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**EVALUATION OF THE
CHENCHU DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
HYDERABAD-A.P.
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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Tribal communities which are still in pre-agricultural level of technology and facing the problem of survival are identified as primitive groups needing special attention. Consequently, Chenchus who are food gathering and hunting tribe living in the backward and contiguous areas of Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddi, Kurnool, Prakasham, and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh are identified as primitive and isolated group requiring special care.

During 1974-75 for the promotion of accelerated development of the Chenchus an Integrated Tribal Development Project for Primitive Tribal Group (Chenchus) was established and suitable schemes were evolved. The programmes mainly aim at creation of a stable base for this primitive and food gathering tribe so that the shift from food gathering to sedentary economic life,

with dependable source of livelihood is smooth without disrupting the gradual process of growing out from one stage of economic life to another. The strategy of the plan is to help the primitive Chenchus to grow out of the food gathering stage by first introducing them to horticulture, forestry and animal husbandry, so that they can be introduced to more improved operations of agriculture and local raw material based industries in the next stage. While preparing them for the first stage of programme, a simultaneous programme of land development was planned besides training them in various agricultural and cottage and small scale industries. As the Chenchus are scattered over six districts and living in small clusters it was felt that area based programmes not suit their requirements. Hence a household based approach was adopted and it was planned to help each Chenchu household with one or the other economic programmes.

The plan is in operation since 1975-76 and an amount of Rs.36 lakhs has been spent on different schemes so far. The Government of India desired to know the level of development and to assess the gap between the Chenchus and other local population and also to know to what extent the gap has been bridged consequent on the implementation of the plan programmes and identified

needs. Hence, an evaluation of the project was undertaken.

The objectives of the evaluation:

1. To find out the progressive implementation of the various programmes since 1975.
2. To examine whether the programmes were suitable for the different areas with reference to prevailing socio-economic and cultural values.
3. To examine and identify the factors contributing to the success or failure of the scheme.
4. To suggest remedial measures for future planning and implementation.

METHODOLOGY:

The primary data relating to the allocation of funds, targets and achievements are obtained directly from the records of Assistant Project Officers through structured questionnaires. As the project is primarily a family based programme, the actual impact on the beneficiary households was collected by interviewing and by actual observation through structured schedules from the selected households. As the programme is

spread over a large area of six districts only one block from each district was selected where maximum number of programmes were implemented for intensive study on the benefits accrued at block, village and household level.

The following Blocks were selected.

<u>District</u>	<u>Panchayat Samithy</u>
Ranga Reddy	Pargi
Mahaboobnagar	Achampet
Prakasham	Markapur
Kurnool	Nandyal
Guntur	Macherla
Nalgonda	Devarakonda

In the 6 selected blocks there are 184 villages and 3,318 Chenchu households are identified under Integrated Tribal Development Project Programmes. In view of the limited time and manpower it was decided to study only 5% of the villages and beneficiaries under each programme for evaluation. However, for community programmes viz., community irrigation wells, industries, trade assistance, atleast one beneficiary was covered from each district where the programmes were implemented. Thus 11 villages and 168 beneficiary households were selected by using stratified random sampling technique taking

each panchayat samithy as one stratum. Based on the above the number of villages covered under this study are as follows:

Block	Total No. of villages covered under I. T. D. P.	No. of villages selected for evaluation.	No. of households studied.
Pargi	34	2	28
Devarakonda	12	1	8
Achampet	62	3	58
Nandyal	7	1	11
Markapur	49	3	48
Macherla	24	1	15

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AREA AND PEOPLE

Since time immemorial the Chenchus inhabited the Nallamalal forest on either side of river Krishna. Apart from these forest Chenchus a sizeable population lives in various districts scattered all over the State.

DEMOGRAPHY:

According to 1971 Census the population of Chenchus is 24,178 of which 12,778 are males and 11,400 females. Among them 14,260 live in the forest areas and constitute the most primitive group known as Adavi Chenchus. The rest residing in different parts of the plains areas belong to the various perigrinating groups.

SUB-DIVISIONS AMONG CHENCHUS:

Apart from the Chenchus of the Jungles of Amarabad and Nallamalal several other groups live in symbiosis with the plains population all over the

Andhra Pradesh State and a few even in Orissa and Maharashtra States. These different groups have diverse cultures or practices and different occupations. The various references to these different groups cause a lot of confusion. Prof. Haimendorf describing his views on the origin of Chenchus expressed doubts on the identity between Chenchus living on the banks of river Godavari and Amarabad plateau. He opined that itinerant beggars and religious mendicants of various lower castes describe themselves as Chenchus in order to deceive the plains folks for their advantage. During the course of systematic study for compiling a monograph on the Chenchus, several different sub-divisions are identified. The Adavi Chenchu or Konda Chenchu are those living in jungles of Nallamalai and Amarabad plateau. All other Chenchus regard them as central point from where they trace their descent. The Voora Chenchus are those who once inhabited the jungles and came down to the plains in search of livelihood. Due to contacts with plains people they have given up their old habits. However, still some of them maintain marital relations with Adavi Chenchus. The Yanadi Chenchus are those living at the foot hills of Ahobilam and in some villages of Cuddapah and Nellore

districts and they got this nick name due to their free marital contacts with the Yanadis. The Bontha Chenchus are a nomadic group who frequently visit the coastal towns and places of religious fairs, and live on selling bamboo sticks, fruits, flowers, mats etc. They have no permanent residence and do not intermarry with other Chenchus forming a separate endogamous group. They represent a group of nomadics recruited from different low castes who have taken up perigrinating life posing themselves as Chenchus.

The Chenchu Dasaris are a mendicant group of Kurnool district who eke out their livelihood by singing and praising lord Narasimha of Ahobilam. They are principally a nomadic village folk going on their begging ~~and~~ ²itineraries in a particular season of the year.

They have no common descent and relationship with forest Chenchus and represent a heterogenous group recruited from different castes. The Koya Chenchus are a group of fake medicine men coming from Bhadrachalam area in certain seasons of the year. They have neither connubial nor commensal relations with forest Chenchus. The Krishna Chenchus are a group of mendicant beggars inhabiting the rural areas of Guntur and Krishna districts. From the data collected it appears that this community represent a conglomeration of Chenchus and some primitive

communities like Dommara and Nakkala etc. Like Chenchu Dasaris, Krishna Chenchus also speak a dialect of their own.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN:

The Chenchu villages known as gudem are dotted all over the hilly area and they are almost exclusively inhabited by Chenchus. However, in the lower ledge of Amarabad plateau and bordering areas of Guntur and Prakasham districts the Chenchus live in symbiosis with plains populations. Here and there in interior forests the Lambadas also live with the Chenchus.

The Chenchu settlements in the interior forest consists of 5 to 10 households without any specific pattern and can be classified as shapeless clusters. There are even settlements with only one or two households such as Pothurajupenta in Kurnool district and Pullaipalli in Mahaboobnagar district. The entire interior villages from Farhabad to Medimankal in Amarabad plateau and interior villages such as Rudracode and Pangidigudem in Kurnool district hardly exceed 10 hutments. As a measure of controlling the Chenchus from criminal activities the erstwhile Governments of Madras presidency and the Nizam Government regrouped them into big settlements like Bairlutu, Nagalutu, Pedamantanala, Pecheruvu, Tummalabailu and Vatwallapally.

The houses of Chenchus vary in type and structure according to the ecological setting. Among the jungle Chenchus the round bottomed conical hut is the most common. While in the peripheral villages and in settlements where Government has undertaken housing colonies, rectangular, square or oblong type of hut with gabled roof is becoming popular. In the jungle the walls are made up of bamboo wattle work while in the villages they are made up of mud and stone. The huts are usually single roomed and very congested.

ECONOMY:

Majority of the Chenchus inhabiting the project area continue to be in the lowest and primitive stage of development. The dense forest clad hilly terrain served as a refuge area for the primitive group isolating them from the main stream of the non-tribal society. Despite the occasional contacts with the outside world through pilgrim population from early times, the currents of change in the economic sphere that swept through the neighbouring plains did not seem to have reached the Chenchus. The water scarcity coupled with absence of fertile chunks of land in the Chenchu belt have contributed to the poor development of agriculture. Consequently, Chenchu

area did not attract agricultural population from the neighbouring plains. The geo-ethnic factors have contributed to the stagnation of the Chenchu economy.

Hence, the Chenchus still depend upon the forest and continue to consume roots, tubers, leaves, fruits, insects, small animals, seeds and even unpalatable food stuffs and many varieties of insects and animals. They have traditional skill in hunting. Minor forest produce, honey collection and basket making provide them subsidiary employment. They are also employed by the forest department in bamboo coupe work, road construction work, teak plantation, nurseries etc.

For a major part of the year the Chenchus rely on the digging stick and the forests are veritable store house of their food. The women and children go for collecting various roots and tubers. During the month of January they collect the large brown velvety pods of Madapu (*Bauhinia vahili*) creepers. The pods thus collected are roasted or boiled for extracting the green seeds for consumption. Tamarind fruits are collected by the Chenchus for consumption as well as for sale. The sour tamarind fruit is coated with ash so as to reduce acidity content to make it fit for consumption. The green berries of Chironji come in the month of March. The shells are

cracked and kernel is extracted and consumed. They continue to consume these fruits till the end of ~~February.~~ ^{March.} By the first week of April, however, the prospects of getting food from forest improve Ficus infectioria, ficus glomerata and Diospyros melanoxylon fruits ripen one after another heralding a period of plenty for the Chenchu. At the same time the Mohwa season starts, Mohwa flowers are a very good source of income to the Chenchus. A part of the collected mohwa flower is consumed or used for distillation and the rest is sold in markets. The dried flowers are purchased by the villagers and again resold to the Chenchus in the off season. Chenchus purchase these flowers in exchange for other minor forest produce. Chenchus prefer simple garden cultivation as it involves no investment, inputs and continuous labour. The garden crops are raised in small plots fenced with locally available bamboos. As the small plots are heavily manured they also yield a very rich crop.

Settled agriculture could not make considerable head way in Chenchu area, excepting a few settlements like Pedamanthana, Garapenta, Marrisipalem, Appayapalli etc., where there are progressive Chenchu cultivators. Some of the Chenchus who have been

working as farm servants to the progressive non-tribal cultivators in the nearby villages have learned the settled cultivation practices and other improved methods. Next important pursuit is honey collection. Different techniques are used to collect honey from combs located on trees, tree trunks, rocks, mountain cliffs and ravines. The collected honey is sold to the Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

CHANGING NUTRITIONAL STATUS:

The changes that had taken place in the Chenchu habitat have resulted in change of the ecosystem. They used to live in isolation in small settlements consisting of 5 to 10 hutments having its traditional hinterland for hunting and food gathering. Due to the small population and the large area of forest available, the Chenchus were able to get their food requirements from the forest. Their dependence on agricultural produce is negligible and usually get the coarse grain from the nearby plains villages by exchanging the minor forest produce items. The opening of roads and extension of the activities of the Forest Department, has brought several changes in the dietary habits of Chenchus. The influx of a large number plains people due to Srisaillam Hydro-electric project resulted

in the progressive depletion of forests. Further, with the improved transport facilities the wild fruits are being easily transported to the plains, depriving the Chenchus. The forest which could support only a limited number of people per sq. mile, could not meet the dietary requirements of Chenchus with the large increase in population and commercialisation of forest produce. Several forest foods which were their seasonal diets are being sold for money. Under these circumstances the Chenchus were forced to become labourers of the Forest Department or private forest contractors and soon they became experts in bamboo cutting, which became a major source of livelihood for a considerable part of the year in the course of time. Some of the Chenchus are also employed by the Forest Department as guards and village headman on regular monthly wages which has brought about significant changes in their traditional diet. In the interior places of Amarabad plateau, Chenchus lead a symbiotic relationship with Banjaras. The Chenchus supply the Banjaras fire wood and fetch water from the streams and receive butter milk in exchange.

