	3	0.70	0.91	0.08
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>50.89</b>	<b>37.38</b>	<b>14.36</b>

SAR: Staff Appraisal Report

AWFP: Annual Working and Financing Plan

The above statement indicates the following:

- The overall physical achievement till today is 62% to the AWFP target and 40%, to the appraisal target while financial achievement is only 38% to the AWFP target and 28% to the SAR target.





- So far, no grain bank was started in Eturunagaram ITDA area.
- The physical and financial achievement is not encouraging in Sundipenta ITDA as already Government of India scheme of grain bank has been under implementation since 1996-97 without insisting on beneficiary contribution.
- When compared to AWFP target, there is significant achievement in Bhadrachalam ITDA area (88%) in terms of physical progress while financial achievement is very poor (2.6% to the AWFP target).
- Financial achievement is very good (89%) in K.R.Puram ITDA area while physical achievement is 60% when compared to AWFP target.
- There is no marked difference between physical (58%) and financial (48%) achievements in Utnoor ITDA area when compared to AWFP targets.

Year-wise and ITDA-wise physical and financial targets and achievements are given in Annexure-II

### ***3 Government of India Scheme***

2.11 Under this scheme, a total of 43 grain banks were established in the Chenchu areas of Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Prakasam, and Guntur districts during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98. The expenditure incurred was Rs.26.28 lakhs against the allocation of Rs.25.60 lakhs during the period of the above two years. Sanction was accorded to another 45 grain banks to be implemented during 2000-2001 but they are yet to be established during the current year (2000-2001) by incurring an expenditure of Rs.11.66 lakhs.

Year-wise physical and financial targets and achievements are given below.

S. No	Year	Physical			Financial (in Rs)		
		Target	Ach'ment	% of Ach'ment	Target	Ach'ment	% of Ach'ment
1	1996-97	20	20	100	12.16	12.16	100
2	1997-98	23	23	100	13.44	14.12	105
3	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1999-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2000-01	45	-	-	11.66	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37.26</b>	<b>26.28</b>	<b>70</b>

### *An Insight into the Study Area*

#### **A. Chenchu Area**

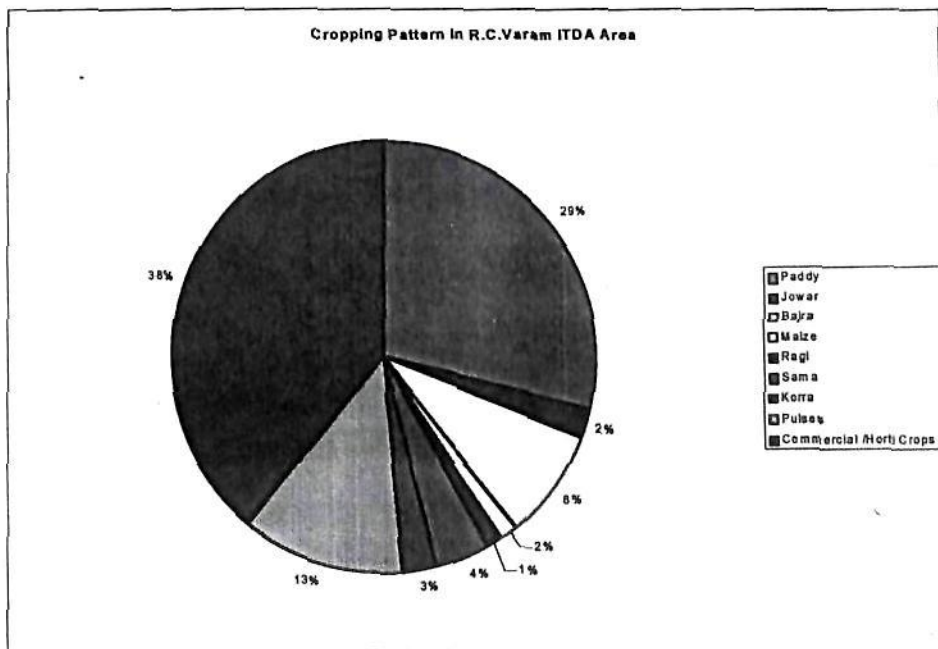
2.12 The traditional habitat of Chenchus is found in the contiguous forest tracts of Nallamalai hills lying mostly within the Reserve Forest and major part of this area was declared as Wild Life Sanctuary in the year 1983 imposing further restrictions on Chenchus and their life styles. The Chenchu area encompasses six districts viz. Kurnool, Prakasam, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur, and Ranga Reddy districts, which comes under the unified administrative control of the Project Officer, ITDA, Sundipenta. The Chenchus are classified under the Primitive Tribal Groups in the State because of their subsistence way of life and their dependence on the forests for food gathering, hunting and collection of NTFP; their pre-agricultural level of economy, low level of literacy etc. Forest is the main source of food supply to most of the Chenchus especially those living in interior areas from which they collect varieties of roots, tubers, leaves, fruits etc and various kinds of non-timber forest produce.

2.13 They are in transition over the past few decades from hunting, food gathering economy to settled agriculture and some of them have lands under the forest enclosures though not cultivated on sustained basis. Those living in the periphery of the area are engaged in continuous agriculture including cash crops such as cotton, gingelly etc. It is pertinent to note that still around 50% of the Chenchu families continue to subsist on hunting and gathering in the interior of the Nallamalai Forest.

## B. Tribal Profile in East Godavari District

2.14 The agency tract in East Godavari district extends over 4629 sq. kms constituting around 43% of the total geographical area of the district. This tribal region is broadly divided into 1) Hilly region covered with deciduous forests and mountains and 2) More or less flat area interspersed with small hills and undulating terrains. There are seven scheduled mandals and three partly covered tribal sub-plan mandals in this region which is the abode of various tribal communities like Konda Reddy, Koya, Konda Kammara, Valmiki, Manne Dora etc.

2.15 These tribals draw their sustenance from agriculture, either settled or 'podu' cultivation and allied activities and also collect various items of non-timber forest produce to supplement their earnings. Promotion of horticulture has also become one of the thrust areas in the sub plan area for the development of tribal economy.



Majority of the tribals own small patches of wet, dry or podu lands. Podu cultivation is taken up in small podu patches spreading over hill tops, slopes and

foot hills while settled cultivation is carried out on flat lands and valleys. Most part of the land i.e 86% is unirrigated. They cultivate varieties of food grains like paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, sama, korra, maize, minor millets etc besides commercial crops like cotton, tobacco, chillies, redgram, gingelly, niger, tapioca, groundnut etc. Horticulture plantations like cashew, mango, banana, citrus are also taken up in significant extents. The yields of rain fed crops do not exceed around 1000 kgs per hectare in most of the cases. While the produce of commercial crops is immediately sold after harvest to meet the cash needs, the food grains are stored in their houses for personal consumption, which provide food security for an average period of six months.

- 2.16 The field situation in respect of grain banks in Chenchu area as well as in the tribal region of East Godavari district is critically analyzed in the succeeding chapter with a focus on the organizational and functional defects in grounding the scheme. Appropriate measures have also been suggested to ensure its effective implementation.

*Chapter-III***OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***Coverage*

3.1 In Rampachodavaram ITDA area, 68 grain banks were established under APTDP covering Y.Ramavaram, Maredumilli, Devipatnam and R.C.Varam mandals. Initially, 35 grain banks were started during the second year of the project i.e. in 1992-93, followed by 14 grain banks in the year 1993-94, 17 grain banks in the year 1994-95 and only two grain banks in the year 1997-98. Out of the total 68 grain banks, 75% were established in Y.Ramavaram mandal to ensure coverage in interior areas. Mandal-wise details of grain banks are depicted in the following statement:

S.No	Mandal	No.of Grain Banks Estd	No. of Members	Total Savings (in Kgs)	No.of Grain Banks to which Matching Grant Released	Total Matching Grant (In Kgs)
1	Y.Ramavaram	51	1253	72450	47 (92%)	68625
2	Maredumilli	8	309	10950	5 (63%)	7050
3	Devipatnam	4	136	2850	3 (75%)	1350
4	R.C.Varam	5	222	11775	4 (80%)	8775
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>98025</b>	<b>59 (87%)</b>	<b>85800</b>

3.2 Matching grant was released by the ITDA to 87% of the total grain banks, which was equivalent to the grains saved by the members of the grain bank. Paddy was supplied towards matching grant. The quantity of matching grant varied from 225 kgs to 4425 kgs depending on the quantity of contributions. Membership was either confined to all the families of the village irrespective of tribal variations or to those who are able to contribute and willing to participate in this activity.

3.3 After the completion of APTDP, this scheme has been totally neglected from the year 1999 onwards. Even, there is no information in the ITDA regarding the sustainability of grain banks. The year-wise and mandal-wise list of grain banks established in this ITDA along with details of membership, savings, and release of matching grant, is given in Annexure-III.

3.4 In Chenchu areas of Andhra Pradesh, grain banks were established under Government of India scheme and also under externally aided APPTDP. Under Government of India scheme, a total of 43 grain banks were established covering 97 Chenchugudemms and 3245 families. A quantity of 3208.21 quintals of rice was distributed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 26.28 lakhs including transportation and other charges. Further, an amount of Rs.11.664 lakhs was sanctioned to establish another 45 grain banks in 45 chenchugudemms during the year 2000-2001 by ensuring coverage of 1669 families. But, it was not grounded in that year and efforts are being made to establish the above said grain banks during the current year i.e. 2001-2002. The details of district-wise coverage of grain banks are given below:

S.No	District	Particulars of Established Grain Banks				
		No.of Grain Banks	No.of Chenchu Gudems	No.of Families	Quantity Supplied ( Qtls)	Cost of the Grain ( in Rs.)
1	Mahbubnagar	15	39	899	899	647090
2	Prakasam	20	41	1521	1501.21	1091600
3	Kurnool	8	12	602	602	436940
4	Guntur	3	5	223	206	167100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>3208.21</b>	<b>2342730</b>

Year-wise and district-wise details of grain banks are furnished in Annexure-IV, while the district-wise and mandal-wise list of grain banks is given in Annexure-V.A&B.

