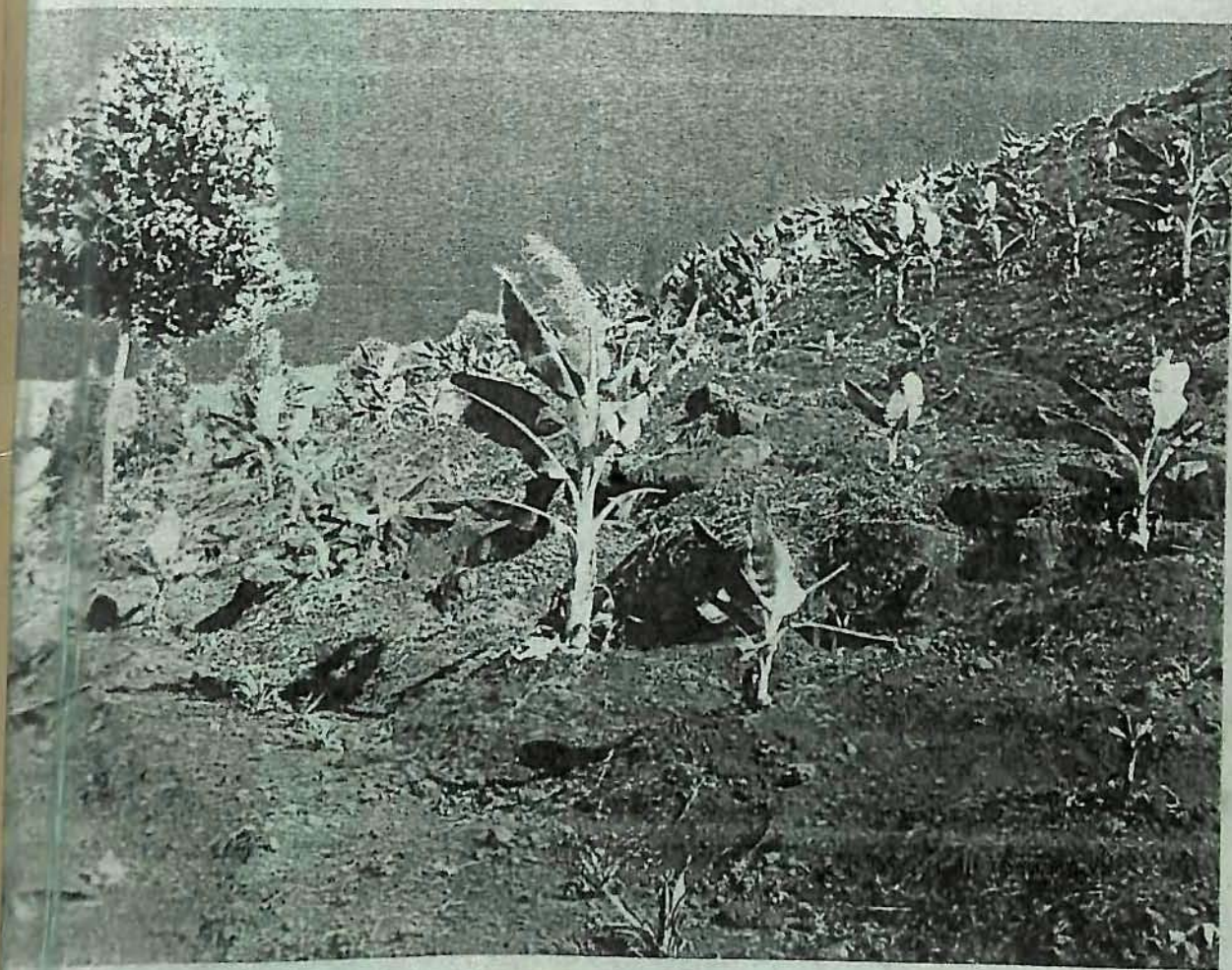


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IMPACT EVALUATION OF  
ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



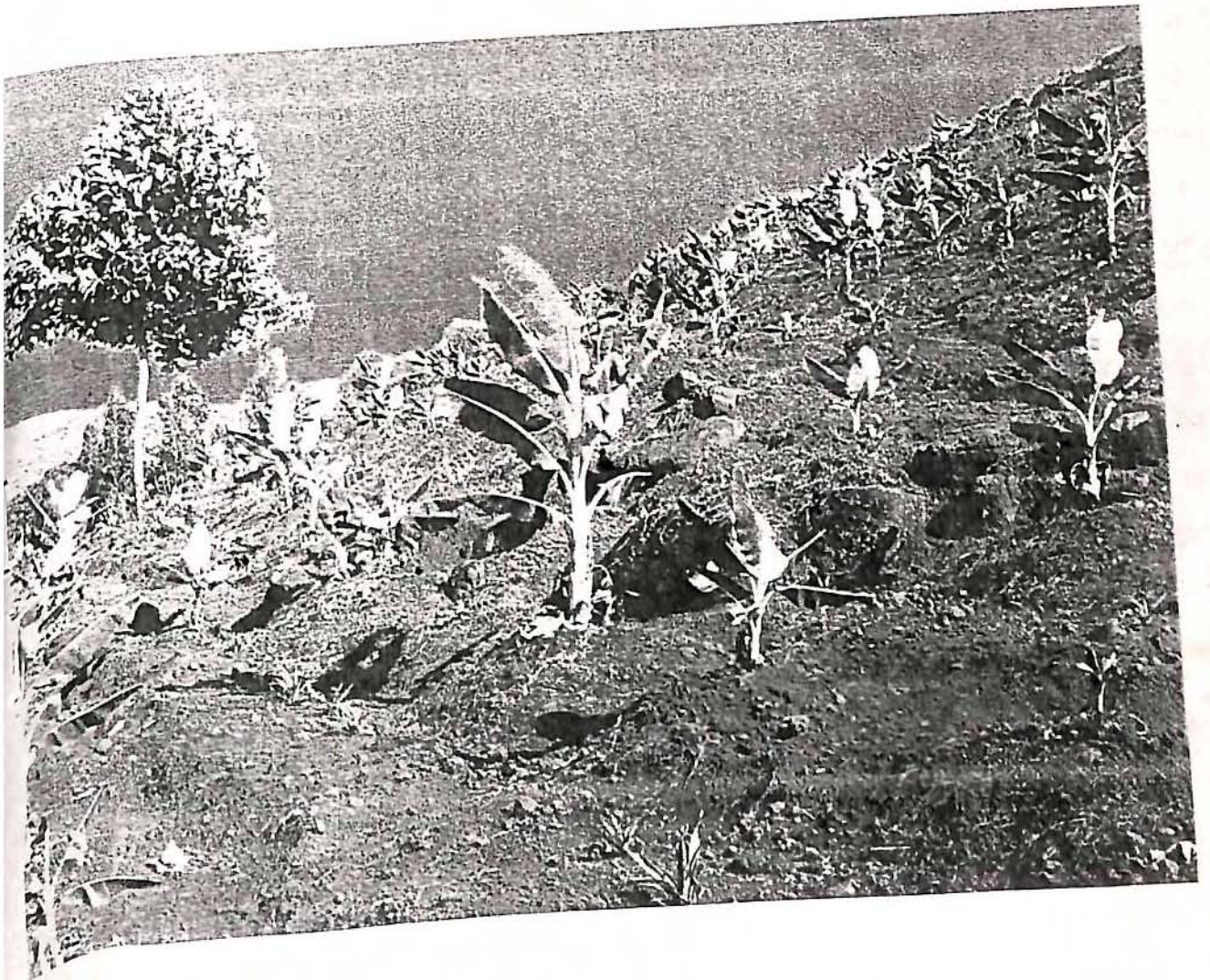
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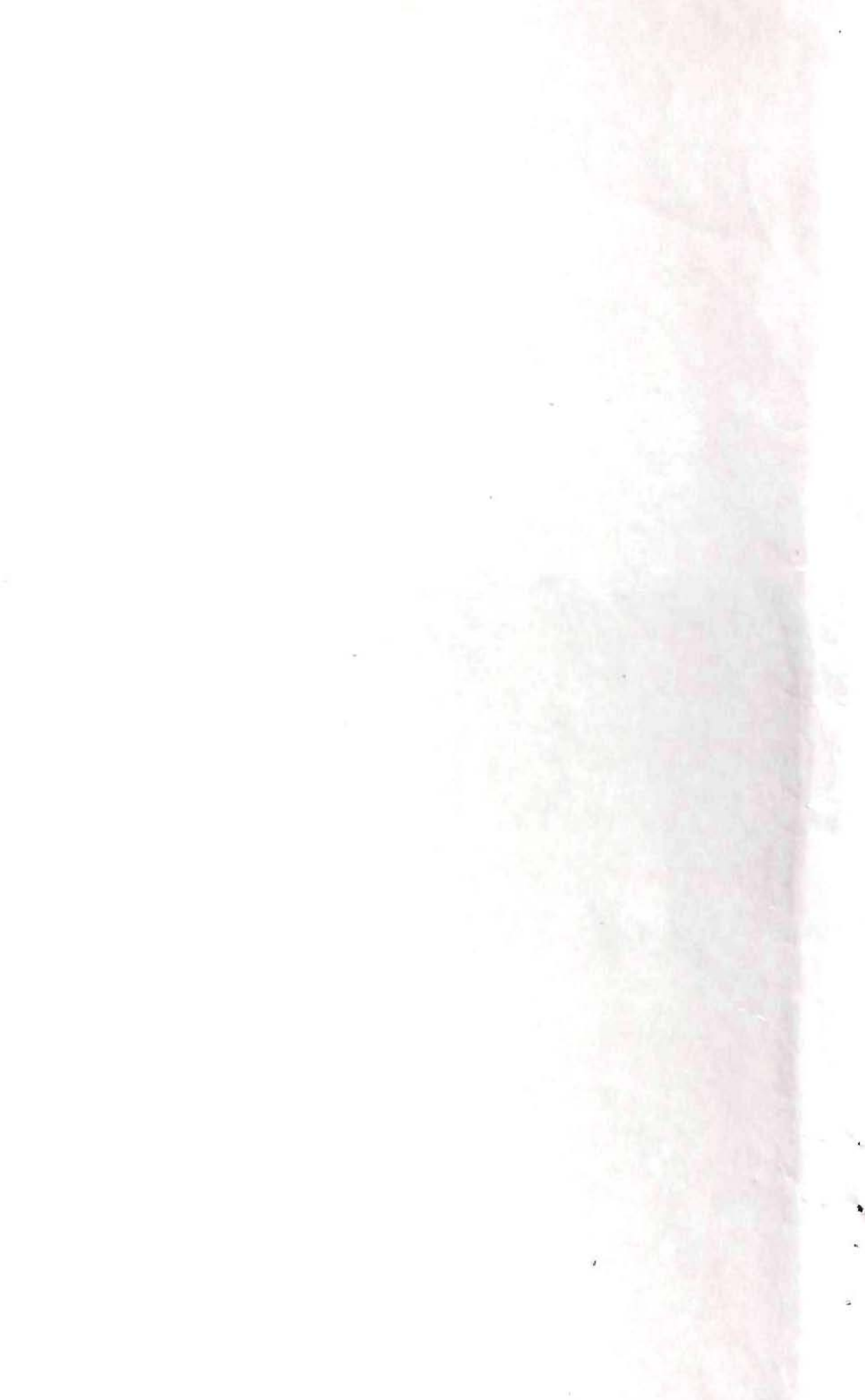
**IMPACT EVALUATION OF  
ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**



**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE  
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HYDERABAD**

**JUNE, 1998**







## ***PREFACE***

The mention of 'Podu' cultivation takes me back to 1950s when I had the first glimpse of fires lit by podu cultivators on podu clearings on the verdent hills on either side of the Godavari gorge (Papi Kondalu) from the old railway bridge spanning the River Godavari at Rajahmundry while travelling on a slow passenger train at a late summer night. The spreading tongues of flames of the podu fires lit simultaneously on podu lands on the high hills of not so distant Eastern Ghats present a grand spectacle of illumination of the hills by millions of electric serial bulbs. Excited by the grand spectacle I could not suppress my curiosity to enquire about the "illumination". My fellow traveller, a knowledgeable person, explained that the illumination I saw was only an illusion caused by the fires lit by the tribals on the hill slopes as part of their hill slope cultivation locally called 'podu' cultivation and he continued to explain the ill effects of podu cultivation, to the fellow passengers when I got down on reaching my destination.

Several years later when I joined the Tribal Welfare Department I visited Araku valley in Visakhapatnam district. As my bus descended to the Araku valley my dream of the Araku valley was totally shattered. On both sides of the valley stood barren hills completely shorn off the natural vegetation as mute memorials of inestimable damage caused by the podu cultivation on







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Several years later when I joined the Tribal Welfare Department I visited Araku valley in Visakhapatnam district. As my bus descended to the Araku valley my dream of the Araku valley was totally shattered. On both sides of the valley stood barren hills completely shorn off the natural vegetation as mute memorials of inestimable damage caused by the podu cultivation on



the hill slopes. The consequences of this colossal environmental degradation in Visakhapatnam agency are strikingly evident in the form of massive erosion of top soil on hill slopes, consequent silting up of hydro electric reservoir at Jalaput and dwindling annual rainfall over the years and diminishing agricultural yields. When I learnt that APTDP was conceived to reverse the alarming environmental degradation and to provide food security to the project tribal population, I felt greatly relieved. Six years later when I was asked to be associated with Impact Evaluation Study of APTDP I remembered my first glimpse of podu fires and the calamitous consequences of podu cultivation I immediately accepted the offer.

The APTDP which became effective from August, 1991, was primarily designed to generate sustainable increase in agricultural production to provide food security and to reverse the environmental degradation through watershed development. The project emphasises participatory approach in planning and execution of the schemes under the project. It envisages coverage of 63,371 tribal families inhabiting ITDA areas of Seethampeta, Parvathipuram, Paderu and Rampachodavaram.

As a part of the project the impact evaluation of the project has been entrusted to TCR & TI, Hyderabad. The impact evaluation of irrigation schemes and credit and marketing activities of G.C.C. has been entrusted to KBR Consultancy, Hyderabad. The impact evaluation study was undertaken during



January-June, 1997 (6th year of project implementation) to assess the benefits that have accrued to tribals as a result of APTDP with reference to the following specific objectives:

- \* To assess the income and living standards through production of food crops and horticultural crops etc;
- \* To determine the food security situation;
- \* To gauge the attitudes of tribals on podu cultivation;
- \* To identify the response to credit, credit discipline, repayment performance to know the incidence of indebtedness and propensity to save.

The information on various components of the project and delivery mechanisms and the performance of various schemes were collected from ITDAs. But the primary data on attitudes of project beneficiaries towards podu cultivation and other eco friendly schemes etc., were generated through application of appropriate PRA methods as most of the beneficiaries of APTDP are illiterate to collect the same by means of structured questionnaire. However no specific tools or methods were employed to assess the impact of the project on the incomes of project population since the impact of the project on living standards is found to be marginal. The impact of many of the project schemes are yet to be felt in several areas mainly because of selection of horticultural crops with long gestation periods like mango. Further adverse weather conditions and sometimes untimely supply of plant material and inputs further increased the gestation period. As a result many mango plantations are yet to yield income. However it is heartening to

notice that Savaras and Jatapus in Srikakulam district have reaped good crops viz., Banana and Pineapple which have short gestation period.

It is good augury that environmental degradation was stopped through soil conservation programmes and watershed-management. It is noteworthy that the soil conservation schemes yielded good results wherever the works were taken up through community participation. A large majority of the project beneficiaries feel that they are better off now in terms of agricultural yields even though they are unable to quantify the same. It is also gratifying to notice that several participatory measures were sincerely attempted in starting community managed schools called 'Ma badis'. Identification of irrigation schemes and participation in construction works by TCGs and organization of grain banks are the other promising participatory measures initiated by the project. But initial enthusiasm and tempo generated in the community participation have to be sustained.

The results of the project would have been much better had they followed personnel policy envisaged in the appraisal report. The frequent transfers and adhocism in the appointment of project head at ITDA level have had telling effect on the performance of the project. The varying extents of geographical area of the project in different ITDAs resulted in poor performance of delivery mechanism. This accounts for poor performance of horticultural programmes in Paderu area.



The consultants like CDCs and ADCs deployed under the project could generate awareness among the participating communities about the participation especially through establishment of village institutions like TCGs/VTDA and self help groups like Thrift and credit groups and grain banks. However many of the institutions could not become sustainable due to lack of proper follow up by the consultants. Many of the consultants left their jobs since their job is not secured which resulted in nonfunctioning of the institutions.

The continuous support and encouragement received from Sri. T.S.Appa Rao, I.A.S., Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, A.P., Hyderabad is gratefully acknowledged. The study of impact evaluation was designed and conducted under the guidance of Dr. K.Mohan Rao, former Director, TCR & TI. He was assisted by Sri D.Ramachandra Raju and Sri J.Siddartha Kumar, Joint Directors. A team consisting of Sarvasri J.Mallesha, Research Officer, P.Devasahayam, Research Officer, Ch.S.Ranganadham, Monitoring Assistant and headed by Sri P. Lakshmi Narayana, Joint Director and the other team consisting of Sri K.Chandra Raju, Technical Assistant, Sri B.Ravinder, Research Investigator and Sri.G. Vijaya Kumar, Research Investigator and headed by Sri M.Ananthasayanam Raju, Lecturer conducted the field work. Sri K.Bhaskara Rao and Sri A.R.K.V.B.Subba Rao, Consultants on irrigation and credit have conducted field work and gave their report on credit and marketing and minor irrigation. Their services are gratefully acknowledged. The data had been

processed and analysed by the team consisting of Sri M.Ananthasayanam Raju, Sri K.Chandra Raju and Sri B.Rayinder under the guidance of Sri D.Ramachandra Raju, The report on the study was prepared by Sri D.Ramachandra Raju, Sri P.Lakshminarayana, Sri M.Ananthasayanam Raju and Sri.K.Chandra Raju. Sri P.Narsing Rao has prepared copies of the village maps, drawn by the villagers. The cooperation and support extended by the Project Officers of APTDP area in conducting the Impact Evaluation study in their respective areas especially Sri jayesh Ranjan, I.A.S., Project Officer, I.T.D.A. deserve special mention and thanks are also due to them for expressing their views on the schemes under the project. The excellent secretarial assistance rendered by Sri Ch.Siva Kameswara Rao, Steno is gratefully acknowledged. Finally the cooperation of Project Management staff of I.T.D.As of project area in conducting the study especially Sri S.Venkateswarlu, Administrative Officer, I.T.D.A., R.C.Varam is gratefully acknowledged.

D.RAMACHANDRA RAJU,  
DIRECTOR, TCR & TI, HYDERABAD.



# IMPACT EVALUATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

1. AC : Agricultural Consultant
2. ADC : Agriculture Development Consultant
3. APAU : Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University
4. CB : Commercial Bank
4. CC : Community Coordinator
5. CDC : Community Development Coordinator
6. CDO : Community Development Organiser
7. DRs : Domestic Requirements
8. DWCRA : Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
9. GB : Grain Bank
10. GCC : Girijan Cooperative Corporation
11. GOAP : Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
12. GPCMS : Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies
13. ICDS : Integrated Child Development Scheme
14. ITDA : Integrated Tribal Development Agency
15. LI : Lift Irrigation
16. MDO : Mandal Development Officer
17. MFP : Minor Forest Produce
18. MI : Minor Irrigation
19. NTFP : Non Timber Forest Produce
20. PDS : Public Distribution System
21. PO : Project Officer
22. PHC : Primary Health Centre
23. SAOL : Short Term Agricultural Operation Loans
24. SC : Soil Conservation
25. TCG : Tribal Community Group
26. TCG : Thrift and Credit Group

- 27.TCR & TI: Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute
- 28.TWD : Tribal Welfare Department
- 29.VDC : Village Development Committee
- 30.VLC : Village Level Committee
- 31.VEC : Village Elders Committee
- 32.VLW : Village Liaison Worker
- 33.VTDA : Village Tribal Development Association.









## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

1. The Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (A.P.T.D.P) became effective from August 1991. The A.P.T.D.P. was designed to:

- promote activities which generate sustainable increase in production and productivity from rainfed and irrigated land;
- reduce and reverse the degradation of the environment and to improve tribal habitat.
- promote known farm technology through interactive planning with farmers and develop further technology through on-farm investigation;
- improve food and nutrition security of tribal communities;
- promote increased village self-reliance for on farm and off farm activities;
- raise incomes above the recognised poverty line and improve the quality of life;

### **2. IMPACT EVALUATION STUDY OF A.P.T.D.P.:**

As the APTDP is under implementation during the past 6 years, it is proposed to have an assessment of the benefits accrued from project services. The impact evaluation study is undertaken during January, 1997 with the following objectives.

### **3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES:**

1. Degree of success achieved in weaning away tribal families from resorting to shifting cultivation (podu).
2. Extent of Eco-development and watershed management practices adopted by tribal families in the project area.

3. Improvement in production levels in both valley and podu lands so as to ensure food security to the targetted families.
4. Involvement of tribal communities for promoting greater self reliance in various activities of the project for sustainable development.

#### 4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- assess the improvement in income and living standards through production of food crops, income from horticulture, income from MFP and other off farm income services;
- determine the food security situation through food availability from own production, willingness to purchase food and patterns of food purchases and seasonal factors;
- gauge attitudes of tribals on podu cultivation and future intention of tribals;
- identify the response to credit, credit discipline and repayment performance; and
- to get insight into the improvement in status of women through involvement in training, labour input, involvement in decision making, change in status in family and community and role of women in various developmental activities;

#### 5. METHODOLOGY:

Multiple random sampling methodology was employed for selection of villages. The stratification of the project villages was done to take care of varied geoethnic milieu and its differential impact of the project on the target population.

The extensive use of PRA methods was made to elicit information from the households and village community.



## 6. SAMPLE:

The study was conducted in <sup>38</sup>34 villages in project areas of APTDP in order to assess the benefits accrued to <sup>1147</sup>998 tribal families as a result of the project which are detailed hereunder:

Sl No	Name of the I.T.D.A.	No. of villages studied	No. of tribal families covered
1.	Seethampet	6	144
2.	Parvathipuram	7	255
3.	Paderu	12	315
4.	R.C.Varam	9	284
Total		34	998

7. The families belonging to Konda Reddy, Kammara, Bagata, Koya, Valmiki, Khond, Goudu, Mali, Porja, Kotia, Nooka Dora, Savara, Jatapu, Konda Dora and Gadaba tribal groups are covered under the study. Out of 998 tribal families covered under the study, 955 tribal families possess land.

8. The programmes taken up under the project comprise two broad categories;

1. Natural resource development and
2. Human resource development

9. The natural resource development consists of the programmes under soil conservation, horticulture and arable crop development and irrigation. Under the human resource development

emphasis was made on community participation to organize community institutions based on their identified needs and build self confidence in developing group strategies to solve their problems.

#### 10. SOIL CONSERVATION:

In the study villages of the project area soil conservation works were taken up on an extent of 1986.36 Hects of which stone terracing was taken up on an extent of 1045.90 Hects at higher and medium altitudes and graded bunding on an extent of 940.46 hecets which has been constructed along field boundaries. Stone checks numbering 11 in Perikavalasa and Siripuram villages of R.C.Varam area and 6 in P.Likkidi of Parvathipuram area were constructed to minimise the erosion on the down stream. Bench terraces have been constructed on 37 Hects in Poothikavalasa village in Seethampeta area of Srikakulam Dist.

11. It is noticed that the community has not been involved in the preparation of plans relating to soil conservation. The farmers had to accept the scheme as a source of wages. The tribals informed that they were unable to quantify the increase in their productivity due to these works because the increase in agricultural yields is minimal.



12. Regarding participation of tribals in execution of soil conservation works, the tribals of the same village in majority of the villages have taken up construction of Soil Conservation works. Non tribals who came from plain areas were also engaged in construction of soil conservation works in some villages and the tribals of the same village with the help of non tribals have taken up in few villages and in only one village viz., Kesariguda of Parvathipuram, ITDA, tribals of other village have taken up soil conservation works.

13. HORTICULTURE AND ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT:

The horticultural development programmes are taken up in podu lands as well as in dry lands in the project area. In the study villages of R.C. Varam I.T.D.A. 16,829 Cashew, 4,137 mango, 5,674 citrus, 290 guava and 1,100 coconut plants were supplied under horticultural development programme in the project area. In study villages of Parvathipuram I.T.D.A. 19,240 cashew, 1,820 mango, 8,342 citrus and 1,520 coconut plants were supplied. In Paderu 6,800 cashew, 4,280 mango, 64,880 silver oak, 13,160 banana, 860 guava and 50 coconut plants were supplied. In Seethampet 9,620 cashew, 1,395 mango, 1,62,485 pineapple, 45 guava and 100 coconut plants were supplied.

14. Low survival rates are recorded in respect of cashew (28.4%), mango (27.5%), guava (31%) and coconut (28.1%) in dry lands of R.C.Varam area; cashew (35.8%) in dry lands of parvathipuram area; cashew (23.2%) in podu lands of Paderu area.

15. The causes for the poor survival rates of the said species as attributed by the community are as follows:

- Late supply of plant material;
- Poor quality of plant material;
- Lack of proper guidance in horticultural practices;
- Overlooking of community preferences with regard to supply of horticultural species;
- Stray cattle/goat/sheep menace; and
- Lack of fencing, mulching, watering, weeding etc.

16. Among the study villages tribal farmers received training in establishment of satellite nurseries in Bobbilivalasa and Kanakanapalli of Parvathipuram area, Siripuram, T.R.Valasa and Ketchelawada of R.C.Varam area and Gadidapai of Seethampeta area.

17. ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT:

Under arable crop development, establishment of D'plots and seed production sites were encouraged to assist the community to adopt improved technology to increase the productivity in both irrigated and rainfed lands and to make the village self sufficient in the seed production.

18. The maintenance for horticultural crops to the tribal farmer is paid through Horticultural Committee in Parvathipuram area. The charges are credited to the account of the Horticultural Committee. No official is included in operation of the joint account.



#### 19. SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION:

In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 19 check dams were constructed to provide irrigation facilities to 111 acres. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area 5 check dams are functioning providing irrigation facility to 29.50 acres. In the study villages of Paderu area 7 check dams were constructed which are providing irrigation to 142 acres. In the study villages of Seethampet area 10 checkdams were constructed to provide irrigation to 64 acres. In all the construction of check dams, M.I. tanks in study area have helped the tribal farmers to (a) stabilize the ayacut (b) to bring additional area (though small) under irrigation (c) to increase crop intensity.

20. Majority of the M.I. works were taken up in the study villages in consultation with community and in response to the need of the villagers.

21. Regarding maintenance of irrigation works it is noticed that the cooperation among the farmers is not encouraging in silt removal or repairing the bunds etc. Therefore, there is every need to establish Ayacutdars Association to take up works with appropriate financial contribution from the Ayacutdars.

#### 22. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

In the study villages of project area women thrift and credit groups, men thrift and credit groups (R.C.Varam area), Grain Banks and VTDA's are established.



### 23. PROJECT MANAGEMENT:

For successful implementation, the project envisaged the continuity (tenure) of the Project Officers atleast for a period of 3 years from all India Cadre. The field situation reveals that in I.T.D.A., Seethampeta, 7 regular Project Officers and 10 F.A.C. Officers implemented the programmes from 1991 to 1997. In Parvathipuram, I.T.D.A., 6 regular Project Officers and 2 F.A.C. Project Officers supervised the IFAD activities during the project period. In Paderu, 8 regular Project Officers and 3 F.A.C. Project Officers implemented the programmes. In R.C.Varam 5 regular Project Officers, 10 F.A.C. Project Officers supervised the activities under APTDP.

### IMPACT OF A.P.T.D.P.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN INCOME AND LIVING STANDARDS

##### A. INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FOOD CROPS:

24. Out of 34 study villages of the project area in 26 villages, 45 minor irrigation structures were constructed under which 233 tribal families are benefitted. Due to construction of M.I. structures as well as adoption of HYV paddy to traditional varieties the overall increase in the production of paddy is estimated at 1,23,309 Kgs in the study villages.

25. Eventhough the tribals are convinced of the benefits of soil and water conservation measures and there is ample evidence of soil conservation in the study villages, it requires a few more years for the deposition of adequate soil in the treated areas to have perceptible increase in the agricultural yields. Therefore no increase in agricultural production as a result of soil and water conservation measures could be attributed to the same.

26. There has not been much perceptible impact of the project programmes under the arable crop development in the study villages since organization of D'plots and seed production sites above cannot ensure adoption of improved agricultural practices and increase in production under arable crops since the pre-agricultural podu cultivators lacked the necessary wherewithal to modernise the agriculture. Except paddy the other crops like 'Ragi', groundnut and sunflower cultivated either in D'plots or seed production sites were not received well in the study villages.

## 27. INCOME:

In all, 955 tribal households in the study villages possess lands whose annual income from agriculture is estimated at Rs.67,55,741/- and the average income per household works out to Rs.7,074/-.

28. The tribals in the study villages have started deriving income in a small way from horticultural crops like cashew, mango etc., which were planted during 1992-93. However, from pineapple and banana the tribals are able to derive income on a large scale as these crops have completed their gestation periods.

29. The horticulture programme has greater acceptance among the Savaras since they already have the tradition of plantation raising and they were already known to be planters of a very popular and exotic varieties of bananas, pineapple etc. Of late, Jatapus living in their neighbourhood motivated by the returns from horticultural programmes of Savaras have taken up horticulture programmes of the project seriously and have been competing with Savaras in deriving income.

30. In the study villages 142 tribal households are deriving income from horticulture which is estimated at Rs.1,60,250/- and the average income per household works out to Rs.1,128/-.

31. 761 families are engaged in collection and sale of forest produce in the study villages. The major items of Minor Forest Produce include tamarind, adda leaves, brooms, shikakai, gum and cleaning nuts.

32. The project emphasises time and again generation of off farm employment to increase their capacity to purchase foods to tide over the shortages. No schemes or programmes were designated or incorporated in the project to achieve this objective. The off



farm activities from which the tribal families secured employment can only be temporary under the project and cannot be relied upon as alternative sources of income for the target families. The tribals were seen engaged in the study villages in civil works under soil conservation, check dams taken up under the project and also in construction of roads, buildings etc., besides taking up forest labour, petty business, blacksmithy etc.

33. The tribals in the study villages are able to get employment as agricultural labourers for about 63 days in a year, on an average. The number of days employed as agricultural labourers vary from area to area.

34. In all, the average annual income per family in the study villages of the project area from sources like agriculture, horticulture, sale of Minor Forest Produce, agriculture labour and off farm activities works out Rs.9,319/-. The average household income as per baseline survey was Rs.3,540/- for the tribal families in the project area. The raise in income may be attributed to several factors like inflation, market conditions for certain food crops, increase in wages, increase in production through adoption of HYV food crops and improved agricultural techniques etc.

### 35. FOOD SECURITY:

The strategy to improve food security situation among the tribal households in the project area envisaged under the project is to improve the foodgrain production through expansion of irrigation and adoption of improved farming technology as well as horticulture development programme.

### 36. FOOD PRODUCTION:

The production system in the study villages of the project area involves cultivation of either 'podu' or settled, agricultural labour, off farm activities, sale of minor forest produce, live stock keeping and gathering of wild foods and other products from the forests in and nearby villages. The said activities complement the cultivation and act to increase the food security situation in the study villages of the project area.

### 37. INCREASE IN FOOD AVAILABILITY FROM OWN PRODUCTION:

The baseline information on food availability from own production is not available to assess the increase in the availability of food from own production as a result of the project. Therefore the food availability as existing at present in the study villages of project area through own production (agriculture) is assessed which is indicative and would be useful for future evaluation.

38. In all, 233 tribal households would have food availability from their own production for about 9 to 12 months, constituting 24.59% to the total landed tribal households covered in the study villages of project area. 39.47% of the total tribal households would have food availability for about 5 to 8 months. 345 tribal households constituting 36.12% to the total tribal landed households would have food availability upto 4 months from their own production in the study villages of project area.

39. The spreading of availability of food for a longer period in a year requires careful shifts in the cropping pattern of both arable and irrigated crops. Diversifying the range of food available in order to provide access to a more balanced diet also requires shift in the cropping pattern. No conscious efforts were made by the project management in this regard. Eventhough it is emphasised that modification of farm practices in the project area are necessary to minimise the risk of crop failure, no action was taken in this regard except organization of D'plots and seed production sites. Therefore this objective also could not be realized.

#### 40. PODU:

The mixed cropping in podu lands is evolved over the past several decades through trial and error method in consonance with the local agro climate and consumption pattern of the podu cultivation to provide for sustained food supply and to ensure against starvation in the event of adverse weather conditions in



a particular 'Karti' and failure of a particular crop as a consequence. However the extension of horticultural schemes to podu lands under the project made the tribals to claim ownership over the prices of land cultivated by them on hill slopes.

41. There are about 835 tribal families out of 955 families who possess lands are dependent on podu cultivation whether swidden or shifting in the study villages of the project area. The tribals expressed that they continue podu cultivation because it is least expensive, permits multiple cropping and hence provides food security in different seasons and does not require much effort (physical work)

#### 42. INDEBTEDNESS:

The project envisaged a vital role for the G.C.C. in meeting the credit needs of tribals and marketing of agricultural and other produce. In the study villages of the project area, the G.C.C. forms the largest credit agency. The dependence on private money lenders by the tribals in the study villages is not considerable if the information furnished by the tribals of the study villages is to be relied upon. It must be remembered that the private non tribal money lenders exert pressure upon the tribal borrowers not to reveal their loans since they apprehend legal action under A.P.Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation, 1960 and A.P.Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1960 and 1970.

#### 43. STATUS OF WOMEN:

The project is able to raise the level of awareness among the tribal women and build up self confidence and also to participate in decision making process of the village community through TCGs, GBs. The process has been initiated and in many villages it has spread effect over other villages. This has to be sustained by supported action even after the project. The new Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh will facilitate this through reservation of offices in Panchayat Raj bodies in favour of tribal women.

#### 44. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

As a result of several measures taken up under the project, the village institutions like VTDAs/VDCs/TCGs and self help groups like women/men thrift and credit groups, grain banks etc were established in majority of the study villages which are a testimony of willingness of tribal communities to accept the interventions of the project.

45. Although the village institutions like VTDAs/VDCs are established in the study villages, the objectives of establishing such institutions is yet to be properly perceived both by the community and project management staff. The village institutions have not been evolved into a permanent umbrella institutions to coordinate all developmental activities in their villages.

46. Multiplication of institutions like VTDA's/VDCs, TCGs, GBs etc., in villages without specific function would create confusion among the community. Integration and proper coordination of activities of all these institutions should be the immediate concern of the project management staff.

47. In the study villages where VTDA's are established, the VTDA's are established with President/Secretary and a very few members and do not enlist all villagers as members. As such there are no regular meetings and the meetings, if any, are conducted just as a formality or confined to the office bearers of village institutions.



**ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

***I. INTRODUCTION***

1. The proposal for consideration of Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (A.P.T.D.P) as a second tribal development project in India on the request of Govt. of India has been agreed by I.F.A.D., Rome and a loan agreement between India and International Fund for Agricultural Development was entered on May 15, 1991. The A.P.T.D.P. became effective in August, 1991.

2. The Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (A.P.T.D.P) which became effective from August 1991 was designed to:

- Promote activities which generate sustainable increase in production and productivity from rainfed and irrigated land;
- reduce and reverse the degradation of the environment and to improve tribal habitat;
- promote known farm technology through interactive planning with farmers and develop further technology through on-farm investigation;
- improve food and nutrition security of tribal communities;
- promote increased village self-reliance for on farm and off farm activities;
- raise incomes above the recognised poverty line and improve the quality of life;

3. The project emphasises mainly participatory approach for the development of the tribals by ensuring the beneficiary participation in planning, execution and maintenance of various schemes under the project.

4. APTDP envisages coverage of 63,371 tribal families in 4 ITDA areas of Andhra Pradesh State viz., Seethampeta, Parvathipuram, Paderu and Rampachodavaram. The break up of villages covered under the project among the four ITDAs is as follows:

S/No	Particulars	Seethampeta	Parvathipuram	Paderu	R.C. varam	Total
1.	No. of water sheds	4	8	3	3	16
2.	No. of villages	86	147	1728	116	2077
3.	No. of project families	9051	7252	41528	5540	63371

5. Since it is envisaged to undertake impact evaluation studies in the later years of project implementation, the impact

evaluation is undertaken in 34 villages in the project area of APTDP to assess the benefits accrued to tribals as a result of the project.

#### A.OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY:

6. The impact evaluation study was undertaken during January, '97 to June, '97 (6th year of project implementation) to assess the benefits that have accrued to tribals as a result of the project with the following general and specific objectives:

#### GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

7. The general objectives of the study are to assess:

- degree of success achieved in weaning away tribal families from resorting to shifting cultivation (podu);
- extent of Eco-development and watershed management practices adopted by tribal families in the project area;
- improvement in production levels in both valley and podu lands so as to ensure food security to the targetted families; and
- involvement of tribal communities for promoting greater self reliance in various activities of the project for sustainable development.



## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

### 8. Specific objectives of the study are:

- to assess the improvement in income and living standards through production of food crops, income from horticulture, income from M.F.P. and other off farm income sources;
- ✓ - to determine the food security situation through food availability from own production, willingness to purchase food and patterns of food purchases and seasonal factors;
- to assess employment situation through family labour input (men/women);
- to gauge attitudes of tribals on podu cultivation and future intention of tribals;
- ✓ - to identify the response to credit, credit discipline and repayment performance;
- to know the incidence of indebtedness through changes in pattern of indebtedness and propensity to save; and
- ✓ - to get insight into the improvement in status of women through involvement in training, labour input, involvement in decision making, change in status in family and community and role of women in various developmental activities.

## METHODOLOGY

9. Keeping in view the objectives aforementioned the following methodology was employed for conducting impact evaluation of APTDP.

### SELECTION OF VILLAGES/HOUSEHOLDS:

10. Multiple stratified random sampling method was employed for selection of sample villages. The stratification of the project villages was first done ITDA wise due to varied geo-ethnic milieu and its differential impact of the project on the target population. Next within ITDAs all villages were again stratified watershed wise as each watershed with its varying geo-climatic factors and the resultant varied cropping patterns will have its impact on acceptance of various innovations introduced under the project. All the villages situated in each watershed were again stratified on the basis of their relative proximity to roads (accessibility) as it is presumed that the accessibility of a village is an important factor for better accessibility to the benefits (for both supply of inputs and technical guidance). The villages thus stratified were again classified into two different categories on the basis of their ethnic composition

viz; single tribal group inhabited villages and multi tribal villages so as to find out the differential reception of various ethnic groups in a given village to the project schemes. While selecting the sample villages care was also taken to cover all major tribal groups of project area. The villages thus classified were grouped into two categories. viz., villages with proper programme integration and villages without proper programme integration on the basis of information furnished by ITDAs so as to determine the impact of the project where the programmes are implemented as envisaged under project implementation plan.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS COVERED:

11. From the villages thus selected, 998 tribal households were covered for the study. The tribal households in the sample villages were classified into following categories to ensure coverage of all categories.

- i) Cultivator households (settled and or podu)
- ii) Landless households
- iii) Women headed households

12. Thus it was ensured that a fairly representative sample was selected for conducting the study.



13. The following tools were employed for collection of qualitative and quantitative data.

14. A semi structured interview guide was employed to elicit primary data from the target group relating to their resource base and benefits received from the project as well as their attitudes on various goals of APTDP aimed at.

#### PRA METHODS:

15. Since the emphasis was laid on participatory evaluation and evaluation of participation of target groups in planning, execution etc., the PRA methods were employed to make appraisal on items specified against each method.

- |  |     |                        |
|--|-----|------------------------|
| i) Village layout, infrastructure, population, land holdings land less poor, social groups, natural resources etc. | ... | Village social mapping |
| ii) Decision making practices by men, women relating to marketing credit, education, social, functions etc         | ... | Decision making matrix |
| iii) Trends in:  |     |                        |
| - Income   |     |                        |
| - Agriculture  | ... | Trend diagram          |
| - Indebtedness etc   |     |                        |
| - Vegetation/species, etc  |     |                        |

iv) Preferences for horticultural species and gender responsibilities

... Matrix scoring

v) Seasonal patterns:

- Foods
- Trees
- Rainfall
- Migration
- Income
- Expenditure, etc

... Seasonality diagram

vi) Food security, Food availability from own production through agriculture.

Wealth ranking

#### B. THE I.T.D.A LEVEL SCHEDULE:

16. Structured schedule was prepared for collection of relevant secondary data from the ITDAs.

#### C. VILLAGE SCHEDULE:

17. A structured village schedule was prepared to collect the secondary information from the village official about the village and also about various schemes implemented and benefits distributed to the target households.

#### D. INFORMATION FROM PROJECT MANAGEMENT STAFF:

18. The important strategy to achieve project objectives is the participation of the community in the development process. The project has created enough funds under training and technical assistance component for providing, training to project management staff and project users viz; the community in community development, participatory approaches etc. It is to assess the views of project management staff on organizational as well as operational problems in establishing/promoting the village institutions and self help groups and solutions to overcome such problems basing on their field experience, the feed back from the project management staff was collected.

#### E. CASE STUDIES:

19. The APTDP launched during 1991-92 could not cover the targetted households in various ITDAs for various reasons. It is likely that the impact of the various schemes of APTDP therefore cannot be uniform. On the other hand the programme could not meet with success in some areas of the project while in some villages of the project area there were shining examples of success of various programmes which can provide us clues for



correction of the project implementation process. Therefore cases reflecting the success/failure of various programmes under the project were carefully studied and the results were incorporated in the form of case studies.

#### 9. LIMITATIONS:

20. The target group comprise mostly illiterate tribal families, who do not maintain any accounts of the family budgets and nor have any records of their production from their farms nor cash income derived from the sale of agricultural produce or Minor Forest Produce. It is therefore not possible to collect accurate data with regard to household income from various sources as well as household expenditure. Since the target households were mostly illiterate and some of them were preliterate the information from the sample tribal households with regard to their resource base, inventory of assets, family budgets, sources of income and expenditure and the benefits derived by them from the project and other sources and the increase in their income and production as a result of project in quantitative terms cannot be collected by canvassing individual structured schedule. ✓ Further the impact evaluation of the project was seriously handicapped by the lack of baseline data in

most villages. Even if the baseline data available was rendered useless for the purpose of impact evaluation of the project as the parameters of development for the baseline study were altogether different from the parameters of development for the impact evaluation study now. Therefore the accurate impact evaluation of the project was not possible in the absence of precise baseline data on all aspects. Hence the findings of the study cannot be claimed to be accurate as they are mostly based upon information collected from the beneficiaries about the pre project <sup>present</sup> status of the concerned households as well as the villages.

**B. SOCIO-CULTURAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF STUDY VILLAGES:**

21. The Impact Evaluation of the APTDP was conducted in 34 villages in the four ITDA areas viz., Seethampeta, Parvathipuram, Paderu and R.C. Varam in order to assess the financial and other benefits accrued to 998 tribal families covered under the study as a result of the project. The details of ITDA wise, village wise and Tribe wise families and population covered under this study are given in Table No.1. The largest number i.e. 315 tribal families in 12 villages are covered in Paderu area

followed by 284 tribal families in 9 villages of Rampachodavaram area, 255 tribal families in 7 villages of Parvathipuram area and 144 tribal families in 6 villages of Seethampeta area. The village profiles are given in Appendix - I.

22. The details of mandal wise distribution of villages and tribal groups covered for study are given in Table No.2. In Seethampeta mandal of Seethampeta area Jatapu and Savara tribes are covered. In G.L.Puram, Jiyyamvalasa and Pachipenta mandals of Parvathipuram area Jatapu, Kondadora, Savara and Gadaba tribes are covered. Kondadora, Valmiki, Khond, Bagata, Goudu, Nookadora, Mali, Porja, Kotia and Kammara tribal groups are covered in Paderu, Hukumpeta, G.Madugula, Munchingput, Arakuvalley, Pedabayalu, Chintapalli, Ananthagiri and Dumbriguda mandals of Paderu area. In Devipatnam, Y.Ramavaram and Maredumilli mandals of Rampachodavaram area Kondareddi, Kammara, Bagata, Koya and Valmiki tribal groups are covered. Both ethnically homogenous and heterogenous villages are covered by the study to find out the horizontal solidarity and vertical solidarity among the tribal group/groups inhabiting homogenous villages and heterogenous villages and also to assess the degree of participation by the disadvantaged groups in heterogenous villages. The horizontal solidarity in heterogenous villages



(multi tribal villages) has bearing on participation of target group/ groups in the programmes of the project which in turn will influence the success rate of programmes under the project. The study also covered same tribal group in different ITDA areas to find out regional variations in the level of development, participation etc., if any. Dabara in Seethampeta area and Uridi in Parvathipuram area constitute homogenous villages exclusively inhabited by the Savaras. China Vangara, Gadidapai and Kosangi villages in Seethampeta area and Kandukuppa, Gorli and Kankanapalli villages in Parvathipuram area are homogenous and are exclusively inhabited by Jatapus. Except Cheekumaddula village in Paderu area which is ethnically homogenous and is exclusively inhabited by Nookadoras, the remaining villages are heterogenous. Kutakarai, Nagalova and Ketchelawada villages in R.C.Varam area are homogenous which are inhabited by Kondareddis exclusively.