The impact of urbanisation on the food habits is very interesting. Several Chenchu households at Srisaillam and Mannanur which are exposed to urbanisation have acquired the tea drinking habit. With regard to

Food the plight of the Chenchus living in the forest areas is very precarious even today. During the periods of unemployment and dry season their children have to face semi-starvation and under nourishment. The nutritional deficiencies among pre-school age children, pregnant and lactating mothers is more serious. Deficiency, diseases are more pronounced among them.

PROJECT AREA:

As per the guidelines given by Government of India for the identification of primitive groups with small sized population still adopting pre-agricultural level of technology mainly subsisting on food gathering, hunting and shifting or primitive cultivation with a low level of literacy rate not exceeding 1-2% are treated as primitive tribal groups. Organised economic activity debars any group from recognizing it as a primitive group. Based on the above criteria the originally identified project area for primitive tribal group (Chenchus) covers 124 Chenchu settlements of which 25 are in the scheduled areas and the remaining 99 in the non-scheduled area. The plan was formulated for the benefit of 3,565 households from these settlements. However, in the implementation process the Assistant Project Officers, who were the implementing agencies in various districts extended the programme to cover 123

more villages with an additional 814 families, in addition to those who are already identified. In extending this programme no criteria has been adopted. As such in Guntur and Rangareddy districts all populations bearing a generic name Chenchu irrespective of their occupational pattern were brought under the fold of development programme. Even urbanised families following well organised occupations were also brought into the project fold. Thus in Kurnool district the community known as Chenchu Dasari is excluded, whereas in Guntur the Bontha Chenchu and Krishna Chenchu and even the Yanadi Chenchu have been included in the project. The particulars of the number of villages and households originally identified and identified later are as follows:

S.No. District	Identified initially		Identified later	
	No. of villages	No. of households	No. of villages	No. of households.
1. Kurnool	20	610	14	576
2. Prakasham	32	765	69	1316
3. Mahaboobnagar	34	870	62	1152
4. Guntur	9	983*	56	658**
5. Nalgonda	12	140	12	154
6. Rangareddy	17	197	34	551
Total:	124	3565	247	4407

* Includes Lambadas and Yerukulas
 **Chenchus only.

Thus the scope of operation of the project areas was extended leaving the concept of contiguity etc. As a result the project now comprises 247 villages with 4407 households. But in course of time the programme was extended to cover many other villages irrespective of contiguity. Thus the beneficiaries are scattered and there appears to be no norm on which the programmes are executed. Hence it is not possible to know how far the most primitive group has been benefitted. An attempt has been made in this study to classify Chenchu settlements of the project area into 3 categories based on economy, literacy rate, settlement pattern, relative isolation and growth rate. Thus 38 villages have been identified as most primitive as their economy is entirely dependent upon food gathering and forest produce, with literacy rate less than 1%, relatively isolated without any communication facilities and growth rate is steady or declining, while the 2nd category were identified as primitive and consist of 153 settlements. In these villages the economy is partly forest based, supplemented by agriculture, and forest labour. The settlements consists of 30 or more households partly connected by roads without bus facility, the growth rate is normal or steady and literacy is about 2%. The 3rd group of settlements are

considered as mixed where the Chenchus live along with non-tribal communities. Their economy is dependant on agriculture, animal husbandry or trade. The settlements are usually large consisting of more than 50 households and literacy rate is above 2% and the population has urban contacts and the growth rate is normal. 56 such villages have been identified and they are classified as advanced.

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CHAPTER - III

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES.

In view of the limited financial resources and the scattered distribution of population over the project area in the six districts it was not possible to have separate administrative unit for implementation of the project programmes. So, to reduce administrative over heads, the existing administrative machinery is utilised for implementation of programmes and administrative and financial management of the project.

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency, (Primitive Group - Chenchu) established during 1975-76 with its headquarters at Hyderabad was registered under societies registration Act, 1869. The Director of Tribal Welfare has been nominated as Ex-Officio Chairman and one of the officers of the Tribal Research Institute was nominated as Ex-Officio Project Officer and subsequently the Joint Director, Tribal Welfare has been nominated as Ex-Officio Project Officer. At

project level, the advisory committee/governing body has been constituted with Director, Tribal Welfare as Chairman. The committee consists of heads of various departments or their representatives as members to advise the project authority on identification of various programmes, institutional locations etc. within the project area. As the identified beneficiaries are scattered over six districts and local needs and problems vary, a district level sub-committee was also constituted in each district. The committee consists of the Collector as Ex-Officio Chairman and Conservator of Forests (concerned), district level officers, District Tribal Welfare Officer/District Social Welfare Officer (concerned with tribal welfare schemes), Member of Parliament/Member of the Legislative Assembly (concerned), Chenchu leader (concerned area) and Project Officer has been formed. The district level sub-committee would formulate and implement the programmes within the broad frame work of Chenchu Action Plan. As the project Officer's headquarters is located at Hyderabad, the Government have nominated Assistant Project Officers for each district to implement the programmes at the field level. In pursuance of this direction, the Block Development Officers of Devarakonda Panchayat Samithy and Pargi have been nominated as Assistant Project Officers

for the concerned areas. The District Tribal Welfare Officers of Kurnool, Guntur and Mahaboobnagar districts are nominated as Assistant Project Officers for the respective districts, the Assistant Director (Animal Husbandry) is the Assistant Project Officer for Prakasham district.

This programme is implemented exclusively with the funds made available from special central assistance. The Government of India released so far Rs.41.83 lakhs for this project. The funds are being allocated to the six districts on prorata basis. The amount thus allocated is being released to the respective District Collectors for implementation of programmes. The developmental programmes are being implemented by the Assistant Project Officers with the concurrence of the Collectors of the project. In certain cases the Assistant Project Officers are making efforts to mobilise institutional finance for implementation of the identified programmes. The year-wise details of funds released and expenditure are furnished in the following statement.

TABLE NO. 3.1

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No. District	A l l o t m e n t						
	1975-76 3.	1976-77 4.	1977-78 5.	1978-79 6.	1979-80 7.	Total 8.	
1. Mahabubnagar	0.29	2.03	2.27	2.40	2.40	9.39	
2. Kurnool	0.16	1.08	0.25	1.45	0.65	3.59	
3. Prakasham	0.24	3.62	7.48	3.25	6.60	21.19	
4. Guntur	0.24	1.91	--	2.30	0.60	5.05	
5. Nalgonda	0.02	1.01	--	--	0.35	1.38	
6. Rangareddy	0.05	0.35	--	0.60	0.30	1.30	
Total	1.00 /	10.00 /	10.00 /	10.00 /	10.90	41.90	

TABLE NO. 3.2

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	E x p e n d i t u r e					Total 8.
	1975-76 3.	1976-77 4.	1977-78 5.	1978-79 6.	1979-80 7.	
1. Mahaboonagar	--	--	4.54	0.01	2.37	6.92 ✓
2. Kurnool	--	--	1.25	0.06	2.17	3.48 ✓
3. Prakasam	0.23	--	11.05	6.57	2.31	20.16
4. Guntur	--	0.36	1.78	--	2.30	4.44 ✓
5. Nalgonda	--	--	0.17	--	0.14	0.31 ✓
6. Ranga Reddy	--	0.08	0.33	0.40	0.20	1.01 ✓
Total:	0.23	0.44	19.12	7.04	9.49	36.32

It is evident from the above statement that an amount of Rs.36.32 lakhs was spent as against Rs.41.90 lakhs allotted to the project on various developmental programmes. Though the project is in operation since 1975, only Rs.0.23 lakhs was utilised during 1975-76 and that too in one district. There was no expenditure in other districts. The year-wise expenditure-analysis reveals that large amounts were spent during the year 1977-78 i.e., 19.12 lakhs. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.7.04 lakhs was spent and in the current year i.e., 1979-80 an amount of Rs.9.49 lakhs is spent.

Out of six districts only Prakasham district could spend the amount allotted during 1975-76, while during 1976-77 Guntur and Rangareddy districts could spend some amounts. According to the draft plan the requirements were worked out for 1976-77 and 1977-78 which comes to Rs.50.70 lakhs. The Government of India sanctioned $1/5_{th}$ of the estimated amount in the first two years. The pattern of expenditure reveals that efforts made for Chenchu development were haphazard and unplanned. The entire sanctioned amount was spent by 1977-78 in Prakasham district. In other districts the expenditure was not impressive. The figures also reveal that the

accumulated amounts of the previous years were spent from 1978-79 onwards in a hurried manner. In view of the above facts it is evident that though the project was in operation for the last five years its impact could be seen only during the last 3 years.

In the first year of the Integrated Tribal Development Project only Rs. one lakh was released. As that amount was very meagre only Animal Husbandry and Agriculture programmes were suggested. In the draft plan top priority was accorded for distribution of plough bullocks, milch cattle, sheep, Poultry units and improved agricultural inputs. The draft plan was prepared for 3 years and the requirements were worked out on the basis of felt needs. The programme-wise estimated requirements and expenditure upto date is furnished hereunder.

Sl. No.	Programme	Estimated requirements 3. (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual expenditure 4.
1.	Animal Husbandry	23.23 (32.10)	24.48 (67.40) ✓
2.	Forestry	4.14 (5.72)	Nil
3.	Agriculture	19.73 (27.26)	6.40 (17.62)
4.	Education	11.75 (40.23)	4.08 (11.23)

1.	2.	3.	4.
5. Cottage Industries		5.23 (7.23)	Nil
6. Medical & Health		(8.30 (11.46)	Nil
7. Trade Assistance		Nil	1.36 (3.74)
		72.38 (100.00)	36.32 (100.00)

The figures indicate that programmes like Forestry, Cottage industries and medical and health are not given any importance by the implementing unit officers. The major thrust was on Animal Husbandry which absorbed 3/4th of the funds and some programmes on agriculture and education. The requirements for 3 years were estimated to Rs.72.38 lakhs and the actual releases from Government of India are Rs.41.83 lakhs which covers 61.30% of the total estimates in the plan and out of which only Rs.36.32 lakhs only were spent upto December, 1979.

The reasons for not spending the released amounts during the earlier years of the Integrated Tribal

The figures in brackets indicate the percentages.

Development Project are as follows. The Officers who are incharge of the Integrated Tribal Development Project (primitive group) at district level were drawn from different departments and they have no knowledge of the socio-economic and cultural background of Chenchu society. Most of the concerned Assistant Project Officers have not taken initiative to identify the beneficiaries for implementing programmes. During the first year of the project the allotted amount was very meagre which was not sufficient to take up any programme. In the process, certain schemes which were not useful were forced on the primitive group. For example the plough bullocks were distributed in interior forest areas of Mahaboobnagar district and Nallamalai region where the Chenchus have only small plots of garden lands which can be cultivated by hand ploughing. In such places the bullocks were neglected and they might have either died or sold out. The major schemes implemented in the project are mentioned in the next Chapter.

