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PILOT PROJECT
For
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
EAST GODAVARI Dist.

ACTION PLAN

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Andhra Pradesh-HYDERABAD

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EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

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TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
HYDERABAD -- A.P.

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TRIBALS AND THEIR TRACT

East Godavari District is situated on the North-east coast of Andhra Pradesh. The District lies between 16°.30' and 18°.31' of the northern latitude and 80°.35' and 82°.35' of eastern longitude. It is bounded on the north by Visakhapatnam District and the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh on the east and south by the Bay of Bengal and on the West Khammam and West Godavari Districts. The total geographical area of the District is 4,178 Sq.miles with a population of 30,87,262 according to 1971 Census. It consists of 14 Revenue Taluks, of which Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Taluks completely lie in scheduled area.

The eastern ghats cover nearly half of the area of the District. It may broadly be

divided into three natural zones viz., the agency of hilly terrain, the uplands and the delta. The eastern ghats rise by gradations from the level of the coast and they spread throughout the agency taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram. The upland portion comprises Tuni, Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Prathipadu taluks and portions of Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram taluks. It forms gently undulating and fairly wooded plains. The deltaic portion of which is popularly known as Konaseema consists of Amalapuram, Razole, Kothapeta and Mummidivaram taluks and portions of Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks. It presents a vast expanse of paddy fields interspersed with gardens of plantain, betel and coconut and innumerable palmyras.

The District is endowed with perennial rivers and numerous perennial and seasonal streams. Among the great rivers of India, the Godavari takes second rank, the first being the Ganga. It runs across the peninsula with 900

miles of meandering course. It receives the drainage of 1,15,000 Sq.miles an area greater than that of England and Scotland combined. A few miles below the Bhadrachalam border is the Dummugudem anicut almost the sole relic of the great scheme conceived by Sir Arthur Cotton for the Navigation of the upper waters of the river. Next the beautiful tributary Saveri (Sabari) flows in from the north, skirting the edge of the forest-clad Rekapalle hills. At Dowleswaram, the river divides itself into two main streams - the eastern or Gouthami Godavari flowing down and joins the sea, the Western or Vasista Godavari flowing nearly due south and entering the sea at a point near Narsapuram.

A few miles above this latter mouth, another large branch, the Vainatheyam branches off to the east of the Vasishta Godavari (forming the island of Nagaram between itself and the latter river) and reaches the sea near Bendamurlanka.

Another two tributaries of the Godavari flow through this district. The Savari rises in the hills of Visakhapatnam Agency, runs in South-westerly course, forming for some distance the boundary between that tract and the Bastar district. It receives seven tributaries on the way, and, at the point where Bastar, Visakhapatnam and Godavari districts meet, is joined by the Sileru river from the hills of Jeypore. The united waters of these two rivers are much used for floating of timber from the Rekhapalle Hills which are enclosed between the Sabari and the Godavari.

The only other note worthy river in the district is the Yeloru. This is formed by the union of three streams which take their rise in the hills of Rampa, Golgonda, Jaddangi respectively and unite a little to the north-east of Yellavaram.

Innumerable hill streams both perennial and seasonal like Pamuleru, Maderu, Vattigedda, Kondadhara Kalva, Kanneru etc., flow in the hilly terrain.

The climatic conditions vary considerably in different parts of the district. They are of extreme type particularly in the hilly tract with very hot summers and cold winters. In the plains it is normal. As the district adjoins the Bay of Bengal the sea breeze to some extent renders the climate moderate. The cold weather commences from late November and lasts till the end of February. The hot weather commences from March and continues until about the middle of June. The hottest days prolong even upto the end of June till heavy showers fall as a result of the onset of south-west monsoon. The tribals who inhabit the closed wooded hills will escape the rigor of the summer. The rainy season commences from late June and continues till October due to south-west monsoon. In October the winds veer to the north and shortly afterward the north-east monsoon set in with strong wind and heavy showers of rain.

Terrestrial rains are experienced during August and September, Generally the rainfall is heavy in early and mid-monsoons and it is scanty and irregular towards the end of the season.

Further, the rains commence much earlier in the forest clad hills than in plains and the rainfall too will be heavy in the forests than in the hills. The following table shows the year-wise annual rain-fall in the agency area;

T a l u k	Rainfall in M.Ms.		
	1970	1971	1972
Rampachodavaram	1483.3	1075.2	1265.9
Yellavaram	1072.2	1138.2	1427.3
Prathipadu	1340.0	890.5	993.3

The average annual rainfall of the three taluks for the last three years is 3561.6 m.m. The precipitation received during south-west monsoon is more useful for cultivation. The rainfall during north-east monsoon is useful to sustain the crops sown in that period.

Geologically, in Andhra Pradesh both East Godavari District and its adjoining district West Godavari forms one of the most interesting regions because of its geological formations which also include coal bearing rocks. Considerable

part of the district is covered by gneisses and schists which form the foundation of all the latter rocks. There are three general types of these present here. The type is a graphitic garnet-silliminite-schist or gneiss, with or without felspar. Some sub-types of these contain a highly 'cleaved' pink variety of orthoclase called murchisonite. Other rocks occurring here are granitoid, gneisses, and charnockites, which are known to be of extensive distribution in the hill tracts of Visakhapatnam District. All these rocks are injected with vein of pegmatite.

The whole of the hilly region from ghats down to the coastal track is composed of all the prejurassic formation while the jurassic and later rocks rest upon it evenly. Jurassic age is thus indicated for the new topography of the region. Graphite is found near Vellagapalli and Yerramanthla in Chodavaram taluk.

There are five classes of soils in the district viz., Alluvial, Permanently improved, black regar, red ferruginous and arenaceous soil. The red ferruginous soil occurs in uplands. In the agency tracts the prevailing soils is ferruginous.

The agency area of the district is rich in forest wealth. The total forest area of the district is 5,818 Sq.miles (37,23,520 Acres). The following are types of forests in this division.

1. The South-Indian Semi-Moist deciduous
2. The South Indian Dry mixed deciduous
3. The moist tropical seral forest and the Sub-Types being:
 - a) Beach forests;
 - b) Tidal or Mangrove forests.

The main tree species in the natural forests are Yegisa, Maddi, Chirumanu, Bojja, Mango, Bandaru etc., with planting of Bamboo. In the artificially reforested areas, Teak, Eucalyptus, Cashew, Casuarina, Pamboo, Rubber, Coffee and Pepper etc., are often raised in pure or mixture. The density of the forests varies from 0.5 to 0.8. An area of 49.60 Hectares is under Coffee Plantation in Maredumilli Block. Dense forests, Perennial streams provide congenial surroundings for wild life. The wild life has enormously decreased due to depredation of poachers and constant increase in the density of population. Carnivorous animals like tigers, panthers and bears are found in the forests.

Herbivorous animals like Bisons, Wild Pigs, spotted deer, Deer, Kanusu, Rabbit etc., are also found in plenty in the woods.

The total population of the district is 30,87,262 of which tribal population count 1,19,027 according to 1971 Census. The aboriginal population of the district is mainly concentrated in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram, agency taluks. A considerable strength of tribal population (12182 persons-according to 1971 Census) is also found in Sankavaram Community Development Block of Prathipadu taluk. The remaining tribal population is scattered in other taluks of the district. The percentage of tribal population to the total population of the district is 3.85. The major tribal groups inhabiting the agency area are Koyas, Kammaras, Konda Reddis, Valmikis, Konda Kapus, Konda Dhoras and Manne Dhoras. The major tribal groups living in the plains are Yerukula and Yenadi.

The tribe-wise population according to 1961* Census in numerical order is given below:

S.No.	Tribes	Population
1.	Konda Reddis	30,706
2.	Koyas	23,330
3.	Konda Kapus	12,601
4.	Kammaras	11,973
5.	Konda Dhoras	8,030
6.	Yerukulas	7,488
7.	Valmikis	2,482
8.	Yenadis	1,614
9.	Manne Dhoras	1,357
10.	Gadabas	251
11.	Savaras	178
12.	Chenchus	129
13.	Sugalis	73
14.	Gowd	53
15.	Mukha Dhora	21
16.	Porja	21
17.	Bagata	14
18.	Nayaks	8
19.	Ku-liya	8
20.	Khonds	1
21.	Jatapus	2
22.	Scheduled Tribes not known	<u>3</u>
		1,00,343

* 1971 Census figures have not yet been published

The distribution of tribal population in Scheduled and non-scheduled areas of the district along with the number of villages and the extent of the area is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of villages	Area in Sq.K.Ms.	S.T. population 1971 Census
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SCHEDULED AREA

1.	Rampachodavaram.	201	1,838.9	39,292
2.	Yellavaram	475	2,201.5	51,951
		676	4,040.4	91,243

NON-SCHEDULED AREA

1.	Prathipadu	133	582.7	11,319
2.	Tuni	52	474.0	1,055
3.	Peddapuram	87	978.2	1,644
4.	Rajahmundry	83	979.0	4,613
5.	Ramachandrapuram	72	437.1	1,109
6.	Kakinada	105	994.6	1,712
7.	Alamur	42	311.4	758
8.	Pitapuram	49	355.6	399
9.	Amalapuram	70	558.1	2,080
10.	Razole	54	455.8	1,326
11.	Kothapeta	54	297.9	896
12.	Mummidivaram	36	356.2	875
		837	67,806.0	27,784

Agriculture has been the back-bone of tribal economy of East Godavari District. Though the tribals mainly depend upon agriculture, still to some extent they are to depend for their living on forests. In times of scarcity of food, the tribals live on tubers, roots leafy vegetables, fruits, hunting animals and birds. Collecting Minor Forest Produce is another principal source of income of the tribals. Tribals collect various items of Minor Forest Produce like adda-leaf, tamarind, seekai, myrobolom, Nuxvomica, Hill brooms and sell them to Sowcars/D.R.Sales Depots of Girijan Cooperative Corporation. Thus tribals earn a sizeable income from this source to supplement their meagre income. Agriculture is gamble in monsoons is no exception to this area while collection of Minor Forest Produce is intermittent and seasonal. Like-wise the income of the tribals is mainly determined by the vagaries of nature.

The Archaic Muttadari system* is ancient institution in the Agency tracts of Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts. There were 24

* The Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969.

Muttas in Rampachodavaram taluk and 6 Muttas and 5 sub-Muttas in Yellavaram taluk. There were also three Mokhasadars in Chodavaram Taluk and two in Yellavaram. Most of the tribals of this district were under the feudal lords till the abolition of Muttadari system. The Muttadar was referred as 'Chief'. The system was based upon service tenure. Sanads were also issued to the Muttadars who were loyal to Circar. Certain Sanads were granted on favourable terms and the recipients of these Sanads were termed as Mokhasadars. A Mutta (a group of villages) is an estate held on service tenure of "Watch and ward". A Mukhasa is a grant of land by the Government on favourable terms for the service rendered. In this system a fixed Kattubadi is to be paid to the Government by Muttadar. The amount due to Muttadar is collected by Mutta Clerk and Mutta Munsiffs, who were paid a nominal wage in cash by Muttadar. Muttadars mostly being illiterates, depend largely on the 'Mutta' clerks who were generally half-educated. Some times 'Mutta Munsiff' is assisted in the work of collections by 'Pettandars' who were generally the 'leading men' in the village. Normally

each 'Mutta' village had a village servant called 'Barika' who was given remuneration in the shape of grain and of the usufruct of one or more tamarind trees. Thus there had been an heirarchy of servants in 'Muttadari' system. Due to the vestige of feudal authority exercised over generations, they commanded great influence and in many of the areas their word was law of the villagers.

Thus there was undue harassment and by tyrannical slave-driving by the Muttadhars on the model of despotic oriental potentate. The Muttahdari system was abolished and settlement operations are being taken up. But Muttadars still weild considerable influence over the tribals. Lack of occupancy rights and consequent uncertainty of holdings prevented them to get credit from the institutional credit agencies to develop agriculture.

Agriculture is the main stay of the tribals of the district. Out of 63,926 working population in the district 56,915 are engaged in farming either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

The distribution of tribal working population in agricultural sector is furnished below:

S.No.	Item	Male	Female	Total
1.	Cultivators	21,916	19,551	41,467
2.	Agricultural Labourers.	7,385	8,063	15,448
	Total:	29,301	27,614	56,915

The analysis of tribal working population engaged in non-agricultural sector according to 1961 Census is given below:

1. Mining, quarrying, Hunting etc.	1,633
2. Household Industry	3,517
3. Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	192
4. Construction	104
5. Trade and Commerce	488
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	35
7. Other services	1,042
Total:	<u>7,011</u>

As it is evident from the above analysis that the percentage of tribal population devoted

to agriculture is 89.0 to the total working population. The rest of the tribal population eke out their livelihood by engaging themselves in occupations like household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, construction, trade and commerce etc.

The land available for cultivation is limited in tribal areas due to Reserve Forest and hilly terrain. Even the land available for cultivation is largely infertile. The land utilisation particulars of the district as a whole as per 1961 Census is furnished below:

S.No.	I t e m	Area in Acres
1.	Forests	5,19,954
2.	Land put to Non-agricultural uses.	1,89,730
3.	Barren and uncultivable land.	2,22,272
4.	Cultivable waste	4,54,666
5.	Fallows other than currents	79,259
6.	Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	1,22,292

7. Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included under net area sown	53,971
8. Net area sown	9,79,138
9. Current fallows	52,710
10. Total geographical area by villages Item 2 to 10	26,74,440

The percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district is 36.6 while forests constitute 19.40. The land utilisation particulars of the Tribal Development Blocks is furnished below:

Sl. No.	I t e m	Rampa- chodavaram	Maredu- milli.	Adda- teegala.	Rajavo- mmangi
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Net area sown	29,106	10,359	30,494	12,204
2.	Area sown more than once.	3,601	489	995	3,206
3.	Current fallows	4,006	51,049	15,281	12,915
4.	Old fallows	612	8,699	2,917	4,784
5.	Cultivable waste	12,881	100,687	24,942	2,645
6.	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	6,916	6,103	7,316	6,155

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7. Barren and uncultivable land		31,998	49,587	27,053	11,386
8. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands		5,498	6,832	8,393	2,815
9. Forests		28,800	122,749	257,734	84,427
10. Miscellaneous tree crops and Groves.		545	21,372	385	2,082
11. Total Geographical Area.		120,362	377,437	374,515	139,395

It is evident from the above that only 8.1% of land is under net area sown in tribal areas. Nearly half of the area is under forests. 13.9%; 11.8%; and 8.3% of land is under cultivable waste, barren and uncultivable land and current fallows respectively.