23. 196 Kondareddi families are covered in R.C.Varam area. Kammara families numbering 18 are covered both in R.C.Varam and Paderu areas. 18 families belonging to Valmiki tribe are covered both in R.C.Varam and Paderu areas. Bagatas are also found inhabiting both in R.C. Varam and Paderu areas and 110 Bagata

families are covered. A total of 203 families belonging to Jatapu tribe are covered in both the ITDAs of Parvathipuram and Seethampeta areas. In Parvathipuram and Seethampeta areas 138 families belonging to Savara tribe are covered. 106 Konda Dora families are covered in both Parvathipuram and Paderu areas. The DA wise and tribe wise coverage of families and their population in the study villages are presented in Table No.3.

24. Out of 4349 tribal population covered 2205 are males constituting 50.70% and the remaining are females constituting 49.30%. The average size of the household is 4.36. The details of sex wise distribution of population covered in this study is given in Table No.4. There are 68 families headed by females constituting 6.81% to the total tribal families covered. Out of 998 families covered, 930 families are headed by males constituting 93.19%. The details of male/female headed families are given in Table No.5

#### SOCIO-CULTURAL MILIEU:

25. On the basis of the similarity of the habitat, livelihood pattern and cultural institutions of the scheduled tribes inhabiting APTDP area in four ITDA areas of which study villages form part are broadly classified as hereunder:

1. Vamsadhara ... Vegavathi zone
2. Machkund ... Sileru zone
3. Godavari valley

#### VAMSADHARA-VEGAVATHI ZONE:

26. The hilly areas situated between Vamsadhara and Vegavathi rivers in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts harbour Savara, Jatapu, Kondadora, Gadaba, Khond, Mannedora and Mukadora tribes. The Savara tribe occupies a prominent place in the cultural matrix of this zone due to its unique and rich cultural heritage and distinct linguistic tradition. Next comes Kondadora to which the former estates of China Merangi, Kurupam and Andra are believed to belong, while Pachipenta estate was believed to be held by a Mukadora. The Savaras are divided into a number of sub-tribes of which important subtribes are Malia Savara and Kapu savara. The Savaras generally inhabit the villages on the hill slopes. They are experts in terrace cultivation. They practise podu cultivation. They grow paddy in terrace fields while they rise ginger, turmeric, banana, redgram, millets etc., on hill and plain fields. Their land holdings are small. The hold of religion on the socio-economic life of the Savaras is still strong.



27. Jatapu, an acculturated section of Khond tribe, lives in the same habitat. Eventhough Jatapus live in the same habitat their settlements are confined to the foot hills. Khonds are more primitive who are by and large confined to the hills. Khond tribe presents a well developed social organization based on totemic clans. Like Savaras they have a large pantheon of Gods and Goddesses each of whom has exclusive jurisdiction over a distinct sphere of activity of Khonds.

28. Gadaba tribe is divided into a number of sub tribes each of which is again divided into a number of clans which are clustered into three groups viz., Todam, Samidikil and Perikel clans which regulate marriage alliances among the Gadabas. Gadaba religion is characterised by the beliefs in spirits and transmigration of soul and rebirth. The Savara, Jatapu, Khond and Gadaba practise shifting as well as settled cultivation wherever possible.

#### MACHKUND - SILERU ZONE:

29. This zone constitutes the traditional home for the largest number of tribal groups in the State. The villages in this zone are multi ethnic in composition but exhibiting a large degree of cultural homogeneity as most of the tribes inhabiting

ritual structure. They have common traditional council called "Barobhai" which acts as an institution of social control. The important tribes of this zone are Bagata, Kondadora, Nooka Dora, Khond, Goudu, Porja, Kotia, Mannedora, Valmiki and Kammara. The Bagatas constitute socially and economically dominant group. The former Muttadar belong to this group. Most of the tribes are agrarian tribes engaged in podu and settled cultivation. The religion exercises lot of influence on the socio-economic life of these tribal groups.

#### GODAVARI VALLEY:

30. The zone constitutes traditional habitat of Konda Reddy and Koya tribes. The most predominant tribal group in the Godavari valley is Koya. Numerically preponderant Koya tribe is divided into a number of sub-tribes such as Racha Koya, Kottu Koya etc., each of which is sub-divided into exogamous phratries which comprise a number of brother clans. The Koyas have traditional councils at village and inter village levels. The traditional council at inter village level is called 'Samuthu'. The village council is headed by 'Pinapedda', while Samuthu is headed by 'Samuthu Dora'.

31. The social organization of Kondareddi tribe is based on exogamous septs. They have strong institution of social control to enforce their traditional code of conduct. They believe that the world is peopled with various deities and spirits each of whom has its own sphere of influence. All the important phases of agricultural operations and forest work are marked with rituals for their associated deity.

32. Valmiki and Kammaras also live in the same habitat. Kammaras are satellite community to Koya tribe. Religion exercises a lot of influence on their socio-economic life.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

33. The economy of tribals is agro forest based. Land forms the principal source of livelihood for majority of the tribals inhabiting the APTDP area. The dependency on land has been enormously increasing due to lack of education, mobility and entrepreneurial skills among tribals necessary for taking up alternative avenues of employment. The degradation of forests and consequent depletion of Minor Forest Produce also compelled the tribals to depend on land.



34. Out of 998 tribal families in 34 study villages in APTDP area, 955 possess lands either podu or wet or dry. shifting cultivation (podu) is not practised in Chelkaveedhi lanka of R.C. Varam area. The tribal families covered in Narsiput, Siragam, Enugurai and Kinnerla villages in Paderu area do not possess podu lands. In Kutakarai, Chelkaveedhilanka, Ketchelawada and Siripuram villages in R.C.Varam area, Gorli and Bobbilivalasa villages in Parvathipuram area and Balamanusanka, Medaparthi, Narsiput, Siragam and Kinnerla in Paderu area the landless tribal families were covered. Although the landless tribals tend to be marginalized in the project since the major thrust of investments is on land, they do get employment and cash income in the construction works viz., checkdams, soil conservation etc. However, they do participate in village activities through village based institutions such as VTDA's and self help groups like mahila sanghas etc., as members. The village wise details of tribal families who own lands are given in Table No.6.

35. The details of distribution of land holdings ITDA wise, tribe wise and category wise are given in Table No.7. The average size of land holding of Bagata works out to 5.64 acres followed by Valmiki, Kondareddy and Koya tribes in the study

villages of R.C.Varam area. All the tribal groups in R.C.Varam area possess podu lands of which the largest extent of land i.e. 279.50 acres is held by Konda Reddy families. In Paderu area the average size of land holding of Bagata tribe works out to 5.47 acres followed by Porja etc., Shifting cultivation (podu) is practised by Konda Dora, Bagata, Nooka Dora, Kammara, Kotia, Valmiki and Goudu tribal groups in Paderu area. The average size of land holding of Jatapu works out to 4.43 acres followed by Savara, Konda Dora and Gadaba in Parvathipuram area. Out of an extent of 938.40 acres held by the tribals in the study villages of Parvathipuram area 532.70 acres are under podu cultivation. In the study villages of Seethampeta area the average size of the land holdings of Jatapus works out to 4.26 acres. Of the total extent of the land possessed by the tribals in Seethampeta area 360.00 acres are under podu cultivation. It is clear from the Table No.6 that podu cultivation is being practised, more predominantly in the study villages of Parvathipuram area followed by Seethampeta R.C.Varam and Paderu areas.

36. Out of the 998 tribal families covered 955 tribal families possess the land. The tribal households covered belonging to Khond, Goudu and Mali tribes do not possess podu land. Jatapus possess largest extent of podu lands, followed by

Savaras, Kondareddies and Konda Doras. Land under podu constitutes 36.8% to the total land held by the tribals in the study area. The details of the land held by the tribals category wise is given in Table No.8. The average size of podu land of Savaras works out to 3.03 acres followed by Jatapus (2.17 acres), and Konda Reddies (1.50 acres).

#### OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN:

37. The agriculture and allied activities constitute the subsistence base for vast majority of the tribal families in the study villages. The workers engaged in agriculture and agricultural labour constitute 76.13% to the total workers in the study villages. The persons engaged in off farm activities such as construction works viz., construction of roads, checkdams, soil conservation works etc., constitute 19.2% to total workers. In Nagalova and Ketchelawada villages of R.C.Varam area; Dabbagaruvu, Badimela and Cheekumaddula villages of Paderu area and Uridi of Parvathipuram area no person from the study families is seen engaged in off farm activities. 4 tribals of Siripuram village of Rampachodavaram area; one person from P.Likkidi village and 2 from Bobbilivalasa village of Parvathipuram area; one each from Balamanusanka, Medaparthi and Kummarithomu villages



and 2 persons from Domangi village of Paderu area are engaged in Government service. Others include persons engaged in forest labour, petty business, blacksmithy etc., and they constitute 36.7% to the total workers. The details of village wise occupational pattern is given in Table No.9.

38. The I.T.D.A. wise and tribe wise occupational pattern is given in Table No.10. The persons engaged in agriculture and allied activities in R.C.Varam area constitute 71.90% to total workers in R.C.Varam area; 76.30% in Paderu area; 76.48% in Parvathipuram area and 81.1% in Seethampeta area. 202 out of 911; 311 out of 1601; 222 out of 1090 and 74 out of 602 tribals are engaged in off farm activities in R.C.Varam, Paderu, Parvathipuram and Seethampeta areas respectively. Out of total 12 persons employed in Government services 4 are from the study villages of R.C.Varam area, 5 from Paderu area and 3 from Parvathipuram area. Persons engaged in other works are found in R.C.Varam and Paderu areas.

39. The details of tribe wise occupational pattern is given in Table No.11. It is seen from the table that one each from Koya and Jatapu tribes, 5 from Valmiki tribe, 2 from Kotia tribe and 3 from Kondadora tribe are working in Government services. The

persons belonging to Kammara tribe apart from agriculture and allied activities are supplementing their income from blacksmithy, their traditional occupation.

#### DWELLING:

40. The houses in all tribal villages are clean, tidy and the walls of which are neatly plastered with mud. The settlement pattern varies from area to area and also village to village. The settlements of Jatapus and Savaras inhabiting Seethampeta and Parvathipuram areas can be easily distinguished from any other settlement in the area. The settlement usually consists of two rows of houses constructed parallel and opposite to one another. Each such row consists of a long thatched shed which is partitioned into five or six rooms separated by wattle walls plastered with mud and each room is occupied by one family. In Paderu area each settlement consists of several streets and each street is inhabited by the members belonging to one tribe. In R.C.Varam area there is no such distinction. The tribals under housing programme are benefitted with provision of tiled houses, roofs with asbestos sheets and pucca houses with R.C.C. roof. The details of types of dwelling in the study villages are given in Table No.12. It is seen from the Table No.12 that out of 196

Konda Reddy families 126 are provided with tiled houses. Out of 138 Savara families, 15 are provided houses with asbestos sheet roofs and 3 with tiled houses. 98 Jatapu families are provided with houses with asbestos sheets. 38 Gadaba families are provided houses with R.C.C. roof out of 48 Gadaba families in Bobbilivalasa village in Parvathipuram area. 493 tribal families constituting 49.4% are still living in thatched houses.

#### EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

41. Out of 456 persons belonging to Konda Dora tribe 146 are literates constituting 32% to total Konda Doras. Next comes Bagatas with 22.7% of literates to the total number of Bagatas covered. Literates include the school going children. The educational package like establishment of GVVks and establishment of community schools under the project has significant impact on the enrolment of children in the schoolless tribal habitations. Of the total population covered, literates number is 889 constituting 20.44%, whereas the illiterates are 3,460 constituting 79.56%. The details of educational status among the tribal population covered is given in Table No.13.



TABLE No.1

## ITDA WISE, VILLAGE WISE AND TRIBE WISE FAMILIES AND POPULATION

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Total No. of families	Total population	Koya		Kondareddy		Kammara		Valmiki		Bagata	
					No. of families	Population	No. of families	Population	No. of families	Population	No. of families	Population	No. of families	Population
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi	36	147	30	121	--	--	8	28	--	--	--	--	--
	2. Kutakarai	34	145	--	--	34	145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3. T.R.Valasa	28	108	2	10	28	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	4. Pedduru	28	154	--	--	27	151	1	3	--	--	--	--	--
	5. Chelakaveedhi lanka	43	159	4	19	39	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6. Perikavalasa	30	132	--	--	23	101	--	--	--	--	7	31	--
	7. Nagalova	25	176	--	--	25	176	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	8. Ketchalawada	20	87	--	--	20	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	9. Siripuram	40	173	27	119	2	12	--	--	11	42	--	--	--
			284	1279	63	269	196	908	7	29	11	42	7	31
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli	30	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	11. Kankanapalli	43	139	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	12. Kandukuppa	18	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13. Uridi	30	162	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14. Kasariguda	27	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	15. P.Likkidi	54	242	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			255	1094	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka	39	169	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	7	--	--	--
	18. Medaparthi	52	248	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	29	144	--
	19. Warsiput	15	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	20. Siragam	37	182	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	114	--
	21. Enugurai	32	102	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	22. Kinnerla	31	119	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	17	25	91	--
	23. Alamaput	18	69	--	--	--	--	2	9	1	5	15	55	--
	24. Dabbagaruvu	11	55	--	--	--	--	7	35	--	--	--	--	--
	25. Badimela	9	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	25	--
	26. Domangi	33	144	--	--	--	--	2	11	--	--	6	27	--
	27. Cheekumaddula	9	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			29	127	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--
			315	1364	--	--	--	--	11	55	7	35	103	456

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
SEETHAMPET:		29.Chinayangara	27	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(Srikakulam		30.Kosangi	31	142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dist)		31.Gadidapai	36	156	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		32.Thumbaliguda	13	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		33.Poothikavalasa	16	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		34.Dabara	21	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			144	612	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total			998	4349	63	269	196	908	18	84	18	77	110	487	

Contd...

I.T.O.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Jatapu		Savara		Kondadora		Gadaba		Khond	
			No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation
			16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2. Kutakarai		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3. T.R.Yalasa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	4. Pedduru		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	5. Chelakaveedhi Ianka		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6. Perikavalasa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	7. Nagalova		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	8. Katchalawada		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	9. Siripuram		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PARYATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli		30	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	11. Kanakanapalli		43	139	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	12. Kandukuppa		16	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13. Uridi		--	--	30	182	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14. Kesariguda		1	9	26	117	--	--	--	--	--	--
	15. P.Likkidi		10	48	41	180	3	14	--	--	--	--
	16. Bobbilivalasa		--	--	--	--	7	23	43	180	--	--
			100	418	97	459	10	37	48	180	--	456
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka		--	--	--	--	38	182	--	--	--	--
	18. Medaparthi		--	--	--	--	16	74	--	--	--	--
	19. Narsiput		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	20. Siragam		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	21. Enugurai		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	22. Kinnerla		--	--	--	--	3	11	--	--	--	--
	23. Alasaput		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	24. Dabbagaruvu		--	--	--	--	4	20	--	--	--	--
	25. Badimela		--	--	--	--	3	15	--	--	--	--
	26. Domangi		--	--	--	--	5	19	--	--	--	--
	27. Cheekumaddula		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	28. Kumaritumu		--	--	--	--	27	118	--	--	1	5
			--	--	--	--	96	419	--	--	1	6



		16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara	27	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	30.Kosangi	31	142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	31.Gadidapai	38	156	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	32.Thumbaliguda	1	8	12	56	--	--	--	--	--	--
	33.Poothikavalasa	8	35	8	34	--	--	--	--	--	--
	34.Dabara	--	--	21	81	--	--	--	--	--	--
		103	441	41	171	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		203	859	138	630	106	456	48	180	1	5

Contd...

I.T.O.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Goudu		Mookadara		Mali		Porja		Kotiya	
			No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation	No. of fami- lies	Popu- lation
			26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
R.C.YARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2. Kutakarai		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3. T.R.Valasa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	4. Pedduru		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	5. Chelakaveedhi lanka		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6. Perikavalasa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	7. Nagalova		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	8. Ketchalawada		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	9. Siripuram		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	11. Kanakanapalli		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	12. Kandukuppa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13. Uridi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14. Kesariguda		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	15. P. Likkidi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	16. Bobbiliyalasa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	18. Medaparthi		--	--	4	19	--	--	--	--	2	9
	19. Narsiput		--	--	--	--	10	36	5	24	--	--
	20. Siragam		--	--	14	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
	21. Enugural		--	--	--	--	--	--	18	64	14	38
	22. Kinnerla		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	23. Alamaput		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	24. Dabbagaruvu		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	25. Badiwela		1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	26. Domangi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	87
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	27. Cheekumaddula		--	--	9	44	--	--	--	--	--	--
	28. Kummuritu		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1	5	27	131	10	36	23	88	36	134
	29. Chinavangara		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	30. Kosangi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	31. Gadidapai		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	32. Thumbaliguda		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	33. Poothikavalasa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	34. Dabara		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total			1	5	27	131	10	36	23	88	36	134

TABLE No.2

## DETAILS OF ITDA WISE VILLAGES AND TRIBAL GROUPS COVERED

S1 No	I.T.D.A.	Mandal/ village	Tribal groups covered	Tribe wise families
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Seethampeta <u>SEETHAMPETA:</u>				
		1.Dabara	Savara	21
		2.Poothikavalasa	1.Savara 2.Jatapu	8 8
		3.Thumbaliguda	1. Savara 2. Jatapu	12 1
		4.Chinavangara	Jatapu	27
		5.Gadidapai	Jatapu	36
		6.Kosangi	Jatapu	31
				144
II.Parvathipuram <u>G.L.PURAM:</u>				
		1.Kandukuppa	Jatapu	16
		2.Uridi	Savara	30
		3.Kesariguda	1.Savara 2.Jatapu	26 1
		4.P.Likkidi	1.Savara 2.Jatapu 3.Kondadora	41 10 3
		<u>JIYYAMMAVALASA:</u>		
		5.Gorli	Jatapu	30
		<u>PACHIPENTA:</u>		
		6.Kankanapalli	Jatapu	43



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		7. Bobbili valasa	1. Gadaba 2. Kondadora	48 7 ----- 255 -----
III. PADERU		<u>PADERU:</u>		
		1. Kummaritumu	1. Kondadora 2. Valmiki 3. Khond	27 1 1
		2. Badimela	1. Bagatha 2. Kondadora 3. Goudu	5 3 1
		<u>HUKUMPETA:</u>		
		3. Cheekumaddula	Nukadora	9
		4. Dabbagaruvu	1. Kammara 2. Kondadora	7 4
		<u>G. MADUGULA:</u>		
		5. Balamanusankha	1. Kondadora 2. Valmiki	38 1
		<u>MUNCHINGPUT:</u>		
		6. Narsiput	1. Mali 2. Porja	10 5
		7. Enugurai	1. Porja 2. Kotia	18 14
		<u>ARAKUVALLY:</u>		
		8. Siragam	1. Bagatha 2. Nukadora	23 14
		<u>PEDABAYALU:</u>		
		9. Almaput	1. Bagatha 2. Kammara 3. Valmiki	15 2 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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CHINTAPALLI:

10.Kinnerla	1.Bagatha	25
	2.Valmiki	3
	3.Kondadora	3

ANANTHAGIRI:

11.Medaparthi	1.Bagatha	29
	2.Kondadora	18
	3.Nookadora	4
	4.Kotla	2
	5.Valmiki	1

DUMBRIGUDA:

12.Domangi	1.Kotla	20
	2.Kondadora	5
	3.Bagatha	6
	4.Kammara	2
		---
		315
		---

IV.R.C.Varam

DEVIPATNAM:

1.Kutakarai	Kondareddi	34
2.Pedduru	1.Kondareddi	27
	2.Kammara	1

Y.RAMAVARAM:

3.Perikavalasa	1.Kondareddi	23
	2.Bagatha	7
4.Chelakaveedilanka	1.Kondareddi	39
	2.Koya	4
5.Nagalova	Kondareddi	25

MAREDUMILLI:

6.Ketchelavada	Kondareddi	20
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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		7.T.Ramannavalasa	1.Kondareddi 2.Koya	26 2
		8.Siripuram	1.Koya 2.Valmiki 3.Kondareddi	27 11 2
		9.Kothaveedhi	1.Koya 2.Kammara	30 6
				284
		Total families covered		998



TABLE No.3  
POPULATION-I.T.D.A. WISE

Sl No. ITDA	Tribe	No. of families	Population		Total
			M	F	
1.R.C.Varam	Kondareddy	196	463	445	908
	Kammara	7	10	19	29
	Koya	63	126	143	269
	Bagata	7	14	17	31
	Valmiki	11	24	18	42
		284	637	642	1279
2. Paderu	Kondadora	96	223	196	419
	Valmiki	7	17	18	35
	Khond	1	2	3	5
	Bagata	103	234	222	456
	Goudu	1	2	3	5
	Kammara	11	26	29	55
	Mali	10	18	18	36
	Porja	23	48	40	88
	Kotiya	36	71	63	134
	Nookadora	27	67	64	131
		315	708	656	1364
3.Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	100	219	240	459
	Savara	97	208	210	418
	Kondadora	10	22	15	37
	Gadaba	48	11	89	180
		255	540	554	1094
4.Seethampet	Savara	41	87	84	171
	Jatapu	103	233	208	441
		144	320	292	612
Total		998	2205	2144	4349

4  
TABLE No.4

## TRIBE WISE POPULATION

Sl No.	Tribe	No. of families	Population		Total
			M	F	
1.	Kondareddy	196	463	445	908
2.	Kammara	18	36	48	84
3.	Koya	63	126	143	269
4.	Bagata	110	248	239	487
5.	Valmiki	18	41	36	77
6.	Khond	1	2	3	5
7.	Goudu	1	2	3	5
8.	Mali	10	18	18	36
9.	Porja	23	48	40	88
10.	Kotiya	36	71	63	134
11.	Nookadora	27	67	64	131
12.	Savara	138	306	324	630
13.	Jatapu	203	441	418	859
14.	Kondadora	106	245	211	456
15.	Gadaba	48	91	89	180
Total		998	2205 (50.70%)	2144 (49.30%)	4349 (100%)

TABLE - 5

## DETAILS OF MALE/FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES

S1 No.	Tribe	Male headed	Female headed	Total
1.	Kondareddy	171	25	196
2.	Kammara	18	--	18
3.	Koya	60	3	63
4.	Bagata	101	9	110
5.	Valmiki	16	2	18
6.	Khond	1	--	1
7.	Goudu	1	--	1
8.	Mali	8	2	10
9.	Porja	21	2	23
10.	Kotiya	36	--	36
11.	Nookadora	26	1	27
12.	Savara	133	5	138
13.	Jatapu	193	10	203
14.	Kondadora	97	9	106
15.	Gadaba	48	--	48
Total		930 (93.19%)	68 (6.81%)	998



TABLE -6

## DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE LANDED FAMILIES AND THEIR LAND HOLDINGS

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Total families	Landed fam- ilies	Extent of land			
					Podu	Dry	Wet	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
R.C.VARAM (East Godari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi	36	36	20.50	55.50	40.00	116.00	
	2. Kutakara1	34	33	54.50	39.66	29.50	123.66	
	3. T.R.Valasa	28	28	41.00	34.50	27.00	102.50	
	4. Pedduru	28	28	43.00	29.50	18.75	91.25	
	5. Chelakaveedhi							
	lanka	43	40	—	73.50	50.00	123.50	
	6. Perikavalasa	30	30	54.00	74.00	23.00	151.00	
	7. Nagalova	25	25	44.00	60.50	7.00	111.50	
	8. Ketchalawada	20	14	49.00	3.00	—	52.00	
9. Siripuram	40	37	25.00	86.00	31.00	142.00		
		284	271	331.00	456.16	226.25	1013.41	
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli	30	29	71.50	24.85	22.20	118.55	
	11. Kankanapalli	43	43	85.70	42.50	35.70	163.90	
	12. Kandukuppa	16	16	37.00	41.00	9.50	87.50	
	13. Uridi	30	30	83.00	43.30	11.50	137.80	
	14. Kesari guda	27	27	73.00	8.00	4.50	85.50	
	15. P.Likkidi	54	54	151.00	41.35	86.90	279.25	
	16. Bobbilivalasa	55	42	31.50	31.00	3.40	65.90	
		255	241	532.70	232.00	173.70	938.40	
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka	39	37	15.00	54.25	54.00	123.25	
	18. Medaparthi	52	49	33.00	57.30	63.80	154.10	
	19. Narsiput	15	11	—	12.55	21.72	34.27	
	20. Siragam	37	33	—	182.88	25.15	208.03	
	21. Enugurai	32	32	—	119.37	0.50	119.87	
	22. Kinnerla	31	28	—	86.00	61.60	147.60	
	23. Alamaput	18	18	40.50	53.40	41.30	135.20	
	24. Dabbagaruvu	11	11	14.50	17.50	15.70	47.70	
	25. Badimela	9	9	13.50	18.00	11.50	43.00	
	26. Domangi	33	33	13.00	35.50	29.75	78.25	
	27. Cheekumaddula	9	9	10.50	7.20	8.95	26.65	
	28. Kummaritumu	29	29	38.00	58.80	20.20	117.00	
		315	299	178.00	702.75	354.17	1234.92	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
SEETHAMPET:	29.Chinavangara	27	27	41.50	27.35	31.30	100.15	
(Srikakulam	30.Kosangi	31	31	58.50	32.25	14.05	104.80	
Dist)	31.Gadidapai	36	36	101.00	73.50	32.85	207.35	
	32.Thumbaliguda	13	13	25.50	16.00	11.85	53.35	
	33.Poothikavalasa	16	16	25.50	8.50	14.20	48.20	
	34.Dabara	21	21	108.00	5.00	1.50	114.50	
		144	144	360.00	162.60	105.75	628.35	
Total		998	955	1401.70	1553.51	859.87	3815.08	

TABLE No.7

## DETAILS OF EXTENT OF LAND ITDA WISE, TRIBE WISE AND CATEGORY WISE

Sl No	ITDA	Tribe	Total No. of fami- lies	No. of families having land	Extent of land (Acres)			Total	Average size of land holding
					Podu	Dry	Wet		
1.R.C.Varam	Kondareddy	196	186	279.50	276.66	143.75	699.91	3.76	
	Kammara	7	7	7.00	10.00	5.00	22.00	3.14	
	Koya	63	61	35.50	115.50	60.50	211.50	3.46	
	Bagata	7	7	5.00	27.00	7.50	39.50	5.64	
	Valmiki	11	10	4.00	27.00	9.50	40.50	4.05	
		284	271	331.00	456.16	226.25	1013.41		
2. Paderu	Kondadora	96	92	75.50	154.75	104.15	334.40	3.63	
	Valmiki	7	5	3.50	11.90	1.50	16.90	3.38	
	Khond	1	1	—	2.00	—	2.00	2.00	
	Bagata	103	100	64.00	300.94	182.94	547.88	5.47	
	Goudu	1	1	2.00	0.50	0.50	3.00	3.00	
	Kammara	11	11	11.00	18.50	12.00	41.50	3.77	
	Mali	10	7	—	8.92	17.77	26.69	3.81	
	Porja	23	22	—	84.63	3.95	88.58	4.02	
	Kotiya	36	36	8.00	56.37	19.55	83.92	2.33	
	Nookadora	27	24	14.00	64.24	11.81	90.05	3.75	
		315	299	178.00	702.75	354.17	1234.92		
3.Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	100	99	225.00	122.95	91.40	439.55	4.43	
	Savara	97	97	272.00	74.35	74.90	421.25	4.34	
	Kondadora	10	7	9.00	5.20	4.00	18.20	2.60	
	Gadaba	48	38	26.50	29.50	3.40	59.40	1.56	
	255	241	532.70	232.00	173.70	938.40			
4. Seethampet	Savara	41	41	146.50	25.00	17.35	188.85	4.60	
	Jatapu	103	103	213.50	137.60	88.40	439.50	4.26	
		144	144	360.00	162.60	105.75	628.35		
Total			998	955	1401.70	1553.51	859.87	3815.08	3.99



TABLE No.8

## DETAILS OF LAND HELD BY THE TRIBALS CATEGORY WISE

Sl No	Tribe	Total No. of families	No. of families having land	Land holdings (in acres)			Total
				Podu	Dry	Wet	
1. Kondareddy		196	186	279.50	276.66	143.75	699.91
2. Kammara		18	18	18.00	28.50	17.00	63.50
3. Koya		63	61	35.50	115.50	60.50	211.50
4. Bagata		110	107	69.00	327.94	190.44	587.38
5. Valmiki		18	15	7.50	38.90	11.00	57.40
6. Khond		1	1	—	2.00	—	2.00
7. Goudu		1	1	3	0.50	0.50	3.00
8. Mali		10	7	—	8.92	17.77	26.69
9. Porja		23	22	—	84.63	3.95	88.58
10. Kotiya		36	36	8.00	56.37	19.55	83.92
11. Nookadora		27	24	14.00	64.24	11.81	90.05
12. Savara		138	138	418.50	99.35	92.25	610.10
13. Jatapu		203	202	438.70	260.55	179.80	879.05
14. Kondadora		106	99	84.50	159.95	108.15	352.60
15. Gadaba		48	38	26.50	29.50	3.40	59.40
Total		998	955	1401.70	1553.51	859.87	3815.08

TABLE No.9

## OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN VILLAGE WISE

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Total No. of workers	Persons engaged in				
				Agri	Agri labour	Off farm acti- vity	Govt Ser- vice	Oth- ers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi	103	31	44	22	—	6	
	2. Kutakarai	116	52	36	28	—	—	
	3. T.R.Valasa	91	24	39	28	—	—	
	4. Pedduru	109	44	43	20	—	2	
	5. Chelakaveedhi	131	55	46	30	—	—	
	6. Perikavalasa	127	41	30	27	—	29	
	7. Nagalova	40	25	15	—	—	—	
	8. Ketchalawada	30	20	10	—	—	—	
	9. Siripuram	164	59	54	47	4	—	
			911	351	317	202	4	37
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli	114	79	21	14	—	—	
	11. Kankanapalli	137	58	53	26	—	—	
	12. Kandukuppa	40	13	16	11	—	—	
	13. Uridi	107	61	46	—	—	—	
	14. Kesari guda	117	53	42	22	—	—	
	15. P.Likkidi	328	128	112	87	1	—	
	16. Bobbili valasa	247	105	78	62	2	—	
			1090	497	368	222	3	—
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka	202	93	81	27	1	—	
	18. Medaparthi	350	182	108	59	1	—	
	19. Narsiput	89	44	31	14	—	—	
	20. Siragam	180	87	50	43	—	—	
	21. Enugurai	221	77	77	67	—	—	
	22. Kinnerla	96	39	33	24	—	—	
	23. Alamaput	95	38	32	23	—	2	
	24. Dabbagaruvu	42	20	12	—	—	10	
	25. Badimela	39	18	11	—	—	10	
	26. Domangi	177	69	57	47	2	2	
	27. Cheekumaddula	38	18	12	—	—	8	
	28. Kummaritumu	72	47	17	7	1	—	
			1601	732	521	311	5	32

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara		121	65	42	14	--	--
	30.Kosangi		148	78	55	15	--	--
	31.Gadidapai		168	89	58	21	--	--
	32.Thumbaliguda		70	37	20	13	--	--
	33.Poothikavalasa		17	9	5	3	--	--
	34.Dabara		78	57	13	8	--	--
			602	335	193	74	--	--
Total			4204	1915	1399	809	12	69

(\*) Others: Petty business, forest coup works etc.



TABLE 10

## OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN ITDA WISE AND TRIBE WISE

Sl No. ITDA	Tribe	Total work- ers	Agri- culture	Agricul- tural labour	Off Farm labour	Govt Service	Others (*)
1. R.C. Varam	Kondareddy	583	233	199	126	--	25
	Kammara	28	4	11	5	--	8
	Koya	198	76	80	41	1	--
	Bagata	44	18	12	10	--	4
	Valmiki	58	20	15	20	3	--
		911	351	317	202	4	37
2. Paderu	Kondadora	470	217	148	96	1	8
	Valmiki	35	17	9	7	2	--
	Khond	4	2	1	1	--	--
	Bagata	450	233	148	63	--	6
	Goudu	3	2	1	--	--	--
	Kammara	57	23	17	7	--	10
	Mali	59	28	23	8	--	--
	Porja	156	63	50	43	--	--
	Kotiya	215	81	78	54	2	--
	Nookadora	152	66	46	32	--	8
		1601	732	521	311	5	32
3. Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	363	179	117	66	1	--
	Savara	472	206	167	99	--	--
	Kondadora	39	15	12	10	2	--
	Gadaba	216	97	72	47	--	--
		1090	497	368	222	3	--
4. Seethampet	Savara	147	95	33	19	--	--
	Jatapu	455	240	160	55	--	--
		602	335	193	74	--	--
Total		4204	1915	1399	809	12	69

(\*) Others : Petty business, forest coups and construction work etc

TABLE No.11

## DETAILS OF TRIBE WISE OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

S1 No.	Tribe	Total No.of workers	Agricul- ture	Agri- culture labour	Off farm labour	Govt service	Others (*)
1.	Kondareddy	583	233	199	126	--	25
2.	Kammara	85	27	28	12	--	18
3.	Koya	198	76	80	41	1	--
4.	Bagata	494	251	160	73	--	10
5.	Valmiki	93	37	24	27	5	--
6.	Khond	4	2	1	1	--	--
7.	Goudu	3	2	1	--	--	--
8.	Mali	59	28	23	8	--	--
9.	Porja	156	63	50	43	--	--
10.	Kotiya	215	81	78	54	--	--
11.	Nookadora	152	66	46	32	2	--
12.	Savara	619	301	200	118	--	8
13.	Jatapu	818	419	277	121	--	--
14.	Kondadora	509	232	160	106	1	--
15.	Gadaba	216	97	72	47	3	8
Total		4204	1915	1399	809	12	69

(\*) Others: Petty business, forest coups etc.

✓ 12

TABLE 12

TYPE OF DWELLING TRIBE WISE

S1 No.	Tribe	Thatched	Tiled	Asbestos	RCC	Total
1.	Kondareddy	70	126	--	--	196
2.	Kammara	15	3	--	--	18
3.	Koya	54	9	--	--	63
4.	Bagata	58	52	--	--	110
5.	Valmiki	16	2	--	--	18
6.	Khond	--	1	--	--	1
7.	Goudu	--	1	--	--	1
8.	Mali	--	10	--	--	10
9.	Porja	3	20	--	--	23
10.	Kotiya	4	32	--	--	36
11.	Nookadora	11	16	--	--	27
12.	Savara	120	3	15	--	138
13.	Jatapu	105	--	98	--	203
14.	Kondadora	27	79	--	--	106
15.	Gadaba	10	--	--	38	48
Total		493 (49.40%)	354 (35.5%)	113 (11.32%)	38 (3.81%)	998



TABLE No.13

## DETAILS OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE TRIBAL GROUPS

Sl No. Tribe	Illiterates			Literates			Grand Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1. Kondareddy	347	393	740	116	52	168	908
2. Kammara	26	35	61	10	13	23	84
3. Koya	103	122	225	23	21	44	269
4. Bagata	162	213	375	84	26	110	485
5. Valmiki	28	33	61	13	3	16	77
6. Khond	2	3	5	--	--	--	5
7. Goudu	1	1	2	1	2	3	5
8. Mali	9	14	23	9	4	13	36
9. Porja	39	32	71	11	8	19	90
10. Kotiya	47	53	100	24	10	34	134
11. Nookadora	47	51	98	20	13	33	131
12. Savara	245	288	533	61	36	97	630
13. Jatapu	321	361	682	120	57	177	859
14. Kondadora	154	156	310	91	55	146	456
15. Gadaba	85	89	174	6	--	6	180
Total	1616	1844	3460	589	300	889	4349
	(37.15)	(42.40)	(79.56)	(13.54)	(8.89)	(20.44)	

## **II. PROGRAMMES**

1. The main emphasis of the IFAD programme is channelling development efforts through ITDAs by involvement of beneficiaries at individual and community levels throughout the development process in order to make them to actively participate in programmes established on their behalf. This contrasts with the top to down approach to tribal development which has been followed in the past. The key aspects of project implementation are beneficiary participation in the implementation of soil and water conservation, arable crop and horticultural development, irrigation programmes, community assets creation, training of the project staff and community and strengthening of the G.C.C. In addition the project would give a particular emphasis on monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the project can respond more effectively to the changing needs of the tribal communities. The category/Agency wise cumulative AWP outlays, releases and expenditure details, scheme/ITDA wise Financial and Physical targets and achievements, with reference to AWFPs made upto April, 1997 are furnished in Table Nos.I, I(a), I(b) and I(c).

### **NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:**

2. It comprises soil/water conservation, small scale irrigation, horticulture and arable crop development and extension training and technical assistance.

### SOIL/WATER CONSERVATION:

3. In the project area the targets under soil/water conservation works include Stone Terracing in 12,753 hecra, Graded Bunding in 31,990 Hecra, Bench Terraces in 6,000 hecra besides stone checks numbering 8,050 and Rock Fill Dams numbering 1,650 etc, for the entire project period. Upto April, 1997 stone terracing in 24,725 hecra, graded bunding in 14,379 hecra, bench terracing in 87 hecra, land development in 282 hecra and rock fill dams numbering 5,026, stone checks numbering 1,403 etc., were completed at a cost of Rs.782.06 lakhs since inception of the programme benefitting 22,800 ST farmers in 1,310 villages.

4. The soil conservation programmes implemented through IFAD assistance by the 4 ITDAs are as follows:

Sl No	Activity	Units	Target as per appraisal report (1991-98)	Target as per AWFPS (1991-97)	Achievement as per latest report (as on 30-4-97)
1.	Stone terraces	Hec	12,753	17,369	24,725
2.	Graded bunding	Hec	31,990	17,986	14,379
3.	Bench Terracing	Hec	6,000	1,375	87
4.	Stone checks	No	8,050	7,973	1,403
5.	Rock fill dams	No.	1,650	2,788	5,026
6.	Land Development	Hec	2,650	557	282



5. It is noticed that specific target approach does not appear to have been followed in this sector. The achievements exceeded the physical target of both SAR and AWWP particularly under stone terracing and rock fill dams. However, in respect of other works like bench terracing, stone checks, land Development etc., the achievements are below the AWWP targets. It is observed that there is no relationship between the targets fixed in the AWWPs and the targets indicated in Appraisal Report. The I.T.D.A wise coverage of various activities under Soil and Water Conservation programme as on April, 1997 is furnished hereunder:

Sl No	Name of ITDA	Type of works						Amount incurred (Rs.in lakhs)
		S.T. (hecrs)	G.B. (hecrs)	Bench terraces (hec)	Stone checks Nos	Rock fill-dams (Nos)	Land development (Hec)	
1.	Seethampeta	5200	940	21	--	2463	--	179.89
2.	Parvathipuram	4220	1445	4	684	1284	49	114.34
3.	Paderu	12791	4449	37	368	132	233	262.78
4.	R.C.Varam	2514	7545	25	351	1147	--	205.05
Total		24725	14379	87	1403	5026	282	762.06

## HORTICULTURE AND ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT:

6. It is the crucial component of the project. It aims at food security, resurrection of tree cover over the denuded podu lands with Horticulture, MFP and Forest species which are acceptable to the holders and which fit into their farming system and to bring awareness among the people about advantages of mixed fruit plantation and improved inter cropping practices in horticulture.

7. The plantation programme started from the year 1992-93, while the process of strengthening of HNTCs, establishment of satellite nurseries, Demonstration Plots and seed production sites were initiated in the year 1991-92. Similarly crop loaning operations for agriculture development were started in 1992-93 itself.

8. It is noticed that the Horticultural programmes in ITDA Seethampeta and Parvathipuram are in tune with the targets fixed in AWFPs. The Horticultural programme in Rampachodavaram ITDA is far excess to the target fixed in AWFP of 1994-95 and the programmes in previous years are in tune with AWFP. The horticultural programme in Paderu is not in tune with AWFPs. Moreover, very massive programme of silveroak plantation was taken up during 1994-95.

H.N.T.C. SUPPORT									(Rs.in lakhs)					
Seethampet			Parvathipuram			Paderu			R.C.Varam			Total		
Finan- cial target	Finan- cial achieve- ment	Per- cen- tage	Finan- cial target	Finan- cial achieve- ment	Per- cen- tage	Finan- cial target	Finan- cial achieve- ment	Per- cen- tage	Finan- cial target	Finan- cial achieve- ment	Per- cen- tage	Finan- cial target	Finan- cial achieve- ment	Per- cen- tage
19.00	16.82	84	12.48	6.18	49	30.20	21.96	73	15.48	11.01	71	77.08	55.09	71

9. The overall expenditure incurred towards HNTC Support, upto April, 1997 is Rs.55.09 lakhs which constitutes 71% to the financial target.

#### ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT:

10. The food security for tribals revolves around three 'As' i.e.: Availability, Accessibility and Adaptability. To enhance the food security situation the strategy is focussed on gradual replacement of traditional practices and inputs adopted by the tribals with the improved ones.

11. The total investment under Horticulture and Arable crop development from 1991-92 to 1996-97 is furnished hereunder:



		(Rs.in lakhs)													
Sl No	I.T.D.A.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Total	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1.	Seethampeta	5.08	0.13	23.98	15.81	27.69	38.70	43.36	36.98	40.78	3.19	47.27	8.82	188.16	103.63
2.	Parvathi- puram	3.95	0.86	11.41	15.08	26.29	29.57	54.17	0.00	26.90	47.21	31.01	7.21	153.73	99.93
3.	Paderu	23.73	1.07	94.49	100.04	75.94	61.07	219.42	0.00	21.76	175.10	94.98	68.12	530.32	405.40
4.	R.C.Varam	3.39	2.70	24.76	19.58	50.08	35.69	36.09	55.62	19.77	8.06	92.48	64.61	226.57	186.26

12. It is clear from the above table that the total financial achievement is 72 percent under this activity. The progress in achievements in respect of Seethampeta, Parvathipuram are low when compared to Paderu and R.C.Varam.

#### PLANTATION:

13. The appraisal report envisages plantation programme in 28,000 hectares by the end of March, 1997 in the project area. The achievement is 23,881 hectares indicating 85% progress. However with reference to A.W.F.P. target of 25,753 hectares the achievement works out to 93%.

#### SATELLITE NURSERIES:

14. The programme is introduced in the tribal areas to provide acclimatised plant material to the area. So far 752 nurseries have been organised against appraisal target of 1920 (1991-97) indicating an achievement of 39%. However the achievement is 50% with reference to plan targets.

#### DEMONSTRATION PLOTS AND SEED PRODUCTION SITES:

15. As a part of arable crop development programme the extension activities like establishment of Demonstration plots and seed production sites are organised in the project area. So far 6,000 Demonstration plots have been established against appraisal target of 1,152 for the first 6 years of the project indicating an achievement of 521 percent. In the case of seed production sites the achievement is 2,019 against a target of 1,536 and the achievement works out to 131 percent.

#### SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

16. The Appraisal report indicates construction of 400 check dams, 260 tanks, 35 lift irrigation schemes and 350 CI wells etc under small scale irrigation development. But AWFPS fixed target

of 453 checkdams, 83 tanks, 18 LI schemes, 29 CI wells etc. The achievement made under small scale irrigation from 1991-92 to 1996-97 is furnished in Table No.2

17. In all the four ITDAs construction was completed in respect of 389 works for developing 5,480 Hecrs with an amount of Rs.659.57 lakhs benefitting 5,736 ST farmers.

18. Inspite of the heavy work turned out under this sector the achievement is far less to the indication given in Appraisal report. The details are given below.

No. of works indicated in appraisal Report	No. of works targetted in AWFPs	No. of works executed till April, 97
1045*	607	389

19. Under small scale irrigation sector the achievement constitutes 37.22% to the targets indicated in Appraisal Report and 64.08% to the AWFP target.



## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

20. The project encourages self help and self reliance within the communities. Formation of village institutions and self help is envisaged under the project. The project would provide a 2:1 contribution to the thrift and credit groups after the first year of operation.

21. The ITDA wise achievements under this programme is furnished hereunder.

S1 No	ITDA	Villages covered	Members	Total savings Rs.in lakhs	IFAD matching Rs. in lakhs
1.	Seethampeta	164	5052	6.90	2.84
2.	Parvathipuram	132	3812	5.40	6.11
3.	Paderu	195	4380	4.17	2.33
4.	R.C.Varam	240	6582	6.34	6.06
Total		731	19826	22.81	17.34

22. So far 731 Thrift Societies are established in the project area. In East Godavari district Men Thrift Groups are also functioning in addition to the Women Thrift Groups.

## GRAIN BANKS

23. The concept of grain Banks involves the saving of grain (paddy or millets) for consumption during the lean season. The grain would be lent to the members during the lean season to meet consumption requirements. The grain would be repaid to the bank after next harvest. The interest would be decided by the members and payable in grain. So far 441 grain banks have been organized with 6,852 members. The ITDA wise details of Grain Banks established, Grain contribution by the members and grain disbursed as loan are furnished hereunder:

Sl No	District	No. of villages covered	Members	Grain contributed in KGs			Grain disbursed in KGs			No. of loanees
				Paddy	Ragi	Others	Paddy	Ragi	Others	
1.	Srikakulam	75	2043	39460	—	—	33090			
2.	Vizianagaram	102	805	28860	—	—	15770			
3.	Visakhapatnam	193	2021	15989	12903		162	9163	9364	576
4.	East Godavari	71	1983	82875	7575	9312	96	100		
Total		441	6852	167184	20478	9312	49118	9263	9364	576

## TRAINING

24. Provision of adequate training for prospective beneficiaries and project staff is envisaged for the success of the project. A crucial component of the staff training programme is re-orientation workshops for the project staff which would be providing development support to the tribal communities. The primary function of the workshops is to impart a better understanding of the participatory planning process and to sensitize staff to tribals' perceptions and approaches.