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CHAPTER - IV

P R O G R A M M E S

It was felt that the Chenchus can be developed economically and educationally only when they were settled permanently at a particular place. Earlier efforts were made by erstwhile Nizam Government in Amarabad Plateau and former Madras Government in Nallamalai ranges of Kurnool District by bringing Chenchus who were scattered over small gudems to regrouped centres like Mannanur, Vatwallapally, Bairluty, Pecheruvu etc., where educational institutions, basic amenities like drinking water wells, housing colonies etc., were provided. To make the Chenchus depend on a steady and assured source of income it was planned to teach them agriculture and with this view land reclamation, supply of plough bullocks, milch animals were undertaken. However, the Chenchus who lack the traditions of cultivation were not successful in adopting to agriculture. In early 1950's the forest department attempted the

land colonization schemes to settle the Chenchus permanently on land cultivation. But these schemes also failed. Agriculture without proper initiative and interest coupled with lack of irrigation facility and pest control resulted in very poor yields and forced the Chenchus to return to forest for gleaning. Thus, the lands which were dereserved and reclaimed at huge costs were lying idle. Some non-tribals were brought to teach Chenchus the art of cultivation who subsequently encroached upon their lands at several places. Subsequently, steps were taken to prevent encroachment and the efforts to settle the Chenchus on agriculture were given up. The Chenchus who had no interest on land leased them to non-tribals or left them fallow. There was no improvement in this situation even during the plan period as Chenchu villages situated in reserve forests did not derive benefit of agricultural extension programmes of the community development programmes. Even, the Chenchus living outside the forest area such as Pargi, Devarakonda, Macherla etc. did not derive the benefit of agricultural development programmes as they are mostly landless and their habitations are situated in inaccessible and sparsely distributed interior areas. Though the Chenchus were not able to take up agriculture using plough bullocks,

they are not entirely new to raise food crops suitable to their environment using the traditional digging stick. Since time immemorial every Chenchu clears a patch of land around his hut and dibbles with the digging stick and raises maize, jowar, chillies, tomato etc., for consumption. The plots were guarded by fencing them with bamboo wattle walls.

Taking into consideration the past efforts and reasons for their failure, the programmes were planned in such a way that the Chenchus will show interest in horticulture and gradually in agriculture. To achieve this end the following schemes have been incorporated in the plan.

1. Horticulture development.
2. Land reclamation.
3. Introduction of high yielding variety seeds.
4. Supply of inputs.
5. Training programmes.

PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED:

AGRICULTURE:

The Assistant Project Officers, who are responsible for implementing the project laid stress mainly on the supply of plough bullocks, agricultural

implements and supply of high yielding variety seeds to improve agricultural production. In the entire project area ever since the introduction of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, 812 Chenchus were supplied (i.e., 63.63% of the total Chenchu households) with plough bullocks and 454 of these were also given agricultural implements (vide Annexure-1). The percentage of landed households who were benefitted under supply of plough bullocks ranges between 98 to 10%. The districts of Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar and Prakasham utilised these benefits to a larger extent while the districts of Guntur and Kurnool were not benefitted. The area and number of households in Nalgonda district is very small and majority of them own agricultural lands. In Mahaboobnagar district also, a large number of Chenchus living in villages below the ghats are land owners. This naturally resulted in giving preference to supply more plough bullocks; where as in Guntur and Rangareddy districts the land owning Chenchus are negligible and so the distribution of plough bullocks was not undertaken. In Prakasham district nearly 2/3rd of the Chenchu households are landless while in Kurnool district the Chenchus mainly depend on collection of minor forest produce, forest labour, watch and ward, grazing cattle etc., hence the supply of plough bullocks

was not given high priority. The Chenchus were given land on year to year lease basis by forest department in Kurnool district and in recent years these lands were lying fallow. Now steps are being taken to assign forest lands and it is also proposed to supply 70 pairs of plough bullocks during the current year. After the survey, it was reported that 10 pairs of plough bullocks with bullock carts were supplied to Chenchus of Bairlutu and Nagaluty gudems during March, 1980 with a view to provide them regular income by transporting bamboos from the forest to the bamboo stack yard of Rayalaseema paper mills.

The sample survey revealed that 80% of the plough bullocks are alive and in possession of Chenchus. The remaining 20% either died due to malnourishment or wild animal attacks or snake bites and there are a few incidences of selling the plough bullocks. This reveals that the Chenchus are evin^g interest and enthusiasm to own and utilise plough bullocks.

As it was recognised that traditional crop^ping pattern is uneconomic and of low productivity it was contemplated in the plan to adopt the strategy of introducing high yielding varieties to replace the traditional local varieties along with the supply of plough

bullocks, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements as a package deal. Under this programme 405 Chenchu farmers were supplied with high yielding variety seed such as high yielding bajra, T21 redgram, Sarada Variga, Aruna castor, at 3 Kg per acre and 28% of the land owned Chenchu farmers were benefitted under the high yielding variety seed distribution. In Prakasham District 50%, in Mahaboobnagar 32%, in Nalgonda district 30.5%, in Ranga Reddy district 20% of the Chenchu farmers were covered while in Kurnool district this programme has not yet been taken up.

High yielding variety seeds cannot give maximum yields unless suitable fertilizers are used and the various types of pests are controlled by using appropriate pesticides. In the plan, it was suggested to supply fertilizers to those who receive high yielding variety seed. In the project area all Chenchu farmers who received high yielding variety seed were also supplied with chemical fertilisers. But in all the six districts no measures were taken to protect the crops by supplying pesticides. Thus the implimentation of the programme suffered a lot due to lack of proper follow up action and to protect new varieties of crops from pests. The supply of.....

bullocks was given more importance than supply of other inputs such as seed, fertilizers and pesticides.

The plan envisaged new varieties of crops, new techniques and methods of cultivation to which Chenchus were not accustomed. The draft plan also suggested establishment of an agro-service centre to impart training to the Chenchus in modern methods of agriculture but none of the six Assistant Project Officers took any action to impart training to the Chenchus nor any agro-service centre was established. As such the massive agriculture programme in the Chenchu area could not yield the expected results.

IRRIGATION:

The cultivation in Chenchu area is entirely rainfed and mostly the undependable monsoon did not give much scope to raise new varieties of cash crops, fruit trees and paddy cultivation. Under these circumstances it will be very difficult for the Chenchus to switchover to agriculture as their principal occupation. Realizing these difficulties, the plan suggested development of minor irrigation sources

like tanks, irrigation wells etc. Prior to the plan the area was never surveyed for irrigation potential. During this plan period community irrigation wells were dug in the districts of Prakasham, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda only. These wells were sanctioned only on the basis of demand from the local Chenchus without any proper survey. So far 21 wells were under execution of which 4 were completed 3 in Prakasham and one in Nalgonda district. Among these wells 3 were supplied with 5 H.P. oil engines in Prakasham district. The Chenchus have raised dry crops like bajra and chillies. The programme was foremost with 16 community irrigation wells in Prakasham district followed by 3 in Mahaboobnagar district, One each in Nalgonda and Rangareddy districts. The various sub-units of the project area are making efforts to construct more irrigation wells to bring Chenchu lands under irrigation. Nalgonda district has proposed 5 irrigation wells at a cost of Rs.10,000/- each with 50% subsidy and 50% loan from TRICOR*. Rangareddy district has proposed 4 irrigation wells to benefit 40 Chenchu farmers at a cost of Rs.15,000 each. It was also proposed to repair the minor irrigation tank near Gunivanikunta at Kusumasamudram at a cost of Rs.10,000/- under which 40 Chenchus of Kusumasamudram and Rampur

* Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes cooperative Finance Corporation.

villages have lands. Systematic ground water potential surveys were conducted at Bairlutu and Nagalutu villages in Kurnool district to dig irrigation wells to re-habilitate Chenchus by providing irrigated lands along with plough bullocks and agricultural implements and other economic support programmes. The Geologists who surveyed the area of these villages have identified 100 water points. These points are located in reserve forest lands. In Prakasham district geo-electrical resistivity surveys were conducted in tribal areas of Markapur and Yerragondapalem taluks in 1978, to find out the potential for ground water to sink community irrigation and drinking wells. The Geo-physi^{cist} found that the quality of water at Tummalabailu, Chinthala, Marripalem, Chinamanthanalala and Pedamanthanalala of Markapur taluk and Suddakunta, Allipalem and Billagondipenta villages of Yerragondapalem taluk was good both for drinking and irrigation purposes and recommended for dug wells as well as bore wells.

The community irrigation wells so far constructed or under construction have brought nearly 150 acres of land under irrigation.

HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture development in Chenchu area has much importance as a transitional stage to settle Chenchus

permanently on agriculture. Though there was ample scope, the Chenchus never took interest in the past to raise fruit trees around their habitation. The vast scope for cultivation of fruit and vegetable crops in Chenchu settlements was recognized and it was contemplated to supply the Chenchus with papaya, coconut, guava and Mango etc., seedlings and vegetable seeds. But the scheme was not given even a trial in any of the six districts. Supply of fruit trees would have gone a long way in meeting the nutritional requirements. The Chenchus would have benefitted much by fruit trees as it requires minimum efforts, but the administrations have not evinced interest in it.

CO-OPERATIVE JOINT FARMING SOCIETIES:

The plan suggested cooperative joint farming societies to develop interest, habit of cultivation and training in modern methods of cultivation. So far, a cooperative joint farming society was formed at Bairlutu with Divisional Forest Officer (Atmakur) as the president and an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- was placed at the disposal of the society for reclaiming 300 acres. An amount of Rs. 86,065 has been spent. The scheme was not fruitful as it lacked technical guidance and other assistance. The Assistant Project Officer Kurnool has proposed joint farming societies with necessary

staff at Bairlutty, Srisaïlam, Pecheruvu, Palam cheruvu and Narapareddykunta. The Assistant Project Officer, Mahaboobnagar has proposed two joint farming societies at Chenchugudem and Mannanur. The other districts have not taken any steps to start Joint Farming Societies.

Efforts were also made in these districts to assign the Government land available under land ceiling act to the landless Chenchus to rehabilitate them on agriculture. In Ranga Reddy district, approximately 334 acres have been assigned and 132 acres are proposed to be assigned under land development scheme at a cost of Rs.200/- per acre. The other districts have not made any effort to assign new lands except approaching the forest department to dereserve the forest lands already under cultivation of Chenchus.

BULLOCK-CARTS:

The Assistant Project Officers felt that Chenchus require bullock carts for transporting agricultural produce and also for their economic upliftment to earn decent incomes by transporting goods to the nearby forest timber depots and bamboo stock yards. In certain areas there is also scope for transporting goods to nearby shandies. In Kurnool district 10 Chenchus were

supplied with carts with bullocks and they are earning nearly Rs. 20/- per day by transporting bamboos from the forest to bamboo stack yard at Bairlutu.