3.5 The scheme had benefited all the families in each Chenchugudem without resorting to selection of some beneficiaries in the village level meetings. It is justified since all the families have no assured source of income during the lean season. It may not be possible to restrict the scheme only to cultivating families in

Chenchu area, as most of the chenchu families are landless labourers and NTFP collectors who need attention on priority.

- 3.6 Under APPTDP, as against the SAR target of 10 grain banks, only three were started so far by incurring an expenditure of Rs.8000/-. One grain bank was started in the year 1995-96 in Mahbubnagar district with a membership of 28 families while the other two were started in the year 1997-98, one each in Mahbubnagar and Kurnool districts with a membership of 24 and 14 respectively. A quantity of 2800 Kgs was provided by the ITDA as matching grant to all the three grain banks which was equivalent to the contributions raised by the beneficiaries. It was informed in the ITDA that all the grain banks became defunct. The study team visited one of these three grain banks which was established in Macharam village of Mahbubnagar district during the year 1997-98 and it was noticed that the grain bank had to be closed after running for one year as they had failed to recoup the grain loans in view of migration of 50% of the families to other places in search of livelihood.

### **Community Mobilisation Strategies**

- 3.7 In R.C.Varam ITDA area, as envisaged in the project, Community Development Coordinator (CDC) was entrusted with the responsibility of mobilizing the communities for establishment of sustainable village level institutions with the help of village liaison workers. Hence, various specific interest groups like credit and thrift societies, grain banks etc have been emerged during the project period with the successful efforts of the CDC and concerned liaison workers. The concept of self-help and participation has been penetrated into the minds of various tribal communities in the ITDA area so as to generate savings for investment in development of productive resources for their benefit.
- 3.8 The concept of grain bank is not a new intervention in R.C.Varam ITDA area since similar efforts were made prior to the grounding of APTDP by the earlier Project Officers of ITDA and grain banks were established here and there. The study team visited one such a village called Goragommi where the grain bank was established during the year 1986-87 with the best efforts of the then Project Officer of ITDA. This grain bank has been effectively functioning for the last 15



**Successful Grain Bank in Goragommi Village of ITDA, R.C.Varam-  
A Live Example for Sustainability of Village Institutions**



years in a pucca structure constructed by the villagers and catering to the food requirements of the villagers in times of scarcity (See Profile No: 4). This indicates that tribals can organize themselves more effectively provided timely motivation in true spirit and proper follow up are ensured.

3.9 In the study area, the villagers have informed that the CDC had visited their village 2 to 3 times and explained them about the advantages in organizing the grain banks. They are even remembering the names of CDCs and liaison workers who motivated them at that time. The tribals in some villages have realized the need for establishing a grain bank and started this activity soon after harvesting of the crops. Some have reported that they have shown interest for a few days after which they brushed away this concept from their minds since motivation was done when they have no food grains with them. The activity of community mobilization and follow up in respect of grain banks has been completely stopped after the completion of the project. The following measures may be taken up for effective community mobilization in this ITDA area:

- Motivation should be done initially followed by persuasion till the harvesting season when the tribals will be having good stocks of food grains.
- The local resource persons, especially tribal youth, who are able to gain the confidence of the villagers, should be identified for involving them in the organization of grain banks.
- Community mobilization committees should be constituted at mandal level during harvesting season by involving local functionaries to ensure timely motivation for establishing the grain banks.

3.10 In the Chenchu region, this vital intervention of community mobilization has been totally neglected leading to failure of all the grain banks. As per the guidelines, the grain banks are to be organized after conducting a meeting with the beneficiaries in the habitation itself by the Project Officer, ITDA accompanied by concerned staff and after properly explaining them about the modalities and procedures of the scheme. But unfortunately, no such meetings were conducted in the identified

Chenchu habitations. As seen from the records of the ITDA, a circular was communicated to all the VTDA presidents and secretaries to attend a meeting on grain banks on 21-9-1998 (after two years of establishing the grain banks) at ITDA office. But, the field situation reveals that the VTDA presidents and secretaries have not attended the above said meeting. Hence, the VTDA presidents and secretaries in the study villages are not aware of the management of the scheme. Even at the time of distribution of rice, they were not enlightened about the scheme. In some villages, the VTDA presidents and secretaries were informed by those who had distributed rice that the grains have to be repaid after mobilizing the savings by the beneficiaries. On the contrary, it was informed in some villages, that it was a free supply and they need not repay it. This indicates that neither the personnel who had distributed the rice nor the VTDA presidents and secretaries have no conceptual clarity. As a result, the beneficiaries have consumed the rice distributed to them and kept quiet. The following measures may be appropriate in this aspect:

- In view of vast area encompassing six districts, it is very difficult on the part of Project Officer to ensure mobilization in all the habitations identified for establishing the grain banks. Hence, special teams should be constituted at district level to educate all the beneficiaries regarding modalities of the scheme in their respective habitations prior to the grounding of the scheme.
- The perceptions of the beneficiaries should be obtained regarding feasibility of establishing grain bank in their habitation before launching the scheme.
- Concerned staff members who are associated with the distribution of rice are also to be enlightened about the concept of grain bank.
- The functionaries of the grain banks are to be trained initially and after some response from the villagers like construction of storage structure etc, the scheme may be launched.

## Establishment of Grain Bank Committees

- 3.11 In order to organize the grain banks in an efficient manner, constitution of grain bank committees was envisaged in the project in R.C.Varam, ITDA area and accordingly committees have been formed wherever the grain banks were started consisting of president, secretary and a few members who are nominated by the members of the grain bank. It was observed in the study area that the president or secretary, who are usually enlightened or educated persons in the village pay a vital role in the transactions of the grain bank while the other members are unaware of the transactions. Hence, participation of all the members of the committee was not ensured which led to the closure of grain banks in some cases after the death of the person either president or secretary who was organizing the grain bank.
- 3.12 In the Chenchu region, working committees are proposed to be constituted in each habitation covered under the grain bank scheme, with president (preferably traditional headman) and seven members from amongst the beneficiaries. This working committee is expected to maintain the grain bank in an efficient manner. But in practice, no such working committees were constituted in the Chenchu habitations. On the other hand, in the changing tribal scenario, the VTDA's have been constituted in the Chenchu habitations, which are headed, by the president and secretary. The guidelines issued by the ITDA indicate that the grain bank scheme has to be implemented through the VTDA's. There is a need to clearly indicate the functions of VTDA's and working committees in respect of grain banks to avoid confusion. At present, in the absence of working committees, the food grains are handed over to VTDA presidents and secretaries. The following suggestions may be considered.
- Since the VTDA is an umbrella organization at the village encompassing various specific interest groups, the management of grain bank should be entrusted to the working committee as was done in the APTDP and APPTDP areas.

- The district level teams constituted by the Project officer, ITDA should facilitate formation of working committees in the presence of the beneficiaries before grounding the scheme.
- The functionaries of the working committees should be imparted training for effective management of grain banks.
- Continued efforts by the Project authorities have to be ensured to make them freely articulate and responsive.

### **Construction of Storage Structures**

- 3.13 In the villages where the grain banks were started in R.C.Varam ITDA area, the farmers were motivated to construct a structure with locally available material for storing grains by contributing in the form of manual labour. But it could not be done in most of the cases either due to lack of money or coordination or training. As a result, the collected grain was stored in private houses without proper storage facilities. However, some villagers have constructed either bins or huts by making use of their indigenous knowledge. Only in rare cases, the beneficiaries constructed pucca structures with the assistance from the ITDA for storing the grains (See Profile No: 1). The ITDA has designed a model structure to facilitate construction of grain bank along with unit cost to be provided by the ITDA but it could not be adopted at that time.
- 3.14 Due to lack of proper storage facilities and in view of inappropriate methods of storage, wastage and loss have occurred due to insect attack. Further, no training was imparted to them regarding appropriate storage methods. The members of the grain bank have mostly concentrated on collection of contributions rather than construction of grain banks or adopting proper storage methods. Moreover, it involves some amount to construct the grain bank besides beneficiary contribution in the form of manual labour. There are also instances of discontinuing this activity due to lack of storage structures. The gaps to be addressed in this aspect are given below:

- Collection of contributions should be preceded by construction of storage structures. The ITDA should provide financial assistance in the form of unit cost to enable the villagers to construct a pucca storage structure.
- The model of structure already designed by the ITDA should be adopted for constructing the grain banks.
- The functionaries of grain banks should be imparted training in construction of grain banks and appropriate storage methods.
- The grain bank functionaries should be motivated to ensure that the storages are emptied and cleaned before storing the grains every year and appropriate measures have to be taken to protect against insects attack.
- Good conservation strategy and pest control measures are to be adopted to minimize wastage, loss of quality and quantity of grain etc.

3.15 The storage structures have not been constructed in the Chenchu habitations covered under the programme. Though it is envisaged in the scheme to provide Rs.2000/- to the village level working committee for constructing the traditional storage structure, it was not followed during the year 1996-97 (First year of grounding the scheme). But during 1997-98 programme, which was actually grounded in the year 1998-99, 50 storage bins were purchased, of them only 38 were distributed while the remaining are still lying at the ITDA office. Further, most of the bins were not directly supplied to the habitations. Out of the total of 38 bins distributed, 6 bins were given to the VTDA president of Chinthala village and another 6 bins were given to a leader of the same village for onward distribution to the concerned habitations in that area. Similarly, 7 bins were given to the Project Officer, MADA, Mannanur and another 8 bins to Divisional Manager, GCC Limited, Srisailam. The rest of the bins were directly supplied to the VTDA presidents. The study team has noticed two bins in a village called C unna Arutla lying in the open place and being used to store the grass. There is also a provision of Rs.2000/- in the scheme for purchasing weights and balance, but they were not supplied. Hence, the following may be addressed.