25. As against the envisaged training in various activities the following trainings have been conducted.

Sl No	Particulars	Seethampet		Paryathipuram		Paderu		R.C.Varam		Total	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1.	Orientation Training (Nos)	13	34	5	3	10	85	9	16	37	138
2.	Technical Training (Nos)	57	7	49	2	55	32	62	35	223	76
3.	Workshop/Exchange session (No)	68	9	55	4	66	58	65	12	254	83
4.	Study tours	12	5	11	1	10	14	16	9	49	29

26. The expenditure incurred under Training and workshops is as follows:



Particulars	Seethampeta		Parvathipuram		Paderu		R.C.Varam		Total	
	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
Training and workshop	35.78	6.53	32.68	3.82	122.45	29.04	36.16	8.91	227.07	48.31

27. In Seethampeta area only 18% of the amount was spent upto April, 1997 for training purposes. In Parvathipuram area only 12% was spent and in Paderu, I.T.D.A. it was only 24% of the allocation under training. In R.C.Varam also the expenditure incurred constitutes 25% to the targetted one. Only 22% of the targetted amount was incurred under training in all the ITDAs.

## GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION - CREDIT & MARKETING

28. One of the main objectives of Girijan Cooperative Corporation (G.C.C.) is procurement of Minor Forest Produce by paying fair and remunerative price to the tribals who sell minor forest produce collected by them. Various commodities procured and marketed by Girijan Cooperative Corporation have local and international demand. However, due to natural conditions and substitutes developed through synthetic products the market and demand is found to be volatile for majority of the products over the years. It requires the concerted efforts to stabilise the market for Minor Forest Produce commodities and to create better employment to the tribals engaged in collection of these products.

29. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has made a comprehensive legislation under the name "A.P. Scheduled Areas M.F.P. (Regulation of trade) Regulation, 1979 to protect the interest of tribals in collection and sale of minor forest produce, wherein the Girijan Cooperative Corporation was appointed as an agent for the purchase and trade in any Minor Forest Produce (M.F.P) on behalf of the Government. 25 commodities are notified under this regulation for monopoly procurement by Girijan Cooperative

Corporation. In G.O.Ms.No.1471, Revenue T.W. II Dept, Dt:31-12-1970 the Government agreed to reimburse forest rentals and establishment charges to Girijan Cooperative Corporation subject to certain conditions. In G.O. Ms. No.282, Forest & Rural Development (Forest III) Department, Dt:29-10-83 the fixation of forest rentals is limited to 15% of procurement value. Subsequently the Government has authorised the Head of the Department (Tribal Welfare) for payment of forest rentals on book adjustment to the Forest Department. Thus the payment of forest rentals by Girijan Cooperative Corporation is only a formality between the Departments under the same Government.

30. In view of the above position Girijan Cooperative Corporation has requested the Government for waiver of forest rentals in pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of the State Ministers on Tribal Development under the Chairmanship of Union Welfare Minister held on 6-1-1988. Further, a conference of State Secretaries of Tribal Development and Forest and Managing Directors of State Cooperatives Federation held on 23-6-88 & 24-6-88, it was accepted that the abolition of royalty on Minor Forest Produce would definitely increase the prices to be paid to tribals. Again the National Conference held on 31-8-90 at New Delhi made specific recommendations to abolish payment



of royalty on Minor Forest Produce. A National Workshop On Expert of Minor Forest Produce and the role of Cooperatives organised by the National Cooperative Union of India on 16-4-90 felt that abolition of royalty would definitely make price of Minor Forest Produce competitive in the International market. Even the States of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh already waived the payment of royalty on Minor Forest Produce and a decision on the same is pending in Andhra Pradesh on the proposals of Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

31. The Appraisal Report of A.P.T.D.P. envisaged support for Girijan Cooperative Corporation in the following area:

- (a) Field expansion to improve the delivery mechanism.
- (b) Strengthening of Marketing Department to facilitate better commodity marketing system.
- (c) Share Capital support for enlarging the credit operations including consumption credit.
- (d) Price Stabilisation Fund for entailing tribals to derive remunerative prices and absorb the market fluctuations.
- (e) Management support.

32. In addition to the above, as per the recommendations of Supervisory Missions, support is given from the project funds for the following activities:

1. Strengthening of credit to regulate credit flows and recoveries.
2. Community Coordination Teams for credit focussed comprehensive community development in micro regions which are remote, interior and backward, with Project Implementation Cell at Girijan Cooperative Corporation Headquarters.
3. Research and Development activities for value addition of Minor Forest Produce and subsequent commercialisation to plough back additional income to tribals.

PROGRESS:

33. Taking into consideration the cumulative (A.W.F.P) outlay of Rs.13.26 crores, since inception of the project, the expenditure incurred is of Rs.12.77 crores i.e. 96% of the outlay from 1991-92 to 1996-97. When compared to the Appraisal Target of Rs.663 lakhs for the project period (1991 to 1998), Girijan Cooperative Corporation has shown over achievement mainly due to enhancement of share capital support by about Rs.455 lakhs and additional staff deployment etc at the instance of UNOPS. Category-wise details of plan target and expenditure are furnished hereunder: -

(Rs.in lakhs)

Category	Plan outlay 1991-97	Expenditure 1991-97
II. Vehicles, Equipment and material	62.91	79.02
III. Consumption credit	42.77	42.77
IV. <u>Support for G.C.C.:</u>		
a) Share capital support	655.00	655.00
b) Price stabilisation Fund	50.00	53.20
V. Village Development Fund, support for Thrift societies, Grain Banks etc (C.C.Ts)	36.91	37.40
VI. Training and Technical Assistance (including R & D)	162.22	100.93
VIII. Incremental operating costs	316.55	309.12
	1326.36	1277.44

FIELD EXPANSION:

34. One division (Chintapalli) and two branches of G.P.C.M.S. (G.K.Veedhi and G.Madugula) were opened in 1991-92 and one more division (Seethampeta) and three branches of G.P.C.M.S.



(Pedabayalu, Rajavommangi and Kasipatnam) were opened in 1992-93. The restructuring of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is already cleared by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.Ms.No.112, Dt:8-7-1994.. Consequently all the branches have been abolished and the dormant G.P.C.M.S. have been activated and the staff of the branches have been redeployed in these G.P.C.M.S. G.P.C.M.S's now carry out the D.R. operations autonomously and procurement operations as the agents of Girijan Cooperative Corporation. Loaning operations are being carried on as earlier like PACs.

#### STRENGTHENING OF MARKETING DEPARTMENT:

35. Out of the 11 Junior Managers provided under project, so far 10 were recruited. With the strengthening of the Department by the induction of new staff, the staff required for the establishment of a strong distribution system including wholesale dealers and retailers have been completed. New brands have been launched. New products like turmeric soap, shikakai soaps have been introduced. The existing products and their packaging have been redesigned. Some of the commodities which are hitherto sold in bulk are now being retailed. On the Industries front a honey processing unit has been started at Araku. Institutional marketing tieups are worked out with institutions like M/s.Arya Vaidyasala.

STRENGTHENING OF CREDIT DEPARTMENT:

36. The details of loans disbursed by Girijan Cooperative Corporation under each category are furnished in Table No.3.

37. It is seen from the figures that the Girijan Cooperative Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs.1625.53 lakhs as SAO loans, Rs.113.97 lakhs as M.T. loans and Rs.87.97 lakhs towards consumption loans to tribal families. The loans disbursed under IFAD project recorded an all time high in 1992-93 with an amount of Rs.644.43 lakhs. More than 94% of it was disbursed as SAO loans. The loan disbursement declined to Rs.334.21 lakhs in 1993-94 and Rs.189.63 lakhs in 1994-95 and Rs.104.45 lakhs in 1995-96. The recovery percentage of SAO loans was very poor (15.9%) in Seethampeta area and was only 38.3% in R.C.Varam area in 1990-91. The overall recovery was only 33.47%. The recovery however, showed an improvement (SAO 59.09%) in 1992-93. At the end of 1995-96 the recovery was Rs.356.22lakhs (SAO). With regard to MT loans and consumption loans the recovery was far from satisfactory and overall recovery at the end of 1995-96 was 25.3% for MT loans and 51.41% for consumption loans. The total amount outstanding is Rs.484.88 lakhs under all categories.

#### SHARE CAPITAL SUPPORT:

38. Since inception of the project an amount of Rs.6 crores has been provided to Girijan Cooperative Corporation and 0.55 crores to G.P.C.Ms as Share Capital Support. Share Capital Support extended to Girijan Cooperative Corporation by the Project is the main reason for the sustenance of the credit operation of Girijan Cooperative Corporation as stated above. In addition to it Girijan Cooperative Corporation has set up Rs.100.00 lakhs Price Stabilisation Fund with Rs.50 lakhs from the project.

#### TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY:

39. Market Research Studies have been completed viz., (1) Management Information & Monitoring System (2) Study of the Deployment of Girijan Cooperative Corporation's Financial Resources (3) Girijan Cooperative Corporation's Pricing Policies and Review of Costs and Price.

40. Community Coordination teams worked upto 1994-95. No fresh recruitment of community coordination have been taken up, pending the transfer of C.C.T. concept to C.C.N. during 1995-96 itself. Pending decision on C.C.N. two C.C.Ts. Laxmipuram in Paderu, ITDA area and Eltamanuvalasa in Parvathipuram, ITDA area continued from April, 1996 to September, 1996.



## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

41. The management of all the activities under the project is done through a 3 tier structure viz., (1) at State level (Hqrs) (2) at ITDA level and (3) at Micro water shed and village level. Besides Girijan Cooperative Corporation (G.C.C) constitutes an independent agency for implementation of Credit, Marketing activities of the project. At headquarters level the Commissioner of Tribal Welfare is the Project Coordinator and responsible for all policy matters related to the Project, overall direction and guidance for the project implementation and approval of Annual Action Plans and budget of the project.

42. The main responsibility of the Project Officer under this Project is to man day to-day management, monitoring and supervision of activities, preparation of Annual work and Finance plans and coordination with other departments in the district and Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

43. The Managing Director, Girijan Cooperative Corporation is responsible for the activities regarding strengthening of Cooperatives, Credit, Marketing etc. To ensure smooth implementation of the Project additional staff wherever felt

necessary were appointed at Head Quarters level as well as ITDA level. Besides the Agriculture Consultants, Village Liaison Workers constitute an additional segment of the Project Management constituting the lowest tier. To ensure the smooth implementation of the project the additional staff in the Tribal Welfare Department in Hyderabad would include two additional posts of Deputy Director (Horticulture and Soil Conservation) to provide additional technical guidance, monitoring and supervision, one Accounts Assistant to consolidate the accounts and reimbursement claims and one Deputy Director (Monitoring) and one Research Officer (Monitoring) for the Central Monitoring Unit. All the posts mentioned above were filled in the Directorate.

44. In addition to it, the additional staff in each of the I.T.D.A. would comprise:

- 2 Posts of Horticultural Officer
- 1 Community Development Coordinator (CDC)
- 1 Asst. Accounts Officer (A.A.O)
- 1 Sr. Accounts Assistant
- 1 Statistical Officer or A.D. Monitoring (Paderu)
- 2 Monitoring Assistants
- 1 Driver

**TABLE - I**

**ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

OUTLAY(AWP), RELEASE & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 AND 1997-98 (INCLUDING M & E) AS ON 30-04-1997

(in Lakhs)

S.NO	CATEGORY	HAMDETA			PARVATHIPURAM			PADURU			RAMACHANDRAWADU			HEADQUARTERS			GCC			TOTAL			% OF EXP/RELE	
		OUTLAY	RELE	EXP.	OUTLAY	RELE	EXP.	OUTLAY	RELE	EXP.	OUTLAY	RELE	EXP.	OUTLAY	RELE	EXP.	OUTLAY	RELE	EXP.	OUTLAY	RELE	EXP.		
I.	AN FARM CIVIL WORKS	391.03	353.00	329.47	402.73	301.25	516.53	707.00	707.00	641.21	539.46	434.46	450.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2080.22	1835.71	1737.65	95
II.	VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT	168.37	100.39	49.78	174.49	72.15	40.76	472.91	274.05	183.04	203.51	67.86	32.78	30.95	17.52	17.52	62.91	82.31	79.02	1113.14	622.78	402.90	45	
III.	INCREMENTAL CREDIT FOR INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES	172.62	129.15	121.98	137.95	134.53	110.70	430.45	510.00	555.96	219.99	143.72	177.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.37	42.37	42.37	1003.78	710.17	769.10	101	
IV.	SUPPORT FOR GCC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	705.00	705.00	700.20	705.00	705.00	700.20	100	
V.	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FUNDS & SUPPORT FOR THRIFT, CREDIT SOCIETIES, CO-OP BANKS & HOUS	113.89	23.60	15.27	179.62	25.06	14.99	407.70	104.86	95.47	126.76	40.25	24.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.91	34.91	37.40	854.96	252.40	187.80	74	
VI.	TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	194.64	129.97	130.94	207.44	113.90	80.53	540.03	250.23	200.53	190.37	121.92	102.11	41.59	34.56	34.92	162.22	153.60	100.93	1372.29	812.26	657.96	81	
VII.	INCREMENTAL OPERATING COSTS INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT SALARIES	92.59	68.25	54.44	93.92	66.23	42.17	165.84	75.17	71.04	90.68	48.44	35.70	47.09	37.64	42.50	316.55	273.20	309.12	806.67	573.13	576.97	101	
VIII.	AM ALLOCATED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.81	2.90	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.81	2.90	0.00	0	

TOTAL : 1133.14 812.36 703.88 1146.15 713.12 635.60 2032.01 1773.31 1515.25 1370.77 876.85 828.47 109.44 92.62 94.94 1326.36 1295.87 1277.44 8095.87 5344.13 5040.66 90

AWP/MS JA.01



TABLE - I(a)

ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
SCHEME-WISE CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1991-92 TO 1997-98 (AS ON 30-04-1997)

S.NO	SCHEME	SEETHAMPETA			PARVATHIPURAM			PADURU			R.C.VARAN			(Rs. in lakhs)		
		T			T			T			T			TOTAL		
		A	X		A	X		A	X		A	X		T	A	X
1	SOIL WATER CONSERVATION	159.63	179.89	113	116.57	114.34	98	283.05	262.78	93	234.41	285.05	87	793.66	762.86	96
2	SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	145.42	128.14	88	288.89	169.22	81	298.62	177.14	59	196.86	185.87	94	848.99	659.57	78
3	H.N.T.C. SUPPORT	19.00	16.02	84	12.48	6.10	49	38.28	21.96	73	15.40	11.01	71	77.88	55.09	71
4	HORTICULTURE & ARABLE CROP DEV.	188.16	147.23	78	153.73	119.35	78	538.32	485.48	76	226.57	186.26	82	1898.78	858.24	78
5	ADAPTIVE RESEARCH	0.72	0.27	38	0.84	1.33	158	2.23	4.49	281	0.67	0.43	64	4.46	6.52	146
6	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	22.78	14.11	62	22.16	11.00	58	46.92	6.16	13	35.41	21.66	61	127.19	52.93	42
7	TRAINING & WORKSHOPS	35.78	6.53	18	32.68	3.82	12	122.45	29.84	24	36.16	8.91	25	227.07	48.30	21
8	INCREMENTAL OPERATING COSTS	92.59	56.44	61	93.92	62.17	66	165.84	71.84	43	98.68	35.78	39	443.03	225.35	51
9	HEALTH	75.89	19.51	26	106.12	0.00	0	345.42	82.92	24	29.38	0.00	0	556.73	102.43	18
10	EDUCATION	254.64	3.22	1	248.88	0.00	0	658.25	174.07	26	328.89	0.00	0	1482.58	177.29	12
SUB-TOTAL :		994.53	571.36	57	996.19	487.33	49	2483.38	1235.88	58	1185.55	654.89	55	5659.57	2947.78	52
11	OTHERS	138.61	132.52	96	149.96	138.35	92	348.71	288.25	88	193.22	169.38	88	838.58	728.50	87
SUB-TOTAL :		1133.14	703.88	62	1146.15	625.68	54	2832.01	1515.25	54	1378.77	823.47	60	6498.07	3668.28	56
12	G.C.C															
13	HEADQUARTERS													1326.36	1277.44	96
14	UNALLOCATED													119.63	94.94	79
GRAND TOTAL :		1133.14	703.88	62	1146.15	625.68	54	2832.01	1515.25	54	1378.77	823.47	60	8895.87	5848.66	63

TABLE-I(b)

## ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SCHEME-WISE CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1991-92 TO 1997-98 (AS ON 30-04-1997)

S.NO	SCHEME	SEETHAMPETA				PARVATHIPURAM				PADERU				R.C.VARAN				(Rs. in Lakhs)			
		T		A		T		A		T		A		T		A		TOTAL			
		T	A	X		T	A	X		T	A	X		T	A	X		T	A	X	
I. SOIL WATER CONSERVATION																					
1.	Stone Terraces	121.17	118.24	98		61.93	77.99	126		139.65	216.25	166		57.93	78.08	135		371.68	490.56	132	
2.	Graded Bunding	14.32	9.82	68		20.67	11.88	57		91.80	37.97	42		97.66	99.65	102		223.65	159.32	71	
3.	Bench Terracing	1.25	0.89	71		2.78	0.17	6		29.84	1.27	4		17.18	1.47	8		51.05	3.80	7	
4.	Stone Checks	0.00	0.00	0		1.74	0.79	45		2.86	0.13	6		8.66	0.27	41		4.46	1.19	27	
5.	Rockfill Dams	1.76	34.43	1956		12.40	14.21	114		13.27	1.69	12		13.32	14.68	125		48.75	66.92	164	
6.	Brushwood Dams	0.01	0.00	0		0.14	0.40	286		2.82	0.03	1		2.96	0.09	3		5.93	0.52	9	
7.	Diversions Drains	0.00	0.00	0		0.53	2.26	426		3.53	0.12	3		4.01	0.78	16		8.87	3.16	36	
8.	Vegetative Barriers	0.00	0.00	0		0.30	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.50	0.25	50		0.80	0.25	31	
9.	Land Development	0.00	0.00	0		2.81	0.61	22		7.95	5.16	65		0.00	0.00	0		10.76	5.77	54	
10.	Farm Ponds	1.20	7.67	639		6.20	4.85	78		0.00	0.00	0		15.00	2.03	14		22.40	14.55	65	
11.	Check Dam/WHs	1.80	6.50	361		1.95	0.48	25		0.00	0.00	0		8.95	4.51	50		12.70	11.49	90	
12.	Irrigation Channels	0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		5.26	1.24	24		5.26	1.24	24	
13.	Any Other	0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.70	0		0.00	0.25	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.95	0	
14.	Catchment area treat devp.	2.58	0.00	0		4.90	0.00	0		1.93	0.00	0		18.18	0.00	0		19.59	0.00	0	
15.	Gully Controlling Works	13.36	0.90	7		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		13.36	0.90	7	
16.	Contour Terracing	0.82	0.00	98		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.82	0.00	98	
17.	Salt Demonstrations	1.36	0.64	47		0.22	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		1.58	0.64	40	
SUB-TOTAL :		159.63	179.89	113		116.57	114.34	98		283.85	262.70	93		234.41	285.85	87		793.66	762.06	96	



S.NO	SCHEME	SEETHANPETA						PARVATHIPURAM						PADURU						R.C.VARAN						TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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S.NO	SCHEME	SEETHAMPETA				PARVATHIPURAM				PADERU				R.C.VARAN				TOTAL			
		T		A		T		A		T		A		T		A		T		A	
		T	A	X		T	A	X		T	A	X		T	A	X		T	A	X	
IV. HORTICULTURE & ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT																					
1.	Demonstration Plots	1.28	1.56	122		1.01	0.29	29		5.53	17.08	389		0.78	0.35	45		8.68	19.28	224	
2.	Satellite Nurseries	10.91	6.17	56		11.62	5.71	49		75.88	26.87	35		8.75	3.49	48		187.08	42.24	39	
3.	Seed Production Sites	10.42	9.34	98		8.44	2.65	31		35.30	45.49	129		6.85	5.64	82		61.01	63.12	183	
4.	Plantation																				
	SUBSIDY	165.55	130.16	79		132.66	110.70	83		413.69	315.96	76		210.19	176.78	84		922.89	733.68	88	
	MARGIN MONEY	66.18	0.00	0		53.01	0.00	0		163.07	16.32	10		84.08	0.00	0		366.34	16.32	4	
	LOAN	0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0	
	SUB-TOTAL :	188.16	147.23	78		153.73	119.35	78		536.32	465.40	76		226.57	186.26	82		1098.78	858.24	78	
V. ADAPTIVE RESEARCH																					
1.	On Farm Trials in F.F.	0.66	0.21	32		0.79	0.69	87		2.09	0.54	27		0.61	0.43	70		4.06	1.07	46	
2.	On Farm Trials in KVKS	0.66	0.06	100		0.85	0.44	1280		0.23	3.95	1717		0.06	0.08	0		0.40	4.65	1162	
	SUB-TOTAL :	0.72	0.27	38		0.84	1.33	158		2.23	4.49	201		0.67	0.43	64		4.46	6.52	146	
VI. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION																					
1.	Tribal Commu.Group Form	1.58	0.03	2		1.58	0.00	0		1.58	2.30	153		8.93	4.83	54		13.43	7.16	53	
2.	Grain Banks	3.28	0.95	30		2.50	4.82	193		2.98	0.10	6		3.20	2.58	81		11.08	0.53	72	
3.	Thrift/Credit Societies	16.28	12.68	78		12.44	6.18	50		12.22	3.68	30		15.58	8.49	54		56.52	31.03	55	
4.	Const.of Comm. Schools	1.00	0.00	0		5.00	0.00	0		15.00	0.00	0		3.50	5.76	164		24.50	5.76	24	
5.	Comm. School Teachers Honoraria	0.72	0.45	62		0.72	0.00	0		15.30	0.00	0		4.20	0.00	0		20.94	0.45	2	
	SUB-TOTAL :	22.70	14.11	62		22.16	11.00	50		46.92	6.16	13		35.41	21.66	61		127.19	52.93	42	
VII. TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS																					
1.	Orientation Training	1.08	2.11	117		2.32	0.44	19		7.70	14.96	194		2.24	1.05	47		14.06	18.56	132	
2.	Technical Training	21.66	2.53	12		21.84	1.83	8		88.08	9.95	11		21.77	4.08	19		153.35	18.39	12	
3.	Workshops/Exchange Sessions	18.98	0.85	8		6.64	0.75	11		24.00	2.26	9		9.66	1.94	20		51.20	5.80	11	
4.	Study Tours	1.42	1.04	73		1.88	0.00	42		2.67	1.87	78		2.49	1.04	74		8.46	5.53	66	
	SUB-TOTAL :	35.78	6.53	18		32.68	3.02	12		122.45	29.04	24		36.16	8.91	25		227.87	48.38	21	

TABLE - I(c)

ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
SCHEME-WISE CUMULATIVE PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1991-92 TO 1997-98 (AS ON 30-04-1997)

S.NO	SCHEME	SEETHANPETA				PARVATHIPURAM				PADERU				R.C. VARAH				TOTAL					
		T		A		T		A		T		A		T		A		T		A		T	
			X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
I. SOIL WATER CONSERVATION																							
1.	Stone Terraces(Hect)	5237	5200	99		3104	4220	136		6675	12791	192		2353	2514	107		17369	24725	142			
2.	Graded Bunding (Hect)	1432	940	66		1930	1445	75		7813	4449	57		6811	7545	111		17986	14379	80			
3.	Bench Terracing (Hect)	29	21	72		68	4	7		694	37	5		592	25	4		1375	87	6			
4.	Stone Checks (No)	0	0	0		2796	684	24		4108	368	9		1069	351	33		7973	1403	10			
5.	Rockfill Dams (No)	100	2463	2463		768	1284	167		875	132	15		1045	1147	110		2788	5026	100			
6.	Brushwood Dams (No)	4	0	0		60	41	68		1508	19	1		1537	319	21		3189	379	12			
7.	Diversion Drains (Hts)	0	0	0		23100	5377	24		74000	2209	3		87400	43668	50		104500	51454	28			
8.	Vegetative Barriers (No)	0	0	0		317	0	0		0	0	0		100	68	68		417	68	16			
9.	Land Development (Hect)	0	0	0		225	49	22		332	233	70		0	0	0		557	282	51			
10.	Farm Ponds (NO)	4	0	0		10	18	100		0	0	0		70	0	11		92	26	20			
11.	Check Dam/WHs (No)	6	0	0		13	4	31		0	0	0		125	31	25		144	35	24			
12.	Irrigation Channels (NO)	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		13030	4472	34		13030	4472	34			
13.	Any Other	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0			
14.	Catchment area trnt devp.	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0			
15.	Gully Controlling Works (NO)	890	1229	138		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		890	1229	138			
16.	Contour Terracing (Hect)	82	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		82	0	0			
17.	Salt Demonstrations (No)	17	8	47		22	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		39	0	20			
18.	Beneficiary (NO)	0	5354	0		0	3076	0		0	9432	0		0	4738	0		0	2200	0			
19.	Villages covered (No)	0	72	0		0	138	0		0	880	0		0	220	0		0	1310	0			



S.NO	SCHEME	SEETHAMPETA					PARVATHIPURAM					PADURU					R.C.VARAH					TOTAL									
		T		A		X	T		A		X	T		A		X	T		A		X	T		A		X					
II. SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION																															
1. CHECK DAMS																															
	Structures (No.)	52	49	94	64		49	76	88	52	59		249	135	54		453	285	63												
	Ayacut (Hect)	678	493	73	773		743	96	1538	1613	185		2878	788	38		5831	3629	72												
	Beneficiaries (No.)	692	768	111	1138		828	72	794	1113	148		1423	628	44		4839	3321	82												
2. M.I.TANK																															
	Structures (No.)	24	19	79	38		25	83																							
	Ayacut (Hect)	277	278	188	733		456	62																							
	Beneficiaries (No.)	424	499	118	619		748	128																							
3. C.I.WELLS																															
	Structures (No.)																														
	Ayacut (Hect)																														
	Beneficiaries (No.)																														
4. L.I.SCHEMES																															
	Structures (No.)	1			2				6	3	58		1				18		3												
	Ayacut (Hect)	28			56				36	77	214						48		128												
	Beneficiaries (No.)	35			28					86							55		77												
5. SIDE CHANNEL/SUPPLY CHANNEL																															
	Structures (No.)	1			6																										
	Ayacut (Hect)	32			189																										
	Beneficiaries (No.)	25			149																										
6. IMPROV.TO M.I.TANKS & CDS																															
	Structures (No.)				9																										
	Ayacut (Hect)				148																										
	Beneficiaries (No.)				166																										
7. SURPLUS ARRANGEMENTS																															
	Structures (No.)	1			3																										
	Ayacut (Hect)	5			37																										
	Beneficiaries (No.)	4			39																										
8. CONST. OF SLUICES & SOLID APPROX																															
	Structures (No.)	6			6																										
	Ayacut (Hect)	44			259																										
	Beneficiaries (No.)	78			259																										
TOTAL																															
	Structures (No.)	85	68	88	138		123	95	113	59	52		279	139	58		687	389	64												
	Ayacut (Hect)	1864	771	72	2115		2135	181	1686	1694	185		2527	888	35		7312	5488	75												
	Beneficiaries (No.)	1258	1267	181	2382		2686	189	834	1289	145		1735	654	38		6289	5736	92												



## III. H.N.T.C. SUPPORT

1. New Irri. Schemes(No)	2	0	0	3	2	67	2	1	50	2	0	0	7	3	43	2	0	0	7	3	43	2	0	0
2. Improvs to Irrig. Schemes(No)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	200	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	133	2	0	0
3. P.P.Equipments(No)	1	0	0	1	1	100	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	150	7	0	0	7	4	57	7	0	0
4. Implemets(No)	1	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	300	4	0	0	4	7	175	4	0	0
5. Land Development(Hect)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Fencing(No)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. His Chan/Glass/Green House(No)	3	0	0	2	0	0	100	100	100	3	1	33	0	0	0	100	100	100	8	1	12	100	100	100
8. Sprinkler(No)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9. Const.of Trg./Storage Shed(No)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
10. Purchase of PT, P.Equipment(No)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
11. Others(Lift Irrigation)(No)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12. Electrification(No)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	0	0	2	1	50	2	1	50	2	1	50

## IV. HORTICULTURE &amp; ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT

1. Demonstration Plots(No)	236	192	81	168	100	68	988	5363	568	144	145	101	1528	6000	393
2. Satellite Nurseries(No)	173	121	70	166	77	46	1040	446	43	125	108	86	1504	752	50
3. Seed Production Sites(No)	224	190	85	194	154	79	896	1435	160	182	240	132	1496	2019	135
4. Plantation															
PLANTS('000)	13263	8174	62	2379	2359	99	37924	5394	14	5812	1030	21	58578	16965	29
AREA(HECT)	3131	2647	84	3586	5838	163	13638	9901	72	5398	5495	102	25753	23081	93
BENEFICIARIES(MO)	4275	6307	102	8774	6556	75	14099	24845	176	9479	9577	101	38627	47365	123

## V. ADAPTIVE RESEARCH

1. On Farm Trials in F.F.(No)	99	39	39	117	17	14	323	147	46	98	61	62	637	264	41
2. On Farm Trials in KVKs(No)	13	15	115	9	0	89	47	27	57	12	0	0	81	50	62

S.NO	SCHEME	SEETHAMPETA			PARVATHIPURAM			PADERU			R.C.VARAM			TOTAL		
		T	A	3	T	A	3	T	A	3	T	A	3	T	A	3
VI. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION																
1.	Tribal Commu.Group Form(No)	26	10	38	26	53	204	124	15	12	20	20	100	196	98	50
2.	Grain Banks(NO)	35	75	214	41	102	249	128	193	151	27	71	263	231	441	191
3.	Thrift/Credit Societies(No)	84	164	195	63	132	210	200	204	102	63	240	381	410	740	180
4.	Const.of Comm. Schools(No)	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
5.	Comm. School Teachers Honororia(No)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VII. TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS																
1.	Orientation Training(No)	13	34	262	5	3	60	10	85	850	9	16	178	37	138	373
2.	Technical Training(No)	57	7	12	49	2	4	55	32	58	62	35	56	223	76	34
3.	Workshops/Exchange Sessions(No)	68	9	13	55	4	7	66	58	88	65	12	18	254	83	33
4.	Study Tours(No)	12	5	42	11	1	9	10	14	140	16	9	56	49	29	59
MPR/PRG_ID.wk1																

HPR/PRG\_JD.wk1

TABLE No.2

## ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

Sl No	Scheme	Seethampeta			Parvathipuram			Paderu			R.C.Varam			Total		
		T	A	X	T	A	X	T	A	X	T	A	X	T	A	X
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.

1. SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION:1. Check Dams:

Structures (Nos)	52	49	94	64	49	76	88	52	59	249	135	54	453	285	63
Ayacut (Hect)	878	493	73	773	743	98	1530	1813	105	2070	780	38	5051	3629	72
Beneficiaries (No.)	692	788	111	1130	820	72	794	1113	140	1423	620	44	4039	3321	82

2. M.I. TANK:

Structures (Nos)	24	19	79	30	25	83	--	--	--	29	4	14	83	48	58
Ayacut (Hect)	277	278	100	733	456	82	--	--	--	457	100	22	1467	834	57
Beneficiaries (No.)	424	499	118	619	740	120	--	--	--	312	34	11	1355	1273	94

3. C.I. WELLS:

Structures (Nos)	--	--	--	10	--	--	19	4	21	--	--	--	29	4	14
Ayacut (Hect)	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	4	10	--	--	--	40	4	10
Beneficiaries (No.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	10	25	--	--	--	40	10	25

4. M.I. SCHEMES:

Structures (Nos)	1	--	--	2	--	--	6	3	50	1	--	--	10	3	30
Ayacut (Hect)	28	--	--	58	--	--	36	77	214	--	--	--	120	77	64
Beneficiaries (No.)	35	--	--	20	--	--	--	86	--	--	--	--	55	86	156

5. Side channel/  
supply channel:

Structures (Nos)	1	--	--	6	15	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	15	214
Ayacut (Hect)	32	--	--	109	289	265	--	--	--	--	--	--	141	289	205
Beneficiaries (No.)	25	--	--	149	245	164	--	--	--	--	--	--	174	245	141



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

6. Improv. to M.I. Tanks  
and CDS:

Structures (Nos)	--	--	--	9	10	111	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	10	111
Ayacut (Hect)	--	--	--	148	155	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	148	155	105
Beneficiaries (No.)	--	--	--	166	362	218	--	--	--	--	--	--	166	362	218

7. Surplus arrangements:

Structures (Nos)	1	--	--	3	7	233	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	7	175
Ayacut (Hect)	5	--	--	37	137	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	137	326
Beneficiaries (No.)	4	--	--	39	60	154	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	60	140

8. Const. of sluices and  
solid apron:

Structures (Nos)	6	--	--	6	17	293	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	17	142
Ayacut (Hect)	44	--	--	259	355	137	--	--	--	--	--	--	303	355	117
Beneficiaries (No.)	78	--	--	259	379	148	--	--	--	--	--	--	337	379	112

Structures (Nos)	85	88	80	130	123	95	113	59	52	279	139	50	607	389	84
Ayacut (Hect)	1084	771	72	2115	2135	101	1806	1694	105	2527	880	35	7312	5480	75
Beneficiaries (No.)	1258	1297	101	2382	2606	109	834	1209	145	1735	854	38	6209	5736	92

TABLE No.3

## LOANS DISTRIBUTED BY G.C.C. CATEGORY WISE

Sl No.	I.T.D.A.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

S.T.- S.A.O. LOANS:

1. Sithampet	24.37	98.34	83.36	85.65	19.85	15.77		
Repayment	3.88	35.79	80.88	68.36	28.97	25.62		312.34
								243.51
2. Parvathipuram	11.23	55.09	45.28	28.28	37.98	17.32		
Repayment	6.05	14.44	54.52	35.37	19.88	30.59		195.18
								160.86
3. Paderu	13.24	56.63	231.27	78.19	42.30	31.10		
Repayment	5.65	69.75	70.21	88.18	42.50	56.39		452.74
								332.68
4. R.C.Varam	15.96	149.97	242.35	131.54	85.29	40.26		
Repayment	6.11	127.62	153.23	127.26	80.36	37.78		665.37
								532.37
S.T (SAO)	64.80	380.03	607.26	303.65	185.43	104.45		
Repayment	21.69	247.60	358.84	319.18	171.17	150.39		1625.63
								1269.41

M.T. LOANS:

1. Sithampet	--	--	2.26	10.87	2.31	--		
Repayment	--	--	0.08	0.97	0.52	0.99		14.65
								2.56
2. Parvathipuram	--	0.31	0.90	1.74	--	--		
Repayment	--	0.07	--	0.35	0.03	0.07		2.95
								0.52
3. Paderu	--	17.47	11.09	1.64	--	--		
Repayment	--	4.68	0.67	0.36	0.79	1.62		30.21
								8.12
4. R.C.Varam	--	44.94	4.54	14.78	1.89	--		
Repayment	--	2.11	12.83	0.62	1.05	1.03		66.15
								17.64
S.T (SAO)	--	62.72	18.80	28.25	4.20	--		
Repayment	--	6.66	13.58	2.31	2.39	3.71		113.97
								28.86

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

CONSUMPTION LOANS:

1. Sithampet	--	6.32	6.14	--	--	--	12.46
Repayment	--	4.38	4.84	0.30	0.23	0.00	9.76
2. Parvathipuram	--	8.25	3.36	1.27	--	--	12.88
Repayment	0.14	1.19	2.34	0.87	1.12	0.69	6.22
3. Paderu	--	28.52	5.47	0.10	--	--	34.09
Repayment	--	5.79	7.32	3.67	1.18	0.24	18.22
4. R.C.Varam	--	24.20	3.40	0.94	--	--	28.54
Repayment	--	5.79	7.32	3.67	1.18	0.24	18.22
S.T (SAO)	--	67.30	18.37	2.31	--	--	87.97
Repayment	0.14	16.39	19.50	5.12	2.69	1.38	45.22
GRAND TOTAL	64.80	490.05	644.43	334.21	189.63	104.45	1827.57





### **III. PROGRAMMES UNDER APTDP IN STUDY VILLAGES**

1. The programmes taken up by the project ITDAs under APTDP in the study villages are as follows:

#### **SOIL CONSERVATION**

2. It is envisaged under the project that soil conservation works would be implemented by the ITDAs using paid farmer's labour. However to encourage greater self-reliance of the community, part of the funds earmarked for soil conservation works would be credited to the VDFs. The village committee would then decide the amount payable to the farmers and the balance amount would be used for the provision of community infrastructure. The programmes of soil conservation under the project as available from 1991-97 are discussed hereunder:

3. In the study villages of project area in four ITDAs soil conservation works were taken up on 1986.36 Ha, of which stone terracing was taken up on 1045.90 Ha at higher and medium altitudes and graded bunding on 940.46 Ha which was constructed along field boundaries. Stone checks numbering 11 in Perikavalasa and Siripuram, study villages of Rampachodavaram ITDA area and 6 in P.Likkidi of Parvathipuram ITDA area were constructed to minimise the erosion on the down stream side of

the stream. Bench terraces have been constructed on 37 acres benefitting 17 beneficiaries in Poothikavalasa, a study village in Seethampeta ITDA area during 1992-93. Soil conservation works were taken up in 13 villages in the study villages of 4 ITDAs during 1991-92, in 5 villages during 1992-93, 6 villages during 1993-94, 8 villages during 1994-95, 5 villages during 1995-96 and in 2 villages during 1996-97. The details of S.C. works taken up in the study villages are given in Table No.1.

4. It is to achieve soil conservation objectives the project envisaged a socially acceptable way of payment to farmers for work done on their fields.

5. The rates adopted and cost per hectare under soil conservation works are as follows:

Type of work	Cost per Hectare	Rate adopted
Graded bunding	Rs.1,500/-	Rs.8/- to Rs.10/- per Cu. Mtr
Stone terracing	Rs.2,000/-	Rs.35/- to Rs.45/- per Cu. Mtr
Bench Terracing	Rs.4,300/-	Rs.8/- to Rs.10/- per Cu. Mtr
Land Development	Rs.2,500/-	Rs.8/- to Rs.10/- per Cu. Mtr
Vegetative protection work	--	Rs.10/- per slip



6. The budget ceiling for soil conservation works requires revision in some cases where the slopes are steep. It is observed that in Dabara village of Seethampeta area the slopes are steep and require revision in the ceiling of the budget for construction of stone terraces.

#### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

7. Although the project envisages to make the community to participate in different stages of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the developmental schemes meant for the development of tribals, it is noticed that the community was not involved in the preparation of plans relating to soil conservation. The failure to involve the community in planning soil conservation may create long term social impacts. The farmers had to accept the scheme to obtain employment in many cases. In several cases the farmers were neither informed of the advantage of soil conservation works nor were consulted in deciding the location, length of S.C. works etc.

8. But the tribals in whose lands the conservation measures were taken up are unable to quantify the increase in their agricultural yields, because the increase in agricultural yields is only marginal.

9. As far as participation of tribals in execution of soil conservation works are concerned, it is observed that out of all the villages covered the S.C. works were taken up by the tribals of the same village in P.Likkidi village of Parvathipuram area and Kinnerla, Almaput, Dabbagaruvu, Badimela, Domangi and Cheekumaddula villages of Paderu area. In 3 villages viz., Kothaveedhi, Ketchelawada of R.C.varam area and Uridi and Gorli villages of Parvathipuram area both skilled non-tribals from outside and tribals of the same village were engaged in construction of S.C. works. In Kesariguda village of Parvathipuram area the tribals of other villages were engaged in construction of S.C. works. Out of 34 study villages, in 11 villages viz., Kutakarai, T.Ramannavalasa, Pedduru, Chelakaveedhilanka, Perikavalasa, Nagalova and Siripuram of R.C.Varam area, Kankanapalli and Kandukuppa of Parvathipuram area; Kummarithumu and Balamanusanka in Paderu area skilled non-tribals from outside were engaged in construction of S.C. works, whose details are given in Table No.2. In the study villages of Seethampeta area, the tribals themselves undertook S.C. works since Savaras are considered to be experts in terrace cultivation which requires soil conservation measures in which the Savara have been adept.

10. In the villages where soil conservation measures were taken up by VTDA's and tribal farmers, the women were also engaged as labour force. The women expressed their satisfaction over the remuneration they received towards labour charges.



## HORTICULTURE AND ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT

11. It is envisaged under the development of horticulture that the farmers would de facto contribute 16% of the costs in the form of unpaid labour for tree crop establishment. It was further envisaged that 50% of the standard cost of establishment is given as a grant, 30% as a longterm bank loan and 20% as margin money from TRICOR. The finance package under the scheme includes a monthly payment of Rs.100/- ( in cash and/or in kind) for five to six years (i.e. until the trees start generating income) towards the labour input required for weeding, mulching, watering etc., provided that 75% survival rate of the trees is achieved. The intercropping with food crops during establishment period is encouraged to compensate for the loss of food crop production as also to prevent soil erosion and to sustain themselves during gestation period.

12. There does not seem to be any uniform pattern in implementation of horticulture development programme in matters of procedure prescribed and expenditure norms eventhough clear guidelines have been issued well in advance to the project management in this regard. The details of horticultural programmes as informed by the community in the study villages from 1991-97 are discussed hereunder:



13. The horticultural programmes are taken up in Podu lands as well as dry lands. In the study villages of Rampachodavaram area 16,829 cashew, 4137 mango, 5674 Citrus, 290 Guava and 1,100 Coconut plants were supplied. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area 19240 cashew, 1820 mango, 8342 citrus and 1520 coconut plants were supplied. 6,800 cashew, 4,280 mango, 64,880 silver oak, 13,160 Banana, 860 Guava and 50 coconut plants were supplied in the study villages of Paderu area. In Seethampeta study villages 9,620 cashew, 1,395 mango, 1,62,485 pineapple, 45 guava and 100 coconut plants were supplied.

14. The horticultural plant material were supplied in the study villages of R.C.Varam area during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96. In Parvathipuram study villages horticultural plant material were supplied from 1991-92 to 1994-95. In the study villages of Paderu area the horticultural programmes were covered during 1992-93, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97. The horticultural plant material were supplied in the study villages of Seethampeta area during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96. In all, the horticultural plant material were supplied in the study villages in 45 spells i.e. one village during 1991-92; 17 villages in 1992-93; 7 villages in 1993-94; 8 villages in 1994-95; 7 villages in 1995-96 and 5 villages during 1996-97. Pedduru village in

R.C.Varam area is covered twice during 1992-93 and 1993-94. Kechelawada village in R.C.Varam area was covered in 3 spells during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96. Kandukuppa, Gorli and Kesariguda villages in Parvathipuram area were covered in two spells during 1992-93 and 1993-94, 1992-93 and 1994-95 and 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. Siragam village in Paderu area is covered three spells during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97. Dabara village in Seethampeta area was covered in two spells during 1992-93 and 1993-94. Only one village, viz., Kesariguda in Parvathipuram area the horticultural plant material was supplied during 1991-92.

15. The horticultural development is the most important component of natural resource development sector under the project to generate higher farm incomes. The horticultural programmes were taken up in podu and dry lands in the study villages of project area. Cashew, mango, pineapple, guava and citrus varieties are the major species taken up under horticulture development programme. The plants supplied and their survival rates as informed by the community in the study villages is given in Table No.3.

16. The Table No.3 reveals that the survival rate of cashew in podu lands of R.C.Varam area is 48.9% whereas it is 28.4%, in dry lands. The survival rate of mango in podu land is 22.8%, while in dry lands it is 27.5%. The survival rate of Citrus plants in podu is 78.4%, whereas in dry lands it is 60.8%. Guava and coconut are grown in dry lands and the survival rate is 31% and 28.1% respectively.

17. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area cashew, citrus, coconut and mango plants were supplied under horticulture development programme. The survival rate of cashew in podu lands is 60.5% whereas in dry lands it is 35.8%. The survival rate of mango in podu lands is 91.6% while in dry lands it is 27.8%. The mango plantations have been taken up in podu lands of Bobbili-valasa village, a study village of Parvathipuram area. It is reported that 3 tribal families have taken up mango plantations in podu lands in Bobbilivalasa village of Parvathipuram area. Of the 120 mango plants supplied, 110 survived in podu lands. The abnormally high rate of survival is confined to 3 families in this village. It is to be viewed as indicative of the households rather than the study villages or project situation. The survival rate of citrus plants in podu lands is 59.3%, whereas in dry lands it is 85.5%. Coconut planted in dry lands did not survive at all.



18. In the study villages of Paderu area, the survival rate of cashew in podu lands is recorded as 23.2% whereas it is 37.1% in dry lands. The mango is grown in dry lands and the rate of survival is 55.8%. The survival rate of Silveroak in podu lands is 39.2%. Banana, Guava and coconut are grown in dry lands and their rates of survival are 50.9%, 64.3% and 36% respectively.