In Mahabubnagar district six Chenchus were supplied with bullock carts and it is proposed to supply another 20 during the current year. In Ranga Reddy district it is proposed to supply 16 bullock carts at Rs. 600 each during the current year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

In view of their low level of economic development and realising the need for economic programme which can bring quick and immediate returns, dairy and livestock development programmes were implemented for the benefit of Chenchus, especially the landless living in the project area. In the past, Chenchus were encouraged by Forest Department to acquire cattle wealth. The Chenchus of Prakasham district used to tend the cattle of the nearby plains villages on wages. They also learnt the art of milk consumption from the Lambadis. Cattle breeding was readily adopted by the Chenchus and it is fully in consistence with their nomadic habits. But the few cattle that Chenchus own are poor yielders. They prefer buffaloes to cows as buffaloes are physically suitable for withstanding the climatic variations of

the plateau besides being better milching than cows.

To provide veterinary health coverage to the cattle of the project area in Kurnool and Prakasham districts Mobile Veterinary Units have been suggested in the plan. In addition to this, two more mobile veterinary units and 3 first aid centres have been suggested to cater to the veterinary needs at Padamanthala, Garapenta and Pogilla settlements where there is sizeable cattle population. Suitable measures have been suggested for effective breeding and disease control. One diary unit has been suggested to be attached to each Ashram school functioning in the project area in order to encourage the Chenchu children to get themselves acquainted to dairying and to improve their nutritional intake. In the draft plan it was proposed to identify the milk belt in the project area and to select the beneficiary households to supply milch animals. These routes would be integrated with markets. Under this programme one milch animal would be supplied to each beneficiary household and after 6 months a second animal would be supplied to form a nucleus for further development of dairying among Chenchu families. The scheme was expected to provide regular employment and dependable source of income.

For the successful implementation of milk production programme among Chenchus, adequate provision for supply of feeds and fodder development and other infrastructure has been suggested in the draft plan. It was also proposed to clear shrubs and bushes hindering the fodder growth.

Next important programme suggested in the draft plan is sheep and goat development. There are vast forest areas to graze the sheep, and mutton has enormous demand. The sheep population of the project area is of non-descript type. The sheep/goat populations are sparsely distributed and the existing units are small in size. It was proposed to supply viable units of 10 sheep and one ram to each beneficiary. For the effective implementation of the scheme, regular deworming and vaccination against sheep pox and enterotoxaemia has been proposed.

Several Chenchu households have 2 to 3 birds, but they are non-descript and less remunerative and jungle type. The project has vast potential for poultry development which would ensure supply of quality proteins in their food besides providing quick returns. The poultry industry would help to improve their economic conditions. ~~Th~~^hrough these animal husbandry programmes, it has been proposed to bring qualitative

and quantitative changes to help increase the supplementary income of Chenchus.

PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED SINCE INCEPTION OF THE PROJECT:

Milch cattle rearing is given due importance as there are vast potentialities in the project area. Since inception of the project 849 milch animals have been supplied to Chenchus residing in the project area. The district wise break up of families benefitted under this programme is furnished hereunder.

S.No.	District	No. of identified Landless Chenchu households	No. of households benefitted under distribution of milch animals under I.T.D.P.
1.	Mahaboobnagar	684	155(22.66)
2.	Kurnool	384 @192	476(82.63)
3.	Prakasham	903	75(8.30)
4.	Guntur	638	110(17.24)
5.	Nalgonda	72	6(8.33)
6.	Ranga Reddy	450	27(6.00)
	Total	3323	849(25.54)

@ Landed households - only in Kurnool district milch animals were supplied to both landed and landless households.

Present Position of the animals
(As per the official information)

S.No.	District	No. of animals supplied	Died	Sold away	Dried	Milching
1.	Mahabocbnagar	155	20	12	18	105
2.	Kurnool	476	60	68	78	270
3.	Prakasham	75	8	12	20	35
4.	Guntur	110	6	6	20	78
5.	Nalgonda	6	1	1	2	2
6.	Ranga Reddy	27	2	-	6	19
Total		849	97 (11.42)	99 (11.66)	144 (16.96)	509 (59.95)

The above data supplied by the various project units indicates that only 25.54% of the identified beneficiaries have been supplied with milch animals. Among them 11.42% died due to negligence, wild animals menace and lack of veterinary aid. Further, it was reported that 11.66% of milch animals were sold by the Chenchu beneficiaries to the non-tribals living in the project area, 16.96% of milch animals have become dry. It has been reported that 59.95% of the supplied animals are yielding milk but the yield is very low due to poor management, lack of proper feed etc.,

According to the sample study conducted during the course of this study 36.47% of the milch animals are with the Chenchus and 13.81% were sold out as against 11.66% reported by the authorities, the remaining 49.72% were dead as against 11.42% reported by the authorities, due to undernourishment, wild animals, snake bites, natural calamities etc.,

The survival of animals is 100% in Guntur and Nalgonda districts, 60% in Prakasham district, 62.96% in Mahabubnagar district and 26% in Kurnool district. In general it was observed that the survival rate ^{is} high in the plains areas than the forest areas. (Annexure - IV)

The project authorities have not identified the milk routes in the project area, though it was suggested in draft plan. The milch animals were distributed at Srisailem, Mahanandi, Ahobilam, Bairlutu, Nagalutu and Panyam in Kurnool district. Of them the first 3 are pilgrim centres which have good market for milk and milk products, while the rest of the three places are situated in the hinter land near urban centres like Atmakur and Nandyal which also have good marketing facilities and the Chenchus are deriving some income from milk sales. In Rangareddy district milch animals were supplied in Salwaid, Bandiyelika-cherla, Dharmapur and Rampur. Only one or two families

are supplied with milch animals in each village and these villages are also away from the transport points. The Chenchus have developed the habit of consuming milk and milk products. In Mahabubnagar district this programme was implemented in Mannanur, Appaipally, Chenchugudem, Banal, Jangamreddypally, Udimella, Ambagiri, Farhabad, Vatvallapally and Rampur etc. Among them Mannanur and Vatvallapally have marketing facilities while the rest are situated farther away from the main road. It is reported that animals supplied to the beneficiaries of Rampur, Farhabad, Udimella and Appapur have been killed by wild animals as they are situated in interior forest areas and the programme could not make mark on the Chenchu life. In Nalgonda, Guntur and Prakasham districts also the milch animals were supplied to interior villages and milk is being utilised for domestic consumption only. The menace of wild animals especially tigers and poisonous snakes was hindering the success of this programme. In Daddanala village of Prakasham district one Chenchu was supplied with a she-buffaloe and it was killed by tiger and later on he was supplied with another she-buffaloe and it also died due to snake bite. Similar instances are reported in other areas also.

The Chenchu households did not derive any appreciable income from the milch animals supplied to them either by selling milk or milk products. However they are consuming butter milk and deriving about Rs.20/- to Rs.30/- by selling ghee for mensum. Had there been market for milk there would have been appreciable income from sale of milk and ghee. Some Chenchus however derived benefits by selling heifers. On the whole the income was not consistent with the efforts they have to put in.

The management of milch animals was found to be very poor. They are left in the forest for grazing unattended where they are frequently attacked by wild animals. The fodder in the forest is not adequate throughout the year and the Chenchus are not taking adequate measures to store the dry fodder for summer season. As there was no monetary income, none of the Chenchus evince interest to purchase the concentrated feeds. In view of poor management the animals were drying up very early and the milk yield is limited to a few months during rainy season. It was observed that the animals were not getting enough drinking water also during summer months. To improve the quality of the milch animals, graded breeding bulls were suggested to be stationed at important centres throughout the project

area. So far, 9 breeding bulls were distributed in Prakasham district and 4 breeding bulls were distributed in Mahabubnagar district and one breeding bull is kept at Srisailem farm. These animals roam with the cattle of the village and cross them.

SHEEP AND GOAT DEVELOPMENT:

Sheep and goat development has been given utmost importance in all the sub-units of the project as a source of income. The draft plan has proposed to distribute 50 units each consisting of 20 ewes and one ram of Nellore breed. As against this recommendation, different district units supplied to each beneficiary a unit of 9 ewes and one ram of Nellore breed and in some districts especially Prakasham and Guntur each beneficiary was supplied with goat units consisting of 5 goats only.

Though goat units were not suggested in the draft plan, on the specific demand of local Chenchus goat units were distributed. The details of distribution of sheep and goat units since inception of the project is as follows:

Sl. No.	District	No. of landless families.	No. of Units supplied	No. of beneficiaries.
1.	Nalgonda	72	30	30 (41.66)
2.	Rangareddy	450	50	50 (11.11)
3.	Kurnool	384	Nil	Nil
4.	Mahaboonagar	684	110	110 (16.08)
5.	Prakasham	903	573	573 (63.45)
6.	Guntur	638	448	448 (70.21)
Total:		3131	1211	1211 (38.67)

The above table reveals that 38.67% of the total landless Chenchu families have been benefitted each with a sheep or goat unit in the entire project area. In the various Districts the percentage of landless families benefitted under this programme ranges between 11.11% (Rangareddy) and 70.21% (Guntur). This programme was not yet taken up in Kurnool while in Prakasham, Nalgonda and Mahaboonagar districts the percentage of landless Chenchu families benefitted are 63%, 41% and 16% respectively. To find out the present position with regard to sheep or goat units a sample study was conducted in the districts of Prakasham, Guntur and Nalgonda. The study reveals that 78% of the landless families of these villages were already covered under the above programme. In Prakasham district the percentage of households benefitted is 74.8% while in Guntur district it is 70% and Nalgonda district it is 50%. Of the total units supplied in these villages i.e.,

172 units, 112 units (i. e., 65.11%) are alive while 16 units (9.3%) were sold by the beneficiaries and the rest 44 units (25.59%) were dead due to diseases, under-nutrition, wild animal attacks or consumed by the beneficiaries. Even among the units which are found alive several units were not intact as part of the units were lost due to natural calamities or one of the reasons shown above. (Annexure-IV)

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

The draft plan suggested to improve the local Chencha poultry by distributing cross bred cockerals for selective breeding with local hens and also suggested regular health coverage through veterinary institutions. It was also suggested to develop some small poultry units on a modest scale in selected villages. The plan suggested for establishment of poultry units at Ashram schools in order to enable the Chencha children to learn poultry rearing and consume eggs to improve the protein contents in their diets.

The Project authorities have not yet taken any of the above schemes nor introduced poultry units in any of the Ashram schools functioning in the project area. The Chenchas are not evincing interest to have cross bred poultry as they think cross bred poultry will

not survive in their environment and will be easily caught by wild animals.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

The draft plan suggested intensive training of tribal beneficiaries at Government live stock farm Mahanandi or elsewhere in modern methods of livestock rearing and breeding management, in order to make them to derive the maximum economic benefits. At least 20 such training programmes are suggested each year. However, no training programme has been taken up nor any funds were allotted for such training.

The strengthening of Mahanandi live stock farm was suggested to meet the large scale requirements of plan area but no steps have been taken to strengthen this farm and the authorities are purchasing live stock from far off market areas like Kankipadu in Krishna district and Piapily in Kurnool district.

