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P.T.D.P. Series - 2.



**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR
KONDA REDDIS OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

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

O R I E N T A T I O N

O R I E N T A T I O N

HABITAT:

NESTLING between the Papi hills of the Great Eastern Ghats and turbulent Bay of Bengal is an enchanting plain traversed by the mighty Godavari river which divides the plain into two regions administratively known as East Godavari District and West Godavari District. Rising near Nasik and skirting many districts enroute, the Godavari river forces its way through a narrow gorge in the Eastern Ghats called 'Papi Kondalu' to enter the vast plain. Near Dowleswaram, the sprawling Godavari branches off into three main streams enchantingly named as Gauthami, Vasista and Vainateyam to form a fertile alluvial delta popularly called Godavari delta. The hills and the rivers and the sea have combined to produce fascinating vistas of breathtaking beauty in the vast plain. Blessed by the nature and improved by the man, the entire delta is now a green carpet spread from horizon to horizon. In the vast stretches of paddies and sugarcane plantations stand the majestic palmyras. This rice bowl is a lush carpet crisscrossed by

sluggish canals fringed with unending rows of coconut palms. Laden with farm produce and merchandise, the sail boats in the canals form part of the land scape. Overflowing with paddy, sugarcane, banana and coconut, watered by the perennial Godavari and endowed with fertile soils and favourable climate, the Godavari delta is a veritable cornucopia.

The land scape gradually changes as one travels upstream. From Dowleswaram upwards the alluvial lands of the delta covered with the vast paddies give way to the black cotton soils with tobacco, chillies and other commercial crops. The vast plain abruptly ends with the approach of the low hills of Eastern Ghats near Devipatnam. As the boat slowly edges its way towards the gorgeous Godavari gorge, another visual feast awaits the visitor. Here man takes a back seat in deference to the nature. Rippling through the gurgling waters of Godavari river sonorous songs of 'Rela-Rela' herald the arrival of the hilly and wooded tracts which have served as a hospice for Konda Reddis among other tribal groups from time immemorial.

From the top of the hill flanking the river Godavari at the gorge, one commands a bird's eye view of the high hill ranges running across the river Godavari from

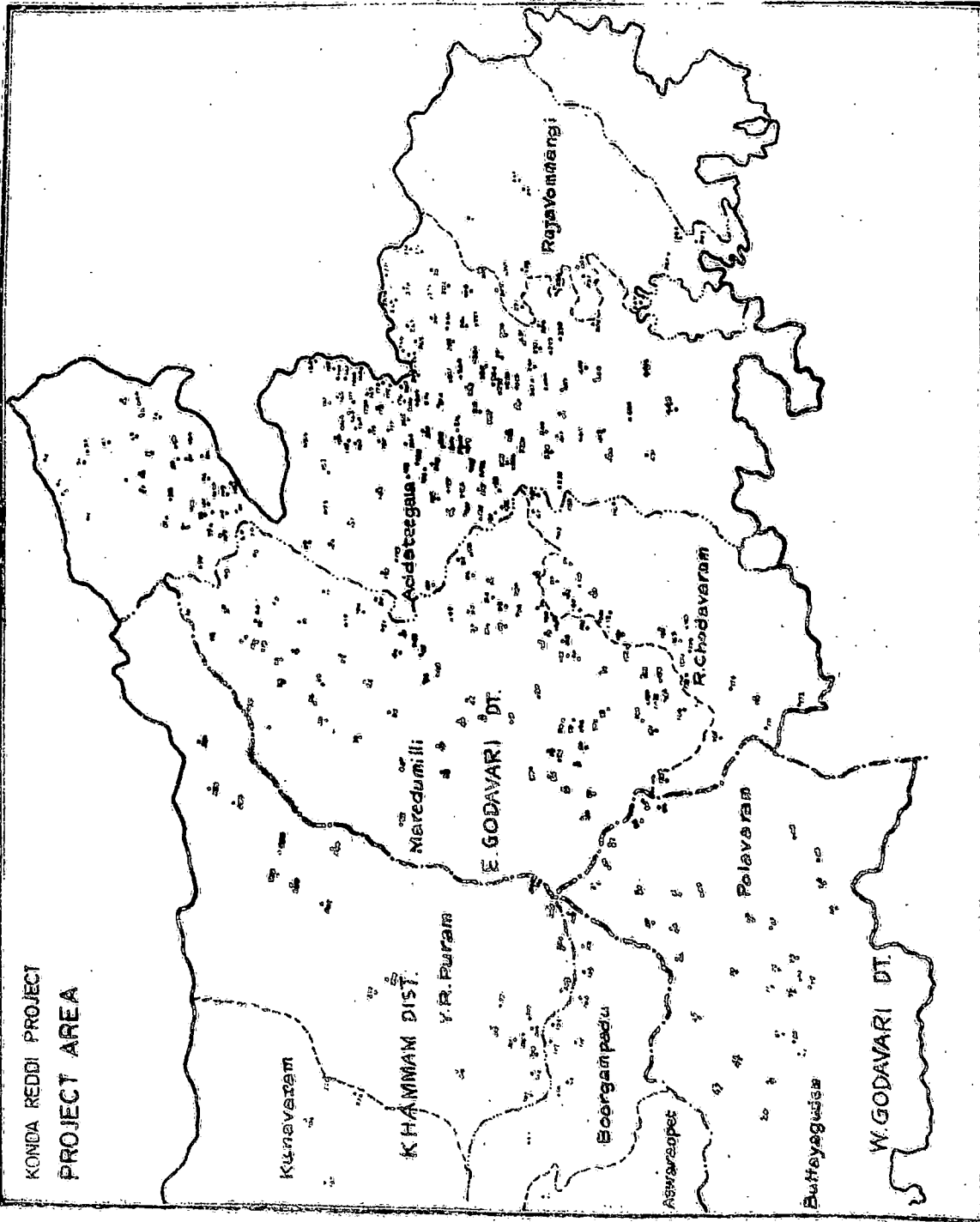
north to south. The forest clad hills interspersed with narrow valleys north of the river Godavari is the East Godavari Agency covering the Scheduled Taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram. On the southern flank the verdent hills fringe the Polavaram agency in West Godavari District. On the leeward side of the hills lie the Boorgampad taluk on the southern flank and Bhadrachalam taluk on the northern flank in Khammam District. It is this hilly tract walled off from the rest of the country by dense deciduous forests that have been harbouring the primitive tribe of Konda Reddi for the last several centuries. The primitive tribe of Konda Reddis has been eking out its livelihood by collecting produce from their immediate forests and raising meagre yields from 'Podu' fields on the hill slopes.

Despite decades of development through community development programme and Panchayat Raj the Konda Reddis remained the most backward tribe in the area. The message of the extension agencies did not reach the formidable hills and their inhabitants, while the benefits of the community development programmes were cornered by the advanced sections among the tribal population and by the immigrant population under benami transactions. The community and area development programme of the Government benefitted only the easily

primitive tribes of Konda Reddi has been living out in inaccessible villages inhabited by advanced sections among the tribal population and immigrant non-tribal population. The stereotyped and target-oriented programmes of the Sectoral Planning in the past did not take into consideration the primitive Podu cultivators and hence they remained outside of the focus of development. As a result the Konda Reddi tribe continues to be the most backward tribe in the area whose other tribal inhabitants occupy the higher rungs of the socio-economic hierarchy in the tribal areas of the state. The negligence of the Konda Reddis and his habitat in the past is reflected in the appalling backwardness of the tribe and its habitat. Their staggering backwardness is mirrored in the low literacy, low

man-land ratio, low per capita income and low consumption standards of the Konda Reddis. The ecological equilibrium in which this forest living tribe lived has been badly shattered due to the changing forest policies and laws which have not only restricted their unfettered freedom in practices of 'Podu' cultivation but also seriously affected their traditional food supply. If this tendency continues unchecked, a feeling of 'loss of nerve' among these hill-men may set in. Further, the Konda Reddis and their habitat remain backward and the development-gap between Konda Reddis and the neighbouring other tribal groups in the area grows wider. It is to avoid such a situation and to bring these

KONDA REDDI PROJECT
PROJECT AREA



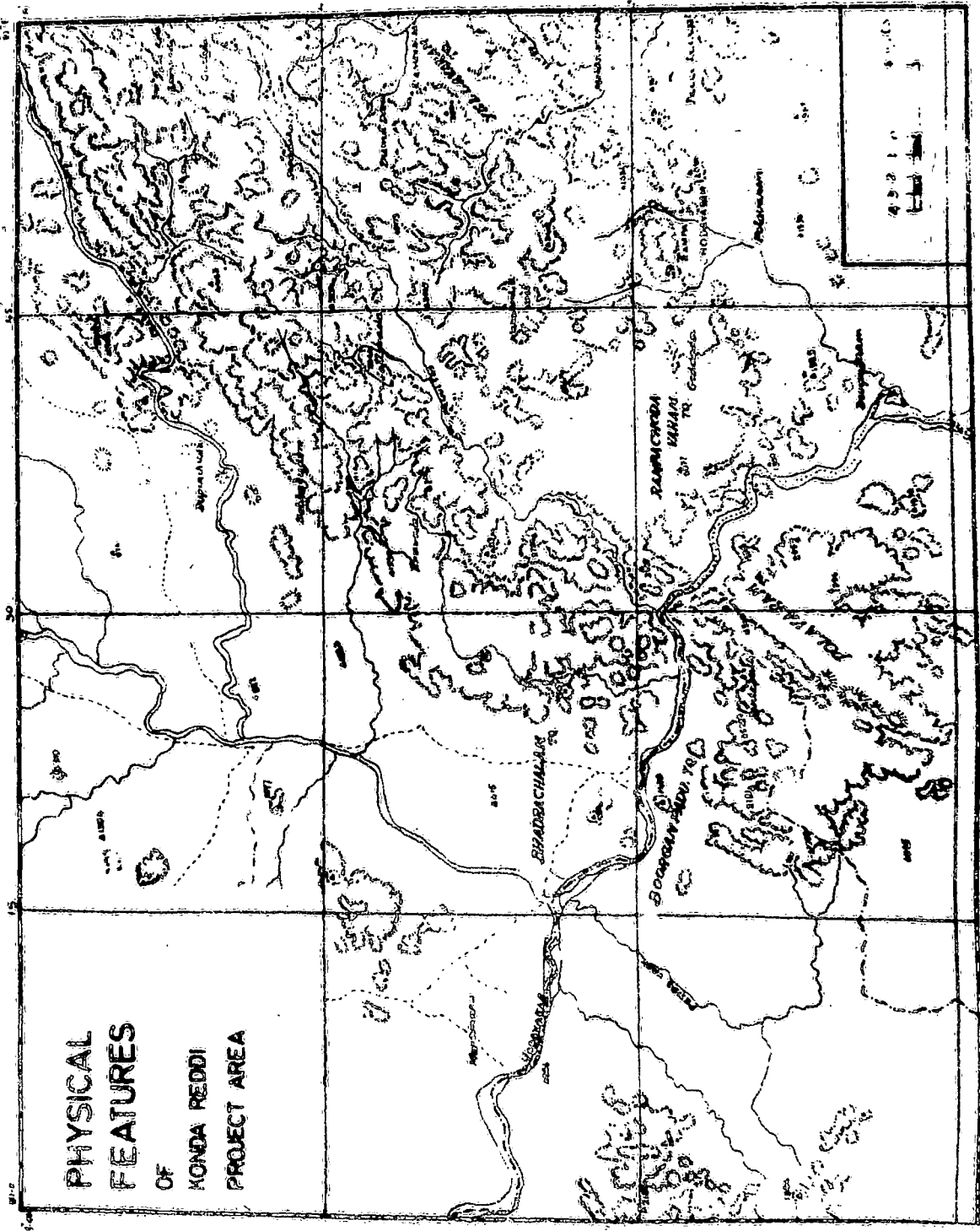
primitive people who have so far eluded development programmes into the main stream of integrated development, and to bridge the widening development-gap that a perspective plan for the integrated development of the Konda Reddi tribe is formulated for immediate implementation.

PROJECT AREA:

The Konda Reddi habitat encompasses the Eastern Ghats flanking the river Godavari at its gorgeous gorge. It stretches from the confluence of the Sileru river with Sabari river to the confluence of Sitapalli vagu stream with Godavari river on the northern flank and from the confluence of Peddavagu with the river Godavari to Kovvada Kalva in Polavaram Agency. Geographically it lies between 17°15' and 18°00' northern latitude and 81°10' and 82°00' eastern longitude. It falls in 3 administrative divisions viz., East Godavari District, West Godavari District, and Khammam District. Three fourths of the area is situated in East Godavari District which harbours five sixth of total Konda Reddi population in the project area.

Eventhough the Konda Reddi habitat was exclusive until 5 decades ago, other aboriginal population in the area belonging to Koya, Kamnara, and Valniki gradually percolated into the Konda Reddi habitat in search of livelihood in the wake of large scale migrations of non-tribals

who have occupied the fertile lands of the tribals in the lower agency. As a result, the Konda Reddi habitat is not as exclusive as it used to be. There is a considerable population of these tribes and the settlements of Koya and Valmiki tribes are found interspersed between the Konda Reddi settlements especially in the valleys and low lands. In such multi-ethnic villages the Konda Reddi settlements are found in the hill slopes, while the other tribes settle at the foot of the hills. The project area therefore comprises of only the Konda Reddi settlements and such of the contiguous tribal villages which have atleast 5 households of Konda Reddi tribe. The identified project area covers 413 villages and hamlets in the Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam. It covers 24 villages of Rampachodavaram Tribal Development Block and 101 villages of Meredunilli Tribal Development Block of Rampachodavaram Taluk and 168 villages of Addateegala Tribal Development Block and 12 villages in Rajavommangi Tribal Development Block of Yellavaram Taluk in East Godavari and 35 villages of Polavaram Tribal Development Block and 16 villages of Buttayagudem Tribal Development Block of Polavaram Taluk and 14 villages of Kunavaram Tribal Development Block and 25 villages of Vararamachandrapuram Tribal Development Block of Bhadrachalam Taluk and 15 villages of Burgunpad Block in the Taluk of same name and 3 villages of Aswaraopet Tribal Development Block in Sethupalli Taluk in Khammam District.



**PHYSICAL
FEATURES
OF
KONDA REDDI
PROJECT AREA**

Contour
Water

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The Reddi habitat is characterised by the hills of the Eastern Ghats and intervening narrow valleys and wide table lands ringed by the dense forests. The hilly tracts is traversed by many a stream. The most important river is the mighty Godavari which cuts the Papi hills at the right angles. The other important tributaries of the Godavari which meander through the project area are Sabari, and Pamuluru. These rivers exercise profound influence on the life and economy of Konda Reddis. The Godavari winds through the Papi hills leaving alluvial deposits enroute.

The Eastern Ghats run in several chains of densely wooded hills from approximately north-east to south-west. South of the Godavari, the main range the Papi Konda range reaches heights of nearly 2,500 feet, but in the north in Maredunilli Block where the mountains are on an average higher, peaks such as Katam Raju Konda and Pedda Konda exceed 4,000 feet. The altitude of the project area averages 1,500 feet. In the hill tract the gradient is very steep. In general the project area present very rough physical features.

GEOLOGY:

Rocks belonging to Archaean, lower and upper Gondwana ages constitute the main rock formations of the project area.

i) GNESSIC GROUPS:

The oldest formation met with in the project area is probably gneisses together with quartzite and the calcisilicate rocks. The gneisses are divided into five different types mainly on the basis of mineral assemblages. These give rise to prominent hill features. The granitic type is the simplest type made of quartz and felspar. A few crystals of garnet are present. The garnet sillimanite gneiss forms the second commonest variety among the gneisses as the name suggests, it contains sillimanite. Graphite is present in small thin scales in the garnet-graphite gneiss. The rock is rather fine grained and fairly compact.

ii) KHONDALITES:

They form large hills of an average height of 1,500 feet in the Papi konda range. They are highly folded and contorted with regional north-east, south-west strike and a high dip from 60° to 80°.

iii) CALC SILICATE ROCKS:

They are closely associated with the gneisses and the quartzites along with the charnockites in small bands generally about 6 to 8 feet thick. Occasional presence of graphite is also noticed in some of the rocks.

iv) CRYSTALLINE LIME STONE:

Small pockets of these rocks are seen in the project area. The charnockites cover a wide area forming band and great massifs in the gneissic region.

v) LATERITE:

The area occupied by quartzites and gneisses is sporadically covered with a thin capping of laterite which contain ferruginous concretions of large size. The lateritization is intense in places where water table is high and the laterite has attained a thickness of 15' to 20 feet in such places.

vi) ALLUVIUM:

The Rajahmundry beds are overlain by a long stretch of alluvium deposited by the Godavari river towards the southern and eastern margins. The alluvium contains small pieces and nodules of kankar.

MINERAL RESOURCES:

The project area unlike the low lands of Khamman District is not endowed with rich mineral wealth.

Graphite, mica, pyrite and chromite are reported to occur in the project area. Deposits of Bauxite have also been reported to occur in the project area. Coal deposits are extensive in the vicinity of the project area. However, the deposits are not large enough for commercial exploitation. There is no mining activity in the project area.

S O I L S:

The narrow strip of soil adjoining the river Godavari on its right and left flanks are alluvial and clay loams in texture. On the western side the soils are the red sandy loams. The sand loams are also found. No pedological survey has been conducted in the project area. Hence the distribution of soil types and their extent could not be given.

F L O R A:

In the lower hills of the project area, the preponderant species are *Anogeissus latifolia*, *cleistanthus*

Collinus, and Adina Cardifolia. The higher hills have in addition Terminalia Chebula, Terminalia Tonantosa, Bassia latifolia and Acacia leucophlea. Palmyra (Borassus flabelifer) grows along the Godavari river and in the lower valleys. Jeelugu (Bastard sago, caryota urens) grows either in small groups or singly in the hills. Teak grows well in the plantations of the Forest Department.

The most valuable forest species in the project area is, however, the bamboo. It occurs interspersed with timber species. It is extensively exploited. The most common species are Dendrocalamus strictus, Bambusa arundinacea and Oxytenanthera monostigma. The first species grows gregariously on hill slopes and in valleys. It is in great demand both for paper industry and domestic use.

In the northern part of the Papi hills, the natural vegetation is of greater height and girth. The important species are Xylia Xylocarpa, Pterocarpus marsupium and other good timber yielding species. In the ravines and near streams, rattan grows luxuriantly. Mango and jack fruit trees are also preponderant in the Konda Reddi country and are of great food value to them.

FAUNA:

The Konda Reddi habitat is endowed with a rich variety of wild game. Panthers, boars, wild dogs,

jackal are the important carnivorous predators, which occur in large number. Tigers have become rare. Sambar, spotted deer, nilgai, jungle sheep, black buck, and wild pig are preponderant herbivorous game. Bison which was very common 30 years ago is now a rare sight. There is plenty of small game like rabbit, squirrels, Indian monitor etc., and monkeys pose a great menace to the crops. Water birds of different descriptions, storks, cranes, pelicans, herons, egrets, gulls and kingfishers are abundant in the Godavari valley while ^{are} pea fowl, jungle fowl and other smaller birds which ^{are} of food value to the Konda Reddis are plentiful in the forests. The Godavari, Panuluru, and other streams provide a variety of fish for the river side Konda Reddi settlers.

C L I M A T E:

In the Konda Reddi habitat the year is punctuated by three seasons characterised by sharp variations in temperature and rainfall. Summer lasts from March to May during which the temperature reaches 110°F. The summer is followed by rainy season. The rains start early in June and last until October with brief interruptions. The annual precipitation in the area averages ^{1200 mm} 1200 mm. "On the windward side of the higher hills of the Eastern Ghats rainfall is above 1300mm".

Minor showers occur during other seasons. From November the temperature falls and winter sets in and lasts till February. The nights are much colder in the Konda Reddi habitat than in the neighbouring plains in the winter.

The Konda Reddi habitat -- especially the inner circle, is a typical refuge area of a primitive tribe of hunters, food gatherers and forest workers. The hilly terrain covered with dense vegetation offers little scope for flat land cultivation. This is the main reason for relatively less number of immigrant population from the low lands, in the hilly Konda Reddi habitat. The Konda Reddi habitat was originally endowed with a rich variety of flora and fauna to ensure copious supply of food for the forest and hill living tribes men.

The Konda Reddi habitat endowed with a variety of flora and fauna changes its face in consonance with the seasons of the year. The seasons and the concomitant influence on the forest and the forest and hill clearings are greatly reflected in the life and economy of the Konda Reddi tribe of food gatherers and primitive agriculturists. A vivid description of the marked phases in the annual cycle of natural vegetation in the Konda Reddi habitat facilitates an understanding of eco-system in the

area. In the tropical deciduous forests of the Konda Reddi habitat, the trees laden with leaves, ranging from deep green, bright yellow to flaming red start shedding leaves by the end of January. The under growth slowly wilts and turns straw coloured. But the autumn landscape is here and there studded with small bushes covered with pink blossoms. As the temperature slowly increases and the winter cold recedes, the trees lose their leaves and the stems of the creepers with dried up foliage hang like tangled ropes about the bare branches of the trees. As the year advances into March, the bare trees and dried up leaves on the ground present a picture of desolation.

Towards the end of March, however, buds begin to appear and some trees start blossoming soon afterwards. The Spring (Vasanta Kalam) is heralded by the exotic scent from Neen flowers. Soon the arid landscape is brightened up by the carmine flowers of wild silk cotton, the bright red blossoms of Moduga, flame of the forest and others. Clusters of wild figs begin to ripen and the first Mohwa flowers fall to the ground, lending colour to the grey and gruesome landscape and filling the air with intoxicating aroma.

At the end of April thunderstorms followed by showers change the face of the forest within a few days.

New tendrils spring from the stems of climbers, new leaves develop on many of the trees and cascades of bright yellow blossoms of cassia fistula light up the forest, Despite the torrid heat of mid summer, the fresh lucious green of the new foliage of the forest sweet scented white blossoms of Neen, the repining of berries of Banyan hill mango, and Mohwa folower herald the arrival of spring in the lives of the Konda Reddis. As the spring ushers in, the period of went suddenly ends and period of plenty commences for the Konda Reddis.

By June the entire forest looks bush with new foliage. The monsoon breaks out in June to nurture the grass. Soon the ground turns into a green carpet spread from horizon to horizon. By August the vegetation thickens, the climbers with large leaves, tangles of white and lemon tinted flowers lend colour to the green becle drop. In ^{some} places the forest turns into blocks of impenetrable thickets. The weather is cool and humid, the monsoon sun playing hide and seek across the cloudy sky.

H U M I D I T Y:

The driest part of the year is the period from February to May or early June when the relative humidity is generally ranges from 45 to 55 per cent in the afternoon.

August and September are the most humid months when the relative humidity reaches 75 per cent.

CLOUDINESS:

Skies are generally heavily clouded during the south-west monsoon season. It is common that skies are overcast for days on end during Sravana and Bhadrpada (August - September). There is moderate cloudiness in the post monsoon season. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

W I N D:

Winds are generally light which increase in velocity during south-west monsoon. The wind velocity is more in the project area lying in East and West Godavari District than in the Khanna District as it is situated on the wind ward side of the Eastern Ghats. In the period from October to March winds blow mostly from directions between north and north-east in the mornings and from the south or south-east in the afternoons. During the summer season the winds in the mornings blow mainly from the south and from the south-east or south in the afternoons. South westerly to westerly winds prevail in the south-west monsoon season. The project area experience cyclonic weather

during the months of October and November as a result of function of the deep depressions in the Bay of Bengal.

DRAINAGE PATTERN:

The river Godavari, the most important river in the project area, forces its way through the project area cutting the project area into two unequal halves. The project area is fringed on the northern flank in the west by the Sabari river and in north-west by Sileru river. The Eleru and Panuleru rivers are the two important tributories of the Godavari which traverse the project area. Sitapallivagu, Vattigedda, Maderu and Donigedda are the important streams that meander through the project area in the northern flank in East Godavari District.

On the southern flank of the river Godavari the important tributories of the river Godavari is Peddavagu. Peddavagu flowing from north to south near Kunkala village finally drains into the river Godavari. Gaddapalli Kalva and Kovvada Kalva are the two important streams traversing the project area in West Godavari District. Byneru is the only perennial stream in the project area on the western flank of the river Godavari which joins the Yerra Kalva.

DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION:

The project area is one of the most sparsely populated tracts in the State. There is a wide gap in density of population even between the Konda Reddi project area in each district and the project areas of their respective Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the three districts. The low density of population in the Konda Reddi habitat indicates that the rocky and undulating terrain with very little cultivable land has low carrying capacity.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Sl. No.	District	Density per Sq.Km in the District.	Density in I.T.D.A. Project area.	Density in Konda Reddi Project area.
1.	East Godavari	282	34	23
2.	West Godavari	305	63	55
3.	Khannan	86	75	26

The project area covers 67,535 Scheduled Tribe population of which 43,609 are Konda Reddis. The Konda Reddi population in the project area covers 95% of the

total Konda Reddi population in the State. Bulk of the remaining population is scattered in the districts of East Godavari, Khammam, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam, which are covered by the programmes of Integrated Tribal Development Agency in their respective districts. Rest of the population shown under Konda Reddi is the result of the spurious community certificates. Thus a vast majority of the population of the backward tribe of Konda Reddi is covered by the project area. The district-wise, taluk-wise and Block-wise distribution of the project population is given hereunder:

T A B L E No. 1

Sl. No.	District	Block	Konda Reddi population	Total S.T. population	Total population
1.	East Godavari	1. Rampachodavaram	2,956	6,076	9,883
		Varan	13,570	17,881	19,520
		Maredumilli	16,536	23,957	29,403
		Paluk Total	17,423	23,385	27,733
2.	Yellavaram	Adateegala	1,148	1,632	1,993
		Rajavommangi	18,571	25,017	29,726
		Paluk Total	35,097	48,974	59,129
2.	West Godavari	1. Polavarani	3,080	6,304	9,967
		Buttayagudem	980	5,190	6,693
		District Total	4,060	11,494	16,660

Contd.....	Block	Block	Kornda Reddi population	Total S.T. population	Total popula- tion.
Sl. District No.					
3. Kharnera	1. Burgepada	Burgepada	1,363	2,565	3,027
	2. Sethupalli	Aswaraopet	267	267	284
	3. Bhadrachalam	Kunawaram	635	635	635
	V.R.Puram		2,187	3,601	4,110
			4,452	7,067	8,056
	Grand Total		43,609	67,535	83,845

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION:

The project area once constituted the exclusive habitat of the Konda Reddis. It is no longer the exclusive preserve of the Konda Reddis. The low table land and valleys in the project area attracted other tribal groups who were pushed up by the non-tribal immigrants in the lower agency. The non-tribals from the neighbouring plains have migrated to the river side villages and occupied the fertile alluvial and black cotton soils. Of the total population in the project area scheduled tribe population is 67,335 constituting 80.54%. Among scheduled tribes -- the Konda Reddis are numerically largest single group who number 43,609. They constitute 64.57% to the total scheduled tribe population. Other scheduled tribes living in symbiosis with the Konda Reddis are Koya, Valniki, Kamara and Naikpou.

SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC MATRIX:

In spite of multi-ethnic composition of the project area, the Konda Reddis and their settlements can easily be distinguished from the rest. The Konda Reddi is striking by appearance. One can see scantily dressed Konda Reddi wielding a bill hook in the right hand while dangling an axe across his left shoulder and often sporting a half burnt cigar on one of the ears.

RACIAL FEATURES:

Christoph Von Furor-Haimendorf* describes the Konda Reddi as a man of small, sturdy stature, with legs that are short compared with the length of the body. He is between dolicho and mesocephalic with a fore head slightly retreating. He is broad palmed and broad soled with short fingers and toes. The skin colour varies from a very light copper brown to dark chocolate, but medium brown with ruddy and sometimes yellowish tinge may be considered the average. They have heart-shaped faces with small pointed chins, high and prominent cheek bones and flat noses with wide nostrils. In the interior hills of Maredu-milli and Addateegala Blocks Konda Reddis are generally characterised by extreme coarseness of features with taller and heavier build. The hair is wavy or straight. The facial growth is very weak and men have sparse growth of beard and moustaches. In spite of the divergence in the racial features, the Konda Reddi is easily distinguishable

DRESS AND DECORATION:

Konda Reddi men are generally scantily dressed. A loin cloth and generally a turban constitute the dress of the adult males, while the women wear a sari and a loin

* Christoph Von Furor-Haimendorf: The Reddis of Bison Hills (1945) London.

cloth as under garment. In the hills the women wear short, narrow saris which they wrap several times round the hips, throwing its loose end over the left shoulder. In the lower hills and valleys the women started wearing bodice. In the hills some women wear necklaces of plaited cane and strips of small shells. These cane and shell ornaments are uncommon now and are replaced now with bead necklaces and cheap metal bracelets. They wear glass bangles. Stone studded pendants for septum (Addabasa), nose rings and studs, ear rings and toe rings are common ornaments for Konda Reddi women.

The extreme backwardness is reflected in social and cultural life of the Konda Reddi. In the long march of human civilisation, these men of hills and jungles seemed to have missed their train of progress. They lost their way and found shelter in this refuge area. The rocky terrain, the uncontrollable forest growth, and lack of sufficient flat-land for cultivation forced these primitive people to eke out their livelihood by collection forest produce and raising millet crops on the hill fields. The luxuriant forest endowed with rich flora and fauna, however, largely catered to their food needs, while the 'Podu' cultivation fetched them food grains to supplement the forest produce. In course of time the Konda Reddi developed the

artifacts, sociifacts and mentifacts suited to his way of life, environment and according to his creative genius.

The formidable hills and the impenetrable forests walled off the Konda Reddi from the rest of the society. The heart of the project area is almost uninfluenced by the outsiders. The influence of outsiders on social and cultural life of the Konda Reddis is superficial. Their meagre and primitive material cultural possessions and weakly developed non-material cultural traits indicate that the Konda Reddi remained uninfluenced by the currents of change in the rest of the country. Until Christoph Von Furor-Haimendorf explored the Papi hills to discover this tribe in 1941 they were terra incognita. The Konda Reddi were not known even to the non-tribal population in the neighbouring plains. The Konda Reddi have not changed much since 1941 when Haimendorf first studied the tribe.

Holistic studies of the Konda Reddi villages conducted in 1977 to gain insights into their social, cultural and economic life of the Konda Reddi bring the following facts into sharp focus.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN:

In their eternal pursuit for food from the jungle and of the suitable locations for 'podu', the Konda Reddi lead

a non-sedantary life, their range of peregrination is determined by the availability of flora and fauna. Location of suitable locations for 'Podu' and forest coupes are also important factors in determining the peregrination pattern. The non-sedantary Konda Reddi build simple huts with locally available material. They are mostly thatched huts.

Bamboo is used for rafters and even for walls. Thatching grass is used for thatching the huts in the interior areas of the project area, while the palm leaves are used in the lower agency, where palmyra are grown in considerable number.

The Konda Reddis are not very gregarious by nature, and the community life is not very well developed. The undulating hilly habitat has low carrying capacity. Konda Reddi settlement pattern is determined by these factors. The settlements are small in size and are often exclusive. At the foot of the hill lie other tribal settlements. The distribution of Konda Reddi settlements by size is given hereunder:

TABLE NO. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS BY SIZE OF POPULATION

Sl. No.	District	No. of villages with population of			
		-50	-100	-200	+200
1.	East Godavari	51	75	85	94
2.	West Godavari	10	22	8	11
3.	Khammam	9	19	13	16
Total:		70	116	106	121

59% of the settlements in the project area have less than 200 population. Villages with less than 10 households constitute 17% of the total project villages.

ECONOMY:

The Konda Reddis are essentially a tribe of primitive Podu cultivators and food gatherers. A vast majority of them inhabiting the hill slopes and jungle clearings are at the lowest level of agricultural technology. Decades of development programmes in the tribal areas did not alter their economy and way of life much. The higher agency is largely immune to the outside influences. The shortage of water, undulating rocky terrain, low productivity of land, existence of large areas of forests and absence

of large chunks of fertile flat cultivable land in the project area have been the major constraints for development of agriculture on a large scale. These two human and geographical constraints are largely responsible for stagnation of their economy.