- The beneficiaries should be motivated to construct the storage structures with locally available materials by releasing the amount meant for this purpose. This activity should be taken up on priority to ensure safe custody of food grains instead of keeping the bins in open place. Then only the food grains should be supplied to them. The functionaries of the grain banks should be imparted training in construction of storage structure for ensuring appropriate storage facility.
- The financial assistance for constructing storage structure should be enhanced from Rs.2000/- to Rs.5000/-.
- The food grains should be supplied in the habitation and the VTDA presidents and secretaries should be directed to store the grains in already constructed grain banks instead of distributing to the beneficiaries on the spot. The needy families will be able to borrow the food grains in times of scarcity from the stored grains.
- The VTDA presidents and secretaries should be imparted training in safe storage methods.
- The grain deposits, withdrawals and repayments are to be measured with the equipment instead of traditional measures to ensure correct measurement.

### *Mobilization of the Basic Stocks*

3.16 The amount of contributions to the grain bank is based on the quantum of food grains produced and size of the land holdings. In R.C.Varam, ITDA area, large farmers contributed greater quantity than the small cultivator. However, in some places every family has contributed equal quantity of grain irrespective of economic status. Mostly, it is one time contribution at the beginning but in some rare cases, contributions were raised every year (See Profile No: 3). It was informed in some areas that these contributions are expected to be paid back either in double quantity or with 50% of interest after mobilization of good stocks in the grain bank while in some cases there are no such terms and conditions regarding paying back the contributions.

- 3.17 The basic stock of each grain bank established by in-kind contributions from the members, which were matched, by equal contribution from the project. The food grains like paddy, jowar, and bajra were contributed by the members, which were later converted into paddy to facilitate easy storage. Matching grant was released to only 87% of grain banks.
- 3.18 Initial contributions are not required under Government of India scheme of grain banks, as the basic stock of food grains will be provided to each grain bank as one time grant. Though the unit cost is approximately Rs. 64,000/- per grain bank, which is prescribed, towards purchase of food grains, construction of storage structure, and purchase of weights and balance; it differed from bank to bank basing on number of families to be covered in each habitation. The food grains were supplied @ one quintal per family. Only rice was supplied as the Chenchus are habituated to consume rice purchased from PDS outlets or open market since most of them are landless and depend on collection and sale of NTFP and agriculture labour.
- 3.19 After obtaining sanction, the Project Officer, ITDA had purchased the rice from the GCC through its PDS outlets in respective districts basing on the requirement assessed by him. The GCC had lifted the rice and supplied to concerned VTDA president/ secretary @ one quintal per family duly obtaining receipts from them. Though the food grains are supposed to be handed over to the VTDA president/ secretary in the village itself, it was not done in certain cases as the stocks were dumped at a point where the lorries could reach. Concerned VTDA presidents had to transport the rice to their habitations on bullock carts by incurring some amount from their pockets (See profile No: 10). Since there is no provision in the unit cost for claiming transportation charges, the ITDA has been meeting this expenditure from other sources. Hence, it is required to make some provision in the unit cost for transporting the food grains to the habitations. The VTDA presidents/ secretaries had distributed the rice equally among the member families soon after receiving the stock without imposing any terms and conditions.

- 3.20 Some discrepancies were reported here and there during the study in the distribution of rice. For instance, in Bothukulapaya village of Veldurthi mandal of Guntur district, the VTDA president informed that he was supplied 3010 kgs of rice by the GCC staff but as verified in the records the quantity supplied was found to be 4300 kgs and receipts were also obtained from the VTDA president to this effect (See Profile No: 10).

### *Loaning Procedure and Recovery of Loans*

- 3.21 In the places where the grain banks were started in R.C.Varam ITDA area, the members as well as the villagers have availed grain loans for consumption during the lean season i.e. from July to December. There are no minimum and maximum limits in extending loans. The loans are sanctioned basing on the repaying capacity of concerned person. They convene a meeting of all the villagers in the month of July or August i.e. starting of lean season and provide grain loans in the presence of villagers basing on the requirement of individual families by using traditional measure called "kuncham". Grain loans were also issued to some families on special occasions like marriage, death and other socio-religious ceremonies.
- 3.22 As per the local norms, repayment has to be done immediately after the next harvest in kind along with interest at the rate of 1 kg for 4 kgs of grains. In case of non-repayment of loan in that year due to crop failure or any other reason, the loanees have to repay the grain in the following year along with compound interest. The same rule is applicable to special loans also. The village meeting is again convened at the time of harvesting season for recouping the grain loans along with interest in the presence of the villagers. During the study, the villagers have reported prompt repayments except in case of a few loanees. A register was reported to be maintained by the president/ secretary of concerned grain bank to keep record of the payments and repayments but not traced at the time of study as the grain bank was closed long back in most of the cases. Hence, an analysis regarding transaction of grain loans could not be done. Wherever records are available, the details are given in the grain bank profiles.



The following may be addressed in respect of issue of loans and recoveries:

- The registers with prescribed formats should be supplied to the organizers of the grain banks to ensure transparency in recording the details of loan transactions.
- All the functionaries of the grain banks should be imparted training in maintenance of the loaning register.
- It is desirable to entrust the responsibility of maintaining the register to one of the local functionaries like teacher, literate anganwadi worker, VAO etc with the consent of the grain bank committee.
- In most of the cases, the members of the grain bank committee have expressed ignorance over the loaning transactions of the grain bank in the absence of concerned president/ secretary. Hence, the president/ secretary should be motivated to enlighten the members regarding loaning transactions to avoid misunderstandings. It should not be a one-man show.
- Grain banks will survive and prosper provided they are genuinely owned by the members and controlled by elected representatives of the members in matters like determination of quantum of shares, interest rates, modus operandi of recoveries etc. Therefore, efforts are to be made to make them autonomous.

3.23 In Chenchu areas, it was a mere distribution of rice rather than establishing a grain bank. The beneficiaries are totally ignorant of the fact that the quantity of rice received by them have to be repaid along with interest to the grain bank after the next harvest. As nobody educated them regarding the modalities of the scheme, they thought that it was a free supply. Hence, no efforts were made to recoup the grains. However, in certain cases, the VTDA presidents, while distributing the rice to the beneficiaries, had collected some amount from the individual families at a fixed rate per kg. This might be done with an aim to recoup the stocks with the amount collected from the beneficiaries. But they failed to collect the amount from some of the beneficiaries even after a lapse of 3 years. Moreover, the amount

already collected through sale of rice was not utilized for recouping the food grains.

- 3.24 There are several complaints from the beneficiaries regarding mismanagement of funds collected by the VTDA presidents. For instance, the VTDA president of Ankamma Chenchugudem had collected an amount of Rs.9760/- at the time of distributing the rice from some beneficiaries @ Rs.8.00 per kg. This amount was kept in his house but after some time, it was reported to be lost in a fire accident, which engulfed certain huts including that of the VTDA president. Though the ITDA had sanctioned an amount of Rs.9000/- towards relief, the grain bank amount was not recovered from him (See Profile No: 9). In another instance, the villagers of R.Ummadivaram Chenchugudem have complained against the VTDA president that he had lent an amount of Rs.5200/- which was collected from the beneficiaries through sale of rice, to a GVVK teacher on an interest of Rs.2.00 per hundred per month (See Profile No: 15). The VTDA presidents especially among Chenchus are usually enlightened persons in the village and hence, there is possibility of misusing the funds by them. Added to this, there was no follow up from the ITDA side and nobody enquired about the fate of the scheme.
- 3.25 Recouping of grain loans along with interest after the next harvest is not appropriate to Chenchu area as most of them are landless agricultural labourers and collectors of NTFP while some others are marginal farmers with small extents of land holdings whose production is dependent on vagaries of nature. Hence, the following measures are suggested to ensure recouping of food stocks:
- Instead of distributing the rice directly to the beneficiaries immediately after supply, the food grains should be stored in already constructed structures for use during lean seasons.
  - The beneficiaries should be enlightened that the grain bank is meant for taking grain loans during the lean season for consumption and the loan taken has to be repaid along with interest.
  - The grain loans are to be given by the working committee of the grain bank in the presence of all the villagers during the lean season or on

some special occasions and the rate of interest is to be clearly informed to the beneficiaries.

- As most of them are engaged in collection of NTFP, the season of certain income deriving items should be identified. Especially collection and sale of gum derives good income to the tribals, which will be sold to GCC in respective D.R. Depots. Therefore, recouping of loan can be done at that time with the help of GCC. The list of the persons taken loan and amount to be repaid along with interest should be made available to D.R. Depot. While making payments to the loanees towards purchase of various items of NTFP, the loan amount will be deducted and paid to the working committee for recouping the grains.
- The grain loans are to be given in instalments as envisaged in the guidelines instead of giving one quintal of rice at a time so that the loan can be utilized for 3 to 4 months. As most of the Chenchus are addicted to liquor, there are chances of misusing the grain loans if given at one time.
- For maintenance of the accounts, the local teacher or VLW or any educated person should be identified to take up this responsibility. A register with prescribed format should be supplied to the working committee for this purpose.
- Instead of VTDA presidents/ secretaries, the working committees should be involved in the transaction of grain loans.

### *Impact on Local Money Lending System*

3.26 In R.C.Varam ITDA area, the tribals are habituated to approach local money lenders/ traders or large farmers in the village for grain loans in times of scarcity subject to repayment immediately after the harvest with 100% interest i.e. double quantity of grains. The grain banks, which are being run effectively, have been successful in either isolating the money lenders or reducing dependency on them for borrowing food grains and the rate of interest has also brought down from 100% to 25%. In some places, where the grain banks were closed due to various reasons, the tribals have again started approaching money lenders or large farmers

for grain loans on 100% interest. This indicates that it is possible to isolate the money lenders/ traders by strengthening the grain banks as an alternative source of borrowing food grains in times of need.

