



**IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF
CHENCHUS
- A SHORT TERM - ACTION PLAN**

**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND
TRAINING INSTITUTE
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

HYDERABAD.

OCT. 1994



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IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHENCHUS

A SHORT TERM ACTION PLAN

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CHENCHUS:

The traditional habitat of chenchus is found in the contiguous forest tracts of Nallamalai Hills situated in the districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Rangareddy and this area constitutes a separate Integrated Tribal Development Agency for Primitive Tribal Group, namely, Chenchus. The chenchus are one of the most backward tribes among 33 scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh and their population as per the latest estimates is about 30,000. The population of chenchus and number of settlements in 6 districts are furnished in the Annexure-I. Out of total villages, 127 settlements are found to be inaccessible. The list is furnished in the Annexure-II.

Generally, chenchus live in small settlements called "Pentas" and each settlement consists of 10 to 30 houses. They live in small conical shaped thatched houses. Chenchus are largely hunter-food gatherer tribe. Some are earning their livelihood by cultivation, agricultural labour, N.T.F.P. collection, etc. After establishment of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency for Chenchus, considerable extents of private lands have been purchased and assigned to them. They are gradually introduced to settled cultivation. About 33.5% of them have lands as per the survey conducted by the ITDA.

The problems basically being faced in the chenchu area:-

1. Isolation and inaccessibility.
2. Pre-agriculture stage of economy characterised by hunting and gathering
3. Large scale and wide spread illiteracy.
4. Primitive methods of exploitation of natural resources.
5. Poor and unhygienic living conditions.
6. High incidence of morbidity and mortality.
7. Introduction of Tiger Sanctuary and imposition of restrictions.
8. Abysmal Poverty.
9. Scarcity of drinking water.

10. High incidence of illicit liquor consumption.
11. Child marriages.
12. Lack of basic infrastructural facilities.

The above problems are becoming formidable and unless they are tackled with long term and short term strategies, the very survival of the chenchus will be in jeopardy and it will become very difficult to promote their sustainable development. In order to improve the quality of life of chenchus, the following short term measures have to be taken to render immediate assistance in the ensuing rainy season.

I. FOOD SECURITY:

The resources for eking out livelihood by the hunter-food gatherer tribe are gradually shrinking because of the introduction of wild life sanctuary and consequent restrictions on their mobility and large scale immigration of non-tribals into traditional chenchu habitat.

ACTION POINTS-CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT:

1. It is estimated that there are about 6,500 chenchu families in the chenchu project area, out of which substantial number of chenchu families do not have ration cards. Civil Supplies Department has to ensure that all the eligible chenchu families are issued ration cards to enable them to benefit from the Public Distribution System. Apart from issuing ration cards, distribution of essential commodities have to be streamlined. G.C.C., which is responsible for implementation of PDS in tribal areas, should open mini D.R.Depots wherever necessary in order to avoid any inconvenience to these people.
2. Issue of ration cards has to be taken up immediately by the concerned Mandal Revenue Officers on priority.
(Action:Food & Civil Supplies Department)
3. Taking of photos for each head of the chenchu family has to be entrusted to the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency for chenchus and this work should be completed expeditiously. The cost of the photos may be met from the impact money.

(Action: P.O., ITDA for Chenchus)

ACTION POINTS - G.C.C.

1. In addition to the present 46 D.R.Depots in different parts of chenчу areas, mini D.R.Depots may be established to cover a group of chenчу gudems so as to ensure availability of essential commodities within a reasonable distance.
2. The educated chenчу youth may be selected and trained as dealers to take up distribution of PDS items.
3. The G.C.C. may take up the responsibility of delivery of stocks not only to D.R.Depots but also to the dealers selected by chenчу Settlement Development Agency.
4. The G.C.C. may take up the responsibility of identifying the specific locations/chenчу settlements for establishing the mini D.R.Depots and chenчу dealers for manning the fair price shops.
5. Consumption loans in kind or cash have to be extended to chenчus during the lean periods and rainy season and repayment of these loans may be linked to purchase of M.F.P. collected by the loanees. The credit cards may be distributed to the needy chenчus through the Chenчу Settlement Development Agency. The monthly rations required may be issued against the credit cards.

(Action: M.D., G.C.C./ Project Officer, ITDA)

II. HEALTH & NUTRITION:

The health and nutrition conditions of the chenчу areas are deteriorating due to various problems enumerated in the introduction. The Infant Mortality Rate is 215 per 1000 and Maternal Mortality Rate is 7 per 1000 and they are very high when compared to All India rates*. In order to prevent deaths of infants, children and mothers etc., the following *immediate steps* have to be taken.

(Action: Medical & Health Department)

ACTION POINTS:

1. There are 5 Govt. Civil Hospital, 9 P.H.Cs, 2 MM Units, 1 Ayurvedic M.M. Unit, 3 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 1 Govt. Homeopathic Dispensary and 2 Health units, functioning in chenчу area. The details of medical institutions, mandal wise and district-wise are furnished in

*IMR for All India is 80 per 1000 as per 1991 census. MMR is 4 per 1000 (UNICEF1993)

the Annexure-III. Besides these 12 health Centres with an R.M.P Doctor and one Daya for each centre under the control of G.C.C. are also functioning in interior chenchu gudems. The staff in all these medical institutions have to be positioned and adequate supply of medicines is to be ensured. The DM & HOs concerned should ensure adequate supply of essential medicines required for the next 6 months.

(Action:DM & HOs & MD, G.C.C.)

2. It is learnt that the vehicles of M.M.units (Mobile Medical Units) including Ayurvedic M.M. Unit are not road-worthy. These vehicles should be replaced by the new vehicles or by other vehicles in good condition. Where necessary, vehicles should be repaired without any loss of time.
3. As the Malaria is rampant in Nallamalai Hills (41.23%) spraying of D.D.T. has to be taken up extensively.
4. Distribution of Mini Medical Kits has to be ensured to all the traditional Dayah Chenchu women in every chenchu settlement. However, it may be ensured that these Dayah Chenchu women are trained adequately to handle medical kits and dispense the essential medicines.
5. Awareness camps on problems of health and hygiene have to be organised atleast once in 3 months, with the help of posters, video and audio cassettes.
6. Tuberculosis along with other ailments identification, diagnostic and treatment, medical camps have to be organised, in the major Central places of chenchu area immediately and it should be ensured that all the chenchu settlements are covered within a period of 3 months. The Medical & Health Department have to bear the expenditure for the medicines required in various medical camps and the ITDA for Chenchus have to arrange free food to the chenchus attending the medical camps, besides arranging transport facilities wherever possible. The costly medicines and other equipment may be supplied by the ITDA.
7. Wherever there are no Dayas, suitable individuals may be identified and basic knowledge on health & hygiene and delivery techniques may be imparted in short term orientation training camps.
8. It will be possible to identify either local Dayah, Anganwadi worker

or local educated tribal girl to be selected by the community as a community health worker (CHW). The community Health worker so identified would be exposed to training programmes which would comprise a specially designed training schedule to meet the specific health and nutrition problems/diseases/deficiencies of the areas. Apart from preventive and curative measures under the allopathic system, the training schedule will also include the clinically tested and authenticated traditional medical practices and preventive measures being used under the traditional medical system. The area wise common health problems have been identified and it is now proposed to entrust the clinical trials of common ailments/deficiencies as a project to central Institute of Aromatic & Medicinal Plants, Lucknow and to Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram.

(Action: TCR & TI., T.W. Department, Hyderabad)

9. A training module has to be designed exclusively for the traditional medicine in collaboration with Medical & Health Department as it is found that these traditional medicine men are found to be following the methods which aggravate the health problems of tribals. This would go a long way in equipping them with required knowledge and skills.

(Action; TCR & TI., T.W. Department, Hyderabad)

10. In view of ensuing rainy season, the drinking water resources have to be chlorinated to avoid contamination. The medical & Health Department should take immediate steps in this regard i.e., for open wells, tanks, borewells etc., situated in the chenchu settlements.

III. ICDS PROGRAMMES-WOMEN WELFARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

ACTION POINTS;

1. At present there are 152 Anganwadi Centres functioning at the periphery of chenchu area serving mostly non-tribals and a few chenchus in the six districts. There are no Anganwadi Centres in the core area of Tiger Project. Two ICDS Projects with 200 centres exclusively for the Chenchu areas have to be sanctioned for ensuring better attention to the children and women among whom IMR and MMR are the highest. In case, there is delay in sanctioning of 2 ICDS Projects, mini Anganwadi Centres in all the chenchu settlements have to be started. Atleast "Ready to eat" food (RTE) may be supplied in these centres. The local chenchu women who can read and write may be selected as Anganwadi teachers with a honorarium

as per the present norms in vogue. The population of the children in the age group of 0-6 is estimated to be 4,500 as per the latest population estimates of chenchus in the project area of six districts. In view of the less number of households in each settlement which are widely scattered in the core area of the project the norms of Anganwadi Centres may be relaxed and a sub centre may be established even for 25 children. Arrangements may be made to supply the food to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, even in smaller settlements from a central cooking place or from neighbouring Anganwadi centres or by providing provisions in decided intervals.