The economy of the Konda Reddi is agro-forest based. Agriculture is the main occupation for majority of the project population and forest labour and collection of forest produce is the principal subsidiary occupations. As a main occupation, forest labour comes only ^{next} to Agriculture. Out of 38,852 of the total working population in the project area 19,116 are engaged in agriculture. For 17,389 forest and agricultural labour is the main occupation. The distribution of the working population in the project area in various occupations as per 1971 census is given hereunder:

TABLE No. 3

S1. No.	Occupation	Total	Percentage
1.	Cultivators	19,116	49.20
2.	Forest & Agricultural Labour	17,389	44.76
3.	Household industry	279	0.40
4.	Other than household industry	686	1.77
5.	Other services	1,225	3.15
	Total:	38,852	

49.20% of the total working population depends upon agriculture while 44.76% depend upon forest and agricultural labour. With the exception of Chenchus, nowhere in the State the dependence on forest labour is so much. Due to the undulating terrain and forests in the project area, the land available for cultivation is limited. Even the limited land available for cultivation is not very fertile. The shortage of flat land in the project area is responsible for hill slope cultivation. There is a large extent of land on hill slopes under shifting cultivation locally called 'Podu'. The land use pattern in the project area is as follows:

TABLE No. 4

S1. No.	Extent in Acres.	% to geographical area.
1. Net sown area	57,476	13.10
2. Land under Forests	1,79,990	41.05
3. Barren and uncultivable land	48,903	11.15
4. Land put to non-agricultural use	11,384	2.60
5. Pastures and grazing land	8,231	1.88
6. Miscellaneous trees and groves	17,023	3.88
7. Cultivable waste	73,481	16.76
8. Fallows	41,966	9.58
9. Area sown more than once	2,401	--
10. Total geographical area	4,38,450	

Only 13.1% of the total geographical area is under cultivation. If the intervening forests and wooded hills are included the percentage of net sown area will further be reduced. The area under irrigation is negligible. The scope for bringing more land under cultivation is extremely limited. The man-land ration works out to 1:0.68 acre*. There is no precise estimate of land under 'Podu'. It is estimated to be around 6,500 acres. The holistic study conducted in 6 villages of project area reveal that 75% of the households are engaged in 'Podu' and 52% of the Konda Reddi households entirely depend upon 'Podu' cultivation. They raise jowar, 'bontha' bajra, 'Samā', 'korra' and other millets, red gram and horsegram in the podu fields.

The freak nature, antiquated agricultural practices, and equipment, absence of irrigation, use of low yielding traditional seed, lack of knowledge of improved methods are largely responsible for low agricultural yields in the project area. The limited flat land and limited scope for bringing more land under cultivation inflicts serious limitations on development of agriculture in the project area. Low carrying capacity, increasing pressure on land and national forest policy necessitate diversification of the economy in the project area.

* This includes the land held by non-tribals.

Forest labour and collection of minor forest produce constitute the most important subsidiary occupations for the project population. Konda Reddi is expert bamboo cutter. Forest Department and, forest Development Corporation and the Paper Mills at Rajahmundry and Sirpur Paper Mills, Khagaznagar are the major employers of the Konda Reddis.

DEPENDENCE ON FOREST:

Eventhough the Konda Reddis are agriculturists, their dependence on forest is very great due to geo-human constraints mentioned earlier. Forest is still the veritable store house of food and they depend entirely upon the forest for its produce for several weeks. The Konda Reddi calender is marked by various seasons for various edible tubers, nut fruits, leaves and even for game hunting. Except for a few months during and after harvest of their hill crops, the Konda Reddi women and children are engaged in collection of edible forest produce for subsistence and minor forest produce for sale to Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

ECO-SYSTEM:

The primitive Konda Reddi depends upon his immediate neighbourhood for food, drink, shelter, timber

and agricultural implements. His life is fused with his environment which consists of forest, water course and hills. In the course of centuries of life in jungle and hilly habitat, the Konda Reddi learnt live in complete harmony with his environment. In other words lived in perfect ecological equilibrium, drawing his subsistence from various forms of vegetables and non-vegetable food in his immediate environment. The hills covered with dense deciduous forests has provided them with a continuous supply of edible food in the forms of nuts and tubers and roots, leaves, flowers and honey, meant, fish and birds through out the year to supplement the food produced by Konda Reddis on the hill and flat land fields.

The year commences from 'Kotha Amas' (New moon day of Phalguna month, March-April) for Konda Reddi. It is the spring season and the jungle habitat of the Konda Reddi is bright with the new blossoms of jungle trees. Many trees will be lush with new foliage. Fast growing green mangoes and fruits on the jack trees herald the arrival of spring in the lives of Konda Reddi. The peak season^{for} toddy from palmyru and jeelugu (Caryota urens) 'Ippa' (Mohua) flower sets in marking the beginning of season of plenty and merriment. They earn sizeable money income by sale of tamarind collected from the forest during these months to the Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

The tradition bound Konda Reddis do not touch the mango, tamarind or jack fruit until Kotha Amas festival when these fruits are first offered ritually to their dieties. Coupe-cutting (Forest labour) also comes to a close by this time. They have plenty of liesure most of which is spent near 'Jilugu' or Palmyra tree. Toddy from Palmyra in the low lands and from 'Jilugu' tree in the hills is the major food during this season for them. The family starts the day with a leaf cupful of toddy at sunrise. The night's yield of toddy is brought home in a pot which is consumed again after the first meal. Then they doze off till afternoon. In the after noon they attend to their domestic chores, intermiltently refereshing themselves with toddy. The day's yield is brought home in the evening which is consumed before the dinner and the next day's break-fast. Thus the toddy is the major food for them for two months. This nourishing but intoxicating food drink improves their body and even spirits. The toddy season brings laughter into the land of Konda Reddi whose hazardous life in his inhospitable habitat has little scope for laughter in other seasons. Toddy season is also the season of festivals and marriages. The Ganganamma festival and Maridi Kotha are celebrated in this season. 'Ippa' season also synchronises with spring. The children go to the 'Ippa' trees at the first greying of dawn to collect the wind falls

of corollary. Part of produce collected is boiled and eaten. Rest is preserved for brewing liquor.

As the summer advances, the Konda Reddi depends more upon the forest fruits. Mango and jack fruit are the major fruits available in this season. 'Munjalu' (Tender Palm fruits) and 'P-tha' (wild date fruits) are the other important items of food, in summer. It is the season for hunting game. But the forests are no longer rich in wild game due to the depredations of Poachers and increased commercial exploitation of forests and replacement of the natural vegetation with commercial plantations. With the advance of summer, the season of plenty comes to a close. The Konda Reddi gets busy with preparation of the Podu fields new or old. The hard working Konda Reddi does not get adequate nourishment during this season. His meagre produce from his fields is completely consumed by this time. The money income from the sale of tamarind is spent up in 'kotha Amas' and the Ganganamma festival and in the marriages. The onset of monsoon marks the beginning of agricultural season by 2nd week of June. But with their depleted food supply, they turn to not-so-relished forest produce for food. The mango seed jack seed and tamarind seed come to their rescue. They grind it into powder and boiled to make gruel (Ambali). Ambali is the principal food for them. Ambali is supplemented with 'Gulugu Kura'

(edible wild leaf) and mushrooms and occasionally with the relished meat of 'Udun' (Indian monitor). With the out-break of monsoon in 'Mrigasira Karte', mushrooms suddenly sprout up in the jungle. The Konda Reddis make a good harvest of mushrooms on the second day. The mushrooms are usually roasted and eaten. Sometimes they are sliced and cooked like other vegetables into a curry. It is the season for hunting of Indian monitor which abounds in the project area. The Indian monitors become fat by eating monsoon insects. The Konda Reddi tracks down its hide out and suffocates it with smoke. The alert Konda Reddi immobilises the monitor by attacking with stick when it emerges out of its hole due to suffocation. The hungry people wrap the monitor in 'Moduga' leaves and roast it over slow fire and relish a part of it then and there and the rest is carried home.

As the monsoon advances, the Konda Reddi looks very much emaciated with pronounced deficiency of nourishment. He enters the worst part of the year. His food grains are exhausted. No minor forest produce is available for sale to Girijan Cooperative Corporation. It takes several months to replenish the exhausted food grains. In the circumstances he falls back on forest for food. The palm fruits are eaten to appease their hunger. A variety of jungle fruits come into season. The important of

them are 'Neredu' (Jamun), 'Alli', 'Devadar' and 'Parimika'. Numerous wild plants sprout up with rains. The tender leaves are collected to supplement their meagre food. 'Mallu Kura' is the seasonal leaf consumed in this season. It is followed up by 'Malle Kura', till the end of September. Bamboo shoots wild drum sticks are also collected during this period. But the most important item of their food in this season is 'Adavi Dumpa', a wild tuber available in the forests of the project area during this season. The boiled 'Adavi Dumpa' and 'Tene dumpa' constitute the staple food of the Konda Reddi during this season. This tuber sustains them till the end of August.

In September, the Konda Reddi get some relief with the harvest of ^uBonthe millet from his hill field. He supplements his food with 'Pit-chuka Pandlu', 'Kakkera' and Jack fruit and 'Batchali' and 'Pala Kura' available in the near by forest. By October, gante is ready for consumption. But the poor people and those people whose ganta crop failed are forced to subsist themselves on 'Adavi Dumpa' (a wild tuber with unpalatable taste) in October and November, 'Regu' (Bcr) Maredu fruit and 'Goddu Kura' (leafs) pfm their supplementary food. Custard apple and wood apple also come to season.

The onset of winter marks the beginning of harvest in the Podu and flat land fields. Vegetables raised in the Podu fields as well as in the back yards will be available. The bringal pumpkin, chillies, Bottle gourd and ridge gourd are available in winter. Amaranthers 'Gongura' and Isuka-kura are also consumed. 'Togalu' (tender palm shoots) are available for consumption in this season.

Telugu 'Sankranti' festival is celebrated as 'Chikkudu Kotha' by the Konda Reddi. It is almost harvest festival. The Konda Reddi harvests all his crops. The country bean creeper laden with beans in front of his homestead speaks of his opulence. He celebrates 'Chikkudu Kotha' to offer Chikkudu (bean) to the God on Sankranthi day. From Sankranthi they consume chikkudu, the protein rich vegetable of Konda Reddi. The beans are dried and stored for consumption/ⁱⁿlean seasons. The dependence on forest is less in this season. However, landless people eat Vemu dumpa and nara dumpa. This season is followed up by Tamarind season.

Apart from being the granary of food, the forest provides Konda Reddi with various kinds of minor forest produce, fire wood, timber, thatching material. The important items of minor forest produce and their seasons are as follows:

Sl. No.	Minor forest produce item.	Months
1.	Honey	July to October
2.	Adaviteega (Fibre)	November to January
3.	Beedi leaf	December to February
4.	Myrabolam	November to January
5.	Soap nut	February and March
6.	Tamarind	March and April
7.	Gum	Throughout the year.
8.	Nux Vomica	November and December
9.	Adda leaf	October to January.

ECOLOGICAL DISEQUILIBRIUM AND ITS IMPACT:

However, the forest policies and increasing pressure on land over the last 4 decades in the project area brought about radical changes in the eco-system. The game laws further aggravated the situation. Traditionally they lived in small settlements with a clear territory for hunting and food gathering. The hill slopes are demarcated for 'Podu' cultivation. They used to meet their food requirements and fulfil their limited wants within their eco-system. The increased activities of Forest Department over the last 3 decades interfered with

unfettered freedom in the use of forest for their needs. The replacement of natural vegetation with timber yielding and quick growing species had violently affected the ecological equilibrium of the Konda Reddi. Development of roads and communities in the lower agency and activities of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation in the project area had replaced the barter. The monetisation of the economy and establishment of D.R.Depots in the project area resulted in multiplication of wants of the Konda Reddi. The commercialisation of minor forest produce deprived them of their use for personal consumption. But the sale of minor forest produce fetched them money income, much of which was squandered on purchase of liquor. All these changes did not make their dependence on forest any less. The bad management of their budgets and under-development of their agriculture still leaves long periods of semi-starvation. During these periods he has to entirely or largely depend upon the forest. Dwindling edible forest produce and increasing competition as a result of increased population led to under nourishment and semi-starvation for the Konda Reddis for a few months in the monsoon. The evil effects of ecological changes in the project area are reflected in the pronounced nutritional deficiencies in the Konda Reddi diet.

Most of the Konda Reddis live below poverty line with their meagre income, which their dependence as eco-system forced them to lead sub human life. On the basis of data collected in the sample villages of project area, the average annual income per household is estimated at Rs.1,032.50 which works out to Rs.206.50 per capita.

SOCIO-CULTURAL MATRIX:

Konda Reddi is the largest ethnic group among the tribal groups in the project area. The Konda Reddi has been living in symbiosis with Koya, Kammara, Valmiki and Nayak tribes. But the Konda Reddi is still the socially and culturally the most primitive of all the tribes in the project area. However, the co-existence of multiple tribal groups in the project area gave rise to a broad cultural configuration with a racial, linguistic occupational and cultural diversity. The Konda Reddis speak a dialect of Telugu unlike their Koya neighbours who speak 'Koi' language in the Eastern Ghats.

The simple social structure of the Konda Reddi is conspicuous by the absence of clans. On the pattern of local Telugu population the Konda Reddi have adopted 'Intiperulu' to regulate their marital relations. But the 'Intiperulu' are of recent adoption. In the past the

marital relations were regulated by a kind of village exogamy. The primitive Konda Reddis, whose eco-system comprised of small region in his immediate neighbourhood, used to select mates for his children from the settlements in its immediate hinterland. This led to inter/sification^{en} of relations and strict adherence to 'Menarikam' (Cross-cousin marriages) Modes of acquiring mates among the Konda Reddis include marriage by capture and marriage by elopement. Both levirate and sororate marriages are socially permitted. Besides the horizontal stratification, the tribal population in the project area is vertically stratified form a kind of social hierarchy with Konda Reddis occupying the top rung and the Valmikis the lowest rung. The Konda Reddi is very strict about commensal taboos. He does not eat the food cooked by other tribes. In the interior agencies the Konda Reddi does not accept food and water even from Brahmin. However, all the tribal groups inhabiting the project area live in perfect communal harmony.

Ritually there are broad similarities among various tribal groups. The most striking similarities are in the performance of first fruit eating ceremonies like 'Chikkudu Kotha' 'Kotha Amas' 'Sama Kotha' and 'Jonna Kotha', ancestor worship, common community festivals for the

village deities. All the tribes have a great predisposition to religion. The Konda Reddi religion is not well developed. The pantheon is not large and the concept of religious functionaries is also not developed. Their supreme deity is Ganganamma. However, they see supernatural spirits behind every natural phenomenon. They believe that these supernatural spirits preside over various spheres of life of the man as well as other living beings. Each of these deities should be appeased with appropriate rites and sacrifices lest the angered spirits inflict harm on the tribals. This belief led to performance of plethora of magico-religious rituals and festivals by the Konda Reddi. The first crop is offered to the deities at 'Sama Kotha', 'Jonna Kotha', 'Chikkudu Kotha' and 'Kotha Amas' (Mamidi Kotha). Until the 'Kothas' are performed and first crops are offered to the deities, the Konda Reddi does not touch the crop even in a period of food shortage. The Ganganamma festival is celebrated every year and it cannot be put off even in a year of crop failure and financial crisis. The diseases and crop failure are attributed to the magico-religious causes. It is this belief that stood as a barrier for extension work in various spheres of development.

Konda Reddi and other tribes have a powerful traditional tribal council presided by a Head called 'Pedda Manishi' to enforce their code of conduct and preserve their social and cultural identity. In the tradition bound Konda Reddi tribe, authority is still vested in the traditional leaders who act as a liaison between the village and the Governmental agencies.

Notwithstanding three decades of development through community Development Programme and Panchayat Raj, their socio-cultural legacies still persist. From these legacies they inherited a primitive world view and fatalistic philosophy characterised by conservative conception of economic advancement. The hold of religion is great and adherence to the tradition is greater. It is reflected in the preponderance of magico-religious practices, and low level of aspiration which have been working as a shackle on their development. Illiteracy and ignorance and consequent web of superstitions and low economic levels of this tribe further constitute the barrier complex for successful implementation of development programmes.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Konda Reddi habitat as a part of Telugu Region witnessed the rise and fall of various ruling dynasties. The earliest dynasty was that of Andhra Satyahanas who were followed in succession by Salankayanas, Vishnu Kundins, Western and Eastern Chalukyas and Kakatiyas.

After the fall of Kakatiyas and a temporary occupation of Rajahmundry in 1324 A.D. by the Mohammedan army it was occupied by the Reddi Kings. It is probably during this period that the tribal population in the project area was brought under the suzerainty of the Reddi Kings. The system of tribal chieftains (Muttadars) was either instituted or recognised in this period.

After a short period of subjection to the Vijayanagar empire, the project area was conquered by the Qutb Shahis of Golconda in 1571-72 A.D. During this transitional period the Konda Reddis made their first appearance in history. It is reported that the Konda Reddis plundered Eluru, the present District Head Quarters town of West Godavari District. The disturbances were ultimately suppressed with some difficulty and for almost three Centuries the Konda Reddis do not figure in the historical documents.

In 1686 A.D. the Qutb Shahis were overthrown by the Emperor Aurangzeb and the project area became part of Northern Circars. In 1724 A.D., the Nizam of the Deccan became independent of Delhi and Northern Circars. However, in 1756 A.D., the Nizam handed over the Northern Circars to the British. Along with the Northern Circars the project area came under the East India and Company. However, the Konda Reddi area in the Khammam District was under the Samasthan of Palwancha.

At the time of the cession of the Northern Circars to the East India Company, the project area in East Godavari District was under the control of an independent Mansabdar who was recognized by the tribal Muttadars as their over lord. The Mansabdar of Rampa was merely interested in extraction of tribute and did not interfere with the internal affairs of the tribal population. The Konda Reddis and other tribes enjoyed unfettered freedom in socio-cultural life and their economic pursuits were little interfered with by the tribal Muttadars.

In 1813 A.D. the East India Company made settlement with Ram Bhupathi Dev the Manasabdar of Rampa. The villages taken by him in the low country were restored to him as 'mokhasas' and along with his ancestral

regulations. The new regulations prevented the drawing of toddy for domestic purposes and leasing the toddy revenue to renters. The renters demanded 'Chigurupannu' from Muttadars for the right to tap toddy and the Mansabdar threatened to levy 'Modalupannu' at the rate of one-half or two-thirds of the 'Chigurupannu'. These oppressive laws against their right to tap toddy, the major sustenance for over 4 months for all the tribals in a year capapulted the revolt which is popularly known as Rampa Rebellion of 1879. The Konda Reddi habitat reverberated with the revolt led by Sambaya of Kutrawada, Chandraya of Lagaray and Thammana Dora of Bhupatipatnam. The People said that "they could not stand all the taxes that were being imposed; that this year the Mansabdar was demanding 'Modalu Pannu'; that the constables were exhorting the fowls; and that; as they could not live, they might as well kill the Constables and die". The application of civil law of the country was an additional burden. The Sowcars from the plains unduly exploited them. The Tribals accused the Government for their injustice and autocracy and thought that the solution lay in revolting against the authorities".

In March 1879 rebellion started with capture of 6 Policemen by the tribals under the leadership of Thammana Dora near Boduluru (now in Mar edumilli Block). The Head

* East Godavari District Gazetteer, 1907.

constable and a constable were sacrificed to the hill deity in the presence of 200 tribals. Later the rebels attacked the Rampa Chodavaram Police station and burnt down the Police Station at Addatigala, the head quarters of Yellavaram taluk. It spread to the entire tribal area in the East Godavari District and assumed serious proportions. Soon it spread to the tribal areas of Bhadrachalam (now in Khammam District) and Chintapalli Taluk in Visakhapatnam District.

In Rekapalli area of Bhadrachalam Taluk then under the Central Provinces administration, 'Podu' cultivation was not un-restricted and the assessment on 'Podu' land was only 4 annas an axe. But when this area was only transferred in 1863 to Madras Presidency, the assessment was increased three times and new tax was levied on certain species of reserved trees. These restrictions and taxes proved to be burden some to the tribals and made the tribals of Bhadrachalam to respond to the call of Rampa leaders. The rebellion was thus spread to over 5,000 square miles. Several hundred police and six regiments of Madras infantry, two companies of sappers and minors and a squadron of cavalry and a wing of infantry from the Hyderabad contingent were deployed to quell the revolt and restore order and only by 1880 the Government forces could suppress the rebellion. The Mansabdar of Rampa was deposed and Government

possessions in the hills, were confirmed to him free of peshkash on the condition that he maintained order in them and prevented incursions into the lower Agency. He leased his villages to the Muttadars whom he required to keep order in their own charges and from whom he received a Kattubadi of Rs. 8,750 per annum.

Ram Bhupathi Dev died leaving no legitimate male heir and was succeeded by his daughter. But after years of disturbances she surrendered the estate in favour of her half brother. In 1848 after protracted negotiations, the muttadars agreed to accept the illegitimate son of Ram Bhupathi Dev as Mansabdar and to perform their old police duties on condition that their united quit rents should not exceed Rs. 1,000 and that Mansabdar should never attempt to exact more from them. The new Mansabdar agreed to this, but quickly broke the promise. He confiscated the 'Muttas' and oppressed the tribals. The tribals rose in revolt against his autocratic rule in 1859 and 1861. He quelled the insurrection by a strong force of Police. He continued his depredations and by 1879 he confiscated 8 Muttas and brought under his own enjoyment, doubled the quit rent in several others and was deriving a considerable revenue from taxes on fuel and grazing, and other unauthorised cesses. The simmering discontent among the tribals, exploded with introduction of new toddy

made the settlement with the individual Muttadar direct. The Muttadari system continued till its abolition in 1969 by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Muttas Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari Regulation.

The Konda Reddi habitat had again witnessed revolt from 1915-16 and 1922-24. The latter rebellion assumed serious proportions and the entire agency area of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam was ablaze and it shook the British Government badly. This popular rising known as Sita Rama Raju Pituri finally suppressed in 1924 with the assassination of its legendary leader Alluri Sita Rama Raju.

However, in the West and East Godavari Agency, the conditions of the tribals have considerably improved as result of these rebellions. Since the Marpa Rebellion, the tracts were removed from the purview of normal administration. Special laws have been passed to prevent the exploitation of tribals by outsiders. Interference of tribal life by the regular administration was reduced. The tract have been brought under Scheduled District Act. In 1917 Agency Interests and Land Transfer Act was passed to regulate the usurious money lending by sowcars and illegal land alienation in the East Godavari Agency along with other Agency tracts in the Madras Presidency. Under Government of India Act, 1935 the tract had been declared

as partially excluded area and since 1950 the entire Konda Reddi habitat has been declared as Scheduled Area . In 1959 a comprehensive regulation has been passed to check the illegal land transfer from the tribal to non-tribal in the place of the Act of 1917 and the Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation, 1359 F. In 1960 Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation and Debt Relief Regulation have been passed to regulate usurious money lending and to provide relief from back breaking debts to the tribals. All the regulations have since been amended to check the illegal activities of non-tribals more effectively.

Chapter - II

RESUME OF DEVELOPMENT

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RESUME OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE PAST

Development efforts were initiated in pre-independence era in the tribal areas of the State but those efforts were not intensive and integrated. After Independence a team was constituted with subject matter specialists with Sri Malaippan as Chairman by the erst-while Government of Madras to evolve suitable schemes for the development of tribals and tribal areas. The team submitted its report to Government in the year 1951 and suggested various schemes for amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the tribals in the State. With the advent of first five/^{year}Plan, the development of tribal area and people have also received attention at national level for the first time. However, the development work was initiated with inauguration of pre-extension Blocks under Community Development Programme. With the conversion of the Panchayat Samithis into tribal Development Blocks during the latter half of the 3rd Five Year Plan the tribal development programmes received further fillip. Both the State Government and Central Government provided funds for implementation of schemes for the development of tribals and tribal

areas. Large amounts were allotted from Community Development and Tribal Development Funds for implementation of various schemes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, Minor Irrigation, Medical and Health Programmes

PROJECT AREA OF EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT:

During III Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 4.50 Lakhs was spent. A sum of Rs. 1.12 Crores was spent in the project area of East Godavari District during IV Five Year Plan. Out of this an amount of Rs. 49.58 Lakhs was spent on establishment and Block Head Quarters while the remaining expenditure was incurred on development programmes.

As a result of implementation of various development programmes a net work of development institutions has come into existence in Integrated Tribal Development Agency Project Area in the East Godavari District.

AGRICULTURE:

There is a Horticultural Farm at Sirigandala-padu in Rampa Chodavaram Panchayat Samithi. Now this farm is serving as a demonstration-cum-seed multiplication centre.

15,529 K.Gs. of Hybrid variety of seeds of Maize, Bajra, Jowar, Wheat, Sun-flower were distributed to 5,806 tribals and 404 non-tribals from 1972-73 to 1974-75. The achievements under Agricultural programmes in tribal areas of East Godavari District from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are as follows:-

	Unit	
1. Paddy Seed distributed	Qtls.	205
2. Green manure seed distributed	-	8.21
3. Vegetable seed distributed	-	3.44
4. Oil Seeds distributed	-	406.00
5. Coconut seedlings	Nos.	3922
6. Fruit plants	-	8958
7. Gylrecedia seedlings	-	7470
8. Kitchen gardens laid	-	94
9. Rural camposts prepared	M.Tonnes	57255
10. Economic Plants planted	Nos.	77746
11. Improved Agricultural implements.	Nos.-	785
12. Demonstration Plots laid	-	1347
13. Distribution of Chemical fertilizers.	Qtls.	2358

SOIL CONSERVATION:

As a part of the land development programme soil conservation measures were taken up in the district in an extent of 11,765 Acres with a cost of Rs.4.97 Lakhs from 1968-69 to 1974-75.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Under Animal Husbandry Programme Government took measures to open Veterinary Institutions to cater to the Veterinary service needs of the live stock.

FISHERIES:

For the development of fishery 6 reservoirs were taken over from the Public Works Department by Fisheries Department. As sufficient funds are not available for fisheries Department pisciculture was not developed in these Reservoirs. In the villages located on river banks the Konda Reddis use crude traditional implements for fishing.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

There are 189 Panchayat Raj Department irrigation tanks with an ayacut of 8,705 Acres besides 3 Public Works Department tanks and 16 reservoirs with 669 Acres and 4,463 Acres of Ayacut respectively. The Ayacut under assured water supply is 14,132 Acres.

FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS:

The forest area constitutes 49.46% to the total geographical area. Plantation works were taken up in the Agency area to provide avenues of income and employment to tribals.

	Hectares
1. Teak Plantations	4,876.80
2. Bamboo Plantations	5,464.60
3. Eucalyptus	1,276.80

16 bamboo coupes were leased out to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. In addition to regular plantations casuarina plantation was also taken up.

LAND ASSIGNMENT:

Land assignment programme was taken up in the tribal areas to rehabilitate the landless labourers.

LAND COLONISATION SCHEME:

Four land colonisation schemes were implemented in the District.

EDUCATION:

The present position of Educational Institutions in the tribal areas of the District are as follows

Primary Schools	195
Upper Primary Schools	14
High Schools	14
Ashram Schools	68
Hostels	14

MEDICAL HEALTH:

The following are the Medical Institutions functioning the tribal areas of the District.

Hospitals	2
Dispensaries	4
Primary Health Centres	4
Ayurvedic Dispensary	1
Leprosy Unit	1
Family and child welfare Centre	1
Balwadis	6

There is an acute shortage of drinking water in summer specially in the interior villages of the project area. There are 225 villages without drinking water wells.

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

234 Centres were functioning during 1975-76 in the tribal areas of the District.

INDUSTRIES:

'Godavari Plywoods' a medium scale industry was established with the assistance of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Hyderabad. In addition to this some Cottage Industries are functioning under the management of Girijan Co-operative Corporation.

COMMUNICATION:

The total road length in tribal areas of the District is 589.82 K.Ms. of which 126.80 K.Ms. is black topped 70.52 K.Ms. metalled and 392.50 K.Ms. earthen roads.

WOMEN WELFARE CENTRES:

3 Women Welfare Centres are functioning in the District, (Tribal Areas).

GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION:

The Agency produce Co-operative Marketing Societies at Gokavaram (Now at Rampa Chodavaram) and Yelēswaram were started in 1962 and 1960 respectively. The two Societies have a net work of 47 D.R. Depots and 19 Shandies.

SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

55 service Co-operative Societies are functioning in the tribal areas of the District.

KHAPTIAH DISTRICT:

Third Five Year Plan recorded a three fold increase over first and second plans, while the three annual Plans have recorded 55% increase. Fourth Five year Plan recorded two fold increase over the Annual Plan. The allocation expenditure data reveals that IV Five Year Plan recorded eleven fold increase over First Five Year Plan. During the Fourth Plan as against 116.00 Lakhs an amount of Rs.14.32 Lakhs was spent on education, Rs.11.48 Lakhs on Minor Irrigation, Rs.9.80 Lakhs on Roads, Rs.6.89 on Health, Medical and Housing while an amount of Rs.3.45 Lakhs was spent on Agriculture. Besides this an amount of Rs.3.45 Lakhs was spent under Tribal Development grants from Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

AGRICULTURE:

Under Agriculture Programmes seeds of High Yielding Varieties, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Oil Engines were supplied to the tribals. Plough Bullocks were also supplied to the tribal farmers.

SOIL CONSERVATION:

A small unit for soil conservation Sub-Division was established in the District.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

There are 31 Veterinary Institutions functioning in the tribal areas providing Veterinary facilities covering about 433 villages. Approximately about a Lakh of cattle are being treated regularly. Tribal Welfare Department distributed 320 Milch animals to the tribals.

IRRIGATION:

Since 1968-69, (108) Minor Irrigation sources have been taken up with a cost of Rs.118.86 lakhs 115 village are benefitted by this programme.

LIFT IRRIGATION:

One Lift Irrigation Scheme was taken up during 1976-77 costing Rs.6.95 Lakhs benefitting 3 villages.

EDUCATION:

There are 58 Ashram Schools functioning in this District. 3 Ashram Schools were upgraded to that of Upper Primary Ashram Schools. 29 Hostels are functioning in the District. 4 Upper Primary Ashram Schools are functioning in tribal areas. Post-Matric scholarships, Pre-Matric Scholarships, Books, writing material are supplied to the students.

SCOUTING:

15 Scouting Units were functioning for tribal students in the District.

FISHERIES:

Fisheries Inspector stationed at Bhadrachalam is looking after the welfare of the tribal fishermen.

LAND COLONISATION:

Land Colonisation Schemes were started during IV Five Year Plan.

HOUSING:

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Federation was constructing houses for tribals.

FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS:

About 865.86 Sq.Kms. of area is covered by Teak Plantation, 318. Sq.K.Ms.of area accounts for bamboo plantations and 60 Sq.K.Ms.of the area is covered by Eucalptus plantations.

GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION:

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation has got 5 branches with a total membership of 13,850. There are 82 Daily Requirement Depots in the District. An amount of Rs.58.29 Lakhs was advanced under Special Agricultural operations loans and Rs.20.08 Lakhs under Medium Term Loans.

COMMUNICATIONS:

A good number of road works were taken up by various Agencies in the District. The Road length per 100 Sq.K.Ms. works out to 11.4 K.Ms. The total road length in the District is 587.757 K.Ms. of which 189.372 K.Ms. are black topped, 274.044 K.Ms. are metal surfaced.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT:

An amount of Rs.48.48 Lakhs was spent on various developmental programmes, upto 1975-76 under Tribal Development and Community Development grants in Tribal Areas.

AGRICULTURE:

West Godavari District is one of the Districts selected for implementation of Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (Package Programme). The tribal areas of West Godavari District is hilly area and cropped area constituted a small part of the total geographical area with scanty communication facilities. There is one Agriculture Depot stationed at Polavaram

managed by Agriculture Demonstrators to cater to the needs of the entire agency area. One Seed Multiplication Farm at Buttayagudem is functioning under the control of Agriculture Department. Two seed stores one at Buttayagudem and the other at Polavaram are functioning.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

One veterinary hospital 2 primary Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 3 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 4 Veterinary First Aid Centres are functioning in the tribal areas of the District.

FISHERIES:

River Godavari is a major potential source for fishing activity. Fishing is an important subsidiary occupation to the tribals in general and for Konda Reddis in particular in the river side villages. The Inspector of Fisheries with the assistance of his field men stationed at Polavaram is looking after the welfare of fishermen.

LAND COLONISATION SCHEME:

Two land colonisation schemes were established to wean away the tribals from wasteful agricultural practices like 'Podu'.

HOUSING:

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative House Building Society took up the housing programme in the Agency areas of the District.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:

The tribal areas of the District has road length of 10.3 K.Ms. per 100 Sq.K.Ms. The total road length in the tribal areas of the District is 352.735 K.Ms. of which 54.946 are black topped, 134.689 K.Ms. metal surfaced and 161.1 K.Ms. unmetalled.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

The total ayacut under various sources of assured water supply in the tribal areas of the District is 148.55 constituting 19.2% to the net sown area.