Even the land available for cultivation is fragmented and sub-divided into countless uneconomic holdings. The distribution of holdings and the extent of land with reference to the size of holdings is furnished below:

Tribal Households engaged in cultivation:

Sl. No.	I t e m	Households engaged in Cultivation by:						
		No.of culti- vating house- holds.	Less than 1 acre	1.00 to 2.40	2.5 to 4.9	5.0 to 7.4	7.5 to 9.9	10.00 and above
<u>Interest in land cultivated</u>								
	1.Owned or held from Govt.	1222	40	277	282	240	99	284
	2.Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money/Kind or share.	1681	7	357	501	376	134	306
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.	96	-	6	19	19	4	48
	Total:	2999	47	640	802	635	237	638

Source: District Census Hand Book, East Godavari District. Households Scheduled Tribes in a 20% sample.

The study of Minor Irrigation Schemes conducted in Addateegala Tribal Development Block reveals that the average size of a tribal holding is 5.30 acres. The man-land ratio works out to 1.06 acres.

The tribals inhabiting the forest-clad hills still lead hand-to-mouth existence. Podu cultivation is one of the principal sources of livelihood. They use primitive implements and sow various small millets in Podu fields. The low yields from hoe-cultivation will hardly be sufficient even for a few months. The Koyas and Konda Reddis living in the interior forests utilise the stream waters by constructing temporary crude bunds and channels for wet cultivation purposes. The extent of area under stream water cultivation is very negligible.

The area under wet cultivation under existing irrigation facilities is not much. Stream water is the main source of irrigation. Paddy is the principal wet crop. It is a special feature of the area that all most all the tribals earn their bread by cultivating small dry holdings. Maize, Jowar, Bajra, and Ragi, Pulses like red gram, green gram, horsegram and other pulses, groundnut and chillies are the cash crops grown in the area by tribals. Vegetable gardens are also grown by the tribals for domestic consumption. Dry crops are rain fed whereas wet crops are partly depending on rains. Failure in rains causes drought conditions.

Primitive agricultural technology, infertile soils, lack of assured water supply, use of low yielding local seed, unawareness of latest technology in agriculture and plant protection are largely responsible for low production. Another drawback is that the tribal farmer is not yet fully convinced of the modern methods of cultivation. Hundreds of acres of virgin lands can be brought under plough and agricultural production can be increased if all the irrigation sources in tribal areas are tapped and harnessed for cultivation purposes.

Tribal ryot badly suffers for want of credit for cultivation purpose. The tribal is still an easy prey to notorious traditional credit sources. Money lenders, sowcars and non-tribal ryots occupied tribal lands chunk by chunk in lieu of petty loans borrowed and thus reduced the tribal ryots to the position of labourers.

Due to improper weighing and unauthorised deductions by sowcars and money lenders, tribals used to loose heavily in their marketing transactions before the establishment of Andhra Pradesh Girijan Cooperative Corporation. This agency has

been trying to eliminate the sowcars by acquiring monopoly rights to purchase Minor Forest Produce from tribals and supply them daily requirements at fair prices. Inadequate transport and communication facilities in tribal areas, ignorance of tribals are still giving wide scope for sowcars to control the market of agricultural produce and consequently tribals are deprived of fair prices for their produce.

Most of the tribal areas are still inaccessible. The age-long isolation, ignorance and illiteracy have been exploited by the money lenders and sowcars to the extent possible. The modern means of transport and communications have not yet reached the tribal village.

Though, most of the electricity is generated in tribal areas, tribal villages are yet to reap the full benefits due to unfavourable economic conditions. A few villages have been electrified in Rampachodavaram, Maredumilli and Addateegala Tribal Development Blocks. Electricity

has not been provided to Rajavommangi Block. The utilisation of power for irrigation purposes by tribals is negligible.

The scheduled area of the district is the natural abode of multi-ethnic groups with racial heterogeneity, social distinction, cultural diversity and varying economic levels. The bulk of the aboriginal population comprises Koya, Konda Reddi, Konda Kapu, Kammarra, Konda Dora and Valmiki and Manne Dora. Yerukulas and Yenadis are living in plains.

The tribal groups of East Godavari District belong to different linguistic and cultural groups. Koyas, who sometimes refer to their community as "Dorala Sattam" belong to the southern most branch of the Gondi speaking races. There can be no doubt that various racial elements have contributed to the Reddis' present physical make-up. A Veddid strain is well pronounced. Konda Kapus, Konda Dhoras, Manne Dhoras and other tribes have protoaustroloid characteristics. Koyas inhabiting

Godavari gorges speak Koya language which is affiliated to Gondi. But the Koyas of Rampachodavaram and neighbouring Tribal Development Blocks forgot Koya dialect and Telugu is their mother tongue. The other major tribes also speak Telugu as their mother tongue.

Koyas worship Bhudevi and Durgamma, the benevolent goddesses and Mamili and Mutyalamma, the malevolent goddesses. Goats and fowls are offered in sacrifice to appease the goddesses. Every Koya family keeps an idol or Kudi Devara in their homes so as to ensure prosperous life. Ancestor worship is prevalent in their community. Various seasonal festivals of local deities like Konda Rajulu Panduga and Bhudevi Panduga are occasions of joy which find expression in song, music and dance. The Koyas are noted for their bison-horn dance which they perform at the time of celebrating Bhudevi Panduga and marriage functions.

The Koya society is controlled by a traditional institution called the 'Kula Panchayat', The village is headed by 'Pinna Pedda'. This

office is hereditary but a democratic principle is applied to it. He looks after the code of conduct, traditional norms and other village affairs of socio-political nature. Above him, is the Kula Pedda or Patel who is recognised by the Government and his office is hereditary. The Government also appoint Talayars but since they appoint only a small number, one for every seven or eight villages, each village appoints and pays for its own 'Vetti'. A group of 15 to 20 villages form a 'Samuthu', a large socio-political institution in the Koya country. 'Samuthu Dhora', 'Kula Dhora' or 'Pedda Kapu' is the head of the council. He is only a chairman of council and has to be guided by the opinion of his colleagues. The main function of the 'Samuthu' is to settle inter-village disputes.

Konda Reddy is another major tribe of the district who are mainly confined to hill tops while Koyas live in foot hill areas. Even some of the Reddies live in foot hill villages in symbiosis with Koyas.

The Reddis are divided into exogamous clan groups. They have an actively functioning Kula

Panchayat which is similar to Koya Panchayat. If the Panchayat can not come to any conclusion and the aggrieved parties appeal to the 'Kula Pedda', a tribal headman whose authority is greater than that of the individual village headman. The 'Kulam Pedda' of the Reddis is equalent to a Koya 'Samuthu Dora', their civil authority extends over a considerable number of villages.

They worship the Pandavas and the spirits of the hill whom they call the sons of the 'Racha'; 'Muthaiduvulu' and the village deities Muthyalamma, her brother Potha Raju, Saralamma etc. Doddigangu is the deity worshipped to protect the cattle when they are driven into forests for grazing. Desaganga or Paraganga is propitiated to ward off communicable diseases like Cholera or Smallpox. Like the Koyas, the Reddis too celebrate harvest festivals. Like Koyas, the Reddis are mainly agriculturists, especially 'Podu'. They claim superior social status over Koyas and unlike Koyas, they do not eat beef though they are fond of pork.

Kammaras, a tribe of blacksmiths not to be confused with the occupational caste of Telugu blacksmiths known by the same name. In social

type, appearance and general culture they show close affinities with the Reddis. They speak a corrupt form of Oriya language as well as Telugu. Their economic position is very low. By profession, Kammaras manufacture all agricultural implements. All his regular customers pay in kind once in a year or cash depending upon the terms. The percentage of Kammaras engaged in their profession is negligible and most of them are doing cultivation including 'Podu'.

Konda Dhora otherwise known as Konda Kapus are also another major tribal group inhabiting the hill slopes and the low lands of the agency of the East Godavari District. The Konda Dhora tribe is segmented into two well defined groups viz., Pedda (big) and Chinna (small) Kondalu. The former have adopted totemic divisions like Naga (Cobra) Bhag (Tiger) etc., whereas the latter retained Telugu system of Intiperlu. They worship goddess Bangaramma, Gangamma and Pothuraju. Both Konda Dhoras and Konda Kapus are agriculturists and agricultural labourers. They also collect Minor Forest Produce.

Though they have diverse social systems and distinct social practices, they have certain common social customs also. Family is the primary group of all tribal groups with patrilineal descent, patriarchal authority and patri-local residence. Members of the family lead a corporate life. Among all the tribal groups, the method of acquiring mates such as by negotiations, elopement, service, capture are more or less common. Levirate, Sororate and Widow remarriages are socially acceptable to all the tribal groups referred in the foregoing pages. The village which is multi-ethnic in composition exhibits a corporate living as seen from the fact that people of various tribal groups participate in the festivals of village deities and even individual tribal deities without any social restrictions.

With the introduction of Community Development Programme and subsequent extension of Democratic Decentralisation to the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, the tribals have been involved in various stages of development of tribal areas. The tribals are now represented on various standing committees of the Panchayat Samithi as well as Zilla

Parishad to draw up various schemes for the planned development of the tribal areas. The tribals who have also been at the helm of the execution of various programmes of the Tribal Development Blocks are the Heads of the executive as well as planning machinery of the Tribal Development Blocks in their capacity as Presidents of Panchayat Samithis. Moreover, the tribals have also been represented on the Board of Directors of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation Ltd., as well as of various Primary Societies which have been striving for the economic development of the tribals. As members of these policy making bodies, the tribals are participating in the Programme of Development of tribals and tribal areas even at the Grass roots level as members of Gram Panchayats.

CHAPTER - II

RESUME OF DEVELOPMENT

Development of Tribal areas in this District was initiated even prior to the Independence. Sporadic efforts were made in 1940s to develop the scheduled tribes. The efforts made for tribal development prior to the independence period were not intensive and integrated. The actual measures for intensive development of tribal areas of this district were started with the introduction of Community Development Programmes both in scheduled and non-scheduled areas of this district. During the first year of III Five Year Plan period two pre-extension Blocks were started in Rampachodavaram and Addateegala. During the third plan, two more blocks were started at Maredumilli and Rajavommangi tribal areas of the district. All these four blocks were converted into Tribal Development Blocks during the later half of the III Five Year Plan. At present, there are 21

blocks in this district. Out of 21, four are Tribal Development Blocks. The four Tribal Development Blocks are Addateegala, Rampachodavaram, Maredumilli and Rajavommangi. Majority of the tribals are found in four Tribal Development Blocks and adjoining Senkavaram Community Development Block.

During III Five Year Plan, the scheme-wise expenditure incurred in three Tribal Development Blocks is as follows:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Expenditure Rs.</u>
1.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	1,72,269
2.	Irrigation and reclamation	21,050
3.	Education	12,171
4.	Social Education	34,759
5.	Health & Sanitation	30,937
6.	Rural Arts & Crafts	10,396
7.	Communications	1,66,269
	Total:	<u>4,47,851</u>

An amount of Rs.4.48 lakhs was spent during III Five Year Plan in 3 Tribal Development

Blocks (T.D.phase only). The scheme like supply of seeds, implements, opening of schools, construction of roads etc., were taken up in the tribal areas of the district during the third Five Year Plan.

With a view to accelerate the development of Scheduled tribes in the State, Government have taken a policy decision to allocate Rs.10.00 crores during IV Five Year Plan. The amount allotted and expenditure incurred for the development of scheduled tribes in East Godavari District during the period from 1969-70 to 1972-73 is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Allotment Rs.</u>	<u>Expenditure Rs.</u>
1969-70	6,77,798.00	6,44,202.04
1970-71	8,18,591.00	7,53,838.99
1971-72	4,87,385.00	4,85,479.56
1972-73	9,43,701.94	9,12,989.73
	<u>29,27,475.94</u>	<u>27,96,510.32</u>

Besides the intensification of several schemes in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry

Communication, Irrigation, Education, Medical and Health, Industries etc. Several new schemes such as training to tribals in motor driving, masonry, village officers, scouting programme for tribal students, S.N.P. and A.N.P. were introduced during the IV Five Year Plan for the welfare of tribals. Tribals were also given special employment assistance in the form of stipend and training in public sector undertakings as Tradesmen.

The broad pattern of schemes implemented in the tribal areas of this district is briefly discussed below:

1. AGRICULTURE:

The major achievements in the field of tribal agriculture of this district were the introduction of Horticulture development Farm and Cocoa development schemes at Rampachodavaram.

Horticulture development Farm was started in the year 1955. It was upgraded as Government Fruit Research station in 1964 and redesignated as Horticulture Development Farm in 1967.

There are 4 Seed stores and two agricultural Depots, in tribal areas. Improved varieties of seeds, implements and fertilisers were supplied to tribal cultivators. A sizeable number of tribal cultivators were inducted to improved methods of agriculture.

2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Veterinary Institutions have been established and programmes like supply of breeding bulls, pigs, rams etc., were taken up, in the tribal areas. There are four Primary Veterinary Dispensaries, three Minor Veterinary dispensaries and four Rural Veterinary dispensaries functioning in Tribal Development Blocks.

3. LAND COLONIZATION:

There are four land colonization schemes in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Taluks. These were started at Aminabad, Donelapalem, of Yellavaram Talu; Kannaram, Gujjamamigivalasa in Rampachodavaram Taluk in 1951-52 1961- and 1971 respectively. An amount of Rs.3,94,492 was spent

so far. 239 tribal families were settled in these four colonies.

4. MINOR IRRIGATION:

The Minor Irrigation Programme comprises maintenance of existing sources and construction of new sources. There are 21 Minor Irrigation Sources under the control of Public Works Department with an ayacut of about 9,000 acres in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Taluks. Besides these, there are 250 tanks, 7 dams/Anicuts, 2 reservoirs, one Diversion Wall and 13 Canals with a total ayacut of 14,370 acres in Rampachodavaram, Maredumilli, Addateegala, Rajavommangi and Senkavaram Blocks under the control of Panchayat Raj Department.

5. COMMUNICATIONS:

The existing length of Panchayat Samithi Roads in tribal areas is 317.10 K.Ms. Roads and Buildings, Zilla Parishad and other roads constitute 476.68 K.Ms.