### *Monitoring And Follow Up*

- 3.27 The Project functionaries in ITDA, R.C.Varam have shown more interest in the beginning till the formation of the grain bank and release of matching grant to fulfill their targets but later on, they could not make efforts to ensure continuance of grain bank scheme. Especially after the completion of the APTDP and with the abolition of the post of CDC who used to monitor the scheme during the project, there was no follow up leading to closure of most of the grain banks.
- 3.28 In Chenchu region, nobody had enquired about the fate of the scheme in the villages after distributing the rice to the beneficiaries. Even no efforts were made to educate the beneficiaries regarding the modalities of the scheme. Some VTDA presidents have adopted their own strategies in some areas like selling rice, lending money on interest etc which had created some feeling of mismanagement in the minds of the beneficiaries. Hence, the scheme was totally failed in the Chenchu area. Further, it involves cumbersome procedure in the implementation of the scheme. The Project Officer, ITDA has to send proposals after making assessment of requirements of grains, number of villages and families to be covered etc to the GCC and Secretary, Tribal Welfare, who in turn inform the Secretary of Food/ Civil Supplies for supply of grain. The GCC (State Head quarters) will make necessary allocation of funds to Project Officer, ITDA to facilitate purchase and transportation of food grains from RPDS outlets to the Chenchu habitations. This procedure is time consuming and hence consequent delay in grounding the scheme. Therefore, the following measures are suggested:
- The grain bank scheme should stipulate the mechanics as well as agencies for monitoring at various levels. This is a collective scheme and there is an urgent need to pool up all the available functionaries of ITDA to complete the task without infringing on the autonomy of the participants

- Due to coverage of vast area, monitoring and follow up from the ITDA head quarters is very difficult. Hence, it should be entrusted to one of the local functionaries who will be attached to the adoption officers of concerned area.
- In Chenchu region, as already APPTDP is being implemented, the services of its functionaries like Community Development Coordinators, Agriculture Development Consultants, Liaison Workers etc should be utilized in ensuring proper follow up of the scheme.
- Special efforts should be made to assist and guide the committee members to ensure recouping of grain loans at the harvesting time or at the time of income deriving activities (in case of landless people).
- As the Project Officer, ITDA is responsible for implementing all developmental activities in the area of his jurisdiction, funds may be directly released to him in case of Government of India scheme instead of releasing to GCC to avoid delay. The GCC may assist him in lifting and supply of food grains to the identified habitations.
- Since there is no proper accounting system in the management of grain banks, specific registers with prescribed formats have to be provided to the working committees and the local functionary who will be entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the functioning of grain bank, has to assist the working committee in maintaining the register.
- The grain banks, which are already grounded and became defunct, should be identified and efforts should be made to ensure re-establishment of such grain banks. In Chenchu areas the Project Officer, ITDA may take action to replenish the grain as envisaged in the guidelines of Government of India scheme.
- As some Chenchus are in the habit of migration to some other places temporarily or permanently in search of livelihood, care should be taken in identification of the beneficiaries to ensure recouping of loans. For instance, the grain bank established under APPTDP in Macharam of Mahbubnagar district became defunct due to non-recouping of grain loans as 50% of the loanees had left the village and went away to some other places in search of wage labour (See Profile No:8).

## CHAPTER-IV

**GRAIN BANK VILLAGE PROFILES*****PROFILE-1***

Village/ Habitation	T.Ramannavalasa
Mandal	Maredumilli
District	East Godavari
ITDA	Rampachodavaram
Ethnic Groups	Konda Reddy, Konda Kapu
Year of Establishment	1992-93
Scheme	APTDP
Status	Functioning

There are about 58 families in this village, out of which 40 families are members of the grain bank. All the tribals own small chunks of dry or podu land and cultivating the crops like paddy, jowar, sama, ragi, maize, gingelly, horsegram etc. This is found to be the most enlightened village where the tribals including men and women actively participate in the organization of village level institutions.

The grain bank was initially established in a hut constructed by the villagers. Later, a pucca structure was constructed with the assistance of ITDA to the tune of Rs.13,000/- besides beneficiary contributions and yet to be occupied. It is being managed by a committee consisting of president, secretary and three members. The source of motivation for establishing the grain bank was the then Community Development Coordinator who had taken up awareness camps.

The members have contributed varying quantities of paddy and jowar according to their capacity ranging from 20 kgs to 160 kgs subject to repayment in double quantity after five years. Altogether, 2492 kgs of paddy and 2100 kgs of jowar have been collected

as one-time contribution. They could not continue to operate jowar as it was infested with frequent pest attacks. They received matching grant of 45 bags of paddy from the ITDA during the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of operation of the grain bank.

Lean season was identified by the villagers from July to December and during this period, they resort to borrowing of food grains. The members have started taking loans from the grain bank from the year 1993, subject to repayment after the next harvest along with interest at the rate of 1 kg for 4 kgs of grains. The loaning transactions are as follows:

S.No	Time of Loaning	Number Aailed Loan	Quantity Taken (Kgs)	Repayment in that Year (%)
1	1993	29	Jowar-2000	100
		32	Paddy-3240	
2	1994	13	Jowar-1112	31
		32	Paddy-3896	97
3	1995	34	Paddy-4600	85
4	1996	36	Paddy-3800	83
5	1997	19	Paddy-2795	95
6	1998	41	Paddy-2164	27

There are no further transactions from the year 1999 onwards as the grain bank structure was destroyed and a new Pucca one is under construction. At present, already collected food grains are temporarily stored in Vana Samrakshana Samithi Hall. Still, 30 members have to repay the grains and the committee has not taken interest to collect the loan due to storage problem. They have also given 3500 kgs of paddy towards marriage loans to three members. The members have expressed that flooring is yet to be done to the new grain bank, which requires further amount of Rs.2000 to 3000 to put it to use.

All the members meet twice in a year i.e. at the time of distributing the grain loans and at the time of collections after harvesting of all the crops. There is only one record, which is in a torn condition. They require proper training in the maintenance of the records and also a fixed format for ensuring uniformity and better presentation.

**PROFILE-2**

Village/ Habitation	Damanapalli
Mandal	Devipatnam
District	East Godavari
ITDA	Rampachodavaram
Ethnic Groups	Koya, Konda Reddy
Year of Establishment	1992-93
Scheme	APTDP
Status	Defunct

It is a roadside village and inhabited by 68 families. Grain bank was established in this village with the initiation of the then Liaison Worker and a committee was formed with 12 members headed by the president by name Sri. Chedala Lachi Reddy and secretary by name Sri. Chedala Sami Reddy (who was the Liaison Worker also staying in the same village). They have collected 96 kgs of jowar and 480 kgs of paddy and stored the grain in the house of the president. ITDA had provided matching grant to the extent of six bags of paddy during the second year of operation of the grain bank.

All the members have contributed according to their capacity without any terms and conditions. Except president and secretary, nobody was aware of the transactions of the grain bank. It was run only for one year and became defunct. The Liaison Worker who used to manage the grain bank was expired and the records were not traced. The then members have informed that the grain loans were given to all the villagers but could not be repaid due to crop failure and lack of pressure for repayment. The rate of interest was 1 kg for 4 kgs of grains. With the remaining 3 bags of grains, they have arranged a feast in the village on the eve of Sree Rama Navami festival.

While interacting with the members of the grain bank, it is understood that they have no conceptual clarity and the grain bank was established only on the pressure of the then Liaison Worker to meet his prescribe target. Even the members could not bother to construct a structure for storing the grains and those who have taken loans did not repay as nobody pressurized them. The bank totally became defunct after the death of the



Liaison worker who motivated them. There was no follow up from the ITDA side also except dumping six bags of grain towards matching grant on the roadside without properly handing over to concerned persons. Moreover, the tribals of this village are engaged in agriculture works in the adjacent tobacco fields during the lean season and get food security to some extent to tide over the crisis.

### **PROFILE-3**

Village/ Habitation	Gunjigudem
Mandal	R.C. Varam
District	East Godavari
ITDA	Rampachodavaram
Ethnic Groups	Konda Kapu
Year of Establishment	1992-93
Scheme	APTDP
Status	Defunct

The grain bank was successfully organized for a period of five years in this village and suddenly became defunct three years back. The villagers have informed that in the surrounding villages like Madicherla, Wadapalle and Isakathota, grain banks were closed due to lack of proper repayments resulting in huge loss to the contributors. For this reason, they have also closed down the grain bank to avoid loss to the contributors. They sold all the food grains stored by them and spent the sale amount of Rs.6000/- for celebrating Gangamma festival in the village.

There are about 80 families in this village belonging to Konda Kapu community and all are members of the grain bank. A committee was constituted with president, secretary and three members for the maintenance of the grain bank. In the first year, they have collected food grains like paddy, bajra and jowar from all the families at the rate of 4 kgs per family and converted all the grains into paddy. They constructed a storage bin with the locally available material and stored the grains. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> year onwards, they have increased their contributions from 4 kgs to 20 kgs each. Thus, they have contributed

continuously from 1<sup>st</sup> year to 5<sup>th</sup> year till the grain bank was closed, and the total grains collected were 6720 kgs.

They have extended grain loans to all the villagers between July-August every year and all of them have ensured prompt repayments. They used to conduct village level meetings twice in a year i.e at the time of loaning and at the time of repayment of grains. Prior to the starting of the grain bank, the villagers had to borrow the food grains from the local traders or large farmers of the village subject to repayment in double quantity after the next harvest i.e. with 100% interest. But after starting the grain bank, they could be able to borrow the food grains with lesser interest at the rate of 1 kg for 4 kgs i.e. 25% interest. Unfortunately, such a successful grain bank has become defunct and again they have started borrowing food grains from the large farmers/ traders on 100% interest.

#### **PROFILE-4**

Village/ Habitation	Goragommi
Mandal	Gangavaram
District	East Godavari
ITDA	Rampachodavaram
Ethnic Groups	Konda Reddy, Konda Kammara
Year of Establishment	1986-87
Scheme	APTDP
Status	Functioning

This is an accessible village connected by B.T. Road. The total families in the village are 120 and almost all of them have lands. During 1986-87, the then Project Officer, ITDA, motivated the villagers to form a grain bank committee. Accordingly, 42 members belonging to Konda Reddy and Konda Kammara communities formed into a committee and contributed 21 katas (2016 kgs) of paddy @ 48 kgs per family. The ITDA provided a matching grant of 2016 kgs of paddy during the same year. They have constructed a grain bin with bamboo splints and used to store the collected grain. In the year 1996-97, the Forest Department has given Rs.30, 000/- for construction of a community hall under Vana Samrakshana Samithi (VSS) programme. The villagers saved

an amount of Rs.15, 000/- under manual labour in VSS programme, which was utilized for construction of a pucca grain bank.