About 200 mini Anganwadi centres should be started in the core area under the control of ICDS project.

2. The supply of vitamin tablets to pregnant and lactating mothers, children and universal immunisation programme (UIP) should be taken up immediately and this programme is to be completed within 3 months by involving the mini Anganwadi teachers, ANMs and staff of P.H.Cs.
3. Nutrition awareness training camps exclusively for chenchu women have to be organised. The preparation of nutritive diet with locally available diet and other low cost items may be demonstrated in these camps. The basic knowledge about personal health and hygiene may be imparted in these camps.

The Women & Child Welfare Department have to organize these camps in collaboration with Medical & Health Department.

IV. SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER:

(Action: Chief Engineer, Tribal Welfare)

There are no perennial water sources in the vicinity of chenchu settlements. Out of a total 312 chenchu habitations, 152 habitations require drinking water bores. Some bore wells which sunk in chenchu area, are not in working condition. Some of the open wells dug in the chenchu area have dried up. Chenchu women have to walk long distances of 4 to 5 kms. to fetch drinking water. They face acute drinking water shortage during summer, when they go to forest for M.F.P., collection. The damaged borewells have to be repaired immediately. The new bore wells have to be dug wherever the rigs can be transported. The list of chenchugudem/villages requiring drinking water facility is appended in the Annexure-IV. Drinking water may also be transported through tankers wherever possible in the acute water shortage area.

V. **FOREST DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH & MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

ACTION POINTS-FOREST DEPARTMENT:

1. The bumpy road to Appapur village of Mahaboobnagar District for which funds have been provided for levelling, the road could not be levelled, as the Forest Department objected to the same on the ground that it is located in the core area. There have been large number of deaths in the chenchu areas due to lack of effective communication in the past. Therefore, if necessary matter needs to be taken up by Forest Department with Government of India for clearance for laying of roads.
2. Lack of roads had also made it difficult to take the rigs for providing bore wells or for deepening of existing bore wells etc., A number of diseases in the chenchu areas, are water borne diseases, which can be effectively prevented by providing drinking water bores for which roads are necessary. The Forest Department may take up with Government of India for relaxation of the present rules for laying of roads.
3. There is an urgent need to construct godowns in central places of chenchu habitations to stock the essential commodities like rice, dal, oil etc. and medicines. The Forest Department and Government of India have to be requested to relax the present rules for construction of godowns in the Tiger Project area.
4. The chenchus have been cultivating the lands in the forest enclosures for a long time prior to enactment of Forest Conservation Act, 1980. Chenchu cultivators are being objected by the Forest Department in many cases. Even assured irrigation facilities are available, the tribals are prevented from raising of food crops. Cultivation of the lands in the erstwhile forest enclosures may be permitted to raise crops and they should also be permitted to construct the minor irrigation structures such as M.I. Tanks, Check dams etc., for enabling cultivation of suitable irrigated crops which would also contribute to provide the minimum food security.
5. Presently the Forest Department have been supplying drinking water to wild animals at certain points in the core area of the project. The forest Department may, with the present water tankers available with them, supply drinking water to chenchus wherever drinking water is a problem, within the core area.

VI. ECONOMIC SUPPORT SCHEMES:

(Action-ITDA for Chenchus)

1. Distribution of plough bullocks, carts, seeds and fertilizers etc., should be completed by the project Officer, ITDA for chenchus expeditiously so as to facilitate the chenchus to take up cultivation during the monsoon period itself as per the current action plan.
2. As there are large number of widows among the chenchus, milch cattle may be given to them immediately. They can rear the cattle and supply milk to nearby Ashram Schools and Residential Schools. They may also prepare Ghee and sell in the market. The Project Officer, ITDA has to arrange marketing of milk and milk products.
3. Land Development Schemes have to be taken up immediately wherever lands are assigned to chenchus. The Required amounts have to be sanctioned to the beneficiaries for reclamation and development of lands. P.O., I.T.D.A., should take immediate steps in the matter to ensure that their lands are developed with the financial assistance as per the schemes under various programmes.
4. "In case of any natural calamities like severe floods or severe distress conditions on account of long drawn drought affecting the targetted sections, the Relief Department should ensure payment of gratuitous relief as permissible, without fail, to improve purchasing power in the chenus".
5. Scheme for Widow Pensions:
During the survey conducted by TCR & TI., it was noticed that more number of widows are found among chenchus due to death of male members who are habituated to drink spurious drinks. Therefore, such widows have to be identified and widow pensions have to be sanctioned on top priority, along with certain developmental activities such as provision of milch cattle, sheep and small Kirana shops.
(Action: P.O., ITDA., Concerned MROs & DTWOs)
6. Old Age Pensions and Landless Agricultural Labour Pensions:
There are large number of agricultural labourers and also old age people. The project Officer and the District Tribal Welfare Officers have to identify all eligible people for getting old age pensions and agricultural Labour Pensions within a period of one month.
(Action: P.O., ITDA., Concerned MROs & DTWOs)

VII . EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES:

(Action Plan-Panchayat Raj and Rural Development and Forest Department)

1. The Government in Panchayat Raj & Rural development Department introduced Assured Employment Scheme to rural poor to create employment for a minimum period of 100 days during the lean period. This Scheme is already extended to certain chenчу habitations in the districts of Mahaboobnagar, Praksam & Kurnool. In view of the backwardness of the area and growing poverty among the chenчus. Assured Employment scheme may be extended to the entire chenчу project in six districts i.e., Kurnool, Praksam, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy. As most of the chenчus are subsisting by agriculture labour and M.F.P. collections, minimum 250 days of employment have to be created to all the chenчus above the age of 18 years who registered for employment.

(Action : Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department)

2. In order to improve the quality of life of chenчу families living below the poverty line, "Development of Women and Children in the Rural Areas" (DWCRA) schemes has to be introduced on top priority. This programme aims at providing income generating activities to women in order to facilitate positive impact on their economic and nutritional status. Under this scheme, 15 to 20 chenчу families have to be formed into one group and these group members have to be trained in various skills such as collection and processing of minor forest produce on scientific lines . Add a leaf plates, and cup stitching, de-seeding of tamarind, basket making, tailoring and embroidery. Each group has to be provided with a revolving fund of Rs.15,000/- as one time grant as per the guidelines of the DWCRA scheme. Every pregnant Chenчу Woman has to be extended a grant of Rs. 900/- by D.R.D.A. through PHCs. The Project Officer I.T.D.A. for Chechus, concerned D.T.W.O. and District Women Welfare Officer should identify such cases and submit necessary proposals intime for timely sanction of amounts.

(Action: Project Director D.R.D.A., P.O., I.T.D.A.,
D.M. & H.O., District Woman Welfare Officer, D.T.W.O.)

3. In order to store the food grains, ICDS supplies (R.T.E.Food) a semi-permanent structure at the cost of Rs.5,000/- may be sanctioned under intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and this amount may be kept at the disposal of E.E., Tribal Welfare.

(Action: Project Officer, ITDA/E.E.Tribal Welfare)

4. Adolescent Girls Scheme:

In the proposed mini Anganwadi centres, this adolescent Girls Scheme is to be implemented. An adolescent girl who attained the age of 13 to 14 years may be identified and attached to mini Anganwadi and Anganwadi Centres. She has to bring children and pregnant women and lactating mothers to mini Anganwadi Centre/ Anganwadi Centres at the time of distribution of food. She has to assist in all the activities of Anganwadi worker. She is also provided with food along with other beneficiaries and in course of time she may be appointed as Anganwadi worker of ICDS project.