6. EDUCATION:

There are 254 Primary Schools, 22 Ashram Schools, 12 Upper Primary Schools, 5 High Schools and 11 Government Hostels in the Tribal Development Blocks of East Godavari District. The strength of the tribal students in schools is 10,206.

7. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

The following institutions in the field of Medical and Health were in existence in scheduled areas as follows:

No.of Hospitals	2
Number of Dispensaries	3
Number of Primary Health Centres.	3
Number of S.E.Centres(Leprosy)	2
Number of beds available	32
Number of Maternary and Child Welfare Centres.	5

Anti Malaria scheme is in operation in the tribal areas of this district. There are 263 villages having drinking water wells as on 31-3-73 in four tribal development blocks. Still 139 villages require Drinking Water wells in these Tribal Development Blocks.

8. ELECTRIFICATION:

There are 22 electrified villages in the four Tribal Development Blocks in East Godavari District.

9. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:

Under rural arts and crafts programmes, training was imparted to tribals in various trades. The following institutions have been functioning in the tribal areas.

1. Training-cum-production centres.
2. Common facility centres
3. Bee-Keeping.

The Khandasari Unit is under construction in Rajavommangi Tribal Development Block.

10. GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION:

The activities of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation, Visakhapatnam are extended to the tribal areas of East Godavari District, and two affiliated Primary Marketing Societies are functioning at Gokavaram and Yeleswaram. The main objectives

of Girijan Cooperative Corporation are (1) to purchase Minor Forest Produce, Agricultural produce from the tribals at the fair prices; (2) To sell them articles of domestic requirements, agricultural implements, fertilizers etc., at reasonable rates; (3) to provide necessary agricultural credit and other requirements.

The Corporation enjoys a monopoly rights over the collection of Minor Forest Produce. The total membership of the 2 Primary Societies is 7,200 with a share capital of 28,177. There are 30 D.R.Depots in the tribal areas. The procurement details of the two societies during the year 1972-73 is given below:

	<u>Yeleswaram</u>	<u>Gokavaram</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Procurement of Minor Forest Produce.	4,08,369	6,65,597	10,73,966
2. Procurement of Agrl.produce.	73,460	95,946	1,69,406
3. Supply of domestic requirements.	6,27,920	6,67,502	12,95,422

Petty trade advances, emergency loans, security loans and loans specially for agricultural purposes are issued to the tribals by Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

11. SURVEY & SETTLEMENT.

The Survey and Settlement operations were undertaken in the tribal areas of the district with a view to grant ryotwari pattas to the tribals and create a sense of security for livelihood among them which in turn could help a long way in keeping up law and order situation. Agency survey parties were started at Rajahmundry and Peddapuram in the district. Under the regulation, the total area for survey and settlement was 730 Sq.K.Ms., in Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram Taluks. As on 31-5-1973, survey records pertaining to the area of 527 Sq.K.Ms., were handed over. Settlement operations in Tribal areas of the district are in progress.

12. PROTECTIVE LEGISLATIONS:

Protective legislations such as (1) The Andhra Pradesh (Sch.Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959 and 1970; (2) Andhra Pradesh (Sch. Areas) Money Lenders Regulation 1960 and 1970; (3) Andhra Pradesh (Sch.Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation of II of 1960 and 1970; (4) Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Agency debt bondage regulation III of 1940 are being implemented in the

tribal areas of the district. Special staff is appointed for implementing these regulations.

13. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

Special Nutrition Programme is under implementation for tribal children of below 6 years, expectant and lactating mothers. There are 137 feeding Centres covering 14,660 beneficiaries. Applied Nutrition Programme is also implemented in tribal areas.

14. TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT:

There are 94 tribal candidates who registered their names in Employment Exchange. Among them 6 are graduates. During 1972-73, 11 candidates got employment. Further the Girijan Cooperative Corporation has provided employment to 26 tribal candidates as salesmen and measurers. Two tribal boys were enrolled as apprentice tradesmen in Electronics Corporation of India. Three tribal boys were appointed as Wardens in tribal hostels. Three boys got employment in Postal Department. One tribal candidate was deputed for training

for Health Inspector. Three Koya Boys were admitted in Collage at Rajahmundry by rendering financial assistance.

To sum up, though there is considerable development among scheduled tribes in different fields, still they have not come up to the standards of neighbouring non-tribals. The development indicators given below show that there is considerable gap to be filled up in the levels of development of the tribals and non-tribals. Efforts have to be made by way of huge investments especially in the field of agricultural sector, to bring them on par with non-tribals. An attempt has been made to show the gap in the levels of development of tribals and non-tribals by working out the following socio-economic indicators.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Schedul ed Area District	Density of population per Sq. mile	I N D E X	Percentage of literate population	I N D E X	Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture to total workers.	I N D E X	No. of beds per one lakh population	I N D E X	Cultivable area per Agricultural worker	I N D E X
Schedul ed Area	34	12	3.65	12	89	134	16	38	1.26	67
District	282	100	30.82	100	66	100	42	100	1.88	100

Contd..

Schedul ed Area District	Net area sown per agricul- tural worker	I N D E X	Percentage of area irrigated to the net area sown	I N D E X	Percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown	I N D E X	Length of surfaced roads per 100 Sq.K.Ms.	I N D E X	Percentage of villages electrified.	I N D E X
Schedul ed Area	0.93	69	22	34	10.0	30.0	7.1	74	3.2	7
District	1.33	100	63	100	33.3	100.0	9.6	100	45.8	100

AVERAGE INDEX = 47.0

LOGISTICAL FRAME WORK

APPROACH: Sectoral plans in the first three five year plans with schematic budgets as the main instruments of their implementation conceived at National or State level have undoubtedly increased G.N.P. and registered appreciable gains in the over all performance of the economy and in social overheads. However, there is a feeling gaining ground that as a result of the sectoral planning certain regions are advancing at the cost of others and that certain sections of population with adequate resources are prospering and a major proportion of the population remained outside the mainstream of planned programmes. This criticism is not altogether unwarranted. The National Planning Commission, while voicing its concern for this lopsided development in its approach paper to Fourth Five Year Plan, emphasised the idea of district level planning to correct these imbalances. The district

level planning may also suffer from the same pitfalls, if the actual planning is not done at gross roots level. Realising this the integrated area development with micro-level planning has been adopted in the Fifth Plan to promote the balanced development.

The tribal areas of any scheduled district of Andhra Pradesh is characterised by multi-ethnic tribal groups at various level of socio-economic development with diverse traditional occupations, languages and differential receptivity and accessibility to development benefits. The heterogeneity of the tribal areas coupled with pronounced social and economic hierarchy led to imbalanced development of the tribal areas and people. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his annual report for 1969-70 expressed his concern that the benefits of planned development in the past mainly accrued to the advanced sections in the tribal population and did not reach the backward sections. Thus a new gulf between one tribal and another tribal is created while the gap between the tribal and non-tribal areas remains to be bridged. It is to correct

this unhealthy and imbalanced development and promote development with special care in the hitherto left out areas and population, integrated area development approach with micro level planning as its basic tool is adopted.

Integrated area development envisages appropriate location of social and economic activities over a physical space for the balanced development of a region. This approach is based on the idea of selectivity on the one hand and decentralisation on the other. While decentralisation of development ensures balanced development of the tribal areas, the selective location of functions facilitates optimum location of developmental investment. A logical concomitant of this proposition is identification of a network of centres composed of a hierarchy of places with particular service function effectively distributed in space and with efficient linkages for the movement of goods, people and know-how.

These local points are ~~the~~ tribal villages which exercise centripetal and centrifugal pulls

on the people in the surrounding villages (contact points) and have potential to become nuclei for future social and economic development of the hinter land. Drawn to these focal points will be clusters of 10-15 settlements, which in due course, will look to these focal points for most of their social, economic and educational services and institutions. These focal points themselves will be served by successive tiers of larger units viz., service point and control points, Block points and Project Points, where services of higher order are provided. The service points themselves constitute subsidiary centres for control points where services of still higher order are provided. The number of control points depend upon the magnitude of heterogeneity of each Tribal Development Block. The control points are essential centres to provide the services needed by their subsidiary points. Each Control Point (control point along with its subsidiary points) constitute a fairly homogenous zone in terms of its ethnic composition, agro-climatic conditions, topography, level of development etc., This would ensure development of more backward people and more backward areas within tribal areas.

Focal points can be identified with the help of central place theory developed with appropriate variations. Various points in the hierarchic scale are to be identified and their functions planned by the same techniques keeping in mind the peculiar needs of the tribal areas and existing infrastructural apparatus in the places. Two important points are kept in mind before selection of appropriate location for specific investment is made (1) a settlement selected for a specific investment must be able to absorb and sustain it; and (2) the benefits of the newly located function must disipate effectively in the command villages which were not selected for such investment.

Thus the infrastructural apparatus of a five tiered hierarchy visualised for integrated development of the tribal areas will be diagrammatically presented as follows:

PROJECT HEAD QUARTERS
|
BLOCK HEAD QUARTERS
|
CONTROL POINT
|
SERVICE POINT
|
FOCAL POINT
|
CONTACT POINT

FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY

Unit	Size	Minimum Services/Functions
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Contract point	Settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drinking Water facility 2. Inter settlement Road (Kutchha) 3. Special Nutrition Programme
2. Focal point	10 settlements of about 1,500 population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drinking Water facility 2. Primary School (Ashram) 3. S.N.P. Centre (Distribution Point) 4. Village Road (Internal) 5. M.M. Unit, weekly visit and First Aid Box 6. Post Box 7. D.R. Depot 8. Inputs distribution centre 9. Common facility Centre 10. Roads linking all contact points to Focal point.
3. Service Point	4 Focal Centres approximately 6,000 population.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upper Primary Ashram Schools 2. Dispensary 3. Branch Post Office 4. Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society 5. Rural Veterinary Dispensary 6. Shandy 7. Metalled Road between Focal Points and Service Point.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--|
| 4. Control Point | 3 Service Centres | 1. Ashram High School (upto 10th class) |
| | approximatly | 2. Mobile Veterinary Dispensary |
| | 10,000 population. | 3. Dispensary with Maternity and Child Welfare & Family Planning Sub-Centre |
| | | 4. Bus Point |
| | | 5. Mobile Medical Unit at one of the control centres. |
| | | 6. All weather Metalled Road linking all service points with control points. |
| | | 7. Electricity |

5. Block

1. Junior College
2. Primary Veterinary Dispensary
3. Primary Health Centre
4. Sub-Post Office and Telegraph Bus-Station
5. A.P.C.M.S.
6. Protected Water supply
7. Electricity
8. Hostels for Boys & Girls
9. Regulated Market
10. Black topped road between control points and Block Headquarters.
- 11.

The complete range of services listed in the above statement at various points in the hierarchical scale has to take into consideration the other programmes proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan under minimum needs, Sub-plan and normal Tribal Welfare Schemes etc., for exact location of the services as the Pilot Project is supplemental to Fifth Plan Programmes. Consequently, unless Fifth Plan Programmes are finalised and take concrete shape the complete picture of growth centres will not emerge. It is also necessary to undertake mapping exercise of all functionaries only after the finalisation of the programmes under Fifth Five Year Plan in order to avoid duplication of services at various levels.

ACTION PROGRAMME:

Once the various focal points in the hierarchical scale and clusters of villages logically related to it have been identified, the programme should move into action stage. The first action is to establish as early as possible the most

needed economic and social institution. Simultaneously social over-head must be established with launching of road construction programme to link the contact points with focal points so that all the people in every contact point can have access to the new services round the year and to facilitate out flow of marketable surplus from the contact points.

SHORT TERM STRATEGY FOR THE PROJECT:

In spelling out the strategy for socio-economic development, great caution has been exercised to identify socio-economic contours of the people, agro-climatic conditions of the various regions in the project. The human material available in the project has been broadly classified into two major categories on the basis of their major source of livelihood viz., Land owning and landless. The programmes are designed keeping in view these two economic groups.

In fixing up priorities, as far as the programmes for the landed groups are concerned, harnessing of human as well as water resources and, strengthening of the economic infrastructure, and

elimination of exploitation are given priority. Programmes of universalistic nature, within the ambit of traditional activities, with the possibility of appreciable radiation effect in a short span of time, are selected for special attention. Agriculture, animal husbandry, Irrigation and marketing therefore claim a high priority. The essential services which improve the human material - Education, Public Health and Communications are proposed to be provided under other Programmes.

The programmes for the other segment of tribal population viz., the Landless group are designed keeping in view their traditional callings, local resources and felt needs. The landless section is an assortment of shifting cultivators, agricultural labourers, forest labourers, and Minor Forest Produce gatherers and artisans. However, it should be borne in mind that it is not easy to compartmentalise this section as a Combination of all or some of the above activities sustains them.

The agriculture constitutes the main stay of livelihood for as much as 89% of the tribal population. The economic base which forms the supporting plank from which development activity can take off in case of the first and major section of the tribal population is agriculture. The tribal farmer, as shown in the introductory chapter, is essentially a primary producer at low level of production which in turn is accumulated result of a number of factors operating on his economic environment.

Any programme of development for this, the most under privileged producer in the country's economy must aim at removal of the constraints on him as well as on his environment, which confine him to the present low level of production and consumption standard. The situation of the land owning tribal households can be compared to that of sub-marginal farmers. The projects main aim is to extricate these sub-marginal farmers from their low level of production and consumption so as to achieve a marked improvement in his socio-economic standards of living and thereby achieve all round development of the area as well. This

necessitates induction of these farmers into improved practices in crop husbandry and then integrated of these people with this process of green revolution that the sweeping through the other parts of country. This process will have to be initiated with creation of growth impulses. Creation of growth impulses in the sub-marginal farmers who are shackled in various socio-cultural constraints apart from the lack of monetary support needed for experimentation is a challenging task. More dissemination of knowledge on improved practices, however effective it may be, is not enough to motivate these sub-marginal farmers. Subsidies on the farm requisites can be effective motivational agents in inducting the tribal farmers into the improved practices. The salient aspect of this project is therefore is the supply of improved farm inputs at subsidised rates to the tribal farmers.