INDUSTRIES:

108 tribal candidates in Training-Cum-Production Centre at pragadapally and 106 candidates in Buttayagudem Centre were trained. These centres became dormant.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATION:

28 Multipurpose Co-Operative Credit Societies, 1 Girijan Primary Co-operative Marketing Society and 15 other Societies are functioning in Scheduled Areas of the District. There are 16 Daily Requirement Depots and 4 Weekly Shandies.

FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS:

The forest area constitutes 48.3% to the total geographical area of scheduled areas. Teak plantations, Bamboo plantations, Eucalyptus plantations were taken up from II Five Year Plan onwards in an extent of 3294 Hectares.

EDUCATION:

84 Primary Schools, 4 Upper Primary Schools, 5 High Schools and One Junior College, 19 Primary Ashram Schools, One Upper Primary Ashram School and 9 Hostels are functioning.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

There are 2 Government Dispensaries, 1 Government Hospital, 1 Mobile Medical Unit, 2 Primary Health Centres, 6 Primary Health Centres Sub-Centres, 5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 12 Family Planning Centres, 2 Leprosy Units in the tribal areas of West Godavari District.

ON GOING PROGRAMMES IN TRIBAL AREAS OF EAST GODAVARI, WEST GODAVARI AND KHAMMAM DISTRICTS:

During V Five Year Plan perspective plans for integrated development of the tribal areas in East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam Districts have been drawn up as a part of the national policy on Tribal Development. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have since come into existence to implement various programmes embodied in the perspective Plan

documents in the project areas identified in these three districts. Various programmes are in progress. The important on going programmes are as follows:-

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

1. AGRICULTURE:

- (a) Land Development
 - (i) Land Colonisation Scheme
- (b) Soil Conservation
- (c) Distribution of Short Term Inputs.
 - (i) Supply of crowbars and spades.
 - (ii) H.Y.V. seeds and improved seeds.
 - (iii) Supply of fertilisers and pesticides
- (d) Distribution of medium term inputs.
 - (i) Supply of plough bullocks
 - (ii) Supply of Oil Engines.
- (e) Horticulture Development
- (f) Training programme.

2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

- (a) Supply of milch animals
- (b) Supply of sheep and goat units.
- (c) Supply of poultry units.
- (d) Establishment of Ksheerabdi Centres
- (e) Opening of Milk Chilling Centre at Rampa Chodavaram
- (f) Intensive sheep Development Schemes.

3. MINOR IRRIGATION:

- (a) Irrigation wells and Community Wells.
- (b) Restoration of tanks and kuntas.
- (c) Formation of new tanks.
- (d) New formation of anacuts across the vagus.

4. PLANTATION:

- (a) Fruit plantations
 - (1) Mango
 - (2) Cashew

5. EDUCATION:

- (a) Opening of Ashram Schools
- (b) Construction of School and Hostel buildings.
- (c) Supply of books, slates and dresses.
- (d) Sanction of scholarships.
- (e) Upgrading of institutions.
- (f) Admission of tribal bright students in Convents.
- (g) Special tutitions for boarders.
- (h) Opening of libraries in tribal areas.

6. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

- (a) Mass immunisation camps.
- (b) Anti Malaria measures
- (c) Construction of buildings and quarters for Primary Health Centres and staff.

- (d) Spraying of D.D.T.
- (e) Drinking water wells.
- (f) Discretionary grants towards diagnosis

7. INDUSTRIES:

- (a) Aid for starting small scale/ household industries.
- (b) Industrial aid for Blok Samithis and artisans.

8. CO-OPERATION:

- (a) Formation of work contract Co-Operative Societies.
- (b) Service Co-operative Societies.
- (c) Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

9. COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) Formation of new Road works.
- (b) Upgrading the roads.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

1. AGRICULTURE:

1. Land Reclamation
2. Soil conservation, land levelling and bund formation.

3. Plantation schemes - Raising Cashew plantations.
4. Supply of plough bullocks
5. Distribution of improved inputs
6. Horticulture - Supply of fruit plants - Mulberry plantations, Supply of Coconut Plants, Cashew plants.
7. Demonstration plots of various crops - Multiple cropping pattern especially pulses, oil seeds etc.
8. Construction of tobacco barns.
9. I.M.S. Loans.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES:

1. Establishment of a mini-chilling centre.
2. Purchase and supply of milch cattle to the tribals.
3. Sheep rearing schemes.
4. Supply of goats.
5. Chick rearing
6. Veterinary compounders training.
7. Fodder development.
8. Supply of piglings.
9. Cattle Development - Starting of natural breeding centres.
10. Duck rearing.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

1. Restoration of tanks.
2. Formation of Tanks.
3. Lift Irrigation.
4. Community wells.
5. Sinking of Bore Wells.

EDUCATION:

1. Opening of new Ashram Schools
2. Upgrading of Primary Schools, and Upper Primary Schools as Upper Primary Schools and High Schools.
3. Strengthening of the existing schools.
4. Construction of Hostel buildings.
5. Construction of Ashram School buildings.

INDUSTRIES:

Dress making training.

Motor Driving.

Furniture Production-Cum-Training Centre

Trade Assistance of non-agriculturists

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Drinking Water facilities, health camps, medical assistance.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Construction of earthen and Metalled roads.

FISHERIES:

Supply of nets and nylon yarn.

PLACE OF THE PROJECT AREA OF THE DEVELOPMENT SCALE

As a result of sizable investments made over the past two decades, especially after the starting of Tribal Development Blocks in the project area, new development infrastructure has come into being. It has broken the centuries of isolation in the project area and integrated many places in the lower agency with rest of the area. The sectoral planning and the target-oriented programmes of the community development programmes and Panchayat Raj did not result in the balanced

development of areas and groups. It at best created some islands of prosperity and improved health and general living conditions in the project area, which in turn, attracted non-tribal immigrants with vested interests. The Programmes listed in the preceding pages reached only the tribal groups inhabiting the accessible villages in the lower agency. These groups are relatively more advanced economically and socially. The inaccessible villages in the dense forests and hazardous hill tracts remained outside the ambit of development. The sectoral planning and the target oriented stereotyped programmes evidently failed to take into consideration socio-economic contours and did not visualise the varying levels of development and differential rates of receptivity of the project population and resource and growth potentialities of different regions within each Block. The result is imbalanced development of the different regions and groups within the Block. The glaring imbalances are reflected in the strikingly large gaps in various sectors of development between the identified Konda Reddi project area and the rest of the area in the Integrated Tribal Development Agency project areas in the concerned districts.

The staggering backwardness of the Konda Reddi project area is vivid from the following indicators of development.

TABLE NO.

Sl. No.	Development Indicator	State	Dist- rict.	I.T.D.A.	Konda Reddi project area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Density of population per Sq.K.M.	157	227	57	34
2.	Percentage of net-sown area to the total geo- graphical area.	40.4	...	17.1	13.1
3.	Percentage of irriga- ted area to net sown area	31.6	54.83	15.31	2.63
4.	Per capita cultivated land	1.25 Acs.	1.70 Acres	0.83 Acre	0.70 Acre
5.	Literacy rate (%)	24.60	21.23	5.45	1.22
6.	School enrolment(%) of school age child- ren	74	85.50	70.55	29.95
7.	Road length per 100 Sq.K.Ms.	21.50	13.30	8.66	3.12
8.	Government Hospitals per laks of population	0.68	0.64	1.46	0.60
9.	Percentage of Electri- fied villages.	38.4	39.75	20.50	0.86
10.	Cattle population per 100 people	45	N.A.	51	18*
11.	Per capita income	877.1	..	..	206.50

*Figure is based on cattle Census in sample villages

Chapter - III

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

PERSPECTIVE plans were formulated for the balanced development of the tribal areas in every district with large scheduled area. The Konda Reddi project area forms part of three project areas for which three perspective plans have been formulated and three Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have been functioning at Khammam, Kakinada and Eluru to implement the programmes embodied in the perspective plans. These area development plans are based on the assumption that the development of the project area will automatically result in development of the project population. This assumption holds good if the project population is homogenous, socially and economically and have the same degree of receptivity to the development programmes. The situation in the Konda Reddi habitat as made vivid in the chapters I and II is contrary to this assumption. Eventhough sizeble sums were spent and considerable extension effort made under various sectors over the last two and a half decades in the project area (detailed in the second chapter).

The Konda Reddis remained the most backward.

They occupy the lowest place in the deve-

lopment scale. The area development approach adopted in the perspective plans of three Integrated Tribal Development Agencies of which the Konda Reddi project area forms part, envisages identification of right locations for developing necessary infrastructure for the use of the population in the hinter land.

PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

Analysis of the results of regional development plans elsewhere reveals that the regional development approach does not guarantee accrual of benefits of development to every section of project population. The infrastructure created and growth impulses provided under various sectors are generally availed by relatively more receptive and advanced tribal groups. The regional development approach may therefore result in group imbalances and further widen the gap between relatively more backward tribes and advanced tribal groups. If it is allowed to continue, in the long run this may create groups of extreme backwardness leading sub-human life in an

otherwise developed region. This can be averted only if a separate perspective plan is carefully evolved with the expert knowledge of the problems of the backward groups with a view to develop the capacity of every member of the backward tribe in such a way that he will be able to avail the benefits from the development infrastructure created at the nearest growth centre under the Integrated Area Development Plan. The perspective plan for the integrated development of the Konda Reddi tribe would therefore basically be peoples development plan with focus on development of individual as well as the tribe of Konda Reddi in the project area.

FAMILY BASED PROGRAMME:

However, this does not mean that the regional development approach or the development infrastructure envisaged under the area development approach of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies at the identified growth centres in the Konda Reddi project area will be discontinued. The main objective of this perspective plan is to develop the capacity of the backward Konda Reddi at an accelerated pace so as to enable him to receive his share of benefits

from the development apparatus created under area development plan. There will be harmonious synthesis of both area development approach and people's development approach. While the programmes under the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies of the three districts are designed to promote balanced development of the Konda Reddi project area, the programmes of the Konda Reddi plan will have to be oriented towards the development of every family of the Konda Reddi tribe so as to remove the group imbalances in the project area. The programmes envisaged under the Konda Reddi development plan will therefore be supplemental to the programmes of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. In the long run the programmes of these two plans will be complementary to each other and generate perfectly balanced growth in the project area. No new infrastructure is proposed under this plan unless it is extremely necessary and when it is not possible under Integrated Tribal Development Agency due to financial constraints.

The immediate objective of the plan is to remove the basic constraints operating on the socio-economic environment of the Konda Reddi and to remedy the situation caused by the ecological disequilibrium. This requires expert analysis of the

various constraints which are responsible for the extreme backwardness of the Konda Reddi tribe.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE TRIBE:

Salient characteristics of the Konda Reddis and their habitat on the basis of reconnoitral survey have been made vivid in the first Chapter. An analysis of these special characteristics throws into relief the following.

The Konda Reddi lived until a few decades ago in a state of ecological equilibrium, meeting all his requirements from his immediate environment. The terrain of his habitat and the low level of agricultural technology due to his long isolation made him a subsistence farmer. The same topography and primitive technology forced him to depend upon forest for livelihood for a considerable part of the year. As a result of changes in his eco-system, the Konda Reddi is no longer in a state of ecological equilibrium. His agro-forest based economy has undue dependence on forests. The net sown area in the identified project area is only 13.1% to the total geographical area. Cultivable

waste land is limited. The rocky terrain and forest conservation programme seriously limit the scope for further expansion of net sown area. The ecological disequilibrium resulted in pronounced nutritional deficiency in the diet of the Konda Reddi. This in turn led to many deficiency diseases.

The Konda Reddi is still a primitive agriculturist at a very low level of production which is the direct result of a number of factors operating on his economic environment such as small and uneconomic holdings, undulating terrain, low fertility, antiquated agricultural technology and tools, use of traditional seed, and lack of knowledge and capacity to apply improved inputs and technology.

The following facts about the natural resources and their command by the Konda Reddi merit special consideration:

1. Eventhough the concept of private property has developed for fields under settled cultivation, the whole territory in the hills where 'Podu' is in practice is owned by the village community. Each village has a well demarcated area.

2. Forest forms the vital constituent of the eco-system of every Konda Reddi village. Many of them are depleted of the forest produce on which the Konda Reddi has been depending, due to new Forest Plantation Programmes.

3. The 'Podu' cultivating Konda Reddi does not have sufficient live-stock to augment his income and supplement his deficient diet and to provide draught power and manure necessary for developing his agriculture.

4. Cultivable waste land in the project area is very limited and irrigation potential is negligible.

5. There is a very large man power which is under utilised for considerable part of the year.

6. The Konda Reddi is at the lowest level of literacy. The skill capital is entirely traditional and is therefore out of tune with the new skill requirements to avail of the new opportunities envisaged under the Integrated Tribal Development Plan as well as in the new manufacturing and mining industries in and around the project area.

CHANGE PROCESS:

The winds of change that swept the neighbouring plains area did not exercise profound influence on this primitive group which has been ringed off by the formidable hills and forest. However, there have been continuous contacts, though superficial, with the traders and petty Government Officials operating in the Konda Reddi habitat. The lower agency of the project area is now relatively more exposed. The following aspects of the process of change in the project area require special mention:

1. There has been contact with tribal groups viz., Koya, Valmiki and Kammara in symbiosis with whom the Konda Reddi has been living. There has been migration of non-tribal groups into the lower agency in the recent past whose contact has induced change in various spheres.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

The factors enumerated above guided the formulation development priorities as well as programme contents. The project population has been broadly classified on the basis of their major source

of livelihood into three major categories viz., settled cultivators, shifting cultivators and landless Forest and agricultural workers. Programmes have been tailored to meet the specific problems and needs of these three categories.

PROGRAMMES FOR SETTLED CULTIVATORS:

The programmes for the settled cultivators mainly envisage development of agrarian base by harnessing the natural and human resources with the help of agro-technology suited to the agro-climate of the project area as well as the existing economic base programmes of universalistic nature within the ambit of traditional activities without causing violent dislocation of traditional crop husbandry. Thus development of economic sectors like Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Cottage Industries, Credit and Marketing were given due priority. Essential services to improve the human resources and quality of their life like Education, Drinking water supply, Health services and Medical aid are also given equal importance.

PROGRAMMES FOR 'PODU' CULTIVATORS:

The programmes for the shifting cultivators are rehabilitative in nature. There is a large extent of land under 'Podu'. In the sample villages as large as 52% of the Konda Reddi households depend mainly on the 'Podu' cultivation for livelihood. But potential for further area under settled cultivation is limited in the project area. Hence it is not possible to absorb the entire population of shifting cultivators into the settled cultivation. Nor it is practicable or advisable to stop the 'Podu' cultivation abruptly. It has to co-exist with settled cultivation for some time. However, it can not continue for long in view of deleterious effects of 'Podu' on the ecology and the national forest policy. Horticulture will be developed to replace the shifting cultivation gradually. Planning of the horticultural programmes will not only be based on agro-climatic factors of the project area but also on the degree of acceptability of the proposed crops by the Konda Reddi, his economic capacity in withstanding the new capital and labour requirements and the level of technology of the Konda Reddi shifting cultivators.

Existence of community ownerships of the 'Podu' lands requires a concerted action aimed at weaning the entire community from 'Podu'. Piecemeal methods will not help. A comprehensive programme should comprise of (1) education to the Podu cultivators about evil effects of the Podu on his own eco-system and (2) simultaneous provision of alternate remunerative horticultural and animal husbandry programmes which are nearer to their traditional activities. This calls for new approach to the Forest Departments' plantations programme. As larger income accrues to them from horticulture and animal husbandry their dependence on 'Podu' cultivation will reduce. With the provision of effective extension services, the Konda Reddi can gradually be weaned away from wasteful 'Podu'. Horticulture and livestock development not only augment their income but also mitigate the effects of ecological disequilibrium by improving their nutrition status and health. The cattle development will also help stabilise the agriculture. The livestock development in the project area should not ambitiously aim at dumping of exotic breeds and elimination of local breeds. It must aim at only improved breeding wherever necessary. The survival rate of exotic breeds is very low and the

poor economic capacity and know how of the Konda Reddis should also be taken into consideration, while selecting the suitable breeds. To start with, improved breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry available within the district will be introduced in the project area.

PROGRAMMES FOR LANDLESS WORKERS:

In view of geographical and other constraints on quantitative shift of settled cultivation and State policy on the future of 'Podu' cultivation, increasing pressure on land and natural constraints on intensive development of the settled cultivation, it is necessary to diversify the Konda Reddi economy with a view to siphon off some of the project population from the agrarian sector to other sectors on the basis of resource potentialities of the area and group aptitudes and their skill capital. Labour intensive, traditional skill and raw material based cottage industries are to be developed to generate employment for the landless labourers. Livestock development programmes also will provide supplementary income. The wage policies of the Forest Department and private employers about the forest labour

should be stream-lined to the advantage of the landless Konda Reddis engaged in forest labour. Employment of the Konda Reddis along with other tribes in various works of Forest Department and private employers operating within the project area must be made obligatory and the import of labour force from outside should be banned. Forest labourers Co-operative Societies comprising of Konda Reddis will be organised to develop their bargaining capacity for higher wages and better working conditions for the members. Wherever possible some of the landless families will be covered under the orchards development and land assignment programme also.

SUPPLY OF INPUTS:

Agricultural and horticultural development constitutes the nucleus of the plan as it constitutes the main stay of life for about 75% of the project population. It is envisaged to stabilise the settled agriculture immediately and discourage the 'Podu' and replace with horticulture. Livestock development and cottage industries will also be developed to siphon off some of the increasing pressure on land and to provide a sustained source of

supplementary income for the project population.

The Konda Reddi farmer is at present a primitive agriculturist at a very low level of production which in turn is a cumulative result of a number of factors operating on his socio-economic environment. The main objective of the plan as enunciated earlier is to extricate these primitive farmers from the factors responsible for the present low level of production and consumption and prepare them for the change process indispensable for integrating with the main stream of development activity as well as with the main stream of the society. This necessitates induction of these farmers into improved practices in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. This process will be initiated with creation of growth impulses. Along with efficient system of extension work about the improved agrarian practices, a motivational programme has to be undertaken. Timely supply of inputs at subsidised rates can be effective motivational agents in inducting the tribal farmers into the improved practices. It is therefore envisaged to provide a package of improved inputs at subsidised rates to the Konda Reddi families. The provision of subsidies is envisaged in the first five years during which the Konda Reddi

is expected to stabilise his economic base. The subsidies are proposed to be tapered off even during the five year plan period. To avoid misuse of the subsidised inputs, effective supervision and vigilance will be provided for.

PLANNED CHANGE PROGRAMME:

The magnitude of funds and the development apparatus created over the past two and a half decades in and around the project area have been detailed in the Chapter-II. In spite of this, the Konda Reddi and his habitat have remained extremely backward. Their persisting backwardness is attributed to the low receptivity of this group, which is again a result of their long isolation. For successful implementation of various programmes incorporated in this plan, the project population has to be mentally prepared for the change process.

Such a planned change process will have two dimensions:

1. Regulation of dimension of change.
2. Preparation of the project population for the new change in their traditional pursuits and

in their eco-system and developing the inner strength to withstand the onslaughts of exploitative elements in the advanced sections of population both inside and outside the project area.

With the improvement in the living conditions with effective control of dreaded endemic diseases in the project area and development of land and other resources in the project area and transport and communications, the migration of various fortune seekers may assume serious proportions. The results of such immigration are too well known to merit repetition here. To avert this, the protective machinery has to be geared up to provide much needed insulation to the vulnerable sections against these exploitative forces. Vigilance over these fortune seekers will be stepped up. There will also be effective check on the illegal activities of the Government change-agents in the project area. If necessary new conduct rules will have to be framed and enforced vigorously to regulate the activities of the Government servants in the project area.

To prepare the project population for change, it is envisaged to develop (1) Education and Communications in the project area. However, the

road development programme should not result in the influx of the fortune seekers into the hitherto inaccessible project area. A minimum communication net work will be created to provide a good linkage with the growth centres being developed in the project area by the three Integrated Tribal Development Agencies so that there will not be transport bottle necks in the mobility of inputs, outputs and expertise. Since the investment on road development in undulating terrain is very high, the road development programme has to be taken up by the Roads and Building Department of the State, Zilla Parishad and Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.

The second but more important programme in harnessing the process of change to the advantage of the project population is education. The Konda Reddis are at very low level of literacy (1.88%). Illiteracy and ignorance are largely responsible for persistence of barrier complex in the form of tradition, primitive world view and superstitions which are in turn largely responsible for backwardness of the Konda Reddi and their habitat.

While building infrastructure for formal education for schoolage children, citizen's education

programme will also be taken up not only to dispel the age old ignorance but to prepare the adult Konda Reddis to accept the development programmes and derive optimum benefits from them. An analysis of causes of educational backwardness of the Konda Reddi reveals that the general schools without boarding facilities did not attract the Konda Reddi children. Hence it is envisaged to identify suitable locations with adequate number of schoolage children in the villages of the hinter land for establishing of Ashram Schools. Human element largely determines the success of educational institutions among the primitive population. Hence the best talented and dedicated teaching staff equipped to achieve good results are to be hand picked and kept in charge of these Ashram Schools. A package of incentives is to be offered to attract the best talent. Curricular changes are also necessary to attract the tribal children to the schools. Provision will be made to encourage traditional joi de vivre and local sports like archery and mountain climbing. These will help shed some of alien characters of the present educational institutions and curriculum.

REMEDYING THE EFFECTS OF ECOLOGICAL
DISEQUILIBRIUM:

To correct the situation caused by the unimaginative forest policies in the past, changes in the plantation programme of the Forest Department are suggested keeping the national priorities and welfare of Konda Reddi in view. It is envisaged to attract the Konda Reddi to livestock development and horticulture development on the hill slopes. This will gradually reduce their dependence on their ecosystem while the cropping pattern in the project area will gradually be changed in such a way as to meet the nutritional requirements of the project population to the extent possible. To correct the nutritional deficiencies and remedy diseases caused by deficiencies, a special programme of Nutrition-cum-Health services is envisaged.

NEW EXTENSION AGENT:

To extreme backwardness of the Konda Reddis is a result of communication gap. The formidable hills and forests walled off the Konda Reddi habitat from the winds of change and processes of development. The resultant ignorance and illiteracy of this group

stood in the way of understanding the meaning and benefit of various programmes. The cumbersome and intricate procedures involved in availing of the institutionalised aid are too perplexing for the illiterate Konda Reddi. It is to break the communication barrier and to take the message of extension to these people and to guide them in application of various improved methods envisaged under various sectors, one multi-functionary is proposed to be posted for every 10 settlements in the project area. The existing V.D.O. circles are too large and the terrain is too hazardous for the existing V.D.Os. to cover the Konda Reddi settlements effectively to provide much needed guidance to the project population regularly.

Chapter - IV

PROGRAMMES:

Agriculture

Forestry

Animal Husbandry

Fisheries

Industries

Credit and Marketing

Education

Communications

Medical and Health
Programmes

Protective Regulation.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE is the principal source of livelihood for a majority of the Konda Reddis. In the agro-forest based economy of the Konda Reddis 49.20% of the working population depends on agriculture. Eventhough agriculture is the main stay, the income from this source is very low as the Konda Reddis are essentially primitive 'Podu' cultivators. It is therefore necessary to assess the present status of agriculture in the project area to identify various factors responsible for the present low level. The output per acre and per agricultural worker is abnormally low. This is attributed to various factors like limited land for settled cultivation and increasing pressure on land, primitive agricultural technology, heavy soil erosion, poor soils and heavy dependence on monsoon.

LAND USE PATTERNS:

The land use pattern is conditioned by topographic economic and institutional factors. The

agricultural production is closely associated with land use pattern. The land use pattern in the project area is vivid from the following table.

TABLE
LAND USE PATTERN

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Extent in Acres</u>
1.	Forests	1,79,990
2.	Barren and uncultivable land	48,903
3.	Land put to non-agricultural use.	11,384
4.	Permanent pasture and grazing land.	8,231
5.	Misc. Trees, groves not included in the net area sown.	17,023
6.	Cultivable waste	73,481
7.	Fallows (including current and old fallows)	41,966
8.	Net area sown	57,476
9.	Gross cropped area	59,877
10.	Area sown more than once	2,401
11.	Total geographical area	4,38,450

Analysis of land use pattern reveals that the net sown area constitutes only 13.10% to the total geographical area* and the total cropped area is 13.10%. Area sown more than once is very low which constitutes 4% to the net cropped area. The area under forests is as high as 41.05% to the total geographical area. The irrigated area constitutes a meagre 5.67% to the gross cropped area. The cultivable waste land is limited to 73,481 acres which works out to 16.76% to the total geographical area, while the extent under fallows constitutes 9.58%. A large chunk of the net sown area is under 'Podu' cultivation.

LAND HOLDING:

The settlement operations are in progress. As such complete data on land holdings in the project area are not available. The estimated per capita holding** works out to 0.70 acre. The pressure of population on land in the project area works out 2 persons*** per acre of cropped area.

*The total geographical area given here does not include the extent under reserve forests which is very extensive, due to non-availability of the figures.

** Per Agricultural worker.

***Including the non-Monda Reddi population in the project area.

PRODUCTIVITY:

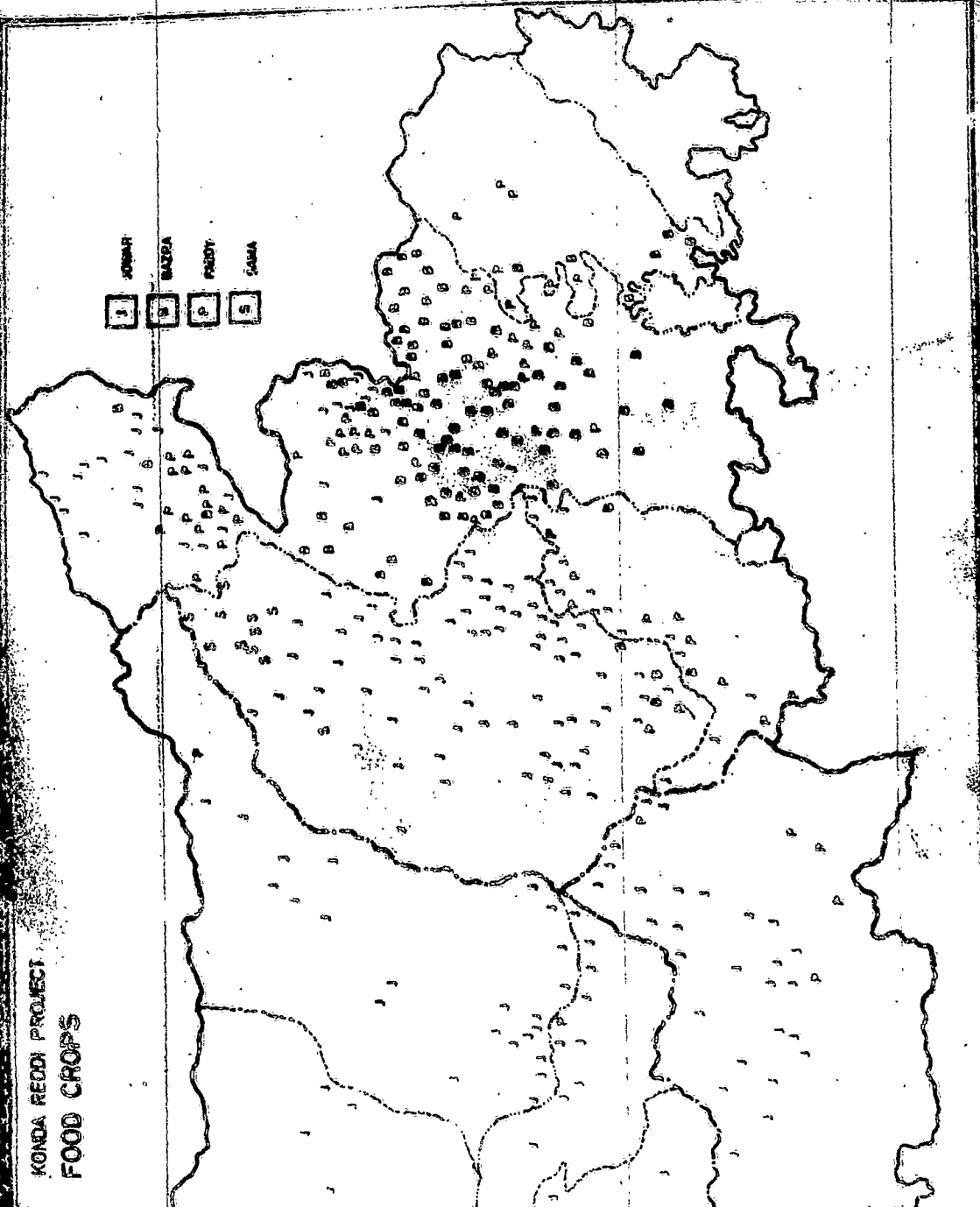
The productivity of land depends upon various factors like topography, cropping pattern, type of soils, irrigation facilities, quality and quantity of inputs and agrarian practices. The topography of the project area is undulating. In the area covered by the main range of the Eastern Ghats, the land is hilly, characterised by steep gradients rendering the settled cultivation difficult. The undulating terrain coupled with 'Podu' cultivation has led to serious soil erosion. Agriculture is rain fed, soils are mostly red loams and sand loams. All these factors determined the cropping pattern which is characterised by predominance of low yielding traditional food crops. As a result, the productivity of land is very low. The agricultural production can only sustain the Konda Reddis for a few months and the forest labour and forest produce sustain them during the rest of the year.

CROPPING PATTERN:

The subsistence agriculture of the Konda Reddis is characterised by predominance of traditional food crops. 87.91% of the cropped area is under food

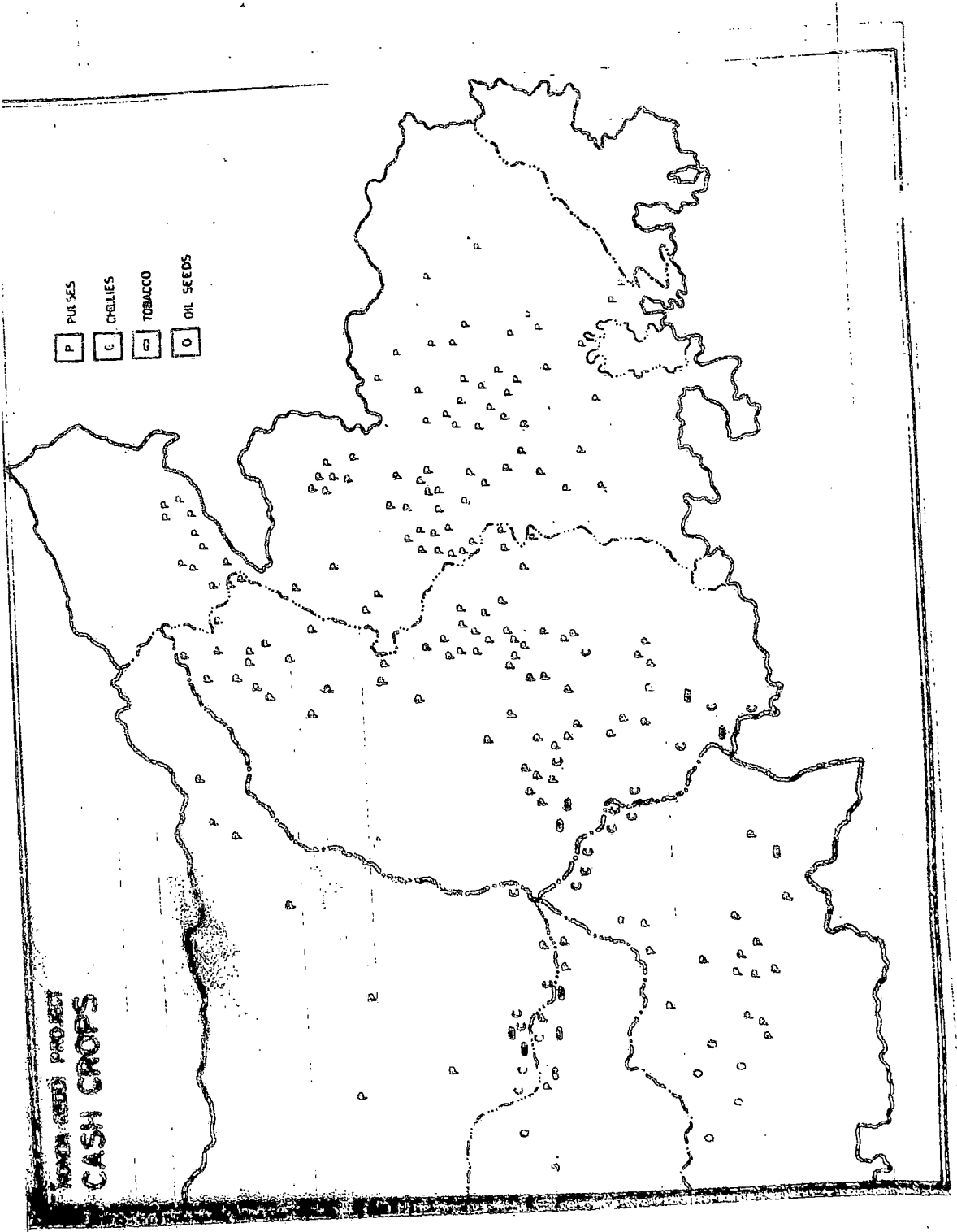
KONDA REDDI PROJECT
FOOD CROPS

- 1 JONKAT
- 2 BALUDA
- 3 PUDU
- 5 GAMA



YONGA (SEED) PROJECT
CASH CROPS

- P PULSES
- C CEREALS
- T TOBACCO
- O OIL SEEDS



crops of which more than 75% is under millets. Redgram and Horsegram are the two important crops ^{under pulses} in East Godavari district. Orchards of loose jacket range and lemon are also found in Maredumilli Block. The cropping pattern in the project area is furnished in the Annexure VIII.