19. In the study villages of Seethampeta area cashew, pineapple and banana are grown in podu lands and their survival rates are 80.9% and 33.7%. The survival rate of mango in podu lands is 60% and 49.41% in dry lands. Guava and coconut are planted in dry lands. The survival rate of Guava is 55.5%. The coconut plants supplied in Dabara village did not survive.

20. It is clear from the table that low survival rates are recorded in respect of cashew in dry lands, mango, guava and coconut in both podu and dry lands in R.C.Varam area; Cashew in dry lands and coconut in dry lands in Parvathipuram area; Cashew, silveroak and banana in both podu and dry lands of Paderu area and pineapple in Podu lands of Seethampeta area.

21. The causes for the poor survival rates of the said species as attributed by the community are as follows:

- Late supply of plant material;
- Poor quality of plant material;
- Lack of proper guidance in horticultural practices;
- Overlooking of community preferences with regard to supply of horticultural species;
- Stray cattle/goat/sheep menance; and
- Lack of fencing, mulching, watering, weeding etc.

PREFERENCE:

22. Preferences of the community about the horticultural species and suitability of the terrain and climatic factors are crucial for horticulture development programme in any village of the project area. If the preferences of the farmers are ignored there is every possibility of disowning the programme. The better participation can be expected when the horticultural species of the farmers choice is supplied. Situation in Kechelawada village of R.C.Varam area is a case in the point.

23. During 1992-93 mango plants were supplied to all the tribal households in Kechelawada village of R.C.Varam area which were planted in their podu lands. The survival rate of the plants after six months was 50%. During 1993-94 again cashew plants were supplied to all the households which did not survive at all due to unsuitable terrain. In 1995-96 again kamala (a citrus variety) plants were supplied for which the survival rate was 80%. The tribals of Kechelawada village preferred kamala, since it is grown traditionally in their vicinity and the kamala fruits grown in the area are said to be of good quality as such there would be no marketing problem. The kamala fruits of this area have greater demand in the nearby market at Rajahmundry.

#### MAINTENANCE:

24. The project envisages financial package which includes a monthly payment of Rs.100/- for five to six years. The payment of maintenance charges varies from ITDA to ITDA. It is informed that in R.C.Varam area one time grant of Rs.200/- was made to each tribal farmer for whom horticulture development programme is



extended apart from supply of implements like crowbar, spade and inputs like fertilizers, pesticides etc. The costs of gap filling were met from the remaining money where there is less than 60% survival rate.

25. It is informed that in Parvathipuram area no maintenance cost was paid from 1991-92 to 1994-95. The maintenance cost is being paid from 1995-96 onwards at the following rates:

<u>Amount</u>		<u>Survival Rate</u>
Rs.50/-	...	80% and above
Rs.37-50	...	61-80%
Rs.25/-	...	40-60%

26. It is informed that in Parvathipuram area the maintenance cost to the tribal farmer is paid through Village Horticultural Committee. The maintenance charges are credited to the account of Horticultural Committee. Joint account is opened in the name of President and Secretary of Horticultural committee on behalf of village Horticultural Committee. No official is included in the joint account. The Horticultural

Committee pays the amount to the farmers on the basis of survival rate of horticultural plants. It is informed that 408 such Horticultural Committees are established in Parvathipuram area.

#### SATELLITE NURSERIES:

27. The project encourages the farmers who are interested in setting up of satellite nurseries as small business. The farmers received training at local HNTCs in techniques of raising and preparing mother trees for grafting material and nursery techniques for grafts and seedlings. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area 2 farmers in Bobbilivalasa village received training in setting up of satellite nurseries and established nurseries. In Kanakanapally of Parvathipuram area also a farmer







received training in setting up of satellite nursery. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 3 farmers received training in setting up of satellite nursery one each from Siripuram, T.R. Valasa and Kechelawada villages. A farmer from Gadidapai village of Seethampeta area received training in setting up of satellite nursery.

28. A case study on establishment of satellite nursery in Kanakanapalli of Parvathipuram area reveals as follows:

29. Sri Muvvala Nageswara Rao, S/o. Appanna, a 25 years old Jatapu youth from Kanakanapalli village of Pachipenta mandal, Parvathipuram area was identified to take up satellite nursery programme during 1993-94. He studied upto 8th class. He has 1.00 acre of dry, 1.00 acre of podu and 4.00 acres of wet land. He was given training in grafting techniques of Mango, Guava, Rose, Tamarind etc., at HNTC, Savarakotapadu for one month. He was also taken on educational tour to Horticulture nurseries at Sangareddi, Bapatla, Garimellapadu, Ambajipeta, Rajahmundry, Rampachodavaram, ICRISAT, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad etc., for 15 days. He was supplied with cashew seed, mango

seed, polythene bags, crowbar, spade, DAP, Urea, Gamaxin, Metallic tape etc. He started satellite nursery in dry land and irrigated the plants by carrying water from a nearby stream. During the year 1993-94 he produced 1500 cashew seedlings and 1000 mango grafts. In the next year i.e. 1994-95 he raised only 500 mango grafts. I.T.D.A. purchased cashew seedlings @ Rs.1/- per seedling and mango @ Rs.12/- per graft. During these two years he received an amount of Rs.19,500/-. He purchased 10 grams of gold to his wife, Rs.5,000/- was spent on converting 1.00 acre of dry land into wet and Rs.3,000/- on clothes. He discontinued the nursery due to lack of market linkage.

#### ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT:

30. The project emphasizes the need for farmers to adopt improved technology in order to increase the yields of their arable crops for which establishment of seed production sites, demonstration plots etc., were encouraged. The progressive farmers among the tribals in APTDP areas were selected and the seed production sites and demonstration plots were established. The programmes taken up under arable crop development in the study villages from 1991-97 are as follows:



31. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area seed production sites were established at Kutakarai, T.Ramannavalasa, Pedduru, Perikavalasa, Kothaveedhi and Nagalova villages. The demonstration plots were established in Kutakarai, Pedduru, Perikavalasa and Kechelawada villages in R.C.Varam area. Seed production sites were established in Kanakanapalli, P.Likkidi and Bobbilivalasa villages among the study villages of Parvathipuram area. Demonstration Plots were established at Bobbilivalasa, Gorli, P.Likkidi and Uridi in Parvathipuram area. In Paderu area seed production sites were established at Balamanusanka, Domangi and Kinnerla villages and demonstration plots at Balamanusanka, Domangi and Almaput villages. In Seethampeta area a seed production site was established at Gadidapai village among the study villages.

32. The main objective of establishment of demonstration plots is to assist the community to adopt improved technology to increase the productivity through replacement of local varieties with improved varieties on both irrigated and rainfed land.

33. The paddy was taken up in demonstration plots in Gorli and P.Likkidi of Parvathipuram area and Almaput of Paderu area. The Groundnut was taken up in demonstration plots at Balamanusanka of Paderu area and Gorli of Parvathipuram area.



Sunflower was taken up in D'plot at P.Likkidi of Parvathipuram area. Maize was taken up in demonstration plots at Almaput of Paderu area and T.Ramannavalasa of R.C.Varam area. Ragi (a millet) was taken up in the demonstration plot at Pedduru in R.C.Varam area. But the farmers did not replicate the said crops grown in the demonstration plots again in lands of other farmers. The farmers did not properly perceive the programme. The produce was used for their own consumption. Proper guidance to farmers in adopting the improved technology is absolutely necessary. The selection of crop to suit local conditions such as local consumption pattern, marketing of produce, choice of farmers shall also be taken into consideration before introducing such programmes. The following case studies in the study villages drive home the above mentioned factors.

A.Sri Mutaka Venkatesam, S/o. Linganna who belongs to Jatapu tribe of P.Likkidi village in Parvathipuram area was selected during 1993-94 to take up groundnut crop in his 0.86 acres of wet land as D'plot. He was provided training at HNTC, Savarakotapadu for two days. He was supplied with 35 Kgs of JL 24 groundnut seed, 1 bag of Urea and a bag of DAP and also pesticides like Dithane M.45 and Monophotophos. A.D.C provided him guidance in application of fertilizers and pesticides. He got total

output of 800 Kgs of groundnut from D'plot. But he could neither sell the same in open market nor did the ITDA/GCC purchase it. As a result he was forced to utilise the groundnut produced by him from D'plot for domestic consumption. No other tribal farmer in the village adopted cultivation of said variety of Groundnut.

B. Sri Mutaka Sangamesham, S/o.Linganna belonging to Jatpu tribe of P.Likkidi village of Parvathipuram, I.T.D.A. was selected during 1992-93 to take up Sunflower crop in his 0.50 acres of wet land as D'plot. He was provided training at Kothaguda for three days. He was supplied with 4 Kgs of seed, 25 Kgs of DAP and pesticide like Dithane M 45. A.D.C. visited his field 4 to 5 times and provided guidance. He got 200 Kgs of sunflower seed from his D'plot. He could neither sell it in open market nor did ITDA/GCC purchase it. He was therefore compelled to store the sun flower seed in his house for sale to a prospective buyer. But no body came forward to buy the sunflower seed for a long time during which the seeds were eaten away by rats. The farmer had

neither the storage bins to store the seed and protect the same against the rat menace nor did he has the sufficient stock to take it to the far off market, nor did he has necessary know how to convert the seed into oil, nor were there any facilities to extract oil from the sunflower seed. It is a new crop introduced in the area and he was the lone cultivator of sunflower in the area eventhough the yield for the crop was encouraging. Thanks to the good service and advice rendered by A.D.C. concerned. The sunflower crop could not be taken up by any farmer including Mutaka Sangamesham the following year as sunflower crop had bird menace and it required round the clock vigil to scare away the birds especially parrot. Besides lack of marketing for sale of sunflower seed and lack of facilities to extract oil from sunflower seed for domestic consumption, as well as local demand for sunflower oil contributed to the rejection of sunflower cultivation.



34. The main objective of the seed production sites is to produce improved seeds and to make the village self sufficient in the seed production. The seed production sites established in the study villages are as follows:

35. The paddy was grown in seed production sites in Balamanusanka, Domangi, Kinnerla villages in Paderu area, Kanakanapalli village in Parvathipuram area and T.Ramannavalasa, Kothaveedhi and Pedduru villages in R.C.Varam area. The paddy seed produced in seed production sites was distributed among the tribals in all villages except in Kanakanapalli village in parvathipuram area and Kothaveedhi of R.C.Varam area and Kinnerla of Paderu area and the entire seed produced was utilized for their consumption. The Ragi produced in the seed production site at Kanakanapalli in Parvathipuram area was distributed to 6 tribal farmers. The Ragi produced at seed production site in Kothaveedhi in R.C.Varam area was not distributed to any farmer and utilized for their consumption. Turmeric crop was taken up for seed production at seed production site in Uridi village of parvathipuram area. The turmeric seed grown in seed production site at Uridi in Parvathipuram area was distributed among 5 families of the same village. The self reliance achieved by the beneficiaries of the project in seed production is reflected in the following case studies:

A. Nimmaka Yailangu S/o.Raju a Jatapu tribal of P.Likkidi village of Parvathipuram area came forward to take up turmeric cultivation in 0.10 acres of podu land as seed production site. He was supplied with 5 Kgs of turmeric seed. He distributed the turmeric seed produced in his site to two tribals of his village.

B.Gollori Tilak S/o.Hari a Kammara tribal of Domangi village of Paderu area was given 1 Kg of maize (DHM 103) seed during 1996-97 to raise in 0.10 acre of his backyard land under seed production site programme. He received 2 bags of maize cobs. He distributed the maize seed produced in his site to all villagers of his village.

C.Tangula Saithun S/o. Ghasiram, a Bagata tribal of Domangi village in Paderu area was selected to take up IR-64 variety of paddy in 1.00 acre of his wet land as seed production site. He was provided with 8 Kgs of IR-64 paddy seed, 1 bag of DAP and 1 bag of Urea. He produced 750 Kgs of IR 64 paddy. He sold the produce to all his villagers. The tribals of neighbouring villages



viz., Pittagudalakka, Badimela, Tundrumguda, Musiri, Gondiguda, Kumbiguda, Gummaguda, Jamiguda, Boddaput, Konaput, Sariyavalasa, Guntagannela, Kujabhangi, Ranginisingi, Soburu, Doraguda, Guntaseema etc in turn purchased seed from the villagers of Domangi and are cultivating the crop.

D. In T. Ramannavalasa village of R.C. Varam area Kathula Latchi Reddy, a Kondareddy tribal, was selected for taking up Paddy cultivation in 1.00 acre of his wet land as seed production site during 1992-93. He was supplied with 30 Kgs of MTU 2067 paddy seed. He produced 200 Kgs of paddy in his site. He sold the seed to all his villagers. Almost all the villagers are now cultivating the said variety.

E. Kuridi Chinnaiah, S/o. Pottaiiah a Kondadora tribe of Balamanusanka village in Paderu area was identified during 1996-97 to take up MTU 1001 paddy in his 0.50 acres of wet land as seed production site. He was supplied with 35 Kgs of MTU 1001 paddy seed, a bag each of DAP and Potassium. He produced 900 Kgs of paddy in



his site. He sold the seed to four fellow tribals. Almost all the tribal households of the village at present are cultivating the said paddy variety in their lands and the yield per acre now rose to 1300 to 1400 kgs due to adoption of the HYV seed and associated improved agricultural practices.

F. In Pedduru village of R.C.Varam area Mirthiwada Pothi Reddy a Konda Reddy tribal, was identified to take up paddy in his one acre of wet land as seed production site. He was supplied with 30 Kgs of Chaitanya paddy and a bag of DAP and pesticides. He received 1200 Kgs of paddy. He supplied the seed to 10 fellow tribesmen and the majority of the tribal households in the village adopted the cultivation of HYV paddy.

G. Koneti Ramaiah, S/o. Chukkaiah, a Jatapu tribal of Kanakanapalli village in Parvathipuram area was selected during the year 1993-94 to take up IR-64 paddy in his 1.00 acre of wet land as seed production site. He was supplied with 30 Kgs of IR-64 paddy seed, fertilizers like DAP, Urea and Pesticide like monophotophos. He produced 750 Kgs of paddy a part of which was utilised by him. He is now cultivating two crops a year in his irrigated lands.

36. The preference of the local community with regard to crop species as well as variety should be taken into consideration before establishing a seed production site in a village. In case the community is already taking up cultivation of HYV paddy or other crop a better variety which gives higher yield or beneficial than the HYV seed already in use may be encouraged to avoid disappointment among the tribals.

37. Mutaka Venkatesam, S/o.Linganna, a Jatapu tribe of P.Likkidi village in Parvathipuram area was selected during the year 1993-94 for taking up IR 64 paddy cultivation under seed production site programme. He was given training in improved agricultural practices at HNTC, Savarakotapadu for two days. He was supplied with 30 Kgs of IR 64 paddy seed, a bag of DAP and also a bag of Urea. A.D.C. visited his field for 4 or 5 times and provided necessary guidance. He could get only an yield of 1200 Kgs of paddy and the local tribals were not attracted since they were already getting 1600 Kgs per acre of masori variety which commands good local market at higher rates.

## IRRIGATION

38. The Project emphasized that irrigation schemes would only be developed in response to the requests from the local communities who would participate in their planning, construction, operation and maintenance. The project design included construction of checkdams, tanks and wells and these schemes would be operated and maintained by the farmers who would form Water Users Associations (W.U.A) for this purpose with the assistance of Irrigation Department. The irrigation schemes taken up under the project from 1991-97 in the study villages are as follows:

39. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 19 check dams are constructed to provide irrigation facilities to 111 acres. The M.I. Tank constructed at Nagalova is able to provide irrigation facility to 3 acres, whereas 2 M.I. tanks at Kutakarai are under construction under which the estimated ayacut is about 20 acres. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area there are 5 check dams one each at Kesariguda, P.Likkidi and Kanakanapalli and 2 at Gorli. Out of them, 4 are functioning providing irrigation facility to 29.50 acres. In the study villages of



Paderu ITDA, 8 checkdams were taken up for construction of which 7 checkdams are completed providing irrigation facility to 142 acres. In the study villages of Seethampeta area 10 check dams were constructed to provide irrigation to 64 acres. The details of M.I. works are given in Table No.4.

40. In all, the construction of checkdams, M.I. tanks etc. under the project have helped the tribal farmers to:

- stabilize the ayacut;
- bring additional area under ayacut;
- enable qualitative and quantitative shifts in cropping pattern; and
- to increase crop intensity;

However, the following gaps are identified for taking up effective measures to bridge the gaps:

#### TECHNICAL LACUNAE:

41. Before the construction of the diversion structures/ check dams under the project the local cultivators were diverting water for irrigation purposes using an improvised earthen bunds to obstruct the water flow and in the process raise the water

level and let the water flow into their fields and were cultivating paddy crop during kharif season. As most of the streams used to dry up, no attempt was made to impound the water for use of the second crop. The diversion structures taken up under the programme are built with cut-stone and cement mortar almost at the spot where the improvised earthen structure existed. The new structure helped in diverting water at higher levels for irrigating lands at higher reaches and reduced wastage of water to an extent. The canals taking water from the structures are almost on the ridges and leave much scope for improvement. During rains the hill streams with heavy discharge gush through the structure and canals which often lead to breaching of banks and in some places total wash out. The local people are unable to plug the gaps created by the rush of water. In addition the hill streams also discharge water and carry silt into the canals. Consequently the water instead of going through the canals flows back into the rivulet. As a result the water will not reach the tailend lands. Consequently the area irrigated by these canals gets reduced. The canals moreover are not found to be strong enough at the base to withstand the load. In some cases the water available in these diversion structures are not flowing into the canals as it escapes into the streams through a passage near the boulders inside the structure. It is informed that while laying foundations adequate care was not taken to plug these natural leakages.



42. During the period of construction, services of the local youth is normally utilised. However their participation in execution of works is limited to the extent of providing and procuring local labour for execution, to carry construction materials to the site and in other sundry works whereas the actual construction work is normally undertaken by a mason from outside the village under the supervision of an Engineer.

43. The broad picture available at some of the structures visited is given below.

I. In Cheekumaddula, Kosangi and Kothaveedhi villages check-dams were constructed at the location where earthen bunds were existing earlier.

II. In Kummarithumu, Badimela, cheekumaddula, Puthikavalasa, Siragam and Gadidapai villages there is an urgent need for repairs to the field channels. In fact the field distributory channels are yet to be taken up in some villages viz., Badimala and Narsiput.



To realize benefits from the irrigation programmes the following measures are suggested:

- Soil conservation works in the catchment areas of the stream and under the checkdams/M.I. tanks viz., gully plugging, contour bunding, land levelling, land development etc., wherever necessary;
- Intensive and sustained extension work to promote adoption of improved technology;
- Utilization of chemical fertilizers and organic manures and use of plant protection measures;
- Training to farmers on improved techniques of cultivation under irrigation and water management.

#### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

44. Majority of the M.I. works were taken up in the study villages in consultation with the community and in response to the need of the villagers. Out of 45 M.I. works, 6 M.I. works were taken up by the VTDA's concerned. It is informed that the M.I. works at Kothaveedhi, Kutakarai, T.R.Valasa, Perikavalasa and Nagalova villages in R.C.Varam area; and P.Likkidi village of Parvathipuram area were taken up by the concerned VTDA's. It was also informed that one M.I. tank at Nagalova and 2 M.I. works at

Siripuram in R.C. Varam area were taken up by non tribals. In Peddur of R.C.Varam area, Kanakanapalli village of Parvathipuram area and Kinnerla village of Paderu area the M.I. works were taken up by both tribals and non tribals, the details of which are given in Table No.5.

45. In the villages where VTDA's have taken up the execution of M.I. works the tribals of the concerned villages were employed as wage labourers. In Kechelawada village of R.C.Varam area tribals of neighbouring villages also participated in construction of M.I. works. The Thrift and Credit Group at T.Ramannavalasa of R.C.Varam area executed the construction of one checkdam out of 10 checkdams constructed in their village. The quality of construction and performance of the checkdam constructed by Thrift and Credit Group at T.Ramannavalasa of R.C.Varam area is better than those constructed by others in the same village. The tribals expressed satisfaction over the payment paid to them towards labour charges for the construction of M.I. works.

46. Regarding maintenance/monitoring the performance of the M.I. works it is observed that the cooperation among the farmers

is not that encouraging in removing the silt or repairing the bunds etc. Instead of working for themselves, the villagers in some areas especially in Pedduru of R.C.Varam area are of view, that "why should we do the work which the Government ought to do". A Project staff member has exclaimed the above attitude of the tribals. "Since the tribals are habituated to rely on some one else to do things for them, the tribals are apprehensive that if they do themselves everything for themselves, Government thinks that the people are capable of looking after themselves and therefore no Government assistance is necessary for them and all assistance from Government will cease". The dependency syndrome will be curbed through effective participation of the community through establishment of vibrant, participative and democratic village institutions to reinforce self reliance. In case, there are already village institutions they shall be evolved into umbrella institutions which will inturn establish sub-groups to take up various developmental activities in the villages.

47. Therefore there is every need to establish Water Users Associations (Ayacutdars Committees) to take up works relating to maintenance of structures with appropriate financial contribution from the Ayacutdars. It is observed that only one Ayacutdar



Committee is formed in Balamanusanka village of Paderu area but neither the members of the Committee are aware of the functions of the committee nor has it discharged the functions. It is an institution on paper. The Ayacutdar Committee at Balamanusanka needs to be activated by training its members about the functions of the Committee in efficient maintenance and management of water and M.I. structures. The institution needs to be encouraged and guided by the project management as it serves as trail-blazer for other similar association.

#### IRRIGATION CONSULTANT:

48. Under the project a provision has been made to recruit CDCs and ADCs for human resource development and natural resource development respectively. The qualifications prescribed for CDC would be Post Graduation especially in Social work, Sociology, Anthropology and Rural Development and for ADC a degree either in Horticulture or Agriculture. It is suggested that degree in Civil Engineering especially Agricultural Engineering may also be added to the qualifications prescribed for ADC so that young Engineering professionals can be recruited as Development Consultants to provide guidance to the community in planning

irrigation facilities to their villages and execution of irrigation works effectively and also to establish Ayacutdars Committees and guide such Committees for effective maintenance and management of water as well as M.I. structures. Otherwise Consultants like Irrigation Consultants possessing degree in Civil/Agricultural Engineering may be recruited to take up irrigation developmental activities through participation of the community at village level.

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

49. The project emphasizes the participatory approach for the development of tribals and this approach to tribal development focusses on building up the capacity of the community level institutions which enable the community to:

- Organize community institutions based on their identified need;
- Increase awareness of their skills;
- Capitalize upon their skills to improve their standards of living; and
- build self confidence in developing group strategies to solve problems;

50. The project envisages for recruitment of women CDC in each ITDA. The CDC would be responsible for all liaison work with the Project Officer and NGOs. The CDCs would train TCG Sahayaks for capacity building and the community to effectively participate in their own development. The TCG is a specific purpose group and would be trained in diagnosing their problems, assets and priorities as a community group. The project encouraged for establishment of self help groups like thrift and credit groups, grain banks etc. The project would provide contribution on 2:1 ratio to thrift and credit groups after the



first year of operation to (i) provide an incentive to save and (ii) accumulate capital to permit a greater element of productive lending and lessen the borrowing from money lenders. The project also supported the communities to evolve towards self reliance through a series of group initiatives for the creation of community assets for which VDF was created.

51. The self help groups like thrift and credit groups and grain banks established by ITDAs from 1991-97 in the study villages are as follows:

52. In the study villages of Paderu area 7 Women Thrift and Credit Groups (TCGs) 7 Grain Banks (G.Bs) and 8 VTDA/VDCs are established. 5 Women Thrift and Credit Groups, one each at Kandukuppa, Kesariguda, Gorli, Kanakanapalli and Bobbilivalasa and 3 VTDA one each at Gorli, Kesariguda and P.Likkidi were established in Parvathipuram area. Apart from the above institutions, a village institution viz., Ryot Sangham was established in Kanakanapalli of Parvathipuram area during 1994-95. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area both men and women Thrift and Credit Groups in all 9 villages; grain banks in 6 villages, VTDA at 6 villages were established. The Women Thrift and Credit Groups in 6 villages, Grain Banks in 2 villages one

each at Thumbaliguda and Gadidapai and VTDA's at Chinavangara, Gadidapai, Dabara and Kosangi villages are established in Seethampeta area, the details of which are given in Table No.6.

53. During 1991-92, the Women Thrift and credit groups were established at Gadidapai of Seethampeta area and Kandukuppa, Kesariguda, Bobbilivalasa villages of Parvathipuram area. In Dabara, Poothikavalasa and Thumbaliguda villages of Seethampeta area; Gorli and Kanakanapalli villages of Parvathipuram area; Siragam of Paderu area and Kutakarai, Peddur, Kechelawada. T.Ramanavalasa and Siripuram villages of R.C.Varam area Thrift and Credit groups were established during 1992-93. During 1993-94 the Thrift and Credit Groups were established at Chinavangara and Kosangi villages of Seethampeta area; Enugurai, Medaparthi, Kummarithoomu villages of Paderu area and Perikavalasa, Chelakeveedhilanka and Nagalova of R.C.Varam area. The Women Thrift and Credit Group and Men Thrift and Credit Group were established in Kothaveedhi of R.C.Varam area during 1994-95. Men and Women Thrift and Credit Groups were established in all 9 villages covered under R.C.Varam area during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95. During 1995-96 a Women Thrift and Credit Group was established at Domangi in Paderu area. Women Thrift and Credit Groups were established at Almaput and Kinnerla villages of Paderu area during 1996-97, the details of which are given in Table No.7.

54. In all, Women Thrift and Credit Groups at 27 villages in the study villages in four ITDA areas and 9 Men Thrift and Credit Groups in all the study villages of R.C.Varam area were established from 1991-92 to 1996-97.

55. Grain banks were established in Siragam of Paderu area and Chelkaveedhilanka, Nagalova and T.Ramannavalasa of R.C.Varam area during 1992-93. In Enugurai, Kummarithumu, and Medaparthi villages of Paderu area and Kothaveedhi of R.C.Varam area Grain banks were established during 1993-94. During 1994-95 the Grain Banks were established in Kutakarai and Perikavalasa villages of R.C. Varam area. Grain banks in Thumbaliguda and Gadidapai villages of Seethampeta area and Domangi and Badimela villages of Paderu area were established during 1995-96. During 1996-97 Grain Bank was established in Almaput village of Paderu area. No Grain Bank was established in any of the study villages of Parvathipuram area. In all, 15 Grain Banks were established in 15 study villages from 1992-93 to 1996-97, the details of which are given in Table No.8.

56. The VTDA's/VDC's/TCG's are established in Chinavangara, Gadidapai, Dabara and Kosangi villages of Seethampeta area; Gorli, Kesariguda and P.Likkidi villages of parvathipuram area; Kutakarai, Peddur, Nagalova, Perikavalasa, Siripuram,



T.Ramannavalasa and Kechelawada villages of R.C.Varam area and Almaput, Balamanusanka, Medaparthi, Kinnerla, Dabbagaruvu, Cheekumaddula, Siragam and Domangi villages of Paderu area.

57. Therefore institution building in the study villages is impressive. The village institutions include VTDA/VDC/TCG. Neither village institution, nor the self help groups are found existing in Uridi of Parvathipuram area and Narsiput village of Paderu area. The details of institutions established are given in Table No.6. The focus is mainly to establish Thrift and Credit Groups. Multiplication of institutions without having integration to perform collectively would lead to disappearing of such institutions, leave alone the sustainability.

TABLE No.1

## DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE S.C. WORKS TAKEN UP IN THE STUDY VILLAGES

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of families benefited under S.C works	Extent covered under S.C works	
				S.T. (Hect)	G.B (Hect)
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi	9		2.2	--
	2. Kutakarai	NA		16.6	20.10
	3. T.R.Valasa	30		2.00	60.20
	4. Pedduru	19		5.6	14.50
	5. Chelakaveedhi lanka	42		5.5	40.30
	6. Perikavalasa	63			
	7. Nagalova	3		38.6	141.20
	8. Ketchelawada	8		1.5	6.80
	9. Siripuram	84		15.3	--
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)				2.2	325.60
	10. Gorli	12			
	11. Kankanapalli	13		18.20	--
	12. Kandukuppa	5		29.00	--
	13. Uridi	14		12.80	--
	14. Kesari guda	16		19.90	--
	15. P. Likkidi	NA		30.83	15.05
	16. Bobbiliyalasa	--		52.06	28.01
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)				--	--
	17. Balamanusanka	22			
	18. Medaparthi	--		--	11.50
	19. Narsiput	--		--	--
	20. Siragam	--		--	--
	21. Enugurai	15		--	--
	22. Kinnerla	NA		19.90	--
	23. Almaput	28		102.80	--
	24. Dabbagaruvu	43		0.81	4.05
	25. Badimela	19		25.00	28.15
	26. Domangi	25		77.50	--
	27. Cheekumaddula	72		30.00	80.00
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	28. Kummaritumu	10		58.50	40.00
				12.10	--
	29. Chinavangara	92		68.00	60.00
	30. Kosangi	25		38.00	--
	31. Gadidapai	120		80.00	5.00
	32. Thumbaliguda	36		65.00	--
	33. Poothikavalasa	37		19.00	50.00
	34. Dabara	165		197.00	10.00
				1045.90	940.48

TABLE No.2

## DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE S.C.WORKS UNDERTAKEN IN THE STUDY VILLAGES

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	S.C. works taken up by			
			Tribals of the same village	Non Tribals	Other village tribals	Non tribals and tribals of the same village as labour
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi	--	--	--	--	x
	2. Kutakara	--	x	--	--	--
	3. T.R.Valasa	--	x	--	--	--
	4. Pedduru	--	x	--	--	--
	5. Chelakaveedhi lanka	--	x	--	--	--
	6. Perikavalasa	--	x	--	--	--
	7. Nagalova	--	x	--	--	--
	8. Ketchelawada	--	--	--	--	x
	9. Siripuram	--	x	--	--	--
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli	--	--	--	--	x
	11. Kanakanapalli	--	x	--	--	--
	12. Kandukuppa	--	x	--	--	--
	13. Uridi	--	--	--	--	x
	14. Kesari guda	--	--	x	--	--
	15. P.Likkidi	x	--	--	--	--
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	16. Bobbili valasa	--	--	--	--	--
	17. Balamanusanka	--	x	--	--	--
	18. Medaparthi	--	--	--	--	--
	19. Narsiput	--	--	--	--	--
	20. Siragam	--	--	--	--	--
	21. Enugurati	--	--	--	--	--
	22. Kinnerla	x	--	--	--	--
	23. Almaput	x	--	--	--	--
	24. Dabbagaruvu	x	--	--	--	--
	25. Badimela	x	--	--	--	--
	26. Domangi	x	--	--	--	--
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	27. Cheekumaddula	x	--	--	--	--
	28. Kummaritumu	--	x	--	--	--
	29. Chinavangara	x	--	--	--	--
	30. Kosangi	x	--	--	--	--
	31. Gadidapai	x	--	--	--	--
	32. Thumbaliguda	x	--	--	--	--
	33. Poothikavalasa	x	--	--	--	--
	34. Dabara	x	--	--	--	--

x = Taken up



TABLE No.3

DETAILS OF ITDA WISE AND VILLAGE WISE PLANTS SUPPLIED AND RATE OF SURVIVAL IN THE STUDY VILLAGES OF APTDP AREA

I.T.D.A.	Sl No.	Name of Village	PODU								
			Cashew			Mango			Lime, silveroak, pineapple, banana		
			Sup-plied	Sur-vival	%	Sup-plied	Sur-vival	%	Sup-plied	Sur-vival	%
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
R.C.YARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi		1480	570	30%	45	32	71.1%	5	1	20.0%
	2. Kutakarai		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3. T.R.Valasa		2470	1421	57.5%	133	59	44.4%	40	12	30.0%
	4. Pedduru		2055	782	38.0%	--	--	--	8	--	--
	5. Chelakaveedhi lanka		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6. Perikavalasa		--	--	--	820	194	31.3%	2830	2091	79.5%
	7. Nagalova		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	8. Ketchelawada		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	9. Siripuram		3070	1858	54.0%	498	10	2.0%	--	--	--
			9055	4431	48.9%	1296	295	22.8%	2883	2104	78.4%
PARYATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli		2520	2388	94.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	11. Kankanapalli		1380	18	1.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	12. Kandukuppa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13. Uridi		8180	5135	62.9%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14. Kosariguda		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	15. P.Likkidi		5880	3176	55.9%	--	--	--	4882	2784	59.3%
	16. Bobbilivalasa		240	160	66.6%	120	110	91.6%	--	--	--
			17980	10875	60.5%	120	110	91.6%	4882	2784	59.3%
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka		--	--	--	--	--	--	16300*	0	0
	18. Medaparthi		1200	278	23.2	--	--	--	21800*	12200	56.0%
	19. Narsiput		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	20. Siragam		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	21. Enugurai		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	22. Kinnerla		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	23. Almaput		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	24. Dabbagaruvu		--	--	--	--	--	--	1100*	980	89.1%
	25. Badimela		--	--	--	--	--	--	8500*	3380	52.0%
	26. Domangi		--	--	--	--	--	--	180*	0	0
	27. Cheekumaddula		--	--	--	--	--	--	4500*	950	21.1%
	28. Kummaritumu		--	--	--	--	--	--	14500*	7920	54.6%
			1200	278	23.2%	--	--	--	64880	25430	39.2%

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara	1080	758	70.0%	--	--	--	33750+	27675	82.0%	
	30.Kosangi	2480	2080	83.9%	--	--	--	38425+	0	0	
	31.Gadidapai	2880	2670	92.7%	--	--	--	42300+	0	0	
	32.Thumbaliguda	700	531	75.8%	--	--	--	11890+	1597	13.4%	
	33.Poothikavalasa	960	426	44.4%	80	37	46.2%	12270+	8778	71.5%	
	34.Dabara	1520	1320	86.8%	340	215	63.2%	25850+	18750	84.8%	
		9620	7783	80.9%	420	252	60.0%	162495	54798	33.7%	

\* Silveroak

+ Pineapple, Banana

Contd...

DETAILS OF ITDA WISE AND VILLAGE WISE PLANTS SUPPLIED AND RATE OF SURVIVAL IN THE STUDY VILLAGES OF APTDP AREA

DRY

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Cashew			Mango			Coconut			Guava			Lime etc		
			Sup-plied	Sur-vived	Perce-ntage	Sup-plied	Sur-vived	Perce-ntage	Sup-plied	Sur-vived	Perce-ntage	Sup-plied	Sur-vived	Perce-ntage	Sup-plied	Sur-vived	Perce-ntage
			4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi		480	202	42.1%	250	39	15.6%	205	45	21.9%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2. Kutakarai		2540	1309	51.5%	547	263	48.1%	291	60	20.6%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3. T.R.Valasa		80	24	30.0%	115	18	15.6%	180	120	66.6%	290	90	31.0%	137	20	14.6%
	4. Pedduru		44	6	13.6%	142	55	38.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	3	60.0%
	5. Chelakaveedhi														37	8	21.6%
	lanka		2310	504	21.8%	400	23	5.7%	200	30	15.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6. Perikavalasa		--	--	--	280	9	3.2%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	7. Nagalova		2320	163	7.02%	787	251	31.9%	--	--	--	--	--	--	560	218	38.9%
	8. Ketchelawada		--	--	--	320	124	38.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	830	563	67.8%
	9. Siripuram		--	--	--	--	--	--	224	54	24.1%	--	--	--	1422	1007	70.8%
			7774	2208	28.4%	2841	782	27.5%	1100	309	28.1%	290	90	31.0%	2991	1819	60.8%
PARVATHIPURAM: 10. Gorli (Vijaya- nagaram Dist)	11. Kananapalli		--	--	--	780	37	4.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	3680	3146	85.5%
	12. Kandukuppa		--	--	--	--	--	--	1520	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13. Uridi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14. Kesariguda		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	15. P.Likkidi		--	--	--	60	26	43.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	16. Bobbilivalasa		1280	458	35.8%	240	130	54.2%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1280	458	35.8%	1700	473	27.8%	1520	0	0	--	--	--	3680	3146	85.5%
PADERU: (Visakha- patnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka		--	--	--	920	210	22.8%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	18. Medaparthi		--	--	--	1000	859	85.9%	50	18	36.0%	--	--	--	1600	1333	83.3%
	19. Marsiput		720	423	58.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	20. Siragan		2640	1593	60.3%	960	672	70.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	21. Enugurai		2160	0	0	540	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	22. Kinnerla		--	--	--	540	392	72.6%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	23. Almaput		--	--	--	320	254	79.4%	--	--	--	540	338	62.6%	--	--	--
	24. Dabbagaruvu		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	320	215	67.2%	--	--	--
	25. Badimela		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1900	615	32.4%
	26. Domangi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	0	0
	27. Cheekumaddula		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8000	4500	56.2%
	28. Kumaritumu		80	60	75.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1160	250	21.5%
			5600	2075	37.1%	4280	2387	55.8%	50	18	36.0%	860	553	64.3%	13160	6698	50.9%



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29. Chinavangara	--	--	--		270	78	28.9%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	30. Kosangi	--	--	--		310	79	25.5%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	31. Gadidapa	--	--	--		350	234	66.8%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	32. Thumbaliguda	--	--	--		45	18	40.0%	--	--	--	45	25	55.5%	--	--	--
	33. Poothikavalasa	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	34. Dabara	--	--	--		--	--	--	100	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
		--	--	--		975	409	41.9%	100	0	0	45	25	55.5%	--	--	--

TABLE No.4

## VILLAGE WISE NUMBER OF M.I. WORKS TAKEN UP, EXTENT COVERED AND TRIBALS BENEFITTED IN THE STUDY AREA

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of check dams/ M.I. tanks completed	Extent covered	Tribals benefitted	Remarks
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	1	23.00	15	--
	2.	Kutakarai	2	--	--	Work not completed
	3.	T.R.Valasa	12	54.00	19	--
	4.	Pedduru	1	--	--	Silt deposited
	5.	Chelakaveedhi lanka	--	--	--	--
	6.	Perikavalasa	1	20.00	15	--
	7.	Nagalova	3	7.00	9	--
	8.	Ketchelawada	1	--	--	Seepage of water
	9.	Siripuram	1	10.00	4	--
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijaya-nagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	2	20.00	9	--
	11.	Kanakanapalli	1	--	--	Silt deposited
	12.	Kandukuppa	--	--	--	--
	13.	Uridi	--	--	--	--
	14.	Kesariguda	1	2.00	2	--
	15.	P.Likkidi	1	7.50	6	--
	16.	Bobbilavalasa	--	--	--	--
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17.	Balamanusanka	1	--	--	Work yet to be completed
	18.	Medaparthi	1	20.00	20	--
	19.	Narsiput	1	12.00	6	--
	20.	Siragam	1	20.00	15	--
	21.	Enugurai	--	--	--	--
	22.	Kinnerla	1	50.00	30	--
	23.	Alamaput	--	--	--	--
	24.	Dabbagaruvu	1	20.00	12	--
	25.	Badimela	1	15.00	8	--
	26.	Domangi	--	--	--	--
	27.	Cheekumaddula	1	5.00	13	--
	28.	Kummaritumu	--	--	--	--
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.	Chinavangara	1	12.00	40	--
	30.	Kosangi	1	5.00	10	--
	31.	Gadidapai	3	18.00	16	--
	32.	Thumbaliguda	1	11.00	10	--
	33.	Poothikavalasa	3	10.00	12	--
	34.	Dabara	1	8.00	6	--

TABLE No.5

## DETAILS OF EXECUTION OF M.I. WORKS IN THE STUDY AREA

I.T.D.A.	S1 No	Name of village	No. of M.I. works	Tribals of the same village	Works taken up by VTDA	Works taken up by non tribals	Tribals and non tribals	Mahila thrift society	Tribals of other villages
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	1	--	x	--	--	--	--
	2.	Kutakarai	2	--	x	--	--	--	--
	3.	T.R.Valasa	12	--	x	--	--	x	--
	4.	Pedduru	1	--	--	--	x	--	--
	5.	Chelakaveedhi lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6.	Perikavalasa	1	--	x	--	--	--	--
	7.	Nagalova	3	--	x	x	--	--	--
	8.	Ketchelawada	1	--	--	--	--	--	x
	9.	Siripuram	2	--	--	x	--	--	--
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayana- garam Dist)	10.	Gorli	2	--	--	--	--	x	--
	11.	Kankanapalli	1	--	--	--	x	--	--
	12.	Kandukuppa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13.	Uridi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14.	Kesariguda	1	--	--	--	--	--	x
	15.	P.Likkidi	1	--	x	--	--	--	--
PADERU: (Visakha- patnam Dist)	16.	Bobbilivalasa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	17.	Balanusanka	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	18.	Madaparthi	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	19.	Narsiput	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	20.	Siragam	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	21.	Enugurai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	22.	Kinnerla	1	--	--	--	x	--	--
	23.	Alamaput	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	24.	Dabbaguruvu	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	25.	Badinela	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	26.	Domangi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	27.	Cheekumaddula	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	28.	Kumaritumu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	29.	Chinavangara	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	30.	Kosangi	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	31.	Gadidapai	3	x	--	--	--	--	--
	32.	Thumbaliguda	1	x	--	--	--	--	--
	33.	Poothikavalasa	3	x	--	--	--	--	--
	34.	Dabara	1	x	--	--	--	--	--



TABLE No.6

## ITDA WISE AND VILLAGE WISE INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Institutions established,
1.	2.	3.	4.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	TCG(W&M)/GB
	2.	Kutakarai	TCG(W&M)/GB/VI
	3.	T.R.Valasa	TCG(W&M)/GB/VI
	4.	Pedduru	TCG(W&M)/VI
	5.	Chelakaveedhi	
		lanka	TCG(W&M)/GB
	6.	Perikavalasa	TCG(W&M)/GB/VI
	7.	Nagalova	TCG(W&M)/GB
	8.	Ketchelawada	TCG(W&M)/VI
	9.	Siripuram	TCG(W&M)/VI
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijaya- nagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	TCG/VI
	11.	Kanakanapalli	TCG
	12.	Kandukuppa	TCG
	13.	Uridi	
	14.	Kesariguda	TCG/VI
	15.	P.Likkidi	VI
	16.	Bobbilivalasa	TCG
PADERU: (Visakha- patnam Dist)	17.	Balamanusanka	VI
	18.	Medaparthi	TCG/VI/G
	19.	Narsiput	
	20.	Siragam	TCG/VI/G
	21.	Enugurai	TCG/G
	22.	Kinnerla	TCG/VI
	23.	Alamaput	TCG/VI/G
	24.	Dabbagaruvu	VI
	25.	Badimela	G
	26.	Domangi	TCG/VI/G
	27.	Cheekumaddula	VI
	28.	Kummaritumu	TCG/G
SEETHAMPET: Srikakulam Dist	29.	Chinavangara	TCG/VI
	30.	Kosangi	TCG/VI
	31.	Gadidapai	TCG/VI/G
	32.	Thumbaliguda	TCG/G
	33.	Poothikavalasa	TCG
	34.	Dabara	TCG/VI

W: Women

M: Men

TCG: Thrift and Credit Group

GB: Grain Bank

VI: Village Institution

TABLE No.7

## ITDA WISE AND VILLAGE WISE THRIFT AND CREDIT GROUPS ESTABLISHED

Sl No	I.T.D.A.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	R.C.Varam		Kutakarai T.Ramanna- valasa Paddur Kechelawada Siripuram	Chelakaveedhilanka Perikavalasa Nagalova	Kothaveedhi		
2.	Parvathipuram	Kandukuppa Kesariguda Bobbilivalasa	Gorli Kanakanapalli				
3.	Paderu		Siragan	Medaparthi Enugurai Kumaritumu		Domangi	Kinnerla Alamaput
4.	Seethampet	Gadidapai	Tumbaliguda Poothikavalasa Dabara	Kosangi Chinavangara			

TABLE No.8

## ITDA WISE AND VILLAGE WISE GRAIN BANKS ESTABLISHED

Sl No	I.T.D.A.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. R.C.Varam	--		T.R.Valasa Chelakaveedhi- Ianka Nagalova	Kothaveedhi	Kutakarai Perikavalasa	--	--
2. Parvathipuram	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Paderu	--	--	Siragan	Medaparthi Enugurai Kumaritumu	--	Badimela Domangi	Alanaput
4. Seethampet	--	--	--	--	--	Gadidapai Thumbaliguda	--



TABLE No.9  
THE STATUS OF TCG & CREDIT GROUPS

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Number of members in TCG			Status
			Below 15	15 to 30	30 & above	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1.	Kutakarai(W)		x		Functioning
	2.	Kutakarai(M)			x	Functioning
	3.	Pedduru (W)		x		Not functioning
	4.	Pedduru (M)			x	Functioning
	5.	Perikavalasa (W)			x	Functioning
	6.	Perikavalasa (M)			x	Functioning
	7.	Chelakaveedhi lanka (W)			x	Functioning
	8.	Chelakaveedhi lanka (M)			x	Functioning
	9.	Nagalova (W)	x			Not Functioning
	10.	Nagalova (M)			x	Functioning
	11.	Ketchelawada (W)	x			Not Functioning
	12.	Ketchelawada (M)		x		Functioning
	13.	T.R.Valasa (W)			x	Functioning
	14.	T.R.Valasa (M)			x	Functioning
	15.	Siripuram (W)			x	Not functioning
	16.	Siripuram (M)		x		-do-
	17.	Kothaveedhi (W)			x	Functioning
	18.	Kothaveedhi (M)			x	Functioning
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijaya-nagaram Dist)	19.	Gorli			x	Functioning
	20.	Kankanapalli		x		Functioning
	21.	Kandukuppa		x		Not Functioning
	22.	Kesariguda		x		Functioning
	23.	Bobbilivalasa		x		Not Functioning
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	24.	Kummaritumu		x		Functioning
	25.	Enugurai			x	Not functioning
	26.	Siragam		x		Functioning
	27.	Alamaput		x		Functioning
	28.	Kinnerla		x		Functioning
	29.	Medaparathi		x		Functioning
	30.	Domangi		x		Functioning

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	31.Chinavangara			x		Functioning
	32.Kosangi					Functioning
	33.Gadidapai			x	x	Functioning
	34.Thumbaliguda			x		Functioning
	35.Poothikavalasa			x		Not function- ing
	36.Dabara			x		Functioning

TABLE No.10

## THE STATUS OF GRAIN BANKS

Sl No	I.T.D.A.	Functioning	Not Functioning
1. R.C.Varam		Perikavalasa Chelakaveedhi- Ianka Nagalova T.R.Valasa Kothaveedhi	Kutakarai
2. Parvathipuram		--	--
3. Paderu		Siragam Alamaput Medaparthi Domangi Badimela Enugurai	
4. Seethampeta		Thumbaliguda	Gadidapai





## **IV. IMPACT OF THE PROJECT**

1. As a result of programmes implemented in the study villages under the project as discussed in the preceding pages, the benefits accrued to tribals are given hereunder:

### **A. IMPROVEMENT IN INCOME AND LIVING STANDARDS**

2. The project aims at generation of sustainable increases in production of food crops and productivity. To realise this, possible solutions envisaged are:

- conversion of dry land into irrigated land of higher productive potential;
- the adoption of contour cultivation as a means of reducing erosive run off and increasing water infiltration; and
- the development and adoption of improved technologies for rainfed agriculture which are appropriate to the local environment and sustainable.