The second segment of tribal population in the project area has no stake in settled agricultural activity and lacks the basic withal. It is for this section extra-ordinary heavy pre-development investment is necessary. The shifting cultivators in this section have to be provided with fully developed

flat land to wean them away from the wasteful agricultural practices, in addition to the other programmes evolved for landed class. The area available for assignment is limited to 193.96* acres. Thus 5,000 landless tribal families may receive the benefit of the scheme. For the benefit of other landless tribals, co-operative fruit and vegetable gardens and plantations are proposed so that enough employment potential is generated for the numbers of these societies till the gardens start yielding returns. The low gradient slopes in the soil conservation plots can be used for raising plantations. For other groups of landless class viz., artisans and cattle breeders, suitable programmes to benefit these groups who may not be benefitted by agricultural programmes are included. Investment on labour intensive cottage and small scale industries is proposed to benefit the former group while special emphasis is laid on coverage of the latter group in animal husbandry programmes in the project.

In the wake of acute scarcity of farm inputs in the non-tribal areas, there is scope for misuse of subsidised inputs. Special arrangements have to

* Yellavaram Taluka

made to insulate in project area against possible smuggling of subsidised inputs. The boundaries have to be effectively sealed and a special vigilance unit has to be constituted for the purpose. Distribution of inputs and recovery of loan component in the inputs are to be channelised through the cooperative institutions on the pattern of M.F.D.A., and S.F.D.A. The Project Development Agency will not by itself finance or distribute the inputs to the farmers directly but it will stimulate the flow of credit or inputs through the cooperatives. As an incentive the agency would provide grants in the shape of risk fund at 10% to the Primary Societies and 4% to the Cooperative Central Bank or Girijan Cooperative Corporation on loans granted and disbursed. The channelisation of inputs and credit through cooperatives has certain advantages; (1) It would reduce the administrative overheads appreciable; (2) It would strengthen cooperative sector which can play a key role in growth stimulation through channelisation of much needed credit, and improved farm inputs at subsidised rates and also in marketing farm produce of the tribals at attractive prices.

P R O J E C T

The project will be of five years duration. The project area covers both the Scheduled and Non-Scheduled areas of all the revenue taluks of East Godavari District. The details of population according to 1971 Census is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Taluk.	1971 Census		Percentage
		Total population.	S.T. population.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Scheduled Area:</u>				
1.	Rampachodavaram	54,325	39,292	72.33
2.	Yellavaram	83,610	51,951	62.13
Total:		1,37,935	91,243	66.14
<u>Non-Scheduled Area:</u>				
1.	Praithipadu	1,59,100	11,319	7.11
2.	Rajahmundry	4,64,959	4,613	0.99
3.	Peddapuram	2,25,896	1,644	0.73
4.	Tuni	1,53,692	1,055	0.69
5.	Kakinada	4,83,773	1,712	0.35
6.	Amalapuram	2,63,412	2,080	0.78
7.	Mummidivaram	1,53,171	873	0.56
8.	Rasole	2,16,240	1,326	0.61
9.	Kothapeta	1,99,422	896	0.44
10.	Alamur	1,73,435	758	0.43
11.	Ramachandrapuram	2,67,229	1,109	0.41
12.	Pithapuram	1,88,998	399	0.21
TOTAL:		29,49,327	27,784	0.94

1,9027

The project area covers 1,19,027 tribal population. The project covers the major tribal groups such as Koya, Konda Reddi, Konda Kapu, Kammara, Konda Dora, Valmiki and Manne Dora tribes in agency areas and Yerukulas and Yenadis in plains.

The area covered and the number of villages under the proposed Pilot Project are given in the following statement:

Sl. No.	T a l u k	Area in Sq.Km.	Sche- duled villa- ges.	Non- Sch- duled villa- ges.	Total villa- ges.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>SCHEDULED AREA :</u>					
1.	Rampachodavaram	1838.9	201	--	201
2.	Yellowaram	2201.5	475	--	475
3.					
<u>NON SCHEDULED AREA :</u>					
3.	Prathigadu	582.7	--	133	133
4.	Rajahmundry	979.0	--	83	83
5.	Peddapuram	978.2	--	87	87
6.	Tuni	474.0	--	52	52
7.	Kakinada	994.6	--	105	105
8.	Amalapuram	558.1	--	70	70
9.	Munmidivaram	356.2	--	36	36
10.	Razole	455.8	--	54	54
11.	Kothapeta	297.9	--	54	54
12.	Alamur	311.4	--	42	42
13.	Ramachandrapuram	437.1	--	72	72
14.	Pithapuram	355.6	--	49	49

676 39

The project covers the entire agency taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram whose tribal population of the project area constitute 76.65% of tribal population. Among the non-scheduled taluks of the project the remaining 23.34 percent of tribal population has been covered in this project. Out of 14 taluks in the district, it is proposed to cover two taluks fully and 12 taluks partly. In 12 taluks, only the villages which are having tribal population predominantly are proposed for coverage.

The proposed project will be an Agriculture oriented project with emphasis on ancillary items such as Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Agro-Industries etc. The main aim of this project is to achieve maximum production in the field of agriculture. The proposed Action Plan contains various schemes in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, Agro-Industries, etc. The proposed project will be implemented both in the Scheduled and Non-Scheduled tribal villages of East Godavari District with

an estimated number of 25,000 tribal households. The salient features of the project are given hereunder:

- 1) To increase agricultural production in the tribal areas by undertaking the following schemes:
 - a) Land reclamation.
 - b) Supply of short-term and medium term inputs.
 - c) Promotion of horticulture
 - d) Intensive Plant protection measures.
 - e) Harnessing of irrigation potential.
 - f) Development of Dairy Industry
 - g) Promotion of Fishing.
- 2) To improve the economic conditions of landless tribals through land assignment and provision of short-term and medium term inputs.
- 3) To improve the economic condition of tribals by strengthening the Girijan Cooperative Corporation.
- 4) To provide profitable employment and increase income through the establishment of Agro-forest based cottage industries.

In order to achieve the above objectives, schemes are prepared for the economic development

of tribal cultivators and landless labourers. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 tribal Households in project area. There are about 42,712 cultivators in the project area.

Agriculture and Agricultural labour have been the main stay for most of tribals in East Godavari District. Agricultural Labour, Forest labour, collection of Minor Forest Produce etc., are subsidiary sources of income to the tribals living in agency areas whereas pig-rearing and mat-weaving is the traditional occupation of the Yerukulas living in plains. Yenadis who are also living in plains are mainly engaged in agriculture labour besides household service, fishing and snake and rodent catching. In order to improve the economic conditions of the tribal groups a family based approach is adopted and development of agriculture has been given priority. For the landless, the schemes like land assignment, land reclamation, agricultural inputs are suggested.

A two pronged strategy has been adopted of both land owning and landless tribal households. A family based coverage has been envisaged in the action plan by way of providing minimum quantities of inputs such as seed, fertilizers, pesticides, plough bullocks, agricultural implements etc. In order to induce the tribals to adopt the improved techniques in farming, subsidy at 50% for long term, and short term inputs and 100% for medium term inputs has been proposed.

As the tribals living in plains areas are not found concentrated it is only possible to suggest schemes with family based approach rather than those with community theme. Moreover these two plains living tribes are not mainly dependent upon agriculture or agricultural labour for their livelihood. It is therefore envisaged to provide them schemes like piggery, fishery etc.

CHAPTER - IV

PROGRAMMES

(A) A G R I C U L T U R E

Agriculture is the main stay of the tribals in the district. Tribal agriculture in the district is characterised by uneconomic holdings, low-fertility, conservative agricultural practices and lack of technical know-how in farming. Lack of irrigation facilities, inadequate credit and marketing facilities are factors which hinder the growth of increase in income from agriculture in tribal areas. The main aim of the programme is to tackle the problem in an integrated manner so as to boost up agricultural production in the tribal areas of this district.

The tribals of the project area are engaged both in settled and shifting cultivation except those living in plains area. The cropping pattern is predominantly characterised by food crops, like Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Sama, Korra etc. They also grow pulses and commercial crops like chillies and gingili. Though Koyas and konda Reddis are settled agriculturists Konda Reddis practise 'Podu' cultivation extensively.

During third and Annual Plans periods an amount of Rs.4,60,301 was spent on agricultural activities such as seed distribution, agricultural implements, fertilizers, pesticides, supply of pump sets, plough bullocks, seedlings, irrigation well etc. The achievements under agricultural programme of all the four Tribal Development Blocks of East Godavari District during Fourth Plan are given below:

Item	Quantity supplied	Cost in Rs.	Beneficiaries.
1. Seed distribution	1,37,113 (Kgs.)	2,55,707	22,337
2. Agricultural implements.	3,318 (Nos)	64,084	2,093
3. Fertilizers	95 (Mts)	55,220	5,455
4. Pesticides	1,921 (Lts)	31,940	12,459
5. Supply of pump sets.	N.A.	6,000	N.A.
6. Supply of plough bullocks.	434 (pairs)	1,73,715	393
7. Supply of seedlings.	76,826 (Tons)	44,443	26,989
8. Vegetable seeds.	260 (Tons)	4,582	10,230
9. Digging subsidy wells.	963	N.A.	963

The area covered under High Yielding varieties in the Tribal Development Blocks is given below (1972-73)

T.D.Block	Area covered in acres with HYV of				
	Paddy	Maize	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat
1. Rampacho-davaram	988	278	210	1603	5
2. Maredumilli	600	313	160	360	..
3. Addateegala	1007	50	50	..	..
4. Rajavomangi	450	25	50	65	..
Total:	3045	666	470	2028	5

The quantity of High Yielding and Hybrid varieties of seeds distributed in the Scheduled Areas of this district during the year 1972-73 is as follows:

	Quantity supplied (kgs.)	Extent benefitted (acres)	No. of Tribal beneficiaries.
Paddy	60294	3045	..
Maize	3501	666	1263
Bajra	792	470	319
Jowar	4129	2028	1430
Wheat	200	5	10

The coverage in the field of tribal Agriculture is not adequate. Though there is sufficient staff in Agriculture, adequate attention is not paid to the tribal cultivators and tribal areas. The Agricultural programmes in tribal areas did not so far bring any perceptible impact. As there are 42,712 tribal cultivators, the requirements are considerable. Programmes like supply of short term inputs, Medium term inputs, horticulture, land reclamation etc., have to be intensified as they are not properly catered to so far.

The agricultural requirements include short-term inputs such as improved variety of seed, fertilizers, pesticides and medium term inputs such as a pair of plough bullocks for a cultivator, and basic agricultural implements. In addition to this, introduction of new fruit crops such as Pine-Apple, Orange, Lemon, Papaye, Coconut trees etc., and growing of vegetables on large scale will also be encouraged to supplement the main agricultural programmes. Further provision of infrastructural components like land reclamation and training of tribal farmers in improved practices of farming will be provided.

The following are the programmes for agricultural development:

1. Land Reclamation: Land in tribal areas is undulating and uneven. Approximately 40% of the cultivated area in tribal areas needs land reclamation. The reclamation work will be a costly proposition for tribal cultivators. Hence it is proposed to undertake the reclamation measures in collaboration with Agro-industries Corporation whose tractors and bulldozers will be taken on hire. Some of the lands that are already under dry cultivation and fall under the new irrigation schemes will have to be reclaimed for conversion into wet. It is estimated that an area of 15,000 acres will have to be reclaimed in tribal areas of this district. As it is not possible to cover the entire area during the project period, it is proposed to take up 5,000 acres of land on 50% subsidy basis.

Total amount required for reclamation of 5000 acres of land at the rate of Rs.600/- per acre		
5000 x 600 =	30,00,000	
Subsidy	50%	15,00,000
Loan.	50%	15,00,000
Total:		<u>30,00,000</u>

2. Demonstration Programme:

Demonstration programme is envisaged to disseminate knowledge about and demonstrate the benefits of improved agricultural practices like adoption of High Yielding seed, application of fertilizers and plant protection measures on scientific lines on individual tribal holdings during the project period. It is proposed to organise 500 demonstration plots in the fields of tribals during the project period under the supervision of Agricultural Extension Officers. Under this programme each demonstration plot will be given Rs.300/- as a grant to cover the cost of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc., in adopting these practices.

The amount required for conducting 500 plots during the project periods is estimated at Rs.1,50,000.

3. Short term inputs:

Provision of short-term inputs will enable the tribal ryots to reap the benefits quickly. The basic inputs for improved agriculture are pure seed of the recommended H.Y.V. or Hybrid Varieties and

optimum doses of fertilizers. In view of the limited finances, it is proposed to cover 40% of the total number of agricultural holdings of the project area. It is proposed to supply an estimated 800 Metric Tones of H.Y.V. and High breed seeds worth Rs.5.80 lakhs, 760 Mts., of chemical fertilizers worth Rs.9.50 lakhs and 150 Mts of pesticides worth Rs.1.70 lakhs during the project period with a subsidy element of 50% of the total cost.

		Rs. in lakhs
Subsidy	50%	8.50
Loan	50%	8.50
		<u>17.00</u>

4. Medium term inputs:- It is estimated that 2,000 pairs of Bullocks are required in 4 T.D. Blocks and in Sankavaram C.D.Block. It is proposed to meet 50% of requirements during the project period. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs would be required.

Subsidy	50%	4,00,000
Loan	50%	4,00,000
		<u>8,00,000</u>

Besides supply of plough bullocks, improved implements are also proposed to be supplied to 1,200 tribal cultivators worth Rs.6,20,000.

Subsidy	50%	3,10,000
Loan	50%	3,10,000
		<u>6,20,000</u>

5. Introduction of new crops: The soils and climate in tribal areas of this District are suitable for introduction of certain new crops such as Sun-flower, Ginger, Tumeric and Potato. It is proposed to introduce these crops in a limited area on experimental basis in Addateegala, Rajavommangi and Sankavaram Blocks. These crops will certainly provide substantial income to the tribal cultivators.

The details of the area proposed to be covered under each crop together with estimated cost is given below:

	Area (acres)	Estimated cost(Rs.)
Sun-flower	750	75,000
Ginger	125	62,500
Potato	100	30,000
Tumeric	100	50,000
	<u>1075</u>	<u>2,17,500</u>

These crops will be introduced on 50% subsidy basis in the fields of progressive tribal farmers.

Subsidy	50%	1,08,750
Loan	50%	1,08,750
		<u>2,17,500</u>

6. Promotion of Horticulture: The activities of the Horticulture Development farm which is located at Rampachodavaram, have to be strengthened to popularise improved horticultural practices in tribal holdings. The farm is having ample facilities for raising fruit nurseries. There is an assured source of irrigation for this farm which is perennial in nature. The soils in this farm are well drained and ideally suitable for raising fruit nurseries. An extent of about 35 acres is available for raising crops and nurseries of fruits and vegetables.