Grain loans are extended to the needy families of the villages including non-tribals. At the time of loan disbursement, they announce in the village through drum beating. The committee members will decide the quantity of loan to be given to the needy families depending upon their capability of repayment. The period of disbursement will be in the month of July or August, which is the lean period. After harvesting of the crops, usually during the month of January, the villagers assemble and repay the loans taken along with interest. The rate of interest is 1 kg for 6 kgs of grains. Tapioca is the principal commercial crop in the village. The families who do not cultivate paddy but raise tapioca, sell the same in the market and purchase paddy grain to pay back the loan. They have been successfully operating the scheme since 1986-87. After establishment of the grain bank, the dependence on money lenders has considerably decreased. The secret behind the success of the grain bank in this village is:

- Co-ordination and co-operation.
- Sufficient income from commercial/ food crops.
- Prompt repayment of loans.
- Transparency in record maintenance.
- Pucca building for grain storage facility.

## ***PROFILE-5***

Village/ Habitation	Palem
Mandal	Rampachodavaram
District	East Godavari
ITDA	Rampachodavaram
Ethnic Groups	Konda Reddy, Konda Kammara, Koya
Year of Establishment	1993-94
Scheme	APTDP
Status	Defunct

This village is situated 8 kms away from the B.T. Road. The main occupation of the tribals is agriculture while subsidiary occupation is agriculture labour. About 31% of

the families in the village are landless and they depend on agriculture labour besides collection and sale of NTFP. The checkdam, which was constructed a few years back, became defunct. Hence, they depend on rain fed agriculture. A few families in the village subsist on podu cultivation. During the lean season i.e. August to September, they take grain loans from Showcars of Gokavaram and repay in kind (pulses) with an interest of 100% per annum. They also take grain loans from the fellow tribals subject to repayment in double quantity i.e. 100% interest.

As part of IFAD assisted programme, grain bank scheme was implemented during 1993-94 in this village. Initially, the Project Officer, ITDA along with MDO and other officials conducted grama sabha in the village and motivated the villagers on grain bank scheme. Out of the total 90 landed families in the village, 50 had joined as members in the scheme and contributed half a bag each. Altogether, they have collected 25 bags of grain. A few of them contributed jowar also. ITDA provided 25 bags of paddy as matching grant during 1993-94.

Due to lack of funds for construction of storage bins, they kept the whole grain in a private house and distributed to the needy farmers. During 1995-96, they have recouped the grain from the loanees along with an interest of 25%. Again they have extended grain loans to the needy families in the subsequent year. After a few days, the president of the grain bank who participated actively in the formation and running of the grain bank, died. The next incumbent who was also the VTDA president did not take much care to collect the grain distributed as loan. There was no monitoring or follow up from the ITDA side. Ultimately the scheme became defunct.

### **PROFILE-6**

Village/ Habitation	Dora Chinthalapalem
Mandal	Maredumilli
District	East Godavari
ITDA	Rampachodavaram
Ethnic Groups	Konda Reddy, Kathi Kapu
Year of Establishment	1993-94
Scheme	APTDP
Status	Functioning

This is the most interior village connected by a kutchra road. All the families own lands. The checkdam constructed under APTDP became defunct. At present, the source of irrigation is perennial stream. Motivation camp for organizing grain bank was conducted by the CDC during 1993-94 under IFAD programme. In the month of January 1994, 42 families have come forward to form into a grain bank committee and elected their president, secretary and eight more people as members. They have contributed 20 bags of grain (jowar and paddy) @ 12 kunchams per member. The ITDA had provided 20 bags of paddy as matching grant. Due to lack of a separate structure to store the grain collected, they kept the grain in a private thatched hut. Later, the owner of the hut in which the food grains were stored had dismantled the hut for construction of a new house in that place. Hence, the stock was shifted to another small room of a tiled house belonging to the Liaison Worker of the village. Almost all the members of the grain bank are taking loans from the grain bank every year and repaying regularly. The rate of interest is 25% per annum. All the members of the grain bank meet twice in a year i.e. during the month of January for collection of grains from the loanees and in July for disbursement of grains to the needy families. The discretion of quantity of loan to be given to the members vests with the committee members. They also give loans to the non-members of the grain bank basing on security to be given by any member of the grain bank. They also give loans to the members on special occasions like marriages, rituals and ceremonies at the same rate of interest.

### **Impact of the Grain Bank**

- The dependence on showcars has been reduced considerably. Previously they used to take loans from showcars of Gokavaram by paying 100% interest. Now the rate of interest is only 25%.
- They are getting loans from the grain bank as and when required by them.
- Food security is ensured throughout the year.

### **Reasons for Success**

- Due to construction of checkdam and using of hybrid paddy (Chaitanya, IR-64, Rasi, 1001) under APTDP, the production has been increased



**Grain Bank located in a portion of Liaison Worker's House in Dora Chinthalapalem- A Remote Village in R.C.Varam ITDA Area.**

considerably. Due to high yield rates, they are able to repay the loan taken from the grain bank regularly.

- There is very good coordination and cooperation between the two tribal groups of the village in the management of the grain bank in a sustainable manner.

### **PROFILE-7**

Village/ Habitation	Kundada
Mandal	Maredumilli
District	East Godavari
ITDA	Rampachodavaram
Ethnic Groups	Konda Reddy, Valmiki
Year of Establishment	1993-94
Scheme	APTDP
Status	Defunct

There are about 72 families in the village and most of them own small patches of dry and podu lands. They cultivate jowar, dry paddy, wet paddy, sama, bajra, redgram, blackgram etc. Only eight families of this village have wet lands. The source of irrigation is perennial stream. During the lean season, they take loans from the co-tribals and showcars. The co-tribals charge 50% of interest per year, where as the showcars who come from Gokavaram to purchase tamarind, broomsticks, sheekakai, redgram, blackgram etc charge 100% interest per annum.

In the year 1994-95, the Community Development Coordinator visited the village and motivated the people for establishing grain bank. Out of the total 72 families in the village, only six had shown interest for establishing a grain bank in the village. Initially, they contributed six bags of grain. In the same year, the members of the grain bank had taken grain loans during the lean season and did not repay the loan. Ultimately the grain bank became defunct. The reasons for the failure of grain bank are:

1. The yield rates from food crops are very low and hence, they are unable to contribute for the grain bank.
2. There is no coordination between the two tribal groups of the village.
3. Lack of regular monitoring and supervision.

### **PROFILE-8**

Village/ Habitation	Macharam
Mandal	Amrabad
District	Mahbubnagar
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu
Year of Establishment	1997-98
Scheme	APPTDP
Status	Defunct

Grain bank was established with 28 members and all of them have lands ranging from 3 to 4 acres each. They grow crops like ragi, jowar, castor, groundnut and vegetables. They had saved 1540 kgs of grain i.e. by 21 members @ 40 kgs each and 7 members @ 100 kgs each. The ITDA had sanctioned 1600 kgs towards matching grant based on the representation of the VTDA president stating that they had saved 1600 kgs of grain. The beneficiaries (members) informed that they had maintained the grain bank successfully for about one year and availed grain loans. They have not maintained any accounts of loan distribution. In the mean time about 50% of the members of the bank who had taken loans, left the village on migration for livelihood. Hence, there was no recoupement of grain and thus, the grain bank became defunct.

Though they were informed about the contents of the grain bank i.e. constituting a committee, repayment of loans with interest, creating a storage facility, conducting regular meetings etc. they could not manage the bank due to migration of its members who had taken loans.



**PROFILE-9**

Village/ Habitation	Ankamma Chenchugudem
Mandal	Yerragondapalem
Disstrict	Prakasam
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu
Year of Establishment	1997-98
Scheme	Govt. of India Scheme
Status	Defunct

Ankamma Chenchugudem is inhabited by 45 Chenchu families at present and is situated about 4 kms away from the main road i.e. Venkatadripalem. Out of the total 45 families, 14 are holding an extent of 30 acres of land ranging from 3 to 4 acres each. Lands are rain fed and crops grown in kharif are sama, bajra, redgram, jowar etc. Lean season for Chenchus is from July to October.

- About 34 quintals of rice was supplied during October 1998 for 34 families, which were proposed to be covered. But as per the list furnished by the VTDA president, 33.70 quintals of rice was distributed among the 27 families basing upon the requirement and repaying capacity. The VTDA president had collected the amounts for the distributed grain @ Rs.8.00/- per kg from the beneficiaries. He could collect only Rs. 9760/- out of the total amount of Rs.26,960/- leaving a balance of Rs.17,260/-. The collected amount was kept with the VTDA president and it was reported to be lost in the fire accident, which engulfed certain huts including that of VTDA president. Even at the time of the visit of the team, the outstanding amount was not recouped and thus they have not continued the scheme of grain bank.

It is informed by the VTDA president that the procedures and modalities of the scheme were not properly explained to them. They were simply told that they have to consume the rice in the lean season and repay them with interest when they could be able to save grain or money. They were not told about forming a committee, keeping the rice as stock for use only in lean season and taking loan as per requirement. They were also not informed to maintain registers of stocks received, loans distributed and repayment of loans with interest. After supply of rice nobody enquired about the functioning of the scheme. They were not provided weights and balance for which there is a provision in the scheme. Storage bin was given, but as the rice was distributed among the beneficiaries immediately after supply, the bin was not used for grain bank purpose.