#### **INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FOOD CROPS:**

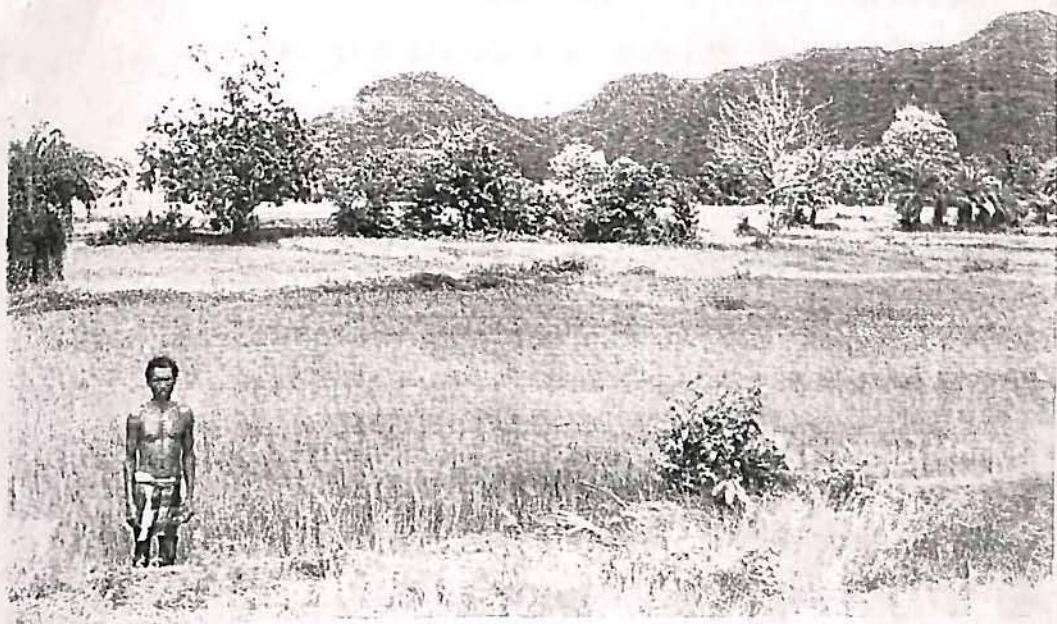
##### **(a) MINOR IRRIGATION:**

3. Out of 34 study villages of 4 ITDA areas, in 28 villages 45 minor irrigation structures were constructed under which 233 households are benefitted. In R.C.varam area an extent of 114

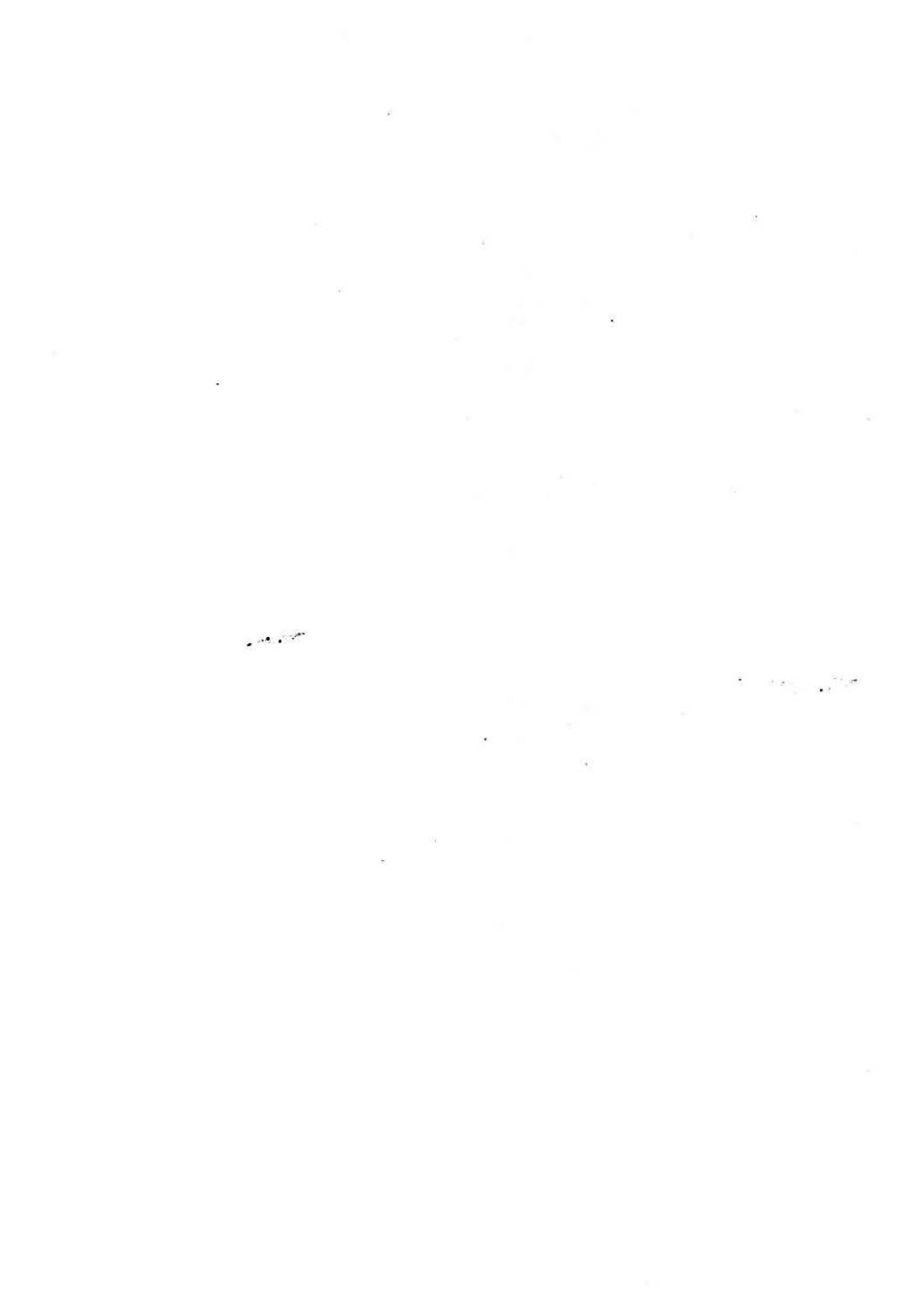
acres of dry land until now in 5 villages viz., Kothaveedhi, T.Ramannavalasa, Perikavalasa, Nagalova and Siripuram is brought under irrigation with the construction of M.I. works under the project. The total agricultural production in 114 acres of dry land in R.C.varam area prior to the project was estimated to be 43,191 Kgs which rose to 84,158 Kgs due to provision of irrigation under the project. In Parvathipuram area 29.5 acres of dry land belonging to 17 households in 3 villages viz., Gorli, Kesariguda and P.Likkidi has been brought under assured water supply with the construction of M.I. works and the agricultural production rose from 11,224 Kgs to 24,167 Kgs with a net increase of 12,943 Kgs. The M.I. works were constructed in 6 villages viz., Medaparthi, Narsiput, Siragam, Kinnerla, Dabbagaruvu and Badimela out of 12 study villages in Paderu area. In these villages an extent of 137 acres of dry land has been brought under assured irrigation due to construction of M.I. structures. The agricultural production from dry lands prior to construction of M.I. works in Paderu area was estimated to be 52,121 Kgs which rose to 1,00,353 Kgs after construction of M.I. works with an increase of 48,232 Kgs (92.5%). In Seethampeta area an extent of 64 acres has been brought under assured irrigation through works in 6 villages viz., Kosangi, Gadidapai, Thumbaliguda, Poothikavalasa, Chinavangara and Dabara villages. The details are furnished in Table No.1. The increase in the production of food crops in the study villages of Seethampeta



area is estimated at 21,167 Kgs. Therefore the overall increase in the production of food crops is estimated at 1,23,309 Kgs in the study villages.



4. The traditional varieties of paddy grown in the study villages of R.C.Varam area are 'Bangaruteegalu', 'Bangaru Sannalu' and 'Swarna'. The community is now adopting HYV of paddy viz., IR-24, MTU 1001, Chaitanya and Kalyana in the study villages of R.C.Varam area. The approximate yield from traditional varieties of paddy ranges from 450 Kgs to 750 Kgs while the yield from HYV seed ranges from 900 - 1350 Kgs in R.C.Varam area. Ratnamasuri and Jojyanthi are the traditional varieties of paddy grown in the study villages of Parvathipuram area. The tribals are now adopting IR-64, Swarnamasuri and Vijayamasuri in Parvathipuram area. The per acre yield from



traditional varieties of paddy in Parvathipuram area ranges from 600-750 Kgs, while from HYV paddy it ranges from 825-1200 Kgs. The tribals in the study villages of Paderu area used to grow the traditional varieties of paddy like 'Sannadhanyam', 'Gaddasonnalu', 'Bigonda', 'Ratnamasuri', 'Thithamdhanyam' and 'Chepurdhanyam'. The tribals adopted the HYV paddy like MTU 1001, UR-64 improved varieties like Masuri, Swarnamasuri in the study villages of Paderu area. The yields from traditional varieties of Paddy range from 375-675 Kgs, whereas from HYV Paddy the per acre yield ranges from 600-1125 Kgs in the study villages of Paderu area. In the study villages of Seethampeta area the traditional varieties of paddy grown was 'Swarna'. The tribals of the study villages in Seethampeta area have taken up growing IR-64 variety of Paddy. The per acre yield from traditional variety was estimated to be in the range of 550-600 Kgs while from IR-64 it ranges from 750 to 800 Kgs. The details are furnished in Table No.2.

#### PREFERENCE:

5. The tribals accepted and preferred HYV of Paddy to traditional varieties and adopted the interventions of the project. Although the traditional varieties of paddy are good at taste and the cultivation of which is less expensive and require less labour input and does not require chemical fertilizers and the



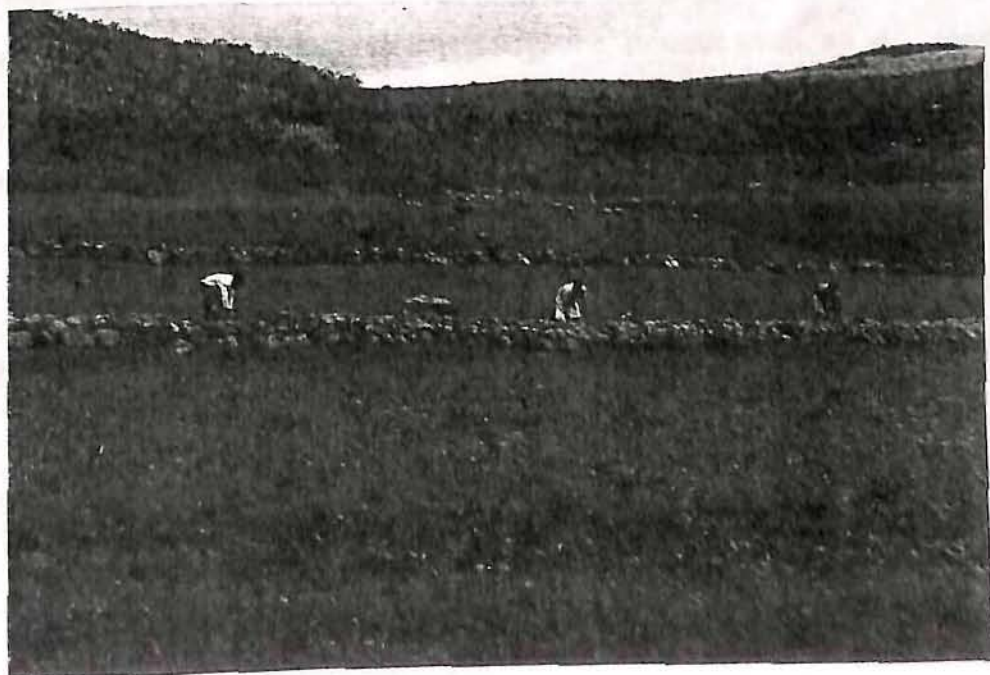


straw of which can be used as fodder to their cattle, prefer HYV seed to traditional varieties for the following main reasons.

1. Per acre yield of HYV paddy is substantially higher than the traditional variety of paddy.
2. The HYV paddy is of short duration and hence there is scope for raising second crop in the irrigated fields thereby increasing the crop intensity in the project area.

6. Under Arable crop development the progressive farmers among the tribals in the study villages were selected and seed production sites and D'plots were established, the details of which were discussed in the preceding pages. Except paddy the other crops like Ragi, Groundnut and Sunflower cultivated either in D'plot or seed production site were not received well due to various reasons, which were discussed in the preceding pages.

#### SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:







7. The tribals in the project area are by and large convinced of the need for arresting the soil erosion in their lands since they have been noticing the bare rock on their fields situated on the slopes due to uncontrolled erosion of the top soil. With the launching of APTDP the soil conservation works were taken up on 1986.36 Ha of which stone terracing was taken up on 1045.90 Ha at higher and medium altitudes and graded bunding on 940.46 Ha which was constructed along field boundaries in the study villages. Stone checks numbering 11 and bench terraces on 37 acres have been constructed in the study villages. The project management have explained the advantages of soil and water conservation measures in their fields. The tribal beneficiaries however are not able to quantify the increase in agriculture production in their fields as a result of soil and water conservation measures taken up in their area. Eventhough the tribals are convinced of the benefits of soil and water conservation measures and there is ample evidence of soil conservation in the area, it requires a few more years for the deposition of adequate soil in the treated areas to have perceptible increase in agricultural yields. Therefore no substantial increase in agriculture production as a result of soil and water conservation measures could be attributed to the same.

8. There has not been much perceptible impact of project programmes under the arable crop development in the study

villages since the organization of D'plots and seed production sites alone cannot ensure adoption of the improved agricultural practices and increase in production under arable crops as the preagricultural podu cultivators lacked the necessary wherewithal to modernise their agriculture.

#### INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE:

9. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 271 families possess either podu or dry or wet lands. No tribal possesses podu land in Chelkaveedhi Lanka, while in Kechelawada villages of R.C.Varam area no tribal possesses wet land. The income from agriculture accrued to the tribals in the study villages of R.C.Varam area is estimated at Rs.18,32,631/- per annum. The average income per family works out to Rs.8,762/- per annum. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area 241 tribal households possess lands and their income from agriculture is estimated at Rs.15,90,647 per annum and the average income per family works out to Rs.6,600/- per annum. The podu cultivation is being practised in all the study villages of Parvathipuram area. About 299 tribal households possess lands in Paderu area whose annual income from agriculture is estimated to be Rs.22,61,014 per annum and the average income per family from agriculture is Rs.7,561/- per annum. The study families in Kinnerla, Enugurai, Siragam and Narsiput in Paderu area do not possess podu lands. The tribal households in all the study villages of Seethampeta area possess



podu lands. About 144 tribal households in the study villages of Seethampeta area possess either podu or dry or wet lands whose annual income from agriculture is estimated at Rs.10,71,449/- and the average annual income per household from agriculture works out to Rs.7,440/-. In all, 955 tribal households in the study villages of four ITDAs possess lands whose annual income from agriculture is estimated at Rs.67,55,741/- and the average annual income per household from agriculture in the study village works out to Rs.7,074/-. The details of income from agriculture is given in Table No. 3.

10. The households belonging to Kondareddy, Kammara, Koya, Bagata and Valmiki tribal groups are covered in R.C.varam area. In Paderu area Konda Dora, Valmiki, Khond, Bagata, Goudu, Kammara, Mali, Porja, Kotia and Nooka Dora tribal groups are covered. The annual income per family of Bagata tribal group from agriculture in R.C.Varam area is Rs.9,637/- while in Paderu area it is Rs.10,307/-. The annual income per family from agriculture of the Kammara and the Valmiki tribal groups in Paderu area are Rs.5,214/- and Rs.6,881/- respectively, while in R.C.Varam area it is Rs.11,787/- and Rs.5,470/- respectively. The households belonging to Jatapu, Kondadora, Savara and Gadaba tribal groups are covered in Parvathipuram area. In Seethampeta area the households belonging to Savara and Jatapu tribal groups are covered. The average annual income per family from agriculture of Savara and Jatapu tribal groups in Parvathipuram



area are Rs.7,324/- and Rs.7,596/- respectively, while in Seethampeta area it is Rs.7,130/- and Rs.7,564/- respectively. The details of income from agriculture, tribe wise and ITDA wise have been furnished in Table No.4.

11. The tribe wise income from agriculture is given in Table No.5. Porja tribal households covered under study do not possess a podu land and their average annual income per family is estimated at Rs.6,450/-. However, the per household income may be applicable to the household and cannot be treated as representative of the entire tribal group.

#### INCOME FROM HORTICULTURE:

12. Investment on horticulture development under the project is heavy and it aims at generating higher farm incomes. Cashew, Mango, Pineapple, Guava, Citrus varieties, Banana, Coconut etc., are the species supplied under horticulture development programme under the project. In addition, silver oak plants were also supplied in the study villages of Paderu area. Though it takes time to derive maximum income from horticultural crops especially from cashew, mango etc, due to the longer gestation periods the tribals in the study villages of the 4 ITDAs have started deriving income in a small way from cashew, mango etc which were planted during 1992-93. However from pineapple and banana plantations, the tribals are able to derive income on a

larger scale as these crops have completed their gestation periods in the study villages.

13. In the study villages of R.C.varam area the income from horticulture development under the project is derived by 43 tribal families in Kutakarai, T.R.Valasa, Pedduru and Siripuram villages. In Kutakarai village the horticulture development programme was taken up during 1992-93 and the tribals of Kutakarai village could derive income from cashew and mango plantations. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area income is derived from cashew and mango plantations by the 43 families and the income is estimated to be Rs.21,350/-. In Gorli and Bobbili-valasa the study villages of Parvathipuram area an amount of Rs.11,100/- is derived from Banana and Mango plantations. In Paderu area also the largest income is derived from mango and banana plantations. The income accrued to the 26 tribal households in the study villages of Paderu area is Rs.54,600/- of which an amount of Rs.43,700 is from banana plantations only. The tribal households in Medaparthi, Dabbagaruvu, Cheekumaddula and Kummaritumu villages in Paderu area are deriving income through horticulture development programmes under the project. 68 tribal households in Chinavangara, Thumbaliguda, Poothika-valasa and Dabara villages among the study villages in Seethampeta area are deriving an amount of Rs.73,200 from pineapple cultivation taken up under the project. The details of income



from horticulture village wise and ITDA wise are given in Table No.6.

14. The households belonging to Konda Reddy, Koya and Kammara tribal groups in the study villages of R.C.Varam area have derived an amount of Rs.21,350/- from horticulture. In the study villages of Paderu area 26 households belonging to Konda Dora, Bagata, Kammara and Nookadora tribal groups have derived an income of Rs.54,600/-. 5 tribal households belonging to Jatapu and Gadaba tribal groups in the study villages of Parvathipuram have derived an income of Rs.11,100 from horticultural plantations. In the study villages of Seethampeta area 68 households belonging to Savara and Jatapu tribal groups have derived an income of Rs.73,200/- from pineapple plantations. The details of income from horticulture tribe-wise and ITDA wise are given in Table No.7.

15. The tribe wise income from horticulture plantations taken up under the project is given in Table No.8. Of all the tribal groups covered in the study villages, the households belonging to Konda Reddy, Kammara, Koya, Bagata, Nooka Dora, Savara, Jatapu, Konda Dora and Gadaba tribal groups have derived income from horticultural plantations. The households belonging to Jatapu tribal group in Gorli of Parvathipuram area and study villages in Seethampeta area could derive highest income from



horticultural plantations viz., ~~Banana~~ and Pineapple followed by Savaras in the study villages of Seethampeta area.

TRIBE WISE RECEPTIVITY:

16. The differential receptivity or acceptance of horticultural interventions is discernible among the different tribal groups of the target group in Seethampeta area. Out of total (142) tribal families covered in the study villages 32 families belong to Savara tribe while 40 families belong to Jatapu tribe. Eventhough the per family income derived from horticulture by the Savaras and Jatapus in the study villages of Seethampeta area does not vary much, the horticulture programme has greater acceptance among the Savaras since they already have the tradition of plantation raising and they were already known to be planters of a very popular as well as exotic varieties of bananas, pineapple etc. Further they are expert cultivators of banana and they have been already selling them to traders from Palakonda and Srikakulam who export them to markets at Visakhapatnam and even Calcutta. Therefore the Savaras response to the horticulture programme was very good and the survival rate of plants was also very high compared with other areas and other tribes. Further the Savaras are better motivated to take up plantations. As a result the horticulture programmes are more successful in Seethampeta especially among Savaras. Of late, the Jatapus living in their neighbourhood motivated by the returns

from the horticulture programmes of Savaras, have taken up the horticultural programmes of the project seriously and have been competing with the Savaras in deriving income. This is reflected in per family income derived from horticulture programmes.

17. The basis for taking up silveroak plantation under horticulture programme under the project does not find mention here in the appraisal report or AWFPs. The silveroak plantation which was taken up on a massive scale in the Paderu area does not seem to be based on any scientific basis. Further it is incomprehensible as to how the silver oak plantation on such a massive scale will promote watershed development and generate alternative sustainable source of income and promote food security for the tribals. In the study villages the plantation was taken up in great haste and naturally without any planning for taking up coffee and other spices cultivation in the silveroak plantation as the plantations were found on the leeward side of the hills and the plantations are not situated in carbon rich areas and with congenial micro climate for taking up coffee, pepper etc., in the silver oak plantations. Further silver oak being a commercial wood species the tribals will not be permitted to sell the silver oak trees even in their podu lands as it is covered under forest species and its exploitation will attract the forest laws.



#### INCOME FROM MINOR FOREST PRODUCE:

18. The collection of Minor Forest Produce and sale is one of the food production systems in the study villages. Out of 998 households covered under the study, 761 (76.25%) households are engaged in collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 209 households are engaged in the collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce and the annual income accrued from such activity is estimated at Rs.2,95,740/-. The average annual income from sale of Minor Forest Produce per family in R.C.varam area is estimated at Rs.1,415/-. 152 households are engaged in collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce in Parvathipuram area whose annual income from Minor Forest Produce is estimated at Rs.1,68,900/-, while the per family income works out to Rs.1,111/-. In Paderu area 302 households are engaged in collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce earning annually an amount of Rs.2,18,600/-. The per family average income through sale of Minor Forest Produce in Paderu area works out to Rs.723/-. 98 households are engaged in collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce in Seethampeta area, whose annual income from such activity is estimated at Rs.51,640/-. The average per family income through sale of Minor Forest Produce in Seethampeta area works out to Rs.526/-. Tamarind forms the major Minor Forest Produce item and the sale



of ripe tamarind would be from April to June in all the areas. The income from tamarind is recorded to be the highest of all Minor Forest Produce items. The income from Minor Forest Produce in all the villages is noticed except in Bobbilivalasa village of Parvathipuram area. The major M.F.P. items in the study villages include tamarind, adda leaves, brooms, nuxvomica, shikakai, gum, myrobolans and cleaning nuts. The tribals also collect M.F.P. items like adda seeds, mohwa flowers and seeds, 'naramamidi' bark etc., in small quantities, the details of which are given in Table No.9.

19. The details of ITDA wise and tribe wise income from Minor Forest Produce are given in Table No.10. In R.C.Varam area the per family income of households from sale of M.F.P. belonging to Kondareddy works out to Rs.1,086/- per annum. The per family income of Kammara, Bagata and Valmiki tribes from the sale of M.F.P. in R.C.Varam area are Rs.340/-, Rs.466/- and Rs.875/- per annum respectively, while in Paderu area they are Rs.620/-, Rs.873/- and Rs.340/- per annum respectively. The households belonging to Gadaba in Bobbilivalasa village of Parvathipuram area do not collect M.F.P. and as such no income is accrued to them through sale of M.F.P. The per family income of Jatapu and Savara from the sale of M.F.P. in Parvathipuram area is Rs.1,311/- and Rs.878/- per annum respectively while in Seethampeta area they are Rs.513/- and Rs.568/- per annum.

respectively.

20. The tribe wise details of income accrued through sale of M.F.P. are given in Table No.11. The average per family income accrued to the tribals from sale of M.F.P. in the study villages works out to Rs.965/-. The average per family income through the sale of M.F.P. is highest among the Koya Rs.2,672/- followed by Mali Rs.1,200/-, Konda Reddy Rs.1,086/-, Jatapu Rs.940/- etc., in the study villages.

#### INCOME FROM OFF FARM LABOUR:

21. The project emphasizes, time and again, generation of off farm employment to increase their capacity to purchase foods to tide over the shortages. No schemes or programmes were designed or incorporated in the project to achieve this objective. The off farm activities from which the tribal families secured employment can only be temporary under the project and cannot be relied upon as alternative sources of income for the target families. The tribals were seen engaged in the study villages in civil works under soil conservation, check dams taken up under the project and also in construction of roads, buildings etc., besides taking up forest labour, petty business, blacksmithy etc., to supplement their income from agriculture. In all, 809 tribals are engaged in the said off farm activities of which 420 are women constituting 51.91% to total workers and



their annual income is estimated at Rs.2,56,350/-. The annual income per family from off farm activities works out to Rs.5,354/-. In Nagalova and Ketchelawada villages of R.C.Varam area. Uridi village in Parvathipuram area and Dabbagaruvu, Badimela and Cheekumaddula villages in Paderu area it is informed that no tribal is engaged in off farm activities. Women constitute major labour force in off farm activities like construction works while majority of the men participate in works in forest coupes. Tribals prefer to work in forest coupes since they are paid legal minimum wages of Rs.36/- whereas the wage during lean season in their villages is less than Rs.20/-.

22. In R.C.Varam area out of 202 workers engaged in off farm activities, 114 are females constituting 56.43% to the total workers. Their total annual income is estimated at Rs.1,39,955 of which women earn Rs.77,580/-. In study villages of Parvathipuram area 222 tribals are engaged in offfarm activities of which 116 are females constituting 52.25% to the total workers. The income from off farm activities in the study villages of Parvathipuram area is estimated at Rs.1,52,455/- of which women earn Rs.71,480/-. The total workers engaged in off farm activities in Paderu area are 311, of whom 152 are females constituting 48.87% to the total. The annual income from off



farm activities in the study villages of Paderu area is estimated at Rs.2,05,780/- of which females earn Rs.89,280/-. In the study villages of Seethampeta area the annual income from off farm activities is estimated at Rs.37,210/-, of which females earn Rs.18,010/-. The workers engaged in off farm activities in the study villages of Seethampeta area are 74 of whom females are 38 constituting 51.35% to the total.

23. The total employed time in off farm activities for 809 tribals in study villages is around 23,290 man days i.e. the tribals are able to get employment in off farm activities in different seasons for about 29 days in a year, the details of which have been given in Table No.12.

#### INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:

24. In the study villages of 4 I.T.D.A areas 1,399 tribals are engaged in agricultural labour activities whose annual income from such activities is estimated at Rs.11,47,850/-, of which females earn Rs.3,63,425/-. The number of man days spent in the study villages in agricultural labour activities is around 87,670 i.e. the tribals in the study villages are able to get employment as agricultural labourers for about 63 days in a year. The

number of days employed as agricultural labourers vary from area to area. In R.C.Varam area it is around 65 days in a year while in Parvathipuram, Paderu and Seethampeta areas they are around 69 days, 61 days and 50 days per annum respectively.

25. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 317 tribals are engaged in agricultural labour activities whose annual income is estimated at Rs.2,72,850/-, of which females earn Rs.97,125/-. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area 368 tribals are engaged as agricultural labourers and their annual income is estimated at Rs.3,32,100/- of which females earn Rs.1,00,500/-. The annual income from agricultural labour in the study villages of Paderu area is estimated at Rs.4,16,450/- of which females earn Rs.1,28,450/-. The tribals engaged as agricultural labourers in Paderu area are 521 of whom females are 210. In the study villages of Seethampeta area the females constitute 43% to the total persons engaged as agricultural labourers. The annual income from agriculture labour in the study villages of Seethampeta area is estimated at Rs.1,26,450/- of which females earn Rs.37,350/-. The details are given in Table No.13.



### ANNUAL INCOME:

26. In all, the average annual income per family in the study villages of 4 I.T.D.A areas from sources like agriculture, horticulture, sale of M.F.P., agriculture labour and off farm activities works out to Rs.9,319/-. The annual income per family vary from area to area. The average annual income per family in the study villages of R.C.Varam area is Rs.9,023/- while in the study villages of Parvathipuram, Paderu and Seethampeta areas they are Rs.8,844/-, Rs.10,020/- and Rs.9,211/- respectively. The details are given in Table No.14. Table No.14 reveals that the income from horticultural development activities under the project is accrued in Kutakarai, T.R.Valasa, Peddur and Siripuram villages in R.C.varam area; Gorli and Bobbilivalasa in Parvathipuram area; Medaparthi, Dabbagaruvu, Cheekumaddula and Kummarithoomu in Paderu area and Chinavangara, Thumbaliguda, Poothikavalasa and Dabara villages of Seethampeta area. The details of village wise annual income and average income per tribal family in the study area is given in Table No.14.

### STANDARD OF LIVING

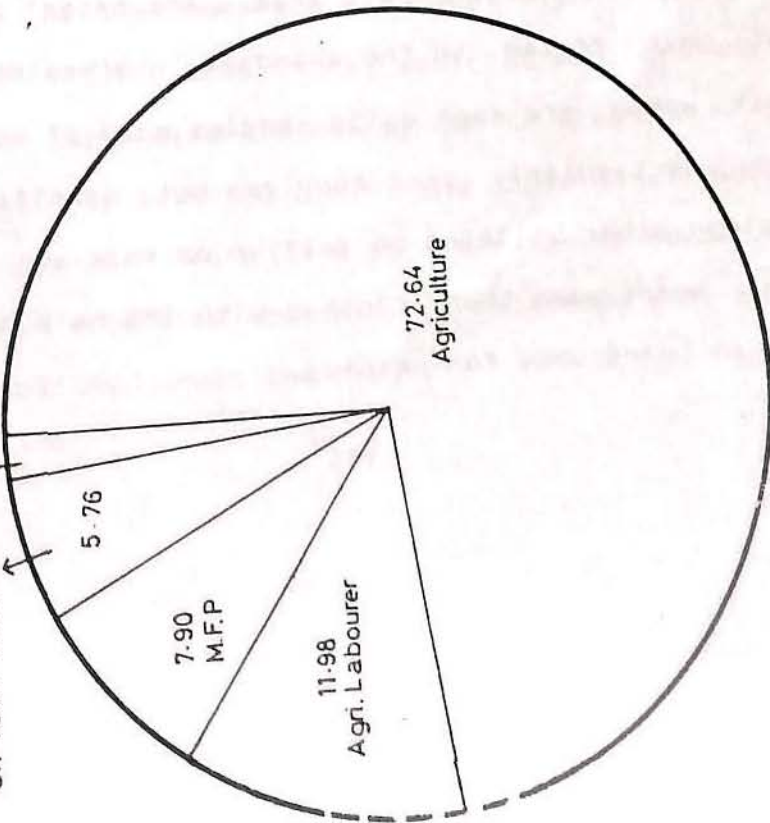
27. Living standards depend on family's income and expenditure which vary from family to family, tribe to tribe and



## INCOME

1.72 Horticulture

Off Farm Activities



## EXPENDITURE

2.50 Health

Liquors

4.60

5.30

Others

9.10

Festivals &

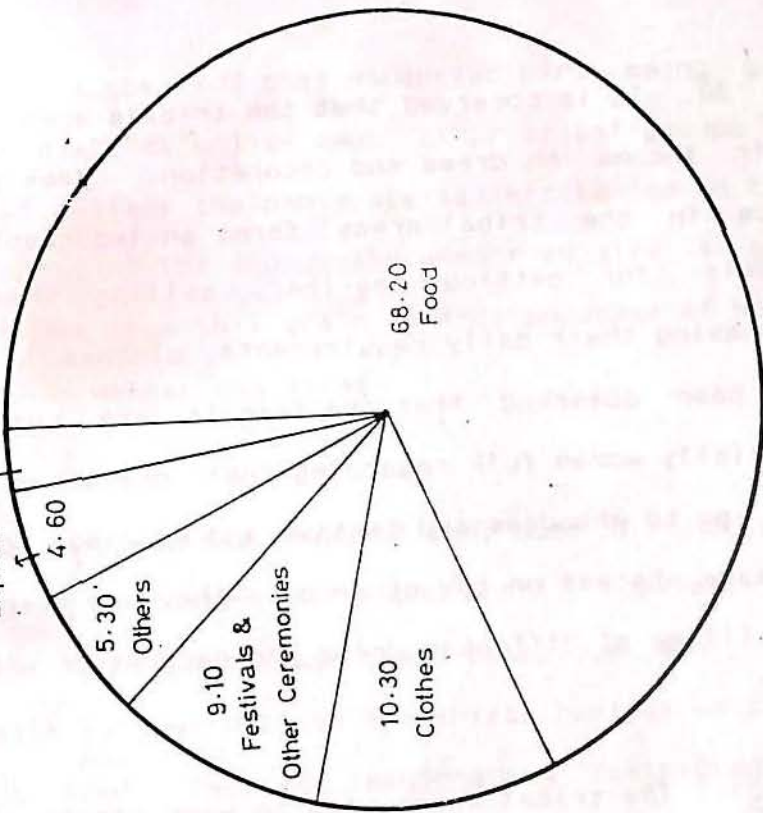
Other Ceremonies

10.30

Clothes

68.20

Food



area to area. The standards of living can be judged by income from all sources and expenditure on different goods and services.

28. Although it was found difficult to obtain data on income in informal sector, as the income was irregular or accrued from a combination of various seasonal incomes of different periods, best efforts were made to estimate the income from agriculture, horticulture, agriculture labour, off farm activities, collection of MFP etc which was discussed in the preceding pages. It was also found very difficult to ascertain the data on expenditure since they are very much conscious to fulfil their desires by the money they earn through their hard labour and occasional expenditure on birth, marriage, death etc. Therefore the tribals/tribal groups were asked for their estimated expenditure:

29. Major portion of their income is incurred on food. Most of the tribes are hardly in a position to save out of their income for future needs. However through the establishment of TCGs (self help groups) the tribals in the study villages are able to save. Liquor has significant place in the socio-religious life of tribals and the tribals are prone to drinking liquor, country wines, rice beers etc., and such acts never help any of the tribal accumulating capital for future needs. The other items of expenditure consist of occasional expenditure on clothing, rituals and life cycle ceremonies etc., and inauspicious occasions like death etc.

30. It is observed that the tribals spend a good amount of their income on dress and decoration. Weekly shandy (market place in the tribal areas) forms an important place for the tribals for getting together, selling their products and purchasing their daily requirements, clothes, ornaments etc. It has been observed that the tribals are very much conscious especially women folk regarding their dress and decoration while they go to shandies and festive and marriage occasions to other villages whereas on the other days they are seen moving about in the village at different dress and decoration within their reach.

31. The tribal women used to wear coarse clothes as sarees and were in the habit of not wearing upper garment like blouses, whereas with the advent of communication, transport facilities and contacts with non tribals the tribal women are seen wearing synthetic sarees either printed or plain with matching coloured blouses. However, no perceptible change in clothing is seen among Savaras of Seethampeta area. The tribal women used to move about bare footed in the shandies, whereas now, some of the tribal women are seen using sandals made of rubber or plastic often, particularly when they are out strolling in shandies, visiting other villages on festive or marriage occasions. The tribal women wash their clothes with the help of soaps. Soaps are also being used for bathing.



32. It is observed that unmarried girls among Gadabas of Vizianagaram district unlike among other tribal groups have some privilege to collect the paddy stalks left behind on the fields at the reaping of the crop. The unmarried girl is allowed to spend the income from this grain towards purchase of her clothes or in whichever manner she likes.

33. As regards the dress of men, some of the tribal men started wearing synthetic shirts and dhoti. However, the college going tribal children became dress conscious and are wearing trousers with synthetic cloth and shirts besides wearing modern shoes. But their fads and fashions are restricted to their income. It is noticed that the living standards vary from family to family in view of their economic condition.

34. The tribals generally try to keep their homes tidy, clean and well plastered with clay and cow dung. The surroundings of the homes are also kept clean. The tribals who used to rush to their traditional medicine man, are now visiting hospitals for their ailments nearby due to creation of awareness by the community selected C.H.W. and other para medical staff visiting the area. There is also increase in number of school going children attending community schools popularly known as "Ma Badies" established under the project.



## **B. FOOD SECURITY**

35. The major mandate of the project is the improvement in food security situation among the tribals by increasing the food production and raising the income levels within the context of the traditional tribal environment, culture and values. The strategy to improve food security situation among the tribal households in the project area envisaged under the project is to improve the food grain production through the expansion of irrigation and the adoption of improved farming technology as well as horticulture development programme to provide food and cash to tribal families. It was also envisaged to undertake soil conservation measures to prevent soil erosion.

36.. The M.I. works taken up under the project paved the way for improvement in agricultural production with assured irrigation facility and where there is irrigation facility the tribals have taken up high yielding varieties. The increase in production of food crops due to adoption of HYV crops in the study villages where M.I. works are taken up and extension services provided is given hereunder:



37. In the study villages of project area about an extent of 344.50 acres of dry lands belonging to 233 tribal households in 20 villages is brought under irrigation and there is increase in agricultural production which is estimated at 1,23,309 Kgs. However maintenance of irrigation structures and management of water shall be crucial, where the line departments along with Consultants shall work in close liaison with village institutions so as to make the community to take up the maintenance of structures collectively to realise the expected benefits of M.I. schemes.

38. The full benefits from horticultural interventions will be realized after the completion of gestation period which varies from species to species and area to area to enable the tribals to purchase staple foods with the income accrued through the sale of horticultural produce. It is observed that in the study villages the sale of horticultural produce began on a small scale. The benefits from soil conservation works will be foreseen gradually.

39. The income accrued to tribals from various sources in the study villages is estimated and is given in Table No.15. The Table No.15 reveals that the income accrued to the tribal house-

holds from agriculture is the largest, which accounts for 72.64% of the total income followed by income from agricultural labour which accounts for 11.98% of the total income. Off farm activities and sale of Minor Forest Produce contributed 5.76% and 7.90% to the total income respectively. The tribal households have started earning from produce from the horticultural intervention of the project which accounts for 1.72% to the total income. The average annual income per family in the study villages works out to Rs.9,319/-

40. The yields from the traditional varieties of food crops were low due to conventional techniques before implementation of the project. In the study villages, majority of the tribals are now taking up cultivation of high yielding varieties. The per acre yields of paddy from 450-750 Kgs per acre increased to 900-1350 Kgs per acre due to adoption of modern techniques of agriculture through constant extension services by the Consultants deployed under the project. The average household income as per baseline survey was Rs.3,540/- for the families in the project area and the average household income now in the study villages of the project area works out to Rs.9,319/- . The raise in income can be attributed to several factors like inflation, market condition for certain food crops, increase in production through adoption of HYV food crops and improved

agricultural techniques etc. The economy of tribals is still based on subsistence agriculture and the food security situation varies from village to village and from family to family. The cash income is seen during lean seasons i.e. February - September (which again vary from area to area and village to village and family to family) when tribals engage themselves in other off farm activities, collection of Minor Forest Produce etc. which enable them to purchase food from either D.R. Depot or shandy.

#### FOOD PRODUCTION

41. The predominant production system in the study villages of project area involves cultivation either podu or settled, agricultural labour, off farm activities, collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce, live stock keeping and gathering of wild food and other products from the forests in and nearby villages.

42. Although cultivation either podu or settled is the production base in the study villages of the project area, the agricultural labour, off farm activities, collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce, live stock keeping and gathering of wild food form integrated parts of local production system. The said occupations/activities complement the cultivation and act to increase the 'food security' of the tribal communities in the



study villages of the project area. Therefore the food availability in the study villages of project area is interlinked with several activities apart from food production from agriculture.

INCREASE IN FOOD AVAILABILITY FROM OWN PRODUCTION:

43. The project is designed to improve food security among the tribal households. To accomplish this goal the following guiding principles were prescribed:

- \* Increase the total quantity of food available to the family;
- \* Spread the availability of food over a long period during the year;
- \* Diversify the range of foods available in order to provide access to a more balanced diet;
- \* Modify farming practices to minimise the risk of crop failure;
- \* Improve on farm storage of any temporary food surplus;
- \* Increase the scope for off farm employment in agriculture related activities to provide a means of buying food in times of shortage;
- \* Raise farm productivity as a means of decreasing the reliance on loans for food purchase from traders and money lenders and thereby reduce levels of indebtedness; and
- \* Diversify the range of farming activities to provide a balance of produce for home consumption and produce for sale and/or a means of supplementing farm production with food purchases.

44. The base line information on food availability from own production is not available to assess the increase in the food availability from own production as a result of the project. The food availability from own production is the net quantity available with the household after deduction of expenditure incurred for production (i.e. some tribal households may borrow/purchase the seed for sowing, incur expenditure for harvesting, threshing etc., which is generally paid in terms of kind etc). Therefore, the food availability as existing at present in the study villages of project area through own production (agriculture) is assessed which is indicative and would be useful for future evaluation. The study about the food availability from own agricultural production in the study villages of the project area reveals as follows:

45. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 284 tribal households are covered in 9 villages, of which 15 are landless. The food would be available for 89 tribal households through their agricultural production in R.C.Varam area upto 4 months constituting 33.08% to the total landed tribal households. There are 98 tribal households for whom food would be available for about 5 to 8 months constituting 36.43% to the total landed tribal households. 82 tribal households would have food availability for about 9 to 12 months from their own production



constituting 30.48% to the total tribal landed households. In Kutakarai village except 3, the remaining households would have food availability for about 9 to 12 months from their own production.

46. 255 tribal households were covered in the study villages of Parvathipuram area of which 14 are landless. Out of 241 tribal landed households, 114 households constituting 47.30% to the total landed households would have food availability upto 4 months from their own production. 31.95% of the total landed households would have food availability from their own production upto 5 to 8 months. Out of 241 landed tribal households 50 households constituting 20.74% to the total landed households would have food availability for about 9 to 12 months. In Kesariguda village no family is recorded to have food availability from own production for more than 8 months.

47. Out of 315 tribal households covered in 12 villages of Paderu area, 301 possess lands. 95 tribal households constituting 31.56% to the total landed tribal households would have food availability upto 4 months from their own production. 141 tribal households constituting 46.84% to total landed tribal households would have food availability for about 5 to 8 months from their own production. 21.59% tribal households would have food availability from their own production upto 9 to 12 months.



48. All the tribal households covered in the study villages of Seethampeta area possess lands. 25% of the total tribal households covered in the study would have food availability from their own production for about 9 to 12 months. 61 tribal households would have food availability for about 5 to 8 months constituting 42.36% to the total tribal households. 32.63% of the total tribal households would have food availability upto 4 months from their own production in the study villages of Seethampeta area.

49. In all, 233 tribal households would have food availability from their own production for about 9 to 12 months, constituting 24.59% to the total landed tribal households covered in the study villages of project area. 39.47% of the total tribal households would have food availability for about 5 to 8 months. 345 tribal households constituting 36.12% to the total tribal landed households would have food availability upto 4 months from their own production in the study villages of project area, the details of which have been given in Table No.16.