It is proposed to utilise the irrigation potential available to the farm to the maximum extent by providing Electricity and suitable pipeline for conveying the water. Electric

Motors also have to be provided. It is also necessary to provide a seed store, a threshing-cum-drying floor and power tiller with implements for efficient working of the farm. The provision of Electricity and pipeline will enable the farm to take up more intensive cropping. These steps will enable the farm to take up large scale production of fruit plants of tall varieties and supply to tribals free of cost.

It is estimated that an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs would be required for strengthening the activities of the farm during the project period.

Besides strengthening the farm, it is proposed to supply fruit plants, fruit seedlings of all varieties and vegetable seeds. Coconut seedlings are proposed to be grown on a large scale. It is proposed to cover 25,000 households under one type or other in the project area at an estimated cost of Rs.1,25,000.

During the Project period, an amount of Rs.6.25 lakhs would be required in the form of grant for promotion of horticulture.

7. Soil Conservation: The area under cultivation in the tribal areas of this district is undulating and needs soil conservation. Soil conservation works were taken up so far in 11,000 acres at a cost of Rs.5,42,689 in T.D.Blocks. During the year 1972-73 Graded bunding, stone terracing and Levelling were undertaken in an area of 1639, 323 and 1,200 acres respectively at an estimated cost of Rs.1,01,693 in T.D.Blocks.

The soil conservation works cannot be taken up by the tribal cultivators since they are economically backward. Soil conservation works like bunding, bench terracing, stone terracing, gully control measures etc., have to be taken up in 25,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs.16.25 lakhs.

A B S T R A C T

Sl. No.	Scheme	Subsidy	Loan (Rs.in lakhs)	Grant	Total
1.	Land reclamation	15,00,000	15,00,000	..	30,00,000
2.	Demonstration programmes.	..	..	1,50,000	1,50,000
3.	Short-term inputs.	8,50,000	8,50,000	..	17,00,000
4.	Medium term inputs.	7,10,000	7,10,000	..	14,20,000
5.	Introduction new crops.	1,08,750	1,08,750	..	2,17,500
6.	Promotion of Horticulture	..	..	6,25,000	6,25,000
7.	Soil conservation work	..	..	16,25,000	16,25,000
Total:		31,68,750	31,68,750	24,00,000	87,37,500

(B) SCHEME FOR LANDLESS

Landless Tribals are ekeing out their livelihood by engaging themselves in agriculture labour, forest labour and collection of M.F.P. The plains Tribal groups such as Yenadis and Yerukulas are mainly engaged in agriculture labour, fishing, snake catching, pig rearing, basket weaving etc. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 landless tribal persons both in Scheduled and non-scheduled areas of this district. The economic conditions of these landless tribals have to be improved by under taking land assignment and labour intensive schemes. Hence the programme for the development of this section of tribal population comprises, provision of land to as many tribals as possible, starting of coffee plantations and cashew plantation on cooperative basis. Further, with a view to improve the earnings of tribal, Forest labour cooperative Societies, Fruit Farming Cooperatives and Training in logging techniques are also suggested.

1. Land Assignment: Since the introduction of crash programme of land assignment, many land less people have been assigned land especially in the tribal areas of Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram Taluks. An extent of 10,776 acres of land was assigned in Yelavaram and Rampachodavaram Taluks till the end of 1972-73. The land available for assignment in these two Taluks is only 194 acres. As there are large number of landless tribal people in these two taluks as well as in the tribal areas of remaining taluks, the Government waste land have to be identified for assignment in these two taluks and the land available for assignment in the remaining taluks, have to be allotted to the landless tribals on priority basis to provide them livelihood.

During the project period, it is proposed to assign 10,000 acres to landless tribal families at the rate of 5 acres per family. More assignment of land will not benefit the landless tribal in view of his poor economic position. Efforts are proposed to be made to reclaim/land and provide short-term and medium-term inputs free of cost.

The financial implications of the scheme are given below:

	Amount required in lakhs.
1. Reclamation of land of 2000 Acres @ Rs.600/- per acre. (it is presumed that only 20% of the assigned land may required reclamation)	12.00
2. Short term inputs such as supply of seed, fertilizers pesticides @ Rs.100 per acre for 5000 acres free of cost.	5.00
3. Medium term inputs such as plough bullocks, agricultural implements @ Rs.800/- per family for 500.	4.00
	<hr/> <hr/> 21.00 <hr/> <hr/>

For further diversification of occupational pattern of landless people, the schemes like cashew plantation, Coffee Plantation etc., are suggested below:

2. Coffee Estates: Coffee plantation scheme was taken up in the year 1968 in Maredumilli, Tribal Development Block of Rampachodavaram Taluk and the details of the scheme year-wise are given below:

Year	A r e a		Labour employed		Cash involved	
	New Plan- tations.	Mainta- nce of old plan- tation.	Tribal	Non- tribal	Tribal	Non- tribal
1968-69	1.20 Hect.	40.40	15,979	7,869	31,958	15,738
1969-70	..	41.60	31,861	15,293	63,722	30,586
1970-71	..	41.60	27,632	13,263	55,264	26,526
1971-72	8.00 Hect.	41.60	28,301	12,714	56,602	25,428
1972-73	..	49.60	28,886	14,263	57,772	28,526
			1,32,659	63,402	2,65,318	1,26,804

It is evident from the above statement that 49.60 Hectares of area is under coffee plantation. The coffee plantation in Maredumilli T.D.Block involving an amount of Rs.3,92,122 for the last five years. So far 1,32,659 tribal labour were employed for the period from 1968-69 to 1972-73 in the coffee plantation.

It is proposed to start Coffee Estate for tribals on Cooperative basis. A Cooperative Society will be formed with 50 members and the Society will be allotted land to the extent of 100 acres. The coffee Board will extend loan facility to the tribals of the Society to undertake Coffee Cultivation. Technical guidance will be provided by the Forest Department as well as the Coffee Board. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh to the Society towards working capital etc.

3. Cashew Plantation: It is proposed to raise cashew plantations in 500 acres in the tribal areas of Rampachodavaram and Addateegala Blocks.

The introduction of Cashew will wean away the tribals from wasteful agricultural practices like podu cultivation. This step also will provide income to the tribals. A Cooperative Society will be formed with 100 members to take up Cashew plantation. An amount of Rs.20,000 is provided towards working capital of the Society.

4. Forest Labour Cooperative Society: Forest labour is a subsidiary occupation for most of the tribals of this district. Afforestation schemes are being implemented in the forest areas of the district on a large scale. These schemes will provide employment to a sizable number of tribals with a view to increase the earnings of the tribal forest labourers to enable them to take up works on a large scale. It is proposed to form a Forest Labour Cooperative Society which will be solely composed of landless tribals. The proposed membership of the Society is not less than 100. An amount of Rs.20,000 is allotted for forming the Society.

5. Training of Tribals in improved logging techniques: The tribal forest labourers are mostly un-skilled workers. Steps have to be taken up to avoid wastage and to increase the output in forest works. Training is to be imparted to tribals in use of improved implements of cutting and logging. It is proposed to train 5,000 tribals in improved techniques of logging and felling at an estimated cost of Rs.20,000.

6. Fruit Farming Cooperative Society: There is scope for popularisation of pepper, pine-apple, pomegranate, ginger and cardimom in the tribal villages of Addateegala, Maredumilli and Rajavommangi Blocks. Cocoa, Pepper and pine-apple can be raised in a few selected places preferably in the hill stream valleys of Maredumilli and Addateegala.

It is proposed to form a Cooperative Society with 20 landless tribal members. The Society will be assigned suitable land. Pepper, Ginger, Pine-apple etc., plantations are proposed to be raised in an area of 20 hectares. Funds have

to be provided for undertaking work like line fence, contour trenching, diversion channels, alignment, preparatory cultivation, weeding seed material, manuring etc. The estimated cost per hectare is Rs.6,400. Hence an amount of Rs.1,29,000 is allotted towards the working capital of this society during the project period.

A B S T R A C T

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	a) Reclamation of Land.	..	..	12.00	12.00
	b) Short-term inputs	..	..	5.00	5.00
	c) Medium term inputs	..	..	4.00	4.00
2.	Coffee Estates	..	..	1.00	1.00
3.	Cashew Plantation	..	..	0.20	0.20
4.	Forest Labour Cooperative Society	..	..	0.20	0.20
5.	Training of tribals in handling improved logging improvements	..	..	0.20	0.20
6.	Fruit Farming Cooperative Society.	..	..	1.28	1.28
Total:		..	..	23.88	23.88

(C) MINOR IRRIGATION

The tribal areas of this district are endowed with rich water resources but only a small portion of its potential has been exploited. Harnessing of irrigation potential is indispensable for the over all agricultural development. A good number of perennial water sources such as Yeleru, Pampa, Pamuleru, Maderu, Vattigedda, Kondadhora, Kaive, Kanneru, etc., are flowing through the scheduled areas of this district. Besides rivers and rivulets, the following number of hill streams are found in the following Blocks:

Sl. No.	Block	No.of hill streams.
1.	Rajavommangi	19
2.	Addateegala	1
3.	Rampachodavaram	1
4.	Maredumilli	2
5.	Senkavaram	5
		<u>28</u>

It is observed that tribal cultivators are making use of the hill streams for irrigation purpose by constructing crude bunds. Wherever possible, anicuts should be constructed for making full use of the

available irrigation potential of the streams.

At present, the Public Works Department has been implementing the irrigation schemes with an ayacut of above 25 acres, whereas Panchayat Raj Department (Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis) is executing irrigation schemes with an ayacut of below 25 acres. The Minor Irrigation schemes which are under the control of Public Works Department are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of sources.	Ayacut in Acres.
1.	Rampachodavaram	13	3489.00
2.	Yellavaram	8	5435.00
		21	8924.00

The details of existing Minor Irrigation sources which are under the control of Samithis and Zilla Parishads are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No.	Extent of land	(in acres)									
				No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1.	Rampachudavaram	29	2305.15	5	977.81	..	..	2	320.00	2	58.87
2.	Maredumilli	5	130.50	2	298.00	1	25.00	..	..	..	..
3.	Addateegala	50	2342.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49.93
4.	Rajavommangi	79	2697.98	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	435.17
5.	Senkavaram	87	4256.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	472.22
		250	11732.77	7	1275.81	1	25.00	2	320.00	13	1016.13		

The number of tribal beneficiaries under the above schemes is given below:

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Block</u>	<u>No. of tribal beneficiaries</u>
1.	Rampachodavaram	209
2.	Maredumilli	606
3.	Addateegala	558
4.	Rajavommangi	N.A.
5.	Senkavaram	N.A.

Further, the following Minor Irrigation works have been executed under Cyclone Damage Repairs and Drought Relief Schemes in Maredumilli Panchayat Samithi.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the village</u>	<u>Name of Minor Irrigation source.</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>
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CYCLONE DAMAGE REPAIRS GRANT:

1.	Cheruvupalem	New tank between two hillocks	16,850/-	N.A.
2.	Cheruvupalem	New tank across Gotlagondi Kalva.	11,900/-	N.A.
3.	Gandhigagaram	New Tank	20,000/-	N.A.
4.	Kokkiragudem	New Tank across Pedagandhi Kalva.	28,000/-	N.A.
5.	Devarapalli	New Tank	12,300/-	N.A.

DROUGHT RELIEF GRANT:

6.	Dorachintala- palem.	Govachannel	8,000/-	6,546
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The total extent of irrigated area under different sources in the tribal areas is about 25,000 acres.

There are certain works which are investigated and proposed to be investigated by Public Works Department in the tribal areas. The details of these works are as follows:

	No. of works	Ayacut (acres)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. No. of works investigated but not put on ground.	4	1,001	27.78
2. No. of works under investigation.	19	3,755	28.13
3. No. of works to be investigated.	49	9,978	86.08
Total:	72	14,734	141.99

There are several works with an ayacut of below 25 acres which are investigated, under investigation and proposed to be investigated by the Panchayat Samithies in tribal areas and the details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Minor Irrigation schemes investigated			Minor Irrigation Schemes under investigation			Minor Irrigation Schemes proposed for investigation					
		No. of sources.	Ayacut in Acs.	Appro-ximate cost.	S.T. beneficiaries.	No. of sources.	Ayacut in Acs.	Appro-ximate cost.	Bene-fici-aries.	No. of sources.	Ayacut	Appro-ximate cost.	Bene-fici-aries.
1.	Rampachodavaram	8	3701.00	28,43,168	352	..	..	..	2	40.00	30,000	25	
2.	Waredumilli	2	415.00	5,11,500	399	..	..	..	40	1967.00	765,000	3777	
3.	Addateegala	..	..	..	..	13	759.46	71,000	..	96	4086.26	780,675	1145
4.	Rajavommangi	10	4671.00	55,73,992	512	3	72.02	35,000	20	22	3013.00	3072,000	761
5.	Senkavararam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	430.00	160,000	..
Total:		20	8787.00	89,28,660	1263	16	831.48	106,000	20	164	9536.26	4807,675	5708

The above schemes, if executed at an estimated cost of Rs.138.42 lakhs, will bring an area of 19,155 acres under irrigation. It is estimated that about 7,000 tribal cultivators will be benefitted.

Besides, 146 Minor Irrigation works are to be restored at an estimated cost of Rs.15.75 lakhs in tribal Panchayat Samithies, benefitting 1371 tribals cultivators. The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block.	No. of sources to be restored			
		No. of sources	Ayact in Acs.	Estimated cost in Rs.	S.T. beneficiaries.
1.	Rampachodavaram	50	1,893.48	7,33,000	342
2.	Maredumilli	7	155.50	90,000	606
3.	Addateegala	43	2, 007,73	1,91,000	345
4.	Rajavommangi	40	1,334.71	5,32,800	..
5.	Senkavaram	6	66.51	28,000	78

WELL SINKING PROGRAMME:

Well irrigation is suitable for most of the tribal cultivators as their average size of holding is below 5 acres. Sinking of wells for irrigation can be taken up in some of the scheduled and Non-Scheduled areas of the district on 50% subsidy and 50% loan basis

The well-sinking programme includes not only sinking of wells, but also the provision of electric motors/oil engines for irrigation purpose. It is proposed to provide 16 wells and 160 Engines in the entire tribal belt of the district, at an estimated cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs. The financial implications are:

				Amount required (Rs)
1. Sinking of 160 wells @ Rs.2,500 per well				
Subsidy	50 %	2,00,000	0	4,00,000
Loan	50%	2,00,000	0	
2. Cost of 160 Oil Engines @ Rs.2,500.				
Subsidy	50%	2,00,000	0	4,00,000
Loan	50%	2,00,000	0	
Total:				8,00,000

Thus an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs would be required for under taking the well sinking programme in the tribal belt during the project period.