Among the food grain crops, the millets dominate and the extent under cereals - paddy is low. Due to varying micro-agrarian climate, ecological variations and dietary habits of the local population the project area presents 4 different principal crop zones viz., (1) Jowar zone. (2) Bajra zone (3) Ragi zone and (4) Sorghum zone. Similarly the project area can be classified into 3 zones on the basis of principal pulse crop - (1) Redgram zone, (2) Horsegram zone, (3) Black and green gram zone. Apart from the three millet crops, a small paddy pocket can also be identified in the project area. There is also a narrow alluvial strip along the river Godavari where high value commercial crops like chillies and tobacco are grown.

SOILS:

The soils belong to red loamy and sand loamy types and of poor quality. Patches of alluvial soils are found in the river side villages, while black cotton soils are also met with in some places. Narrow strips adjoining the river Godavari in Polavaram taluk and Rampachodavaram taluk and those in V.R.Puram and Boorgampahad Blocks are alluvial and clay loamy soils. This strip is of 2 to 3 miles width. The carbon content varies from low to high in the soils. Similarly the phosphate content differs in degrees ranging from low to high percentage.

SOIL NUTRITION:

The continued and indiscriminate use of land for the last several centuries has drained of its essential nutrients and it is one of the main causes for low agricultural yield. Farm yard manure is used only in plots of settled cultivation. Rough calculations indicate that two and half pairs of cattle can provide the requisite manure for one hectare of land provided the entire dung is used for the purpose. In the project area, there are 14,940 cattle

which works out to 9.6 animals per one hectare. However, the entire quantity of the dung even from these animals is not available for manurial purposes. Due to lack of tradition of stall feeding, the cattle mostly live in the nearby forest area for grazing. Proper care is not taken to preserve the dung for manurial purposes. The night dropping of the cattle in the backyard are largely converted into fuel, thus leaving very little of the dung for the manurial purposes. Moreover, the Podu cultivation has little scope for manuring as it is of little use in steep slopes.

Green manure which can be another source for soil nutrition is practised marginally and its contribution to soil nutrition is negligible.

The use of chemical fertilisers has in the recent past is becoming popular in the irrigated fields mainly due to the non-tribal farmers and the distribution of the fertilisers through the Panchayat Samithis. However, due to lack of scientific knowledge the use of fertilisers is indiscriminate and erratic. The soils need nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers. Optimum use of these fertilisers should be preceded by soil analysis and intensive extension work.

SOIL EROSION:

Soil erosion in the project area and particularly in the hilly region poses a serious threat to cultivation. Due to steep gradient and heavy rain fall, erosion is severe which results in removal of fertile top soil and soluble salts. It washes away the manures and fertilisers. The 'Podu' cultivation leaves vast stretches of hill slopes uncovered especially at the on set of monsoon. This aggravates the situation. This erosion led to silting of Godavari and other river basins. In the villages situated in the main range of Eastern ghats (Papi Hills) like Perantapalli, Kakisnoor, Tekpalli in Boorgampahad Block, Kondepudi, Kollur, Darapalli, Marcdupalli, Dhruwada and Tekuluru in V.R.Puram Block, Geddepalli, Dhruwada and Korturu areas of Polavaram taluk and Kondamodalu, Agraharam Mantur, Medupalli, Angaluru, Nela Kote and Mamidivalasa areas of Rampachodavaram taluk the damage is very heavy due to gully erosion.

In the project area many herennial hill streams and rivers carry a lot of silt and flow down at great velocity. This situation is very acute due to denudation of forests especially near the source of

rivers and streams. The rains received in these areas, instead of percolating into the ground, flow off and excavate for themselves deep ravines, furrows and gullies and carry large quantities of debris in the process. With the result, long sheets of sandy, infertile soils or rocky beds remain while top fertile soils gets washed away. To check soil erosion, soil conservation schemes have been undertaken in the area. So far a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was spent on soil conservation works like bunding, bench terracing, spill ways, rock fill dams, stone checks, earthen checks and stone terracing etc. by Integrated Tribal Development Agency during 1977-78.

IRRIGATION:

The area sown under wet cultivation is only 3386 Acres in the project area which constitutes 6% to the total cropped area. While no area is recorded under wet cultivation in Khammam district, an extent of 310 Acres is irrigated under Tanks and Wells in West Godavari district. When compared to West Godavari district the irrigation facilities are more in East Godavari district. Hill streams and Kuntas are the main sources of irrigation in the East Godavari district. The total irrigated land is 3076.59 Acres, which works to 14.50% of the net sown

area in the project area in East Godavari district. At present the waters of perennial streams are not being fully harnessed for cultivation. Generally the crops grown in the project area are of rain fed. However, the prosperous non-tribal farmers started cultivation of Tobacco and chillies by drawing water from river Godavari and the streams with the help of oil engines. Irrigation wells are very rare in the project area. During rainy season the areas adjoining the river Godavari and the streams are flooded. After the receding of flood waters, seeds are broad casted in the silt beds. With the help of moisture, in the soil, some crops are raised on these flood prone areas in Rabi season.

CROP YIELDS:

The output per acre in the project area for all crops is far lower than the State averages due to various factors enumerated earlier. The low level of agriculture in the project area is vivid from the following per acre yields of the major crops.

YIELD PER ACRE (IN K.GS)

Sl. No.	Crop	East Godavari		Khammam			West Godavari		
		Konda Reddi Pro-ject area (in K.gs.)	ITDP. area (in K.gs.)	K.R. pro-ject area (in Kgs.)	ITDP area rict (in Kgs.)	Dist- K.R. pro-ject area (in Kgs.)	ITDP. area rict (in Kgs.)	Dist- K.R. pro-ject area (in Kgs.)	ITDP. area rict (in Kgs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Paddy	250	500	300	800	1200	450	795	1330
2.	Jowar	150	180	200	300	600	300	300	600
3.	Bajra	120	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sama	200	-	150	-	-	175	-	-
5.	Redgram	150	120	200	300	400	200	200	300
6.	Horsegram	130							
7.	Chillies	-	200	250	450	500	250	400	510
8.	Tobacco	-	150	200	400	600	250	300	365

The low crop yields coupled with increasing pressure on land often result in shortage of food. The limited availability of land for settled cultivation further forced these people to increase the extent of their 'Podu'. However, Forest Laws inflict a serious limitation on their 'Podu' cultivation. The Konda Reddi is forced to fall back on forest produce for his subsistence in the months of food shortage. The recent ecological changes therefore have had adverse

impact on the consumption pattern of the Konda Reddis and on their health status. Agriculture has to be developed so as to improve their consumption standards urgently lest they should become victims of mal-nutrition.

The analysis in the preceding pages unfolds the low level of agriculture in the project area. Various factors operating on the economic environment of the Konda Reddi farmer for confining him at the present low level of production have also been analysed. The factors can be classified into two categories:- (1) Geographical factors and (2) Technological factors. While the geographical factors require planning on regional basis, the technological factors and their adoption by the project population need family based approach. The plan for the agricultural development should therefore consist of a synthesis of regional and family based approaches for removal of the geographical and socio-economic constraints for agricultural development.

However, it must be noted that agriculture as an instant remedy to the privations of the Konda Reddi has limited scope for development due to

geo-topographical and ecological reasons in the project area. Agriculture in conjunction with arboriculture, pomiculture and horticulture can sustain the project population and their development can improve their consumption standards. The development of agriculture and allied sectors should aim at obviating the problems created by ecological equilibrium. Only the most suitable cultivable land will remain under field crops, the rest undulating slopy lands on the hills and ground will gradually be brought under orchards and forest plantations. In the plan period of 5 years the transition may not take place, but the direction is clear.

Significant increase in agricultural production is now possible with the adoption of recent advances in agricultural technology. However, the new agricultural technology has eluded the Konda Reddis so far. Adoption of new agricultural technology by the Konda Reddis should be ensured by a well conceived multipronged programme of introducing the innovations among these primitive agriculturists. An effective and sustained extension programme by a cadre of dedicated and most persuasive extension workers under the able supervision of a senior person with expert knowledge of the problems, word-ways

and thought-ways of the project population. The new technology meant for the Konda Reddi should be decided on the basis of the existing level of agricultural technology and adoption capacity of the recipient population, apart from other agro-economic and geographical factors. The prosperous pockets humming with agricultural activity particularly along the river Godavari are shining examples of how the Konda Reddi responds to sustained extension work. Strategy for agricultural development should aim at gradual improvement of the existing practices and not a radical change. It is not enough to demonstrate the improved practices of crop husbandry and prescribing a package of new inputs. Timely and adequate supply of improved inputs is an essential prerequisite to motivate the Konda Reddis to adopt improved practices.

The programmes can not be universalised since the project population is not agriculturally homogenous. It is classified into three categories: (1) Settled cultivators, (2) Shifting cultivators and (3) Landless workers. The settled cultivators are proposed to be brought into the ambit of improved agrarian technology, while the shifting cultivators

will gradually be weaned away from 'Podu' cultivation, and rehabilitated in horticulture and pomiculture. The landless agricultural workers will be absorbed into agriculture as far as possible.

The Plan for agricultural development in the project area envisages a gradual and well planned change in the content, form and approach from the present cropping pattern. The measures envisaged in this direction should, however, flow from the understanding of the geographical and cultural setting so that their implementation can ensure optimum results. How best the available land can be made to produce maximum food and income to the backward Konda Reddi farmer in the light of the physiography, land use and cropping pattern and the present level of technology and degree of adoption of innovation by the project population should be the logical sequence in which the plan formulation exercise should be carried out.

The existing cropping pattern in the project area is the cumulative result of various factors like agro-climatic conditions, dietary habits of the people, irrigation facilities, relative prices of crop yields etc. The prevailing cropping pattern

reflects the level of attainment of the agriculture technology of the project population. The low agricultural output marked by pronounced shortages of food grains in the project area is a sure symptom of unprofitability of the existing cropping pattern. A change in cropping pattern is therefore sine quo non for stepping up agricultural production.

STRATEGIC SHIFTS IN CROPPING PATTERN:

Agricultural production is proposed to be stepped up in the project area by introducing qualitative and quantitative shifts in the cropping pattern.

A look at the land use pattern reveals that an extent of 1,15,447 acres is under cultivable waste and various types of fallows. The entire area can be brought under plough in a phased programme by launching development and assignment programme of the cultivable waste land and by progressively reducing the area under fallows with adoption of scientific crop rotation. It is proposed to increase the net cropped area from 57099.19 Acres to 1,00,000 acres by taking up these two programmes.

The cropping pattern of the project area further indicates that only 0.56% of the total area is covered by second crop. This is due to various agro-climatic factors, lack of irrigation facilities and low fertility of the soil etc. By harnessing ground and surface water sources for irrigation and land development programmes, by introducing short duration varieties and applying improved agronomic practices, the area under second crop can be increased.

Apart from this, a qualitative shift is also essential for increasing agricultural output and to raise the per capita income of the Konda Reddis. Before taking up certain changes various factors resulting in the present cropping pattern are to be studied. In addition to these factors the nature of soil, climate, rain fall, irrigation and technical know how, the dietary habits of the Konda Reddis are also to be studied. The Konda Reddis of West Godavari and Khammam districts prefer jowar, rice and sama as their diet. About 51.00% of them cultivated these crops. In East Godavari district Konda Reddis are mainly cultivating bajra, paddy and jowar. 71% of the total cropped area is under these crops. The non-tribals and some of the

relatively prosperous and progressive farmers among Koyas, have already shifted from food crops to cash crops which are fetching them more income.

About 25% of the cultivated area is recorded under jowar in the project area. Hence the present traditional variety of jowar is to be replaced by high yielding varieties. High yielding varieties of pulses are also to be introduced in the project area in place of traditional varieties. By introducing high yielding varieties, bringing more area under second crop and by taking up various agricultural development programmes in the project area, there is ample scope for bringing more extent under cash crops like chillies and tobacco by reducing the percentage of area under food crops.

The area under paddy should be stabilised and a further increase may be coordinated with the increased irrigation facilities. The present traditional variety of paddy is to be replaced by short duration high yielding varieties suited to the local conditions. The jowar cultivation requires prominent place in food crops since Konda Reddis prefer it for their daily consumption in most of the project area. The area under pulses is also to be increased taking

into consideration the nutritive requirement of the Konda Reddis. In the project area an extent of 1155 Acres is under fruit and vegetable gardens. Some hilly villages like Darapalli, Perantapalli, Tekulodhi and Tekuluru in Khammam district and many villages in Maredumilli Block of East Godavari district of the project area are more suitable for raising fruit gardens. Villages of Maredumilli Block are suitable for raising Jack, Batavia, Loose Jacket, Orange, Lime, Cocoa, Papaya, Mango, Pine apple and pomegranate plantations.

The Konda Reddis will be encouraged to grow fruits and vegetables on their lands either under irrigation or rain fed conditions. By encouraging cultivation near the home stead, it will be possible to make maximum use of family labour and thereby improve their income. Vegetables and fruits like loose jacket, pineapple, orange, lime cabbage, tomatoes, cauliflower, papaya, jack fruit etc. can be popularised. This will encourage the vegetable consumption and in case of surplus produce it will be a source of income. Further they will be encouraged to grow vegetables and fruits in their farm lands also.

It is proposed to cover all the Konda Reddy families under this scheme. Each family will

be distributed seeds and seedlings worth of Rs. 5/-.
An amount of Rs. 50,000/- is required for this purpose.

SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS:

Many Konda Reddis are mainly depending on 'Podu' cultivation, forest labour and collection of minor forest produce. For the development of this section of population, the cultivable waste land is proposed to be assigned. An extent of 73,481 acres of cultivable waste is available for cultivation in the project area. As mere distribution of land will not help the landless tribals, it is proposed to reclaim the virgin land assigned to them and provide short term inputs such as seeds, fertilizers on 50% subsidy. Medium term inputs such as plough bullocks and agricultural implements are also proposed to be supplied to them.

PLANTATIONS:

It is also proposed to raise plantations in an extent of 700 Acres in the project area for the benefit of landless households. Cashew, mango and citrus varieties pine apple, pomegranate, are selected for these plantations. The location

specifics for various kinds of plantation crops are given in the Annexure No. VIII (a) . The Konda Reddis of the project area will be involved in the plantation work to wean away them from the wasteful agricultural practices like Podu cultivation. The Plantation sites are selected in suitable places near the villages. These plantations will be handed over to the Co-operative Societies consisting of land less Konda Reddis specially formed for this purpose. Preparatory work such as demarcating, clearing, uprooting of stumps, removal of uprooted material, ploughing, fencing, raising of nursery and plantation operations will be taken up in a phased manner in 700 Acres. Each orchard consists of 50 to 60 Acres. Co-operative Fruit Growers Societies will be formed with the Podu cultivators as members. The members will contribute labour for which they are paid subsistence allowance. Four to five orchards will be kept under the supervision of an Assistant Horticulturist, Once the tribal evince interest on these plantations it is hoped that they themselves take up plantation on a large scale. The financial implications of this scheme are furnished

hereunder:-

1. Preplanting operations in the first year @ Rs.900/- per Hectare	Rs. 2,70,000/-
2. Planting operations in the second year @ Rs.400/- per Hectare	Rs. 1,20,000/-
3. Maintenance @Rs.1,500/- per Hectare for next 3 years.	Rs. 4,50,000/-
4. Special establishment for 5 years.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Total	Rs. 9,40,000/-

COCOA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

Cocoa like coffee is a high value commercial plantation crop. Maredumilli area has been found to be suitable for growing cocoa. The yields of cocoa crop in the Cocoa Farm at Maredumilli are quite encouraging. It is therefore proposed to raise cocoa plantations under the supervision of the Cocoa Farm at Maredumilli. It is expected that the cocoa crop will provide an annual income of Rs.1,200/- per acre at the prevailing prices. It is proposed to bring 100 acres under cocoa in 15 Konda Reddi villages of the project area on an exploratory basis. The Cocoa farms will be maintained by the Project authorities under the technical guidance and supervision

of the Cocoa Farm, Maredumilli. The Cocoa farms will be handed over to the identified tribal farmers after completion of 5 years when the farms attain the fruit bearing stage. The locations for cocoa plantations are given in the Annexure No. VIII (b). The financial implications of the Cocoa development scheme are as follows:-

During 1st year:

Cost for land development	Rs. 100
Labour charges	Rs. 1,000
Labour charges	Rs. 100
Watering for 2 months during summer season	Rs. 200
Maintenance charges.	Rs. 200
	<u>Rs. 1,600</u>

2nd year:

Labour and maintenance charges.	Rs. 400
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3rd year

Labour and maintenance charges.	Rs. 400
Fertilizers	Rs. 300
	<u>Rs. 700</u>

4th year:

Labour and maintenance charges.	Rs. 400
Fertilizers.	Rs. 300
	<u>Rs. 700</u>

5th year

Labour and maintenance charges.	Rs. 400
Fertilizers.	Rs. 300
	Rs. 700

Total cost per acre for 5 years
For 100 Acres Rs.4,100 x 100 = Rs. 4,10,000
Salary for field staff for five years = Rs. 1,25,000
Total cost for proposed programme = Rs.5,35,000

DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT FALLOWES INTO HORTICULTURAL GARDENS:

In the project area an extent of 42,978 Acres is under current and old fallows. It is proposed to raise horticultural gardens in an extent of 3000 Acres which is at present under the current fallows. The selected land will be reclaimed by removing shrubs and trees. Irrigation facilities are to be ensured for watering the plants in regular intervals. Fencing is required for protecting the plants from animals. Timely measures have to be taken up against pests and the requisite fertilizers have to be applied in time. The financial implications for raising Mango, Cashew, Citrus and

other fruit crops are as follows:-

1) Mango orchards:

Expenditure for preparation of land, digging pits, planting, fencing and watering per acre @Rs.800/- per acre for 1,000 Acres

	Rs. 8,00,000
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2) Cashew Plantations:

Expenditure for preparation of land, digging pits, planting, fencing and watering @Rs.500/- per acre for 1,000 Acres

	Rs. 5,00,000
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3) Citrus:

Preparation, planting, fencing and watering etc. @Rs.700/- per acre for 1,000 acres.

	Rs. 7,00,000
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Total Cost

	Rs.20,00,000
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SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME:

The project area is exposed to heavy soil erosion due to the practice of 'Podu' cultivation, steep gradients and heavy rain fall. The top soil in the project area especially in the hilly tracts where horticultural plantations are envisaged under this plan, has to be protected with a comprehensive scheme of soil conservation. So far a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was spent by Integrated Tribal Development Agency, East Godavari on soil conservation

works. Further the Agriculture Department spent Rs. 0.65 lakhs and covered an extent of 246.69 hectares belonging to the Konda Reddi villages of Jalluru, Vedula Konda, Anukulapalem, Utlapalem, Thungamadugula, Duppulapalem, Pedamunakanagadda, Chinamunakanagadda and Uppalapadu in Yellavaram taluk of East Godavari district.

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 1.18 lakhs by Integrated Tribal Development Agency, East Godavari district to undertake soil conservation works in an area of 533.16 hectares in 1978-79. The Agriculture Department also proposes to cover an area of 1081-45 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.63 lakhs during 1978-79. Under these two schemes 8 Konda Reddi villages will be benefitted.

In view of the plantation programme and agriculture development envisaged under this plan, it is proposed to extend the soil conservation programme to other areas also. It is proposed to cover an area of 10,000 hectares, which are prone to heavy soil erosion in the Eastern ghat range at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs over a period of 5 years. 50 per cent of the cost under soil conservation programme in the project area will have to be met by the

Agriculture and Forest Department. 25% of the cost will be met from the funds of respective Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. The remaining 25% of the total cost i.e., Rs. 7.50 lakhs will have to be provided under the plan.

LAND RECLAMATION:

In the project area, an extent of 73,237 Acres is shown as cultivable waste. This area requires heavy reclamation to make it fit for regular cultivation. Hence provision has to be made for reclaiming atleast 25,000 Acres during the following 5 years. 50% of the cost is treated as subsidy, while the remaining 50% is treated as loan. An amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is required for reclamation of lands of which Rs. 6.25 lakhs is loan component and Rs. 6.25 lakhs is grant.

FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES:

Konda Reddis living in the mixed population villages are now realising the role of fertilizers in achieving maximum agricultural output. In villages like Chokk-nepalli and Kalthanur, the Konda Reddis

have started applying fertilizers for jowar and chilly crops. They have started availing the I.M.S. loans of Tribal Development Blocks and crop loans extended by Nagarjuna Grammeena Bank. Hence it is proposed to provide fertilizers to all the Konda Reddy farmers on the basis of their requirements. The quantum of fertilizer requirement is worked out taking into account the present cropping pattern and the proposed quantitative and qualitative shifts in the fields of agriculture. Crop-wise requirements are worked out on the basis of the dosages of fertilizers for each crop.

Sl. Item No.	Area proposed (Acres)	Fertilizers required quantity (M.Tons.)	Cost (Rs.)	Pesticides required	
				Liquid (Rs.)	Solid (Rs.)
1. Paddy	2,000	100.00	2,00,000	1,44,000	1,00,000
2. Jowar	5,000	50.00	50,000	75,000	50,000
3. Bajra	4,000	50.00	1,20,000	30,000	20,000
4. Pulses	1,000	100.00	1,00,000	80,000	--
5. Chillies	500	30.00	60,000	36,000	25,000
6. Tobacco	500	30.00	60,000	36,000	25,000
Total Cost			5,90,000	4,01,000	2,20,000
Cost for one year =			Rs. 12,11,000/-		
Cost for five years =			Rs. 12,11,000 x 3		
			= Rs. 36,33,000		
Subsidy			Rs. 18,16,500		
Loan			Rs. 18,16,500		

S E E D:

The yields of the local varieties of food crops like jowar, paddy etc. are far lower than the yields of Improved and High Yielding varieties.

Konda Reddy cultivators of Chokkanapalli who cultivated C.S.H5 jowar this year are expecting 10 Qtls. yield per acre, while they could get only 3 qtls. yield of local variety on the same plots earlier. This created confidence among Konda Reddis of that area that they can also grow hybrid varieties. It is proposed to replace the local seed with the improved or hybrid varieties in a phased manner. Timely and adequate supply of the seeds is to be assured to them. The seed requirement of the Konda Reddi cultivators is worked out as follows:-

Sl. No.	Item	Area proposed (Acres)	Seed requirement (K.Gs.)	Cost (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paddy	2,000	40,000	52,000
2.	Jowar	5,000	20,000	80,000
3.	Bajra	4,000	8,000	8,000
4.	Pulses	1,000	40,000	16,000
5.	Chillies	500	350	227
6.	Tobacco	500	1,000	450
Total cost for one year				1,56,677

Cost for 5 years = Rs. 1,56,677 x 5
= Rs. 7,83,385

Subsidy Rs. 3,91,692

Loan Rs. 3,91,693

MEDIUM TERM INPUTS:

It is estimated that 75% of the Konda Reddi house holds do not have bullocks. Bullocks are required both for ploughing the land and carrying the bamboo from forest to collection centres. Hence the supply of bullocks to the Konda Reddy families will be more beneficial. It is proposed to supply 800 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 1,250/- per pair on 50% subsidy.

Total cost Rs. 1,250 x 800 = Rs. 10,00,000
Subsidy 50% Rs. 5,00,000
Loan Rs. 5,00,000

It is proposed to supply improved agricultural implements to progressive tribal cultivators @Rs. 100/- per family on 50% subsidy. 1,000 cultivators will be supplied with these implements.

Total cost Rs. 100 x 1,000 = Rs. 1,00,000
Subsidy 50% Rs. 50,000
Loan 50% Rs. 50,000

PLANT PROTECTION:

Plant protection measures are to be taken up in the project area. Both the food crops and cash crops are generally prone to the pests. Unless scientific and timely measures are taken much damage will be caused to the crops. The tribal farmers are also to be trained about various plant protection measures.

This year the chilly crop had pest attack in Katkur, Tekur and Kacharam in Boorgempad Block and as a result the yields are drastically affected.

It is proposed to impart training to the Konda Reddi farmers at Farmers Training Centre, Gopannapalem on scientific methods of cultivation. They are also taken on educational tour to various agricultural research stations and so progressive farms in the neighbouring plains areas. The financial implications are as follows:-

1. To and fro charges Rs. 30/- for 50 members	Rs. 30 x 50 =	Rs. 1,500-00
2. D.A. Rs. 10/- per day for 50 members for 30 days	Rs. 10 x 50 x 30 =	Rs 15,000-00
3. Contingencies		3,500-00
4. Educational tour	Rs. 100 x 50 =	5,000-00
Total expenditure		Rs. 25,000-00

By taking up all these agricultural development programmes in the project area it is expected that the production of both food crops and cash crops will increase substantially.

IRRIGATION:

There are no major sources of irrigation in the project area except river Godavari and its tributories Pamuleru and Yeleru on its right side. Presently the narrow strips of land in the Godavari valley is under plough cultivation. The land is very fertile as the flood waters of Godavari and its tributories replenish these lands every year with rich deposits of silt. If these lands are provided with assured water supply, these lands can be permanently brought under high value crops like sugarcane, chillies and tobacco. There is ample scope for lift irrigation on both flanks of the river Godavari and its tributories. In view of the high cost involved in harnessing river water through lift irrigation, the lift irrigation can only be taken up by Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation. If lift irrigation facilities are provided to the Konda Reddy villages flanking both sides of the river, the remarkable change in cropping pattern and the income of the Konda Reddi

can be achieved. The rich alluvial soils in the area can be utilised for raising high value cash crops with the help of lift irrigation. The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation may be entrusted with task of undertaking investigation and execution of the lift irrigation schemes along the river Godavari in Rampachodavaram, Boorgampahad, Polavaram and Bhadrachalam taluks.

In East Godavari district there are certain tanks which require restoration. There is possibility for formation of new tanks for irrigation purposes. An amount of Rs.5.43 lakhs is estimated to be required for restoration of tanks and formation of new tanks. The list of works to be taken up are furnished in annexure No. X.

GROUND WATER:

A survey of ground water resources of the project area reveals that the project area is not endowed with rich deposits of ground water. The geological formations as well as topography indicate that exploitation of ground water for irrigation is difficult and uneconomical in major part of the area. However, in the river and stream valleys the water table is quite shallow and water yield is fairly high

and are feasible for exploitation for irrigation purposes.

The exploratory wells sunk at R yapalli, Pedda Maddapalli, Goragummi, Anukulapalem and Chavitudibbalu of Yellavaram taluk of the Christalline (Hark zone) reveal that the ground water can be developed by means of dug wells and dug cum bore wells. Dug wells varying in diameter from 1.8 metres to 6.8 metres are constructed to depth varying between 6 metres and 17 metres. The average yield of open wells is 15,140 Lph. At places to augment water yield bores of 10 c.m.diameter ranging between 20 metres and 40 metres in depth were constructed from the bottom dug wells. The bore wells constructed by the Panchayat Raj Department in the non-hilly areas of Yellavaram in depths ranging between 10 metres and 37 metres, are however, yielding only 1800 Lph.

River alluvium feasible for tube wells and filter points is found to occur along rivers Eleru and Mac-eru and covers the project villages of 1. Gavariah peta, (2) Uppalapadu, 3) Surampetapadu and (4) Puligogula padu in East Godavari district. The depth of water level varies between 1 and 8.5 metres below ground level. The average yield of

wells is about 26,500 Lph. The quality of water is generally good for irrigation. In some places fluoride content was found to be 3 ppm. and is not fit for drinking purposes.

The scope for exploitation of ground water for irrigation is limited to the areas lying within 2% gradient since most of the project villages are lying in the hilly areas with more than 2% gradient, the scope for harnessing ground water is very limited. The Plan, however, envisages optimum utilisation of both surface and ground water resources for irrigation. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for development of lift irrigation schemes of both surface and ground sources, besides Rs. 5.43 lakhs required for restoration of old tanks and formation of new tanks in the project area.

The financial implications of the proposed programmes are as follows:-

	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Re- curring	Non-Re curring	Total
1. Distribution of seeds and seedlings, No. of beneficiaries 10,000	-	0.50	0.50
2. Raising of plantations in 700 Acres	1.00	8.40	9.40
3. Raising of cocoa plantations in 100 acres	1.25	4.10	5.35
4. Development of Horticultural gardens in 3,000 acres	-	20.00	20.00
5. Soil conservation works in 10,000 hectares (25% of the total cost)	-	7.50	7.50
6. Land Reclamation in 25,000 Acres (on 50% loan and 50% subsidy)	-	12.50	12.50
7. Supply of fertilizers and pesticides (on 50% loan and 50% subsidy)	-	36.34	36.34
8. Supply of seeds (on 50% loan and 50% subsidy)	-	7.84	7.84
9. Supply of Medium Term Inputs			
a) Plough Bullocks (on 50% loan and 50% subsidy)	-	10.00	10.00
b) Improved agricultural implements (on 50% loan and 50% subsidy)	-	1.00	1.00

10. Training programme to the Konda Reddy farmers on scientific methods of cultivation	-	0.25	0.25
11. Irrigation	-	5.43	5.43
(a) Formation and Restoration of irrigation tanks.	-	30.00	30.00
(b) Lift irrigation schemes of both surface and ground sources.	-		
Total	-	2.25	143.86
	-		146.11

Loan Rs. 33.84 Lakhs
Subsidy including grant Rs. 112.27 Lakhs.

YEAR-WISE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in Lakhs)													
		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Phy. tar gets	Estimated Cost	Non-recu rring	Total	Phy. tar gets	Estimated Cost	Non-recu rring	Total	Phy. tar gets	Estimated Cost	Non-recu rring	Total	Phy. tar gets	
1.	Distribution of Seeds and seedlings for raising fruit and Vegetable gardens.	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	
2.	Raising of Plantations.	0.12	1.68	1.80	-	-	0.22	1.68	1.90	-	0.22	1.68	1.90	-	
3.	Development of Horticultural Gardens.	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	4.50	4.50	-	-	-	4.50	4.50	-	
4.	Raising of Cocoa Plantations.	0.13	0.50	0.63	-	0.28	0.90	1.18	-	0.28	0.90	1.18	-	-	
5.	Soil Conservation works.	-	0.70	0.70	-	-	1.70	1.70	-	-	-	1.70	1.70	-	
6.	Land Reclamation.	-	1.50	1.50	-	-	2.75	2.75	-	-	-	2.75	2.75	-	
7.	Supply of Fertilizers and Pesticides.	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	9.00	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	9.00	-	
8.	Supply of Seeds	-	0.24	0.24	-	-	1.90	1.90	-	-	-	1.90	1.90	-	

Total for 5 years

	1981-82					1982-83					Total for 5 years					
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Physical tar-	Estimated Cost Recurring	Estimated Cost Non-Recurring	Total
	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	-
	-	0.22	1.68	1.90	-	0.22	1.68	1.90	700 (Acres)	1.00	8.40	9.40	-	-	-	-
	-	-	4.50	4.50	-	-	4.50	4.50	3,000 (Acres)	-	20.00	20.00	-	-	-	-
	-	0.28	0.90	1.18	-	0.28	0.90	1.18	100 (Acres)	1.25	4.10	5.35	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1.70	1.70	-	-	1.70	1.70	10,000 (Hectares)	-	7.50	7.50	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2.75	2.75	-	-	2.75	2.75	25,000 (Acres)	-	12.50	12.50	-	-	-	-
	-	-	9.00	9.00	-	-	9.00	9.00	-	-	36.34	36.34	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1.90	1.90	-	-	1.90	1.90	-	-	7.84	7.84	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
S. (a) Supply of Medium Term Inputs.	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	3.00	3.00
(b) Improved Agricultural implements.	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.35
10. Training Programme to the Konda Reddi farmers on scientific methods of cultivation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-
11. Irrigation:														
(a) Formation and Restoration of Irrigation Tanks.	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.43	-	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25	1.25
(b) Lift Irrigation Schemes (both surface and ground sources)	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	9.00	9.00	-	-	9.00	9.00
				0.25	10.59	10.84		0.50	36.38	36.88		0.50	36.13	36.63

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	800 (Pairs)	-	10.00	10.00
-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	1.00	1.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-50 (Farmers)	-	0.25	0.25
-	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	5.43	5.43
-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-	30.00	30.00
0.50	30.48	31.38	-	0.50	29.88	30.38	-	2.25	143.86	146.11	

F O R E S T R Y

'WHAT water is to the fish is forest to the Konda Reddi'. Thus goes a saying in Konda Reddi country. Forest clad hills constitute the very home of the Konda Reddi. It is here that the Konda Reddi sought refuge to escape the onslaughts of the advanced sections of the population. It is here that the Konda Reddi has developed the way of life with which he is now associated, over the last several centuries. For him, the forest is the basis of very existence. The forests are so important in the lives of Konda Reddi that the name 'Konda' (the forest clad hills) became inseparable part of his name. It is the veritable source of food, shelter, herbs and material for their traditional crafts. Their religious and even social life are also linked up with the forests. The entire fabric of their socio-economic life is inextricably woven round the forest.