(Action: Women & Child Welfare Dept_)

5. Under the Assured Employment Scheme at the rate of Rs.2 crores per each erstwhile block have to be sanctioned. There are 10 such former blocks inhabited by chenchus in the 6 districts. The Panchayat Raj Department had already extended assured employment to the rural poor to the 5 erstwhile blocks viz., Atmakur in Kurnool District, Achampet in Mahaboobnagar District, Markapur and Yerragondapalem in Prakasam District and Devarakonda in Nalgonda District and this scheme has to be extended to the remaining 5 blocks namely Allagadda and Nandyal in Kurnool Dist., Macharla in Guntur Dist., Pargi and Tandur in R.R.Dist., In order to implement the scheme in the entire chenchu area, a total amount of Rs.20 Crores is required for a period of 2 to 3 years. The Panchayat Raj Department has already indicated Rs.10 Crores to the 5 blocks and additional Rs.10 Crores also have to be sanctioned in order to cover the entire chenchu area in 6 districts. The shelf of the Project reports for each district/area have to be formulated by the concerned P.D., DRDA, Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency/ District Tribal Welfare Officer and submit to the Commissioner, Tribal Welfare through concerned District Collectors. The guidelines issued by Panchayat Raj & Rural Development vide Memo No.7/294/JRY.III/93-3 dt.6-10-1993 have to be followed while preparing the project reports.

(Action:Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Dept.Tribal Welfare Dept.:P.D., DRDA Project Officer, ITDA for Chenchus DTWOs)

6. In order to improve the conditions of chenchus and their areas, the implementation of the Employment guaranteed schemes should be accorded top priority. Employment may be created within the fields of upgradation of environmental schemes like:

- a. Water and Soil Conservation.
 - b. Afforestation.
 - c. Development and maintenance of roads and communications.
 - d. Development of other infrastructure.
 - e. Horticulture and agriculture.
3. Modern water harvesting structures.

The long term and short term strategies of employment generation schemes have to be formulated. Under short term strategy, plantation of M.F.P yielding trees in the sanctuary area and social forestry programmes outside the forests have to be taken up and chenchus alone should be employed under this scheme especially in the core area.

File to (PR & RD, Forest Department, T.W.Dept.,)
File to

7. There are at present number of forest roads in the Sanctuary area and they require immediate repairs. The maintenance of these roads have to be taken up under the funds available in E.A.S (Employment Assurance Scheme).

(Action: Panchayat Raj & Rural Development. Dept.)

X1

8. Horticulture programmes are to be taken up on large scale in the individual holdings and Government waste lands situated in Nallamalai hills.

(Action: Project officer, ITDA for chenchus)

9. Under social Forestry, Avenue plantation, fire wood and fodder plantations have to be entrusted to chenchus only. Under this scheme chenchus who have registered for employment only have to be engaged in plantation works.

(Action: Forest Department)

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF A.P. SCHEDULED AREAS LAND TRANSFER REGULATION, 1959 IN SCHEDULED AREAS OF MAHABOONNAGAR DISTRICT:

It is to protect the interests of tribals in land in scheduled areas of the state, A.P. Sch. Area land Transfer Regulation. 1959 was made by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

This regulation was originally applicable to the scheduled areas of Andhra Region of the State and the same was extended to the scheduled areas of Telangana region of the State by Regulation 2 of 1963 with effect from 1-12-1963. Special enforcement machinery was created to implement the provisions of the said regulation. Out of 6 districts of the project area for the development of Chenchus, scheduled area is situated only in Mahaboobnagar district. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagarkurnool has been designated as Agency Revenue Divisional Officer to implement the provisions of APSALTR, 1959 in respect of scheduled areas of Mahaboobnagar district. As a result 298 cases covering an extent of 1813.70 acres against the LTR were detected. Out of them 282 cases covering an extent of 1786.75 acres have been disposed of. An extent of 970.25 acres was restored to the tribals. 16 cases covering an extent of 26.95 acres are pending disposal. This regulation has to be strictly enforced to protect the interests of the tribals in the notified area. Even in respect of the other areas, the provisions of the prohibition of alienation of assigned land Act have to be enforced strictly by the revenue officials. The training camps may also be organised in various chenchu areas in order to make them aware about the provisions of prohibition of alienation of assigned lands Act.

(Action : Collector, Mahaboobnagar Dist. & P.O., ITDA for chenchus)

IX. MONITORING & REPORTING SYSTEM

(Action: I.T.D.A., G.C.C., Civil Supplies Dept., Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Dept., Women and child Welfare Dept., Forest Department, and Tribal Welfare Department).

Monitoring and Reporting System has to be systematically built up from the field level to Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency for Chenchus, concerned District Collectors and State Level Heads of Departments for taking up timely action in order to prevent deaths due to starvation, malnutrition, outbreak of diseases and attacks of wild animals. Chenchu elders of the settlement have to be constituted into Chenchu Settlement Development Agency with President and Secretary. Thrift and Credit Societies/DWCRA consisting of all the married women should be formed. The President or the Secretary of this association have to inform either through Village Headman or through local Teacher, Headmaster, Warden/Matron of Ashram Schools/Girijan Vidya Vikas Kendras have to inform about the position of stocks of essential commodities to the sub-depot dealer or D.R. Depot salesman or to the Branch Manager (GCC) or M.R.O., as the case may be. The staff directly involved in the sale and distribution of food grains, have to stock minimum provisions which are adequate for a period of 3 months. Adequate care has to be taken to keep sufficient provisions in every D.R. Depot / Sub-Depot during the rainy season.

Health and Nutrition problems have to be closely monitored in view of the high incidence of mortality in the chenchu areas. The President of the Chenchu Settlement Development Agency and President or Secretary of the Thrift and Credit Societies and the traditional medicine men have to be entrusted with the responsibility of informing about occurrence of or outbreaks of certain diseases like Cholera, Measles, Chicken-pox, Malaria etc., to the ANMs (Sub-Centre) or to the Medical Officer concerned or to the Project Officer. The cases of advance stages of Pregnant women have to be carefully monitored through the mobile medical units in order to render proper medical facilities.

DISTRICT LEVEL MONITORING

In addition to the above, the monitoring and reporting system of the attacks of the wild animals have to be carefully reported to the concerned authorities. The President of the proposed Vana Samrakshana Samithi (VSS) should inform to the Forest Watcher and concerned Forest Guard and these field level Forest staff should report to Chief Wild Life Warden, Project Officer, ITDA immediately through wireless system and take appropriate action immediately in order to prevent deaths due to wild animal attacks.

The details of monitoring and reporting system in the important areas of Public Distribution System, Health & Nutrition and attacks of wild life animals is furnished in the enclosed Annexures V, VI & VII. The job chart of the concerned officers, staff at the field level have to be modified in such a way that all the field staff belonging to ITDA, Medical & Health Department, G.C.C. and Forest Department should report about serious incidents immediately to the higher officers for taking immediate necessary remedial measures.

X STATE LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEES:

It is proposed to constitute monitoring committees for establishing coordination among all concerned Departments of State Government for implementing the Action Plan at the State level as well as at the district level:

A. STATE LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE:

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|----------|
| 1) | Chief Secretary | - | Chairman |
| 2) | Commissioner, Relief & Rehabilitation Ex. Officio Secretary, Revenue | - | Member |
| 3) | Prl Secretary, Social Welfare Dept. | - | Member |
| 4) | Secretary, Tribal Welfare, S.W. Dept. | - | Member |
| 5) | Spl. Chief Secretary, Medical & Health Dept. | - | Member |
| 6) | Prl. Secretary, Energy and Forest Dept. | - | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 7) | Prl. Secretary, Revenue Dept. | Member |
| 8) | Prl. Secretary, Women & Child Welfare Dept. | Member |
| 9) | Commissioner, Civil Supplies Dept. | Member |
| 10) | Prl. Secretary, Panchayat Raj & Rural Development | Member |
| 11) | Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Dept. | Member Secretary |
| 12) | Managing Director, G.C.C. | Member |
| 13) | Director, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, T.W. Dept. | Member |

B. DISTRICT LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE-

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| 1) | District Collector | Chairman |
| 2) | Conservator of Forests | Member |
| 3) | District Medical & Health Officer | Member |
| 4) | District Women Welfare Officer | Member |
| 5) | Branch Manager, G.C.C. | Member |
| 6) | Superintendent, Excise | Member |
| 7) | District Tribal Welfare Officer | Member |
| 8) | Project Officer, ITDA for Chenchus (PTG), Srisailam | Member Convenor |
| 9) | Project Director, DRDA | Member |
| 10) | District Supply Officer | Member |

The State Level Committee will take up monthly reviews with the concerned Heads of Departments and give appropriate guidance for implementation of developmental activities. The district level committees reviews the progress of implementation of various schemes included in the action plan and furnish the monthly progress reports to Government/ Tribal Welfare Department.