Thus the implementation of the entire animal husbandry programme in the project area primarily remained as a programme of supplying livestock without any followup action to protect the animals from diseases, calamities, or protecting them at night by constructing appropriate sheds to stall them. The programme has no arrangement for marketing the milk, meat or wool so as to improve Chenchu economy.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:

The draft plan proposed to develop traditional cottage industries like beekeeping, mat weaving, patroli making etc., to utilise the leisure time and unemployment due to seasonal variations among Chenchus. The plan suggested distribution of bee boxes, training in bee-keeping, establishment of bamboo household production-cum-demonstration unit for training in patroli making. But, in the action plan no funds were earmarked for development of cottage industries. So far, no cottage industry has come up. The industries department is running a basket making cum training centre at Sri-sailam to impart training to 8 candidates annually by paying stipend. But, this centre could not make any impact on the Chenchus and the training remained only on paper. The instructor appointed to train the Chenchus lacks enthusiasm and was unable to develop interest among Chenchus.

During the year 1979-80 the Prakasham district unit has taken steps to send one Chenchu candidate for undergoing training in Apiculture at Sitanagaram. This district has also proposed to instal 16 sets of beehive boxes in 8 Ashram schools for demonstration to tribals. Further, this district has also proposed to establish two plots of mulberry in the near future to develop sericulture.

EDUCATION:

Efforts to educate the Chenchus started as early as in 1920s. However, the schools started at that time were few and confined to important centres like Bairlutu, Pecheruvu, Mannanur etc., which also happened to be the headquarters of Forest Range Officers. These schools could not succeed in bringing out even a single graduate. But a few Chenchus were educated upto primary and secondary level. The literacy rate even in 1975 was as low as 2.5% only, when a reconnoitral survey was conducted in Chenchu villages by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute. Absenteeism, Wastage and stagnation was alarming prior to the conversion of schools into Ashram schools. In spite of converting all the schools into Ashram schools, certain pockets where educational institutions are lacking and sparsely populated, Chenchu children could not get educational facility as their parents are unwilling to send them to Ashram schools situated at a long distance. In order to overcome this difficulty new schools were suggested in the draft plan.

Since inception of the Integrated Tribal Development Project the authorities have taken steps to start new Ashram schools with a view to admit almost all the Chenchu schoolage children to Ashram schools.

During the year 1977-78 eight Ashram schools were started in Prakasham district, one in Nalgonda district and one in Rangareddy district. These schools are very popular and there was enormous increase in the enrolment of Chenchu children. Encouraged by these results the authorities took steps to start more Ashram schools i.e., 5 in Prakasham district, one in Guntur and one in Kurnool district during the year 1979-80. With the starting of these new Ashram schools the coverage of school age children went upto nearly 100% in Prakasham district and about 90% in Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar districts.

The Plains Chenchus of Guntur, Nalgonda and Rangareddy districts have no separate schools till the Integrated Tribal Development Project was put on ground. They are required to attend the general schools along with local non-tribal children and there were no facilities for boarding, clothing etc. Hence, the literacy rate was almost negligible in these three districts. The starting of a few Ashram schools heralded a new era of hope and confidence among the Chenchus. However, more number of schools have to be started in these 3 districts.

In addition to Ashram schools 7 hostels are functioning in the project area, which used to

admit only Chenchu children irrespective of distance till recently. But, since two years the admission to these hostels was restricted only to those who come from a distance of 5 Kms and over. This resulted in the denial of boarding facilities to local chenchus in villages where hostels are located. Further, certain percentage of scheduled castes, denotified tribes and other tribals from areas outside Chenchu project area are admitted into the hostels. Thus hitherto existing facilities are denied to the Chenchus and they are not able to attend schools.

To educate adult Chenchus adult literacy centres were started in Ashram schools of Integrated Tribal Development Project. 13 such centres are functioning with 146 adult Chenchus in Prakasham district since 1979.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

As the Chenchu habitations lacked facilities for public sanitation various communicable diseases were found to be prevalent. Further, the Chenchu area is characterised by acute shortage of drinking water resulting in various diseases. To tackle the situation and improve the general health conditions, the draft plan has suggested vigorous health education programme and establishment of one primary health centre, one M.C.H. Centre and 3 dispensaries at various places. It was also proposed to sink a number of drinking water wells.

But in the Integrated Tribal Development Agency no district has spent any amount so far on health and medical programmes. However, most of the Chenchu gudems were provided with drinking water wells under general sector funds during the plan period.

The action Plan for Prakasham district has proposed to renovate and disilt 10 drinking water wells at various pentas. Steps were also taken to provide extra medicines for mobile medical unit at Dornal and Government hospital at Y.Palem from Integrated Tribal Development Agency funds. It is proposed to construct a shed for M.M.Unit at Dornal for the benefit of Chenchu inpatients.

Due to poverty many Chenchus do not possess proper clothing and they usually do not change their clothes which causes a number of communicable diseases. To inculcate a sense of cleanliness and improve their health conditions the Chenchu families are provided with additional pairs of clothing. 750 Chenchu families received clothing during 1977-78 at a cost of Rs. 1,03,318.15 in Prakasham district.

TRADE ASSISTANCE:

Trade Assistance programmes to unemployed Chenchu youth to establish petty business like provision shops, tea stalls, vegetable stalls, rickshaws etc., were undertaken in the action plan. It was expected that these shops will meet day to day requirements of Chenchus living in remote areas. Under this programme 90 Chenchus were given financial assistance ranging from Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/- in various districts. In Guntur district the maximum number of 61 beneficiaries were given trade assistance, 13 Chenchus who were already trading in bamboo sticks, carrying poles, cheap bamboo cots in Guntur Municipal area were supplied with bamboos worth Rs.1,000/- each as trade assistance. These Chenchus belong to Bontha Chenchu community whose traditional occupation is trading in bamboo goods in urban areas. They are nomadic and never live in forest areas.

In Guntur town another 10 Chenchus were selected for distribution of Rickshaws. These people migrated to Guntur town about 30 years back from Mannesultanpalem near Bellamkonda, a plains village in Sattenapalli taluk and were eking their livelihood by rickshaw pulling. In Narsaraopet and Tenali towns 5 Chenchus were supplied with bamboos worth Rs.1,000/- each and they also belong to Bontha Chenchu community.

In Prakasham district 15 Chenchus of different Chenchu gudems were given trade assistance of Rs.1,000/- each, to start Grocery shops. Most of these beneficiaries could not succeed in running the shops as they were not accustomed to trade tactics.

In Kurnool district 8 Chenchus, 4 from Srisailam, 2 each from Sunnipenta and Mahanandi were given financial assistance of Rs.700/- each to open petty shops. These places are pilgrim centres and have got ample scope for running various types of petty business. At present only two persons of Mahanandi are successfully running coconut shops. In Mahabubnagar district 6 Chenchus received trade assistance of whom 5 persons started petty shops and one person was given a rickshaw at Mahabubnagar town.

In order to evaluate the success of this programme 11 beneficiaries who were not previously in the business

have failed for run the business as they have spent line were interviewed. Of whom 7 persons the amounts for domestic consumption, luxuries or losses, while only 4 persons are successfully running the business. This reveals that 36.4% of the beneficiaries are successful in running the trade. Among these 4 successful individuals two persons of Mahanandi were earning about Rs.5/- per day by selling coconuts and other puja materials. Another person of Yerragondapalem is running a sweet meat stall on a four wheel eart purchased with the assistance of Integrated Tribal Development Agency funds. He originally belongs to Yadava community married to a Chenchu girl and was admitted to Chenchu society by paying a fine. Prior to starting this business he was working as a cook at local hostel and was earning Rs.100/- per month and free food. His wife used to work as a cooly. Presently he is earning Rs.8/- per day and was able to save Rs.3/- per day in Rayalaseema Grameena Bank. He is able to increase his Bank balance to Rs.100/- and was able to construct a hut in Government land given by Integrated Tribal Development Agency. This is a very successful case but the person is non-Chenchu and his area of operation lies out-side the primitive pocket.

The study reveals that most of the beneficiaries under trade assistance scheme belong to urban areas. In the forest area the scheme failed as the beneficiaries

have no background in trade and ^{incurred} heavy losses on account of the deceptive nature of merchants through whom the supply of various commodities were arranged.

Along with trade assistance, some other minor schemes were also taken up to improve the economic conditions of Chenchu families, but they are not uniform and confined to Prakasham, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar districts only. In Prakasham district pisciculture has been started at Pedamanthana where there is a tank with water throughout the year. The tank has been inspected by the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Ongole and declared it suitable for growing fish. It is proposed to charge this tank with one lakh catla fingerlings at a cost of about Rs.6,000/-. There are suitable tanks in Pecheruvu, Mahanandi and Abbarajakunta in Kurnool district where fish can be grown by Chenchus. The Chenchus of Abbarajakunta are experts in fishing but no steps have been taken to develop pisciculture.

The forest Chenchus do not bother about house building as they could procure building material like grass, bamboo, wood etc., easily from near by forests. Those who are living outside the forest area or at the foot hills like Macherla samithy and certain areas of Prakasham and Nalgonda and the plains Chenchus in general are

facing lot of difficulty in procuring building materials. The plains Chenchus also lack sufficient land suitable for housesites. Hence their present housing conditions are deplorable. To help such Chenchus only the Integrated Tribal Development Agency unit of Prakasham has proposed to take up housing colonies at Billagondi and Marripalem at a cost of Rs.400/- to each house, out of which Rs.200/- is given as cash and Rs.200/- as food material under food for work programme.

Efforts were made to inculcate the habit of saving which was hitherto completely lacking among the Chenchu community. Some Chenchus of Mahabubnagar especially in Mannanur and Bairlutu gudem of Kurnool district opened Bank accounts, encouraged by local officials. In Prakasham district 218 families have been motivated to save Rs.8,650/- in post offices and Banks, the amounts saved by way of selling minor forest produce, progeny of goats and ghee.

FORESTRY:

Forest provides most of the needs of Chenchus and their life is inextricably linked with forest and its potentialities. Development of Chenchus is therefore considered to be linked with development of forestry. In pursuance of this policy certain programmes are envisaged

under forestry in the draft plan. As the Chenchus are not properly trained and lack the stamina and skill for felling the trees, the forest department is getting the labour from outside the Chenchu area. Thus Chenchus were loosing dependable employment opportunities in their habitat. Hence the plan suggested (i) training centres to train Chenchu youth in timber felling and processing in forestry operations, (ii) increase the employment opportunities for Chenchus in forest department by training the Chenchu youth who have studied upto 7th or 8th class in logging techniques. But these programmes were not given any thought so far either by forest department or by Integrated Tribal Development Agency.

To mobilise the Chenchu labour for economic and efficient use of major forest produce it is proposed to organise forest labour cooperative societies. The ultimate aim was to cover the entire project area in a phased programme to enable the Chenchus to exploit the forest wealth for gainful employment. The plan suggested two societies one at Mannanur and other at Bairlutu. So far no labour cooperative society has been organised in the project area. Proposals are under way to set up labour contract societies for bamboo cutting and timber felling at Bairlutu, Pecheruvu, Srisailam and Ahobilam in Kurnool district and Mannanur in Mahabubnagar district.