More than ^{*} 41.05% of the project area is under forests. The geographical configuration of the

* Reserved forest area not included.

project area characterised by undulating terrain and altitudes ranging from 2000' to 3500' and the forest conservation policy inflict serious limitations on development of agriculture in the project area. This led to increasing dependence on forest for sustenance. Forest is the second principal source of livelihood for the Konda Reddi. In the interior areas of the project area the dependence of Konda Reddi is almost total. Forest and agricultural labour constitutes the major source of livelihood and income for 44.76 % of the working population. Therefore any change in the forestry as a result of new forest policy is bound to have direct impact on the lives of local Konda Reddi population. It is imperative that the forestry programme in the project area should therefore be evolved with the welfare of the local tribal population as one of its objectives and the object of maximum revenue for the state and the interests of the outsiders should only be secondary.

FOREST POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION:

The Konda Reddi enjoyed unrestricted freedom in his forest habitat and was also purveyor

of the forest produce in his habitat till the advent of the present century. Over the years this freedom has been steadily waning with the increasing control over the forest by the Government. The barriers and regulations inflicted on the Konda Reddi by the consecutive forest laws created a sense of insecurity and even resulted in a situation of perpetual confrontation between the Konda Reddi and the forest officials. This situation drove the Konda Reddi to revolt against the laws which encroached upon their rights on the forests. The Konda Reddis in the Rampa and Rekapalli areas rose in revolt against the Mansabdar of Rampa when imposed taxes on Konda Reddi for felling trees in the forest. During 1924-26 the Konda Reddi country was once again ablaze with unrest. The Konda Reddis along with other tribes revolted against the oppressive laws of the British and their agents under the leadership of Alluri Seetha Rama Raju.

Notwithstanding these uprisings and the avowed policy pronouncements of the Government from time to time to safeguard the interests of the tribals in the forest, the interests of the local tribals, for whom the forest is the basis of their very existence, have always received the least

priority in the forestry programmes.

A review of the forest concessions extended to the Konda Reddis and forestry programme in the project area reveals that the interests of the Konda Reddi have not been given due importance.

FOREST CONCESSIONS:

Various forest concessions available to the Konda Reddi in the project area are furnished hereunder:-

The Burgampahad and Sathupalli Taluks of Khammam district fall under the Telangana, while the rest of the project area comes under the coastal Region of the State. While the former region was under the Hyderabad State, the latter was under the Madras Province. Hence the two regions inherited two different forest laws. The concessions extended to tribals have therefore not been uniform in the entire project area.

Under the existing rules, the Konda Reddis are entitled to free grazing, collection of Paraka Mohwa and thatching grass from the reserved forests for bonafide requirements in the Burgampad and

Sathupalli taluks of Khammam district of the project area.

Under Rule 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Protected Forest Rules, 1970, the Konda Reddis along with other scheduled tribes in the rest of the project area are eligible for removal of timber, bamboos fuel wood and forest produce from the protected forests for domestic and agricultural purposes like:

- a) Timber for Agricultural implements.
- b) Roles and thorns for hedges.
- c) Bamboo for fencing and roofing of huts and sheds in the field and
- d) Leaves for green manure.
- e) Fuel for hutting and cooking.
- f) Timber and other forest produce for erection of temporary dwelling, cattle-sheds, pandals and fencing of compounds and fields on payment of seignorage fee fixed therefor and also freely graze their own cattle in the protected forests.

In G. Ms.No. 208, Forest and Rural Development (Forest III) Department, the supply of

bamboos to the members of Co-operative Societies of weakens including the scheduled tribes who are traditionally engaged in the manufacture of articles from bamboo from the leasehold areas of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills and Sirpur Paper Mills and from the areas worked departmentally and pass orders as follows:-

Each member of these Co-operative Societies is entitled to 600 bamboos per annum. The royalty at the rate of Rs. 18.75 . per hundred bamboos excluding extraction charges shall be collected.

A lenient view is being taken if 'Podu' cultivation is practised by the Konda Reddis in the un-reserved forests on the hill slopes falling within 10% gradient.

It is clear from the above that these concessions which are renewed periodically are not in keeping with the spirit of the national forest policies. Under the National Forest Policies, the general well being of local tribals constitutes one of the objectives of the forest management. Thus, the Government of India resolution No. 22 F dated 19.10.1894, which constitutes the basis for Forest Policy of India till this date, had clearly stated that "the satisfaction of the needs of the local population at non-competitive rates, if not free should over-ride all considerations of revenue". Even though the New National Forest Policy of 1952 had made several departures from the previous policy, which adversely affected the interests of the tribals in the forests, it is not altogether oblivious of the forests. The following passage in the Forest Policy resolution of 1952 is of tremendous significance to the tribals.

"While forest regulation, forest education and forest research constitute the basis for sound forest management, the welfare and good will of the

people in the neighbourhood of forests provide the firm ground on which it stands. No forest policy, however, well intentioned and meticulously drawn up, has the slightest chance of success without the willing support and cooperation of the people. The recognition of their rights to forest produce at concession rate or free of royalty, is not by itself enough. What is necessary is to instil in the people a direct interest in the utilisation of forests. Intermediaries who exploit both the forests and local labour for their own benefit may with advantage be supplanted gradually by Forest Labour Co-operative Societies which may be formed to suit local conditions. Once the local population learns to look upon the forest as a means of its livelihood a great step forward will have been taken*¹¹.

The above passage very aptly recognises the interests of the tribal inhabitants of the forest and their role in the forest development. In the light of this recognition of inter-dependence of tribal economy on forests, any tribal development programme can not be divorced from the programmes for forest management. Much can be achieved if the Forest Policy

*Para 32 of National Forest Policy, 1952.

resolution of 1952 is correctly interpreted and implemented in letter and spirit.

But unfortunately the autochthon is regarded as an intruder by the Forest Department and restrictions on use of forest by these autochthon are on the increase. These restrictions, which are made in pursuance of objectives of the national forest policy, are often unnecessarily harsh and oppressive in their operation. There have been loud complaints by the Konda Reddi among others that the extensive lands which were under cultivation are being converted into reserved forests and the Forest Department has extended the forest boundaries almost to the door step of the Konda Reddi villages. Even though one can appreciate these steps taken by Forest Department for conservation of forests, nobody should fail to see the hardship caused to the tribals in the process. In spite of clear policy guidelines, the tribal Forest Cooperative Society at Koida and other places in the project area received a raw deal from the Forest Department and were forced to close down due to unhelpful attitude of the Forest Department. The continued confrontation between the tribals and Forest Department is a clear indication of conflicting interests of the two groups and non-

implementation of the Forest Policy in its right spirit. It is high time that the outlook and attitudes of its officers should undergo radical changes towards the tribals and the forest Department should reorient the forestry schemes to reconcile the interests of forestry with those of the local tribals for faithful implementation of the Forest Policy of 1952. If the Forest Department through its policies and programmes should make the Konda Reddis and other forest dependent tribals to look upon the forest as the perpetual source of livelihood, the unwarranted hardship to the tribals as well as the senseless destruction^{of} forest wealth will be halted and the Goodian Knot of scientific management of the Forests with the much maligned tribals living in the heart of it, will be unravelled.

REORIENTATION OF FORESTRY PROGRAMMES:

The forestry programmes should be re-oriented to achieve the objectives set out above. The reoriented forestry programmes in the project area should be formulated on the basis of the following.

1. The Forest working plans and the new forestry management programmes should give a high priority for the basic needs of the Konda Reddis.
2. The plantation programmes and other forestry programmes should protect the interests of the local Konda Reddi forest labour. Effective measures should be taken to protect the interests of local Konda Reddi if there is an induction of large man power from outside.
3. In future plantation programmes, there should be adequate number of the fruit trees, minor forest produce yielding trees and other trees on which the Konda Reddi have been depending for food, timber or other purposes so that undue dislocation in the tribal economy is not caused.
4. Remunerative price must be ensured for the minor forest produce collected by the Konda Reddi. The purchase price of minor forest produce by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation should be related to the prevailing market prices.
5. All the forestry operations should be executed through Forest Labour Cooperatives wholly comprising of Konda Reddi and other local tribals.

These cooperative should be actively encouraged by the Forest Department and organised by the project authorities.

6. The hill slopes and other areas under the degraded forests as a result of 'Podu' cultivation can be brought under "Pomi" culture and coffee plantations. The plantations should be planted and maintained till they reach fruit bearing stage and the local Konda Reddi should be allowed to collect usufruct from these plants free of royalty.

7. Minimum wages should be fixed for all operations undertaken by the Forest Department directly or by the Paper Mills or by contractors. The wages should be related to cost of living index which can be worked on the basis of the prices of daily requirements supplied by the Girijan Co-operative Corporation in the project area.

In pursuance of the new forest policy outlined above, it is proposed to organise Forest Labour Co-operatives and Bamboo Workers Co-operative Societies in the project area. Under the G.O.Ms. No.203 Forest and Rural Development Dept. the Konda Reddis, who are adept in bamboo work and are engaged

in manufacture of articles, are entitled to buy bamboo at special concessional rate only if they are members of the Co-operative Societies. But there is at present only 1 Bamboo Basket Making Co-operative Society at Fuli Ramudugudem in the project area. Besides, there are now 3 Forest Labour Co-operatives in the project area. In view of the large scale plantation work and regular forest felling series under the working plan, 3 Labour Co-operatives are too inadequate for undertaking the work under Forestry programmes. Moreover, it is recommended to impose a ban on import of labour from outside. Hence arrangements must be made to provide necessary working force within the project area to meet the demands of the Forest Department. Organisation of Forest Labour Cooperatives will further ensure fair wages for the work turned out by the members.

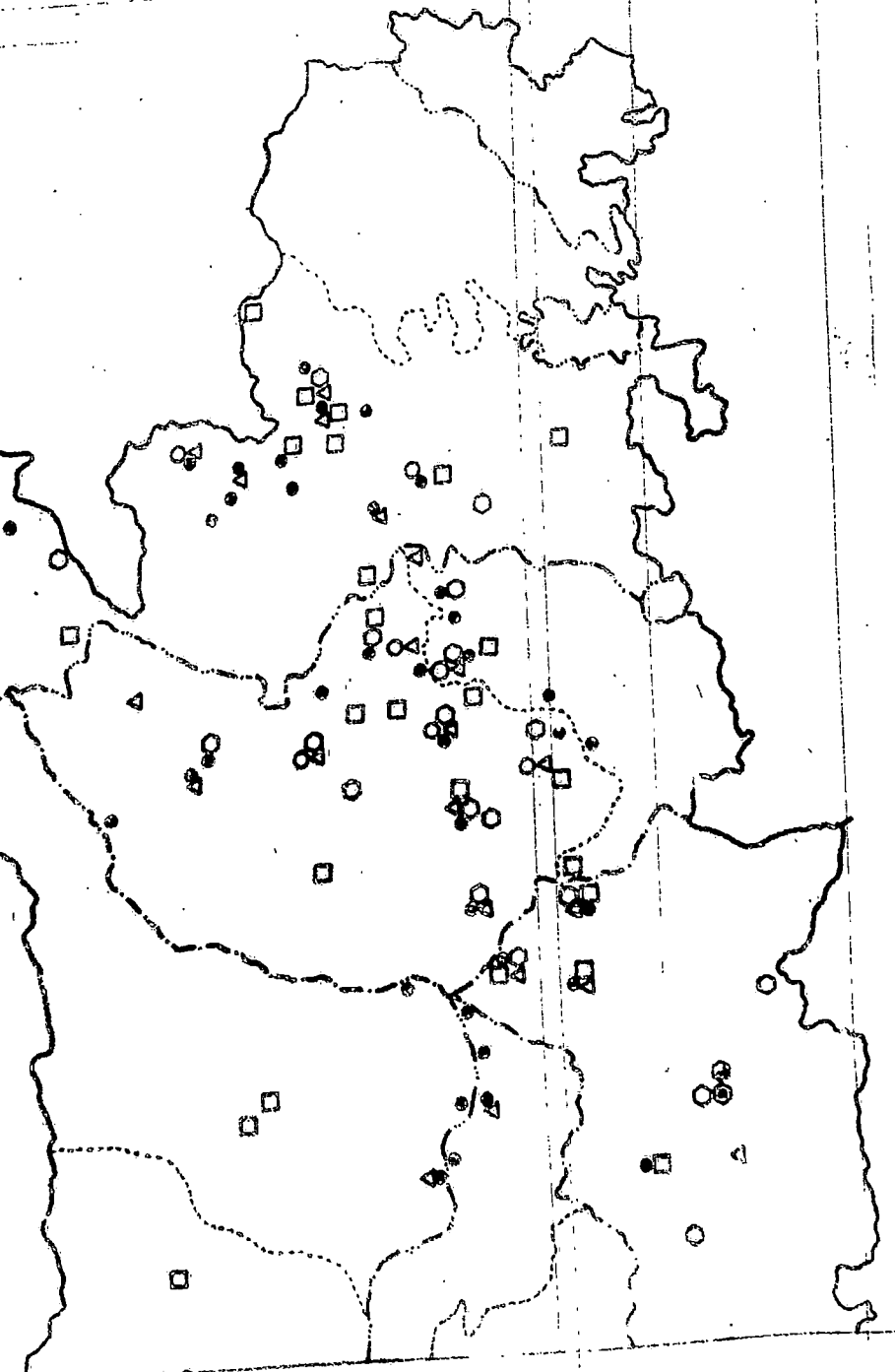
The cooperatives can not however, succeed without the strong support from the Government in the initial stages since the entrenched outside elements with their superior economic strength constitute a formidable force against which the Co-operatives consisting of extremely backward people like Konda Reddi stand no chance of survival.

The major directions in which such support can be extended include: (1) a firm policy decisions by Government to replace the system of contractors in regard to specified operations within a fixed time limit by the forest labour cooperatives, (2) sound cooperative banking structure attuned to financing the operations of the Forest Cooperatives, (3) a programme of training the members of cooperatives and equip the more competent among them for holding the executive and managerial positions. Till that time, managerial assistance has to be provided to all the Cooperative Societies by the project authorities.

It is proposed to organise 40 Bamboo Workers Co-operative Societies and 27 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies in the project area. The location specifics are given hereunder:

KONDA REDDI PROJECT
COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

- CUSTOMS**
- △ GUNTUR PORT
 - LEFT DIVISION COOP SOCIETY
 - SHANBY
 - CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION (C.S.)
 - JANGAL MANDAL SOCIETY
 - PANGODI SOCIETY
 - BANKODI WORKERS COOP. SOCIETY
 - FOREST LABOUR



PROPOSED BAMBOO WORKERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

District	Taluk Block	Location	Code No.
1	2	3	4
East Godavari	Rampachoda- varam	1. Cheruvupalem	139
		2. Manturu	162
	Maredumilli	3. Kakavada	94
		4. Devarapalli	74
		5. Tadepalli	50
		6. Bhupathipalem	103
		7. D.Velamalakota	62
		8. Madduluru	38
		9. Choppakonda	158
	Yellavaram Addateegala	10. Yerramreddi- palem.	191
		11. Kanivada	103
		12. Vemulova	446
		13. Yetipalli	413
		14. D.Ramavaram	285
		15. Devaranadugulu	211
		16. Sitharam	270
		17. Vedulla Konda	258
		18. Rayapalli	260

1	2	3	4
West Godavari	<u>Polavaram</u>	19. Geddapalli	47
	<u>Polavaram</u>	20. Koruturu	52
		21. Thutigunta	56
	<u>Buttaya- gudem.</u>	22. Aliveru	42
	Khammam	<u>Bhadracha- lam</u>	23. Tekuluru	274
<u>V.R.Puram</u>		24. Gulletiwada	277
<u>Kunavaram</u>		25. Tekuloddi	186

PROPOSED FOREST LABOUR COOPERATIVE
SOCIETIES

East Godavari.	<u>Rampacho- davaram.</u>	1. Pedageddada	102
	<u>Maredumilli</u>	2. G.M.Valasa	49
		3. Satlavada	29
		4. Kondamodalu	86
		5. D.Vela alakota	62
		6. Kutravada	22
		7. Boduluru	25
		8. Donalanka	155
		9. Chilakamamidi	76
		10. Vemulakonda	91

1	2	3	4	
East Godavari	Rampachoda- varam.	11. Musurumilli	884	
		12. Bhimavaram	111	
		13. Rampachodavaram	140	
		14. Damanapalli	178	
		15. Bologonda	112	
	West Godavari	Yellavaram Addatigala	16. Y.Ramavaram	164
			17. Yerragonda(S)	179
		Polavaram Polavaram	18. Pydiputta	149
			19. Mohanapuram	225
			20. Gurthedu	82
			21. Rayapalli	260
			22. Thungamadugulu	254
			23. Jaderu	240
			24. Dalipadu	210
			25. Panasalapalem	178
			26. Chavitidibbalu	209
			27. Dutcl arthi	284
28. Pathakota			64	
29. Puliramudugudem			75	
30. Geddapalli			47	
31. Koruturu			52	
32. Thutigunta			56	
Buttavagu- dem			33. Aliveru	42

1	2	3	4
Khammam	Boorgampad	34. Koida	104
	Boorgampad	35. Perantapalli	107
		36. Kakisnoor	106
		37. Samithi Katkur	102
	Bhadracha- lam	38. Kollur	340
	V.R. Duram	39. Pochavaram	323
		40. Jeediguppa	305

The financial implications of organisation of 40 Bamboo Workers Co-operative Societies and Labour Co-operative Societies are as follows:-

<u>BAMBOO WORKERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:</u>	Rs. in Lakhs.
1. Share capital for 2,500 Members @ Rs. 25/- per member.	0.63
2. Working capital (Loan)	1.00
3. Managerial Assistance etc.	1.25
	<u>Total 2.88</u>
<u>FOREST LABOUR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:</u>	Rs. in Lakhs
1. Share capital for 4,000 Members @ Rs. 25/- per member.	1.00
2. Working capital (Loan)	1.00
3. Managerial Assistance etc.	2.00
4. Training in logging techniques.	1.00
	<u>Total 5.00</u>
Grant	5.88
Loan	2.00

Working capital has to be provided through Apex Co-operative Banks of the respective districts at differential rate of interest, while the grants are to be made by project authorities. Under training programme it is proposed to train the Konda Reddi members of Forest Labour Cooperatives in logging techniques at Forest Training Centre at Yellandu for two months.

PLANTATION PROGRAMME:

Podu cultivation in all its ramifications has not received the attention it deserved. The Forest Rules ban the practice of 'Podu', while the geographical configuration of the project area and level of agricultural technology of the Konda Reddi make this practice persist. The deleterious effects of this agricultural practice on the ecology, forest wealth and climate problems involved in its statutory prohibition calls for a comprehensive programme of rehabilitation for the affected 'Podu' cultivators. The best solution lies in raising plantations of fruit trees suited to the terrain and climate of the area, coffee and other plantation crops of high commercial value in the hill slopes. These plantations not only regenerate the

vegetative growth on 'Podu' patches but also provide through their usufruct a dependable source of livelihood for the tribals and help wean them from the practice of 'Podu'. Thus baffling problem of 'Podu' will find solution in the plantations with built in mechanisms for rehabilitation of affected families in the Pomi-culture.

Under the Pomiculture it is proposed to raise plantation of fruit crops like citrus, pine apple and coffee. The scheme of fruit crops has been detailed under agriculture. The details of the coffee plantations in the project area are discussed here under:

COFFEE PLANTATION

THE project area in East Godavari district with altitudes ranging from 1400' to 1500' above M.S.L. and an annual precipitation varying from 1200 m.m. (48") to 1700 m.m. (60") is suitable for raising coffee plantations. The virgin forests in East Godavari are rich in Nitrogen and Potash. Moderate to thick jungles, deep well drained soils, optimum annual rain fall, humidity and temperature of Maredumilli Block East Godavari district provide ample scope for raising coffee plantations. The Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh started raising plantations in Maredumilli area of East Godavari district since 1961 with the following objectives:..

1. To wean away the tribals from shifting cultivation.
2. To settle them in alternative gainful employment through development of plantations suitable for the region.
3. To conserve the soil in the areas by the introduction of profitable plantation crops which provide best soil/cover.

Coffee plantations are suggested in the project area for the following reasons:-

1. Coffee is grown under shade, hence the cover wood is retained in the present form of miscellaneous trees, or as a pure stand of more valuable species such as silver oak. This helps to conserve the vegetation needed for maintaining the normal rainfall.
2. Coffee is a perennial crop and forms an effective ground cover for soil protection. This arrests soil erosion.
3. Coffee being labour-intensive, it provides employment round the year to the project population and help wean the podu cultivators from the practice of 'Podu'.
4. Coffee is a commercially valuable plant and an important foreign exchange earner. This indirectly boosts up the tribal economy when they start enjoying usufruct the coffee plantations.
5. Coffee is not an entirely new crop. It has been grown in the past and past experience proved that it can thrive well and yield well.

In 1959, a technical feasibility survey was undertaken in Andhra Pradesh with the assistance from the technical experts of the Coffee Board. On the basis of the feasibility report the Forest Department undertook the coffee plantation programme from 1961. The Mareduilli area of East Godavari district is one of the five selected centres in the State for raising coffee plantations. During the period from 1961 to 1974 an area of 154.5 acres has been brought under Coffee Plantation Programme. The technical experts and the experienced coffee planters who visited these plantations appreciated their performance. Besides coffee crop subsidiary plantation crops like Pepper were also introduced and have been thriving well particularly in Mareduilli Agency areas.

Further under land colonisation scheme in the agency areas, Mareduilli is selected as one of 4 growth centres for raising coffee plantations. During the year 1974-75 an area of 5 acres was covered under this programme in Mareduilli area.

In addition to the above programme the Girijan Co-operative Corporation has identified 1,500 acres in Mareduilli area for immediate implementation of planting programme in consultation with

the Coffee Board. This scheme was prepared as per the recommendations of Planning Commission. Under this scheme, the Girijan Co-operative Corporation will raise the coffee plantations in the selected plots till the plantations attain the fruit bearing age and assign the coffee plantations to the local tribal families who traditionally depend upon 'Podu' at the rate of 2 acres per family. Suitable sites have already been identified at Boduluru, Madduluru, Maredumilli and Vetukuru in Maredumilli Block.

As large as 75% of the Konda Reddi households are engaged in 'Podu' cultivation. With a view to wean away the Konda Reddi from this wasteful and undependable occupation it is proposed to raise coffee plantations, in 500 acres in sites identified in the Maredumilli Block of East Godavari district and to hand over the same at the rate of 2 acres per family at the end of 5th year. It is proposed to identify the Konda Reddi settlements to constitute the command area for each coffee plantation site at the plantation stage. Since coffee is a labour intensive plantation, it is estimated that more than 50% of the total out lay of the scheme is paid as wages to labour. The coffee plantation work can therefore provide sustained work for the Konda

Reddis in the identified settlements. After 5 years

the Konda Reddi workers will be entitled to enjoy the usufruct from the plantations. The plantation programme if properly implemented, will go a long way in weaning the Konda Reddis from the wasteful cultivation of Podu, while providing with good alternative source of income. It is expected that the coffee plantation programme will generate employment for

5,000 persons and rehabilitate 250 Podu cultivating families. The marketing of the coffee beans produced

in the project area will be entrusted to Girijan Co-operative Corporation and Coffee Board.

The financial implications of the scheme

are as follows:-

For Planting in 500 acres during
the Plan period:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Nursery: Cost of labour	1.07	1.52
Cost of inputs	0.45	
Planning: Cost of labour	5.84	5.95
Cost of inputs	0.11	

Maintenance:

Ist year cost of labour	3.08	4.95
Cost of inputs	1.87	
2nd year cost of labour	3.56	5.56
Cost of inputs	2.00	

Maintenance:

3rd year cost of labour	3.16	4.16
Cost of inputs	1.00	
4th year cost of labour	2.59	4.69
Cost of inputs	2.10	
5th year cost of labour	2.33	5.18
Cost of inputs	2.75	
Staff Rs.60,000 per year for 5 years.		3.00
Buildings and Godowns		1.00
Vehicle		0.74
Contingencies		0.25
Total cost		<u>37.00</u>

The financial implications of the proposed programmes are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Units.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)		
			Re-curring	Non-Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bamboo workers Cooperative Societies.	40	1.25	1.63	2.88
2.	Forest Labour Cooperative Societies.	27	2.00	3.00	5.00
3.	Coffee Plantations	500 Acres	27.79	9.21	37.00
Total cost			31.04	13.84	44.88

YEAR-WISE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	S c h e m e	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81					
		Phy. tar- get	Estimated Re- cur- ring	Non- Total	Phy. tar- get	Estimated Re- cur- ring	Non- Total	Phy. tar- get	Estimated Re- cur- ring	Non- Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bamlo Workers Cooperative Societies.	40	0.25	1.63	1.88	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25
2.	Forest Labour Cooperative Societies.	27	0.60	2.00	2.60	-	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.60
3.	Coffee Plantations.	-	5.60	9.21	14.81	-	6.21	-	6.21	-	4.81	-	4.81
Total			6.45	12.84	19.29		7.06		7.06		5.66		5.66

Total for 5 years												
1981-82				1982-83								
Phy. tag- get	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Estimated Cost Recur- ring	Non-Re- curr- ing	Total	Phy. tag- get	Estimated Cost Recur- ring	Non-Re- curr- ing	Total	Phy. tag- get	Estimated Cost Recur- ring	Non-Re- curr- ing	Total
-	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25	40 (Socie- ties)	1.25	1.63	2.88
-	0.60	-	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.60	27 (socie- ties.)	3.00	2.00	5.00
-	5.34	-	5.34	5.34	-	5.83	-	5.83	-	27.79	9.21	37.00
-	6.19	-	6.19	6.68	-	6.68	-	6.68	-	32.04	12.84	44.88

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(b)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A healthy and productive livestock is sine quo non for the development of agriculture. Besides, livestock provides the nutritious protein rich food in the form of milk, meat and eggs to the Konda Reddi whose nutritional deficiencies are pronounced due to ecological changes. Cattle are the main source of motive power in agricultural operations and for transportation of the agricultural and forest produce in the lower agency. The droppings of the livestock make an excellent manure for the settled as well as 'Podu' fields. The geo-human constraints in the project area inflict serious limitations on further development of agriculture in the project area. The low man-land ratio and consequent low per capita income necessitate development of livestock in the project area. The development of the livestock will not only augment the meagre income of the Konda Reddi from agriculture and forest labour but also help develop their agriculture and improve their nutritional status.

The livestock population in the project area is, however, very low. It works out to 18 per 100 persons

The existing cattle population is of stunted growth and non-descript type. They have no habit of milking the cows. Pork is relished and pigs are reared by all Konda-Reddis except one Intipera group belonging to Ex-Muttadars' family. Sheep and goat rearing is common among the Konda Reddis.

It is envisaged to increase the livestock population, upgrade the local live stock, introduce improved methods of animal husbandry such as better breeding, feeding, proper management and disease control and efficient marketing of the produce. The following are schemes suggested under animal husbandry.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT:

The proposed cattle development programmes aim at improving the milking yield and draught efficiency. As the cattle are mostly of non-descript type and stunted in growth, measures such as controlled breeding operations, effective disease control, proper management and adequate feeding are suggested for their improvement. Genetic improvement of the cattle has to be taken up by natural breeding due to transport hazards for successful implementation of artificial insemination. Hence natural breeding

centres are proposed.

NATURAL BREEDING CENTRES:

For natural service Jersey cross breed, medium type of Ongole and graded Murrah buffalo bulls are suggested. These bulls will be located in the existing veterinary institutions. They are kept under the supervision of technical personnel. These bulls will be released in the herds for natural service.

6 breeding bulls are suggested at three Breeding Bull Centres. At the same time intensive castration of scrub bulls will be taken up, which is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the breeding programme. Disease control and deworming operation of the off-springs born to these bulls will be taken up by the Veterinary Institutions.

The financial implications of the proposed breeding bull centres are as follows:-

NON-RECURRING:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Cost of 2 Breeding Bulls | Rs. 5,000-00 |
| 2. Cost of bull shed with attendants' room. | Rs. 10,000-00 |

3. Equipment for the bulls,
feeding and watering
etc. Rs. 1,000-00

4. Cost of castrator
Rs. 1,000-00

Total Rs. 17,000-00

RECURRING:

1. Cost of feeding 2
breeding bulls at
Rs. 250/- P.M. Rs. 6,000-00

2. Attendant's salary
Rs. 200/- P.M. Rs. 2,400-00

Total Rs. 8,400-00

For 5 years (Rs. 8,400 x 5) = Rs. 42,000-00

COST OF 3 CENTRES FOR 5 YEARS:

Non-recurring (for 3 Centres) Rs. 51,000-00

Recurring Rs. 126,000-00

Total Rs. 1,77,000-00

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Existence of extensive pastures and grazing grounds in the vicinity of every Konda Reddi settlement offer ample scope for the development of live-stock in the project area. However, the lack of tradition of milking, and consumption of milk products, lack of tradition of rearing milch cattle and lack of tradition of stall feeding of animals among the project population constitute major constraints for the dairy development in the project area. Caution^{has} therefore, to be exercised in launching conventional programmes of high cost milch cattle with a view to augment the income through sale of milk and milk products. It is essential that the Konda Reddis should first be educated about the benefits of rearing milch cattle and about the improved methods of cattle rearing, feeding and dairy management. Simultaneously, necessary infrastructure for developing milk routes and chilling centre and the marketing of the milk and milk products and regular supply of feed and concentrates and provision of effective veterinary services has to be developed in the project area. Evaluation studies of the milch cattle development programme

in the tribal areas of the State reveal that the dairy development did not achieve the expected results mainly due to lack of built in programme for fodder development. Success of dairy development programme among the primitive population depends upon the development of fodder. Fodder development should therefore form an integral part of the dairy development programme. The project population should also be trained in fodder development. Milch cattle should be distributed to such tribals who have facilities for fodder development. If individual fodder farms can not be developed, it should be done on community basis with development of community irrigation facilities.

A break through has been achieved in the dairy development in the project area of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, East Godavari district. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency, East Godavari district has launched an integrated programme for establishment of Mini dairy unit called 'Ksheerabdhis' for the exclusive benefit of the tribal beneficiaries. The major constraints for the dairy development in the project area have been first identified and a comprehensive scheme of dairy development has been launched to get over all the constraints and

of 167. Under the scheme to boost up milk production.

'KSHEERABDIS', milk routes have been identified and

the enthusiastic pace setting tribals selected in

the villages situated on the milk routes. (2) The beneficiaries in the identified villages were persuaded to donate one acre of land and to construct common

cattle shed in the land donated. (3) Suitable land with irrigation facilities in the vicinity of the

cattle shed is selected for raising fodder crops. The villagers are persuaded to give the land free of

charge on lease basis for a period of 5 years. (4) Concentrated feed is brought and supplied to each

centre regularly. (5) Graded Murrah buffaloes or cross breed cows are supplied on 50% subsidy and 50%

loan basis to the identified tribal families. (6) Effective veterinary coverage is provided to the

milch cattle supplied to the beneficiaries and stationed at the common cattle sheds. (7) Marketing

facilities for milk and milk products are created. Good price for the produce and prompt transportation

of the produce are ensured. At these Mini dairy units the tribal beneficiaries are not only initiated

into dairy industry but are trained in better methods of feeding and rearing of milch cattle as

well as of efficient dairy management. The results at

the Ksheerabdis are very encouraging and most of the tribal beneficiaries under Ksheerabdis have paid off the loans borrowed for purchase of the milch cattle. The number of cattle in the Ksheerabdis has multiplied. Where milking was a sin till a few years ago now boasts of milk chilling plant. The infrastructure created by Integrated Tribal Development Agency for dairy development, the commendable performance of the 'Ksheerabdis and its favourable impact on the attitudes of the project population in East Godavari district can be profitably utilised for planning dairy development among the Konda Reddis also.