T. MUNI VENKATAPPA.
Principal Secretary to Government.

**CHENCHU GUDEMS / VILLAGE MANDAL-WISE AND DISTRICT-WISE - ITDA
FOR PTG (CHENCHUS) SRISAILAM, KURNOOL DISTRICT**

| Sl No. | District | Mandals covered | Chenchu gudems covered | Population of chenchus (1981 cens) | Estimated 1994 chenchu population | Sl No. |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Mahabubnagar | 10 | 111 | 5,979 | 7775 | 1 |
| 2. | Prakasam | 07 | 72 | 5,606 | 7291 | 2 |
| 3. | Kurnool | 12 | 33 | 3,814 | 4961 | 3 |
| 4. | Guntur | 03 | 46 | 5,407 | 7032 | 4 |
| 5. | Nalgonda | 05 | 17 | 780 | 1015 | 5 |
| 6. | Rangareddy | 07 | 33 | 1,691 | 2200 | 6 |
| Total | | 44 | 312 | 23,277 | 30274 | 7 |

INACCESSIBLE CHENCHU GUDEMS IN I.T.D.A., P.T.G. (CHENCHU) AREA

DISTRICT : MAHABOBNAGAR

| Sl. No. | Name of the Chenchugudem | Mandal |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 1. | Maddimadugu | |
| 2. | Kommanpenta H/o. Amarabad | Amrabad |
| 3. | Kuduchintala Bailu H/o. Amrabad | -do- |
| 4. | Kollampenta H/o. Amrabad | -do- |
| 5. | Appapur | -do- |
| 6. | Pullaipally | -do- |
| 7. | Lingabheri | -do- |
| 8. | Medimalkala | -do- |
| 9. | Erlapenta | -do- |
| 10. | Sangadigundalu | -do- |
| 11. | Pandigurru | -do- |
| 12. | Thatigundala | -do- |
| 13. | Chetrikalabanda | -do- |
| 14. | Rayavaram | Achampet |
| 15. | Agarlapenta | Lingal |
| 16. | Bhairapur | -do- |
| 17. | Rampur | -do- |
| 18. | Mekapothugundalu | -do- |
| 19. | Kanithibodu | -do- |
| 20. | Malachintapally | -do- |
| 21. | Pedduti H/o. Yellur | Kollapur |
| 22. | Ankipenta H/o. Yellur | -do- |
| 23. | Muddinutipenta H/o. Narlapur | -do- |
| 24. | Jalapenta H/o. Narlapur | -do- |
| 25. | Jillalapenta | -do- |
| 26. | Yalakamanupenta | -do- |
| 27. | Jelalapenta | -do- |
| 28. | Yennalapenta | -do- |
| 29. | Chirampenta | -do- |
| 30. | Pegarlapenta | -do- |

**LIST OF INACCESSIBLE CHENCHU GUDEM/VILLAGES IN THE I.T.D.A. 5
FOR PTG (CHENCHU) SUNNIPENTA, SRISAILAM, KURNOOL DISTRICT.**

DISTRICT : - PRAKASAM

| Sl. No. | Name of the Chenchugudem | Mandal |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | 2. | |
| 1. | Peddarutla | P. Dornala |
| 2. | Peddachema | -do- |
| 3. | Devaluti | -do- |
| 4. | Penukumadugu | -do- |
| 5. | Bandambavi | -do- |
| 6. | Kothuru Chenchugudem | -do- |
| 7. | Chinnamanthanala | -do- |
| 8. | Chilakacherla | -do- |
| 9. | Cheruvu Chenchugudem H/o. Y. Cherlopalli | -do- |
| 10. | Nallaguntla Chenchugudem | -do- |
| 11. | Pedda Putti | -do- |
| 12. | Baliye Palli Chenchugudem | -do- |
| 13. | Palutla | Yerragondapalem |
| 14. | Nekkanti | -do- |
| 15. | Panthanala | -do- |
| 16. | Guttalachenu | -do- |
| 17. | Pannalabailu | -do- |
| 18. | Alatam | -do- |
| 19. | Narathadikala | -do- |
| 20. | Dharabailu | -do- |
| 21. | Burugundala | -do- |
| 22. | Garnipenta | -do- |
| 23. | Aarapenta | -do- |
| 24. | Daddanala | -do- |
| 25. | Allipalem | -do- |
| 26. | Bavipenta | -do- |
| 27. | Suddakunta | -do- |
| 28. | Kunthalapadugu | -do- |
| 29. | Telugurayunicheruvu | -do- |
| 30. | Billagondipenta | -do- |

| | | |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 31.A | Hanumanthuni Chenchugudem | Yerragondapalem |
| 32.C | Minnampally Chenchu Colony | -do- |
| 33. | Cherlo Chenchugudem | -do- |
| 34. | Janagamiddula | -do- |
| 35. | Garapenta | Pullalacheruvu |
| 36. | Chennapalem | -do- |
| 37. | Akkapalem | -do- |
| 38. | Tellagatla, H/o. Mutukula | -do- |
| 39. | Gandibavi | -do- |
| 40. | Chintalamudipi | Pedda Araveedu |
| 41. | Pragallapadu | -do- |
| 42. | Peddaraveedu Chenchugudem | -do- |
| 43. | Bommilingam | Ardhaveedu |
| 44. | Bheemarayunicheruvu | -do- |
| 45. | Mavutooru | -do- |
| 46. | Malkondapenta | Giddalur |
| 47. | Isukagundala | -do- |

INACCESSIBLE CHENCHU GUDEMS KURNOOL - DISTRICT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Chenchugudem | Mandal | No. |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | |
| 1. | Nagaluty | Atmakur | |
| 2. | Indireswara gudem | -do- | |
| 3. | Gundalanattu H/o. Vempenta | Amulapadu | |
| 4. | Palamcheruvu | Kothapalli | |
| 5. | Sadarampenta | -do- | |
| 6. | Bandinayanipalem | -do- | |
| 7. | Sivapuram Chenchugudem | -do- | |
| 8. | Madugula | -do- | |
| 9. | Yerramatam Chenchugudem | -do- | |
| 10. | Janala Chenchugudem | -do- | |
| 11. | Pai gudapuram | -do- | |
| 12. | Kothapalli Chenchugudem | -do- | |
| 13. | Musalimadugu | -do- | |
| 14. | Abbarajukunta | Velugodu | |
| 15. | Pangidi gudem | -do- | |
| 16. | Velugodu Chenchu Colony | -do- | |
| 17. | Nemallakunta | Bandi Atmakur | |
| 18. | Nayanicheruvu | -do- | |
| 19. | Narapareddikunta | -do- | |
| 20. | Basavapuram | Mahanandi | |
| 21. | Dorakottala | Allagadda | |
| 22. | D. Vanipenta | Chagalamarri | |

INACCESSIBLE CHENCHU GUDEM GUNTUR - DISTRICT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Chenchugudem | Mandal |
|---------|--|-----------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 1. | Sivalingapuram, H/o. Patlaveedu | Veldurthi |
| 2. | Gangireddipalli, H/o. Veldurthi | -do- |
| 3. | Badalaveedu, H/o. Veldurthi | -do- |
| 4. | Kandlagunta Chenchugudem, H/o. Kandlagunta | -do- |
| 5. | Gudipadu Chenchu Colony, H/o. Kandlagunta | -do- |
| 6. | Chinaparlapai Chenchugudem H/o. Uappalapadu | -do- |
| 7. | Hanumapuram H/o. Sirigiripadu | -do- |
| 8. | Papireddikunta | -do- |
| 9. | Bothukulapai | -do- |
| 10. | Pitchaiahbavi tanda | -do- |
| 11. | Gottipalli | -do- |
| 12. | Morasapenta | -do- |
| 13. | Jendapenta | -do- |
| 14. | Terala H/o. Kolaguntla | -do- |
| 15. | Nindanampadu Chenchu Colony | Durgi |
| 16. | Adiguppula | -do- |
| 17. | Kothuru, H/o. Pasuvemula | -do- |
| 18. | Ekonampet H/o. Pasuvemula | Macherla |
| 19. | Koppunuru Chenchugudem H/o. Koppunuru | -do- |
| 20. | Lakshminarayanapuram H/o. Kippunuru | -do- |
| 21. | Atchemakunta H/o. Koppunuru | -do- |
| 22. | Pedda Anupu, H/o. Nagulavaram | -do- |

INACCESSIBLE CHENCHUGUDEMS NALGONDA - DISTRICT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Chenchugudem | Mandal |
|---------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Chitriyal | Chandampet |
| 2. | Rekulagadda | -do- |
| 3. | Pogilla | -do- |
| 4. | Rekulavalayam | -do- |
| 5. | Yelamalamanda | -do- |
| 6. | Kasirajupalli | -do- |