COVERAGE OF CHENCHU HOUSEHOLDS UNDER I.T.D.A. PROGRAMME:

Since inception of the project 2,962 (67.21%) out of 4,407 families identified in various districts of the project area were extended one or the other benefits to the tune of nearly Rs.1,000/ or above to each family. Among the 1276 land holding families 912 (71.47%) and among the 3131 landless families 2050 (65.47%) have received the economic benefits of Integrated Tribal Development Agency. This reveals that in the entire project area as a whole the coverage of landless and landed families does not show any significant differences. However, in the individual district units there were marked variations in the total coverage as well as the coverage on the landed and landless households. With regard to total coverage Guntur district has covered 95.59% followed by 87.5% in Kurnool district, 67.25% in Prakasham district, 63.45% in Mahabubnagar district and 54.54% in Nalgonda district. The total coverage in Rangareddi district is only 23.41%. The poor coverage in Rangareddi district is due to extension of programmes to more number of Chenchu families identified after the inception of the plan, while the funds were released on the basis of population identified prior to the plan. In Mahabubnagar district the benefits were extended to almost all the landed families, while only 39.61%

Final Analysis

Sl No.	District	Total HBS	No. of H.Hs owning land	No. of H.Hs landless	Total Benefits accrued					John	
					No. of H.Hs	Plough Bullock	Milch animals	Sheep & Goat units	c.i Wells		Trade Assistance
①	M. Nagar		468 (98.29) (91.1)	684 (32.36)	1152 (451)	271+170 +6 carts +4 Bulls	105+50	110	9	6	731 731
②	Kurnool		192 (10.41)	384	576 (87.15)	10 +10 carts	474	Nil	-	8	502
③	Prakasham.		413 (53.73)	903 (73.42)	1316 (67.24)	192	75	573	30	15	885
④	Gunturu		200 (50.00)	688 (97.02)	658 (95.59)	10	110	448	-	61	625
⑤	Nalgonda.		82 (51.21)	72 (50.00)	154 (54.54)	42	6	30	6	-	84
⑥	R. Reddy.		101 (31.68)	450 (12.66)	551 (16.15)	32	17	40	-	-	89
			1276 5854 (1843)	3131 (63.17)	4407 (62.5)	557+170 +16 carts +4 Bulls	787	1201	45	90	292 292
						747					

of the landless families were covered. In Rangareddi district also the landed Chenchus got a preferential share of the programme than landless. In Guntur and Prakasham district landless Chenchus were given much preference than the landed Chenchus. In Kurnool district both the landed and landless Chenchus were given milch cattle without any distinction.

Among the landed Chenchus of the project area 63.63% received plough bullocks along with agricultural implements etc. Among the landless families 23.92% received milch cattle, 38.67% received sheep or goat units, 2.87% received trade assistance. The analysis also reveals that sheep and goat units are more popular in Guntur, Prakasham and Nalgonda districts while milch cattle programme received utmost importance in Kurnool district.

To find out if there is any discrepancy in the distribution of benefits few villages were selected and a sample study was conducted. The sample study reveals that about 60% of the families received one or other benefits. Among the landed sample households 52.11% received benefits as against 63.63% reported over the entire project area. Among the landless families 62.53% were already benefitted among the sample households as

against 65.47% reported to have been benefitted over the entire project. The reason for this deviation is due to more number of Chenchus getting themselves identified as individual families in order to enjoy project benefits. Thus every adult above 16 years married or unmarried, single woman, widow/widowers were found to derive project benefits as individual households, though in practice they were living with their kith and kin.

IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Integrated Tribal Development Project for Chenchus covers 247 Chenchu settlements and 4407 households identified for development over six districts in the agency as well as plains areas. In Guntur district this programme has been extended to cover all Chenchus irrespective of their economic status, though the plan has suggested to develop only the primitive groups. It was observed during the sample survey that several beneficiaries belong to the Yanadi community.

Those who received trade assistance in Guntur town, Narsaraopet and Tenali municipal areas are really migrants from Orissa State and Eastern districts of the state. Their surnames have no identify with any of the 70 and odd clan names of the forest chenchus. It is also interesting to note that their surnames, religious practices etc., suggest that they have got connubial relationship with mutharasi and Telaga communities. Though they have claimed themselves as Bontha Chenchus, trading in bamboo articles in the fashion of the chenchu dasaris of Kurnool district, there is no evidence to

show that they have got any relationship with them. The benefits of the Integrated Tribal Development Project are not extended to Chenchu Dasaris in Kurnool district where these people appear to be a conglomeration of nomadic communities recruited from several castes. The other Chenchus identified in different rural areas of Guntur district excluding contiguous villages of Macherla and Rajupalem Samithies belong to the Krishna Chenchu community who are traditionally beggars. Thus the project covers not only primitive forest Chenchus but also other nomadic Chenchus.

Prior to the inception of Integrated Tribal Development Project, 1276 families i.e., 28.95% were owning land, out of which only 289 (22.64%) used to cultivate their own land and the rest (77.36%) used to lease out their land for paltry sums of Rs.50 to 100 per acre per annum or used to give their lands on share cropping basis to non-Chenchus. In either of these practices the Chenchu participation in agricultural operations is nil and they used to eke out their livelihood by gathering fire wood and other minor forest produce or by doing manual labour. In addition to lack of interest in agriculture; lack of plough bullocks, seed and other inputs used to hinder Chenchus from taking up own cultivation. Even those who were doing their own

cultivation were practising digging stick cultivation to a large extent. Since the inception of the project 812 Chenchus were supplied with plough bullocks and other agricultural inputs to take up their own cultivation. As a result these Chenchus are presently cultivating their own lands. The percentage of families who leased out their lands decreased from 77.36% to 36.59%, while own cultivation increased from 22.64% to 63.40% (Annexure-II) The analysis of land cultivated and leased out reveals that the increase in own cultivation and decrease in leased out lands is directly proportional to the quantum of inputs supplied by Integrated Tribal Development Project.

Along with supply of plough bullocks, introduction of high yielding varieties, was also taken up and 425 acres were brought under High Yielding variety supplying fertilizers. But measures to protect the high yielding variety crops were not taken and high yielding variety programme could not give the desired benefits. However, the traditional varieties of crops were cultivated and per acre yield increased as a whole. The yield per acre has increased from $1\frac{1}{2}$ quintal of variga and bajra to 3 quintals. However, in view of the single rainfed cropping system adopted by Chenchus, they could not utilise their plough bullocks to the maximum extent. The present form of Chenchu cultivation would employ the animals for a

period of 15 to 20 days only. In other periods the animals were leased out to non-Chenchus to till their lands on hire basis or they are left without any work. In view of the under utilisation of plough bullocks and lack of alternate economic pursuits the Chenchus could not devote much attention on the care of bullocks and they are left to graze unattended in the forest falling an easy prey to wild animals and natural calamities. Thus 15.97% of the animals were dead and 4.16% of the animals were sold as observed from the sample study. (vide Annexure-IV). However, the Chenchus are proud to own plough bullocks and 80% of the animals supplied were alive and are being utilised.

To provide an assured source of income and settle atleast some Chenchu families throughout the year 21 community irrigation wells have been constructed creating new irrigation potentials for nearly 150 acres. Nine community irrigation wells were provided with oil engines of 5 H.P. These wells are very successful and the beneficiaries were able to derive cash incomes ranging from Rs.2,000 to 3,000 by raising chillies, vegetables and other cash crops. Besides, they raised bajra and jowar also for own consumption.

Prior to the plan period also some Chenchus have their own milch cattle sheep and goat. In the

entire project area, the Chenchus were having 764 milch animals, 1670 head of sheep or goat, for 4407 identified Chenchu households as per the Bench Mark Survey conducted by the respective Assistant Project Officers (vide Annexure-III) But during the sample survey very few animals other than those supplied by Integrated Tribal Development Project were observed. It seems that the buffaloes of the plains people brought for grazing on wages were enumerated as belonging to Chenchus. After the plan period 25.54% of the landless chenchus in all districts other than Kurnool and landed and landless families of Kurnool district received milch cattle (vide Annexure-III) But a large percentage of them were dead. Excepting in Bairlutu, Mahanandi, Ahobilam and Panyam where the Chenchus were selling milk there was no facility of marketing milk in other areas. As such the Chenchus were utilising the milk for their own consumption. The only monetary benefit that they are deriving is by selling ghee which could get them about Rs.20/- to 30/- only per mensem. As the animals are not properly cared and fed, their milking capacity was also found to be very low. The Chenchus are not accustomed to milk the cows and all the cows which were supplied in Kurnool district during 1977-78 were either sold or dead due to negligence. Some of the animals supplied were old and unfit for breeding and on the whole the milch cattle programme could not succeed as there were

no marketing facilities and the animals are not suitable for forest life. According to the sample study conducted 49.72% of the milch animals died, 13.81% were sold and 36.46% are presently alive of which only 10% are presently milching. (vide Annexure-IV).

Apart from milch cattle 1211 units of sheep or goat were given and 38.67% of the landless Chenchus were benefitted under this scheme (vide Annexure-III). The sample study conducted to find out the present position revealed that 65.11% of the units are alive while 25.59% are dead and 9.30% were sold away (vide Annexure-IV). A majority of the goats died during the heavy cyclone of 1977 and the rest were killed by the wild animals. The sample study also revealed that the units which are alive are breeding well, and actually during the last two years the number of goats of such units have doubled in strength. The Chenchus are getting good income by selling the goats. This programme is more successful compared to distribution of milch cattle.

Trade assistance was given for about 2.87% of the landless Chenchu families. The programme was successful only in urban areas and its impact is almost nil in the interior forest areas.

DISCUSSION:

As was suggested in the plan, cattle and sheep distribution was given utmost importance in the implementation of the plan, with a view to introduce this food gathering tribe to pastoralism and later to agriculture. It was expected that they could derive better economic returns while selling milk and milk products, the cattle, goat and sheep. But, in practice the desired economic benefits could not be achieved as the distribution was not done in a systematic and planned way. During the 1st two years of the plan very little has been done to introduce cattle or sheep rearing as funds were not released in time. During 1978 the accumulated funds were spent without properly training the Chenchus and without making adequate arrangements for milk collection and sale. As such, the Chenchus could not find any market for their milk. While supplying the milch animals, the authorities have not taken proper care to develop fodder and pasture land, assuming that the forest will provide enough fodder. The potentiality of forest grass availability is only limited to about 5 to 6 months in a year and in the rest of the months the animals are grossly undernourished resulting in poor yields of milk and some times becoming dry completely. Another glaring defect in the implementation of this programme was that the Chenchus were not given any

assistance to construct cattle sheds. As the Chenchu huts are very small and could not accommodate the cattle, the animals are left out side the houses at night resulting in their death due to wild animals or other causes. This can be gauged from the sample study where nearly 50% of the milch animals and 25% of the sheep or goat units were dead. Of the dead animals a majority were killed by wild animals i.e., 28.5% in Prakasham district, 24% in Guntur district, 23.5% in Mahabubnagar and 22.80% in Kurnool district. The next important cause for death of animals is malnutrition and diseases and this accounts for 21.0% of the animals in Prakasham and Mahabubnagar district and about 13% in Kurnool and Guntur districts. There is no inbuilt system for the medical care of the large number of animals supplied. Most of these animals were purchased from the delta areas of Krishna district or Kurnool district and they are not accustomed to forest climate and uncared life and easily caught with diseases and ultimately died due to negligence and starvation. While purchasing the animals it seems that proper examination of the age and breeding capacity was not done as many of the animals supplied to Chenchus are old, barren and unfit for breeding and became a burden to Chenchu families. The large population of cattle brought into the forest areas were also finding it difficult to get adequate water as the streams and ponds get dried up and the Chenchus

are not accustomed to supply water to animals in tubs during summer season. There was no arrangement for milk collection or there was any possibility of marketing milk in the forest areas and the milk was utilised for home consumption only.