It is envisaged to start 10 Ksheerabdis (Mini dairy units) exclusively for the Konda Reddis. The Ksheerabdis' under this scheme will house 20 animals. The distribution of Ksheerabdis is as follows:-

1. East Godavari	6
2. West Godavari	2
3. Khammam	2

In order to extend the benefits of the milch cattle to interior areas also, it is proposed to distribute 200 milch cattle to the individual families. In order to ensure sustained income and continuous milk supply for each family it is envisaged to supply

two milch animals with different lactation cycles.
The financial implications of the scheme are as follows:-

	Estimated Cost		
	Recurring (Rs.)	Non-Recurring (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1. Cost of Ksheerabdhhi(1) for 5 years. (Complete Dairy complex)	35,000	51,000	86,000
Cost of Ksheerabdhhis (10) for 5 years	3,50,000	5,10,000	8,60,000
Subsidy(50%) including grant :	Rs. 5,35,000		
Loan :	Rs. 3,25,000		
2. Distribution of milch cattle (Rs.4,500 x 100)		4,50,000	4,50,000
Subsidy (50% of cost) Rs. 2,25,000			
Loan (50% of cost) Rs. 2,25,000			
Total Rs.	3,50,000	9,60,000	13,10,000

ASSISTANCE IN REARING SHE BUFFALOES AND CALVES:

The Konda Reddis are to be encouraged in rearing of up-graded she buffaloes, cows and calves. They are to be supplied with concentrate feed regularly. Half of the cost of the cost of feed is to be subsidised /

while the remaining amount is treated as loan. The forage requirements are to be met from the by products of field crop and grazing. It is proposed to cover 500 heifer calves under this scheme. The expenditure for the supply of concentrate feed is worked out at Rs. 50,000 for a period of one year @Rs100 per each calf.

Subsidy @ 50%	Rs.25,000
Loan @ 50%	Rs.25,000
	<hr/>
Total	Rs.50,000
	<hr/>

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT:

The sheep population of the project area is of non-descript. It is therefore proposed to upgrade local stock by introducing good germplasm in the project area by supplying improved sheep units for the Konda Reddi households. Each identified landless Konda Reddi household will be given 10 improved ewes and one ram of Nellore breed. It is estimated that there are 3,400 households without settled cultivation. If these people are encouraged to rear sheep, it will not only augment their meagre family income but also help wean them from 'Podu'

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cultivation. While selecting the beneficiaries the availability of grazing land around the villages should also be taken into consideration. Arrangements for proper health care for these sheep units are to be made at the existing veterinary institutions. It is proposed to cover 1,000 households over a period of 5 years. Financial implications of the scheme are furnished below:

Cost of each (Nellore breed) sheep Unit consisting of 10 ewes and one ram.	Rs. 2,000
Cost of 1,000 Units (Rs. 2,000 x 1000)	Rs. 20,00,000
Subsidy (50% of the cost)	Rs. 10,00,000
Loan (50% of the cost from Scheduled Banks at 4% interest)	Rs. 10,00,000

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

Poultry population of the project area is of non-descript type with coloured plumage, but are resistant to local diseases. These birds are poor layers, the egg production being 40-60 only per year. These birds are maintained as backyard units, without paying much attention either in feeding or management. Poultry development on systematic and modern lines in the project area not only augments the income of the project population but also improves their status of diet

DISTRIBUTION OF COCKERELS:

Cockerels with coloured plumage are suggested for distribution for breeding with local hens. Anstro-lops or white Austro breeds are suggested for the project area. Under this scheme cockerels of the above variety will be exchanged with local cocks. This may step up the egg production in the project area.

Financial requirements are as follows:-

No. of cockerels proposed to be supplied.	1,000
Cost of 1,000 cockerels	Rs. 5,000

POULTRY UNITS:

It is proposed to supply 50 poultry units to the Konda Reddi families in a phased manner. Half of the cost will be subsidised and the rest will be met from the loan raised from the scheduled Bank at 4% rate of interest. It is also proposed to supply poultry units to every Ashram School so that the poultry management can be taught as co-curricular

programme at the Ashram Schools. Further, the egg produced at the attached units provide nutritious food to the inmates of the Ashram Schools. Deep litter system of poultry raising is proposed as it provides nitrogen rich manure to the farmers. Each unit consists of 100 birds and 50 units are envisaged to be supplied in a phased programme. 25 Units are proposed to be established at the Ashram Schools in the project area over a period of 5 years.

The financial implications of the scheme are as follows:-

Cost of each unit	Rs; 500
Cost of 50 Units (500 x 50)	Rs 25,000
Loan component	Rs.12,500
Subsidy element	Rs.12,500

BACKYARD POULTRY UNITS:

Konda Reddis who are desirous of rearing poultry are supplied small poultry units, each unit consisting of 10 hens and one cock. Cross breed poultry is recommended for this. These birds are allowed to roam during day time while night shelter is provided in the backyard. Feed concentrates are

to proposed to be supplied/supplement the local feed to these units. The financial implications are as follows :-

Cost of one unit	Rs. 150
Cost of 500 Units	Rs. 150 x 500
	= Rs. 75,000
Loan component (50%)	Rs. 37,500
Subsidy element (50%)	Rs. 37,500

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT:

The Konda Reddis rear pigs for their own consumption and for sacrificial purposes during the festivals and rituals. There is a good demand for pork in the tribal areas and adjacent plain areas. The present breed reared by Konda Reddis is of non-descript type, hence it is to be replaced with improved breed. The Konda Reddis who show interest for rearing the p-igs under proper management and feeding are supplied with pigglings. It is proposed to upgrade the local breed by replacing the local boars with Yorkshire boars. The financial implications of this scheme are as follows:-

Scheme for piggery development:

Cost of 10 weaners @Rs.55/-per weaner Rs. 550.00

Cost of feed for 6 months
@Rs.50/-P.M. for each pigling 50 x 6 x 10 = Rs.3,000-00
for 10 piglings.

Medicines and other
expenses.

Rs. 450-00

Unit Cost

Rs.4,000-00

Cost of 200 Units

Rs.8,00,000-00

Loan (50% of cost)

Rs.4,00,000-00

Subsidy (50% of cost)

Rs.4,00,000-00

TRAINING PROGRAMME:

The Konda Reddis are to be given training in scientific methods of livestock rearing, feeding, breeding and management practices. They are unable to achieve good results due to lack of knowledge about improved methods of rearing and feeding. Hence the proposed training course will facilitate better rearing and management in animal husbandry programme. The duration of the training course will be one month and each batch consists of 20 members and it is proposed to send 5 batches for training. The training will be given in the nearest live-stock farm. Financial implications of the proposed training programme

are given hereunder:-

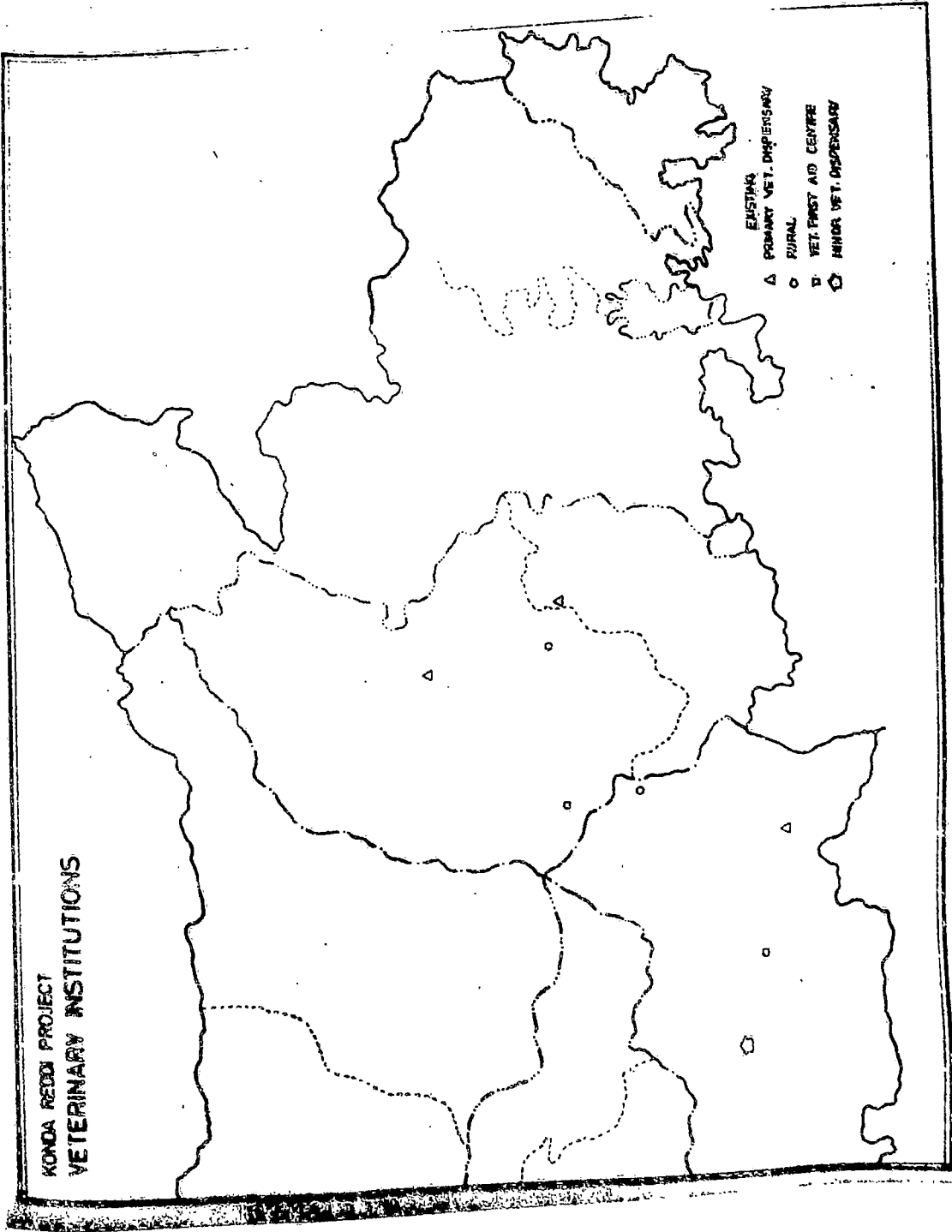
No. of persons proposed for training	200
Stipend @Rs 300/- (300 x 200)	Rs. 60,000
Travelling charges @Rs. 30/-	Rs. 6,000
Total	Rs. 66,000

VETERINARY SERVICES:

It is envisaged to provide effective veterinary services to the live-stock in the area. In view of the apathy of the project population and lack of communications in the project area, it is proposed to appoint one Flock man for every 1,000 live-stock. He will render first aid to the live-stock and administer medicines and arrange for the treatment of sick animals and work as Liaison Officer between the beneficiary and the veterinary surgeon/project authority. He is responsible for the better management of the sheep, poultry, pigs and cattle supplied to the project population within his jurisdiction.

KONDA REDDI PROJECT
VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS

- EXISTING
△ PRIMARY VET. DISPENSARY
○ RURAL
▽ VET. FIRST AID CENTRE
◇ MINOR VET. DISPENSARY



The financial implications of the proposed programme are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Units	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)		
			Re-curring	Non-Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Natural Breeding Centres.	3	1.26	0.51	1.77
2.	Dairy Development	1			
a)	Ksheerabdi Centres (Each centre consists of 20 milch cattle)	10	8.70	1.50	10.20
b)	Distribution of milch cattle @ 2 per family	100	-	4.50	4.50
c)	Assistance for rearing she-buffaloes and calves.	-	-	0.50	0.50
3.	Sheep Development (Each unit consists of 10 ewes and one Ram)	1,000	-	20.00	20.00
4.	Poultry Development.				
a)	Distribution of cockerels	1,000	-	0.05	0.05
b)	Backyard poultry Units (Each Unit consists of 10 hens and one cock).	500	-	0.75	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
c) Poultry units	50	-	-	0.25	0.25
Each unit consists of 100 birds)					
5. Piggery Development	200	-	-	8.00	8.00
(Each Unit consists of 10 piglings).					
6. Training Programme,	-	-	-	0.66	0.66
(for 200 members)					
Total			4.75	40.32	45.08

Loan Rs.20.26 Lakhs
 Subsidy including grant Rs.22.82 Lakhs

YEAR-WISE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1978-79				1979-80				1980-81			
		Phy. target	Estimated Cost Re-curr-	Total Re-curr-	Phy. target	Estimated Cost Re-curr-	Total Re-curr-	Phy. target	Estimated Cost Re-curr-	Total Re-curr-	Phy. target	Estimated Cost Re-curr-	Total Re-curr-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Natural Breeding Centres.	3	0.25	0.51	0.76	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25
2.	Dairy Development.	10	0.70	5.10	5.80	-	0.70	-	0.70	-	0.70	-	0.70
	a) Ashcorabdi (Centres)	20	-	0.90	0.90	20	-	0.90	0.90	20	-	0.90	0.90
	b) Distribution of Milch cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Assistance for rearing She-Buffaloes and Calves.	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
3.	Sheep Development.	100	-	2.00	2.00	300	-	6.00	6.00	300	-	6.00	6.00
	(Units)												

Phy. tar. get.	1981-82		1982-83		Total for 5 years																
	Re-curr-ing	Non-Re-curr-ing	Phy. tar. get	Estimated Cost	Re-curr-ing	Non-Re-curr-ing	Phy. tar. get	Re-curr-ing	Non-Re-curr-ing	Total											
15	0.25	-	18	0.25	19	-	20	0.26	-	21	-	22	0.26	23	3	24	1.26	0.51	25	1.77	26
-	0.70	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	10	3.50	5.10	8.60				
20	-	0.90	20	0.90	20	20	0.90	0.90	100	(Pairs)	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50	4.50				
-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50				
200	4.00	4.00	100	2.00	2.00	1000	20.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00				

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Poultry Development:														
a) Distribution of Cockerels	200	0.11	0.01	300	-	0.015	0.015	300	0.015	0.015	300	-	0.015	0.015
b) Poultry Units	10	0.05	0.05	20	-	0.10	0.10	20	0.10	0.10	20	-	0.10	0.10
c) Backyard Poultry Units	100	0.15	0.15	200	-	0.30	0.30	100	0.30	0.30	100	-	0.15	0.15
5. Pigger Development.	50	2.00	2.00	50	-	2.00	2.00	100	2.00	2.00	100	-	4.00	4.00
6. Training programme	4	0.26	0.26	4	-	0.26	0.26	2	0.26	0.26	2	-	0.14	0.14
Total		0.95	11.08	12.03		0.95	9.675	10.625	0.95	11.405	12.355			

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
200	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	0.05	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 (Units)	-	0.25	0.25
100	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	500 (Units)	-	0.75	0.75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 (Units)	-	8.00	8.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 (Batches)	-	0.66	0.66
0.95	5.16	6.11		0.96	3.00	3.96		4.76	40.32	45.08	

F I S H E R I E S

KONDA REDDIS are fond of fish. Both dry fish and fresh fish are relished very much by them. The small traders roam about these Konda Reddi villages and sell dry fish along with other provisions like salt, oil etc. in exchange for agricultural produce and minor forest produce. In the transaction the Konda Reddis lose heavily their fondness for fish is so great that they put off other works, however important and urgent they may be to catch fish. For three months from March to May when water level recedes in the river and streams of the project area, the Konda Reddis, men, women and even children engage themselves in catching fish. In the villages flanking the river Godavari, Sabari and Pamuluru the Konda Reddis are adept in catching fish. Several families are engaged in fishing on dug out canoes with cast/nets in the villages flanking river Godavari. Many of them in these river side village go for fishing with hook and line out some with hand nets. These methods are not efficient and do not permit deep water fishing.

In the villages flanking the river Godavari from Devipatnam to Chokkanapalli on left bank and from Thutigunta to Katkur on the right bank have an opportunity to take up fishing occupation if they are properly trained and provided with the fishing implements. Presently fisher-men families of Godavari districts particularly from Rajahmundry, Kovvur and villages down stream Rajahmundry pitch their temporary tents river side and carry on fishing expedition for about 8 months in a year. They sell their day's catch to Rajahmundry business men who purchase on the spot and export to Rajahmundry by a launch transport daily. If the Konda Reddis in river side villages are trained in fishing in deep water and provided with modern fishing gear, they can reap good harvest of prawns and other kinds of fish of high value. These command good market at Rajahmundry. The business men purchase the catch at the villages only.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

It is proposed to provide training to the Konda Reddis inhabiting the villages located near river Godavari. About 200 tribals are selected for training at Inland Fisheries Training Centre, Kakinada

for a month. During the training they will be paid @Rs. 5/- per a day in addition to to and fro travelling expenses.

The financial implications for this training programme are as follows:

RECURRING:

Payment of stipend for 200 trainees @Rs. 150/-	150 x 200	Rs. 30,000
Payment of T.A. Rs.30/-	30 x 200	Rs. 6,000
Contingencies		Rs. 4,000
	Total	<u>Rs. 40,000</u>

Soon after the training they will have to be provided with fishing nets, nylon yarn and other fishing equipment. Further all the river side villages are to be provided with a boat each for this purpose.

Supply of Nylon yarn @ Rs.150/- (on 50% loan and 50% subsidy)	150 x 200	= Rs. 30,000
Supply of other equipment, (on 50% subsidy and 50% loan)	100 x 200	= Rs. 20,000
Supply of boats.	500 x 30	= Rs. 15,000
	Total	<u>Rs. 65,000</u>

The financial implications of the proposed programme are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Re- curr- ing	Non- Recu- rring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Supply of implements etc.	-	0.65	0.65
2.	Training programme	-	0.40	0.40
	Total	-	1.05	1.05
	Loan		Rs.0.25 lakhs	
	Subsidy including grant		Rs.0.80 lakhs.	

INDUSTRIES

Topography and forests have restricted the extent of net sown area in the project area. These geo-administrative factors inflict serious limitations on further increase in the net sown area. Antiquated technology, primitive tools, infertile soils, undulating terrain and lack of water sources are responsible for very low agricultural yields and low carrying capacity of the land in the project area. In view of serious limitation on quantitative shift on agricultural land and production and ever increasing pressure on land, it is necessary to siphon off some of the project population from agricultural sector to other sectors. The rich raw material potential and availability of cheap labour as a result of under employment in the project area offer ample scope for labour intensive raw material based industries in the project area.

The Konda Reddis have latent skills which can be developed on modern lines to cater to the modern skill requirements in and around the project area. There is urgent need for reviving the Training-cum-Production Centres which have been closed down and re-organise them

with expert instructors with a zeal to work for the development of skills among the tribals. The trades and type of training in these centres will be tailored to the local needs and level of training proposed will take into consideration the low skill capital of the Konda Reddis. Wherever necessary, the project population is proposed to be trained at the existing training centres situated outside the project area.

It is proposed to start Training-cum-Production Workshop to provide training facilities to the project population in the agro-forest industries proposed for establishment in the project area. It is proposed to pay a sum of Rs.90/- per mensem as stipend for a period of 3 months to the trainees. It is proposed to train 60 persons in each centre every year.

The cost of the scheme is as follows:-

NON-RECURRING:

Land and Building	Rs. 30,000
Machinery and equipment	Rs. 50,000
	Rs. <u>30,000</u>

RECURRING:

Staff salaries per annum	Rs. 20,000
Stipend @Rs.90/-P.M.Per annum	Rs. 16,000
Miscellaneous	Rs. 800
	Rs. <u>37,000</u>
For 5 years Rs. 37,000 x 5	Rs. 1,85,000
Total cost for 1 Workshop	Rs. <u>2,65,000</u>
Total cost for 2 Workshops	Rs. <u>5,30,000</u>

KOPERI CORDAGE MAKING UNIT:

Saben grass ('Koperigaddi' in Telugu) has wild growth in the project area. The Konda Reddis are adept in making ropes out of 'Koperi' grass. These ropes are extensively used for bundling the bamboo used in paper mills. Further, ropes (Nulaka) made out of this grass are used for cot cordages within and outside the tribal areas. Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur and Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills at Rajahmundry require 2,000 tonnes of Saben ropes which are presently procured from other States. In view of the plentiful availability of raw material, availability of skill and good demand for the finished product it is proposed to start 3 Rope Making Units in the project area. The financial implications are as follows:-

Land and Building	Rs. 13,000
Machinery	Rs. 7,000
Working capital	Rs. 9,000
Miscellaneous	Rs. 3,500

Total Rs. 32,500

Cost for 3 Units Rs. 97,500

COIR PROCESSING AND ROPE MAKING UNIT:

Coconut husk is available in abundance at very cheap rate at a distance of 40 Miles from the project area in central delta of East Godavari district. This can be imported from that area for making ropes ('Nulaka') which can be used for cot cordages, bundling and agricultural and industrial purposes. In order to provide gainful employment to the Konda Reddis who are adept in weaving ropes during slack season, it is proposed to start two coir rope making units in the project area. These units will provide part time employment for 200 persons. The financial implications are as follows:-

Building	Rs. 10,000
Machinery	Rs. 10,000
Working Capital	Rs. 5,000
Total	<u>Rs. 25,000</u>

Cost for 2 Units
Rs. 25,000 x 2 = Rs. 50,000

PALM FIBRE PROCESSING AND SEMI RAW FIBRE
COLLECTING CENTRE:

Palmyrah occurs in large numbers in the lower agency of the project area. There is

abundant supply of palm fibre within project area.

There is a good demand for ropes made out of Palm fibre within and outside the tribal areas.

These ropes are used for tethering cattle and for various other domestic, agricultural and commercial purposes.

After extracting the fibre manually from Palmyrah spade with the help of wooden combs the fibre is sun dried

After complete processing it will be graded into 3 categories according to size and dyed in colours. This

fibre is also exported to other countries from Kakinada Port. In view of the availability of raw material in

the project area it is proposed to start one mechanised fibre extraction unit. This will generate employment

for 200 persons. Cost of the Unit is as follows:-

Building	Rs. 30,000
Machinery	Rs. 1,00,000
Working capital	Rs. 1,15,000

Total Rs. 1,50,000

FRUIT PULP EXTRACTION UNIT:

Mango, Kamala, Orange, Cashew, Jack are the major fruits grown in the project area of East Godavari District. Presently these fruits are

sold to the merchants at cheaper rates due to transportation difficulties. The tribal producers are losing heavily in the transactions. In order to increase the sale value of produce especially during peak seasons one fruit pulp extraction and preservation unit is proposed. The variety of fruits and different crop seasons of these fruits in the project area ensure un-interrupted supply of raw material for the Unit. This unit will provide direct employment for 10 persons. Cost of the Unit is as follows:-

Land and Building	Rs. 25,000
Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 50,000
Working capital	Rs. 1,00,000
Total	Rs. 1,75,000

FRUIT CANNING CENTRE:

The project area is endowed with the climate and topography favourable for development of fruit orchards. The hilly areas of Maredumilli have large plantations of Orange, Lime and other citrus fruits. Jack and mango are available in plenty. It is proposed to raise fruit orchards in the project under 'Podu'

rehabilitation programme. In view of this it is proposed to start Fruit Canning Unit to tap the cheaply available local fruit so that the tribal producers will be assured of fair prices for their produce. This Unit will provide employment for 12 persons. Cost of the Unit is as follows:-

Land and Building	Rs. 20,000
Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 50,000
Total	Rs. 70,000

MANUFACTURE OF SAGO:

Tapioca is available in and around the project area of East Godavari district. It is also proposed under this Plan to increase acreage under Tapioca. In view of this it is proposed to start one Sago Manufacture Unit in the project area. There is a good market for this product through out the country and it assures good price for the tapioca producers in the project area. This unit will provide seasonal employment for 50 persons. Cost of the unit is as follows:-

Land and Building	Rs. 1,15,000
Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 80,000
Working capital	Rs. 4,96,800
Total	Rs. 6,91,800

MANUFACTURE OF SPLINTS AND VENEERS:

Large quantities of soft wood required for manufacture of splints and veneers are available in the forests of the project area. Hence to cater to the needs of Match Units in the State it is proposed to start one splints and Veneers Manufacturing Unit at Koida in the project area with a capacity of 4 Tonnes of the finished produce. This unit provides employment for 76 tribals. Cost of the Unit is as follows:-

Land and Buildings	Rs. 1,24,000
Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 46,345
Working capital	Rs. 85,600

Total Rs. 2,55,945

BASKET MAKING UNIT:

The Konda Reddis are known for their skills in basket and mat weaving. Many people are engaged in making baskets, mats, wattle and other household articles with bamboo. There is a good demand for these products in market centres of tribal areas and plains areas. Bamboo is available in plenty in the project area. They are eligible to buy

their requirements in bamboo from the Depots of paper mills at cheap rates. There is a good demand for bamboo mats for the hostels and Ashram Schools within the project area. Hence it is proposed to start three centres on co-operative basis. These units will generate employment for 150 persons. The financial implications of the Units are as follows:-

Cost of building	Rs. 20,000
Working capital	Rs. 30,000
Total	Rs. 50,000
<hr/>	
Cost of 3 Units	
Rs. 50,000 x 3	Rs. 1,50,000

UNIT FOR STITCHING OF ADDA LEAF PLATES AND BROOMS:

Adda leaf is abundantly available in the project area. The demand for Adda leaf plates has been mounting year after year both within the State and outside the State. Broom grass is also available in plenty in the project area. Presently the Girijan Co-operative Corporation is the sole purchasing agency of these products. It is proposed to start 5 Units for stitching of Adda leaf plates and processing and making of Broom sticks for the benefit of Konda Reddy women. This will provide gainful subsidiary occupation for 250 women who are under employed. The

Financial implications of the scheme are as follows:-

Land and Building	Rs. 3,000
Machinery and equipment	Rs. 2,000
Working capital	Rs. 10,000
Rs. 15,000 x 5 Units	= Rs. 75,000

STARCH MAKING UNIT

Tamarindus indicus (Tamarind) is predominant in the project area. Tamarind fruit is one of the most important minor forest produce collected by the project population and purchased by the Andhra Pradesh Girijan Co-operative Corporation. Pulk of the fruit procured by the Corporation is desuded before it is marketed. As a result of the deseeded process, large quantities of tamarind seed is available in the project area every year. The tamarind seeds are presently not used for any other purpose. It is proposed to extract starch from the tamarind seeds. Tamarind seeds contains 60 to 64% of starch. This Unit provides employment for 20 tribals. The financial implications for starting one unit are as follows:-

Land and Building	Rs. 40,000
Machinery	Rs. 52,000
Working capital	Rs. 63,000
Total	Rs. 1,55,000

BAMBOO CHIKS UNIT:

Various kinds of bamboo chiks are required for 'Agarbathi' making and other purposes. The bamboo required for preparation of the chiks is available in the forests of the project area. As there is good demand for this produce and Konda Reddis are experts in bamboo works, one unit is proposed in the project area. This unit provides employment for 20 persons. The financial implications are as follows:-

Land and Building	Rs. 5,000
Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 8,000
Working capital	Rs. 4,000
Total	<u>Rs. 17,000</u>

CHARCOAL MANUFACTURING UNIT:

Charcoal has a good demand both in urban and rural areas as domestic fuel. It is proposed to start one unit in the project area on co-operative basis. The requisite wood can be procured from the Forest Department at fair prices. An industrial Co-operative Society is proposed for this purpose. The

financial implications are as follows:-

Land and building Rs. 4,000

Machinery and equipment Rs. 6,000

Working capital Rs. 13,000

Total Rs. 23,000

It is expected that this unit will generate employment for 50 persons.

SCHEME FOR MANUFACTURING OF PACKING MATERIAL AND SLATE FRAME INDUSTRY:

There is a good demand for slate frame in the State, particularly in Markepuram of Prakasham district. The soft wood required for making the frame is available in plenty in the forests of the project area. The waste material turned out of this process can be marketed as packing material. It is proposed to start one unit on co-operative basis in the project area for the benefit of Konda Reddis. An industrial Co-operative Society with 20 members is proposed to be started. The financial implications are as follows:-

Land and building Rs. 20,000

Machinery and equipment Rs. 49,000

Working capital Rs. 26,000

Total Rs. 95,000

BRICK AND TILE MAKING UNIT:

There is a good demand for bricks and tiles as a good number of buildings are coming up in tribal areas after formation of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. In view of the demand it is proposed to start two Brick and Tile making units on co-operative basis. These units will create employment for 100 persons. The financial implications are as follows:-

Land and building	Rs. 6,000
Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 2,000
Working capital	Rs. 12,000
Total	Rs. 20,000
Cost for two Units	Rs. 20,000 x 2 = Rs. 40,000

BEEDI MANUFACTURING UNIT:

It is proposed to start a Beedi Manufacturing Unit in view of the availability of Beedi leaves used for manufacture of Beedis. Further, it provides gainful employment to a large number of Konda Reddi men and women during the slack season. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation will market the

beecis manufactured at this Unit. This will generate employment potential for 500 persons. The cost of the scheme is as follows:-

Machinery and equipment and building	Rs. 5,000
Working capital	Rs. 25,000
Total	Rs. 30,000

WASHING SOAP UNIT:

It is proposed to start one washing soap making unit in the project area to meet the requirements of the Ashram Schools, hostels and other governmental and semi-governmental agencies in the project area. It will provide employment for 12 persons. The financial implications are as follows:-

Land and building	Rs. 15,000
Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 10,000
Working capital	Rs. 52,100
Total	Rs. 77,100

MANUFACTURING OF SOAP NUT AND SHEEKAI
POWDER:

Sufficient soap nut and sheekai is available in the project area to feed soap nut and sheekai powder unit. There will be good demand for this product since soap nut is the most popular domestic shampoo in the State. It will provide employment for 10 persons. The financial implications are as follows:-

Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 10,000
Working capital	Rs. 12,800
Total	<u>Rs. 22,800</u>

TRAINING-CUM-DRESS MAKING CENTRES:

The service sector is very weakly developed in the project area. A basic service like tailoring is confined to Block headquarters. Further, the tribal children enrolled in Ashram Schools and hostels are provided with two pairs of dress. Uniforms for Scouts and Guides are also supplied to the tribal students admitted in the hostels. The tailors in the project area will not be able to cater to the demands. If Training-cum-Dress Making

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Centres are started in the project area, tailoring work can be entrusted to those centres. At the same time Konda Reddi women are given training so as to enable them to supplement their income by taking up tailoring work after training. The trainees are supplied with sewing machines on 75% subsidy after completion of training. During 3 months of training period they are paid a sum of Rs. 90/- per mensem as stipend. It is proposed to start 2 centres in the project area and to train 40 ladies in each centre every year. One Instructor is attached to each centre to impart training to the tribal women in dress making.

The cost of the scheme is as follows:-

NON-RECURRING:

Land and building	Rs. 10,000
Machines (No. 10)	Rs. 8,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 18,000

RECURRING:

Staff salaries per annum.	Rs. 8,000
Stipend to trainees @ 1.90/- P.M.	Rs. 10,800
Miscellaneous	Rs. 200

Total Rs. 19,000

For 5 years 19,000 x 5 =	Rs. 95,000
Supply of machines for 50 trainees during 5 years	Rs. 40,000
(Subsidy Rs.30,000)	
(Loan Rs.10,000)	
Total	<u>Rs.1,35,000</u>
Total cost for one Centre	Rs.1,35,000
Total Cost for 2 Centres	Rs.3,06,000

CHILLI POWDER UNIT:

Chillies are grown in the river side alluvial lands in the project area. Chilly powder is the most important condiment used by the tribals. Chilli powder is at present brought from outside and sold at high prices. It is to meet the local needs and to supply pure chilli powder at fair price, a chilli powder unit is proposed in the project area. This will generate employment for 6 persons. The financial implications are as follows:-

Machinery and equipment.	Rs. 10,000
Working capital	Rs. 3,500
Total	<u>Rs. 13,500</u>

BEE-KEEPING:

The Konda Reddis are adept in collection of honey and there is ample scope for development of Api-culture. The collection of honey at present is seasonal and is not a dependable source of supplementary income. A family can earn a sizeable income by installing Bee-boxes in the courtyard. It is proposed to provide the Bee-boxes free of cost to 200 Konda Reddi families @ 10 boxes per family. The estimated cost of this programme is furnished below:

2,000 boxes @ Rs. 60/- = Rs. 1,20,000

The above proposed schemes will generate permanent employment potential for 1,854 persons and part time or seasonal employment for 500 to 1,000 persons. Besides this direct employment potential these units will provide indirect employment for equal number of persons.