50. The spreading of availability of food for a longer period in a year requires careful shifts in the cropping pattern of both arable and irrigated crops. Diversifying the range of

foods available in order to provide access to a more balanced diet also requires shift in the cropping pattern. No conscious efforts were made by the project management in this regard. Therefore the objectives of spreading the availability of food over a longer period and diversification of range of foods in order to provide balanced diet for the target group could only remain on paper. Even though it is emphasised that modification of farm practices in the project area are necessary to minimise the risk of crop failure, no action was taken in this regard except organization of demonstration plots and seed production sites. Therefore this objective also could not be realised.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

51. Agricultural labour is one of the food production systems in the study villages of project area. Traditionally there used to be communal bond in exchange of labour for agricultural activities among tribal communities inhabiting the tribal areas. There used to be 'Vetti', an obligation among the village tribal community to work in the fields of the headman of the village during agricultural season without insisting payment for their labour. However, the headman used to arrange a feast for the tribals engaged in agricultural labour towards their

services. This institution is not seen now a days. The reminiscence of the past communal bond in exchange of labour is seen to a little extent among the tribal families in the village of Kutakarai of R.C.Varam area. But majority of the agricultural labourers are being paid nominally for their work in Kutakarai village of R.C.Varam area.

52. Both the landless tribal households and small land holders engage themselves as agricultural labourers in the study villages. The small land holders engage themselves as agricultural labourers to supplement their food availability from their own food crop production.

53. In the study villages of R.C.Varam area 317 persons are engaged as agricultural labourers of which 135 are females. The annual income estimated from agriculture labour per annum in the study villages of R.C. Varam area is Rs.2,72,850/-. Out of 368 persons engaged in agricultural labour in the study villages of Parvathipuram area, 145 are females and their annual income from agricultural labour is Rs.3,32,100/-. 210 women are engaged as agricultural labourers out of 521 total agricultural labourers in the study villages of Paderu area and the total annual income is estimated at Rs.4,16,450/-. In the study villages of Seethampeta



area 193 persons are engaged as agricultural labourers, of which 83 are females and their annual income is estimated at Rs.1,26,450/-, the details of which are given in Table No.17.

54. In all 1,399 persons are engaged as agricultural labourers out of a total population of 4,349 persons in the study villages of project area. Out of 1,399 persons engaged in agricultural labour 573 are females. The women's earning through agriculture labour is substantial and their annual income amounts to Rs.3,63,425/-. The women apart from their domestic activities, contribute substantially through wage labour to their family food security. Therefore women occupy an important place as menfolk in providing food security for the family.

#### OFF FARM ACTIVITIES

55. The off farm activities also form one of the food production systems in the study villages of project area. The off farm activities in the study villages, though for a shorter period, include construction works under soil conservation, check dams taken up under the project, construction of roads and buildings etc., works in forest coupes, petti business, blacksmithy, sale of live stock etc. These activities supplement the food availability from own agricultural production and other activities.

56. The Table No.18 reveals that 202 persons are engaged in off farm activities in the study villages of R.C.Varam area, of which 114 are females and their total annual income is estimated at Rs.77,580/-. In the study villages of Parvathipuram area 116 females are engaged in off farm activities and their annual income is Rs.71,480/-. In the study villages of Paderu area 152 females are engaged in off farm activities out of 311 total persons and their total annual income is estimated to be Rs.89,280/- 38 females out of 74 are engaged in off farm activities in Seethampeta area and their total annual income is estimated to be Rs.18,010/-.

57. In all, 809 persons are engaged in off farm activities in the study villages of project area, of whom 420 are females. The annual income earned by females through off farm activities is estimated to be Rs.2,56,350/- which constitutes substantial portion of their total income. The women among the persons engaged in off farm activities are able to contribute substantially for food security to their families apart from attending to their domestic chores.

## MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

58. Collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce also form one of the food production systems in the study villages of project area. The women actively participate in collection of Minor Forest Produce like adda leaves, brooms, cleaning nuts etc and also carry them as head loads to nearby D.R. Depots and shandies for sale.

59. Out of 998 tribal households covered, 761 tribal households are engaged in collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce. Of all minor forest produces tamarind forms the major source of income. Tamarind is also preserved for consumption in the household. The families engaged in collection and sale of minor forest produce is given in Table No.19. It is seen from the Table No.19 that the annual income accrued from the sale of minor forest produce is estimated to be Rs.7,34,880/- and per family income is Rs.966/- per annum. The income accrued from sale of minor forest produce is usually spent on food purchases during lean seasons.



## LIVE STOCK

60. Animal husbandry is one of the household food production systems, although all the families in the study villages do not have live stock. 738 families out of 998 families studied possess live stock. The cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and pigs form an integral part of the tribal economic system. The animals have a diversified role to play in the economic structure of the tribals of the area. Cows and she buffaloes are kept as milch animals, while bullocks and he buffaloes constitute drought power for ploughing; sheep, goats, poultry and pigs mainly serve for sources of meat and for sale a source of cash income. The sheep, goats and poultry appear in the household food security system as marketable wealth. They are sold for cash in the weekly shandies and exchanged in the villages for grain or other foods. It is observed that tribals often coming to the weekly shandies with chicken in their hands for sale. The money they earn from such sales is utilized for purchase of domestic goods in the shandy. The animals/chicken are sold generally during crop failures and deficiency in the household budget to purchase food and other essential articles in the shandy.

61. Traditionally the tribals do not consume milk or milk products and are not dairy oriented. The milching was considered

sin, since the calf is denied of the food it gets from its mother. But as a result of extension work of Animal Husbandry Department the tribals are now consuming milk and milk products. It is very often seen in the shandies that a fellow tribal preferably a person belonging to Goudu tribe selling milk products in Paderu area.

62. The plough bullocks are also given on hire to the tribals during agricultural season. The hire charges vary from region to region and from village to village. It was informed that in Chelkaveedhilanka of R.C.Varam area Rs.600/- has to be paid per each plough bullock towards rent for a year. It was also informed that in Paderu area the mortality rate is high among the cattle supplied to them or purchased by them from plain areas because of adverse climatic conditions. The Agricultural Support Mission to the APTDP (January 21 to February 13, 1996) recommended for strong support to animal production in the tribal areas since the tribal farmers have a detailed knowledge about the fodder value of tree species, which should be recognized. The said Mission also stressed for more attention for the management of indigenous poultry, feeding, hatching, rearing chicks, housing etc.

63. The goat/sheep, pigs constitute sacrificial animals, which are sacrificed to appease the malevolent deities to protect



themselves and their fields as well as cattle from their wrath. The chickens are also offered to these malevolent deities lest they may inflict harm on them. Meat is a must for the tribals on festive occasions as well as on the arrival of the guests to their homes. The details of live stock held by the tribals, ITDA, wise and village wise is given in Table No.20 which reveals that there are 339 milch animals, 367 plough bullocks, 401 goats/sheep, 553 poultry birds and 39 other animals in R.C.Varam area. Milch animals include both cows and she buffaloes. Plough bullocks include oxen, he buffaloes and calves. Other animals include horses and pigs etc. The accurate number of live stock held by the tribals could not be ascertained. The tribals do not attach importance or give serious consideration while furnishing information on poultry, pigs and goats as they consider that they are all meant for consumption and or for sale and hence there number is only transient. In the R.C.Varam area hens and cocks of Giriraja birds were supplied. In Parvathipuram 469 cattle, 177 goats/sheep, 286 poultry birds and 27 other animals are held by the tribals in the study villages. In Gorli of Parvathipuram area animals of other category are found i.e. pigs are domesticated. 358 milch animals, 412 plough bullocks, 516 goats/sheep and 445 poultry birds are found domesticated in the study villages of Paderu area. In the study villages of Seethampeta area 145 milch animals, 190 plough bullocks, 181 goats/sheep and 260 poultry birds are being domesticated.



64. 209 families belonging to Konda Reddy, Kammara, Koya, Bagata and Valmiki tribal groups of R.C.Varam area possess cattle, goats/ sheep, poultry birds and other animals. In Paderu area, 254 families belonging to Konda Dora, Valmiki, Khond, Bagata, Goudu, Kammara, Mali, Porja, Kotia and Nooka Dora tribal groups domesticate cattle, goats/sheep and poultry birds. The families belonging to Goudu tribal group in Paderu area traditionally tend their cattle of other tribal groups for which they are paid in kind or cash by the villagers. 160 families belonging to Jatapu, Savara, Konda Dora and Gadaba in parvathipuram area domesticate cattle, goats/sheep and animals belonging to other category. In Seethampeta area 32 Savara families and 83 Jatapu families possess 145 milch animals, 190 plough bullocks, 181 goats/sheep and 260 poultry birds. The details of ITDA wise live stock distribution is given in Table No.21.

65. The details of tribe wise live stock distribution in the study villages are given in Table No.22. Konda Reddy families possess sizeable live stock population followed by Jatapu, Bagata Savara and Konda Dora families among the families studied in study villages. 39 animals belonging to other category viz., horses, pigs etc., which are domesticated by Kondareddy families, while 27 pigs are domesticated by Jatapu families. The bovine population in the study villages of the project area is small.

The average live stock population per family in the study villages of the project areas works out to 1.46 milch animals, 1.62 plough bullocks, 1.72 goats/sheep and 2.09 poultry birds.

#### COLLECTION OF FOOD

66. The collection/gathering of wild foods also plays an important role in food production system of tribals. The tribals during the lean season primarily depend on the nature especially the forest resources for food. The forests provide the tribals very rich floral foods. There are a wide variety of plants, trees, creepers, mushrooms found available in and around villages and the forests nearby. The tribals use the plants in a variety of ways and their knowledge of the potential biotic food is very deep which was evolved through generations on the trail and error methods. The more popular phytogenic sources of food for the tribals inhabiting the project area are given in Table No.23.

67. The green leafy vegetables gathered from wild plants are boiled and consumed as a side dish or relished with gruel made out of ragi or rice. In Rampachodavaram area 'Mulla Thotakura' or 'Goddukura' which is gathered from forest is tucked in a leaf cover and baked on fire and relished as a side dish with caryota wine sap when they go for podu cultivation which the tribals



consider a very good source of energy to sustain them through the hard work in the podu fields. Women and children gather leafy vegetables when they go to fetch firewood in the nearby forests and during weeding operations in their fields. The new shoots of bamboos are boiled and eaten which are considered to be very delicacy.

68. Other types of foods collected by the tribals are wild fruits, tubers and mushrooms. Fruits are consumed often between meals and usually away from home when they go out for fetching fuel wood or for collection of Minor Forest Produce. The wild fruit bearing trees like mango, jack are found scattered in the fields in forests and around the houses which are not felled by the tribals in their podu fields as they constitute important source of food for tribals. The wild fruits ripen at different times, many of them during June-August. It is a common sight during June the women carrying ripe wild mangoes in a basket on their heads collected from nearby forests, the juice of which is sun dried to make mango jelly. The mango jelly is preserved and consumed during lean season. It is also used as a side dish with ragi gruel. The carpels of the ripe jack fruits are eaten with relish and the seeds of jack fruit are roasted on fire and eaten as snack. It is informed in Ketchelawada village of R.C.Varam area that they prefer consuming the pulp of half ripened jack fruit since the consumption of pulp of fully ripen jack fruit may cause stomach ache.



69. A variety of mushrooms are gathered during the rainy season. The tribals relish the curry made out of mushrooms as side dish with rice. The mushrooms raised on mango trees are said to be more delicious than others in R.C.Varam area. It was reported that Koyas in R.C.Varam area consume only two kinds of mushrooms which are called "Puttakokkulu" and "Pidemkokkulu". The mushrooms are sun dried and preserved for future use.

70. During lean season women go for digging roots for feeding their families. A variety of tubers are consumed and the tubers most frequently eaten are 'Nagali', 'Sara', 'Tenga', 'Pindi', 'Tiyya', 'Taragai', 'Vyma' and 'Matangi' in Paderu area; 'Ari', 'Done', 'Kasa', 'Pallera', 'Noolu', 'Donda', 'Nara', 'Murugadi' and 'Chedu' in Parvathipuram area; 'Arika', 'Pulleram', 'Nappa', 'Vandrai', 'Pethaka', 'Nara' and 'Pandimukkulu' in Seethampeta area and 'Vayam', 'Nara', 'Chavidi', 'Tega', 'Nuli', 'Cheda', 'Pidi', 'Donda', 'Gantika' and 'Savida' in R.C.Varam area. The collection of food contributes an important household food security actively among the tribals in the study villages of project area.

## *C.PODU*

70. The wooded hills which formed the traditional home of tribals offered the scope for 'Podu Cultivation', swidden or shifting cultivation on hill slopes for vast majority of tribals from time immemorial. Even today this kind of tillage constitutes a means of subsistence to the tribals, inhabiting the project area.

72. The tribals of the project area traditionally did not recognise private ownership on the patches cultivated by them on hill slopes. But each village community possessed communally a tract of land in the nearby forests, whose boundaries were usually identified by hill ridges, prominent trees or water resources. The encroachment of tracts of land of one village by the community of other village was viewed seriously and the trespassers were liable for punishment. Since there used to be no pressure on the tracts of land on hill slopes, the shifting cultivation continued uninterrupted and each family used to cultivate more than one patch of land on the hill slopes. In view of the stringent forest laws and pressure on land, the scope for shifting cultivation on hill slopes has been reduced. However, the swidden or shifting cultivation is still being continued in the project area wherever there is scope. In Ketchelawada, a study village of R.C. Varam area it was informed

that a patch of land on the hill slopes is cultivated for three years and later abandoned for three years. The patch of land cultivated during the first year is known as 'Kothadi' in local parlance during which Redgram, Ragi etc are grown. During second year the said patch is known as 'Parada' during which cereals like Sama, Jowar, Maize and pulses are grown as mixed crops. The said patch is known as, 'Pathadi' in the third year during which Sama alone is grown.. The extension of horticultural schemes to podu lands under the project made the tribals to claim ownership over the pieces of land cultivated by them on hill slopes.

#### THE MODE OF TILLAGE:

73. The selection of hill slopes for podu cultivation is generally made during January and the trees in the selected hill slopes are felled towards the end of January. The felled trees are made to dry during the months of February and March. The felled trees become ready for firing by the first week of April. Men, women and children work together in burning and clearing of the fields during May. By June the preparation of fields is completed.



74. With the onset of monsoon the sowing of seeds begin and two methods of sowing are usually practised by the tribals viz., broadcasting and dibbling. Sama (*Panicum miliare*), Korra (*Panicum italicum*), Ragi (*Elusine coracana*) are usually broadcasted and jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*), Redgram (*Cojanus indicus*), maize (*Zea mays*) are dibbled. The mixed cropping pattern in the podu lands is evolved over the past several decades through trial and error method in consonance with the local agro climate and local consumption pattern to provide for sustained food supply and to insure against starvation in the event of adverse weather conditions in a particular 'Karti' and failure of a particular crop as a consequence. In the 'podu' lands of the study area of R.C. Varam area the agricultural calender is as follows:

Sl No	Name of the crop	Sowing	Harvesting
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Sama ( <i>Panicum miliare</i> )	June	October
2.	Korralu ( <i>Panicum italicum</i> )	May	December
3.	Maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	June	September
4.	Ragi ( <i>Elusina coracana</i> )	July	December
5.	Jonnalu ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> )	May/June	November
6.	Gantelu/ ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	June	September
7.	Budamalu ( <i>Oriza sativa</i> )	June	September
8.	Seeda Ganti ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	September	December
9.	Arlu (millets)	September	December
10.	Redgram ( <i>Cajanus cajan</i> )	May	December
11.	Blackgram ( <i>Phseolus mungo</i> )	May	November
12.	Bobbarlu ( <i>Vagna catjung</i> )	May	November

1.	2.	3.	4.
13. Pesalu ( <i>P. aureus</i> )		September	December
14. Nelachikkudu ( <i>Dolichos lablab</i> )		September	November
15. Ulavalu ( <i>Dolichus biflorus</i> )		September	December
16. Niger ( <i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> )		September	December
17. Nuvvulu ( <i>Sesamum indicum</i> )		September	December

75. It can be seen from the above, that in the podu fields the crop husbandry is planned in such a way that crops like Maize, Bajra and Budamalu (dry paddy) are harvested during September; Sama (*panicum miliare*) during October; Jowar; Blackgram; Cowpea, beans during November; and Korralu (*panicum italicum*), local Bajra, Arlu (a paddy variety), Pigeonpea, Greengram, Horsegram, Niger and Sesame during December. The mixed cropping pattern will not only facilitate the podu cultivators to cope with the demands of labour involved in harvesting the crops, but also ensures continuous supply of food right from September as the first crop (Maize, Bajra etc) is ready for harvest in September followed by other crops continuously.

#### ATTITUDES OF TRIBALS TOWARDS PODU:

76. There are about 162 tribal families who are exclusively dependent on podu cultivation in the study villages of project.



area. An extent of 388.52 acres is under podu cultivation in the study villages and the average land holding works out to 2.40 acres for the families who are exclusively dependent on podu. About 673 tribal families possess podu, dry and wet lands in the study villages of project area. Therefore 835 tribal families out of 955 families who possess lands are dependent on podu cultivation whether swidden or shifting in the study villages of project area the details of which are given in Table No.24. The attitudes of tribals towards podu in the study villages are as follows:

(a) SIMPLE EXPENDITURE:

77. It was informed that the tribals need not incur any expenditure for sowing or harvesting the crops in podu lands since the seeds are either broadcasted or dibbled. Weeding is necessary only during second and third year in a patch of podu land. The family members alone can be engaged for such works. Expenditure would be only on seeds and a very few occasions on weeding since no pesticides and fertilizers are used in podu fields.



(b) NO ALTERNATIVE:

78. Majority of the tribals in the study villages are small and marginal farmers. The flat land is limited in the study area owing to the existence of forests and hills. As a result, the land holdings are small in the tribal areas especially in the interior tribal areas where podu cultivation is in vogue. The low agricultural yields from the small holdings force the tribals in these areas to take to podu cultivation on hill slopes. The tribals who do not possess the plain lands also resort to podu cultivation for their sustenance. It was also informed that the tribals who do not possess plough bullocks or other drought animals also resort to podu cultivation since podu cultivation do not require ploughing and the cultivation of plain land requires ploughing.

(c) LESS EFFORT:

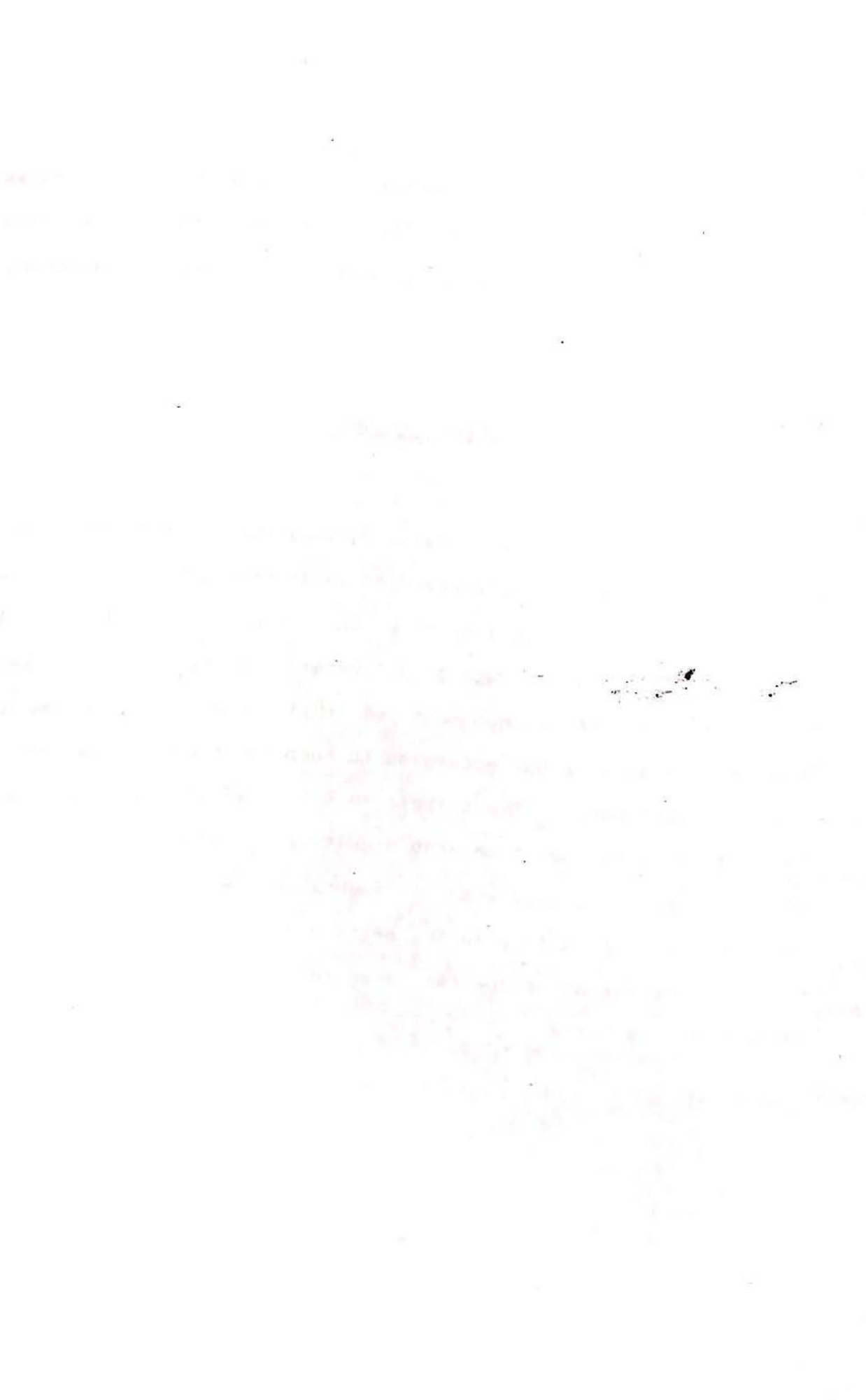
79. The tribals are of the opinion that except preparation of patch of land on hill slopes for podu cultivation, which is done once in 3 years which is quite strenuous, agricultural operations in the podu do not require much attention, investment and pains, as compared to the arable cultivation, which is a constant source of worry for the entire family from pests, diseases, labour and investment wise.

(d) PERMITS MULTIPLE CROPPING:

80. The podu field provides scope for the tribals to raise several crops. In a podu land the tribals grow food crops like ragi, sama, maize, jowar etc., pulses like redgram, blackgram, green gram etc.

(e) FOOD SECURITY IN DIFFERENT SEASONS:

81. The podu field provides food security in different times since the crops are reaped/harvested in different times. Failure of one crop is substituted by other crop in different time. The tribals of Kutakarai village of R.C.Varam area preferred capital punishment to the abandonment of their podu cultivation in Reserved Forests since according to them the podu is the very source of sustenance. The tribals in Kutakarai village who draw their major sustenance from arable cultivation also stick to podu cultivations which, they said, is insurance against starvation in the event of crop failure in the settled land cultivation as the crops in the fields seldom fail even in the year of drought at the foot of the hills.





82. There is no reliable baseline data regarding the extent of land under podu cultivation. However, there is increasing realization that practice of podu leads to soil erosion and hence reduction of the area fit for podu cultivation. In Chelakaveedhilanka, a study village in R.C.Varam area the podu cultivation has been stopped for the last 5 years. This is due to a number of factors like availability of alternate flat land for food production, stringent enforcement of forest laws and to some extent due to the anti podu campaign launched under the project. However in other villages the impact of the programmes on abandonment of podu under the project are yet to be felt.







## ***D. INDEBTEDNESS***

83. In the wake of development of infrastructure like communications, transport facilities and improvement in the living conditions in tribal areas, the immigration of land greedy non tribals, usurious money lenders and traders into tribal areas has enormously increased. The immigrant non tribals taking advantage of the ignorance, illiteracy and simplicity of tribals devised various dubious methods to ensnare the tribals in unending cycles of borrowing and repaying. The tribals who were entirely dependent upon these immigrant money lenders for their credit needs could not extricate themselves from the stranglehold of these usurious money lenders. Consequently the main source of credit in the project area was mostly non tribal money lender since the capacity of the fellow tribals to lend money is extremely limited. Lack of institution for meeting credit needs of the tribals on easy terms and regular basis for consumption and for social purposes like marriage, death ceremony etc., multiplication of needs of tribals and increasing dependency of tribals on various items brought from outside contributed to their indebtedness.

84. The project envisaged a vital role for the Girijan Cooperative Corporation (G.C.C.) in meeting the credit needs of



tribals and marketing of the agricultural and other produce of the project beneficiaries which are crucial for the success of the project. G.C.C. with its wide net work of D.R.Depots and G.P.C.M.S. in the project area to cater to the credit and marketing needs of the tribals in the project area was the choice for channelising the credit and shouldering the marketing of the agricultural and horticultural produce of the project population.

85. In the study villages of the project area, the G.C.C., banks and private money lenders/ traders are the lending agencies. The extent of loans extended to tribals by these agencies and repayment particulars are given in Table No.25.

86. It is seen from the Table No.25 that out of 32 Savara families in the study villages of Seethampeta area 11 Savara families borrowed Rs.13,280 from Girijan Cooperative Corporation (G.C.C) of which 6 Savaras repaid fully and 3 Savaras repaid partly 15 Savaras borrowed Rs.28,000/- from Commercial Banks of which two repaid fully and two repaid partly. The remaining six Savaras borrowed Rs.12,500/- from private traders of which five Savaras repaid fully. Out of 11 Jatapu families 6 borrowed an amount of Rs.4,700/- from Girijan Cooperative Corporation and one repaid fully and 5 repaid partly. 3 Jatapus have borrowed from

Commercial Banks to the tune of Rs.3,000/- and all the 3 families repaid the loan. The remaining 2 Jatapus borrowed Rs.1,000/- from private traders and repaid.

87. In Parvathipuram area out of 17 Jatapu families 10 Jatapus borrowed Rs.24,000 from G.C.C. of which 3 repaid fully and 7 repaid partly. Three Jatapus borrowed from Commercial Banks Rs.10,000 and they repaid partly. The remaining 4 Jatapus borrowed Rs.7000/- from private traders and all of them repaid partly. Out of 11 Savaras seven Savaras borrowed Rs.9,340/- from G.C.C. and 3 repaid fully and 4 repaid partly. The remaining 4 Savaras obtained Rs.4,000 from Commercial Banks of which two repaid fully and the remaining two partly. Out of 2 Konda Dora families one Kondadora borrowed Rs.1,400 from G.C.C. and repaid partly. The other Kondadora borrowed Rs.4,000 from private trader and did not repay. All the 4 Gadaba families borrowed Rs.2,400/- from G.C.C. and they did not repay.

88. In Paderu area out of 37 Kondadora families 35 Kondadoras borrowed an amount of Rs.38,500/- from G.C.C. and 25 repaid fully and 10 repaid partly. Two Konda Doras borrowed an amount of Rs.2,600/- from private traders. Out of 12 Bagata families 6 borrowed from G.C.C. to the tune of Rs.6,800/- of

which two repaid completely and four repaid partly. 5 Bagathas borrowed from Commercial Banks to the tune of Rs.14,500/- of which two repaid entire amount and 3 repaid partly. One Bagatha borrowed Rs.4,600/- from a private moneylender and repaid the entire amount. Out of 5 Kammara 3 borrowed from G.C.C. to the tune of Rs.20,000/-. One Kammara has borrowed Rs.2,000/- from Commercial Bank and repaid the entire amount. Another Kammara family borrowed Rs.3,100/- from private moneylender and repaid.

89. In Rampachodavaram area out of 45 Kondareddy families 32 Kondareddis borrowed an amount of Rs.43,350/- from G.C.C. of which 23 repaid completely and 9 repaid partly. 5 Kondareddis borrowed Rs.7,500/- from Commercial Banks and all of them repaid partly. The remaining 8 Kondareddis borrowed Rs.5,100/- from private traders of which 3 repaid completely and 5 repaid partly. Out of two Kammara households one borrowed Rs.1,000/- from G.C.C. and could not repay. The other family belonging to Kammara tribe borrowed Rs.2,000/- from private moneylender and repaid the entire amount. Out of 17 Koya families 15 borrowed Rs.21,700/- from G.C.C. of which 6 repaid fully and 9 repaid partly. Two Koyas borrowed Rs.1,000/- from Commercial banks and repaid partly. Out of 5 Valmiki families 2 borrowed Rs.9000/- from Commercial Banks and could not repay. Three borrowed Rs.1,400/- from private moneylenders and could not repay.



90. Thus out of 210 households 138 borrowed Rs.1,96,490 from G.C.C. of which 69 repaid fully, 59 repaid partly and only ten did not repay any amount. 43 borrowed from Commercial Banks to the tune of Rs.88,000/- of which 9 repaid full amount and 19 repaid partly and the remaining 15 did not repay any amount. 29 borrowed from private moneylenders of which 13 repaid full amount and 10 repaid part of the loan and remaining 6 did not repay any amount. Therefore the G.C.C. forms largest credit agency in the study villages of project area. The dependence on private money lenders by the tribals in the study villages is not considerable if the information furnished by the tribals of the study villages is to be relied upon. It must be remembered that the private non tribal money lenders exert pressure upon the tribal borrowers not to reveal their loans from non tribal money lenders since they apprehend legal action under A.P. Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation, 1960 and A.P. Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1960 & 1970.

91. The above figures may not really reflect the perception of the project population about G.C.C. No doubt G.C.C. continues to be the largest credit agency in the study villages. However, it must be remembered that it failed to substitute the private moneylenders who contribute about 12.73% of credit needs of the

tribals in the study villages, even according to the tribals of the study villages. But this figure does not constitute the real quantum of the credit contributed by private money lenders. The role and contribution of money lenders is still larger than reported by the tribals. G.C.Cs failure in this regard is aptly explained by the following case study in Perikavalasa in Rampachodavaram area.

92. A tribal who took loan from G.C.C. was very regular in repayment of the loan instalments to the staff member of G.C.C. and paid off the major portion of the loan. He was happy for clearing major portion of the loan. But to his dismay he received a notice from the G.C.C. for default of payment of all instalments till then. He immediately rushed to the nearest G.C.C. office and explained his case. But the officer wanted evidence of having paid the instalments. Although the tribal paid all the instalments regularly to the person who disbursed the loan and received receipts for the amount, the poor tribal has no better place to preserve the receipts than roof of the house which were munched by the rats in course of time. Therefore he explained everything. But the Officer concerned pleaded his inability to help him without receipts. The horrified tribal returned home heartbroken by the betrayal.

However he repaid the entire amount again and vowed along with other borrowers never to borrow from G.C.C. G.C.C. should beef up its credit delivery and recovery system and to build up its tarnished image vowing to its unethical practices of some of its staff at its grassroots level and regain the confidence of the tribals.

93. But the G.C.C. has been helping the target group by supplying their domestic requirements at fair prices and the P.D. items effectively at control prices at near their houses. The G.C.C. is able to control exploitation of the traders with its monopoly rights over a select list of M.F.P. items. G.C.C. role in marketing agricultural produce and horticultural produce is not felt in the study villages as nobody reported to have sold the produce to the G.C.C.



## ***E.STATUS OF WOMEN***

94. Due to formation of Women Thrift and Credit Groups and promotion of savings through them by organizing thrift Groups in which women are the only members and organizing Grain Banks in which women play major role paved the way for women in the project area to have better say in the process of decision making of the family as well as the community. The promotion of savings through Women Thrift and Credit Groups and Grain Banks the women folk could ward off the traditional usurer from continuing his stranglehold over the family as well as community thereby they could control the nefarious activities of the traditional money lenders. This was further supported by entrustment of works to the tribal women organizations which enabled not only to get a sense of participation in the development works for their own development and village but also could generate additional income.

95. The project management staff established 27 women thrift and credit groups in 34 study villages of the project area since the establishment of thrift and credit groups was regarded as entry point for mobilization of women. 750 tribal women of these 27 TCGs generated savings upto Rs.78,289/-. //The majority of the

Presidents/Secretaries of the women thrift and credit groups were provided training in management of the thrift and credit groups and maintenance of book keeping.

96. The project also enabled several tribal women to establish satellite nurseries where they were not only earned how to make quality plants but also sell them to the needy farmers and also supplied to ITDA. This provided a good source of additional income for tribal women. This enabled the tribal women to become economically independent. Coupled with the above programmes simultaneously Government started issuing pattas (ownership rights) in the name of tribal women under Land Assignment policy. All these programmes have built the self confidence among tribal women. With the new gained confidence and awareness about various programmes of the Government the tribal women have participated social reform movements like anti liquor agitation, literacy development programmes etc. Thus the project was able to raise level of awareness among the tribal women and build up self confidence and also to participate in decision making process of the village community through TCGs and GBs. The process has been initiated and in many villages it has spread effect over other villages. This has to be sustained by supportive action even after the completion of the project.// The new Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh will facilitate this through reservation of offices under Panchayat Raj in favour of tribal women.



## ***F. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT***

97. The participation of tribals in the development process has been conceived as an appropriate tribal development strategy which can improve the community management of its human and natural resources to increase food security at household level in a way that is sustainable. In the study villages of the project area, it is noticed that sincere efforts were made for the participatory approach for the development of tribals. Due to lack of conceptual clarity on participation as well as difficulties in application of participation among the communities in the project area as the tribals happened to be passive receivers of aid under the developmental schemes meant for them hither to and have little experience/ no experience in participatory planning, the objective of making tribals to participate effectively in their developmental activities would require constant pursuation and take a little time to achieve. However as a result of several measures taken up under the project, the village institutions like VTDA/VDCs/TCGs and self help groups like women/men thrift and credit groups, grain banks etc., village community schools were established in majority of the study villages which are a testimony of willingness of the tribal communities to accept the interventions of the project.



The PRA tools employed by the project management staff while planning could also made the staff to establish good rapport with the tribals and also the community had the benefit of constant interaction with the staff engaged under the project.

98. In order to encourage self help among the tribal community establishment of Thrift and Credit Groups was undertaken by the project ITDAs. In the study villages the women thrift and credit groups were established in 27 villages among study villages Men Thrift and Credit Groups were also established in all the study villages of R.C.Varam area. 750 women joined as members in 27 Women Thrift and Credit Groups in the study villages, while 316 men joined in 9 men thrift and credit groups situated in R.C.Varam area. The women Thrift and Credit Groups could save an amount of Rs.78,289/- while the men could save Rs.51,554/-.

99. The project ITDAs could provide an amount of Rs.76,190/- towards matching grant to the Women Thrift and Credit Groups and an amount of Rs.65,015/- to men thrift and credit groups. 94 women were extended loans upto Rs.32,175/- either for consumption or meeting expenses towards health problems. 60 men were extended loans upto Rs.14,250/-. The interest rate chargeable on the loan taken is only 2%. The interest rate chargeable by the TCG is far less when compared to interest rate chargeable by the private money lenders.

100. Thus an amount of Rs.32,175/- constituting 20.82% to the total savings including matching grant could only be utilized by the Women Thrift and Credit Groups, while an amount of Rs.14,250/- constituting 12.22% to the total savings was only utilized by men Thrift and Credit Groups, the details of which are given in Table No.26. It is vivid from the table that the tribals know the importance of savings and could save. However, the TCG would require constant guidance in utilizing the savings.

101. The Grain Banks were encouraged to save foodgrains for consumption during lean reasons. Grain Banks were established in 15 villages out of 34 study villages in the project area. It was informed about 12,953 Kgs of grain was saved in the Grain Banks. The Grain Banks situated in Seethampeta and R.C.Varam area received about 9,560 Kgs of grain as matching grant by the project ITDAs. 113 tribals took 12,572 Kgs of grain for consumption from the Grain banks, the details of which are given in Table No.27.

102. Although the village institutions like VTDA's/VDCs are established in the study villages, the objective of establishing such institutions is yet to be properly perceived both by the community and the project management staff. The main objective



of establishment of these institutions is to create democratic, sustainable and participatory village institutions capable of utilising the investment provided by the project to achieve self reliance. To realize the above objective village institutions will have to open a bank account to deposit amounts payable towards development of the village under any programme from which the community can draw funds for the creation of community assets. It is noticed in the study villages that the village institutions are established for specific functions such as for taking up irrigation works, soil conservation works etc., but have not been evolved into a permanent umbrella institutions to coordinate all developmental activities in their villages.

103. The VDCs established by G.C.C. are usually responsible for identifying the beneficiaries for whom amount is to be lent either for consumption or expenses towards cultivation and for proper recovery. The horticultural committees established in parvathipuram area, which are mainly sub groups for horticultural development are responsible for disbursement of maintenance cost to beneficiaries under horticulture. However horticultural committees are viewed as village institutions by some of the project management staff in Parvathipuram area. In the villages where community schools are established Village Education



Committees are constituted which are responsible for payment of honorarium to the teacher and universal enrolment and retention of children in the school. In R.C.Varam area apart from Women Thrift and Credit Groups, men Thrift and Credit Groups are also established. Multiplication of these institutions in villages without specific functions would create confusion among the community. Therefore integration and proper coordination of activities of all these institutions should be the immediate concern of the project management.

104. It is noticed that the majority of Presidents/ Secretaries of village institutions are unable to define the role and the responsibilities of VTDA, although the community accepted the institutional reforms such as establishment of Village Institutions, TCGs, GBs, Community Schools etc. There is every need to explain the concept of participation since the tribals hitherto did not perceive participation for their own development. However the community is benefitted with new rapport established between them and Consultants deployed under the project who visit them at regular intervals of time.

105. The conduct of meetings vary from village to village. The meetings are usually conducted depending on the need. There is no regularity in the conduct of meetings. Usually the

meetings take place during the evenings. Men can also attend the meetings of Women Thrift and Credit Group, but the decisions are taken by only Women. The books for recording the minutes of the meeting are not properly maintained.

106. It is envisaged that the village Institution like VTDA shall have all the tribal men and women of a village/hamlet/habitat as members, with an elected/selected President/ Secretary and a core group of atleast 5 members. It is noticed that in the villages where VTDA's are established, the VTDA's are established with president/Secretary and a very few members and do not contain all the villagers as members. As such there are no regular meetings and the meetings, if any, are loosely organised or confined to the office bearers of village Institutions.

107. The Village Institutions have to select a Village Liaison Worker (VLW) from among their community to liaise between the community and the development functionaries of I.T.D.A. In paderu area it is informed that the VLWs are selected by the MDOs concerned and payment of honorarium is made through MDO and the VLWs are being engaged from 1993 onwards. Therefore the VLWs in paderu area are perceived as Government servants since they are

not selected by the community. In Parvathipuram and R.C.Varam areas it is noticed that each VLW is incharge of two villages. In Parvathipuram area there is a new category called Village Development Organisers.

108. The multiplicity of the nomenclature of development consultants led to the confusion in the minds of both tribals and development consultants about their roles and duties.

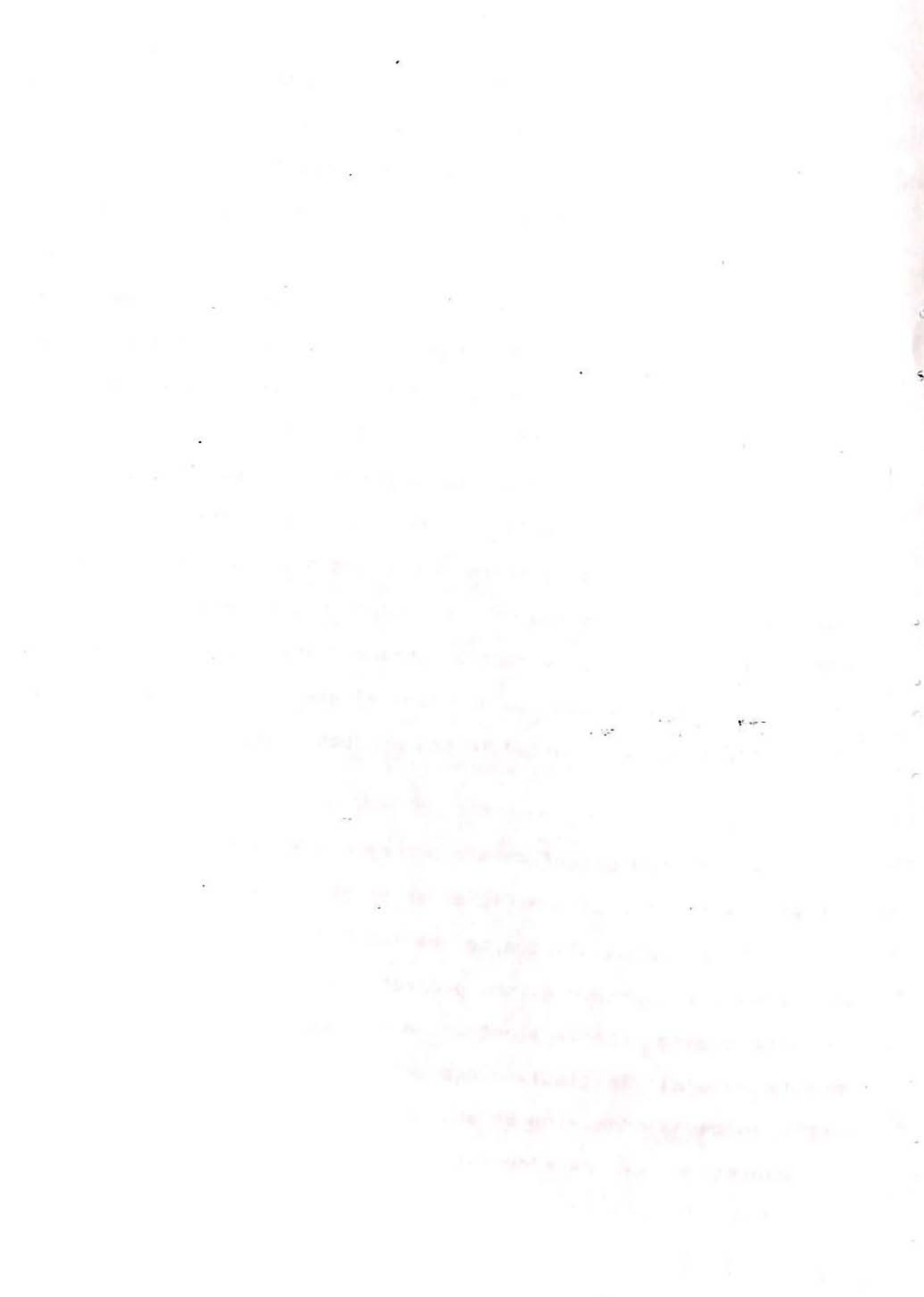
109. It is heartening to notice that several participatory measures were sincerely attempted in starting the community managed and paid primary schools appropriately named 'Mabadies' and identification of irrigation schemes by themselves, and participation in construction works under soil conservation etc. TCGs mostly by women and organization of GBs are the other promising participatory measures initiated by the project. But the initial enthusiasm and tempo could not be sustained. The reasons for this decline needs to be analyzed carefully and corrective measures are to be taken to sustain the tempo in the activities of the above participatory institutions.

110. Tribal societies confer greater degree of freedom on women than non tribal societies. The project rightly acknowledged women's pivotal role and aimed at building the self



confidence in tribal women and by involving them collectively in independent action through formation of mahila mandals (womens's associations) some of which have played important role in building up of infrastructure especially irrigation works and buildings. This involvement and active participation of women group in execution of works has telling effect in the improvement of quality in the construction. Women groups therefore need to be encouraged to extend their activities into other activities such as education, health, nutrition etc. The participation of tribal women should be sustained by the Government by issuing orders by entrusting the construction works to the tribal voluntary organizations especially tribal women organizations on nomination basis which will pave the way for economic independence of tribal women and their empowerment by channelizing which the serious problems like indebtedness and land alienation could be in the long run effectively curbed in the project area.

111. The concept of participatory planning is not understood either by the tribal beneficiaries or by the project management staff which is mainly due to the lack of understanding of the participatory approach by the project staff. Participation aims at sensitizing people about the development programmes and to encourage local initiatives and self help groups. It involves people in decision making process as well as in the planning and implementation of development efforts and sharing of their



benefits aswell. "Participation is reflected in the ability of people to express themselves, share, contribute, make decisions and act with collective responsibility to serve their collective interests". Eventhough all the necessary steps have been taken to appoint C.D.Cs to promote community participation in the planning and execution of developmental activities, the expected participation of the community is not seen especially in planning. However, the community has accepted the interventions of the project which is vivid in formation of self help groups like TCGs, GBs etc. Therefore the participation of the community which was generated initially could not be sustained throughout the project area mainly due to lack of follow up. Many CDCs who did good work left the project midway. Many ADCs who were deployed under the project to provide extension service for promotion of horticultural and agricultural development as well as community development work also left their jobs midway. As a result, the community participation process and extension work suffered serious set back. With the departure of CDCs and ADCs the project reverted back to be predominantly Government organised. This needs to be reversed.

112. The Project Management though headed by some very sincere, committed and dynamic Project Officers, consists of staff who lack faith both in the objectives, and process of implementation of the project programmes. At lower and middle



level a sizable section of the project staff openly expressed their utter lack of faith in the objectives, goals and implementation process of the project. Some have no faith in the capacity of the target group to develop. Some others laughed at the idea of people's participation in decision making, planning and execution of the development programmes for themselves under the project. Some are cynical, while others are pessimistic and highly critical about the objectives, goals and implementation process of the project. An important middle level project staff of ITDA, Paderu has wryly commented about this IFAD assisted project in the following words. "I.F.A.D. means International Food for All Departments. After 'CARE' 'Package Programme', I.F.A.D. Rome is providing International Food for All Departments". Even if it is jocularly said it reflects the attitude of the section of the project staff towards the project. This signifies the failure of personnel policy and screening of personnel before appointment in the project. If project staff consists of above mentioned categories not only avowed participation of beneficiaries in their own development but also the objectives and goals of the project would remain to be cry in wilderness. Therefore a clear personnel policy should be adopted wherein not only technically sound but also sincere, committed and dynamic staff should be identified and posted to man various posts in the project.