A B S T R A C T

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Subsidy</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Minor Irrigation sources.	..	..	296.16	296.16
2.	Well Sinking Programme	4.00	4.00	..	8.00
	Total:	4.00	4.00	296.16	304.16

(D) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock can make a very significant contribution to the tribal economy, which is mainly agriculture based. The livestock resources of tribal areas of this district consist of draught, milch and other animals. The livestock population in general is stunted in growth, and less remunerative. Almost all the tribes of the district rear livestock, but not on proper lines as they do not realise the economic value of the animals. The animals are mostly used for agriculture operations and in magico-religious ceremonies. Tribals of this district have started milking, their cows and buffaloes, which was till recently not practiced. This is due to their coming in contact with the plains people. The livestock population of the area is to be improved by better breeding, feeding and management.

Livestock development work is carried out by way of distribution of improved breeds and advocating better management practices. The treatment and prophylactic work is being carried out at veterinary institutions functioning

in the area. There are 9 Veterinary Dispensaries in the tribal areas of the District. The four Primary Veterinary Dispensaries are being managed by concerned Panchayat Samithis. All the Veterinary Institutions are under the technical control of the District Veterinary Officer, East Godavari, Kakinada. The Primary Veterinary Dispensaries are carrying out treatment, vaccination, Castration and distribution of improved animals for up-grading the local livestock. The achievements under Animal Husbandry are as follows:

Breeding bulls supplied ..	30
Rams supplied ..	246
Poultry distributed ..	1214
Pigs supplied ..	92
Cases treated ..	131269
Vaccinations ..	572186

There is further need and scope for improving the livestock in the tribal areas of the district. To increase the productivity of the livestock and to render proper Veterinary services in the tribals areas, the following schemes are suggested:

1. Cattle Development:

The main object of cattle development is to bring about an improvement in the draught efficiency and milking capacity, taking into consideration the cattle population and also the livestock rearing practices of tribals. For successful implementation of breeding programme, measures such as controlled breeding operations, effective disease control, proper management and adequate feeding have to be introduced. For up grading the cattle population, the area is divided into two zones. Zone No.I which includes block headquarters and surrounding areas, where there is potentiality of milk production, it is proposed to introduce Jersey cross bred bulls for up grading programme. The off springs born to these bulls will not only be good milkers, but the males will also perform well. Zone No.II will comprise of interior tribal villages, where the sole aim of up grading will be to produce better off-springs suited for draught purpose. In these villages up grading programme will be taken up by introduction of medium type of Ongole bulls. The breeding bulls will be stationed at breeding bull centres which

will be released for natural service in the herds. This is being done, as it was experienced that the tribals do not maintain the bulls properly. Moreover the bulls will be looked after better by the technical persons. The scrub bulls in the area will be castrated to eliminate indiscriminate breeding. Provision is made for conducting deworming, deticking, and for disease control. For upgrading the local cattle population, 30 breeding bulls are proposed to be stationed at Veterinary Institutions at an estimated cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

2. Distribution of Milch Cattle:

Milch animals are proposed to be introduced to supplement the economy of the tribals, as the milk in addition to providing nutrition to the tribal families, will also improve their economic condition. It is therefore proposed to distribute graded Murrah buffaloes in villages near block Headquarters. To ensure continuous supply of milk and also continued income in the tribals, it is proposed to distribute one more buffalo after the first buffalo goes dry. As the tribals are not in the habit of

feeding concentrates to the animals, it will be supplied initially to them so that the production and growth of the animal is not affected. This scheme will not only ensure continuous income to the tribal, but it will also form the nucleus for further expansion of his dairy. The marketing of milk can be taken up by integrated milk project. The estimated cost of the scheme will be Rs.1.20 lakhs

3. Fodder Development:

For the better performance and production of livestock, it is essential that good fodder and other facilities are available for the animals. But all these years, not much attention was paid on the nutrition aspect of the livestock. It is therefore proposed to develop the grass land and fodder facilities in the tribal areas of this district. This can be done by reseedling of pastures, controlled grazing and also bunding of the grazing areas coupled with fencing. Provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is made for grass land development.

4. Opening of Veterinary First Aid Centres:

To ensure adequate and prompt Veterinary aid to most of the tribals it is proposed to open

Veterinary First Aid Centres. The existing Veterinary Dispensaries are not able to cover the entire livestock population of the area. The staffing pattern of each Veterinary First Aid Centre will be one Veterinary Compounder and one Attendant. Tribal boys educated upto 8th class will be trained and posted at these Centres. 5 such Centres will be supervised by one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. Indigenous medicines will be supplied at these Centres for treatment of livestock diseases. Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

5. Poultry Development:

To raise the economic status of the tribals and also to provide the much needed protein diet to the tribals, it is proposed to upgrade the local poultry population. Poultry rearing if taken up by the tribals on proper lines, is the only enterprise which gives quick returns. The local fowl is poor egg producer, yielding about 60 to 80 eggs per year, on the other hand the improved variety of birds will yield about 150-200 eggs per year.

The following schemes are therefore suggested for up grading the poultry population of the area.

(a) Backyard Poultry Units:

It is proposed to supply Backyard Poultry Units to the tribals in the last 2 years of the plan. Each unit will comprise of 20 hens and 2 cocks. This will fetch some income to the tribals in addition, tribal will be able to get protienous food. It is also proposed to supply concentrate feed to the tribals for feeding to their Poultry. As the improved bird is a good producer of eggs, it will need continuous supply of concentrate feed, unlike the local bird. The approximate cost of establishing these units will be Rs.0.25 lakhs.

(b) Supply of Cockerals:

For selective breeding with the local hens, with a view to up grade the 'desi' fowl, it is proposed to supply cross bred cockerals in each block. The distribution will be done in

such a way that entire poultry population of the area is covered by exotic cross bred cockerals. The local cocks will be exchanged for effective breeding.

The requirement of Poultry can be met from Poultry Farm, Kakinada. The marketing of eggs can be taken up by Girijan Development Agency.

An amount of Rs.0.75 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

6. The sheep population of the area is mostly of hairy and mutton type. The local breed which is non-descript can be up graded into good type of mutton breed, by the introduction of Nellore breed into the area. Nellore breed is reputed for good lean meat. Considerable area is available for grazing in the forest for sheep. It is therefore proposed to have sheep wool extension Centre. The unit will comprise of 40 Rams. These rams will be released for mating during the mating season.

A provision of Rupees one lakh is made for this scheme for the entire period.

7. Piggery Development:

Some of the tribal groups like Yerukulas rear pigs in this district. But the local variety of pigs are non-descript. It is therefore proposed to introduce cross bred piglings into the economy of the tribals. It is felt that cross bred pigs can thrive well in the local conditions of management compared to pure Yorkshire pigs. It is proposed to up grade the local pigs of Yerukulas with cross bred Boars.

The approximate cost of the scheme will be Rs.0 .30 lakhs.

8. Training Programme:

It is proposed to impart training to the tribals of this district, as the tribals are mostly ignorant of the better livestock rearing practices and their economic value to them. For the successful implementation of the schemes proposed in this action plan, it is essential that.

the tribals should be well acquainted with the schemes. Two types of trainings are proposed

- (1) Compounder's for a period of 6 months,
- (2) For tribal farmers for a period of one month.

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for training programme.

A B S T R A C T

(Rs.in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Cattle Development Establishment of Breeding bull Centres.	..	..	3.00	3.00
2.	Distribution of Milch Cattle	..	..	1.20	1.20
3.	Fodder Development	..	..	2.00	2.00
4.	Opening of Veterinary First Aid Centres.	..	..	5.00	5.00
5.	Poultry Development:				
	i) Backyard Poultry Units.	..	..	0.25	0.25
	ii) Distribution of Cockerals	..	..	0.75	0.75
6.	Sheep Development	..	..	1.00	1.00
7.	Piggery Development	..	..	0.30	0.30
8.	Training Programme	..	..	1.00	1.00
				14.50	14.50

(E) F I S H E R Y

Fish is a favourite dish to the tribals and all the fish available in the area is salted fish of rather poor variety. Therefore, it is indispensable to pay attention to fishery development which will provide the tribal nutritious food of his taste.

At present, there is one Assistant Inspector of Fishery with head quarters at Yeleswaram to look after the fisheries schemes in the agency blocks of East Godavari District. In view of the large number of tanks and reservoirs which came into existence during recent years, the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries at Yeleswaram, is unable to attend to the works in tribal blocks. As a result, the fisheries of the available water sources have not been developed to the possible extent.

During the past three years, the following reservoirs were taken over from the P.W.D. by the Fisheries Department for Development and disposal of Fisheries, in addition to major irrigation tanks under the control of the Department.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Reservoir/Tank	Area in Acres
I (a)	Rampachodavaram	Lingavaram Reservoir, Devipatnam.	71.14
		Gannepalli Reservoir, Ginnepalli	14.80
		Deyyalagummi Reservoir at Narsapuram.	35.75
		22 Tanks	250.00
II(a)	Rajavommangi	Mangalagedda Reservoir	24.00
		Kolagummigedda Reservoir.	61.25
		Kodelingamparthi Vethigedda Reservoir Rajavommangi.	191.00
		86 Tanks	682.00
III(a)	Senkavaram	Pampa Reservoir Annavaram	960.00
		Subbareddy Sagar Kogavaram	191.00
		205 Tanks	2942.00

As a matter of fact, the development of fisheries especially in the said blocks, where there are potential water sources, could not be taken up intensively due to lack of staff. Therefore, it is

necessary to survey the tanks and reservoirs mentioned above to determine the quantity and quality of fish seed to be stocked on technical lines, in each water source. It is also necessary to observe conservancy measures in the reservoirs to regulate the methods of fishing by imposing certain conditions and to see that a particular source is not over exploited and the breeders are saved from ruthless destruction.

1. FISH SEED FARM:

In view of the demand for fresh fish, the Reservoirs have to be stocked intensively with quick growing species of fish seed. The fishery of the reservoirs, if developed in scientific lines, will produce, an estimated yield of 100 tons per annum at an approximate cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs per year. The development of Fisheries in the said reservoirs will not only provide nutritious food but also create self-employment opportunities to the tribals inhabiting the areas through free fishing; which inturn will also increase the per capita income of the tribals.

At present, the tribals are not aware of the techniques involved in pisciculture and in exploiting the fisheries of reservoirs by using the latest techniques. So, it is necessary to train the tribals in

pisci-culture and exploitation besides supplying the craft and tackle fish seed and other requisites required by them on subsidy basis. Further, there as a good number of Minor Irrigation tanks under Panchayats. It is necessary to stock fish seeds in Panchayat Tanks and to assess the value of the fishery of the tanks before disposal in order to obtain higher results. The income from these sources can be utilised by the Panchayats for the development programmes in the agency area preferably near the reservoirs to rear fish and to produce the required seed through induced breeding and by breeding of cycarpic for stocking the reservoirs and tanks. It is suggested that fish seed may be supplied on 25% sub-sidy for the first three years to tribal development blocks to encourage fish-culturists. In order to maintain the above Developmental programmes, the services of two Inspector of Fisheries and one Assistant Inspector of Fisheries with supporting staff are necessary. The funds amounting to Rs.55,000 are required towards recurring expenditure and Rs.1,00,000 towards capital expenditure for the construction of Fish seed Farm.

2. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISH-CULTURE IN PADDY FIELDS:

It is proposed to introduce paddy cum-fish culture in the tribal areas. Along with paddy, quick growing varieties of fish can be introduced without any additional commitment of expenditure to feed the fish. The fertilizer water of the paddy fields provide rich food for the fish. To avoid the escape of fish from the fields, digging of a few long trenches in the field and providing shutters at nominal cost is required. An amount of Rs.10,000 is provided for this purpose.

3. SCHEME FOR PRAWN CULTURE IN TANKS:

Prawn is not only delicacy of food, but has export value also. Fresh water and riverine prawns grow in tanks. Twenty five tanks in tribal areas including Prathipadu taluk will be selected on an experimental basis and stocked with young ones of Prawn collected from river Godavari. In the initial stages, mixed culture of fish and prawns will be undertaken in these tanks to examine the relative growth of prawn in hilly terrain. An amount of Rs.10,000 is provided for this scheme.

A B S T R A C T

S.No.	Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Fish seed farm	..	..	1.55	1.55
2.	Scheme for develop- ment of fish-culture in paddy field.	..	..	0.10	0.10
3.	Schemes for Prawn culture in Tanks	..	..	0.10	0.10
Total:		..	..	1.75	1.75

(F) AGRO FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES

The Andhra Paper Mills, at Rajahmundry have secured a place of honour in the Industrial Map of India. There are a good no. of large and medium scale industries such as Sorvaraya Textiles Private Limited, Kakinada, Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Private Limited, Kakinada, Messrs. Deccan Sugar Abkari Limited, Samarlakota, Messrs. Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Private Limited, Pitapuram and Sorvaraya Sugars Private Limited, Chelluru, Ramachandrapuram Taluk. East Godavari District is one of the richest districts from the point of view of Forest Wealth. Large quantities of Bamboo Teak, Nuxvomica seed. Tamarind seed, rattan, Adda leafe, Koppir (Saba grass) Seekai, Myrabolams etc., are abundantly available. It is really surprising to see the countless no. of palm trees both in scheduled and non-scheduled areas. There is also ample scope for Tusser rearing.

Some of the tribal groups are noted for their good craftsmanship. Kammaras are engaged in Carpentry and Blacksmithy. Bamboo and rattan works

is the traditional occupation of Yerukulas. Tribal handicrafts are primitive in nature with less specialization. The tools and equipments they use are antiquated. Since the inception of Tribal Development Blocks, steps have been taken to help the tribal artisans both financially and technically.

The following industries are existing in the agency areas of the District.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Industry</u>
1.	Training-cum-production centres
2.	Common facility centres.
3.	Rural community workshop.
4.	Cottage Industries.
	a) Bee-keeping
	b) Khandasari Unit (under progress at Rajavommangi)

However there has not been much headway in this direction. The following cottage industries are proposed in the agency areas of this district.