The units listed above are suggested at the following locations:

LOCATION SPECIFICS OF PROPOSED INDUSTRIES
IN THE PROJECT AREA

Sl. No.	District	Block	Location	Code No.
1	2	3	4	5

1. TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION WORKSHOPS

1.	West Godavari	Polavaram	Puliramudugudem	75
2.	East Godavari	Rampa Chodavaram	Sirigundala-padu.	141

2. KOPERI COBDAGE MAKING UNITS

1.	West Godavari	Polavaram	Puliramudugudem	75
2.	Khammam	V.R.Puram	Jeediguppa	305
3.	East Godavari	Addateegala	Thimmapuram	443

3. COIR PROCESSING AND ROPE MAKING UNITS

1.	West Godavari	Polavaram	Thutigunta	56
2.	East Godavari	Addateegala	Rayapalli	260

4. PALM FIBRE PROCESSING AND SEMI RAW FIBRE COLLECTING CENTRE

1.	East Godavari	Rampa-chodavaram.	Rampochodavaram	140
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1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----

11. STARCH MAKING UNIT

1. East Godavari Rampachoda- Rampacho- 140
 varam davaram

12. BAMBOO CHIKS UNIT

1. East Godavari Mareðumilli Davara- 74
 palli

13. CHARCOL MANUFACTURING UNIT

1. West Godavari Polavaram Puliramu- 75
 dugudem.

14. MANUFACTURING OF PACKING
MATERIAL AND SLATE FRAME
INDUSTRY:

1. East Godavari Rampacho- Rampacho- 140
 davaram davaram

15. BRICK AND TILE MAKING
UNITS

1. East Godavari Mareðumilli Chinage- 101
 ddada
2. Kh. mmcm V. R. Pur m Jeedi- 305
 gupp.

1 2 3 4 5

16. BEEDI MANUFACTURING UNIT

1. East Godavari Addateegala Pydiputta 149

17. MANUFACTURING OF WASHING
SOAP UNIT

1. Khammam V.R.Puram Pochavaram 323

18. MANUFACTURE OF SOAP NUT
POWDER UNIT

1. East Godavari Maredumilli Maredumi- 43
lli

19. TRAINING CUM DRESS MAKING
CENTRES

1. East Godavari Rampachoda- Rampacho- 140
varam davaram.

20. CHILLI POWDER UNIT

1. Khammam V.R.Puram Pochavaram 323

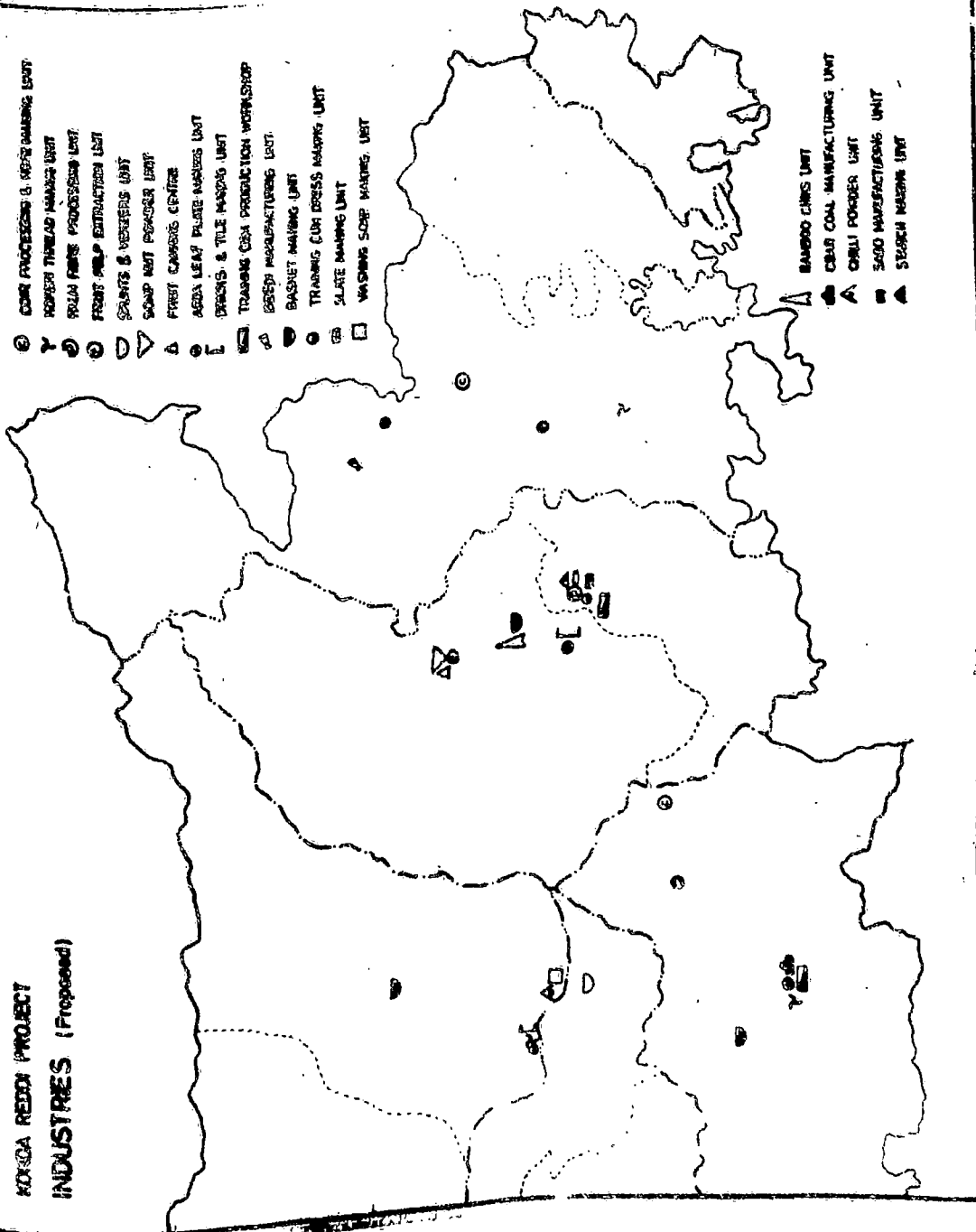
2. Khammam V.R.Puram Jeediguppa 305

21. BEE KEEPING 200 Units
(2000 boxes)

**KONDA REDDI PROJECT
INDUSTRIES (Proposed)**

- COIN PROCESSING & METAL MAKING UNIT
- ⌘ ROPE/TWINE MANUFACTURING UNIT
- ⌘ RUM FIBRE PROCESSING UNIT
- ⊖ FRONT ROLL EXTRACTOR UNIT
- ∇ SPINNING & WEAVING UNIT
- △ SOAP NET PROCESSOR UNIT
- △ FRESH CANNING CENTRE
- △ AGRA LEAF PLATE MAKING UNIT
- ⌘ BREADS & TILE MAKING UNIT
- ⌘ TRAINING COIN PRODUCTION WORKSHOP
- ⌘ BEEF MANUFACTURING UNIT
- BASKET MAKING UNIT
- TRAINING CUR PRESS MAKING UNIT
- ⌘ SLATE MAKING UNIT
- ⌘ WAXING SOAP MAKING UNIT

- ▲ BAMBOO CIMS UNIT
- COAL COAL MANUFACTURING UNIT
- ▲ CHILLI POWDER UNIT
- ⌘ SAGO MANUFACTURING UNIT
- ▲ STARCH MANUFACTURING UNIT



EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

Sl. No.	Unit proposed	No.	Employment potential		
			Full time	Part time Seasonal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Koperi Cordage Making Unit.	3	36	-	36
2.	Coir Processing and Rope Making Unit.	2	200	-	200
3.	Palm Fibre Processing Unit	1	200	-	200
4.	Fruit Pulp Extraction Unit	1	10	-	10
5.	Fruit Canning Centre	1	12	-	12
6.	Manufacture of Sago	1	50	-	50
7.	Manufacture of Splints and Veneers.	1	76	-	76
8.	Basket Making Unit	3	150	-	150
9.	Unit for stitching of Adda Leaf Plates and Brooms	5	250	-	250
10.	Starch Making Unit.	1	20	-	20
11.	Bamboo Chiks Unit	1	20	-	20
12.	Charcoal Manufacturing Unit.	1	50	-	50

	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Scheme for Manufacturing of Packing Material and Slate frame Industry.	1	50	-	-	-	50
14. Brick and Tile Making Unit.	2	100	-	-	-	100
15. Beedi Manufacturing Unit.	1	-	-	-	500	500
16. Washing Soap Unit	1	12	-	-	-	12
17. Manufacturing of soap Nut and Sheekai Powder	1	10	-	-	-	10
18. Training-Cum-Dress Making Centres.	2	400	-	-	-	400
19. Chilli Powder Unit	1	6	-	-	-	6
20. Bee-Making Units (200)		200	-	-	-	200
Total		1,854			500	2,354

The financial implications of the proposed Industries programme are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	No. of Units	Estimated Cost (Rupees in Lakhs)		Total
			Re-curring	Non-Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Training-Cum-Production Workshop	2	3.70	1.60	5.30
2.	Koperi Cordage Making Unit.	3	-	0.98	0.98
3.	Coir Processing and Rope Making Unit.	2	-	0.50	0.50
4.	Palm Fibre Processing and Semi Raw Fibre Collecting Centre.	1	-	1.50	1.50
5.	Fruit Pulp Extraction Unit.	1	-	1.75	1.75
6.	Fruit Canning Centre	1	-	0.70	0.70
7.	Manufacture of Sago	1	-	6.91	6.91
8.	Manufacture of Splints and Veneers	1	-	2.56	2.56
9.	Basket Making Unit	3	-	1.50	1.50
10.	Unit for Stitching of Adda Leaf Plates and Brooms.	5	-	0.75	0.75
11.	Starch Making Unit	1	-	1.55	1.55
12.	Bamboo Chiks Unit	1	-	0.17	0.17
13.	Charcoal Manufacturing Unit	1	-	0.23	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Scheme for Manufacturing of Packing Material and Slate Frame Industry.	1	-	0.95	0.95
15.	Brick and Tile Making Unit.	2	-	0.40	0.40
16.	Beedi Manufacturing Unit.	1	-	0.30	0.30
17.	Washing Soap Unit	1	-	0.77	0.77
18.	Manufacturing of Soapnut and Sheekai Powder	1	-	0.23	0.23
19.	Training-Cum-Dress Making Centre.	2	2.70	0.36	3.06
20.	Chilli Powder Unit	1	-	0.14	0.14
21.	Bee-Keeping	200	-	1.20	1.20
Total:-			6.40	25.05	31.45

YEAR-WISE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(208 a)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81							
		Phy. target	Estimated cost Total	Phy. target	Estimated cost Total	Phy. target	Estimated cost Total						
		Re-curing.	Non-re-curing.	Re-curing.	Non-re-curing.	Re-curing.	Non-re-curing.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Training-cum-Production workshop.	2	0.74	1.60	2.34	-	0.74	-	0.74	-	0.74	-	0.74
2.	Koperi Coldage Making Units.	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.32	0.32	1	-	0.33	0.33
3.	Coir Processing Units and Rope Making Units.	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.25	0.25	1	-	0.25	0.25
4.	Palm fibre Processing and semi raw fibre collecting centre.	1	-	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Fruit pulp extraction unit.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.75	1.75	-	-	-	-
6.	Fruit Canning Centre.	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.70	0.70	-	-	-	-
7.	Manufacture of Sago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Manufacture of splints and Veneers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2.56	2.56

	1981-82					1982-83					Total for 5 years				
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Estimated cost		Total
													Physi- cal tar- get	Recu- rring	
		0.74	-	0.74	-	0.74	-	0.74	2	3.70	1.60	5.30			
1	-	-	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.98			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.50	0.50			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.50	1.50			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.75	1.75			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.70	0.70			
	-	-	-	1	1	-	6.91	6.91	-	1	6.91	6.91			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2.56	2.56			

208 (b)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Basket Making Unit.	1	-	1	-	0.50	0.50	1	-	0.50	0.50	1	-	0.50	0.50
10. Unit for stitching of Adda leaf	1	-	1	-	0.15	0.15	1	-	0.15	0.15	1	-	0.15	0.15
11. Starch Making Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.55	1.55
12. Bamboo Chiks Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.17	0.17	-	-	-	-
13. Charcoal Manufacturing Unit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.23	0.23
14. Scheme for manufacturing of packing material and slate frame industry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Brick and tiles making Unit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.20	0.20	1	-	0.20	0.20
16. Beedi Manufacturing Unit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-
17. Washing Soap Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.77	0.77
18. Manufacturing of Soap and Sheekai powder.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.23	0.23	-	-	-	-

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	-	0.15	0.15	-1	-	0.15	0.15	3	-	0.55	0.55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	1.55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.17	0.17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.23	0.23
1	-	0.95	0.95	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.95	0.95
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.40	0.40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.30	0.30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.77	0.77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.23	0.23

1208 (a)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19. Training-Cum-Dress Making Certres.			2	0.54	0.36	0.91	-	0.54	-	0.54	-	0.54	-	0.54
20. Chilli Powder Unit.			-	-	-	-	1	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-
21. Bee-keeping			50	-	0.30	0.30	100	-	0.60	0.60	50	-	0.30	0.30
Total				1.28	4.41	5.69		1.28	5.31	6.59		1.28	6.84	8.12

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
-	0.54	-	0.54	-	0.54	-	0.54	2	2.70	0.36	3.06
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.14	0.14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	1.20	1.20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.26	1.43	2.71	1.28	7.06	8.34	6.40	25.05	31.45			

CREDIT AND MARKETING

There are marked spells of unemployment and food scarcity during rainy seasons for Konda Reddis. During this season the Konda Reddis are falling in the clutches of the traditional non-tribal money lenders. To tide over this difficult period it is necessary to provide subsistence loans during this period. Necessary credit may be extended through the Girijan Co-operative Corporation. The loans can be recovered in the form of agricultural produce or minor forest produce from the Konda Reddis. An amount of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs is required to cover at-least 5,000 Konda Reddy families @ Rs. 200/- per family. This amount serves as Revolving Fund.

The credit facilities are presently provided through various Institutions like Co-operative Credit Societies, Agricultural Development Banks, Commercial Banks, Nagarjuna Grameena Bank (in Khammam District only) and Girijan Co-operative Corporation. However the credit programmes of these Institutions are not reaching the Konda Reddis in the interior areas.

Hence there is need to gear up the existing credit agencies for providing medium term and large term loans for agricultural development and other productive purposes. The Co-operative Central Bank, Rajahmundry is extending its activities through its affiliated co-operative societies in the tribal areas of East Godavari, West Godavari Districts and Bhadrachalam Division of Khammam District while Co-operative Central Bank, Khammam is covering Boorgampad Block. Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Khammam has its jurisdiction in tribal areas of Khammam District. As there is no proper guidance to Konda Reddis either from Government Officials or Institutional Authorities very negligible number of Konda Reddis availed these credit facilities.

The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation Limited was set up in 1955 as a company but subsequently registered under Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, 20-10-1956 and started functioning from 5-4-1957. Subsequently the Society was renamed as Girijan Co-operative Corporation. The main objectives of this Corporation are to purchase Minor Forest Produce collected by tribals at fair price and to supply them daily requirements at cheaper rates. Girijan Corporation is also providing petty loans, to the tribals. There are 54 Daily Requirement Depots

functioning in the project area under Girijan Co-operative Corporation. These Depots are purchasing Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural produce at fixed prices and supplying Daily Requirements at fair prices. Hence the Konda Reddis of the project area need not go long distance for sale of their produce or purchase of daily requirements. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation is purchasing Agricultural produce on a small scale, that too in limited number of centres. Because of this Konda Reddis are still depending on non-tribal sowcars for sale of their agricultural produce.

By implementation of the proposed Agricultural programmes and by raising orchards and plantations it is expected that more Agricultural produce will come into market. Hence there is need to provide more marketing facilities by strengthening the Girijan Co-operative Corporation for the purpose.

The Konda Reddis are not able to avail of the services of Daily Requirements Depots properly due to certain reasons. For example most of the Konda Reddis are not purchasing provisions supplied through Daily Requirement Depot of Konda since they are directed by their employers i.e., non-tribal agriculturists and

Paper Mill Officials to purchase at specified shops or businessmen only. As the Konda Reddis are paid their wages once in two or three months by the Paper Mill Officials, they are forced to purchase their provisions on credit basis at the shops where credit facilities are arranged by the Officials of Paper Mills. The private shop-keepers charge exorbitant rates. This bottleneck is to be removed by arranging weekly or fortnightly wage payments and curbing the activities of non-tribal sowcars. Further the proposed subsistence credit facility will also solve the problem as the Konda Reddis need not depend entirely upon the Forest contractors for their credit needs.

The financial implications of the programme are as follows:

Revolving fund (Loan) Rs.10.00 lakhs.

E D U C A T I O N

*

SUCCESS of various programmes incorporated in this Plan as well as in the perspective plans of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies depend upon the development of human resources of the project area. The Konda Reddis of the project area are at the lowest level of literacy which is largely responsible for the extreme backwardness of this tribe. The 'Skill capital' in the project area is out of tune with the new skill requirements of various programmes envisaged under this plan as well as under Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. A comprehensive educational development programme for every section of the project population is therefore given due priority in this Plan.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME:

A brief review of the educational programmes in the project area so far is necessary to identify various causes of its persisting backwardness. Starting from a scratch in 1960's the educational development programme in terms of number of educational

institutions and student enrolment has made an impressive progress over the years. The voluntary organisations especially the Christian missionaries initiated the educational programmes and Government stepped in a big way during 1950's. The educational programmes received impetus after the establishment of the Tribal Development Blocks in 1961. The educational infrastructure in the project area now consists of 91 Primary Schools and 38 Ashram Schools.

However the impressive growth of educational institutions did not produce impressive results. The average literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes in the project area works out to 5.45% as per 1971 Census, inspite of a large net work of educational institutions. The literacy among Konda Reddis is much lower than the average literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes. The literacy rate among the Konda Reddis in the project area is as low as 1.22%. The extreme educational backwardness of the Konda Reddis (1.22%) can be gauged from the hiatus existing between the Konda Reddis and other tribal groups (5.45%) on one hand and general population of the State (21.23%) on the other.

The mapping of project villages according to literacy levels throws into relief the "Higs" and

"Lows" in the literacy level of the project area. This imbalanced educational development in the result of (1) Erratic distribution of educational institutions, (2) Perceptible inequalities among different tribal folks of the project area in terms of educational development and (3) Dis-advantageous location of certain areas. This resulted in structural imbalance. It is reflected in the existence of villages with zero literacy. Hitherto large size of settlement, higher response to educational programmes, advantageous locations were adopted as the criteria for establishment of schools. In the long run this has resulted in the neglect of backward and sparsely populated areas inhabited by primitive groups and concentration of educational institutions in relatively advanced areas populated by relatively advanced tribal groups.

REGIONAL IMBALANCE:

The literacy map of the project area unfolds significant variations in literacy levels of various villages in the project area.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LITERACY RATES:

<u>Literacy rate</u>	<u>No. of villages</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0%	150	36.32%
-1%	17	4.12%
1 to 2%	25	6.05%
2% to 5%	56	14.53%
5% and above	165	38.98%

Analysis of the literacy data presented above can be diagrammatically presented as at Page No.

GROUP IMBALANCE:

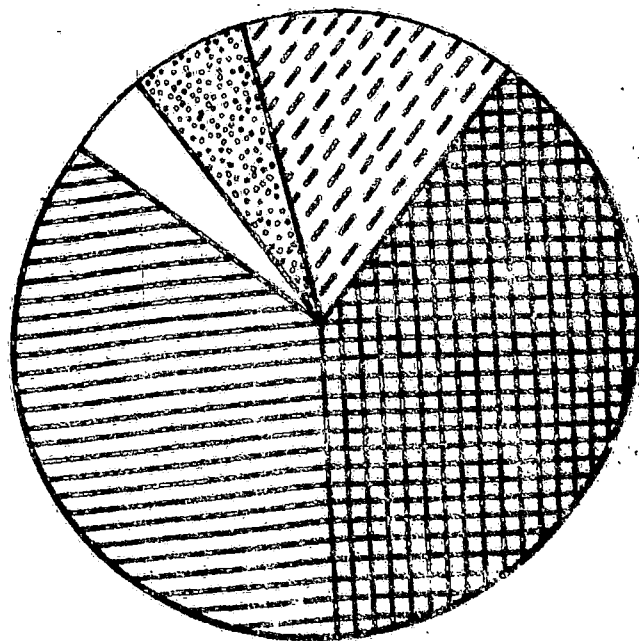
Apart from regional imbalance, there are perceptible variations in the literacy rates of various tribal groups. The following statement indicates the relative levels of literacy of various tribal groups.

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Literacy levels</u> <u>Literacy rate.</u>
1. Konda Reddi	1.22% **
2. Konda Dora	3.20% *
3. Koya	3.30% *
4. Kammara	7.50% *
5. Valmiki	12.80% *

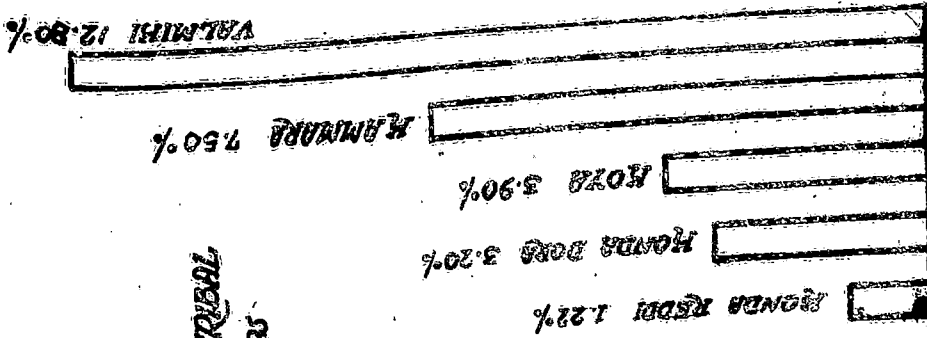
** Based on Survey conducted by T.C.R.&T.I., Hyderabad
* Based on State averages given by Census, 1971.

LITERACY LEVELS

AMONG VILLAGES

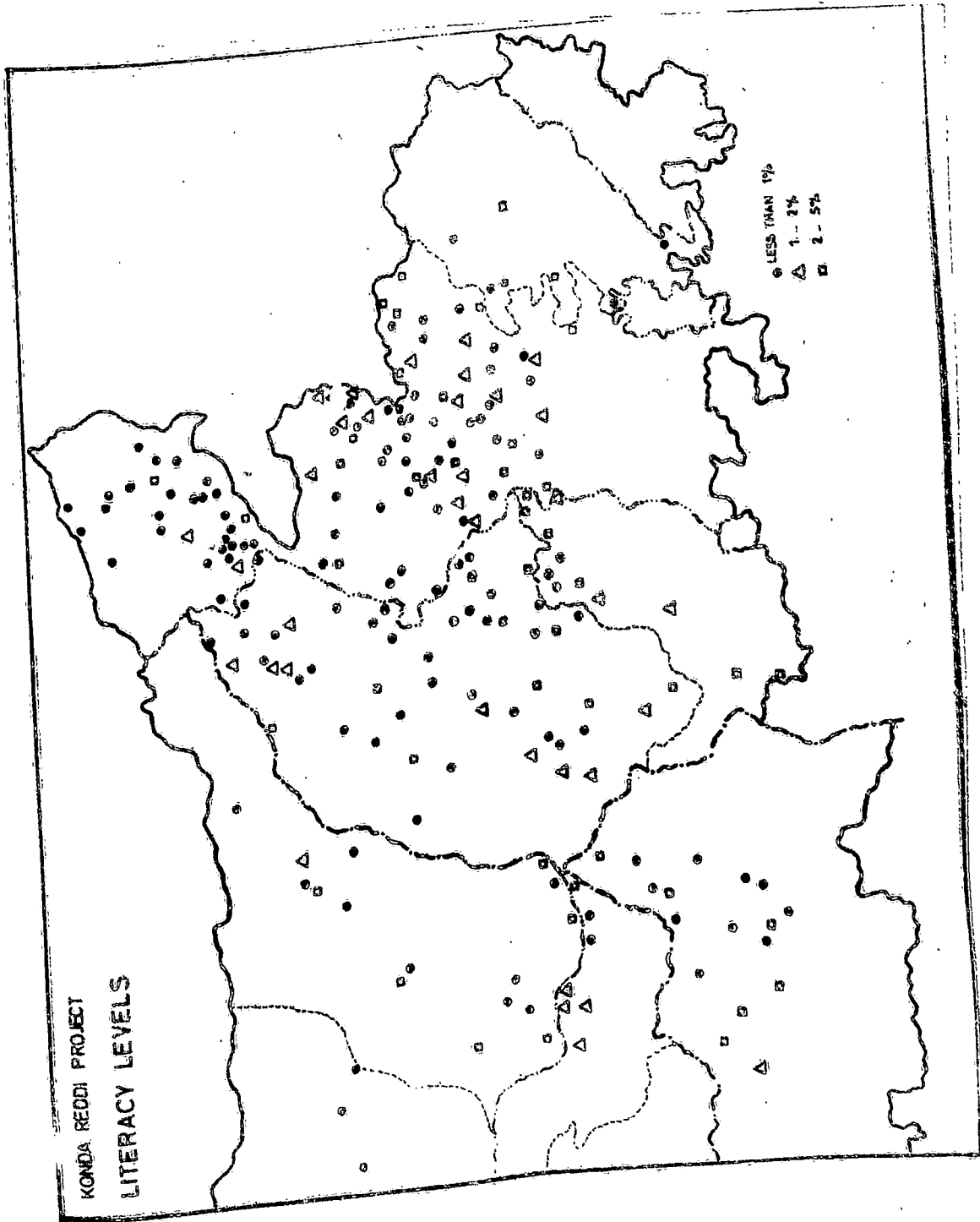


AMONG TRIBAL GROUPS





KONDA REDDI PROJECT
LITERACY LEVELS



It is clear from the above data that the Konda Reddis are at the lowest literacy level, even though the literacy level of the project area is far lower than that of the District and State averages. The tribe-wise literacy data can be diagrammatically represented as at page No.

The data on hamlets of each village and their ethnic composition indicates that the low literacy pockets are either exclusively or predominantly inhabited by Konda Reddis. This indicates the Konda Reddis and their settlements have remained outside the fold of education programme. It is now clear that the policy of opening schools in the past has resulted in group and regional imbalance. This has to be corrected immediately.

CAUSATIVE FACTORS FOR UNSATISFACTORY FUNCTIONING OF SCHOOLS:

The persisting educational backwardness of the Konda Reddis even after coverage of the area with a net work of 129 Primary Schools and Ashram Schools indicates the unsatisfactory functioning of schools.

Enrolment in the schools has increased over the years and now reached 63%. However, the enrolment does not automatically result in educational development. As long as the problems that crippled the functioning of the schools are not tackled, there can hardly be any head way in the educational development. Studies conducted into the functioning of the schools revealed that the schools are plagued with absenteeism, stagnation and wastage. The average percentage of absenteeism on surprise visit days was as high as 53.40. In other words nearly half of the students are absent. The phenomenal incidence of absenteeism has contributed to the high incidence of stagnation in these schools which worked out to 50.70% in the sample schools. The high incidence of stagnation further led to wastage, (62.35%). Inadequate progress and consequent retardation led to discontinuation of studies by many students. This accounts for the low literacy rate since all these problems are inter-linked, the causes for these problems are also inter related. The past experience has amply proved that the residential schools are well suited to the tribal areas as the problems of absenteeism, stagnation and wastage have found solution to a considerable extent

in these residential institutions. The performance of the Ashram Schools established inside and outside the project area bears out this. The Ashram Schools have not only been enrolment boosters but have also produced sustained attendance of students as well as teachers. The absenteeism in the sample Ashram Schools was 31.6% as against 53.40% in the ordinary schools in the same area. The reduction in absenteeism also resulted in concomittant decrease in the incidence of corollary problems of wastage and stagnation. The study of sample Ashram Schools reveals that the percentage of stagnation and wastage in Ashram Schools were 38.3% and 53.53% respectively as against 53.06% and 73.43% in the ordinary Primary Schools. In view of this commendable performance, it is envisaged to open only Ashram Schools in this chronic low literacy area.

However, the Ashram Schools can not be panacea for all the ills of the schools in the project area. Apart from the socio-economic factors and natural barriers which are responsible for absenteeism, there are various snags inherent in the present educational system which contributed to the persisting low literacy of the Konda Reddis.

Some of the important snags are listed hereunder:

There are no facilities for pre-primary instruction in the tribal schools. The primary education starts at the age of 6. This late starting is based on the presumption that pre-primary instruction is available for children in the age group of 3, 6. The tribal child is made to study the instructional material meant for I standard within a span of one year. This is not possible for tribal child whose family and even his community is brought into the fold of education for the first time. The result is retardation of the child. If the child is promoted due to the absence of detention system, he has wrong start and a foundation for his stagnation is laid in the I standard.

2. The content of education is also universalised and non-tribal oriented. For the Konda Reddi child without sound foundation in pre-primary education and with a different cultural backward, the learning process is crippled due to non-tribal orientation in the course contents and poor quality of teaching. The Konda Reddi student finds it difficult to maintain even average pace because the educational system presumes a standard which is higher than what these :

children have. In the absence of annual examinations and detentions now, the slow pace in learning of the tribal child tends to be a permanent feature.

3. The curriculum is stereotyped and prepared for non-tribal children of different socio-cultural environment. The education through such a curriculum for the Konda Reddi children at primary level has three dangers: (1) It fails to attract the tribal children to school, (2) For those children who continue studies, it is a monotonous exercise of reading and writing without really understanding the lessons. (3) It sows the seeds of alienation of the child from his environment.

4. The commensal habits of the Konda Reddis should be taken into consideration. The Konda Reddis are traditionally at the top of social hierarchy and hence they do not accept food cooked by members of other tribes. They even refuse to dine with high caste men. This commensal conservatism is responsible for absence of Konda Reddi children in many Ashram Schools where the cooks and Kamatis are belong to other tribes, who are traditionally considered to be inferior and whose touch is defiting for the orthodox Konda Reddis. The religious beliefs of the Konda

Reddis about food should also be taken into consideration. There are several instances in which the Konda Reddi children were withdrawn from the Ashram Schools since certain cereals and vegetables were served before the scheduled celebrations of 'Kothas'. It is their belief that consumption of these cereals and vegetables before the ceremonial offering of the same to the deities is sacriligious.

The dull and drab appearance of the school and the cane-wielding teachers fail to create an abiding interest in the tribal children to attend the school regularly. Lack of opportunities at the school to fulfil the creative urges of the children of tender age, and non-inclusion of local joi-de-vivre as co-curricular programme at primary stage also contributed to the absenteeism in tribal schools.

All these causative factors which are responsible for the present slow pace of educational development among the Konda Reddis have to be given careful consideration and solutions are worked out to overcome these structural snags with a view to set pace to the educational development.

CITIZEN'S EDUCATION:

Social education has been experimented in the past to disseminate information about improved methods of agriculture, animal husbandry and other development programmes among the tribals. However, it did not bring about desired results mainly due to the in-accessibility of most of the tribal villages and lack of sustained sincere efforts on the part of extension agency. While the formal education programme is meant for bringing the schoolage children into the fold of education, there is no institution to disseminate information about extension methods and impart basic knowledge of the development apparatus working for their development and about the State and country of which they are citizens. Even if the schools achieve cent-per-cent enrolment of schoolage children, a vast majority of them (86.72%) remain illiterate. The proverbial illiteracy of the Konda Reddis is largely responsible for their low receptivity to development programmes in the past which inturn led to their present backwardness. Various programmes embodied in this plan have to achieve the avowed objectives, a special programme is necessary to make a dent in the appalling illiteracy of the area.