TABLE No.1

## DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION DUE TO M.I. WORKS IN THE STUDY AREA

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of families benefitted under M.I works	Extent of dry land prior to project (Acres)	production from dry land prior to project (in Kgs)	Extent converted into irrigated through M.I works (Acres)	Production from irrigated land (in Kgs)	Increased production through M.I. works and HYV seed (in Kgs)
				(Acres)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	15	23.00	8290	23.00	14972	6682
	2.	Kutakarai	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3.	T.R.Valasa	19	54.00	20866	54.00	38812	17946
	4.	Pedduru	--	--	--	--	--	--
	5.	Chelakaveedhi lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6.	Perikavalasa	15	20.00	7409	20.00	14628	7219
	7.	Nagalova	9	7.00	2712	7.00	5163	2451
	8.	Ketchelawada	--	--	--	--	--	--
	9.	Siripuram	4	10.00	3914	10.00	10583	6669
			82	114.00	43191	114.00	84158	40987
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	9	20.00	7638	20.00	14500	6862
	11.	Kankanapalli	--	--	--	--	--	--
	12.	Kandukuppa	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13.	Urudi	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14.	Kesariguda	2	2.00	797	2.00	1417	620
	15.	P.Likkidi	6	7.50	2789	7.50	8250	5461
	16.	Bobbilivalasa	--	--	--	--	--	--
			17	29.50	11224	29.50	24167	12943
PADURU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17.	Balamanusanka	--	--	--	--	--	--
	18.	Medaparthi	20	20.00	8400	20.00	19500	11100
	19.	Narsiput	6	12.00	4369	12.00	8577	4208
	20.	Siripam	15	20.00	7072	20.00	13522	6450
	21.	Enugurri	--	--	--	--	--	--
	22.	Kinnerla	30	50.00	19200	50.00	33186	13986
	23.	Alamaput	--	--	--	--	--	--
	24.	Dabbapuruvu	12	20.00	7143	20.00	14750	7607
	25.	Badiwela	8	15.00	5937	15.00	10818	4881
	26.	Domangi	--	--	--	--	--	--
	27.	Cheekumajula	--	--	--	--	--	--
	28.	Kummarivumu	--	--	--	--	--	--
			91	137.00	52121	137.00	100353	48232

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
SEETHAMPET:	29.Chinavangara	9	12.00	4800	12.00	8850	4050	
(Srikakulam	30.Kosangi	10	5.00	1812	5.00	3562	1750	
Dist)	31.Gadidapai	16	18.00	7200	18.00	13050	5850	
	32.Thumbaliguda	10	11.00	4378	11.00	7946	3568	
	33.Poothikavalasa	12	10.00	3948	10.00	7147	3199	
	34.Dabara	6	8.00	3150	8.00	5900	2750	
		63	64.00	25288	64.00	46455	21187	
		233	344.5	131824	344.5	255133	123309	



TABLE No.2

## VILLAGE WISE PADDY SEED USED BEFORE AND AFTER PROJECT AND THEIR YIELD

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Paddy used prior to project		HYV seed introduced	
			Variety	Approximate yield (in Ags)	Variety	Approximate yield (in Ags)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi		Bangarutheegalu	600	IR 24	900
	2. T.R.Valasa		Bangarutheegalu	450	MTU 1001	1125
	3. Pedduru		Swarna	750	Chaithanya	1350
	4. Chelakaveedhi lanka		Bangarusannalu	550	Chaithanya {} Kalyani {}	{} 1300
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	5. Gorli		Ratnamasuri	650	IR 64	1200
	6. Kesari guda		Ratnamasuri	600	Swarnamasuri	825
	7. P.Likkidi		Ratnamasuri {} Jojayanthi {}	{} 750	Swarnamasuri {} Vijayamasuri {}	{} 1125
	8. Balamanusanka		Sannadhanyam	450	MTU 1001	900
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	9. Medaparthi		Gaddasonnal {} Bigonda {} Ratnamasuri {} Sannadhanyam {}	{} {} 600 {} {} 675 600 375	Masuri {} Swarnamasuri {} IR 64 {} IR 64 IR 64	{} {} 1125 600 975
	10. Kinnerla		Sannadhanyam	675	IR 64	1125
	11. Alanaput		Sannadhanyam	600	IR 64	600
	12. Domangi		Titam dhanyam {} Cheppur dhanyam {}	{} 375	IR 64	975
	13. Chinavangara		Swarna	550	IR 64	750
	14. Kosangi		Swarna	600	IR 64	800
	15. Gadidapai		Swarna	600	IR 64	800

TABLE No.3

**DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE IN THE STUDY  
VILLAGES OF APTDP AREA**

(Rupees in hundreds)							
I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of landed families	Income			
				Podu	Dry	Wet	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	36	253.25	800.25	1041.50	2095.00
	2.	Kutakara	33	708.50	575.07	796.50	2080.07
	3.	T.R.Valasa	28	572.50	533.25	776.25	1882.00
	4.	Pedduru	28	601.75	443.25	543.25	1588.75
	5.	Chelakaveedhi lanka	40	--	1160.37	1447.50	2607.87
	6.	Perikavalasa	30	729.00	1096.50	672.87	2498.37
	7.	Nagalova	25	638.00	937.75	206.50	1782.25
	8.	Ketchelawada	14	722.75	46.50	--	769.25
	9.	Siripuram	37	364.00	1346.50	1312.25	3022.75
			271	4589.75	6939.44	6797.12	18326.31
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	29	1036.75	379.60	643.80	2060.15
	11.	Kanakanapalli	43	1156.95	637.50	999.60	2794.05
	12.	Kandukuppa	16	481.00	594.50	266.00	1341.50
	13.	Uridi	30	1120.50	649.50	322.00	2092.00
	14.	Kesariguda	27	1093.00	127.50	127.50	1348.00
	15.	P.Likkidi	54	2123.50	615.02	2470.10	5208.62
	16.	Bobbilivalasa	42	470.00	495.25	96.90	1062.15
			241	7481.70	3498.87	4925.90	15906.47
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17.	Balamanusanka	37	210.00	813.00	1539.00	2562.00
	18.	Medaparthi	49	468.75	886.45	1784.20	3139.40
	19.	Narsiput	11	--	182.80	620.99	803.79
	20.	Siragam	33	--	2586.84	680.18	3267.02
	21.	Enugurai	32	--	1811.86	14.00	1825.86
	22.	Kinnerla	28	--	1321.00	1639.37	2960.37
	23.	Alamaput	18	549.75	777.00	1156.40	2483.15
	24.	Dabbagaruvu	11	189.25	250.00	463.15	902.40
	25.	Badimela	9	200.75	285.00	331.75	817.50
	26.	Domangl	33	181.50	545.75	813.00	1540.25
	27.	Cheekumaddula	9	157.50	108.00	259.85	525.05
	28.	Kummaritumu	29	373.25	854.60	555.50	1783.35
			299	2330.75	10422.30	9857.09	22610.14

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
SEETHAMPET:	29.Chinavangara	27	560.25	437.60	923.35	1921.20	
(Srikakulam	30.Kosangi	31	870.00	467.62	400.42	1738.04	
Dist.)	31.Gadidapai	35	1464.50	1176.00	952.65	3593.15	
	32.Thumbaliguda	13	370.25	254.75	342.40	967.40	
	33.Poothikavalasa	16	373.50	134.25	405.95	913.70	
	34.Dabara	21	1458.00	78.75	44.25	1581.00	
		144	5096.50	2548.97	3069.02	10714.49	
GRAND TOTAL		955	19498.70	23409.58	24649.13	67557.41	



TABLE No.4

## INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE ITDA WISE AND TRIBE WISE

(Rupees in hundreds)

Sl No.	ITDA	Tribe	No. of fami- lies	Income from Agriculture			Total
				Podu	Dry	Wet	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. R.C. Varam	Kondareddy Kammara Koya Bagata Valmiki	186	3895.75	4226.44	4114.25	12236.44	
		7	85.75	141.75	137.50	365.00	
		61	482.75	1747.75	1641.00	3871.50	
		7	67.50	391.50	215.62	674.62	
		10	58.00	432.00	688.75	1178.75	
		271	4589.75	6939.44	6797.12	18326.31	
2. Paderu	Kondadora Valmiki Khond Bagata Goudu Kammara Mali Porja Kotiya Nookadora	92	888.25	2313.00	2961.40	6162.65	
		5	52.25	177.75	43.50	273.50	
		1	--	31.00	--	31.00	
		100	899.75	4415.81	4992.05	10307.61	
		1	29.00	8.00	14.00	51.00	
		11	143.00	262.00	352.00	757.00	
		7	--	133.80	506.44	640.24	
		22	--	1304.50	114.55	1419.05	
		36	108.50	843.36	534.20	1486.06	
		24	210.00	933.08	338.95	1482.03	
		299	2330.75	10422.30	9857.09	22610.14	
3. Parvathi- puram	Jatapu Savara Kondadora Gadaba	99	3124.20	1837.90	2558.15	7520.25	
		97	3835.50	1110.22	2158.85	7104.57	
		7	124.50	78.75	112.00	315.25	
		38	397.50	472.00	96.90	966.40	
		241	7481.70	3498.87	4925.90	15906.47	
4. Seethampet	Savara Jatapu	41	2020.00	398.75	504.65	2923.40	
		103	3076.50	2150.47	2564.37	7791.09	
		144	5096.50	2548.97	3069.02	10714.49	
Total			955	19498.70	23409.58	24649.13	67557.41

TABLE No.5

## DETAILS OF TRIBE WISE NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND THEIR INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE

(Rupees in hundreds)

Sl No.	Tribe	No. of fami- lies	Income from Agriculture			Total
			Podu	Dry	Wet	
1.	Kondareddy	186	3895.75	4226.44	4114.25	12236.44
2.	Kammara	18	228.75	403.75	489.50	1122.00
3.	Koya	61	482.75	1747.75	1641.00	3871.50
4.	Bagata	107	967.25	4807.31	5207.67	10982.23
5.	Valmiki	15	110.25	609.75	732.25	1452.25
6.	Khond	1	--	31.00	--	31.00
7.	Goudu	1	29.00	8.00	14.00	51.00
8.	Mali	7	--	133.80	506.44	640.24
9.	Porja	22	--	1304.50	114.55	1419.05
10.	Kotiya	36	108.50	843.36	534.20	1486.06
11.	Nookadora	24	210.00	933.08	338.95	1482.03
12.	Savara	138	5855.50	1508.97	2663.50	10027.97
13.	Jatapu	202	6200.70	3988.37	5122.52	10311.34
14.	Kondadora	99	1012.75	2391.75	3073.40	6477.90
15.	Gadaba	38	397.50	472.00	96.90	966.40
Total		955	19498.70	23409.58	24649.13	62557.41

TABLE No.6

## INCOME FROM HORTICULTURE VILLAGE WISE

I.T.O.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of families	Cashew	Mango	Pine-apple	Banana	Others	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
(Rs. in hundreds)									
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2.	Kutakarai	24	144	23	--	--	--	187
	3.	T.R.Valasa	3	--	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
	4.	Pedduru	1	12	--	--	--	--	12
	5.	Chelakaveedhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6.	Perikavalasa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	7.	Nagalova	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	8.	Ketchalawada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	9.	Siripuram	15	28	--	--	--	--	28
			43	184	29.5	--	--	--	213.5
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	4	--	--	106	--	--	106
	11.	Kanakanapalli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	12.	Kandukuppa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	13.	Urudi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	14.	Kesariguda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	15.	P.Likkidi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	16.	Bobbilivalasa	1	--	5	--	--	--	5
			5	--	5	106	--	--	111
PADERU: (Visakha- patnam Dist)	17.	Balamanansanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	18.	Madaparthi	5	--	80	--	--	--	80
	19.	Narsiput	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	20.	Siragam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	21.	Enugurai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	22.	Kinnerla	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	23.	Alamaput	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	24.	Dabbagaruvu	11	--	--	--	308	--	308
	25.	Badimela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	26.	Domangi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	27.	Cheekumaddula	9	--	29	--	125	--	154
	28.	Kummaritumu	1	--	--	--	4	--	4
			26	--	109	--	437	--	546



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
SEETHAMPET:	29. Chinavangara	27	--	--	337	--	--	--	337
(Srikakulam	30. Kosangi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dist)	31. Gadidapai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	32. Thumbaliguda	13	--	--	89	--	--	--	89
	33. Poothikavalasa	8	--	--	54	--	--	--	54
	34. Dabara	20	--	--	252	--	--	--	252
		88	--	--	732	--	--	--	732
GRAND TOTAL		142	184	143.50	732	543	--	--	1802.50

TABLE No.7

## INCOME FROM HORTICULTURE

S1 No. ITDA	Tribe	No. of families	Income from Horticulture  (Rs.in hundreds)
1.R.C.Varam	Kondareddy	27	173.50
	Kammara	1	12.00
	Koya	15	28.00
	Bagata	--	--
	Valmiki	--	--
		43	213.50
2. Paderu	Kondadora	5	112.00
	Valmiki	--	--
	Khond	--	--
	Bagata	5	80.00
	Goudu	--	--
	Kammara	7	200.00
	Mali	--	--
	Porja	--	--
	Kotiya	--	--
	Nookadora	9	154.00
		26	546.00
3.Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	4	106.00
	Savara	--	--
	Kondadora	--	--
	Gadaba	1	5.00
		5	111.00
4.Seethampet	Savara	32	346.00
	Jatapu	36	386.00
	Total	68	732.00
GRAND TOTAL		142	1602.50

TABLE No.8

## INCOME FROM HORTICULTURE

Sl No.	Tribe	No. of families	Income from horticulture (Rupees in hundreds)
1.	Kondareddy	27	173.50
2.	Kammara	8	212.00
3.	Koya	15	28.00
4.	Bagata	5	80.00
5.	Valmiki	--	--
6.	Khond	--	--
7.	Goudu	--	--
8.	Mali	--	--
9.	Porja	--	--
10.	Kotiya	--	--
11.	Nookadora	9	154.00
12.	Savara	32	346.00
13.	Jatapu	40	492.00
14.	Kondadora	5	112.00
15.	Gadaba	1	5.00
Total		142	1602.50



TABLE No.9

## VILLAGE WISE NUMBER OF FAMILIES DEPENDING ON M.F.P. AND INCOME FROM M.F.P. IN STUDY AREA

I.T.O.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of families	Income (Rs. in hundreds)									Total
				Tana- rind	Adda leaves	Bro- oms	Muxvo- mica	Sika- kai	Gum	Myro- bolans	Clean- ing nuts	Others	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi		31	471	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	93	574
	2. Kutakarai		21	150	8	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	214
	3. T.R.Valasa		28	180.2	61.5	--	13	--	73.5	1.5	--	54.5	384.2
	4. Pedduru		28	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	374.4
	5. Chelakaveedhi												
	lanka		23	218	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	218
	6. Perikavalasa		14	9	55	6	--	6	--	--	--	--	76
	7. Nagalova		25	60	6.8	135	--	--	--	--	--	--	201.8
	8. Ketchalawada		16	--	--	53	103	1	--	--	--	19	167
	9. Siripuram		23	689	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	29	748
			209	2147.2	131.3	194	116	7	139.5	1.5	30	190.9	2957.4
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli		26	280	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	290
	11. Kananapalli		40	629	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	629
	12. Kandukuppa		13	106	--	--	8	--	--	31	--	9	154
	13. Uridi		26	155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103	258
	14. Kesariguda		19	163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	202
	15. P.Likkidi		28	156	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	156
	16. Bobbilivalasa		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			152	1489	--	--	18	--	--	31	--	151	1689
PADERU: (Visakha- patnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka		35	112	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	142
	18. Medaparthi		51	473	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	488
	19. Narsiput		15	122.5	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140.5
	20. Siragam		37	97	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	183
	21. Enugurai		32	160	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	214
	22. Kinnerla		31	126	33.5	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	174.5
	23. Alamaput		13	20	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85
	24. Dabbagaruvu		10	30	19	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
	25. Badimela		9	68	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	143
	26. Domangi		33	177	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	285
	27. Cheekumaddula		9	26	21	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	54
	28. Kummartumu		27	157	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	227
			302	1568.5	584.5	8	15	--	--	--	--	10	2186.0

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	20	15	43
	30.Kosangi	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	92
	31.Gadidapai	36	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	147.5	198.5
	32.Thumbaliguda	5	33	--	3	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
	33.Poothikavalasa	14	53	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.9
	34.Dabara	12	17	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77
			98	103	--	66.9	64	--	--	8	20	254.5	516.4

Others: Adda seeds, Naranamidi bark, Mohwa flower, etc.

TABLE No.10

ITDA WISE TRIBE WISE NUMBER OF FAMILIES DEPENDING ON M.F.P. AND  
INCOME FROM M.F.P. IN APTDP AREA

Sl No. ITDA	Tribe	No. of families	Income from M.F.P.  (Rs.in hundreds)
1.R.C.Varam	Kondareddy	144	1564.5
	Kammara	6	20.4
	Koya	49	1309.5
	Bagata	6	28.0
	Valmiki	4	35.0
2. Paderu	Kondadora	90	590.5
	Valmiki	5	17.0
	Khond	1	7.0
	Bagata	99	865.0
	Goudu	1	4.0
	Kammara	10	62.0
	Mali	10	120.0
	Porja	23	164.5
	Kotiya	36	208.0
	Nookadora	27	148.0
3.Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	85	1115.0
	Savara	65	571.0
	Kondadora	2	3.0
	Gadaba	--	--
4.Seethampet	Savara	24	136.4
	Jatapu	74	380.0
Total		761	7348.8



TABLE No.11

TRIBE WISE NUMBER OF FAMILIES DEPENDING ON M.F.P. AND INCOME FROM  
M.F.P. IN APTDP AREA

(Rs.in hundreds)				
S1 No.	Tribe	No. of families	Income from M.F.P.	Average Income
1.	Kondareddy	144	1564.5 (21.29%)	1086
2.	Kammara	16	82.4 (1.12%)	515
3.	Koya	49	1309.5 (17.81%)	2672
4.	Bagata	105	893.0 (12.15%)	850
5.	Valmiki	9	52.0 (0.71%)	577
6.	Khond	1	7.0 (9.09%)	700
7.	Goudu	1	4.0 (0.05%)	400
8.	Mali	10	120.0 (1.63%)	1200
9.	Porja	23	164.5 (2.24%)	715
10.	Kotiya	36	208.0 (2.83%)	577
11.	Nookadora	27	148.0 (2.01%)	548
12.	Savara	89	707.4 (9.63%)	794
13.	Jatapu	159	1495.0 (20.35%)	940
14.	Kondadora	92	593.5 (8.08%)	645
15.	Gadaba	--	--	--
Total		761	7348.8 (100.0%)	965

TABLE No.12

## INCOME FROM OFF FARM LABOUR

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of persons engaged in off farm occupation			No. of mandays			Income (Rs. in hundreds)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari Dist)	1. Kothaveedhi 26	10	12	22	260	312	572	65.00	62.40	127.40	
	2. Kutakarai 27	10	18	28	270	486	756	67.50	97.20	164.70	
	3. T.R.Valasa 28	13	15	28	416	480	896	104.00	96.00	200.00	
	4. Pedduru 31	9	11	20	279	341	620	69.75	68.20	137.95	
	5. Chelakaveedhi lanka 31	14	16	30	294	336	630	73.50	67.20	140.70	
	6. Perikavalasa 32	12	15	27	336	420	756	84.00	84.00	168.00	
	7. Nagalova	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	8. Ketchelawada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	9. Siripuram 32	20	27	47	640	864	1504	160.00	300.80	460.80	
	88	114	202	2820	3780	6600	623.75	775.80	1399.55		
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanageram Dist)	10. Gorli 37	7	7	14	189	182	371	47.25	38.40	83.65	
	11. Kankanapalli 38	12	14	26	312	364	676	78.00	72.80	150.80	
	12. Kandukuppa 22	5	6	11	110	132	242	27.50	26.40	53.90	
	13. Uridi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	14. Kesariguda	12	10	22	228	190	418	57.00	38.00	95.00	
	15. P.Likkidi	40	47	87	1440	1682	3122	360.00	338.40	698.40	
	16. Bobbilivalasa	30	32	62	960	1024	1984	240.00	204.80	444.80	
	106	116	222	3239	3574	6813	809.75	714.80	1524.55		
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka	15	12	27	345	276	621	86.25	55.20	141.45	
	18. Medaparathi	30	29	59	810	783	1593	202.50	156.60	359.10	
	19. Narsiput	7	7	14	196	189	385	49.00	37.80	86.80	
	20. Siragam	20	23	43	620	713	1333	155.00	142.60	297.60	
	21. Enugurai	37	36	67	1184	960	2144	296.00	192.00	488.00	
	22. Kinnerla	14	10	24	378	270	648	94.50	54.00	148.50	
	23. Alamaput	10	13	23	290	377	667	72.50	75.40	147.90	
	24. Dabbagaruvu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	25. Badimela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	26. Domangi	23	24	47	759	792	1551	189.75	158.40	348.15	
	27. Cheekunaddula	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	28. Kunmaritumu	3	4	7	78	104	182	19.50	20.80	40.30	
	159	152	311	4860	4464	9124	1185.00	892.80	2057.80		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara	8	6	14	200	144	344	50.00	28.80	78.80	
	30.Kosangi	8	9	15	132	198	330	33.00	49.50	82.50	
	31.Gadidapai	12	9	21	228	171	399	57.00	34.20	91.20	
	32.Thumbaliguda	6	7	13	126	147	273	31.50	29.40	60.90	
	33.Poothikavalasa	1	2	3	28	52	80	70.00	10.40	17.40	
	34.Dabara	3	5	8	54	139	193	13.50	27.80	41.30	
		36	38	74	768	851	1619	192.00	180.10	372.10	
Total		389	420	809	11162	12128	23290	2790.50	2563.50	5354.00	



TABLE No.13

## INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

(Rs.in hundreds)

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	No. of persons engaged in Agrl. Labour			No. of mandays			Income (Rs.in hundreds)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
R.C.VARAM (East Goda- vari dist)	1. Kothaveedhi		24	20	44	1440	1200	2640	216.00	120.00	336.00
	2. Kutakarai		20	16	36	1200	960	2160	180.00	96.00	276.00
	3. T.R.Valasa		21	18	39	1890	1620	3510	283.50	243.00	526.50
	4. Pedduru		25	18	43	1875	1350	3225	281.25	135.00	416.25
	5. Chelakaveedhi										
	lanka		24	22	46	1440	1320	2760	216.00	132.00	348.00
	6. Perikavalasa		18	12	30	1080	720	1800	162.00	72.00	234.00
	7. Nagalova		8	7	15	360	315	675	54.00	47.25	101.25
	8. Ketchelawada		6	4	10	270	180	450	40.50	18.00	58.50
	9. Siripuram		36	18	54	2160	1080	3240	324.00	108.00	432.00
			182	135	317	11715	8745	20460	1757.25	971.25	2728.50
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli		12	9	21	720	540	1260	108.00	54.00	162.00
	11. Kankanapalli		33	20	53	1980	1200	3180	297.00	120.00	417.00
	12. Kandukuppa		9	7	16	540	420	960	81.00	42.00	123.00
	13. Uridi		26	20	46	1560	1200	2760	234.00	120.00	354.00
	14. Kesariguda		28	14	42	1680	840	2520	252.00	84.00	336.00
	15. P.Likkidi		67	45	112	5380	3600	8960	804.00	360.00	1164.00
	16. Bobbilivalasa		48	30	78	3600	2250	5850	540.00	225.00	765.00
			223	145	368	15440	10050	25490	2316.00	1005.00	3321.00
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka		48	33	81	2880	1980	4860	432.00	198.00	630.00
	18. Medaparthi		69	39	108	5175	2925	8100	776.25	292.50	1068.75
	19. Narsiput		18	13	31	900	650	1550	135.00	65.00	200.00
	20. Siragam		28	22	50	1680	1320	3000	252.00	132.00	384.00
	21. Enugurai		47	30	77	2820	1800	4620	423.00	180.00	603.00
	22. Kinnerla		20	13	33	1200	780	1980	180.00	78.00	258.00
	23. Alamput		19	13	32	1140	780	1920	171.00	78.00	249.00
	24. Dabbagaruvu		8	4	12	360	180	540	54.00	18.00	72.00
	25. Badimela		6	5	11	270	225	495	40.50	22.50	63.00
	26. Domangi		31	26	57	1860	1560	3420	279.00	156.00	435.00
	27. Cheekumaddula		7	5	12	315	225	540	47.25	22.50	69.75
	28. Kumaritumu		10	7	17	600	420	1020	90.00	42.00	132.00
			311	210	521	19200	12845	32045	2880.00	1284.50	4164.50

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara	24	18	42	1080	810	1890	162.00	81.00	243.00	
	30.Kosangi	30	25	55	1350	1125	2475	202.50	112.50	315.00	
	31.Gadidapa	33	25	58	2475	1125	3600	371.25	112.50	483.75	
	32.Thumbaliguda	12	8	20	540	360	900	81.00	36.00	117.00	
	33.Poothikavalasa	3	2	5	135	90	225	20.25	9.00	29.25	
	34.Dabara	8	5	13	360	225	585	54.00	22.50	76.50	
		110	83	193	5940	3735	9675	891.00	373.50	1264.50	
	Total	826	573	1399	52295	35375	87670	7844.25	3634.25	11478.50	

TABLE No.14

## DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE ANNUAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY IN THE STUDY AREA

(Rs.in hundreds)

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Total No. of families covered	Income from						
				Agriculture	Horticulture	M.F.P.	Agricultural labour	Off farm labour	Total income	Average income per family
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari dist)	1. Kothaveedhi	36	2095.00	--	574.00	336.00	127.40	3132.40	87.01	
	2. Kutakarai	34	2080.07	167.00	214.00	276.00	164.70	2901.77	85.35	
	3. T.R.Valasa	28	1882.00	6.50	384.20	526.50	200.00	2999.20	107.11	
	4. Pedduru	28	1588.75	12.00	374.40	416.25	137.95	2529.35	90.33	
	5. Chelakaveedhi lanka	43	2607.87	--	218.00	348.00	140.70	3314.57	77.08	
	6. Perikavalasa	30	2498.37	--	76.00	234.00	168.00	2976.37	99.21	
	7. Nagalova	25	1782.25	--	201.80	101.25	--	2085.30	83.41	
	8. Ketchelawada	20	769.25	--	167.00	58.50	--	994.75	49.74	
	9. Siripuram	40	3022.75	28.00	748.00	432.00	460.80	4691.55	117.29	
			284	18326.31	213.50	2957.40	2728.50	1399.55	25825.26	90.23
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10. Gorli	30	2060.15	106.00	290.00	162.00	83.65	2701.80	90.06	
	11. Kankanapalli	43	2794.05	--	629.00	417.00	150.80	3990.55	92.81	
	12. Kandukuppa	16	1341.50	--	154.00	123.00	53.90	1672.40	104.52	
	13. Uridi	30	2992.00	--	258.00	354.00	--	2704.00	90.13	
	14. Kesariguda	27	1348.00	--	202.00	336.00	95.00	1981.00	73.37	
	15. P.Likkidi	54	5208.62	--	156.00	1164.00	696.40	7225.02	133.80	
	16. Bobbilivalasa	55	1062.15	5.00	--	765.00	444.80	2276.95	41.40	
			255	15906.47	111.00	1689.00	3321.00	1524.55	22552.02	88.44
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17. Balamanusanka	39	2562.00	--	142.00	630.00	141.45	3475.45	89.11	
	18. Medaparthi	52	3139.40	80.00	488.00	1068.75	359.10	5135.25	98.75	
	19. Narsiput	15	803.79	--	140.50	200.00	86.80	1231.09	82.07	
	20. Siragam	37	3267.02	--	183.00	384.00	488.00	4131.62	111.66	
	21. Enugurai	32	1825.86	--	214.00	603.00	148.50	3130.86	97.84	
	22. Kinnerla	31	2980.37	--	174.50	258.00	147.90	3541.37	114.24	
	23. Alamaput	18	2483.15	--	85.00	249.00	--	2985.05	164.72	
	24. Dabbagaruvu	11	902.40	308.00	50.00	72.00	--	1332.40	121.13	
	25. Badimela	9	817.50	--	143.00	63.00	348.15	1023.50	113.72	
	26. Domangi	33	1540.25	--	285.00	435.00	--	2608.40	79.04	
	27. Cheekumaddula	9	525.05	154.00	54.00	89.75	40.30	802.80	89.20	
	28. Kummaritumu	29	1783.35	4.00	227.00	132.00	--	2192.85	75.40	
			315	22610.14	546.00	2188.00	4164.50	2057.80	31564.44	100.20



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
SEETHAMPET:	29.Chinavangara	27	1921.20	337.00	43.00	243.00	78.80	2623.00	97.15	
(Srikakulam	30.Kosangi	31	1738.04	--	92.00	315.00	82.50	2227.54	71.33	
Dist)	31.Gadidapa	36	3593.15	--	198.50	148.50	91.20	4031.35	111.98	
	32.Thunbaliguda	13	987.40	89.00	49.00	117.00	50.90	1293.30	98.71	
	33.Poothikavalasa	16	913.70	54.00	56.90	29.25	17.40	1071.25	65.95	
	34.Oabara	21	1581.00	252.00	77.00	76.50	41.30	2027.80	96.56	
		144	10714.49	732.00	516.40	929.25	372.10	13264.24	92.11	
GRAND TOTAL		998	67557.41	1602.50	7348.80	11143.25	5354.00	93005.96	93.19	

TABLE No.15  
INCOME SOURCES

(Rs. in hundreds)

Sl No	Name of the I.T.O.A.	No. of families	Agriculture	Horticulture	Agricultural labour	Off farm activities	M.F.P.	Total	Average annual income per family
1.	R.C.Varam	284	18326.31 (71.52%)	213.50 (0.83%)	2728.50 (10.85%)	1399.55 (5.46%)	2957.40 (11.54%)	25625.26	90.23
2.	Parvathipuram	255	15906.47 (70.53%)	111.00 (0.49%)	3321.00 (14.73%)	1524.55 (6.76%)	1689.00 (7.49%)	22552.02	88.44
3.	Paderu	315	22610.14 (71.63%)	546.00 (1.73%)	4164.50 (13.19%)	2057.80 (6.52%)	2186.00 (6.93%)	31564.44	100.20
4.	Seethampet	144	10714.49 (80.78%)	732.00 (5.52%)	929.25 (7.01%)	372.10 (2.80%)	516.40 (3.89%)	13264.24	92.11
Total		998	67557.41 (72.64%)	1602.50 (1.72%)	11143.25 (11.98%)	5354.00 (5.76%)	7348.80 (7.90%)	93005.96	93.19

TABLE No.15

FOOD AVAILABILITY THROUGH OWN PRODUCTION  
(AGRICULTURE)

I.T.D.A.	S/ No	Name of village	upto 4 months	5 to 8 months	9 to 12 months	Total	Land less	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	22	5	7	34	2	36
	2.	Kutakarai	--	3	30	33	1	34
	3.	T.R.Valasa	8	14	6	28	--	28
	4.	Pedduru	9	16	3	28	--	28
	5.	Cheinakaveedhi						
		lanka	9	20	11	40	3	43
	6.	Perikavalasa	15	12	3	30	--	30
	7.	Nagalova	9	13	3	25	--	25
	8.	Ketchalawada	3	7	4	14	6	20
	9.	Siripuram	14	8	15	37	3	40
			89	98	82	269	15	284
			(33.08%)	(36.43%)	(30.48%)			
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	9	15	5	29	1	30
	11.	Kanakanapalli	18	18	9	43	--	43
	12.	Kandukuppa	6	7	3	16	--	16
	13.	Urudi	22	3	5	30	--	30
	14.	Kesariguda	17	11	--	28	--	28
	15.	P.Likkidi	27	11	16	54	--	54
	16.	Bobbilivalasa	15	14	12	41	13	54
			114	77	50	241	14	255
			(47.30%)	(31.95%)	(20.74%)			
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17.	Balamananusanka	13	16	8	37	2	39
	18.	Medaparthi	14	32	3	49	3	52
	19.	Narsiput	2	9	--	11	4	15
	20.	Siragam	3	15	15	33	4	37
	21.	Enugurai	17	7	8	32	--	32
	22.	Kinnerla	4	20	6	30	1	31
	23.	Alamaput	4	5	9	18	--	18
	24.	Dabbagaruvu	5	4	2	11	--	11
	25.	Badimela	4	4	1	9	--	9
	26.	Domangi	18	12	3	33	--	33
	27.	Cheekumaddula	4	4	1	9	--	9
	28.	Kummaritumu	7	13	9	29	--	29
			95	141	65	301	14	315
			(31.56%)	(46.84%)	(21.59%)			



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
SEETHAMPET:	29.Chinavangara		9	10	8	27	--	27
(Srikakulam	30.Kosangi		14	9	8	31	--	31
Dist)	31.Gadidapai		9	19	9	35	--	35
	32.Thumbaliguda		3	6	4	13	--	13
	33.Poothikavalasa		6	5	5	16	--	16
	34.Dabara		6	12	3	21	--	21
			47	61	36	144	--	144
			(32.63%)	(42.36%)	(25%)			
	GRAND TOTAL		345	377	233	955	43	998
			(36.12%)	(39.47%)	(24.59%)			

TABLE No.17

## PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Sl No	Name of the I.T.D.A.	No. of persons engaged in Agricultural labour			Income (Rs. in hundreds)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	R.C.Varam	182	135	317	1757.25	971.25	2728.50
2.	Parvathipuram	223	145	368	2316.00	1005.00	3321.00
3.	Paderu	311	210	521	2880.00	1284.50	4164.50
4.	Seethampet	110	83	193	891.00	373.50	1264.50
Total		826	573	1399	7844.25	3634.25	11478.50

TABLE NO.18

## PERSONS ENGAGED IN OFF FARM ACTIVITIES

Sl No	Name of the I.T.D.A.	No. of persons engaged in off farm activities			Income (Rs. in hundreds)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	R.C.Varam	88	114	202	623.75	775.80	1399.55
2.	Parvathipuram	106	116	222	809.75	714.80	1524.55
3.	Paderu	159	152	311	1165.00	892.80	2057.80
4.	Seethampet	36	38	74	192.00	180.10	372.10
Total		389	420	809	2790.50	2563.50	5354.00



TABLE No.19

## COLLECTION OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

S1 No	Name of the I.T.D.A.	No. of families engaged in collec- tion of Minor Forest Produce	Income (Rs. in hundreds)
1.	R.C.Varam	209	2957.40
2.	Parvathipuram	152	1689.00
3.	Paderu	302	2186.00
4.	Seethampet	98	516.40
Total		761	7348.80

TABLE No.20

## LIVE STOCK

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of village	Milch animals	plough bullocks	Goats/sheep	Poultry	Others
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	19	43	46	39	--
	2.	Kutakara	49	50	75	92	12
	3.	T.R.Valasa	70	69	73	130	--
	4.	Pedduru	29	42	111	99	--
	5.	Chelakaveedhi lanka	24	40	24	11	--
	6.	Perikavalasa	36	40	14	28	27
	7.	Nagalova	63	39	30	51	--
	8.	Ketchalawada	16	6	14	51	--
	9.	Siripuram	33	38	14	52	--
			339	367	401	553	39
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	11	24	38	69	27
	11.	Kanakanapalli	75	43	36	64	--
	12.	Kandukuppa	6	16	--	8	--
	13.	Uridi	3	26	4	14	--
	14.	Kesariguda	15	35	32	47	--
	15.	P.Likkidi	104	79	66	--	--
	16.	Bobbilivalasa	26	6	1	84	--
			240	229	177	286	27
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17.	Balamanusanka	37	45	62	50	--
	18.	Medaparthi	58	83	139	69	--
	19.	Narsiput	17	29	18	21	--
	20.	Siragam	44	56	39	41	--
	21.	Enugurai	39	18	29	20	--
	22.	Kinnerla	39	30	21	38	--
	23.	Alamaput	21	22	10	23	--
	24.	Dabbagaruvu	7	10	9	8	--
	25.	Badimela	9	5	18	6	--
	26.	Domangi	48	41	92	112	--
	27.	Cheekumaddula	10	18	11	10	--
	28.	Kummaritumu	29	45	68	47	--
			358	412	516	445	--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara	23	22	11	21	--	
	30.Kosangi	31	31	40	49	--	
	31.Gadidapai	55	67	73	32	--	
	32.Thumbaliguda	8	26	33	33	--	
	33.Poothikavalasa	10	18	1	28	--	
	34.Dabara	18	26	23	97	--	
		145	190	181	260	--	
Total		1082	1198	1175	1544	66	



TABLE No.21

## DETAILS OF LIVE STOCK POSSED BY TRIBALS I.T.D.A. WISE

S1 No. ITDA	Tribe	No. of fami- lies having live stock	Milch ani- mals	No. of Plough bullocks	No. of Goats/ sheep	No. of Poultry	Others
1.R.C.Varam	Konda- Reddy	157	263	264	236	451	39
	Kammara	5	5	6	13	4	--
	Koya	34	46	79	53	72	--
	Bagata	5	12	8	4	--	--
	Valmiki	8	13	10	5	26	--
		209	339	367	401	553	39
2. Paderu	Kondadora	81	104	141	225	153	--
	Valmiki	4	4	1	--	9	--
	Khond	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bagata	91	134	159	152	137	--
	Gouda	1	1	2	3	--	--
	Kammara	8	9	11	19	21	--
	Mali	5	11	21	12	14	--
	Porja	13	24	18	18	13	--
	Kotiya	27	41	23	64	64	--
	Nookadora	24	30	36	23	34	--
		254	358	412	516	445	--
3. Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	71	116	95	87	152	27
	Savara	61	98	126	89	50	--
	Kondadora	3	6	2	1	16	--
	Gadaba	25	20	6	--	68	--
		160	240	229	177	286	27
4. Seethampet	Savara	32	31	57	57	137	--
	Jatapu	83	114	133	124	123	--
		115	145	190	181	260	--
	Total	738	1082	1198	1275	1544	66

OTHERS: Pig, horse, donkey etc.  
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TABLE No.22

## DETAILS OF TRIBE WISE LIVE STOCK IN THE STUDY AREA

S1 No.	Tribe	Milch animals	Plough bullocks	Goats/ sheep	Poultry	Others	Total
1.	Kondareddy	263	264	326	451	39	1343
2.	Kammara	14	17	32	25	--	88
3.	Koya	46	79	53	72	--	250
4.	Bagata	146	167	156	137	--	606
5.	Valmiki	17	11	5	35	--	68
6.	Khond	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Goudu	1	2	3	--	--	6
8.	Mali	11	21	12	14	--	58
9.	Porja	24	18	18	13	--	73
10.	Kotiya	41	23	64	64	--	192
11.	Nookadora	30	36	23	34	--	123
12.	Savara	129	183	146	187	--	645
13.	Jatapu	230	228	211	275	27	971
14.	Kondadora	110	143	226	169	--	648
15.	Gadaba	20	6	--	68	--	94
Total		1082 (20.96%)	1198 (22.57%)	1275 (24.70%)	1544 (29.93%)	66 (1.28%)	5165 (100.0%)

TABLE No.23

## ITDA WISE POPULAR PHYTOGENIC SOURCES OF FOOD

Sl No	Region	Local name of tree/plant	English equivalent	Part of plant used as food	Period in which available	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Paderu	Mullathota Gummadi	Pumpkin	Leaves Leaves, fruit	July December January	Boiled and eaten as side dish
		Gurum		Leaves	August/September May	
		Chukkuveduru	Bamboo	Slender shoots	June - August	Boiled and consumed. Considered to be very delicious.
		Pala		Leaves	Rainy season	
		Chema		"	"	
		Konkudu		"	"	
		Godru		"	May	
		Balusu		"	"	
		Munaga	Drumstick	Leaves, fruit	Year long	Medicinal
		Bachali		Leaves	-do-	
		Sara		"	-do-	
		Doddi		"	July	
		Kokkeri		"	-do-	
		Dudi		"	"	
		Chinta	Tamarind	Slender fruit, leaves & seeds	Fruit from April-May	The tamarind fruit is preserved throughout year. The leaves are dried and consumed throughout the year.
		Puttakokkulu	Mushrooms	whole plant	Rainy season	The mushrooms are dried in the sun and preserved
		Gaddikokkulu				
		Godugokokkulu				
		Mamidikokkulu				
		Vedurukokkulu				
		Palekokkulu				
		Isukakokkulu				
		Pedakokkulu				
		Tanakokkulu				
		Juvvikokkulu				
		Sampangikokkulu				
		Dokkikokkulu				
		Bibidi kokkulu				
		Alasandakokkulu				
		Katikakokkulu				
		Dolikokkulu				

Kondadora and Nookadora consume Dolikokkulu. Dolikokkulu are not consumed by Bagatas since they cause a disease called 'Vatham'.



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Naga		Tuber		April/May	
Sara				March to May	
Tenga				July to August	
Pindi				May to July	
Taragai				April to June	
Vyna				October to December	
Tiyya					
Matangi					
Panasa	Jack	Fruits		April-June	
Mamidi	Mango	"		April-June	During July the bread prepared out of mango kernel is consumed
Bodda		Fruits		June-July	
Tada		"		May-June	
Alli		"		April-June	
Parimiti					
Nelapanasa	Pineapple	"		July	
Neredu				May-June	

2. Parvathi-Puram

Sare {}  
 Bodantam {}  
 Janapa {}  
 Pulleti {}  
 Ponigantam {}  
 Guram {}  
 Nagalisu {}  
 Chitti {}  
 Tunga {}  
 Guntachan- {}  
 chalam {}  
 Sara {}  
 Valaganda {}  
 Sirlalli {}  
 Tumba {}  
 Ambalinadu {}  
 Elukacherulu {}  
 Pullerigundla {}  
 Chanchali {}  
 Puttakokkulu {}  
 Avitikokkulu {}  
 Dasarakokkulu {}  
 Mamidikokkulu {}  
 Chintakokkulu {}

	Leaves		
Mushrooms	Whole plant		Rainy season

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Ari	{}				
	Done	{}		Tubers	October-January	
	Kasa	{}				
	Pallera	{}				
	Noolu	{}				
	Gonda	{}				
	Nara	{}				
	Murugadi	{}				
	Chedu	{}				
	Hamidi	{}	Mango			
	Kokkitha	{}		Fruits	April-June	
	Bodda	{}				
	Neradi	{}				
	Eetha	{}				
	Manga	{}		Fruits	April-June	
	Jerumamidi	{}				
	Kommaregi			Fruits	August-September	
	Sivakasam			Fruits	October	
	Panasa	Jack		Fruits	April-June	

### 3. Seethampeta Bodantham

Guram	Leaves	
Soyinti	"	
Balusu	"	
Mullathota	"	
Janapa	Leaves, fruits	
Ambali	Leaves	
Sudda	"	
Chittur	"	
Vuyyat	"	
Roiroidop	Flowers	
Kintragam	Leaves	
Sarangai	"	
Garadigium	"	
Usaltagam	"	
Sujardagam	"	
Vanthurtagam	"	
Pompukutnab	"	
Arangdam	"	
Korusudan	"	

Sour in taste. Rice is boiled with bodantham leaves and consumed.

Vuyyat flowers are eaten raw.