### ***PROFILE-10***

Village/ Habitation	Bothukulapaya
Mandal	Veldurthi
District	Guntur
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu
Year of Establishment	1997-98
Scheme	Govt. of India Scheme
Status	Defunct

There are 32 families inhabiting the village. Of them, 20 are land-holding families. Two families have 6 acres each, while the rest have 2 to 3 acres of land. They grow jowar, bajra, redgram, and cotton. 43 quintals of rice was supplied to 43 families of this village as per the records of the GCC. But there are only 32 families at present while the rest are on temporary migration. The VTDA president informed that rice was dumped at Vajrala thanda, 6 kms away from their gudem and they had to transport the same by engaging bullock carts by incurring an expenditure which was Rs.66/- borne by him but not repaid by the beneficiaries. He had also informed that 43 bags rice containing of 70 kgs each were supplied to them.

The VTDA president further informed that the GCC staff who brought the rice told him that they will be informed later whether it is free supply of rice or to be repaid but nobody had enquired about the scheme till today. Then the president had simply

distributed the rice @ 70 kgs (one bag) per family. He had not maintained any account for this. A difference was noticed in the quantity of rice supplied i.e. 4300 kgs, as per records of GCC and quantity reported (3010 kgs) by the VTDA president. But the receipt signed by the VTDA president and secretary confirms the supply of 4300 kgs in 60 bags. Storage bin and weights and balance were not supplied, though there is provision in the scheme for these.

### PROFILE-11

Village/ Habitation	Vajrala Thanda
Mandal	Veldurthi
District	Guntur
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu, Lambada
Year of Establishment	1997-98
Scheme	Govt. of India Scheme
Status	Defunct

Vajrala thanda, an exclusive tribal habitation comprises 45 Chenchu families and 50 Lambada families. Grain bank was established only for the Chenchus. Of the 45 families of Chenchus, 25 are land holders with 2 acres of forest land (no pattas) each and the rest are landless depending mainly on agricultural labour and NTFP collection for their livelihood. Lands are rain fed and crops grown are bajra, redgram, sama etc. Lean season is mainly during summer and rainy seasons.

Under the grain bank scheme, 30 quintals of rice was supplied during October 1998, which was equally distributed among 30 families. VTDA President Sri Mandli. China Eedaiah informed that they do not know the modalities of the scheme and at the time of supply of rice he was told that they would be informed later whether the rice is free supply or to be repaid. But nobody had enquired about it and later they were not enlightened about the maintenance of grain bank. Thus, as the beneficiaries are not aware of the modalities and procedures of the scheme, it became defunct.

**PROFILE-12**

Village/ Habitation	Yerrapenta
Mandal	Lingal
District	Mahbubnagar
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu
Year of Establishment	1996-97
Scheme	Govt. of India Scheme
Status	Defunct

Yerrapenta Chenchugudem now comprises 48 Chenchu families, of whom 37 families have lands ranging from 2.5 acres to 5.00 acres. They raise the crops like paddy, castor, jowar etc in kharif season while paddy and groundnut are grown in rabi season. There is a minor irrigation tank in the village besides 9 irrigation wells.

Under the grain bank scheme, 60 quintals of rice had been supplied to 60 families residing in the gudem at that time by the GCC at DR.Depot, Chennampalli that is situated at about 2 kms away from the Chenchugudem.

The VTDA President informed that they are totally ignorant of the modalities of the grain bank scheme. However, they were told by the ITDA staff that they have to take loans from the rice supplied to them. On the contrary, the GCC people told them that it was of free supply. VTDA President received the stock and equally distributed among the 60 families. They do not know about constitution of grain bank committee, conducting of the committee meetings, keeping supplied rice as stock and taking loans in lean season with a condition to repay along with interest as fixed by the committee. Thus, as the beneficiaries were not informed of the modalities of the scheme, the scheme became defunct defeating its objectives.

**PROFILE-13**

Village/ Habitation	Pedda Cheruvu
Mandal	Atmakur
District	Kurnool
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu
Year of Establishment	1997-98
Scheme	Govt. of India Scheme
Status	Defunct

Pedda Cheruvu Chenchugudem consists of 104 Chenchu families. All are landless and depend on NTFP collection for eking out their livelihood. After the gudem coming under submergence of 'Varada Rajulu Swamy' Minor Irrigation Project, all the families were rehabilitated at Kottalacheruvu about 20 years back. But due to some lapses in rehabilitation programme and other adjustment problems, majority of them have come back and started residing in the previous habitation. All of them were assigned lands at Kottalacheruvu, which were leased out, to non-tribals and also to some fellow tribals who are staying there, on 50% share cropping basis.

Under the grain bank scheme, 100 quintals of rice was supplied to 100 families residing at that time. They are not aware of the modalities of the grain bank scheme and are under the impression that it is free supply to overcome the famine. Each family had taken a quintal of rice and consumed immediately after supply. Neither GCC nor ITDA have explained them about the concepts of the scheme and how to constitute and manage the grain bank.

**PROFILE-14**

Village/ Habitation	Kudichintalabailu
Mandal	Amrabad
District	Mahbubnagar
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu, Kuruba ( BC )
Year of Establishment	1997-98
Scheme	Govt. of India Scheme
Status	Defunct

Kudichintalabailu comprises 23 families including 20 families of Chenchus. Of these, 5 families have land of 10 acres each, while the rest are landless agricultural labourers. There are two irrigation wells in the village. They grow crops like paddy, jowar, castor, redgram and vegetables like beans, tomatoes etc. Lands are mostly rain fed. Summer and rainy seasons are the lean seasons.

Under the grain bank scheme, 20 quintals of rice was supplied to all the 20 Chenchu families residing at that time. The Secretary, VTDA, informed that they were told at the time of supply of rice that they have to utilize the rice during the lean season for consumption and it should be repaid after saving the grains. But later nobody enquired about how they have utilized the rice and there is no follow up action. They have simply distributed the rice equally and went away.

### **PROFILE-15**

Village/ Habitation	R.Ummadivaram Chenchugudem
Mandal	Pullalacheruvu
District	Prakasam
ITDA	Sundipenta
Ethnic Groups	Chenchu
Year of Establishment	1997-98
Scheme	Govt. of India Scheme
Status	Defunct

R.ummadivaram Chenchu colony is at about 14 kms away from the main road. There are 16 families and all are landless agricultural labourers. 14 families were supplied 14 quintals of rice @ one quintal per family under grain bank scheme. The VTDA President informed that out of 14 quintals of rice supplied by the ITDA about 50 kgs were taken away by the lorry crew saying that they are taking some rice in every village as tip. He sold the rice @ Rs.7.50 per Kg and deposited the amount in Bank. After some time, he had given Rs.5200/- as loan to a GVVK teacher from the collected amount at an interest rate of Rs.2/- per month per hundred leaving the balance amount of Rs.1649/- in the Bank. He had not made any effort to purchase the grain with the amount collected from

the beneficiaries. The secretary of the VTDA and others informed in the absence of the VTDA President that he had misused the amount and hence they wanted to replace him. The total cost of the rice of 14 quintals @ Rs.7.50/- per kg works out to Rs.10500/- but the VTDA president had shown the account for Rs.6849/-. This clearly indicates mismanagement. Storage bin and weights and balance were not supplied in this habitation. As informed by the VTDA President and others, they were told that the rice has to be used for consumption and later it should be recouped from the savings of the wages earned. They were not informed of the procedures like forming a committee, stocking the rice supplied and to use only in lean season. Thus, there are clear gaps in educating the people about the scheme and ensuring its follow up.

# ANNEXURES



Annexure-I

Year-wise and ITDA-wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements under Grain Bank Scheme in APTDP Areas.

		1991-92						1992-93					
S.No	ITDA	Physical Targets		Financial Targets		Physical Achievements		Financial Achievements		Physical Targets		Financial Targets	Financial Achievements
		SAR		SAR				SAR		SAR			
1	Seethampeta	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0.05
2	Parvathipuram	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	4.82
3	Paderu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0.18
4	R.C.Varam	0		17	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0		17	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	5.05

Contd.....

S.No	ITDA	1993-94				1994-95					
		Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets	Financial Achievements	Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets	Financial Achievements
		SAR			SAR		SAR		SAR		
1	Seethampeta	3	50	0	0.15	0.9	6	0	0	0.3	0
2	Parvathipuram	2	0	0	0.1	0	5	0	0	0.25	0
3	Paderu	6	29	0	0.3	0	14	125	0	0.7	0
4	R.C.Varam	2	19	0	0.1	2.22	5	9	0	0.25	0.28
	TOTAL	13	98	0.65	3.12	30	134	1.5	0.28		

Contd.....

S.No	ITDA	1995-96						1996-97					
		Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements	Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements
		SAR			SAR			SAR			SAR		
1	Seethampeta	8	0	0.4	0	0	9	0	0.45	0	0	0	
2	Parvathipuram	6	0	0.3	0	0	14	0	0.7	0	0	0	
3	Paderu	20	0	1.0	0	0	44	29	2.2	0	0	0	
4	R.C.Varam	6	0	0.3	0	0	7	2	0.35	0	0	0.08	
	TOTAL	40	0	2.0	0	0	74	31	3.7	0	0	0.08	

Contd.....

S.No	ITDA	1997-98				1998-99				
		Physical Targets		Financial Targets		Physical Achievements		Financial Targets		Financial Achievements
		SAR		SAR		SAR		SAR		
1	Seethampeta	9	0	0.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Parvatipuram	14	8	0.7	0	0	16	0	12.61	
3	Paderu	44	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	R.C.Varam	7	0	0.35	0	0	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL	74	8	3.7	0	0	18	0	12.61	

Contd.....

S.No	ITDA	TOTAL					
		Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements
		SAR			SAR		
1	Seethampeta	35	75	1.75	0.95		
2	Parvathipuram	41	126	2.05	17.43		
3	Paderu	128	193	6.40	0.18		
4	R.C.Varam	27	73	1.35	2.58		
	TOTAL	231	467	11.55	21.14		

**Annexure-II**  
**Year-wise and ITDA-wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements under Grain Bank**  
**Scheme in APPTDP Areas.**

(Expenditure in Lakhs)

S.No	ITDA	1995-96					
		Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements
		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP	
1	Uknoor	20	0	0	1.40	0	0
2	Eturunagaram	9	0	0	0.63	0	0
3	Bhadrachalam	40	0	0	2.80	0	0
4	K.R.Puram	5	0	0	0.35	0	0
5	Sundipenta	0	0	1	0.00	0	0.02
	<b>TOTAL</b>	74	0	1	5.18	0	0.02

Contd....