ABSTRACT OF INACCESSIBLE CHENCHUGUDEMS

| S.No: | District | Mandals covered | Number of Chenchugudems |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Mahaboobnagar | 4 | 30 |
| 2. | Prakasam | 6 | 47 |
| 3. | Kurnool | 6 | 22 |
| 4. | Guntur | 3 | 22 |
| 5. | Nalgonda | 1 | 6 |
| 6. | Rangareddy | - | - |
| Total | | 22 | 127 |

NOTE: The list of Chenchugudems included in the statement include both big and small chenchugudems/pentas.

| District | No. of Mandals | No. of Chenchugudems |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Chitriyal | 1 | 1 |
| Kurnool | 6 | 22 |
| Prakasam | 6 | 47 |
| Guntur | 3 | 22 |
| Nalgonda | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 22 | 127 |

ANNEXURE-III

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE ITDA AREA, MANDAL-WISE, DISTRICT-WISE NO. OF INSTITUTIONS FUNCTIONING

| S.No. | District | Mandal | Civil Hospitals | PHCs/Health Units | MM Units | MM Ayurvedic Dispensaries | Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensaries | Govt. Homeopathic Dispensaries |
|-------|--------------|---|---|---|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Mahabubnagar | 1) Amrabad 2) Achampet 3) Balmoor | 1) Govt. Civil Hospital, Amrabad. 2) Govt. Civil Hospital, Achampet. | 1) Padra 2) Mannanur 1) Siddapur 1) Balmoor | 1) Mannanur | 1) Mannanur | Venkateswara Bavi | |
| 2. | Prakasam | 1) Peda Dornala 2) Y.G. Palem 3) Pullalacheruvu | | P. Dornala Y.G. Palem Pullalacheruvu | | | | |
| 3. | Kurnool | Atmakur | 1) Atmakur | 1) Health Unit: Kottalacheruvu 2) Health Unit: Bairluty Uppalapadu | | | | |
| 4. | Guntur | Macherla Veldurthi | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | 5 | 9+2 Health Units | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

**CHENCHU GUDEMS / VILLAGES REQUIRE DRINKING WATER FACILITY
MANDAL - WISE AND DISTRICT WISE**

MAHABOONAGAR (DIST.)

| Sl. No. | Mandal | Chenchugudem/Village |
|---------|---------|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 1. | Amrabad | 1. Kommanpenta 2. Thati gundala 3. Kollampenta 4. Uppumuthala 5. Kedichintalabailu 6. Maradugu 7. Ippalpalli 8. Udimilla 9. Sangidigundala 10. Farhabad 11. Padra 12. Chitlamkunta 13. Bapanapadu H/o. Maradugu 14. Maddimadugu |
| 2. | Lingal | 1. Medimalkala 2. Pullagiri 3. Ambatpalli 4. Bowrapur 5. Pathadhararam 6. Pamgiri 7. Agarlamenta 8. Bhairapur 9. Lingal 10. Rampur |

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 3. YTIICAF | Balmur DRINKING WISE TCI | 1. Banala 2. Ambagiri |
| 4. | Achampeta | (1) 1. Bommanpalli |
| 5. egalliVim. | Kollapur Chel | 1. Molachintapalli 2. Pedduti 3. Bikkitla |

PRAKASAM (DIST.)

| Sl. No. | Mandal | Chenchugudem/Village |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 1. | Dornala | 1. Peddachama 2. Chilakacharla 3. Cheruvu Chenchugudem 4. Pedamantanala 5. Chinamantanala 6. Nallaguntla 7. Bandam Bavi |
| 2. | Yerragondapalem | 1. Pannalabailu 2. Dharabailu 3. Burugundala 4. Bavipenta 5. Suddakunta 6. Hanmanthuni Chenchugudem 7. Alatom |
| 3. | Pullalacheruvu | 1. Chennapalem 2. Murikimalla 3. Tallagatla 4. Gandi Bavi |
| 4. | Pedda Araveedu | 1. Chintalamudipi 2. Pragallapadu |
| 5. | Ardhaveedu | 1. Bheemarayunicheruvu 2. Bommilingam 3. Mavutooru 4. Yacharam |
| 6. | Giddaluru | 1. Malakondapenta |

KURNOOL (DIST.)

| Sl. No. 1. | Mandal 2. | Chenchugudem/Village 3. |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| 1. | Atmakur | 1. Nagaluty 2. Indireswaragudem 3. Vempenta |
| 2. | Kothapalli | 1. Sivapuram Chenchugudem 2. Madugula 3. Musali Madugu 4. Janala Chenchugudem 5. Yerramatam Chenchugudem 6. Kothapalli 7. Chadarampenta |
| 3. | Bandi Atmakur | 1. Nemallakunta |
| 4. | Velugodu | 2. Narapareddikunta 1. Abbarajukunta |
| 5. | Allagadda | 2. Pangidigudem |
| 6. | Rudravaram | 1. Ahobilam |
| 7. | Chagalmarry | 1. Hariharnagar 1. D. Vanipenta |

GUNTUR (DIST.)

| | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| 1. | Veldurthi | 1. Gangireddipally H/o. Veldurthi 2. Gudipadu H/o. Kandlagunta 3. Chinnaparlapad Chenchugudem H/o. Upalapadu 4. Hanumapuram, H/o. Sirigiripadu 5. Bothukulapai 6. Morasapenta 7. Jendapenta |
| 2. | Durgi | 1. Kakirala H/o. Kolaguntla 2. Terala 3. Nidamampadu Chenchu Colony |
| 3. | Macherla | 4. Adigoppula 1. Koppunuru Chenchugudem 2. Atchamakunta 3. B.K.V. Palem |

NALGONDA (DIST.)

| Sl. No. | Mandal | Chenchugudem/Village |
|---------|------------|--|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 1. | Chandampet | 1. Chitriyal 2. Rekulagadda 3. Pogilla 4. Rekulavalayam |
| 2. | Dindi | 1. Gonaboinapally |