Even where there was arrangement for the sale of milk through cooperative societies, the chenchus are not paid properly and in time by the non-tribal members of the cooperative societies. In Bairlutu the Chenchus are selling their milk through Venkatapuram Milk Cooperative Society which is managed by non-tribals. There were number of complaints against payment and collection of milk. It would have been better if the society is exclusively organised for the Chenchus. The Chenchus never knew to milk the cows and the Ongole breed which is supplied in Kurnool district is not suitable for milching. Hence, the cows distributed during 1978 were completely neglected and lost.

The draft plan suggested supply of two milch animals to each family to form a nucleus for development of dairy but the implementing authorities supplied only one animal and when it dried up the Chenchus have no scope for continuing the dairying. Breeding bulls were supplied to improve the Chenchus cattle but the programme could not achieve the desired result as steps were not taken to

check breeding with local bulls. Thus the milch cattle programme could not make a remarkable impact on Chenchu economy as follow up measures like disease control, adequate feeding, creation of market facilities and controlled breeding were not given due importance.

The sheep and goat distribution programme was relatively more successful as this can be entrusted to old people and Chenchu children and it needs no training in management. The programme was more successful in the districts of Guntur and Prakasham. However, provision of adequate sheds and medical care would have enhanced the economic benefits of this programme.

The sheep and goat rearing among Chenchus is also facing serious problems due to menace of animal lifters. The animals which were left for grazing unattended in the forest are lifted by organised thieves on lorries and transported to the plains areas. In various districts the animals, lost due to lifting by thieves range from 7% to 18% of the total animals lost. (vide Annexure-IV).

Though plough bullocks were distributed to the landed, Chenchus, training in regular cultivation using bullocks is not imparted to Chenchu cultivators. As such even after plough bullocks were supplied they have to

depend upon Lambadas or non-tribals to cultivate their lands. Certain Chenchus who learnt the art of ploughing by employing themselves as farm hands were successful in utilising these animals. In Mahabubnagar district plough bullocks were distributed to a group of 3 or 4 Chenchus jointly in certain places. As such animals are common property, no body takes particular care and attention and the animals are neglected. The agricultural programme was confined to distribution of plough bullocks and high yielding seed without any arrangement to protect the crops. As such except where irrigation facilities are developed the achievement was limited.

The strategy of starting Ashram Schools with free boarding, lodging facilities had an impressive and immediate impact on the literacy rate. In Prakasham and Kurnool districts every Chenchu child was admitted in Ashram Schools. In Mahabubnagar district also the enrolment rate considerably improved in the hitherto leftout areas. In Guntur and Rangareddi districts the Chenchu children have no special arrangements for education till the plan, and their literacy rate is almost nil. Now a beginning has been made with starting of a few Ashram Schools. Some unfortunate events happened in villages where hostels are existing. The hostel wardens are not extending the boarding facilities to Chenchu

children residing within a distance of 5 Kms from the hostels on the general guidelines of the Government and it resulted in a number of Chenchu children dropping from school. The district authorities have realized this problem and steps are being taken to remove this restriction in the case of Chenchus. Except in Mannanur, there are no facilities for secondary education in Chenchu project area. The suggested high school for Chenchus at Bairlutu was not given any consideration.

The plan suggested trade assistance for starting cottage industries and petty trade for primitive chenchus. But the assistance was actually extended to urban chenchus. The bee-keeping, bamboo household industry, mat weaving, processing of minor forest produce etc., were not given any thought. Even where trade assistance was given to the forest Chenchus their attitude and ability for trading was not assessed and the programme as a whole suffered a setback. On the medical and health side the Integrated Tribal Development Agency has not taken any programme and the situation was the same as it was before the inception of the plan except for drinking water facility which was extended to almost all villages under Minimum Needs programme.

Though the Integrated Tribal Development Project (Chenchus) could not derive desired results in all sectors

it was able to create considerable awareness, confidence and hope among the Chenchus as a programme exclusively meant for their development and the economic benefits it would generate are realised. They are exhibiting a remarkable zeal to adopt to modern way of life by shedding their traditional fears and inhibition to a greater extent and are participating whole heartedly in the activities aimed to improve their economic lot. The community which never knew thrift or saving habit has just began to save some amounts for the future in Nationalised Banks and post offices and has also began to demand specific programmes for their development and participation in the Panchayat Raj administration.

The programme implementation process has also brought changes in their out looks and way of life as was observed among the Chenchu inhabitants of Allipalem and Chilakacherla who were hitherto living on highway robbery and cattle lifting by taking up cultivation whole heartedly. Some of the notorious gang leaders of these villages were employed in the local Ashram schools and they are doing their duties satisfactorily. These criminal Chenchus have completely given up their old habits and are sending their children to Ashram Schools. They are evincing keen interest to lead a settled life with dignity. Even among food gathering Chenchus the realisation that they have to depend upon some assured source of income by taking up

agriculture, animal husbandry has been noticed.

The analysis of various benefits extended to the 3 categories of villages mentioned in 2nd Chapter reveals that only 11.9% households of most primitive villages were benefitted under Integrated Tribal Development Project while in the 2nd category 65.48% were benefitted. In the advanced villages of the 3rd category 85.36% coverage was noticed. Thus the pattern of flow of benefits to these villages indicate that the more advanced groups among Chenchus have got maximum share of benefits and it seems that accessibility factor appears to have influenced the selection of beneficiaries.

It can be judged from the above analysis that the implementing authorities have not given due importance in extending the benefits to the most primitive pocket. This necessitate to continue the efforts in extending the benefits through special central assistance for a further period of at least 5 years to improve the forest Chenchu on parwith other advanced tribal groups.

To sum up the discussion the present report highlights the following points.

1. The most primitive groups among Chenchus were not tackled first and the most inaccessible areas were usually neglected.

2. The implementation of the programme was not systematically planned. The suggested programmes of the draft plan were not taken up and the programme is mainly confined to distribution of animals.
3. The distribution of benefits were not followed up for deriving maximum returns. In the process considerable wastage has been noticed.
4. The report throws light that instead of a result oriented programme a distribution oriented programme has been attempted so far.
5. The Integrated Tribal Development Project in a very short time made an impact on the Chenchus by creating confidence, awareness and need to lead a settled life. However, the programme has to be continued as only a beginning has been made in breaking the traditional way of Chenchu life. The programme should aim in future to give special importance for the benefit of the most primitive villages mentioned in the report. In future, the programme should aim at increasing productivity in agriculture, large scale distribution of fruit trees, improvement of cattle with adequate marketing facilities like the milk routes and small scale industries. Provision of basic amenities to each Chenchu habitation. Special attention has to be given to start a number of Ashram Schools for the Chenchus

living in msrginal areas of Guntur and Rangareddy districts. The future programme should be planned based on the local felt needs.

ANNEXURE - I

S.No. District	Chenchu households identified		No. of Households received one or the other benefit under I.T.D.P.		Type of benefits extended		Other economic benefit				
	Total	Landless	Total	Landless	P.B.	Other					
	Landed	Landless	Landed	Landless	Milch cattle	Milch cattle					
1. Mahabubnagar	1152	468 (40.62)	684 (59.38)	731 (63.45)	460 (98.29)	271 (39.61)	155 (22.66)	110 (16.08)	6 (0.87)		
2. Kurnool	576	192 (33.33)	384 (66.67)	504 (87.50)	120 (62.50)	384 (100.00)	100 (52.08)	376 (97.91)	8 (2.08)		
3. Prakasam	1316	413 (31.38)	903 (68.62)	885 (67.25)	222 (53.75)	663 (73.42)	222 (53.75)	75 (8.30)	573 (63.45)	15 (1.66)	
4. Guntur	558	20 (3.04)	538 (96.96)	629 (95.59)	10 (50.00)	619 (97.02)	10 (50.00)	110 (17.24)	448 (70.21)	61 (9.56)	
5. Nalgonda	154	82 (53.25)	72 (46.75)	84 (54.54)	48 (58.63)	36 (50.00)	48 (58.54)	€ (8.33)	30 (41.66)	--	
6. Rangareddy	551	101 (18.33)	450 (81.67)	129 (23.41)	52 (51.48)	77 (17.11)	52 (51.49)	27 (6.00)	50 (11.11)	--	
Total	4407	1276 (28.95)	3131 (71.05)	2962 (67.21)	912 (71.47)	2050 (65.47)	812 (63.63)	100 (7.83)	749 (23.92)	1211 (38.67)	90 (2.87)

P.B = Plough bullocks.

(Figures in brackets denote percentage.)

ANNEXURE - II

PARTICULARS OF LAND OWN CULTIVATION AND LEASED OUT

S.No.	District	Total No. of Households	Prior to the plan		After the plan	
			No. of Households owning Land	Own cultivation	Own cultivators	Leased out
1.	Mahabub nagar	1152	468 (40.62)	116 (24.8)	364 (77.77)	104 (22.23)
2.	Kurnool	576	192 (33.33)	10 (5.20)	20 (10.42)	172 (89.58)
3.	Prakasham	1316	413 (31.38)	115 (27.84)	309 (74.82)	104 (25.18)
4.	Guntur	658	20 (3.03)	5 (25.0)	10 (50.00)	10 (50.00)
5.	Nalgonda	154	82 (53.24)	22 (26.82)	64 (78.05)	18 (21.95)
6.	Rangareddy	551	101 (18.33)	21 (20.80)	42 (41.58)	59 (58.42)
	Total	4407	1276 (28.95)	289 (22.61)	809 (63.40)	467 (36.59)

ANNEXURE - III

Particulars of Livestock

S.No.	District	Total No. of Chenchu H.Hs	Landless Households	Prior to the plan		After the plan		Trade Assistance
				No. of Households owning		No. of Households derived benefits under I.T.D.P		
				Milch cattle	Sheep/Goats	Milch cattle	Sheep/Goat	
1.	Mahabubnagar	1152	684	284	298	155 (22.66)	110 (16.08)	6 (0.87)
2.	Kurnool	576	384 @ 192	307	349	476 (82.63)	--	8 (2.08)
3.	Prakasham	1316	903	110	885	75 (8.30)	573 (63.45)	15 (1.66)
4.	Guntur	658	638	48	120	110 (17.24)	448 (70.21)	61 (9.56)
5.	Nalgonda	154	72	5	10	6 (8.33)	30 (41.66)	--
6.	Rangareddy	551	450	10	8	27 (6.00)	50 (11.11)	--
		4407	3131 +@ 192 <u>3323</u>	764	1670	849 (b) (25.54)	(e) 1211 (38.67)	(c) 90 (2.87)

X In Kurnool district, Milch animals were supplied to both landed and landless chenchus.
 @ Landed households (b) Percentage for 3323 households
 (c) Percentage for 3131 landless households.