Sour in taste. Arangdem/Korugudan is added to rice and boiled and consumed

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Puttakokkulu	Mushrooms	Whole plant	Rainy	
Mamidikokkulu				
Neradiokkulu				
Dasarakokkulu				
Chintakokkulu				
Vedurukokkulu				
Arika		Tuber	September-October	Tubers are consumed during lean season. The tubers are boiled and gruel is prepared and consumed with salt.
Pulleran		"	"	
Nappa		"	"	Sweettubers of this kind are consumed
Vandrai		"	"	Vandrai is boiled and relished as it is said to be delicious.
Pethaka		"	"	Boiled 4 times before use.
Nara				
Pandimukkulu		"		Itching sensation. Fried or boiled for consumption. During lean season the gruel made out of Tuber is consumed

Panasa	Jack	Fruit	April-June	
Mamidi	mango	fruit	-do-	The soft kernel is consumed during lean season
Dabba		"	-do-	

5.R.C.Varam	Goddu	{		
	Chema	{		
	Pindi	{	Leaves	Yearlong
	Bachali	{		
	Chintachiguru	{	Tamarind	

Puttakokkulu	Mushrooms	Wholeplant	June-August (Rainy season)	The mushrooms are dried and preserved for one year
Mamidikokkulu				
Vedurukokkulu				
Kirrukokkulu				
Isukakokkulu				
Tanakokkulu				
Netilantikokkulu				
Bandarikokkulu				
Puthadikokkulu				
pidiumkokkulu				



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Boorugukokkulu				
		Buggikokkulu				
		Kilusukokkulu				
		Gourikokkulu				
		Pandikokkulu				
		Kirmwevulu				
		Dukkikevululu				
		Yayam		Tubers		
		Nara				
		Chavidi				
		Gintika				
		Tega				
		Nuli				
		Cheda				
		Pidi				
		Donda				
		Gantika				
		Savida				
		Cheepuru		Fruits		
		Boosi				
		Nakkera				
		Tummida				
		Budda				
		Chilakadiddina				
		Mamidi				
		Panasa				
		Parimi				

TABLE No.24

## DETAILS OF FAMILIES DEPENDENT ON PODU - ITDA WISE

I.T.D.A.	Sl No	Name of the Village	FAMILIES DEPEND ON			
			Podu/Dry/Wet		Only Podu	
			No. of families	Extent in Acres	No. of families	Extent in Acres
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
R.C.VARAM (East Godavari Dist)	1.	Kothaveedhi	16	20.50	6	7.50
	2.	Kutakarai	33	54.50	6	9.50
	3.	T.R.Valasa	27	41.00	8	10.00
	4.	Pedduru	28	43.00	4	4.50
	5.	Chelakaveedhi lanka	--	--	--	--
	6.	Perikavalasa	23	54.00	5	10.00
	7.	Nagalova	25	44.00	2	3.50
	8.	Ketchelawada	14	49.00	13	44.00
	9.	Siripuram	12	25.00	4	14.00
			178	331.00	48	93.00
PARVATHIPURAM: (Vijayanagaram Dist)	10.	Gorli	29	71.50	5	8.00
	11.	Kanakanapalli	42	85.70	4	9.00
	12.	Kandukuppa	16	37.00	2	6.00
	13.	Uridi	30	83.00	6	11.00
	14.	Kesariguda	27	73.00	20	53.00
	15.	P.Likkidi	54	151.00	16	41.00
	16.	Bobbilivalasa	24	31.50	19	26.50
			222	532.70	72	154.50
PADERU: (Visakhapatnam Dist)	17.	Balamanusanka	20	15.00	3	2.50
	18.	Medaparthi	28	33.00	3	3.00
	19.	Narsiput	--	--	--	--
	20.	Siragam	--	--	--	--
	21.	Enugurai	--	--	--	--
	22.	Kinnerla	--	--	--	--
	23.	Alamaput	15	40.50	1	2.00
	24.	Dabbagaruvu	11	14.50	--	--
	25.	Badimela	7	13.50	--	--
	26.	Domangi	18	13.00	--	--
	27.	Cheekumaddula	9	10.50	--	--
	28.	Kummaritumu	21	38.00	5	15.00
			129	178.00	12	22.50

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
SEETHAMPET: (Srikakulam Dist)	29.Chinavangara		27	41.50	3	4.50
	30.Kosangi		31	58.50	5	9.50
	31.Gadidapai		36	101.00	--	--
	32.Thumbaliguda		13	25.50	1	2.00
	33.Poothikavalasa		16	25.50	2	3.50
	34.Dabara		21	108.00	19	99.00
			144	360.00	30	118.50



TABLE No.25

## INDEBTEDNESS

Sl No. ITDA	Tribe	G.C.C.					COMMERCIAL BANKS				
		No. of families taken amount	Amount (Rs. in hundreds)	No. of families repaid			No. of families taken amount	Amount	No. of families repaid		
				Total repaid	Partially repaid	Amount repaid			Total repaid	Partially repaid	Amount repaid
1. R.C. Varan	Kondareddy	32	433.5	23	9	355.5	5	75	--	5	25
	Kannara	1	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Koya	15	217	6	9	131	2	10	--	2	6
	Bagata	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Valmiki	--	--	--	--	--	2	90	--	--	--
	Total	48	660.5	29	18	486.5	9	175	--	7	31
2. Paderu	Kondadora	35	385	25	10	225	--	--	--	--	--
	Valmiki	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Khond	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bagata	6	68	2	4	22	5	145	2	3	60
	Gouda	--	--	--	--	--	1	20	--	--	--
	Kannara	3	200	--	--	--	1	20	1	--	20
	Mali	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Porja	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kotiya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Nookadora	7	100	--	7	54	2	70	--	2	35
	Total	51	753	27	21	301	9	255	3	5	115
3. Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	10	240	3	7	140	3	100	--	3	30
	Savara	7	93.4	3	4	65.3	4	40	2	2	30
	Kondadora	1	14	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--
	Gadaba	4	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	22	371.4	6	12	209.3	7	140	2	5	60
4. Seethampet	Savara	11	132.8	6	3	47.5	15	280	2	2	62
	Jatapu	6	47	1	5	26.5	3	30	3	--	30
	Total	17	179.8	7	8	74.0	18	310	5	2	92
	GRAND TOTAL	138	1964.9	69	59	1070.8	43	880	9	19	298

(Rs. in hundreds)

Sl No. ITDA	Tribe	PRIVATE TRADERS				
		No. of families taken amount	Amount	No. of families repaid		
				Total repaid	Partially repaid	Amount repaid
1. R.C. Varam	Kondareddy	8	51	3	5	30
	Kammara	1	2	1	--	2
	Koya	--	--	--	--	--
	Bagata	--	--	--	--	--
	Valmiki	3	14	--	--	--
	Total	12	67	4	5	32
2. Paderu	Kondadora	2	26	--	--	--
	Valmiki	--	--	--	--	--
	Khond	--	--	--	--	--
	Bagata	1	46	1	--	46
	Goudu	--	--	--	--	--
	Kammara	1	31	1	--	31
	Mali	--	--	--	--	--
	Porja	--	--	--	--	--
	Kotiya	--	--	--	--	--
	Nookadora	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	4	103	2	--	77
3. Parvathi- puram	Jatapu	4	70	--	4	40
	Savara	--	--	--	--	--
	Kondadora	1	40	--	--	--
	Gadaba	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	5	110	--	4	40
4. Seethampet	Savara	6	125	5	1	115
	Jatapu	2	10	2	--	10
	Total	8	135	7	1	125
GRAND TOTAL		29	415	13	10	274

TABLE No.26

## DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE THRIFT AND CREDIT GROUPS IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl No	I.T.D.A.	Village	Total members	Thrift contributed	Matching grant	Total	Loan distributed		Rate of interest
							Members	Amount	
1.	2.	3.	4.	Rs. 5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. Seethampet	1. Dabara		26	1460	2920	4380	2	750	2%
	2. Poothikavalasa		21	1890	3780	5670	--	--	--
	3. Thumbaliguda		30	3600	7200	10800	4	4000	2%
	4. Chinavangara		28	3360	6720	10080	--	--	--
	5. Gadidapai		24	4625	7985	12610	--	--	--
	6. Kosangi		34	2670	5340	8010	--	--	--
			163	14935	33945	51550	6	4750	
2. Pervathi-puram	1. Kandukuppa		23	100	5000	5100	--	--	--
	2. Uridi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3. Kesariguda		20	1000	2000	3000	6	5000	2%
	4. P. Likkidi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	5. Gorli		42	4765	8000	12765	--	--	--
	6. Kankanapalli		20	2868	2000	4868	14	4200	2%
	7. Bobbilivalasa		23	3300	4200	7500	--	--	--
			128	12033	19200	33233	20	9200	
3. Paderu	1. Kumarithumu		24	5870	--	5870	6	2875	2%
	2. Badimela		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3. Cheekumaddula		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	4. Dabbagaruvu		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	5. Balamanusanka		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6. Narsiput		34	3550	--	3550	18	3150	2%
	7. Enugurai		23	8870	--	8870	5	5200	2%
	8. Siragam		22	1400	--	1400	--	--	--
	9. Almaput		20	800	--	800	--	--	--
	10. Kinnerla		27	7439	--	7439	--	--	--
	11. Medaparthi		42	2967	--	2967	--	--	--
	12. Domangi		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			192	30896	--	30896	29	11225	--



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
IV.R.C.Varam 1.Kutakarai			21(W) 32(M)	885 4500	885 8000	1770 12500	-- 34	-- 6800	-- 2x
2.Pedduru			20(W) 30(M)	400 3500	400 3500	800 7000	-- --	-- --	-- --
3.Perikavalasa			50(W) 50(M)	1120 2855	2000 1555	3120 4410	30 2	2000 450	2x 2
4.Chilakaveedhi-lanka			31(W) 31(M)	6750 7180	6160 10210	12910 17390	4 --	2000 --	2x --
5.Nagalova			13(W) 39(M)	500 10448	-- 8728	500 19176	-- 4	-- 4000	-- 2x
6.Ketchelavada			15(W) 23(M)	500 1350	-- 2350	500 3700	-- 20	-- 3000	-- 2x
7.T.Ramanna-valasa			49(W) 50(M)	6070 16371	9400 24322	15470 40693	-- --	-- --	-- --
8.Siripuram			34(W) 27(M)	2200 3350	2200 3350	4400 6700	-- --	-- --	-- --
9.Kothaveedhi			34(W) 34(M)	2000 2000	2000 3000	4000 6000	5	3000	2x
			287(W) 316(M)	20425(W) 51554(M)	23045(W) 65015(M)	43470(W) 117569(M)	94(W) 5(M)	7000(W) 14250(M)	
Grand Total			750(W) 316(M)	78289(W) 51554(M)	76190(W) 65015(M)	159149(W) 117569(M)	894(W) 5(M)	29175(W) 14250(M)	

TABLE No.27

## DETAILS OF VILLAGE WISE GRAIN BANKS IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl No	I.T.D.A.	Village	Total Members	Grain contributed (in Kgs)	Matching Grant (in Kgs)	Total Grain	Grain given as loan	
							Member	Quantity (in Kgs)
I. Seethampeta		1. Thumbaliguda	30	1200	225	--	20	900
		2. Gadidapai	23	560	560	--	--	--
II. Paderu		1. Kumarithumu	24	350	--	350	12	350
		2. Badimela	21	84	--	84	4	50
		3. Enugurai	38	1072	--	1072	21	1072
		4. Siragam	25	250	--	250	11	250
		5. Alnaput	18	72	--	72	--	--
		6. Medaparthi	12	140	--	140	--	--
		7. Domangi	42	450	--	900	--	--
III. R. C. Varam		1. Kutakarai	21	750	750	1500	--	--
		2. Perikavalasa	55	450	450	900	--	--
		3. Chilakaveedhi-lanka	29	2325	2325	4650	--	--
		4. Nagalova	20	750	750	1500	20	1500
		5. T. Ramannavalasa	33	3375	3375	6750	30	6250
		6. Kathaveedhi	15	1125	1125	2250	15	2200
Total			406	12953	9560	20418	113	12572





## ***VILLAGE PROFILES***



## APPENDIX

### **VILLAGE PROFILES**

PADERU, I.T.D.A

#### 1. KUMMARITHUMU:

Mandal	...	Paderu
No. of households	...	42
Major Watershed	...	Sileru
Sub-watershed	...	Bodderu
Micro watershed	...	Malakapolam
No. of households	...	42
Kondadora	...	40
Khond	...	1
Valmiki	...	1

Works under APTDP were started in this village in 1991-92. Soil conservation works i.e. stone terracing was taken up in 12.10 hectares benefitting 10 S.T. farmers during 1992-93. Grain bank was organised with 24 members during 1993-94 which is in active operation. Modakondamma Thrift Society was organised with 24 members and the society extended financial assistance to 6 members. Kapramajji checkdam has been constructed very recently. One D.Plot was taken up in the fields of one Sri Madala Venkateswara Rao. The S.T. farmers were supplied mango grafts during 1992-93 which did not survive. They were lost due to untimely supply. The survival rate of banana and pineapple is very poor. Maabadi (Community school) is functioning. Drinking water is being fetched from adjacent hill stream. Irrigation is through checkdam constructed by ITDA prior to extension of schemes under APTDP. Cistern is available for water collection.



## 2. BADEMELA:

Major watershed	...	Sileru
Microwatershed	...	Gollapalli
Mandal	...	Paderu
No. of households	...	81
Goud	...	25
Bagatha	...	28
Kammara	...	5
Valmiki	...	2
Kondadora	...	21

The activities under APTDP began in this village during 1992-93. Pineapple and Banana were supplied to 4 ST farmers. Construction of Diversion structure to the existing Joregadda was taken up during 1992-93 developing 15 acres benefitting 8 S.T. farmers and it requires repairs. The villagers represented to the Project Officer to get it repaired. S.C. works (stone terracing) were taken up in 1.95 Hects benefitting 7 S.T. farmers in 1st spell and in 2nd spell 1.90 Hects were covered benefitting 12 S.T. farmers. In 3rd spell S.C. works (i.e. stone terracing) were taken up in an extent of 6.40 Hects benefitting 3 S.T. farmers. Subsequently S.C. works were taken up in an extent of 67.25 Hects benefitting 19 S.T. farmers during 1995-96. Banana and Pineapple plantations which were supplied did not survive. One Aided elementary school is functioning. Vana Samrakshana Samithi (V.S.S) established under Joint Forest Management is functioning. Metal road is laid to the village.

### 3. DABBAGARUVU:

Major Watershed	...	Sileru
Sub-watershed	...	Bungagadda
Micro watershed	...	Dalimput
Mandal	...	Hukumpeta
No.of households	...	43
Kondadora	...	15
Kammara	...	26
Kotia	...	2

The works under APTDP were taken up in the village during 1995-96. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 25 Hects benefitting 20 ST farmers and graded bunding was taken up in an extent of 28.15 Hects benefitting 23 ST farmers. Banana and pineapple plantations were supplied during 1995-96 and the survival rate is very poor. Diversion structure across Pothurajujori was constructed and water is being diverted through two canals i.e. right and left. The left canal is providing irrigation facility to the fields of Dabbagavuru habitation, the extent of which is about 20 acres benefitting 12 farmers. After construction of this structure, farmers are habituated to raise hybrid paddy followed by 'chodi'. VTDA is functioning under the presidentship of Sri Chittibabu along with other 4 members. One GVV school is functioning. Villagers are fetching drinking water from nearby stream. The villagers requested for supply of tiles for their houses.

## 2. BADEMELA:

Major watershed	... Sileru
Microwatershed	... Gollapalli
Mandal	... Paderu
No. of households	... 81
Goud	... 25
Bagatha	... 28
Kammara	... 5
Valmiki	... 2
Kondadora	... 21

The activities under APTDP began in this village during 1992-93. Pineapple and Banana were supplied to 4 ST farmers. Construction of Diversion structure to the existing Joregadda was takenup during 1992-93 developing 15 acres benefitting 8 S.T. farmers and it requires repairs. The villagers represented to the Project Officer to get it repaired. S.C. works (stone terracing) were takenup in 1.95 Hects benefitting 7 S.T. farmers in 1st spell and in 2nd spell 1.90 Hects were covered benefitting 12 S.T. farmers. In 3rd spell S.C. works (i.e. stone terracing) were taken up in an extent of 6.40 Hects benefitting 3 S.T. farmers. Subsequently S.C. works were taken up in an extent of 67.25 Hects benefitting 19 S.T. farmers during 1995-96. Banana and Pineapple plantations which were supplied did not survive. One Aided elementary school is functioning. Vana Samrakshana Samithi (V.S.S) established under Joint Forest Management is functioning. Metal road is laid to the village.



### 3. DABBAGARUVU:

Major Watershed	...	Sileru
Sub-watershed	...	Bungagadda
Micro watershed	...	Dalimput
Mandal	...	Hukumpeta
No.of households	...	43
Kondadora	...	15
Kammara	...	26
Kotia	...	2

The works under APTDP were taken up in the village during 1995-96. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 25 Hects benefitting 20 ST farmers and graded bunding was taken up in an extent of 28.15 Hects benefitting 23 ST farmers. Banana and pineapple plantations were supplied during 1995-96 and the survival rate is very poor. Diversion structure across Pothurajujori was constructed and water is being diverted through two canals i.e. right and left. The left canal is providing irrigation facility to the fields of Dabbagavuru habitation, the extent of which is about 20 acres benefitting 12 farmers. After construction of this structure, farmers are habituated to raise hybrid paddy followed by 'chodi'. VTDA is functioning under the presidentship of Sri Chittibabu along with other 4 members. One GVV school is functioning. Villagers are fetching drinking water from nearby stream. The villagers requested for supply of tiles for their houses.

#### 4. CHEEKUMADDULA:

Major watershed	... Sileru
Micro watershed	... Bhimavaram
Mandal	... Hukumpeta
No. of households	... 45
Nookadora	... 44
Khond	... 1

The works under APTDP were started during 1991-92. Soil conservation works viz., graded bunding in an extent of 40 Hects, stone terracing in an extent of 58.50 Hects, Land Development in an extent of 3 Hects, Stone checks 5 Nos, Brush-wood Dams 2 Nos and Diversion drain 200 Mts were taken up in the village. One Diversion structure across the existing Marripadu Gedda which was completed during 12/95 providing irrigation to 5 acres of land benefitting 13 ST farmers. 19 ST farmers were supplied Banana and Pineapple plantations during 12/92 and they did not survive which was attributed to late supply. The VTDA is functioning under the Presidentship of Sukuru Bojjanna. VTDA has undertaken the works of soil conservation, M.I. works etc. After construction of diversion structure the S.T. farmers raised the crops of paddy during 1995-96. GVVK is functioning and a semi permanent shed is constructed by villagers for the GVVK.

## 5. BALAMANUSANKA:

Major Watershed	...	Sileru
Micro watershed	...	Kokkirapalli
Mandal	...	G.Madugula
No.of households	...	37
Kondadora	...	36
Valmiki	...	1
Institutions available	...	GVVK

Gramasabha was organised by Project Officer, ITDA with sectoral officers in the village during 1992. During 1992-93 graded bunding was taken up in an extent of 11.50 Hects. One diversion structure is under construction across the existing hill stream near Balamanusanka. There is Village Development Committee headed by Sri Kuridi Chinnayya S/o. Polayya and other 6 members. The VDC meets every month to discuss the village problems and to take decisions to sort out the difficulties. Demonstration plots were taken up by two farmers in the village. Pineapple and Banana plantations were supplied to 15 beneficiaries, Guava and Kamala to 22 beneficiaries covering an extent of 22.00 acres during June and July, 1996. The survival rate is reported to be 60 to 70%.





#### 6. DOMANGI:

Mandal	...	Dumbriguda
Major Watershed	...	Sileru
Micro watershed	...	Jakaraguda
No.of households	...	62
Kotiya	...	37
Kammara	...	5
Konda Dora	...	4
Valmiki	...	1
Bagatha	...	15
Institutions available	...	GVVK

Works under APTDP were taken up during 1995-96. Soil Conservation works viz., stone terracing in an extent of 30 Hects and graded bunding in 80 Hects were taken up benefitting 25 farmers during the year 1996-97. Village Development Committee is functioning. Horticulture plantations viz., Mango which were supplied during 1996-97 to 19 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries failed due to untimely supply. Banana crop has been introduced during the year 1996-97. 23 tribals have taken up silver oak during the year 1995-96 in an extent of 23 acres. Grain bank is functioning in the village. Three farmers have taken up D'plots in this village.

7. SIRAGAM:

No. of households	...	37
Bagata	...	21
Nookadora	...	16

Out of 37 S.T. families 5 are landless and the remaining 32 families (i.e. 20 families belonging to Bagata and 12 to Nookadora) possess lands. The Village Development Committee is functioning. Two check-dams were constructed of which the structure on the hillock is not catering adequately to the needs of S.T. farmers. The check dam constructed at the bottom of the hill caters to the needs of the tribal families providing irrigation to about 20 acres. The construction of 2nd structure through pipes have to be maintained by removing the silt in the cistern. Recently soil conservation works have been taken up. 5 S.T. farmers have been supplied mango and banana plantations. Mahila Thrift and Credit Group is functioning. M.P.P. school is functioning in the village.



## 8. NARSIPUT:

Major watershed	...	Sileru
Micro watershed	...	Thotaputtu
Mandal	...	Munchingput
No. of households	...	15
Porja	...	5
Mali	...	10

Works under APTDP were taken up during 1994-95. Cashew seed was supplied to all the 15 families. One small check dam was constructed during 1994-95 which is providing irrigation to 12 acres. The survival rate of cashew seed is 25 to 30%. Neither thrift and credit group nor grain bank has been organized. No soil conservation measures were taken up.

## 9. YENUGURAI:

Major watershed	...	Sileru
Micro watershed	...	Varnaput
Mandal	...	Munchingput
No. of households	...	57
Porja	...	23
Kotia	...	14
Kummari	...	18
Kammari	...	2

Soil conservation works have been taken up extensively in this village during 1993-94. Stone terracing in 19.90 Hects was taken up. Cashew seed was supplied to S.T. farmers and the survival rate is reported to be 20%. Mango grafts were supplied untimely and they did not survive. The village is having one well near hill stream. The villagers have expressed their desire to have another fresh drinking water well at the centre of village. They requested for construction of platform around the existing borewell. The Villagers complained that they are not getting adequate supply of electricity to houses. Women thrift and credit group has been organised and they have taken up income generating activity i.e. deseeding of tamarind with the guidance of Community Development Coordinator.. Ashram Primary school is functioning.

10. ALAMAPUT:

Major watershed	...	Sileru
Micro watershed	...	Bondapalli
Mandal	...	Pedabayalu
No.of households	...	38
Bagata	...	30
Kondakammara	...	2
Valmiki	...	6

Works under APTDP were commenced from 1994-95 onwards. Stone terracing has been taken up to benefit 28 S.T. farmers. Mango and Guava grafts have been supplied to S.T. farmers. The survival rate is very low i.e. 30% which is attributed to untimely supply. In addition to the above, Silveroak has been distributed. The women thrift and credit group has been organized with 22 members. Grain bank is functioning. The VTDA is functioning and the members meet regularly once in a fortnight. GVVK is functioning.



11. MEDAPARTHI:

Major watershed	...	Gosthani
Micro watershed	...	Pedagedda
Mandal	...	Ananthagiri

Works under APTDP were started in the village from 1992-93 onwards. Soil conservation works have been taken up. Banana and pineapple have been distributed to 18 beneficiaries. One satellite nursery has been given to S.T. farmer. Grain Bank has been organized with 12 members. Women Thrift society with the name of Bhagya Lakshmi Mahila Podupu Sangam is functioning actively with 27 members. VTDA is functioning under the Presidentship of Sri Siragam Gangunaidu. Two women thrift members have been given training in mobilization of thrift. Six women thrift members were given training in the construction works for 20 days for taking up construction of Anganwadi building in 12 villages. One M.P.P. school is functioning. Anganwadi centre is established.

## 12. KINNERLA:

Major watershed	...	Sileru
Micro watershed	...	Pedabarada
Mandal	...	Chintapalli
No. of households	...	61
Kondadora	...	13
Valmiki	...	13
Bagatha	...	25
Kammara	...	10

Works under APTDP were started from 1991-92 onwards. S.C. works were taken up in 3 spells i.e. during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 covering 102.80 hectrs. Mango grafts were distributed to 15 S.T. farmers. Thrift and credit group and Grain Bank have been organized. GVVK is in the village. VTDA is formed. The repairs to checkdam were entrusted to VTDA but the President of VTDA gave it to a non tribal and the villagers worked as labourers.

SEETHAMPETA I.T.D.A.

13. CHINAVANGARA:

Major watershed	... Gajjaligedda
Micro watershed	... Gulumuru
Mandal	... Seethampet
Institutions	... GVVK
No. of households	... 65 (All Jatapus)

The village is situated in between 500'-750' gradient. Works under APTDP began from 1993-94 onwards. Soil Conservation works viz., stone terracing has been taken up in an extent of 68.00 Hects and Graded bunding in an extent of 60 Hects. 37 Jatapus were supplied with 1250 mango grafts along with 25 Kgs of urea to each tribal. The survival rate of mango is very low i.e. 10%. Under APTDP one check dam was constructed without consulting the S.T. farmers of the village. The villagers represented that they require repairs to their houses which is their dire need.



#### 14. THUMBALIGUDA:

Major watershed	... Poothikavalasa
Micro watershed	... Gudangi
Mandal	... Seethampeta
No. of households	... 181
Jatapu	... 48
Savara	... 133

The village is situated in between 1500'-1750' gradient. Works under APTDP were started during 1991-92. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 65 hect benefiting 36 S.T. farmers. A diversion structure was taken up in the year 1995-96 at a cost of Rs.0.31 lakhs benefiting 10 S.T. farmers to irrigate 11 acres of land. Cashew was raised in 6.10 Hects and pineapple and banana in 6.10 Hects benefiting 61 S.T. farmers. The survival rate of cashew is 90% and mango is 50% and banana is 30%. Mahila Thrift and Credit Group has been organised with 30 members. Grain Bank was established.

15. DABARA:

Major watershed	... Kusimigedda
Mandal	... Seethampeta
Institution	... GVVK
No. of households	... 169 (All Savaras)

The village is situated in between 1750'-2000 gradient. Works under APTDP were started from 1991-92 onwards. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 197 hect and graded bunding in an extent of 10 hect. One checkdam was constructed at Bendriguda irrigating 8 acres benefitting 6 Savara families. Thrift and credit group and Grain Bank have been organised which are functioning well. The Savaras of Dabara village represented that they are in dire need of permanent housing scheme. Single teacher school is functioning. Pineapple and mango grafts were supplied to all Savara inhabitants. The survival rate is about 40%.

16. GADIDAPAI:

Major watershed	... Pollagedda
Micro watershed	... Gadigujji
Mandal	... Seethampet
No. of households	... 79

The village is situated in between 1500'-1750' gradient. Under APTDP, works were started from 1991-92 onwards. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 80 hect and graded bunding in an extent of 5 hect benefitting 120 S.T. beneficiaries. Diversion structure was constructed to benefit 16 S.T. farmers. Horticulture plantations have been taken up. Thrift and credit group has been organized under the presidentship of Smt Tadangi Kanthamma along with 24 members. The grain bank was organised during 1995 and it is not functioning properly w.e.f. 30-5-96 onwards. Seed production sites (I.R. 64) were extended to six S.T. farmers.



17. KOSANGI:

Major watershed	...	Pollagadda
Micro watershed	...	Danjupai
Mandal	...	Seethampet
No. of households	...	41

Works under APTDP were started during 1993-94. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 38 Hects benefitting 25 S.T. farmers. One diversion structure was constructed benefitting 10 S.T. farmers during 1994-95. One school is functioning. The villagers informed that there is a perennial source on the hill top and requested to construct a checkdam across the source.

# 18. POOTHIKAVALASA:

Major watershed	...	Poothikavalasa
Micro watershed	...	Poothikavalasa,
Mandal	...	Seethampeta
Institutions	...	Ashram School
N.T.F.P.	...	Tamarind, Naramamidi bark, wild brooms, adda leaves, myrobalans, amla, mowha, flower.
No. of households	...	37
Jatapu	...	27
Savara	...	10

Works under APTDP were started from 1992-93 onwards. Stone terracing and graded bunding were taken up benefitting 37 Savaras. Two checkdams were constructed benefitting 12 Savaras. Under Horticulture, Cashew, Mango, Pineapple and Banana were supplied. Thrift and credit group was organised during 1992-93. Grain Bank was also organised during 1993-94. One Ashram School is functioning in the main village. Savara habitation has been electrified. Drinking water bore is available in Savara habitation.

## RAMPACHODAVARAM, ITDA

### 19. SIRIPURAM:

Major watershed	... Seethapalli
Micro watershed	... Busigudem
Mandal	... Maredumilli
Institutions	... MPP School
N.T.F.P.	... Tamarind, Soapnut, Myrobalans, Honey
No. of households	... 96

Works under APTDP were commenced from 1992-93 onwards. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 2.2. Hects benefitting 5 S.T. farmers and Graded bunding in an extent of 325.60 Hect benefitting 84 beneficiaries. Checkdam was constructed across Devudulammavagu during 1993-94 benefitting 4 tribal farmers. Under Horticulture 26 farmers have been provided cashew seedlings. Mango grafts have been supplied to 46 beneficiaries. Women thrift and credit group was organised during 1992-93 with 34 members and functioning well. In addition to women thrift group Men thrift and credit group was also organised during 1992-93 with 27 members and it is functioning well. M.P.P. school is in the village. Village is electrified. VTDA is functioning. The members of women TCG purchased flour mill by investing Rs.11,000/- available in the thrift account. The flour mill worked for 6 months and later they sold away to a non tribal. Civil works have been undertaken by VTDA members.



21. T.RAMANNAVALASA:

Major watershed	...	Seethapalli
Micro watershed	...	Devarapalli
Mandal	...	Maredumilli
No. of households	...	51
Kondareddy	...	26

Works under APTDP were taken up from 1991-92 onwards. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 2.00 Hects and graded bunding in an extent of 60.20 Hects benefitting 30 S.T. farmers. 12 checkdams have been constructed to irrigate 54 acres belonging to 19 S.T. farmers. Under Horticulture, Mango and cashew were distributed. Women thrift group was organised during 1992-93 with 49 members and it is functioning well. Men thrift group was also organised during 1992-93 with 50 members and functioning well. Grain Bank was also organised with 33 members and functioning well. One GVVK is present in the village. Anganwadi centre is in the village. The village is electrified. VTDA is functioning.

## 22.CHELAKAVEEDHILANKA:

Mandal	...	Y.Ramavaram
Major watershed	...	Sileru
Microwatershed	...	Pathakota

Works under APTDP were taken up from 1992-93 onwards. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 5.5. Hects and Graded Bunding in an extent of 40.3 Hects benefitting 42 S.T. farmers. Under horticulture mango grafts were supplied. Women thrift group was organised during 1993-94 with 31 members and Men thrift group was also organised during 1993-94 with 31 members and both are functioning well. Grain Bank was established during 1992-93 with 29 members. VTDA was organised during 1996 under the Presidentship of Kuturu Ganapathireddy and Secretary Kakuru Abbaiah and other 3 members. One rice mill was established during 1994 at Vattigadda from out of savings of women group of Vattigadda village and Chelakaveedhilanka village. One mechanic was also employed to look after the rice mill.

### 23. PEDDURU:

Major Watershed	...	Seethapalli
Micro Watershed	...	Palem
Mandal	...	Devipatnam
No. of households	...	71
Kondareddy	...	62
Kammara	...	4

Works under APTDP were commenced from 1991-92 onwards. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 5.6 Hects and Graded bunding in an extent of 14.5 Hect benefitting of 19 S.T. farmers. Women thrift group organized during 1992-93 with 20 women and Men thrift group was also organised with 30 men. Women thrift group is not functioning. Men thrift group is functioning. One check-dam was constructed and due to deposit of silt, no tribal is benefitted. Under horticulture Mango grafts, cashew, lime, guava, coconut were supplied. GVVK is functioning. Village is electrified. Anganwadi centre is present. VTDA was established during 1996-97 with President, Secretary and 12 members during 1997-98. VTDA has taken up colony construction work. Nearly 40 families in the village attend to the works in forest coupes in the villages of Pedanuthala, Damanapalli, Manchuru and Kachuvuru. The village has no assured irrigation source.



24. NAGALOVA:

Major watershed	... Sileru
Micro Watershed	... Boddagandi
Mandal	... Y.Ramavaram
N.T.F.P.	... Sheekai, Naramamidi bark, hill brooms, tamarind, karakkayalu, honey
No. of households	... 25 (All Kondareddys)

The village is 50 KMs away from its mandal headquarters. The village is included in 1992-93 AWP. Stone terracing in an extent of 1.5 Hects and Graded bunding in an extent of 6.8 Hects were taken up benefitting 3 S.T. farmers. One M.I. tank was constructed to irrigate 3 acres of land belonging to 3 S.T. farmers. In addition to it, 2 check dams were constructed to irrigate 4 acres benefitting 6 S.T. farmers. Under Horticulture Mango grafts, lime and citrus varieties were supplied. Women thrift group was organised during 1993-94 with 13 members and Men thrift group was also organised during 1993-94 with 30 members. The Grain Bank was organised in 1992-93 with 20 members. GVVK is functioning. VTDA was organised during 1996-97.

## 25. KETCHELAWADA:

Major watershed	... Pamuleru
Micro Watershed	... Kutrawada
Mandal	... Maredumilli
Infrastructure facilities	... GVVK, Anganwadi Centre, Electricity
N.T.F.P.	... Naramamidi bark, Hillbroom, Tamarind, Addaleaves, Honey
No. of households	... 20
Kondareddy	... 20

The village is situated 10 Kms away from main road and 15 Kms away from mandal headquarter. Almost all the families in the village are depending on podu lands. They have no wet lands. The village is included in AWP during 1992-93. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 15.30 Hects benefitting 8 S.T. farmers. One check-dam was constructed to irrigate 20 acres belonging to 9 S.T. farmers but due to seepage no farmer is benefitted. Under Horticulture Mango grafts in 5 acres, Lime in 5 acres and Guava in 2.5 Acres was taken up. Women thrift group was organised during 1993 with 15 members and Men thrift group was also organised with 20 members and both these groups are not functioning. GVVK is established. Anganwadi centre is present. Village is electrified.

24. NAGALOVA:

Major watershed	... Sileru
Micro Watershed	... Boddagandi
Mandal	... Y.Ramavaram
N.T.F.P.	... Sheekai, Naramamidi bark, hill brooms, tamarind, karakkayalu, honey
No. of households	... 25 (All Kondareddys)

The village is 50 KMs away from its mandal headquarters. The village is included in 1992-93 AWP. Stone terracing in an extent of 1.5 Hects and Graded bunding in an extent of 6.8 Hects. were taken up benefitting 3 S.T. farmers. One M.I. tank was constructed to irrigate 3 acres of land belonging to 3 S.T. farmers. In addition to it, 2 check dams were constructed to irrigate 4 acres benefitting 6 S.T. farmers. Under Horticulture Mango grafts, lime and citrus varieties were supplied. Women thrift group was organised during 1993-94 with 13 members and Men thrift group was also organised during 1993-94 with 30 members. The Grain Bank was organised in 1992-93 with 20 members. GVVK is functioning. VTDA was organised during 1996-97.



## 25. KETCHELAWADA:

Major watershed	...	Pamuleru
Micro Watershed	...	Kutrawada
Mandal	...	Maredumilli
Infrastructure facilities	...	GVVK, Anganwadi Centre, Electricity
N.T.F.P.	...	Naramamidi bark, Hillbroom, Tamarind, Addaleaves, Honey
No. of households	...	20
Kondareddy	...	20

The village is situated 10 Kms away from main road and 15 Kms away from mandal headquarter. Almost all the families in the village are depending on podu lands. They have no wet lands. The village is included in AWP during 1992-93. Stone terracing was taken up in an extent of 15.30 Hects benefitting 8 S.T. farmers. One check-dam was constructed to irrigate 20 acres belonging to 9 S.T. farmers but due to seepage no farmer is benefitted. Under Horticulture Mango grafts in 5 acres, Lime in 5 acres and Guava in 2.5 Acres was taken up. Women thrift group was organised during 1993 with 15 members and Men thrift group was also organised with 20 members and both these groups are not functioning. GVVK is established. Anganwadi centre is present. Village is electrified.

26. PERIKAVALLASA:

Major watershed	... Pamuleru
Micro Watershed	... Bodlanka
Mandal	... Y. Ramavaram
No. of households	... 63.
Bagata	... 30
Kondareddy	... 30
Konda Dora	... 3

The village is included in the AWP during 1993-94. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 38.6 Hects and graded bunding in an extent of 141.2 Hects benefitting 63 farmers. Checkdam was constructed to irrigate 20 acres benefitting 15 S.T. farmers. But the construction of Channels are incomplete. Under Horticulture only Mango grafts were supplied to cover an extent of 58 acres. Women thrift group was organised in 1993-94 with 50 members and Men thrift group was also organised with 50 members and both are functioning well. One grain bank was also organised during 1994-95 with 55 members. VTDA has been organised. The source of drinking water is perennial stream.

27. KUTAKARAI:

Major watershed	...	Seethapalli
Micro Watershed	...	M.R.Gudem
Mandal	...	Devipatnam
No. of households	...	34

The village is included in AWP of 1992-93. The stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 16.6 Hects and graded bunding in an extent of 20.1 Hects. Two M.I. tanks are under construction to irrigate 77 acres benefitting 45 S.T. farmers. Under horticulture programme Mango in an extent of 15 acres, citrus in an extent of 10 acres, cashew in an extent of 16 acres, guava in an extent of 6.5 acres and coconut in an extent of 7.5 acres were taken up. Women thrift group was organised with 21 women members and men thrift group with 32 members. One Grain Bank was organised during 1994-95 with 21 members. GVK is functioning.



# PARVATHIPURAM, I.T.D.A

## 28. KESARIGUDA:

Watershed	...	Pedagadda - I
Mandal	...	G.L.Puram
N.T.F.P.	...	Tamarind, Markingnuts, Mohwaflower
No. of households	...	28
Savara	...	27
Jatapu	...	1

Works under APTDP were started from 1991-92 onwards. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 30.83 Hects and Graded Bunding in an extent of 15.05 Hects benefitting 16 S.T. farmers. One check dam was constructed to irrigate 2 acres benefitting 2 farmers. Under Horticulture only cashew seedlings were supplied to 28 farmers covering an extent of 39 acres. Women thrift group called Rudramma Mahila Mandal was organised during 1991-92 with 20 members and they have advanced loans to the needy members. The Mahila Thrift group has taken up construction of GVVK building at an estimated cost of Rs.76,000/- V.T.D.A. was formed with President, Secretary and 3 members. They subsist on tubers like Pandimukku, Arekatengu, Unuputenga, Chedudumpa etc., and leaves like Bothatikura and Veduru Mullikura during lean seasons. Their felt needs include asbestos sheets for their houses, bore well, electricity and teacher who knew Savara language. One GVVK is functioning. All 28 families are practising podu in an extent of 72.50 acres.

29. KANDUKUPPA:

Watershed	...	Gummadigedda
Mandal	...	G.L.Puram
No. of households	...	16
Jatapu	...	16
Infrastructure facilities	...	GVVK, GCC depot

The village is included in the AWP 1991-92. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 12.80 Hects benefitting 5 S.T. farmers. Under Horticulture only cashew was supplied to 13 farmers covering 27 acres. But all plants died after two months of supply. Women thrift group was organised with 23 members. All the 16 families are dependent on podu the extent of which is 38 acres. VTDA is functioning. The farmers are not using fertilisers and pesticides. Construction of checkdam and school building was started 3 years back which is left incomplete.

### 30. URIDI:

Watershed	...	Itchapuramgedda
Mandal	...	Kurupam
No. of households	...	33
Savara	...	30
Jatapu	...	3
Institutions available	...	Primary School
NTFP	...	Tamarind, Mohwa flower, Mohwa fruit, marking nuts, Karakkayalu, Indugapikkalu, Mushidipikkalu

There are five hamlets to this village viz., Raimanuguda, Thenuguda, Nimmamanuguda, Gunjarada and Uridi. The village is included in the AWP during 1991-92. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 19.90 Hects benefitting 14 S.T. farmers. Under horticulture programme cashew seedlings were supplied to 30 farmers covering an extent of 96 acres. All the 33 families are dependent on podu cultivation the extent of which is 95 acres. VTDA has been constituted. These people sell Redgram, Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Turmeric etc., to shawcars of Mondemkhallu who advanced loans to these people. Extension Officers visit rarely to this village. Their problems include drinking water, asbestos sheets to their houses and electricity.



### 31. GORLI:

Watershed	...	Pedagadda
Mandal	...	Jiyyamvalasa
No.of households	...	77
Jatapu	...	56
Savara	...	21
Institutions available	...	GVVK, Anganwadi centre
NTFP	...	Tamarind, Amla, Addaleaves, Mohwa flower, Mohwa fruit, Markingnuts

The village is included in the AWFP during 1991-92. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 18.20 Hects benefitting 12 S.T. farmers. 2 check dams were constructed to irrigate 20 acres benefitting 9 farmers. Under horticulture programme cashew seedlings were supplied to cover 77.50 acres benefitting 73 S.T. farmers. Besides, Guava was also supplied to 44 beneficiaries to cover 22 acres. All the 77 families are practising podu in an extent of 214.50 acres. Training in the organisation of D'plots was given to 4 farmers for one week. Village liaison worker was given training for 3 months at S.Kotapadu.

### 32. P.LIKKIDI:

Watershed	... Pedagedda - II
Mandal	... G.L.Puram
No. of households	... 185
Jatapu	... 155
Savara	... 22
Kondadora	... 8
N.T.F.P.	... Tamarind, Myrobalans, Mohwa flower
Institutions available	... GVVK, Anganwadi centre

Patha Likkidi village has six hamlets viz., Kannaiguda, Kothaguda, Gajulaguda, Narsuguda, Jalluguda and P.Likkidi. The village is included in the A.W.F.P. during 1991-92. Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 52.06 Hects. Graded bunding in an extent of 28.01 Hects and stone checks 6 Nos. One diversion structure was constructed benefitting 6 S.T. farmers. Under Horticulture cashew was supplied to 152 farmers covering an area of 303.00 acres. Mango grafts were supplied to 25 S.T. farmers covering an area of 18.00 acres. Turmeric was supplied to 14 S.T. farmers covering an area of 0.70 acres. 152 farmers were supplied with two Banana suckers each. Seed production sites were organised in the fields of 5 farmers. All the tribals in the village are purchasing fertilisers and pesticides in the open market and using for their crops. Prior to implementation of IFAD assisted project, the villagers were depending on showcars for loans who used to charge 50% interest per annum. Now G.C.C. is advancing loans. Nearly 85 families of this village are experts in soil conservation works. They take up S.C. works in G.L.Puram mandal where tribals are reluctant to take up S.C. works. Due to shortage of thatching grass, the villagers requested for asbestos sheets to their houses.

### 33. KANKANAPALLI:

Watershed	...	Vegavathi
Mandal	...	Pachipenta
Families	...	47 (All jatapus)
Crops	...	Ragi, Sama, Niger, Wet paddy, Redgram
N.T.F.P.	...	Tamarind, Myrobalans, Kangupikkalu, Markingnuts
Institutions	...	GVVK, Anganwadi centre

The works under APTDP started in the village during 1992-93. The schemes implemented in the village are S.C. works (stone terracing), Horticulture, Agriculture and M.I. works. Soil conservation works viz., Stone terracing works were taken up in an extent of 29 hect benefitting 13 families during the year 1992-93. The men of the village farmed into a thrift society and named it as Rythu Sangam. The members of the Rythu Sangam contributed Rs.10,475/- and ITDA gave matching grant of Rs.5,720/-. They are purchasing Niger, Tamarind etc., with the thrift amount from the villagers at the rate fixed by G.C.C. and selling in the plain areas at the rate prevailing in the plain areas. The profit accrued is being deposited in the thrift account. The members of the thrift group are taking loans from the thrift amount.



The members of women thrift group constructed school building for GVVK at an estimated cost of Rs.76,000/-. A checkdam was constructed in the village by a non-tribal contractor. Due to seepage, the tribals are not benefitted. Nearly 30 families in the village are eking out their livelihood through sale of firewood during lean season. 12 families have taken consumption loans from G.C.C. and all of them repaid. The villagers felt needs include drinking water, road and D.R. depot.

#### 34. BOBBILIVALASA:

Major watershed	...	Vegavathi
Mandal	...	Pachipenta
No. of households	...	55
Gadaba	...	48
Kondadora	...	7

The works under APTDP started during the year 1991-92 with establishment of women thrift group. Horticulture programme was taken up during the year 1992-93. Under this programme cashew and mango plants were supplied. The programmes like Demonstration plot, seed production site and satellite nursery were taken up during the year 1993-94. The tribals of this village are not engaged in collection of M.F.P. One school and an Anganwadi centre are functioning in the village. About 38 families belonging to Gadaba tribe are provided houses with R.C.C. roofs. The tribals of this village are practising podu cultivation.

LIST OF MANAGEMENT STAFF MET

1. VISAKHAPATNAM, PADERU ITDA:
  - 1.K.Rama Krishna Rao, I.A.S., P.O.
  - 2.F.Madhava Rao, D.O.
  - 3.N.Raja Babu Rao, D.T.W.O.
  - 4.K.Surya Rao, A.D(M) FAC.,
  - 5.P.S.P.R.R.Jayavani, CDC
  - 6.Salman Raju, A.D.C.
2. SRIKAKULAM, SEETHAMPETA ITDA:
  - 1.E.Ravindrababu, DTWO, PO (FAC)
  - 2.M.Sreedhar, A.O.
  - 3.G.Krishna Rao, A.D.C.
  - 4.K.Jagannadha Rao, A.D.C.
  - 5.Y.Padmavathi, C.D.C.
  - 6.S.Venkat Rao, A.O.
  - 7.I.Venkata Rao, P.H.O.
  - 8.Mrs.R.Sujatha, A.D.C.
  - 9.T.Bhadrachala Rao, P.A.O.
3. VIZIANAGARAM, PARVATHIPURAM :
  - 1.Sanjay Jaju, I.A.S., P.O.
  - 2.Vegi Venkata Ramana, E.E.
  - 3.Sistla Appala Rama Subrahmanyam, Project Monitoring In-charge, IFAD Education
  - 4.V.Gopala Rao, Asst. Director (Agrl)
  - 5.V.Rama Krishna Rao, S.O.
  - 6.K.Himayantha Rao, Dy.S.O.
  - 7.D.Pari Naidu, C.D.C.
  - 8.V.Munirathnam, H.O.
  - 9.P.Anuradha, A.D.C.



4. EAST GODAVARI, R.C.VARAM  
ITDA

- :1.Sri.Jayesh Ranjan, I.A.S., P.O.
- 2.K.Venkateswara Rao, P.H.O.
- 3.M.Sivarama Krishnaiah,  
Asst.Director,  
Soil Conservation
- 4.Y.V.Subba Rao, A.O.
- 5.V.Satyanarayana, A.O.
- 6.M.Masthan Rao, W.D.C.
- 7.S.Y.Noorani, C.D.C.
- 8.P.Sabitha, W.D.C.
- 9.B.Lakshmi Narayana, W.D.C.
- 10.G.Vinodh Chand, W.D.C.
- 11.Achyutha Rao, W.D.C.