ABSTRACT

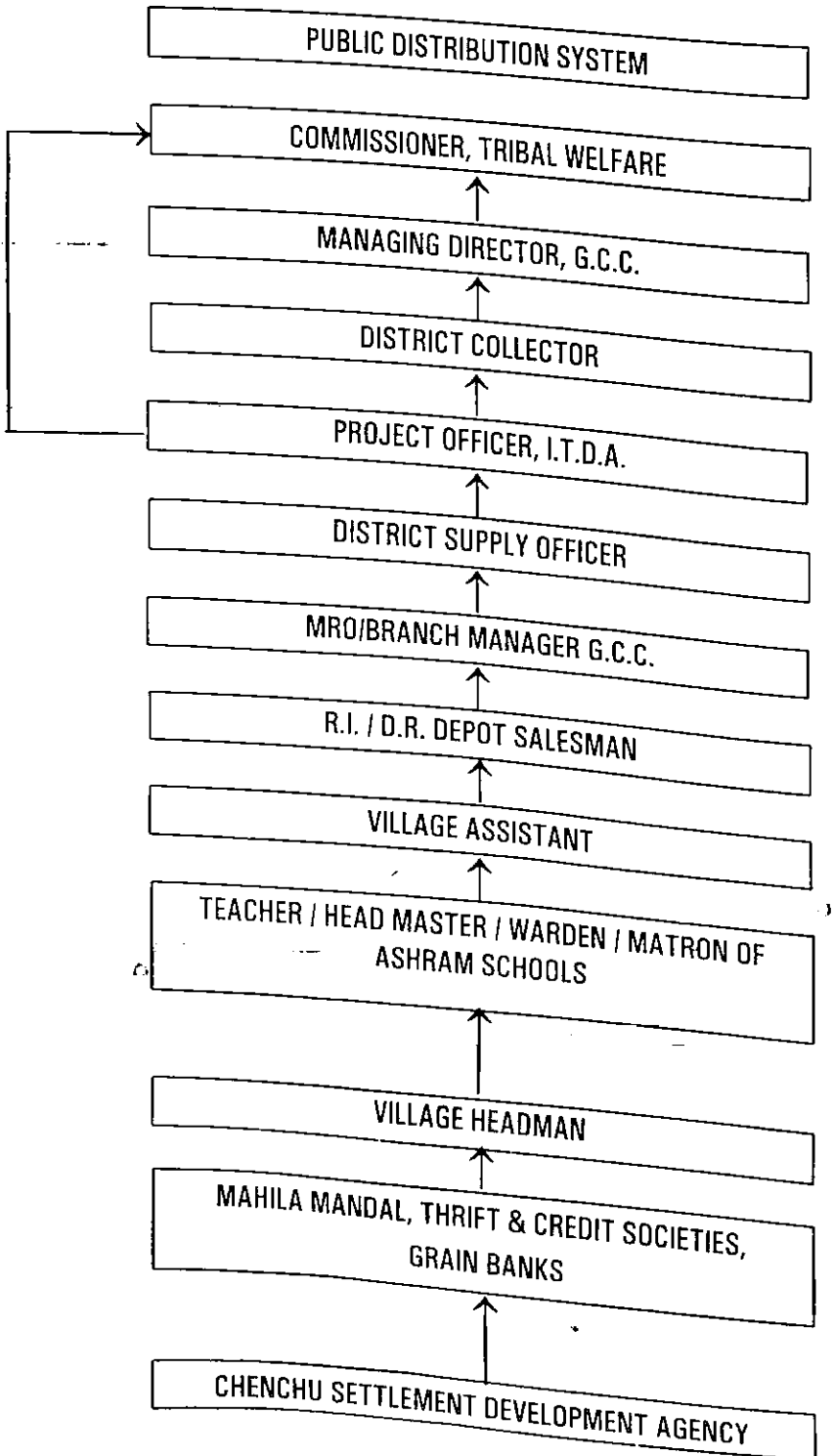
CHENCHUGUDEMS REQUIRING DRINKING WATER FACILITY

| Sl. No. | District | Mandals Covered | Number of Chenchugudems |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Mahaboobnagar | 5 | 31 |
| 2. | Prakasam | 6 | 25 |
| 3. | Kurnool | 7 | 17 |
| 4. | Guntur | 3 | 14 |
| 5. | Nalgonda | 2 | 5 |
| 6. | Rangareddy | | |
| Total | | 23 | 92 |

ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHENCHUS OF NALLAMALAI HILLS

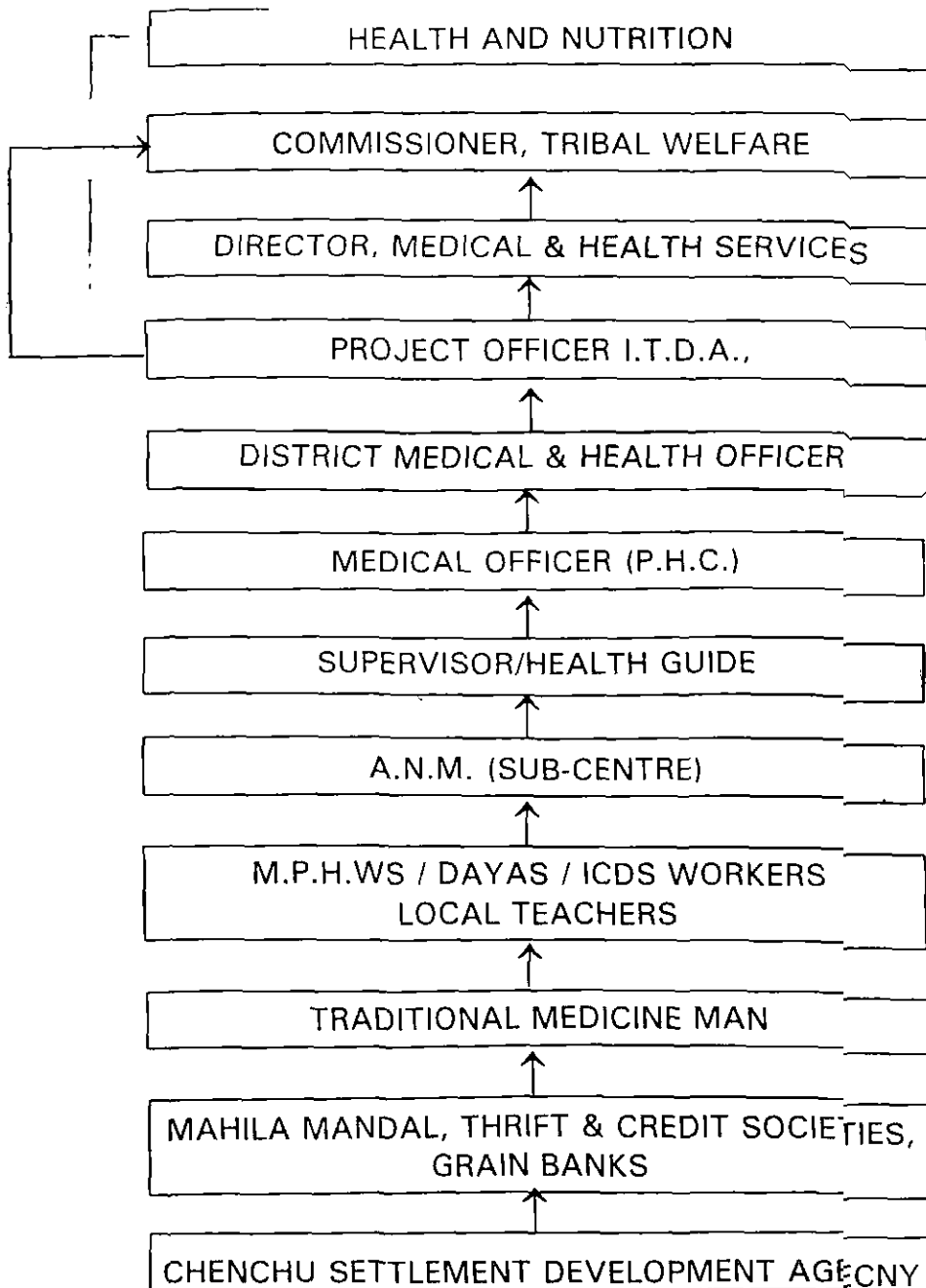
Department of Tribal Welfare

Monitoring and Reporting System

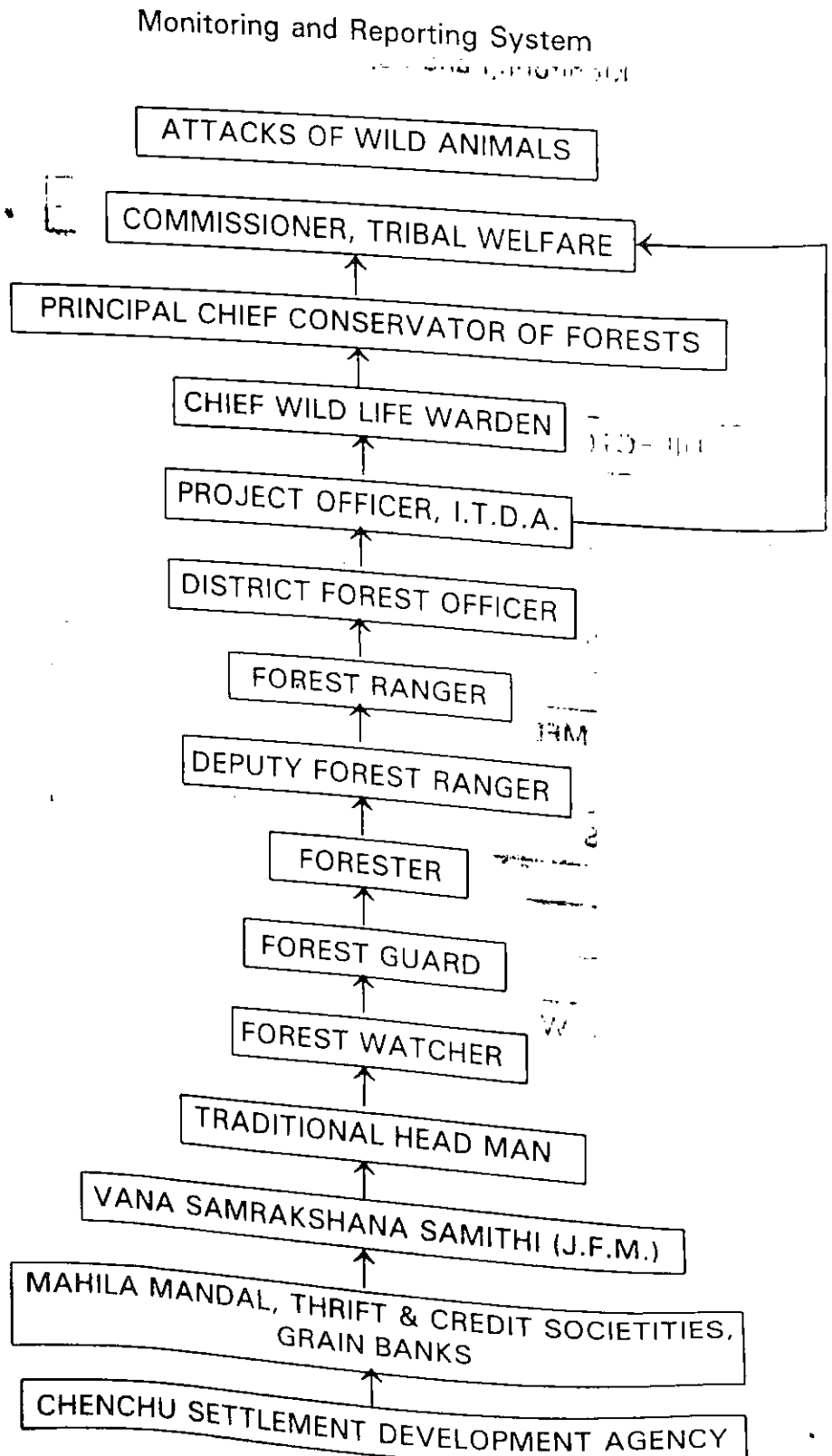


ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHENCHUS OF NALLAMALAI HILLS

Monitoring and Reporting System



ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHENCHUS OF NALLAMALAI HILLS



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Circular Memo. No. 11501/V2/94-4 *[Illegible text]*, Dated the 23rd June, 1994