S.No	ITDA	1996-97						1997-98						
		Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements	Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements	
		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP		
1	Uthoor	40	0	0	0	2.80	0	70	128	0	0	4.90	8.96	4.76
2	Eturunagaram	18	0	0	0	1.26	0	30	18	0	0	2.10	1.26	0.00
3	Bhadrachalam	80	0	0	0	5.60	0	130	130	24	0	9.10	9.10	- 0.08
4	K.R.Puram	10	0	0	0	0.70	0	18	15	0	0	1.26	1.05	0.00
5	Sundipenta	2	0	0	0	0.14	0	3	2	2	0	0.21	0.14	0.06
	TOTAL	150	0	0	0	10.50	0	251	293	102	0	17.57	20.51	4.90

Contd....

S.No	ITDA	1998-99						1999-2000					
		Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements	Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements
		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP	
1	Utnoor	70	0	0	4.90	0.00	0.42	0	0	31	0.00	4.90	3.01
2	Eturunagaram	30	10	0	2.10	0.70	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bhadrachalam	130	0	0	9.10	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.16
4	K.R.Puram	17	0	20	1.19	0.00	1.30	0	20	19	0.00	1.40	2.73
5	Sundipenta	3	3	0	0.21	0.21	0.01	2	3	0	0.14	0.21	0.00
	TOTAL	250	13	20	17.50	0.91	1.73	2	23	50	0.14	6.51	5.90

Contd....



S.No	ITDA	2000-2001										TOTAL			
		Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements	Physical Targets		Physical Achievements	Financial Targets		Financial Achievements		
		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP		SAR	AWFP			
1	Uthoor	0	100	26	0	7.00	1.82	200	228	133	14.00	20.86	10.01		
2	Eturunagaram	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	87	28	0	6.09	1.96	0.00		
3	Bhadrachalam	0	0	90	0	0.00	0.00	380	130	114	26.60	9.10	0.24		
4	K.R.Puram	0	30	0	0	2.10	0.00	50	65	39	3.50	4.55	4.03		
5	Sundipenta	0	5	0	0	0.35	0.00	10	13	3	0.70	0.91	0.08		
	TOTAL	0	135	116	0	9.45	1.82	727	464	289	50.89	37.38	14.36		

**Annexure-III**  
**Mandal-wise and Year-wise Grain Banks Established Under APTDP**  
**in R.C.Varam ITDA Area.**

S.No	Mandal	Location of Grain Bank	Year of Establishment	No. of Members	Savings (Kgs)	Matching Grant (Kgs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Y.Ramavaram	Antilova	1992-93	22	750	750
		Boddagandi	1992-93	27	750	750
		Chaparai	1992-93	50	750	750
		D.Mamidada	1992-93	38	750	750
		Gandikota	1992-93	20	750	750
		Kallepugondi	1992-93	24	750	750
		Nagalova	1992-93	28	750	750
		Rakota	1992-93	20	750	750
		Babbilova	1997-98	35	750	750
		Daragedda	1994-95	20	2025	2025
		Dumpavalasa	1993-94	42	750	750
		Irlavada	1994-95	22	1275	1275
		Veerampalem	1992-93	20	1500	-
		Gandrallu	1997-98	34	975	975
		Bachuluru	1994-95	20	375	375
		Hampadara	1994-95	10	375	-
		Jandakup	1994-95	15	375	-
		Mangampadu	1992-93	38	1125	1125
		Narsingpur	1994-95	10	375	375
		Raju Camp	1994-95	20	375	375
		Marrigudem	1994-95	20	450	450
		Allurigedda	1993-94	20	1575	1575
		Buradakota	1992-93	14	1050	1050
		Chelakaveedhi Lanka	1992-93	29	2325	2325
		Gagulagondi	1993-94	6	225	225
		Gandhanuru	1992-93	15	1125	1125
		Ganganuru	1992-93	23	1725	1725
		Gurthedu	1993-94	59	4425	4425
		Kandarikota	1993-94	52	3900	3900
		Karnikota	1992-93	15	1125	1125
		Kinnerla	1992-93	32	2400	2400
		Koppulakota-R	1992-93	15	1125	1125
		Koppulakota-O	1992-93	13	975	975
		Kothakota	1992-93	17	1275	1275
		Kothapakalu	1992-93	16	2250	2250
		Kothaveedhi	1993-94	15	1125	1125

S.No	Mandal	Location of Grain Bank	Year of Establishment	No. of Members	Savings (Kgs)	Matching Grant (Kgs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Palusurimetta	1992-93	25	1875	1875
		Pathakota-R	1992-93	40	3000	3000
		Pathakota-V	1992-93	17	2325	2325
		Pedakonda	1993-94	15	750	750
		Pulimetta	1992-93	38	3000	3000
		Pulusumamidi Lanka	1992-93	30	2250	2250
		Rachametta	1992-93	20	1500	1500
		Senaganuru	1992-93	40	3000	3000
		Singannakota-A	1992-93	24	1800	1800
		Singannakota-B	1992-93	6	450	450
		Thangedukota	1992-93	14	1050	1050
		Thummiselu	1993-94	15	1125	1125
		Vattigedda	1993-94	40	3000	3000
		Yedlakonda	1992-93	32	2400	2400
		Karkuthula	1992-93	21	1575	-
		Bodlanka	1994-95	100	2250	-
2	Maredumilli	Perikavalasa	1994-95	55	450	450
		Dharavada	1994-95	23	1125	1125
		Denduluru	1992-93	40	1500	-
		Dora Chintalapalem	1993-94	25	1500	1500
		T.Ramannavalasa	1992-93	33	3375	3375
		Nurupudi	1994-95	27	600	600
		Kundada	1994-95	6	150	-
		Damanapalli	1993-94	25	225	225
3	Devipatnam	Donalanka	1994-95	40	1500	-
		Kutakaraai	1994-95	21	750	750
		Dabbavalasa	1994-95	50	375	375
		Cheruvuru	1993-94	22	1650	1650
4	Rampachodavaram	Gunjugudem	1992-93	30	2250	2250
		Isakapatla	1994-95	40	3000	-
		Madicherla	1993-94	80	3000	3000
		Palem	1993-94	50	1875	1875

## Annexure-IV

## Statement Showing Details of Grain Banks Established in ITDA, Sundipenta under Government of India and APPTDP Schemes

S.No	Year	District	No. of Grain Banks	No. of Chenchugu dems covered	No. of families Benefitted	Quantity of grain supplied (in Qtls)	Cost of Grain (in Rs.)	Remarks
<b>A. Govt. of India Scheme</b>								
1	1996-97	Mahbubnagar	7	13	388	388	263840	Expenditure on transportation and other charges not included.
		Prakasam	10	23	983	983	688100	
		Kurnool	3	4	208	208	141440	
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1093380</b>	
2	1997-98	Mahbubnagar	8	26	511	511	383250	Expenditure on transportation and other charges not included.
		Prakasam	10	18	538	518.21	403500	
		Kurnool	5	8	394	394	295500	
		Guntur	3	5	223	206	167100	
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>1629.21</b>	<b>1249350</b>	
3	2000-01	Mahbubnagar	18	18	608	608	440800	
		Prakasam	12	12	462	462	325200	
		Kurnool	7	7	219	219	140400	
		Guntur	8	8	380	380	260000	
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>1166400</b>	Yet to be implemented.
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4914</b>	<b>4877.21</b>	<b>3509130</b>	
<b>B. APPTDP Scheme</b>								
1	1995-96	Mahbubnagar	1	1	28	16	1573	
2	1997-98	Mahbubnagar	1	1	24	6	2287	
		Kurnool	1	1	14	6	4140	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8000</b>	

**Annexure-V (A)**  
**District-wise and Mandal-wise List of the Grain Banks Under Govt. of India Scheme in Sundipenta ITDA Area during the Year 1996-97.**

S.No	District	Mandal	Location of the Grain Bank	Attached Habitations	No. of Chenchu Families	Quantity of Rice Distributed ( in Qtls)	Value ( in Rs )
1	Mahbubnagar	Amrabad	Appapur	Appapur	116	116	78880
				Bowrapur			
				Pullaipally			
				Farhabad			
				Lingabhery			
				Earlapenta			
				Sangadigundala			
				Venkateswarlabavi			
			Venkateswarlabavi	53	53	36040	
			Maddimadugu	80	80	54400	
			Vatvarlapalli	29	29	19720	
			Medimalakala	48	48	32640	
			Sarlappally	41	41	27880	
			Thatigundala	21	21	14280	
			Chinna Arutla	20	31	21700	
			Pedda Arutla	6			
2	Prakasam	Pedda Dornala	China Eagalabanda	5	20	14000	
			Pedda Chema	20	20	14000	
			Marripalem	110	110	77000	

S.No	District	Mandal	Location of the Grain Bank	Attached Habitations	No. of Chenchu Families	Quantity of Rice Distributed ( in Qtts)	Value ( in Rs )
			Chilakacherla	Chilakacherla	105		
				Bandambavi	50	185	129500
				Y.Cherlopalli	5		
				Cheruvu Chenchugudem	25		
				Palutla	96		
			Palutla	Panthanala	5		
				Nekkanti	15	183	128100
				Guttalachenuru	43		
				Pennalabailu	18		
				Aalalam	6		
				Allipalem	56		
			Allipalem	Daddanala	40	147	102900
				Bavipenta	40		
				Suddakunta	11		
				Billagondipenta	45	45	31500
			Billagondipenta	Murikimalla	53	53	37100
			Pullalacheruvu	Garapenta	150	150	105000
				Chennapalem	59	59	41300
				Bairluty		109	74120
3	Kurnool	Atmakur	Bairluty	Nagaluty	109	32	21760
			Indireswaragudem	Indireswaragudem		67	45560
			Sivapuram	Sivapuram		1579	1093380
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1093380</b>

Annexure-V (B)

District-wise and Mandal-wise Particulars of Establishment of the Grain Banks Under Govt. of India Scheme in Sundipenta ITDA Area during the Year 1997-98.