1. Training Centre for rope making from Kopira (Saboi) grass at Addateegala:

This grass is abundently available in Rampachodavara, Maredumilli, Rajavommangi and Addateegala Tribal Development Blocks. It can be

twisted into ropes. Local people occasionally make use of this grass for making small thin ropes and use it as a substitute for 'navvar' (tape) for the cots. It has been ascertained that the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills require considerable quantity of grass rope for bundling up of bamboo at the factory for feeding them on the chipping machines. It is preferred as grass rope is said to be quite suitable for processing along with the bamboo tied with rope does not find any objection and as such Kopiri grass rope is preferred by Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. It is estimated that their requirements of rope would be 60 to 70 tons per month. Further, it would also help in creating gainful employment to the tribal people.

Weaving of the grass into rope can be done through a small machine that can be locally fabricated at Rajahmundry at a cost of Rs.600/-. These machines can be made to run either by treddle operation manually or electric power and battery of 100 machines can be run by 5 H.P. Motor. A worker can produce about 10 Kgs., of rope per day for 8 hours working on a single machine. It will be possible for each worker to earn Rs.2/- per day on a machine.

Since, the tribals are not accustomed to this type of work, sufficient training is

needed for running the machine to produce rope of uniform thickness and also in bundling the rope. It is equally necessary to provide them some training in various operations such as cleaning, processing, spinning etc.

Thus the scheme envisages establishment of one training centre to train 10 tribals in a batch for a period of 6 months. 20 tribals can be trained in a year. During the training period, they will be given a stipend of Rs.50/- per month. Under the follow up programme the successful trainees are to be provided with annually operated treadle machine on 100% subsidy basis. This provides opportunity for tribals to exploit the local Kobira grass for manufacturing of ropes which can be sold to the paper mills

Marketing of the rope produced by the tribals can be taken up by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation paying the cost on the spot and arrange its disposal to the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills.

It is estimated that an amount of Rs.85,000 would be required under this scheme during the project period.

II. Establishment of Government Silk Farm at Maredumilli:

It is proposed to establish one Silk Farm at Maredumilli as the area suits Tussar rearing. This will provide a profitable avocation to tribals and supplement the meagre income from Agriculture sector.

A rearing home will be constructed at a cost of Rs.50,000. Technical equipments and necessary staff will be provided. Hence an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is required towards the establishment of Silk Farm.

III. Tamarind starch:

Tamarind is abundantly available in the tribal areas. Starch can be prepared out of Tamarind seed which will be used in manufacturing of paper and Gum. Hence it is proposed to start a Tamarind starch unit at Rampachodavaram at an estimated cost of Rs.25,000.

IV. Palm fibre extraction centre:

As stated earlier enormous palm tree groves are found both in Scheduled and non-Scheduled areas of this District. Two palm fibre extraction

centres, one at Rajavomangi and the other at Rampachodavaram are proposed to be started on experimental basis. This scheme will provide gainful employment to the tribals. The marketing of fibre may be taken up by the primaries of Girijan Cooperative Corporation and the payment may be made on the spot. The financial implications of the Scheme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Location of the Centre	Estimated cost.	No. of tribal beneficiaries.
1.	Rajavomangi	35,000	50
2.	Rampachodavaram	35,000	50
		70,000	100

V. General Engineering Workshop for repairing Oil Engines, Motors, Agricultural Implements etc.

As the latest technology is going to be introduced in farming, irrigation, industries etc., in this Action Plan; starting of general Engineering workshop centres in the Central place of the tribal area is of utmost importance. This workshop will undertake repairs of all agricultural implements, pumpsets, Oil Engines etc. This facilitates the tribal farmer. This workshop is proposed to be established at a cost of Rs.50,000.

VI. Manufacturing of Roofing Tiles:

As the soil in Frattipadu Taluk is suitable for manufacture of tiles, one unit may be established in Velangi. This will provide employment to 20 to 25 tribals. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.20,000 would be required towards working capital of this unit.

Cottage Industries Cluster:

It is proposed to establish Cottage Industries cluster one each in the 4 Tribal Development Blocks, 2 for plains tribals to be located in area of tribal concentration so as to introduce tribal youth who have discontinued their studies before reaching Matriculation so as to learn not only new techniques in traditional occupation but also to introduce them to better occupations. All the Cottage Industries proposed will be housed under one roof with proper facilities for instruction and supply of raw material with the Girijan Cooperative Corporation as the marketing channel. The following industries are proposed for each cluster for the agency and plains separately.

I. Flains cluster:

1. Snake skin tanning unit for Yenadis
2. Plastic cane articles manufacturing Unit.
3. Binding Unit.
4. Gaze bandage manufacturing Unit

II. Agency Cluster:

1. Myrabolam processing unit.
2. Match box and splint - making unit.
3. Oil expeller unit
4. Popcorn unit
5. Binding unit.
6. Gaze and Bondage manufacturing unit.

An amount of 1.25 lakh for organising
6 clusters.

A B S T R A C T

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
I.	Training centre for rope making from Kopira.	..	..	85,000	85,000
II.	Establishment of Silk Farm at Maredumilli	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
III.	Tamarind starch.	..	..	25,000	25,000
IV.	Palm Fibre extraction centre.	..	..	70,000	70,000
V.	General Engineering workshop.	..	..	50,000	50,000
VI.	Manufacturing roofing Tiles.	..	..	20,000	20,000
VII.	Cottage Industries cluster.	..	..	1,25,000	1,25,000
Total:				4,75,000	4,75,000

GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation Limited Visakhapatnam has extended its operations to the tribal areas of East Godavari District in the year 1960. Two Agency produce Cooperative Marketing Societies are functioning at Yeleswaram and Gokavaram. Gokavaram Society covers all the scheduled villages with 39,292 Scheduled Tribes of Rampachodavaram Taluk. The area of operation of Yeleswaram Society is confined to all the Scheduled villages of Yellavaram Taluk and tribal villages of Prathipadu and Tuni Taluks and also Thotapalli Estate Forest and Kottam Estate Forest. This society serves the needs of 42,709 Scheduled Tribe population.

The Societies are supplying domestic requirements to the tribals through their D.R. Depots at various centres besides purchasing, Minor Forest Produce and Agriculture. Produce at fair prices. The Reserve Bank of India has also recognised the Corporation as an Apex Cooperative Institution for

Scheduled Tribes in this District for advancing Agro-credit to tribal cultivators. The credit is channelised through the two affiliated societies of this District.

The affiliated societies of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation are procuring Minor Forest Produce items such as Tamarind, Addaleaf, Myroboloms, Nuxvomica, Cleaning nuts, Raw Wax. Hill Brooms Soap nuts, marking nuts, pungam seed etc., besides selling rice, salt, oils chillies cosmetic etc., through the D.R.Depots. Agricultural produce is also purchased by these societies at competitive rates from tribals.

There are 30 D.R.Depots (Gokavaram 15; Yeleswaram 15) and 17 purchasing centres under the jurisdiction of these two societies. The total turnover of Minor Forest Produce and D.Rs., of each society for the period from 1969-70 to 1971-72 is furnished below:

GOKLIVARAM

Year	M.F.F. (Rs)		D.Rs. (Rs)		Total	
	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
1969-70	58,866	93,906	1,86,145	2,07,363	2,45,011	3,01,269
1970-71	1,42,386	1,27,756	2,56,366	2,59,353	3,98,752	3,87,109
1971-72	55,814	93,803	4,88,798	5,68,135	5,44,612	6,61,938
Total:	2,57,066	3,15,465	9,31,309	10,34,851	11,88,375	13,50,316

YELESWARAM

1969-70	2,46,300	2,29,400	3,29,600	3,14,100	5,75,900	5,43,500
1970-71	57,983	89,822	7,34,800	7,49,000	7,92,783	8,38,822
1971-72	4,29,200	1,99,770	6,28,300	6,00,000	10,57,500	7,99,770
Total:	7,33,483	5,18,992	16,92,700	16,63,100	24,26,183	21,82,092

Short term credit was disbursed to tribals by Gokavaram and Yeleswaram Societies under different schemes like Revolving Fund and Reserve Bank of India's credit Accomodation for the purpose of agricultural operations. The loans were distributed in form of cash and kind also. The details of loans sanctioned by these two societies are given here under.

Sl. No.	Name of the Society.	Amount sanctioned (1971-71) Rs.	No. of tribals benefited.	Amount realised Rs.	Amount yet to be collected. Rs.
1.	Gokavaram	40,000	200	21,000*	19,000
2.	Yeleswaram	60,000	542	29,493**	30,777
Total:		1,00,000	742	50,493	49,777

There are no Tucca owned Godowns in Gokavaram Society. About 35 rooms are taken on rent and the stocks purchased are being stored in those rooms. In Yelleswaram Society, there are three Godowns.

* As on 30-6-1973

** As on 23-8-1973.

The present D.R.Depots are not catering to the needs of all tribal people in agency areas. The existing godown facilities are inadequate. The procurement of Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural produce has to be enhanced by strengthening the activities of the two societies which are affiliated to Girijan Cooperative Corporation. Hence the following schemes are proposed.

1. D.R.DEPOTS:

It is proposed to open 3 D.R.Depots during the project period to cater to the needs of tribals at an estimated cost of Rs.47,500. The details are worked out below:

Sl. No.	Name of A.F.C.M.S.	Centre/Depot to be opened.	Estimated turnover	Villages covered.
1.	Gokavaram	1.Sithapalli D.R.Depot	3,000 PM	8
		2.Boduluru D.R.Depot	3,000 PM	5
2.	Yeleswaram	1.Vathangi D.R.Depot	3,000 PM	6

- i) Salary for 3 salesmen Rs.175 x 12 =Rs.2,100 per annum.
3 x 2,100 = Rs.6,300 x 5
Total requirement for
five years towards
Salary. 0
 0 Rs.32,500
 0
- ii) Opening of 3 Depots Rs.15,000
 @ rate of Rs.5,000
 each.

II. D.R.DEPOTS-CUM-GODOWNS:

Some of the existing D.R.Depots are not having Godown facilities. It is proposed to start four D.R.Depot-cum-Godowns at Addateegala, Rajavommangi, Rampachodavaram and Maredumilli at an estimated cost of Rs.1,60,000 (@ Rs.40,000 for each D.R.Depot-cum-Godown).

III. SHEEKAI POWDER PLANT AT RAJAHMUNDRY:

As large quantities of Sheekai is purchased from the tribals, sheekai powder plant is proposed to be installed at Rajahmundry at an estimated cost of Rs.0.50 lakhs.

IV. STORAGE FACILITIES:

There are no owned godown facilities to Gokavaram society. The stocks are being stored in 35 rented rooms. The Minor Forest Produce items which are procured in large quantities are to be preserved in pucca godowns to avoid pilferage and wastage. Therefore, it is proposed to construct 2 big godowns at Gokavaram at an estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000.

FUEL DEPOTS:

Most of the landless tribals in Tribal Development Blocks and the tribals in the adjoining

Prathipadu tribal pocket are engaged in collection of fire wood and preparing coal which is sold to merchants. It has become one of the subsidiary sources of income to most of the tribals. At present, the Forest Department is not allowing the tribals to collect fire-wood freely from the Reserve Forests. The Forest Department may relax this rule and allow the tribals to collect fire-wood from the forests even for the purpose of sale. This measure will enable the poverty stricken tribals to improve their economic conditions.

The local merchants are offering low prices for fire-wood and coal. It is suggested that a Fuel Depots may be opened by the societies to purchase fire-wood and coal from the tribals at fair prices. The A.P.C.M.Societies at Gokavaram and Yeleswaram can purchase from the tribals and supply to the nearest towns like Kakinada, Samarlakota and Rajahmundry.

It is estimated that an amount of Rs.20,000/- would be required for establishing the Fuel Depots at Gokavaram and Yeleswaram.

MARKETING:

The hilly terrain without transport facilities is not conducive for the tribal to sell his Minor Forest Produce and surplus agricultural produce at fair prices. Some times the absence of regulated markets in the nearby places also results in stagnation of marketable agricultural and forest produce in tribal areas.

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation which is procuring Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce through its G.F.C.M.S. in tribal areas of the District may be strengthened to enable it to procure the entire agricultural produce at fair prices. To enable this corporation to cope up with this huge task of marketing of Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided towards staff, Vehicles, Working Capital etc.

A b s t r a c t

S.No.	Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	D.R.Depots	..	..	47,500	47,500
2.	D.R.Depots-cum-Godowns.	..	..	1,60,000	1,60,000
3.	Sheekai powder plant	..	..	50,000	50,000
4.	Storage facilities	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
5.	Fuel Depots.			20,000	20,000
6.	Marketing	..	..	5,00,000	5,00,000
	Total:	..	..	8,77,500	8,77,500

(H) DEBT REDUMPTION AND LAND RESTORATION

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have enacted three important protective legislations viz., (1) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959 and 1970 and 1971; (2) The Andhra Pradesh Debt Regulation 1960 and 1970; (3) The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Regulation, 1960 and 1970 to safeguard the interest of tribals from the onslaughts of non-tribals.

The posts of two Special Deputy Tahsildars have been created and posted in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Taluks to implement the above regulations in East Godavari District. The progress of work under each regulation is discussed below:

I. LAND TRANSFER REGULATION:

The main aim of this regulation is to safeguard the rights of tribals on land in the scheduled areas of the State. This regulation prohibits the sale of land in Scheduled Areas from tribals to non-tribals and provides for ejection of non-tribals from lands occupied illegally. The progress of the work under this regulation in each division is given below upto the end of 1972-73.

Sl. No.	Name of the Division.	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	No. of cases received.	Total	No. of Cases disposed.	No. of Cases pending.
1.	Rajahmundry	8	143	151	30	121
2.	Peddapuram	65	11	76	33	43
Total:		73	154	227	63	164

Out of 227 cases, only 63 cases have been disposed off in the two divisions.

II. MONEY LENDING REGULATION:

Under this regulation, the money lenders have to obtain licence on payment of prescribed fee and advance credit at the rates fixed by the Government*.

21 cases have been received by Special Munsifs

* Cases regarding charging high rate of interest and payment of amounts of different times which are less than the amount noted in the pronotes.

Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram. Out of 21 cases only 11 cases were disposed off, during 1972-73.