Sub: Tribal Welfare Department - Starvation deaths of tribal children - Necessary steps to be taken by the State Government to prevent starvation etc., deaths - Meeting of Central Planning Committee - Follow up action - Regarding.

Government of India is seriously concerned about certain reports of starvation deaths in certain parts of the country. In order to initiate and monitor the steps being/to be taken by the State Governments, a Central planning Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India has been formed. In this connection, Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare had convened a meeting on 1-6-1994 on steps that are necessary to prevent any deaths due to starvation or because of outbreaks of any epidemics/diseases in the Chenchu Project Area identified by the Government of India in consultation with the state Govt., Chenchu Project Area as identified spreads over six districts of Rangareddy, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur.

2. It has been felt necessary that a detailed Action plan is prepared to prevent any such untoward incident because of starvation or any out-breaks of epidemics or diseases among the tribals/tribal children in the identified Chenchu Project (ITDA for Chenchus) Area.

3. Generally the reasons for loss of human life are lack of food grains and other essential commodities and or purchasing power on the part of the tribals and consequent severe malnutrition, lack of adequate and prompt/proper medical care, both preventive and curative, lack of safe drinking water and lack of timely action on the part of the concerned field level functionaries. Therefore, the following steps are necessary to prevent starvation or other such type of deaths in the tribals, tribal children in chenchu area of Nallamalai Hills by the concerned Department/Agencies.

Supply of Food grains and essential commodities:

The identified chenchu project area is covered by the Revampad Public Distribution System. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation through its net work of 46 D.R. Depots and 21 Sub Depots has taken the responsibility of supply of essential commodities in the chenchu project area. The area being what it is, therefore number of inaccessible areas Special steps should be taken to ensure that adequate quantities of essential commodities are stored in the areas which are in-accessible.

The Civil Supplies Department, where necessary, have to supply the essential commodities to the G.C.C. on credit basis depending upon the need. in consultation with the G.C.C. The Managing Director, G.C.C. should immediately get in touch with the Commissioner, Civil Supplies, for obtaining the stocks of essential commodities as required.

In the interior / inaccessible areas to which normal transportation is not possible, transportation of food-grains and other essential items should be managed by tractors, bullock carts or if necessary, by head loads. Under no circumstances there shall be a shortage of food-grains and other essential commodities in those areas. The G.C.C. should ensure this.

It is understood that substantial number of Chenchu families are yet to be issued ration cards. The Civil Supplies Department has to see that the ration cards are issued to all the eligible chenchu families on priority.

Health and Medical Care:

Though there is a fair network of Medical Institutions, including mobile units, supply of medicines in adequate quantity is not happening in those institutions to treat the epidemic diseases like Malaria and Tuberculosis. Arrangements have to be made by the Director, Health and Medical Services, to ensure that adequate quantity of essential medicines to take care of both preventive and curative should be stored in the health institutions in the Project area, including in the inaccessible areas to ensure that proper and adequate medical care is given to the needy persons including during any emergencies.

The Mobile Medical Units should be made functional by getting their vehicles repaired where necessary and by provision of adequate staff.

The drinking water sources like well or ponds which are used by the tribals for drinking water purposes should be very frequently treated to avoid any contamination of water in them.

All the functionaries working in the area should be properly briefed about their jobs. In case there is shortage of staff in those areas, adequate number of staff at appropriate levels can be deployed from non-problem areas particularly during the emergencies.

ICDS Centres:

There are about 152 Anganwadi Centres working in this Chenchu Project to take care of the nutrition needs of the children and lactating mothers. Since certain centres will be in the interior, first it would be necessary to see that adequate food supplies are stored in those centres. Periodical reviews should be taken by the concerned ICDS Project Officer/Director, Women Development and Child Welfare to see that there is adequate stock of Food Stuffs etc., in the ICDS / Anganwadi Centres where any areas of the Chenchus are not covered by Anganwadi Centres / additional centres may have to be opened, at least, the existing centres be re-distributed, pending sanctioning additional centres. 2 ICDS Projects exclusively for Chenchu areas as recommended by the Commissioner of Tribal Welfare may be approved for ensuring better attention to the Chenchu children and women as infant mortality rates and maternal mortality rates are among the highest.

Drinking Water

The Chief Minister has announced that all the S.C. / S.T. habitations would be provided with safe drinking water on a time bound basis. Out of the 312 Chenchu habitations, only 160 habitations have the facility of potable safe drinking water. About 152 habitations are inaccessible. The P.R.R.D. & R. Deptt., has to make special arrangements to supply potable drinking water to all the inaccessible Chenchu habitations. They also should see that the drinking water points in 160 habitations are maintained properly and make sure that they are functional. The position of drinking water habitation-wise would need to be reviewed thoroughly and periodically getting the physical position verified by the concerned at various levels. The M.D.O. should be made directly responsible to ensure this.

Wage Employment, Economic Support Etc., To Improve Purchasing Power in Chenchus.

Though Food grains and other essential commodities are available to the targetted sections some people may not have necessary purchasing power. Such people need to be provided Intensive J.R.Y., Employment Assurance Scheme and Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

The Last orders issued in the G.O. Ms. No. 30, dated 17-2-1994 entrusting all the works for execution to V.D.Cs comprising of the tribals except in major Irrigation, R&B Works, should be effectively enforced to see that the tribals get the benefit of adequate wages etc. The operations of the G.C.C., by way of procurement of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Paying fair Price, should be improved. The other economic support programmes as part of the poverty alleviation Project should be effective and adequate. The incentive schemes of supply of rice of 25 Kgs. and dall 1 Kg. per month to each chenchu family for 10 months in a year to make them send their school age children to primary schools should be carefully implemented.

In case of any natural calamities like severe floods or severe distress conditions on account of long drawn droughts effecting the targetted sections, the Relief Department should ensure payment of gratuitous relief as permissible, without fail.

In addition, disabled persons because of old age and destitution and widowed women should be provided with the pensions under the Social Security Scheme.

Reporting and Monitoring:

All the functionaries concerned with these programmes should pay special attention to the Chenchu habitations, particularly those in the interiors of the Project area. Their functioning has to be periodically reviewed and monitored by the Commissioner, Tribal Welfare, District Collector concerned, Project Officer, I.T.D.A., Srisailam and other concerned Officers.

While the over all overseeing and review functions would be with the concerned in the Government and the Commissioner Tribal Welfare who is the Chairperson of the ITDA of Chenchu Project, the District Collectors should pay a pivotal role in keeping a proper tab on the development on regular basis and move in to prevent untoward incidents, posting the Heads of Departments/ Government with requisite details and making the field level functionaries

discharge their responsibilities without any let-up. Periodical reporting as required should also be ensured by the District Collectors as well as the concerned authorities.

4. Charts showing the monitoring and reporting by them in the important areas of Public Distribution System, Health and Nutrition and attacks of wild animals in furnished in the enclosed charts. The job charts of the concerned officials at the field level may be modified in a way that all the Corporation, Medical and Health and Forest Department automatically report serious incidents to the commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Project Officer, I.T.D.A., District Collectors concerned and all other concerned for taking immediate necessary remedial measures. The District Collector should particularly, review the details convening meetings with the District Relief Committees as quickly as necessary during the period and, in any case, once in a month invariably. The District Collectors should furnish their report on this matter to the Chief Secretary under intimation to the Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department / Secretary (Tribal Welfare), Commissioner of Tribal Welfare. **M**
N

5. It is requested that all the Officers of all the concerned Department follow the above instruction scrupulously to ensure that no untoward incident taken place.