S.No	District	Mandal	Location of the Grain Bank	Attached Habitations	No. of Chenchu Families	Quantity of Rice Distributed (in Qtls)	Value (in Rupees)
1	Mahbubnagar	Amrabad	Amrabad	Kommanpenta Kollampenta	22 25	60	45000
				Rayaletipenta	13		
				Kudichintalabailu	20	20	15000
			Maradugu	Maradugu	30	55	41250
				Petralachenu	25		
				Akkaram	50	75	56250
		Achampet	Akkaram	Bakkalingayapalli	25		
				Yerrapenta	60	110	82500
		Lingal	Yerrapenta	Srirangapur	50		
				Padmanapalli	30		
			Rayavaram	Vadderayavaram	42	82	61500
				Patadhararam	10		

S.No	District	Mandal	Location of the Grain Bank	Attached Habitations	No. of Chenchu Families	Quantity of Rice Distributed (in Qlts)	Value (in Rupees)
		Kollapur	Molachintapalli	Mudunutipenta	5		25500
				Jallapenta	6	34	
				Yenukulapenta	3		
				Molachintapalli	20		
				Pedduti	15		
			Pedduti	Lingamaiahpenta	2		
				Medarutipenta	3		
				Boppapanapalli	4		
				Battichintala	15	75	56250
				Madarabanda	10		
				Yelakalamanupenta	10		
				Yerragundam	10		
				Gundlapenta	6		
				Rollapenta	16	16	12000
2	Prakasam	Pedda Domaia	Rollapenta	Nayanikunta	22	19	18050
				Bheemarayanicheruvu	28		
		Ardhaveedu	Indiranagar	Bommilingam	38		69750
				Indiranagar	27		
				Chintalmudipi	50	70	52500
			Pedda Araveedu	Pedda Araveedu	20		
				Pragallapadu	15	15	11250



S.No	District	Mandal	Location of the Grain Bank	Attached Habitations	No. of Chenchu Families	Quantity of Rice Distributed (in Qtls)	Value (in Rupees)
		Y.Palem	Prakasam chenchugude	Prakasam Gudem	12	46	34500
				Ankamma Chenchugude	34		
			Telugurayanicheruvu	Telugurayanicheruvu	20	20	15000
			Ankamma Chenchugude	Hanumantuni Chenchude	47	35.21	33500
				Venkatadripalem	25	20	19000
				Minnampalli	70	70	52500
				Akkapalem	35		
		Pullalacheruvu	Akkapalem	Tellagatta	25	114	85500
				R.Ummadivaram	14		
				Komarolu	40		
3	Guntur	Veldurthi	Jendapenta	Jendapenta	50	123	92250
				Vajralathanda	30		
				Bothukulapai	43		
				Davupalli	80	63	59850
				Pedda Anupu	20	20	15000
		Macherla	Pedda Anupu	Janala	34	34	25500
4	Kurnool	Kothapalli	Janala	Yerramatam	23		
			Yerramatam	Madugula	13	78	58500
				Musalimadugu	18		
				P.Gummadapuram	24		
				Pecheruvu	100	100	75000
		Atmakur	Pecheruvu	Mekalabanda	120	120	90000
		Srisailem	Mekalabanda	Gajulapalli	62	62	46500
		Mahanandi	Gajulapalli	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>1629.21</b>	<b>1249350</b>

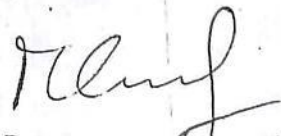
ANNEXURE - VI

MODEL STORAGE STRUCTURE WITH ESTIMATES  
DESIGNED BY ITDA. R.C.VARAM  
ABSTRACT ESTIMATE

Name of the work:- Construction of Grain Bank in Gurthedu Gram panchayat villages of Y.Ramavaram Mandal.

Estimate cost:Rs.10,000/-

Sl. No.	Qty.	Description	Rate per Rs.	Amount Rs.	Labour charges & wood born by beneficiary.	Balance (dept.)
1)	0.5M <sup>3</sup>	Earth work excavation for erection wooden posts.	95.00	10M <sup>3</sup> 4.75	4.75	-
2)	0.622 M <sup>3</sup>	Supply of country wood posts.	2411.11	1M <sup>3</sup> 1,499.71	1,499.71	-
3)	0.778 M <sup>3</sup>	Supply of country wood beams.	2411.11	1M <sup>3</sup> 1,875=84	1,875=84	-
4)	1.110 M <sup>3</sup>	Supply of country wood rafters.	2411.11	1M <sup>3</sup> 2,676.33	2,016.33	660=00
5)	63.96 M <sup>2</sup>	Roofing with best Mangalore tiles.	680.60	10M <sup>2</sup> 4,353.00	-	4353=00
6)	43.70 M <sup>2</sup>	Bamboo thattis	12.00	1M <sup>2</sup> 525=00	525=00	-
Total :				10,934=63	5,921=63	5013=00

  
DRAUGHTS MAN (H)  
RAMPACHODAVARAM

DETAILED ESTIMATE

Name of the work:- Construction of Grain bank in Gurthedu Grampanchayat villages of Y.Ramavaram Mandal.

Sl. No.	Description of work	MEASUREMENTS			Qty.
		No.	L.	B.	
1)	Earth work excavation and depositing on bank with an initial lead of 10M and lift of 2M in loomy and clayee soils like B.C.soils, red earth and ordinary gravel as per SS No.301 for erection, of wooden posts.	6	$\frac{\pi \times 0.3^2}{4}$	x 1.00	0.424M <sup>3</sup>
2)	Supply of country wood posts wrought and put up including cost and conveyance of all materials and labour charges etc., complete. 20MM dia wooden posts.	6	$\frac{\pi \times 0.2^2}{4}$	x 3.30	0.622
3)	Supply of country wood beams wrought and put up including cost and conveyance of all materials and labour charges etc., complete.				
	Main beams	3	4.5	0.10 0.15	0.202
	Cross beams	6	7.0	0.15 0.08	0.504
	Side beams	2	4.5	0.10 0.08	0.072
					<u>0.778M<sup>3</sup></u>
4)	Supply of country wood rafters wrought and put up including cost and conveyance of all materials and labour charges etc., complete.				
	Ridge piece	2	2.5	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.025
	Vertical structs	4	1.5	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.030
	Vertical structs	8	0.75	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.030
	Main purlins	2	5.00	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.050
	End purlins	2	2.50	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.025
	Hip rafters	4	4.80	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.096
	Common rafters	6x2	3.90	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.234
	<u>JACK RAFTERS:</u>				
	Type - I	4x2	3.70	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.148
	Type - II	4x2	3.30	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.132
	Type - III	4x2	2.80	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.112
	Type - IV	4x2	2.20	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.088
	Type - V	4x2	1.70	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.068
	Type - VI	4x2	1.20	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.048
	Type - VII	4x2	0.60	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ 0.08 <sup>2</sup>	0.024
5)	Roofing with best Mangalore tiles over country wood reeper fixing with Nails including cost & conveyance of all materials and labour charges etc.,				<u>1.110M<sup>3</sup></u>
	Front and rear trepezoidal portions	2x1	$\frac{2.5+5.2}{2}$	x 3.9	41.73
	Both Hip-ends Triangular portion	2x1	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.7	x 3.9	22.23
					<u>63.96M<sup>3</sup></u>
6)	Supply of bamboo thattis		19.00	x 2.3	43.70M

*Handwritten signature*


MATERIAL ABSTRACT

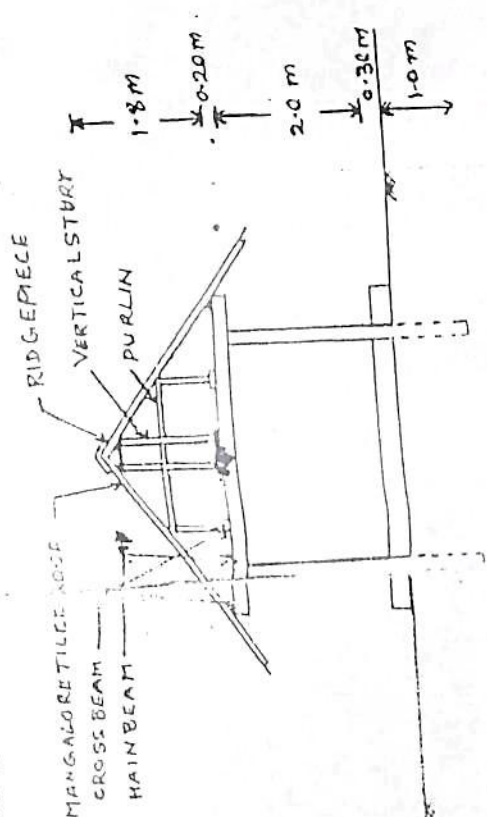
Material component to be provided by the department.

	Rs.
Carpentary	1,000/-
Reeper 8 feet	800/-
Nails 8 Kgs.	160/-
Tiles Plat 1000Nos.	2,600/-
Ridge 60Nos.	
Cement 1 bag.	93/-
Total	5,013/-

Participation of the members to be involved during execution.

Thattis	525=00
Labour charges	2,291=63
Country wood	3,105=00
Total	5,921=63

  
 DRAUGHTSMAN (S)  
 RAMPACHEDAVARAT



SECTION ON A-A

S.P.R. HOUSE AT  
 PLINTH AREA:  $7.0 \times 4.5 = 31.5 \text{ sq. m}^2$   
 ROOF AREA  $63.96 \text{ sq. m}^2$   
 UNIT COST RS 10,000 = 100  
 SCALE: 1:100, All dimensions in meters

49/01/20  
 AG (H)  
 M. S. D. S. M. S. L.