ANNEXURE - IV

PRESENT STATUS OF LIVE STOCK SUPPLIED UNDER I. T. D. P (AS PER THE SAMPLE STUDY)

S.No.	District	Plough Bulls		Milch Animals		Sheep Units		
		Alive	Sold	Alive	Sold	Alive	Sold	Dead
1.	Mahabubnagar	44 (67.69)	6 (9.23)	17 (62.96)	1 (3.70)	9 (33.34)	--	3 (100.00)
2.	Karnool	--	--	34 (25.95)	24 (18.32)	73 (95.73)	--	--
3.	Prakasham	59 (88.06)	--	12 (60.00)	--	8 (40.00)	85 (68.00)	33 (26.40)
4.	Guntur	--	--	2 (100.00)	--	--	25 (59.53)	9 (21.42)
5.	Rangareddy	2 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Nalgonda	10 (100.00)	--	1 (100.00)	--	--	2 (100.00)	--
Total		115 (79.87)	6 (4.16)	66 (36.47)	25 (13.81)	90 (49.72)	112 (65.11)	44 (28.59)

(Figures in brackets denote percentage)

ANNEXURE - V

REASONS FOR LOSS OF ANIMALS

	Mahabubnagar %	Kurnool %	Prakasham %	Guntur %
1. Wild animals	23.52	22.80	28.57	24.00
2. Malnutrition and diseases	20.58	12.70	21.42	12.94
3. Negligence	8.62	6.00	8.71	3.00
4. Old animals	10.70	20.50	10.85	10.06
5. Lifting by thieves	11.58	9.68	7.00	18.58
6. Sold for personal reasons	13.00	18.32	5.60	21.42
7. Natural calamities	12.00	10.00	17.85	10.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ANNEXURE - VI

CLASSIFICATION OF CHENCHU VILLAGES

S.No.	District	No. of villages			Total	No. of Chenchu households			Total
		I Group	II Group	III Group		I Group	II Group	III Group	
1.	Kurnool	4	6	4	14	81	327	168	576
2.	Prakasham	8	48	13	69	58	732	526	1316
3.	Mahabub nagar	14	29	19	62	158	564	430	1152
4.	Guntur	--	41	15	56	--	538	120	658
5.	Nalgonda	--	11	1	12	--	133	21	154
6.	Rangareddy	12	18	4	34	241	195	115	551
		38	153	56	247	538	2489	1380	4407

1st Group: = Most primitive pocket coverage 11.9%

IIInd Group: = Primitive Pocket - Coverage 65.48%

IIIInd Group: = Advanced Pocket - Coverage 85.36%

ANNEXURE VII

EXTENSION OF BENEFITS IN THE THREE CATEGORIES OF VILLAGES

S.No.	District	B E N E F I T S D E R I V E D										
		Plough bullocks			Milch animals			Sheep/goat				
		I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III		
1.	Kurnool	--	20	--	Nil	346	130	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Prakasham	Nil	91	131	--	40	35	--	388	185		
3.	Mahabubnagar	9	128	323	18	52	85	19	66	25		
4.	Guntur	--	7	3	--	80	30	--	264	184		
5.	Nalgonda	--	43	5	--	5	1	--	26	4		
6.	Rangareddy	4	31	17	5	20	2	9	23	18		
		13	320	479	23	543	283	28	767	416		

I = Most Primitive Pocket

II = More Primitive Pocket

III = Advanced Pocket

MOST PRIMITIVE POCKET - I

S.No.	District	Village/ Settlement	No. of Chenchu Households.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Kurnool	1. Abbarajukunta	32
		2. Basavapuram penta	24
		3. Indireswaramgudem	12
		4. Pangidigudem	13
2.	Prakasham	5. Korrapolu	11
		6. Peddavrutla	4
		7. Chennangulabanda	12
		8. Isukagundala	11
		9. Malakondapenta	7
		10. Yadavalli	4
		11. Chinnagudi	4
		12. Bommalapuram	5
3.	Mahabubnagar	13. Mallapur	13
		14. Farhabad	12
		15. Kothakuntapally	17
		16. Kudikitta	14
		17. Pullaipally	8
		18. Rampoor	9
		19. Appapoor	13
		20. Thatigundal	15
		21. Thimmareddypally	14
		22. Kudichintalabavi	12
		23. Pakadiragipenta	6
		24. Medimak kala	8
		25. Sangirigundal	9
		26. Beharapur	7

1.	2.	3.	4.
4. Rangareddy		27. Rampur	39
		28. Shaikpally	46
		29. Dharmapur	18
		30. Chennaipally	30
		31. Kolimpally	5
		32. Venkatreddypally	4
		33. Jekkulapally	39
		34. Ramreddypally	49
		35. Purusumpally	1
		36. Chapalguda	8
		37. Gadsingapur	1
		38. Mothkur	1

ANNEXURE - IX

MORE PRIMITIVE POCKET - II

S.No.	District	Village	No. of Chenchu Households
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Kurnool	1. Pecheru ⁿ	88
		2. Bairluty	65
		3. Magaluty	43
		4. Palameheruvu	34
		5. Narapareddykunta	44
		6. Panyam	53
			----- 327 =====
2.	Prakasham	7. Chinam ⁿ athanala	43
		8. Chintalamudipi	37
		9. P.M. Bandam	30
		10. Peddachama	8
		11. Chinnarutla	24
		12. Bhimarayan ⁿ icheruvu	45
		13. Nekkanti	11
		14. Guttalachenu	17
		15. Ponnalabailu	15
		16. Narathadikala	11
		17. Garnipenta	6
		18. Chennapalem	24
		19. Billagondipenta	37
		20. Murikimalla	45
		21. Telugurayanicheruvu	10
		22. Bhovipenta	14
		23. Madamhelma	10
24. Manthanala	15		
25. Y. Cherlopalli	14		
26. Nalla ⁿ suntla	18		
27. Chinadornala	8		

1.	2.	3.	4.
		28. Kotturu	19
		29. Thimmapuram	6
		30. Yachavaram	1
		31. Bommilingam	14
		32. Gannepalli	3
		33. Mavutur	22
		34. Rangapuram	8
		35. Ardhaveedu	8
		36. R.Vummidivaram	6
		37. Chinnakolkula	2
		38. Venkatreddipalli	3
		39. Jangamvaripalli	5
		40. Yellareddypally	8
		41. Mogullapalli	3
		42. Marrivemula	10
		43. Akkapalem	10
		44. Komarole	17
		45. Kalamuthala	7
		46. Sattuthanda	4
		47. Gundamchelma	4
		48. Sunkesula	5
		49. Pothurajupent	2
		50. Badaveeducherlopally	7
		51. Ganjivaripally	6
		52. Rollapenta	11

			732

3. Nalgonda		53. Chitriyal	14
		54. Rekulagadda	15
		55. Kambalapalli	21
		56. Rakul ^a valayam	14

1.	2.	3.	4.
		57. Pogilla	19
		58. Kothapalli	5
		59. Gonaboinapalli	15
		60. Boggu Ladona	10
		61. Thimmapur	8
		62. Kacharajpalli	10
		63. Yelmalmanda	2

			133

4	Rangareddy	64. Kusumasamudram	20
		65. Kothapally	23
		66. Sakalpally	12
		67. Pagidyal	27
		68. Kondapur	24
		69. Chouderpally	7
		70. Rangampally	7
		71. Cheudapur	13
		72. Kistapur	16
		73. Purusumpally	4
		74. Antharam	13
		75. Mandippal	3
		76. Gudur	5
		77. Malkapur	3
		78. Peta Madharam	2
		79. Ananthasagar	10
		80. Mangampet	4
		81. Ramreddypally	2

			195

1.	2.	3.	4.
5. Mahabubnagar		82. Macharam	26
		83. Chitlankunta	25
		84. Macharamcoloy	36
		85. Sarlapally	26
		86. Ambagiri	26
		87. Surapur	24
		88. Kondanagul	17
		89. Chennampally	22
		90. Appaipally	26
		91. Tirmalapoor	17
		92. Jagannathapoor	18
		93. Malachinthapally	26
		94. Mareduadinne	20
		95. Elloor	18
		96. Shainpet	22
		97. Wadicherla	20
		98. Bommanpet	18
		99. Erupumalla	14
		100. Bathapoor	20
		101. Dachapally	18
		102. Guddimalkapoor	27
		103. Jankara	12
		104. Nalmanpally	13
		105. Balmoor	22
		106. Upunuthulu	19
		107. Udin. It	7
		108. Naimallapoor	11
		109. Alampally	12
		110. Mulkamanidi	4

			564

1.	2.	3.	4.
6. Guntur		111. Mandadi	15
		112. Sirigiripadu	10
		113. Davupalli	8
		114. Papireddykunta	6
		115. Matukuru	10
		116. Hanumapuram	15
		117. Pitchibaithounda	14
		118. Polvally	15
		119. Gudipudithanda	15
		120. Vazrapadu	10
		121. Ravulapalem	10
		122. Kotcherla	5
		123. Udizerla	10
		124. Gandiganumalathanda	4
		125. Agnigundalathanda	4
		126. Remidiherla	45
		127. Mellavagu	22
		128. Iyyanapalem	15
		129. Velatur	23
		130. B.K.Varipalem	25
		131. Bathukulapai	21
		132. Ratchamallipadu	15
		133. Kolluru	30
		134. Kanaparru	24
		135. Gorantla	13
		136. Venkatayapalem	7
		137. Bodanam	8
		138. Gopalapuram	5
		139. Chirumamilla	4
		140. Murikipudi	8
		141. Vendi gumpalem	10
		142. Kavuru	12

1.	2.	3.	4.
		143 Velpuru	11
		144. Nile swarapalem	12
		145. Guddikonda	5
		146. Nadikudi	6
		147. Chandrapalem	7
		148. Manchikallu	8
		149. Chamallamudi	7
		150. Pathamallavapalem	7
		151. Pedanandipadu	6
		152. Kondapaturu	8
		153. Loyapalli	2

			538
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Annexure-X

ADVANCED POCKET

1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Kurnool		1. Srisaalam	68
		2. Sunnipenta	28
		3. Ahobilam	44
		4. Mahanandi	28
			----- 168
2. Prakasham		5. Pedamanthanalā	61
		6. Chilakacherla	68
		7. Marripalem	46
		8. Chinthala	45
		9. Thummalabailu	26
		10. Palutla	46
		11. Alatham	20
		12. Garapenta	87
		13. Suddakunta	33
		14. Allipalem	30
		15. Daddanala	30
		16. Dornala	12
		17. Y.Palem	22
			----- 526
3. Nalgonda		18. Teldevarapally	21
4. Guntur		19. Guntur Town	25
		20. Kothapalem	6
		21. Anupalem	8
		22. Mannesultanpalem	8
		23. Thallacheruvu	10
		24. Vaddavalli	10
		25. Thadikonda	3
		26. Nidumukkala	5

1.	2.	3.	4.
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		27. Amravathi	4
		28. Nidubrolu	6
		29. Kolakaluru	6
		30. Revendrapadu	5
		31. Tenali	8
		32. Namburu	4
		33. Isukapalli	7

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5. Mahabubnagar		34. Jangamreddypally	3
		35. Amrabad	30
		36. Turkapally	55
		37. Venkateswarlabavi	13
		38. Mannanur	46
		39. Hadthay	17
		40. Vanakeswaram	9
		41. Vatvallepally	41
		42. Padra	32
		43. Bommanpally	20
		44. Inole	15
		45. Akkaram	17
		46. Ghanpur	20
		47. Mannevarpally	18
		48. Siddapur	22
		49. Banal	18
		50. Lingal	22
		51. Dharam	24
		52. Rangapoor	12

430

1.	2.	3.	4.
6.	Rangareddy	53. Chellapur	40
		54. Salwaid	37
		55. Bandyelikacharla	28
		56. Salkarpet	10

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GRAND TOTAL 4407

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