K. JAYABHARATH REDDY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

to R

To
The Commissioner, Ex-Officer Secy. to Govt.
Food & Civil Supplies Dept.

Sd/-
SECTION OFFICER

// True Copy //

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Letter No.11531/V2/94-6

From:

T. Munivenkatappa, IAS
Principal Secretary to Government,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad.

To:

Shri. Mata Prasad
Secretary to Government of India,
Ministry of Welfare.
New Delhi.

HYDERABAD

Dated 27th September, 1994

Sir,

Sub:- Tribal Welfare - Andhra Pradesh- Starvation Deaths of
Tribal Children - Necessary steps taken to prevent
Starvation deaths - Action plan -Submitted - Regarding.

- Ref:-
1. From Sri Mata Prasad, Secretary to Government of India, Dis.Lr.Ms.17011/14/93-TDA, Ministry of Welfare, dated 5-5-1994.
 2. From Sri Mata Prasad, Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Welfare, D.o.Lr.No.17011/1A/93-TDA., dt.19-5-94.
 3. From Sri P.K.Mohanty, Jt.Secy.to Government of India, (TD) Ministry of Welfare, D.D.No.17011/14/93-TDA dated 15-5-1994.
 4. From the C.S. to Government of A.P. D.D.Lr.No. 11501/v2/94-3, S.w.Dept., dated 23-6-1994.
 5. This Government Circular Memo No.11581/v2/94-4, S.W. Dept.dated 23-6-1994.

6. From Mrs. Amita Paul, Deputy Secy. to Government of India, Ministry of Welfare, T.D.D. Division, Lr., dated 22-6-1994.
7. From Mrs. Amita Paul, Director, Min of Welfare, G.O.I., Lr.No. 17011/14/93, TDA, dated 5-7-1994.
8. From Sri P.K. Mohanty, Fax message (D.D) No.17011/14/93-TDA, dated 19-7-1994.
9. From Mrs. Amita Paul, Director, Min. of Welfare, Lr.No. 17011/14/93-TDA., dated 21-7-1994.
10. From Sri Mata Prasad, Secy. to Government of India, Min. of Welfare, D.O.No. 17011/14/93-TDA., dated 28-7-1994.
11. From Sri P.K. Mohanty, Jt. Secy to Government of India, Min. of Welfare, FAX Message dated 21-8-1994

11 08.94

I am Directed to invite your kind attention to the references cited and to furnish a copy of the Action plan to prevent starvation deaths of tribal children and for improvement of living conditions of Chenchus in the identified area (I.T.D.A. for chenchus, Sundipenta, Srisailam) in Andhra Pradesh.

2. I also furnish herewith a copy of instructions issued in the reference 5th cited indicating necessary steps to be taken to prevent the starvation deaths by this state government.

Yours Faithfully,

Sd/-

for Prl. Secretary to Government

Copy to

Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, A.P., Hyderabad.

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

Committees-State Level/District Level Monitoring Committees-Tribal Welfare-Andhra Pradesh-Monitoring and Coordinating preventive relief measures for starvation deaths of tribal children-Committees Constituted-Orders-Issued.

SOCIAL WELFARE (V2) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.894

Dated 30th November, 1994

Read the following:-

1. From the Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Welfare, D.O.No.17011/14/93-TDA, Dated 5-5-1994.
2. Government circular Memo.No.11581/V2/94-4, Social Welfare (V) Department, Dated 23-6-1994.
3. From the C.T.W., Lr.Rc.No.340/94-C1/TRI, dated 30-8-1994.

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ORDER:

The Government of India in the letter first read above, have informed that they are concerned about the reports of starvation deaths of tribal children. The office of the Prime Minister is said to have taken serious note of the reported deaths of Tribal Children also. In this text, a Central Planning Committee (CPC) headed by Secretary, Welfare Department, Government of India has been formed to initiate preventive measures to be taken by the states/Government of India Ministries.

2. The Central Planning Committee has identified certain pockets of extreme backwardness in tribal areas and Integrated Tribal Development Agency for Chenchus (headquarters at Sundipenta) comprise of parts of Rangareddy, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur Districts is one of the pockets of extreme backwardness as identified by the central planning committee. Government of India desired that all concerned State Governments should take all necessary steps, well in advance of the critical period this year, and in-coming years so that such

calamities do not recur.

Commissioner, Civil Supplies

3. Among other things, the Central Planning Committee has desired that a Committee with Chief Secretary as Chairman, consisting of representatives of Revenue, Relief, Rural Development, Tribal Welfare, Forests, Health, Education, Food and Civil Supplies and Women & Child Development be constituted for coordinating and monitoring preventive and relief measures at the state level. A similar Committee, headed by the District Magistrate/Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad could be formed at the district-level with district level representatives of the departments for coordinating and monitoring the preventive and relief measures in this regard at District Level.

Tribal Welfare

4. After detailed examination and careful consideration, Government hereby constitute the following 2 committees for establishing coordination among all concerned departments of State Government for implementing the Action Plan for improvement of living conditions of chenchus in Integrated Tribal Development Agency project area at the state level Viz., State Level Monitoring Committee and at District level Viz., District Level Monitoring Committee in Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Rangareddy Districts

Branch Manager, Ginnia Cooperative Corporation

I. STATE LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE

- 1. Chief Secretary to Government : Chairman
- 2. Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation and Ex-Officio Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. : Member
- 3. Principal Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department. : Member
- 4. Secretary to Government, Social Welfare (Tribal Welfare) Department. : Member
- 5. Special Chief Secretary to Government, Health, Medical & Family Welfare Dept. : Member
- 6. Principal Secretary to Government, Energy and Forest Department. : Member
- 7. Principal Secretary to Government Revenue Department : Member
- 8. Principal Secretary to Government Women Development & Child Welfare Dept. : Member

9. Commissioner, Civil Supplies Member
10. Principal Secretary to Government, Panchayat Raj, Rural Development and Relief Department. Member
11. Commissioner of Tribal Welfare Member-Secretary
12. Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Girijan Coop. Corporation Ltd. Visakhapatnam. Member
13. Director, Tribal Cultural Research And Training Institute, Tribal Welfare Department. Member

II. DISTRICT LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE

1. District Collector Chairman
2. Conservator of Forests Member
3. District Medical & Health Officer Member
4. District Women Welfare Officer Member
5. Branch Manager, Girijan Cooperative Corporation Member
6. Superintendent of Excise Member
7. District Tribal Welfare Officer Member
8. Project Director, D.R.D.A. Member
9. District Supply Officer Member
10. (a) Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency for Chenchus (PTG), Srisailam, Kurnool District. Member-Convener
- (b) Project Officers of MADA and PTG of Mannanur, Mahabobnagar District and Nalgonda District. Member-Convener
- (c) District Tribal Welfare Officer, Guntur, Prakasam (who is Asst. Project Officer, Chenchu project) Member-Convener
- (d) Sub-Collactor/Revenue Divisional Officer, Vikarabad, Rangareddy District (who is Asst. Project Officer, Chenchu Project). Member-Convener

5. The State Level Committee shall take up monthly reviews with the concerned Head of the Departments during the lean period from

June to September and shall give appropriate guidance for implementation of developmental activities. The District Level Committees shall review the progress of implementation of the various schemes included in the Action Plan and shall furnish the monthly progress report to Government (Tribal Welfare Department)

6. The details of monitoring and reporting system in the important areas of public Distribution system, Health, Nutrition and attacks of wild life animals is furnished in the Annexures V, VI and VII of Action Plan enclosed to this Order. The Job chart of the concerned officers, staff at the field level shall have to be modified in such a way that all the field staff belonging to Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Medical & Health Department, Girijan Cooperative Corporation and Forest Department should report about serious incidents immediately to the higher officers for taking immediate necessary remedial measures. Copies of the Action plan and circular instructions issued in Memo. 2nd read above are enclosed for information.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

T. MUNIVENKATAPPA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

- To
- The Chief Secretary to Government and Chairman, State Level Monitoring Committee.
 - The Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation & Ex-Officio Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
 - The Prl. Secretary to Government (Social Welfare Department).
 - The Secretary to Government, Social Welfare (Tribal Welfare) Dept.
 - The Special Chief Secretary to Government, Medical, Health and Family Welfare Department.
 - The Prl. Secretary to the Government, Energy & Forest Department.
 - The Prl. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
 - The Prl, Secretary to Government, Women Development & Child Welfare
 - The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Hyderabad.
 - The Prl. Secretary to Government, Panchayat Raj, Rural Development & Relief Department.
 - The Commisioner of Tribal Welfare, A.P., Hyderabad.