III. DEBT RELIEF REGULATION:

The amending Debt Relief Regulation 1970, provides for scaling down of debts owed by the tribals to the level of principal and interest portion is altogether extinguished. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have imposed a two year moratorium on the recovery of debts so as to prevent legal proceedings for recovery of the loan in any court of law. Cases booked and disposed off under this regulation are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Divisbn.	No. of cases pend- ing at the beginn- ing of the year.	No. of cases received.	Total cases.	No. of cases dis- posed off.	No. of cases pend- ing
1.	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Reddapuram	34	3	37	7	30
3.	Agency Munsif Yellavaram	180	64	244	238	6
4.	A.M. Rampacho- davaram	2	58	60	60	..
Total:		216	125	341	305	36

Out of 341 cases booked by the four divisions, 305 cases have been disposed off and only 36 cases are pending.

It is noticed that the implementation of these three protective legislations is found to be slow and ineffective due to superior manœuvres of money lenders and non-tribal farmers. Hence, the existing administrative machinery must be strengthened and special funds should be provided for land restoration and debt redumption. Hence an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for vigorous implementation of various provisions of the regulations at a quicker pace to provide relief to the tribals of this district.

A B S T R A C T

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Debt Redumption and Land restoration.	..	..	5.00	5.00

ADMINISTRATION

The Project area covers both Scheduled and Non-Scheduled regions of the District. The administration of these Taluks and Blocks is being looked after both by the Revenue and Developmental personnel. As far as development aspect is concerned, each development department is having its own staff to implement the development schemes at District and Block levels. The Block level functionaries consist of one Block Development Officer, One Extension Officer (Agriculture), One Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), One Extension Officer (Cooperation), One Extension Officer (Panchayats), Extension Officer (Education), Two Engineering Supervisors, One Health Visitor, One Progress Assistant, One Extension Officer (Women and Child Welfare) and ten village Development Officers (V.D.O). Besides these Block functionaries, each Development Department is having its own staff wherever necessary.

The Collector of the District as an Agent to Government is mainly responsible for the Administration of the tribal areas. District Tribal

Welfare Officer is implementing and coordinating all the Tribal Welfare activities at District level. He acts as ex-officio F.A. to Collector in the field of Tribal Welfare. Special Staff is also appointed to implement the protective legislations in tribal areas.

The existing infra-structure of the staff and the staff required for implementation of the schemes furnished in the Action Plan are given below with reference to the proposed Project Area.

1. Agriculture:

The schemes in the field of agriculture in the project area are being implemented by the District Agricultural Officers under the Supervision and guidance of Deputy Director (Agriculture) who is stationed at Kakinada. The tribal areas are under the jurisdiction of Assistant Director's of Agriculture located at Rajahmundry and Kakinada. Specialised staff is also posted in Horticulture Development Farm and Coco Development scheme. Two Assistant Directors are also posted in these two schemes.

Soil conservation works in the district are under the supervision of Assistant Agricultural Engineer at District level who is under the control of Deputy Director (Agriculture). Field Offices are located at Addateegala and Rampachodavaram which are headed by Assistant Agricultural Officers.

Additional staff will be required for the implementation of the proposed schemes effectively. In view of this, it is proposed to post ten Agricultural Extension Officers in the project areas.

2. Animal Husbandry:

The Animal Husbandry programmes are implemented under the guidance and supervision of District Veterinary Officer. At Block level, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has been implementing the schemes. It is proposed to fill up one post of Officer by a subject matter specialist in Animal Husbandry at field level.

3. Minor Irrigation:

The Minor Irrigation programme are implemented by the Zilla Parishad staff and Public Works Department Staff. Two Supervisors are functioning in each Block to look after the schemes. The proposed Minor Irrigation Schemes can be implemented with the existing staff. Hence no provision is made for staff in the Project.

4. Fisheries:

The Office of the Assistant Director of Fisheries is located at Kakinada. He is assisted by only one Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, stationed at Yelleswaram to look after the schemes in tribal Blocks. Necessary staff is proposed in view of the existing inadequate staff and the financial implications are included in the concerned schemes.

5. Agro-Forest based Industries:

At present, the industries programme in the tribal areas are executed by the Deputy Director of Industries. The necessary staff for

execution of certain proposed schemes is included in the concerned scheme. The proposed schemes in this Action Plan will be implemented, if necessary, in collaboration with Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

The proposed Pilot Project will be headed by Project Director in Senior I.A.S., scale and will be assisted by one Assistant Project Officer. In order to guide and supervise the existing and proposed field staff in the field of Agriculture, 4 Project Agricultural Officers of District Agricultural Officers rank have been proposed. As this project is agriculture oriented one the posts of Agricultural Officers have been proposed. The Project Director will function with Headquarters at Kakinada. The Project Agricultural Officers will be stationed at convenient places in the Project area. The staffing pattern of the Project at Headquarters and field level is given below:

<u>HEADQUARTERS STAFF:</u>	<u>No.of posts.</u>	<u>Scale of pay Rs.</u>
1. Project Director	1	950--1800
2. Asst. Project Officer.	1	500---900
3. Asst.Accounts Officer.	1	300---600
4. Manager	1	250- 4 -500
5. Evaluation and Statistical Assistants.	3	250---500
6. Tribal Welfare Organiser	1	250---500

<u>HEADQUARTERS</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>	<u>Scale of Pay Rs.</u>
7. Assistants	4	140--280
8. Steno-Typists	3	90--150
9. Typists	2	90--150
10. Jeep Drivers	2	60--90
11. Attenders.	6	100/- PM,

<u>FIELD LEVEL STAFF:</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Scale of Pay Rs.</u>
1. Project Agricultural Officers (Agriculture 2; Animal Husbandry--1)	3	400--800
2. Agricultural Extension Officers.	10	250--500
3. Typists.	3	90---150
4. Jeep Drivers	3	62--90
5. Attenders	12	100/- PM.

The Pilot Project scheme will be registered under the Societies Registration Act as an Agency for Tribal Development in East Godavari District. The Society will be registered under the title, "TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY--KAKINADA--EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT" (T.D.A). The Governing Body will be constituted with the following members:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. President of Indian represented by an Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. | Member. |
| 2. Governor of Andhra Pradesh represented by District Collector, East Godavari District. | President. |
| 3. Deputy Director, (Agriculture) | Member |
| 4. District Veterinary Officer | „ |
| 5. Divisional General Manager (Girijan Cooperative Corporation) | „ |
| 6. District Forest Officer | „ |
| 7. Assistant Director of Industries. | „ |
| 8. Assistant Director of Fisheries | „ |
| 9. Executive Engineer (R & B) | „ |
| 10. Executive Engineer (Irrigation) | „ |
| 11. Two Tribal M.L.A's. | Members. |
| 12. Project Director. | Secretary. |

The Chief functions of the Agency shall be to identify the tribal beneficiaries investigate and identify their problems, devise ways and means of implementing the programmes coordinating the other departmental activities besides taking policy decisions of the project.

The Project level committee will be made responsible for effective implementation of the schemes. Besides this a consultative committee covering the Project area of each Block will be constituted with a membership of not more than 10 representing tribal beneficiaries, traditional and elected Gram Panchayat Tribal Members. The concerned Agricultural Extension Officer of the Block will act as Secretary of the consultative committee. At the state level, the present State level coordination committee with the Commissioner for Tribal Welfare as Chairman will review the progress of the Pilot Project.

It is estimated that an amount of Rs.16.44 lakhs would be required for administration and the Project. The details of Recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Project for a period of 5 years is given below:

Recurring:

		Rs.
a) Headquarters staff	..	6,10,800
b) Field level staff	..	6,83,400
c) T.A. Contingencies etc.	..	1,00,000

Non-Recurring .. 2,50,000

Total: 16,44,200

BENCH MARK SURVEY

It is essential to conduct Bench Mark Survey in the Pilot Project Area of East Godavari District before the actual implementation of various schemes proposed in the Project. The Bench Mark Survey throws light on the existing socio-economic conditions of the area and people and serves as a base for evaluating the performance of various programmes in particular.

As the proposed Action Plan is an agricultural oriented one, the Bench Mark Survey focusses attention on all existing aspects of demographic pattern, land use and cropping pattern, Irrigation sources, Income and expenditure, Marketing of agricultural produce and other allied aspects such as Animal Husbandry Fisheries, Agro-Forest Based Industries etc. The objectives of the Bench Mark Survey are given below:

- 1) To study the spatial distribution of tribal population and to find out the occupational pattern of the scheduled tribes.
- 2) To study in detail of the existing conditions of agriculture and animal husbandry including fisheries.
- 3) To list out the existing minor irrigation facilities and potential sources to be harnessed.
- 4) To find out the existing marketing facilities for agricultural produce. Minor Forest Produce and Finished goods of cottage industries and the fraudulent practices adopted by traders to exploit tribals.
- 5) To study the tradition of cottage industries and handicrafts and their present condition.
- 6) To find out the magnitude of indebtedness and to study the credit and non-credit functions of the Girijan Corporation Vis-a-vis the money lenders and other agencies.
- 7) To assess the benefits accrued by the tribals through protective legislations.
- 8) To study the social and religious life of predominant tribal groups.

- 9) To analyse the prevailing socio-economic conditions of tribals and assess their standard of living.

Field work techniques such as structured questionnaire and non-participant observation will be adopted for conducting the Bench Mark Survey. Necessary staff will be appointed for this purpose. Hence an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs would be required for conducting the Bench Mark Survey in the Pilot Project area of East Godavari District.

A B S T R A C T

S.No.	Scheme	Subsidy	(Rs.in lakhs)		
			Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Bench Mark Survey.	0.50	0.50

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PROGRAMME ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit	Physical targets.	(Rs. in Lakhs)				Total
				Subsidy	Loan	Grant		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
<u>A) AGRICULTURE</u>								
1.	Land Redemption.	Acres	5,000	15,000	15,000	--	30,000	
2.	Demonstration programmes.	Nos.	500	--	--	1,500	1,500	
3.	Short Term inputs	--	--	8,500	8,500	--	17,000	
4.	Medium term inputs	Nos.	1,000 (Bullock pairs)	7,100	7,100	--	14,200	
		Nos.	1,200 (Cultivators)					
5.	Introduction of new crops.	Acres.	1,075	1,087	1,087	--	2,174	
6.	Promotion of Horticulture	No	25,000 (Households)	--	--	6,250	6,250	
7.	Soil Conservation Scheme	Acres.	25,000	--	--	16,250	16,250	
				31,687	31,687	24,000	67,374	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	5.	7.	6.
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B) SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS:

1. a) Reclamation of land	Acres	2,000	--	--	12.000	12.000	12.000
b) Short term inputs	Acres	5,000	--	--	5.000	5.000	5.000
c) Medium term inputs. (Cultivators)	No.	500	--	--	4.000	4.000	4.000
2. Coffee Estate	Acres.	100	--	--	1.000	1.000	1.000
3. Cashew Plantation.	Acres.	500	--	--	0.20	0.20	0.20
4. Forest labour Cooperative Society.	Members	100	--	--	0.20	0.20	0.20
5. Training of Tribals in handling improved logging improvements.	No.	5,000 (Tribals)	--	--	0.20	0.20	0.20
6. Fruit farming Cooperative Society.	Hects.	20	--	--	1.28	1.28	1.28
Total:			--	--	23.88	23.88	23.88

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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C) MINOR IRRIGATION

1. Minor Irrigation sources.	Acre	39,347	--	--	296.16	296.16
2. Well sinking programme	No.	160 (wells)	4.00	4.00	--	8.00
Total:			4.00	4.00	296.16	304.16

D) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

1. Cattle development - Establishment of breeding bull centre.	Nos.	30 (Breeding Bulls)	--	--	3.00	3.00
2. Distribution of Milch Cattle.	--	--	--	--	1.20	1.20
3. Fodder Development	--	--	--	--	2.00	2.00
4. Opening of Veterinary First Aid Centres.	--	--	--	--	5.00	5.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
5. Poultry Development i) Backyard Poultry ii) Distribution of Cockerals	--	--	--	--	--	0.25	0.25
6. Sheep Development	--	--	--	--	--	0.75	0.75
7. Pigery development	--	--	--	--	--	1.00	1.00
8. Training programme	--	--	--	--	--	0.30	0.30
						1.00	1.00
						14.50	14.50
E) FISHERY:							
1. Fish seed farm	No.	1	Farm	--	--	1.55	1.55
2. Scheme for development of fish-culture in paddy fields.	--	--	--	--	--	0.10	0.10
3. Schemes for prawn culture in tanks	--	--	--	--	--	0.10	0.10
						1.75	1.75

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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F) AGRO-FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES:

1. Training Centre for rope making from Kopira.	--	--	--	--	--	0.85	0.85
2. Establishment of a Silk farm at Maredumilli	--	--	--	--	--	1.00	1.00
3. Tamarind starch	--	--	--	--	--	0.25	0.25
4. Palm Fibre - Extension Centre.	--	--	--	--	--	0.70	0.70
5. General Engineering Workshop.	--	--	--	--	--	0.50	0.50
6. Manufacturing roofing tiles.	--	--	--	--	--	0.20	0.20
7. Cottage Industries cluster.	--	--	--	--	--	1.25	1.25
	--	--	--	--	--	4.75	4.75

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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G) GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION:

1. D.R.Depots	Nos.	3 D.R.Depots	--	--	0.475	0.475
2. D.R.Depots-cum-Godowns.	Nos.	4	--	--	1.600	1.600
3. Sheekai powder plant.	No.	1 Unit	--	--	0.500	0.500
4. Storage facilities.	No.	1 Big Godown.	--	--	1.000	1.000
5. Fuel Depots	No.	2	--	--	0.200	0.200
6. Marketing			--	--	5.000	5.000
		Total:	--	--	8.775	8.775

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H) DEBT REDEMPTION & LAND RESTORATION:

1. Debt Redemption and Land restoration	--	--	5.00	5.00
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V. ADMINISTRATION:

Administration	--	--	16.44	16.44
Bench Mark Survey	--	--	0.50	0.50

Grand Total	35.687	35.687	395.755	467.129
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A B S T R A C T

(in lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Agriculture	31.687	31.687	24.000	87.374
2.	Schemes for Landless	--	--	23.000	23.000
3.	Minor Irrigation	4.000	4.000	295.160	304.160
4.	Animal Husbandry	--	--	14.500	14.500
5.	Fisheries	--	--	1.750	1.750
6.	Agro-forest based industries.	--	--	4.750	4.750
7.	Girijan Cooperative Corporation--	--	--	8.775	8.775
8.	Debt Redemption and Land Restoration	--	--	5.000	5.000
9.	Administration	--	--	15.440	15.440
10.	Bench Mark Survey	--	--	0.500	0.500
Total:		35.687	35.687	395.755	467.129

Subsidy = 35.687
Grant = 395.755

431.442

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