Citizen's education programme is proposed to be embarked upon along with education development programme for this purpose. Its objective is to equip the illiterate adults with the basic knowledge about the State and country their place in the national life, the rights and duties as citizens of the country, the administrative organisation of the Government at District, State and country levels, the concessions and privileges available for Scheduled Tribes, various protective regulations, Tribal Development Programmes, channels for obtaining Government aid and for seeking redressal of grievances. The syllabus will also cover improved farm and live stock management and their advantages and causes and cure of common diseases, and disadvantages of wasteful practices like 'Podu' cultivation and traditional methods of treatment of common diseases etc. The syllabus for the citizen's education will be prepared by the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute in consultation with NCERT and State Council of Educational Research and Training, Hyderabad. The organisation of citizen's education programme will be entrusted to the semi-educated unemployed tribals (Drop outs) as far as possible. They will be given a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50/- per centre and the venue for classes will be Primary Schools after the school hours. The

instructional material will be supplied by the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyd.

Educational Development Programme is therefore a multi dimensional exercise in which various contributory factors for the present slow pace of educational development among the Konda Reddis are to be effectively tackled various segments of the programme balanced. It calls for re-orientation of educational system in this area. The Education Development Programme envisages:

1. Fixation of physical targets for enrolment in a given constraint of resources.
2. Provision of adequate institutional net work to achieve the set targets.
3. Provision of a package of incentives for students, parents and teachers and
4. Provision of special staff for effective supervision and inspection of the institutions.

ENROLMENT TARGETS:

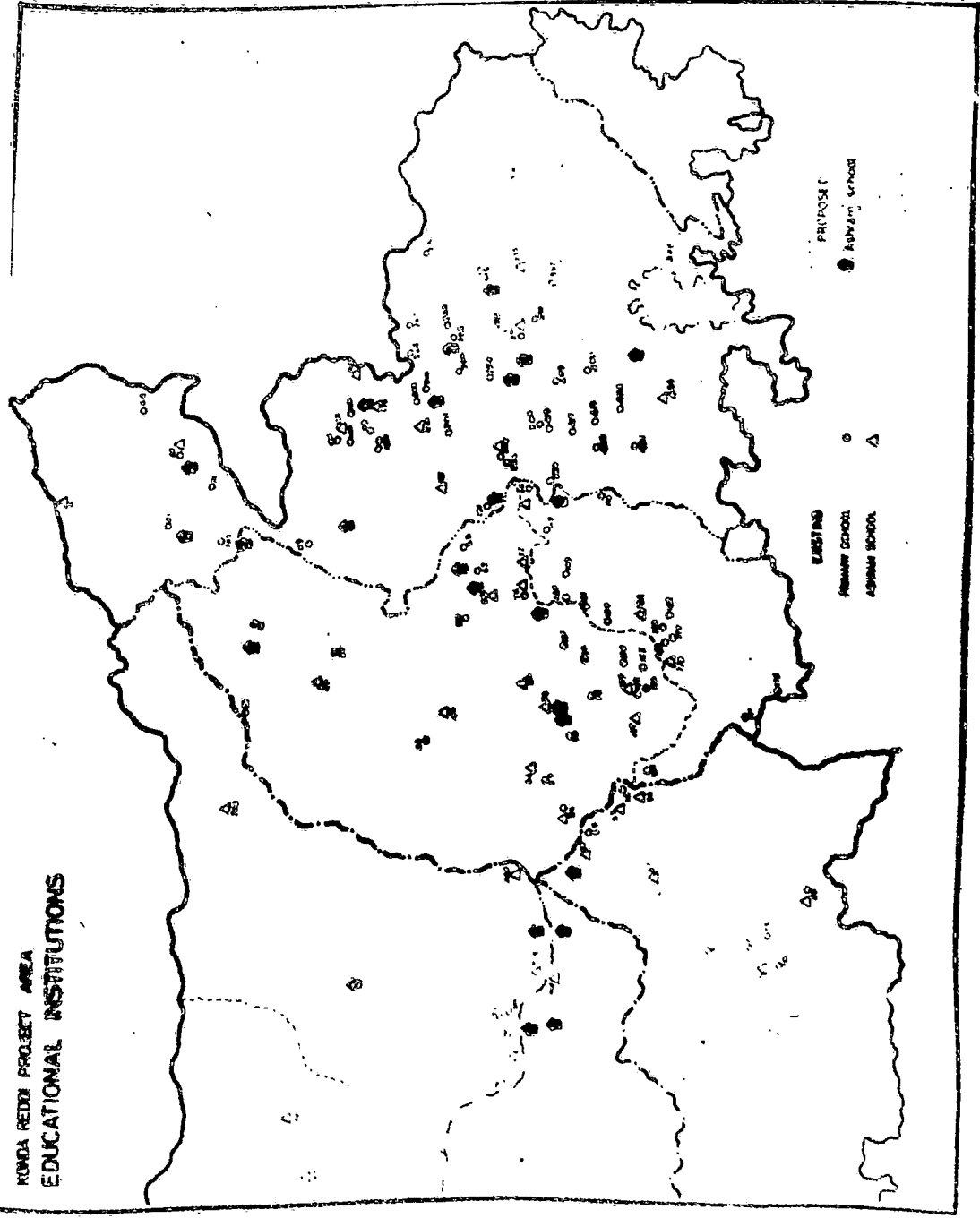
The minimum Needs Programme in V Five Year Plan originally envisaged 100% enrolment of school age boys and 80% of the girls. These targets for the Konda Reddi area will be difficult to achieve. The enrolment in the project area works out to 63.48%.

However, this relatively high percentage of enrolment is largely due to non-tribal student population. The enrolment in the sample Konda Reddi villages worked out to be 29.95%. If this is any indication, the enrolment of Konda Reddi children is far lower than the general enrolment rate in the project area. In the absence of fool proof enrolment system, enrolment figures furnished by the schools can not be entirely relied upon. In the circumstances sustained attendance of the enrolled child is more important. If 25 years of development could only achieve about 30% enrolment, coverage of 100% school age boys and 80% of girls in a span of 5 years is difficult to achieve. It is proposed to stabilise the present enrolment immediately and progressively step up the enrolment to 75% of school age boys and 60% of school age girls in the project area over 5 years period. In the project area school age children are estimated to be 10,480 of which 6,653 are on rolls. There are as many as 284 school less villages.

BALANCED INSTITUTIONAL NET WORK:

The teacher pupil ratio of 1 : 40 adopted by the Government has been relaxed in favour of tribal areas. The ratio 1 : 20 in case of low

**KUNDA REDDI PROJECT AREA
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**



literacy areas is adopted. The requirement of teachers and schools is worked out on the basis of these norms. At the rate of one teacher per 20/30 students one school can be established in every village with 200/300 population as the school age population in such a village will not be less than 24/36. The project area in general and low literacy areas in particular are sparsely populated. In order to provide viable student population it is necessary to cluster together a number of settlements on the basis of geographical proximity and movement pattern of the people in the settlements for the establishment of schools. Out of 413 villages in the project area 292 villages have less than 200 population. It is these villages which are at the zero or low literacy level and where Konda Reddis are preponderant. These settlements are situated in a inaccessible and hazardous tracts. The small sized settlements have been clustered with a view to provide adequate number of school age children to sustain a primary school. The clusters of villages identified for establishing Ashram Primary Schools are given below. It is proposed to open 25 Primary Ashram Schools in a phased manner in order to achieve enrolment targets and correct the structural, regional and group imbalances. No upper primary schools or High Schools are proposed under this Plan as a network of these Institutions is already in existence in the vicinity and some more institutions are proposed under 3 Integrated Tribal Development Plans.

PRIMARY ASHRAM SCHOOLS - PROPOSED IN THE
PROJECT AREA

District	Block	S. No.	Code No.	Name of the proposed village	Total population	S.T. population	Konda Reddi population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khammam	V.R.Puram	1	324	Thunmileru	225	193	193
		2	277	Gulletiwada	218	211	75
		3	102	Katkur	383	143	136
		4	106	Kakisnoor	300	284	284
		5	101	Sidheram	551	546	220
West Godavari	Polavaram	6	51	Serivaka	247	231	104
		7	68	Chupparapalem	345	333	165
East Godavari	Maredu-milli	8	12 A	Pusivada	184	184	184
		9	6	Chemkavada	304	304	287
		10	96	Surlavada	238	234	220
		11	95	Chelka Veedhi	247	226	239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East Godavari	Maredumilli	12	106	Cheruvupalem	267	247	120
		13	54	Denduluru	205	205	205
		14	56	Vaidipudi	242	239	230
	Addatigala	15	127	Rovvagedda	244	240	116
		16	192	Mulasalapalem	229	214	42
		17	87	Kaderikota	235	235	210
		18	91	Goppulatho-- tamamidi	292	292	21C
		19	441	Uppalapadu	293	219	155
		20	246	Minnalapalem	347	247	247
		21	303	Somnappalem	238	210	152
		22	214	Vangalamadugu	209	199	130
		23	249	Duppulapalem	249	211	200
		24	295	D. Ramevaram	227	110	75
		25	173	Rachapalem	271	229	220

PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES:

In order to motivate the tribal parents and children provision of a package of incentives is also envisaged under the education development. The incentives to the students will be in the form of free supply of books and other educational appliances, dress, bedding material and mid-day meal etc. and granting of non-residential scholarships. The incentives for parents will be in the form of preferential treatment in supply of agricultural inputs and loans. In order to involve the entire community in educational development, community development programmes, such as laying of roads, supply of community radio sets may be tied up with the enrolment in the schools, institution of cash awards for cent per cent enrolment and attendance in the schools is also proposed. Another package of incentives is suggested for teachers. Wife and husband teams are proposed to be appointed in interior areas as this would reduce the absenteeism.

The husband will be a trained teacher qualified to handle the primary classes, while his wife with sufficient educational background will impart pre-primary education to the tribal children of 3-5-years age group. Systematic pre-primary education employing kindergarten methods will not only generate interest in the plastic minds of the tribal children about schooling but also lays sound foundation for the primary education. This will in turn reduce the stagnation. In order to attract the talented and dedicated teachers to the schools the following incentives are envisaged:

1. The provision of free residential accommodation for the teachers.
2. Provision of special remote area allowance.
3. Sanction of advance increments for achieving cent per cent enrolment and high percentage of attendance and low stagnation and wastage for the class teacher and Headmaster of the concerned schools.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR TEACHERS:

In order to motivate the teachers working in the tribal schools and to attract the competent teachers, it is proposed to construct residential

quarters for teachers at the proposed Ashram Schools. As the pucca buildings are prohibitive in cost and is difficult to finance due to resource constraints, it is proposed to construct kutcha residential structure with locally available material at a cost of Rs. 1,500/- per house. A sum not exceeding 10% of the cost is also provided for maintenance of the house annually.

RAISING OF THE LEVEL OF INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION:

Much of the investment on education is not put to best use because of lack of effective control and supervision. Due to difficult topography and weakly development communications, the existing supervision and inspection machinery will not be effective. Further, all the incentives will have to be suitably integrated and made operational by an appropriate administrative organisation. To achieve this, all the schools in the project area should be under the direct control of a separate Gazetted Inspector of Schools for both administration and academic supervision. (A post of Gazetted Inspector of Schools is proposed exclusively for the project area.)

The estimated financial implication of the proposals of the Plan are given hereunder:

Sl.No.	Scheme	Out lay (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	New structural net work 25 Ashram Schools	70.50
2.	Support programme for students, teachers and parents.	6.45
3.	Innovative programmes for qualitative improve- ment.	2.00
4.	Citizen's education	0.50
Total		79.45

YEAR-WISE BUDGETARY INDICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Scheme	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81					
		Phy. target	Estimated Non-Recurring	Total Cost	Phy. target	Estimated Non-Recurring	Total Cost	Phy. target	Estimated Non-Recurring	Total Cost			
1	Opening of Ashram Schools	3	3.40	0.50	3.90	7	13.60	1.50	15.10	10	17.00	0.50	17.50
2	Construction of 45 teachers quarters.	-	-	0.45	0.45	65	0.65	0.65	0.65	75	0.75	0.75	0.75
3	Remote area allowance and increments to teachers.	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.40	-	0.40	-	0.45	-	0.45
4	Incentives to students.	-	0.30	-	0.30	-	0.40	-	0.40	-	0.60	-	0.60
5	Citizens education.	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10
Total		4.05	0.95	5.00	14.50	2.15	16.65	18.15	1.25	19.40			

Phy. target	1981-82 Estimated cost		Phy. target	1982-83 Estimated Cost		Phy. target	Total for 5 years Estimated cost		Total		
	Recurring	Non-Recurring		Recurring	Non-Recurring		Recurring	Non-Recurring			
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
-	17.00	-	17.00	-	17.00	-	17.00	25	68.00	2.50	70.50
10	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	195	-	1.95	1.95
-	0.45	-	0.45	-	0.45	-	0.45	-	2.00	-	2.00
-	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.60	-	2.50	-	2.50
-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.50	-	0.50
	18.15	0.10	18.25	-	18.15	-	18.15	-	73.00	4.45	77.45

COMMUNICATIONS

The project area covered with undulating terrain and dense forests is a typical refuge area. It has long remained cut off from the rest of the area. It is this isolation that has largely contributed for socio-economic stagnation of Konda Reddis. The wooded hilly terrain blocked the outside contacts and the movement of goods and services which are vital for the development of any area and people. The project area is still devoid of good transport, communication and transport facilities. It is now proposed to develop the project area under various sectors. This necessitates development of transport and communication facilities in the project area. Various schemes have been embodied in the perspective Plans of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies of 3 Districts of which the Konda Reddi project area is a part. With a view to promote area development a number of growth centres of various orders have been identified in each Integrated Tribal Development Agency area. These growth Centres are proposed to be developed in a phased manner so as to provide all the infrastructure needed for the development

of hinterland. The list of growth centres is furnished hereunder:

GROWTH CENTRES

<u>DISTRICT</u> <u>Block</u>	Inside the Project Area	Code No.	Out side the project area but in the vicinity	Code No.
1	2	3	4	5

Integrated Tribal
Development Agency,
West Godavari
District.

HIGHER ORDER CENTRES

Buttayagudem	1		Doramamidi	41
Polavaram	2		Pragada- palli	63
Polavaram	3		K.R.Puram	110

LOWER ORDER CENTRES

Polavaram	1	Kornturu	52	Kondrukota	57
-do-	2	Puliramudu- gudem	75		
-do-	3	Geddapalli	47		
Buttayagudem	1	Antharvedi- gudem	40		

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Integrated Tribal
Development Agency,
Khammam District.

LOWER ORDER CENTRES

V.R. Puram	1	Kalthanuru	304	
-do-	2	Tulugonda	333	
Boorgampadu	3	Koida	104	
-do-	4			Repakagommu 93

Integrated Tribal
Development Agency,
East Godavari
District

HIGHER ORDER CENTRES

Rampachodava- ram	Rampa Chodavaram	140	
Maredumilli	Maredumilli	43	
Addatigala	-		Addatigala 294
Rajavomnangi	-		Rajavomnangi 337

MIDDLE ORDER CENTRES

Rampa Chodava- ram		1	Devipatnam 167
Maredumilli	Kondamodalu	86	Vadapalli 64
	Boduluru	25	
	Pedageddada	102	

1	2	3	4	5
Addateegala	Rayapalli	260	Yellavaram	437
	Mohanapuram	225	Gangavaram	424
	Y. Ramavaram	164		
<u>LOWER ORDER CENTRES</u>				
Rampa Chodavaram	Nimmala- palem	67	Seethapalli	145
	Sirigindala- padu	324	B. Velama- lakota	117
	Musurumilli	184		
	Damanapalli	194		
	Manturu	162		
Maredumilli	Boo-lanka	8		
	Vetukuru	47		
	Busigudem	471		
	Kakavada	94		
	Kundada	40		
	Vemulakonda	91		
	Paiem	153		
	Gangavaram	159		
Addateegala	Marlagedda	162	Yendapalli	414
	Panasala- palem	178		

1	2	3	4	5
	Neelavaram	193		
	Chavitidi- bbalu	209		
	Baderu	240		
	Peda Adda- palli	417		
	Badadam	434		
	Tungamadugu	254		
	Pedavadisa- karra	262		
	Bhimavaram	291		
	Vutrapalem	256		
	Gurthedu	84		
	Mangampadu	6		

It is proposed to connect the growth Centres with most of the Konda Reddy villages at least with earthen roads to facilitate movements of services, material and expertise to the Konda Reddi villages in the hinterland. The existing fair weather roads connecting the main Konda Reddy settlements are to be upgraded to all weather roads.

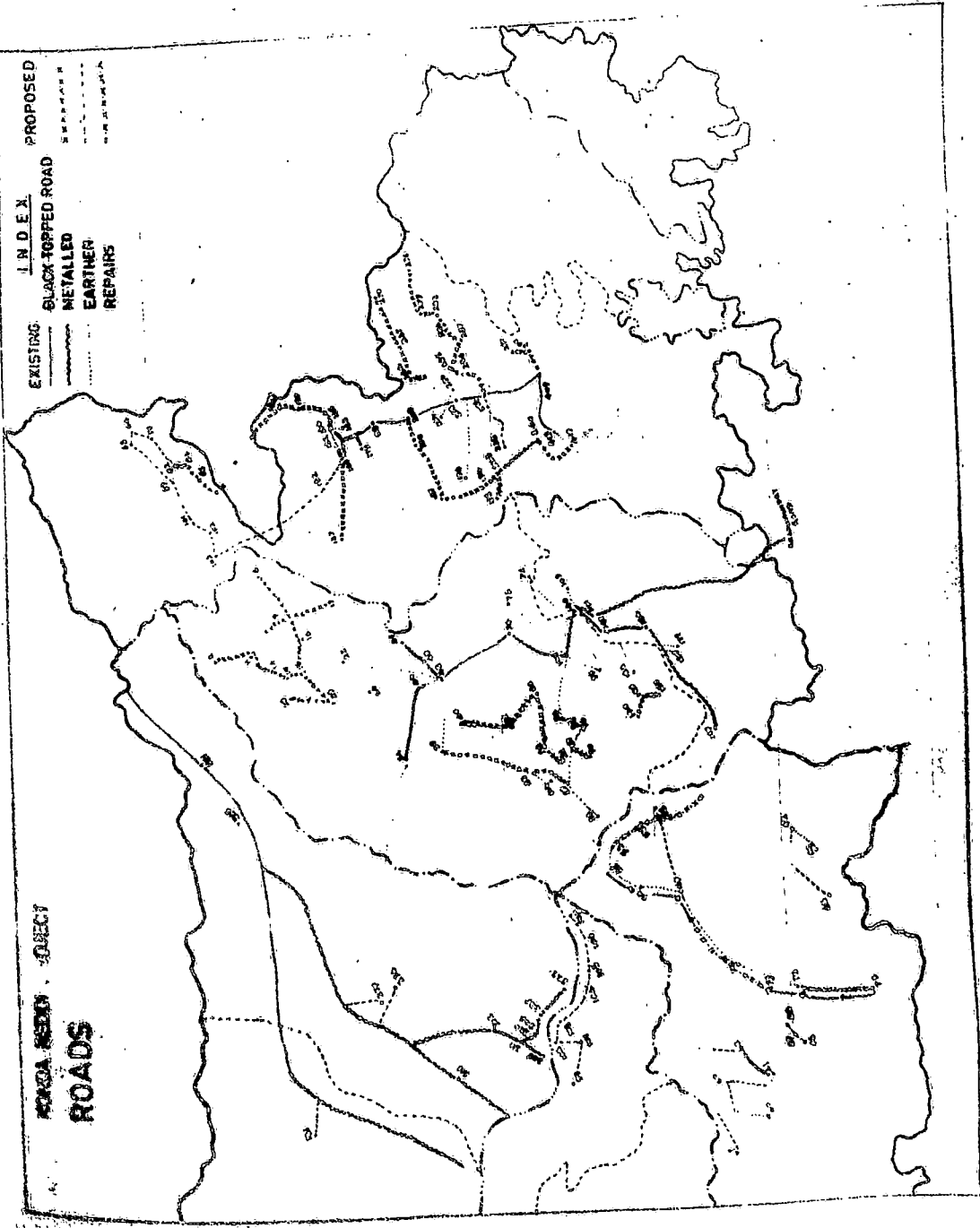
At present only 12 villages of East Godavari District in the project area are connected by W.B.M. (Metalled) roads while 87 villages are connected with earthen roads. 8 villages in Khammam District and 2 villages in West Godavari District, are connected by metalled roads while 15 villages of West Godavari and 12 Villages of Khammam District are connected by 'Katcha' roads.

Opening of the project area inhabited by primitive population is however fraught with some potential dangers. It will open up the hitherto inaccessible tracts for exploiters from outside. The past experience indicates that development of transport and communications led to exploitation of local population. It is to insulate this vulnerable population against possible exploitation, the enforcement machinery for Protective Regulations has to be more effective and vigilant.

By implementing the proposed road programme the total number of villages connected by roads of one type or the other will raise to 175 villages which constitutes 42% to the total identified Konda Reddi villages. The rest of the villages are not directly benefitted by this programme due to topographical reasons. However, these villages are also benefitted by this programme since road links are proposed to the neighbouring villages.

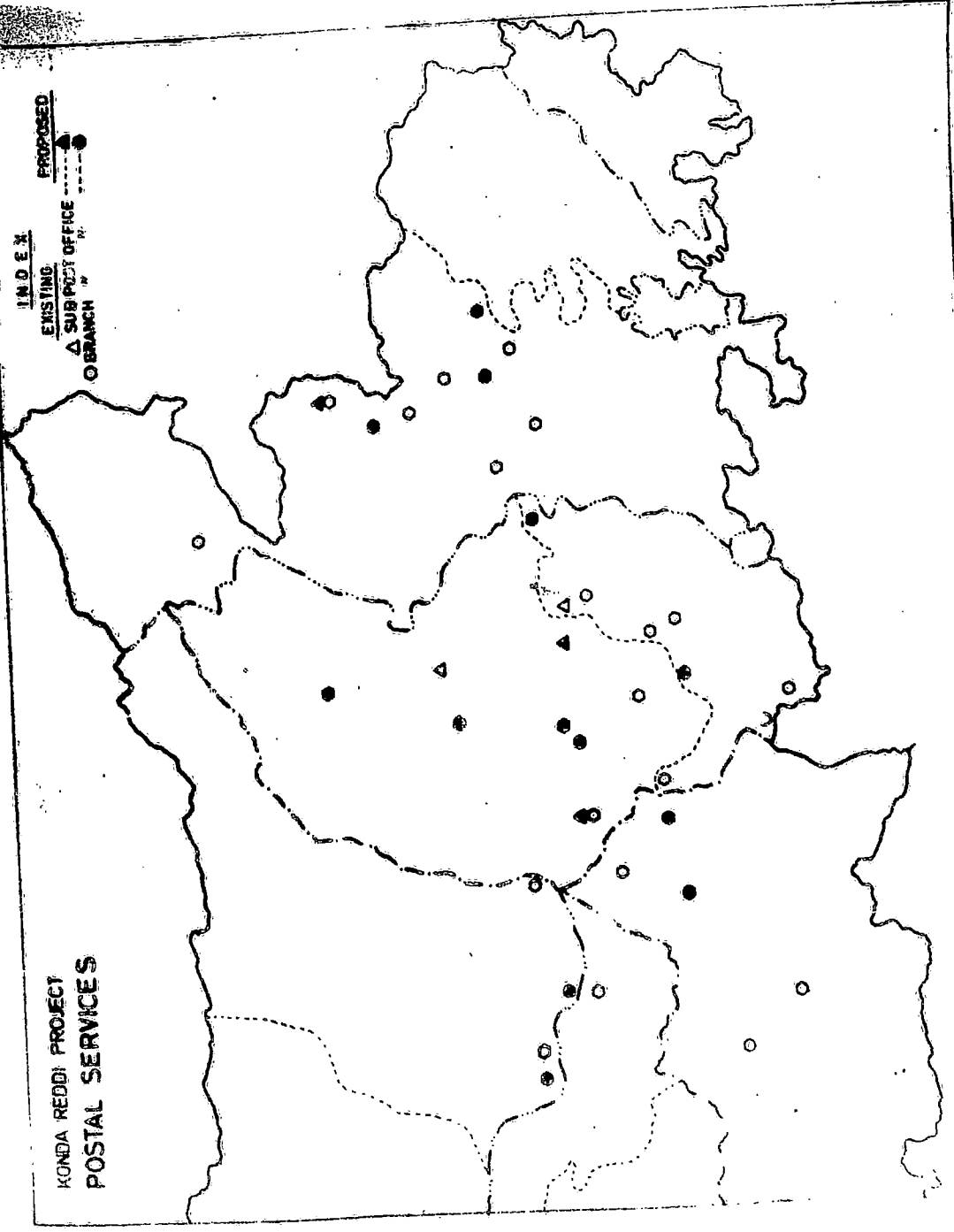
ROADS NEED SUBJECT
ROADS

I. N. D. E. X.
EXISTING
BLACK-TOPPED ROAD
METALLED
EARTHEN
REPAIRS
PROPOSED



KONDA REDDI PROJECT
POSTAL SERVICES

INDEX
EXISTING
△ SUB POST OFFICE
○ BRANCH
PROPOSED



The proposed roads programme and its financial implications are as follows:-

1 District	2 Type of Road	3 Total length (in K.Ms.)	4 Total Cost (in Rs.)
East Godavari	Mettalled	128.00	78,55,000
	Upgrading	4.00	40,000
	Earthern	93.00	37,20,000
West Godavari	Improvements to roads	30.00	2,20,000
	Earthern Roads	40.00	4,75,000
Khammam	Formation	55.00	7,80,000
Total			1,30,90,000

YEAR-WISE ESTIMATION OF THE FINANCIALS OF THE ROADS PROGRAMMES

Year	Estimated Cost (in lakhs)
1973-79	20.00
1979-80	30.36
1980-81	28.18
1981-82	26.13
1982-83	26.18
Total	130.90

Sl. No.	District Block	From Road	To Road	Length of Road proposed (in K.Ms.)	Type of road	Cost of formation of the road	Culverts No.	Cost	Total cost (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	East Godavari								
	Maredemilli								
		Boduluru	Bodlanka	18.00	Metalled	4,00,000	3	1,50,000	5,50,000
			Via Vekkuluru						
		Kundada	Thiregetira-llu	8.00	"	1,00,000	1	50,000	1,50,000
		Nukaletivada	Gudise	8.00	"	1,50,000	5	75,000	2,25,000
		Maddirathigudem	Feddanthula	5.00	"	40,000	3	20,000	60,000
			Via Gangavaram						
		Vemulakonda	Tannuru	4.00	"	40,000	4	10,000	50,000
		Boduluru	Potlavada	4.00	"	50,000	3	15,000	65,000
		Gujjunamidi-	Akuru	18.00	"	2,00,000	6	1,00,000	3,00,000
		valasa							
			Via Kadunuru						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	East Coovari								
	Addatigala								
	Mohanapuram		Nilavaram	4.00	Metalled	50,000	-	-	50,000
	Mohanapuram		Kota	15.00	,,	9,00,000	-	-	9,00,000
	Pedda Adda-		Jaderu	3.00	,,	25,000	-	-	25,000
	palli								
	Via Tendapalli								
	Y. Ramavaram		Gurthedu	48.00	,,	19,00,000	-	-	19,00,000
	Addatigala		Bhimavaram	4.00	,,	40,000	-	-	40,000
	Via Pathapadu								
	Thungamadugula-Vurthapalem			4.00	,,	40,000	-	-	40,000
	Via Anukulapalem								
	D. Ramavaram		Dakodu	8.00	,,	6,00,000	-	-	6,00,000
	Chavithidibbalu Kota			25.00	,,	14,00,000	-	-	14,00,000
	Via Dalepadu			24.00	,,	13,00,000	-	-	13,00,000
	Pedavadi Sakarra Sitharam								
	Via Viravaram			8.00	,,	2,00,000	-	-	2,00,000
	Rowvaggadda		Yarlagadda						
				128.00		74,35,000	24	4,20,000	78,55,000

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

East Jolavari Dt.
Addatisala

Thunçamadugula Sarabha- 4.00 Upgrading 40,000 40,000
varam

Via Tiyyamamidi

Pydiputta	Kanivada 48.00 Earthern	4,80,000	19,20,000
Kanivada	Pathakota 32.00 ,,	3,20,000	12,80,000
Pathakota	Gurthedu 13.00 ,,	1,30,000	5,20,000
		97.00	37,60,000

West Godavari Dt.
Polavaram

Kondrakota	Koruturu	10.00 Improve- ment	70,000	70,000
Koruturu	Polavaram dugudem	20.00 ,,	1,50,000	1,50,000
Formation of road to Thutigunta village		8.00 Earthern	75,000	75,000
Tanalakunta, Kunkala		4.00 ,,	1,00,000	1,00,000
Thutigunta	Geçdapalli	18.00 ,,	2,00,000	2,00,000

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>West Godavari Dt.</u>										
<u>Buttaragudem Block</u>										
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ankanna-gudem			Reddigudem	3.00	Earthen	30,000	-	-	30,000	
Kamavaram			Korsavari-gudem	4.00	,,	40,000	-	-	40,000	
Aliveru			Repalli	3.00	,,	30,000	-	-	30,000	
				70.00		6,95,000	-	-	6,95,000	
<u>Khammam District</u>										
<u>Boorgampad Block</u>										
			Yelerupadu	Koida	19.00	Formation	2,70,000	5	25000	2,95,000
			Parentapalli	Koida	16.00	,,	2,40,000	9	45000	2,85,000
V.R. Puram Block			Tekulam	Kunduluru	7.00	,,	70,000	-	-	70,000
			Gulletivada	Kunduluru	7.00	,,	70,000	-	-	70,000
Kunevaram Block			Tekuloddi to P.W.D. Road		6.00	,,	60,000	-	-	60,000
			Total	55.00		7,10,000	14	70000	7,80,000	

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMMES

ECOLOGICAL DISEQUILIBRIUM AND DEFICIENCY
DISEASES:

THE dependence of Konda Reddis on their immediate environment has been described at length in the Chapter -I. Consequent on the commercial exploitation of forest resources, wasteful agricultural practices like 'Podu' and growing of timber and quick growing species and increasing pressure on land, the ecological equilibrium in which the Konda Reddis long lived has been badly shattered. The ecological disequilibrium in the absence of strengthening of agricultural base has resulted in under-nutrition and even mal-nutrition of the Konda Reddis. The shortage of food grains and edible forest produce becomes acute during monsoon. The dwindling game and stringent game laws also seriously affected their protein intake. The under nutrition of calories and protein led to malnutrition. The malnutrition affects the growth and mental development of children. Stunted growth, impairment of vision, pre-mature deaths, and

low resistance to infectious diseases are some of the effects of mal-nutrition.

Children and pregnant and lactating women are the most vulnerable section. The mal-nutrition has taken heavy toll of children which is clearly reflected in high infant mortality. The nutrition status of a mother during pregnancy influences the well being of her offspring. The high incidence of pre-mature births, abortions, maternal mortality and neo-natal mortality are mainly attributable to maternal malnutrition. Similarly, lactation imposes additional nutritional demands on the mother and if they are not adequately met, the health of mother as well as of child are bound to be affected.

To combat the malnutrition among the tribal children on a crash basis, the Government of India have started various feeding programmes such as (1) Special Nutrition Programme, (2) Mid-day meal programme in schools and (3) Applied Nutrition Programme. However, the adults are left uncovered under any nutrition programmes. As a result they are still vulnerable to many deficiency diseases.

SOCIAL - CULTURAL DRAGS AND DISEASES:

The formidable forests and hills that walled off the Konda Reddis from the rest of the society led to isolation. The long isolation has contributed to a development of certain socio-cultural and religious legacies from which the Konda Reddis inherited primitive world view and superstitious beliefs about various diseases and their causations.

Lack of education and poverty of these people contributed to the lack of adequate public sanitation and personal hygiene. The inaccessibility, lack of safe drinking water and other ecological factors contributed to the prevalence of various endemic diseases. These persisting superstitions constitute a formidable barrier complex in availing the facilities available at Medical and Health Institutions in the project area. Unless an effective Health education programme is launched to bring about radical change in their beliefs towards various diseases and their causation and cure, the modern medical facilities provided in the project area will not be of much use to the primitive Konda Reddis.

Various communicable diseases like cholera, gastro-enteri-tis, pulmonary tuberculosis, which assume

epidemic form due, to lack of sanitation and hygiene and their belief system which stand in the way of availing the curative and preventive medical facilities at nearby Medical Institutions. These diseases are therefore taking heavy toll of life. The project area is highly malarial and the under nourished project population are falling an easy prey to this deadly disease. Due to insanitary conditions and lack of safe drinking water the population are also vulnerable to the water borne diseases. Lack of personal hygiene is also responsible for high incidence of skin diseases. The mal-nutrition lower their resistance power to various types of other diseases. All these diseases resulted in high infant mortality, lower life expectancy and low physical sustenance.

The development programmes envisaged under this Plan will have no meaning if their health standards are not improved. The medical facilities now available in the project area could not cater to the needs of these backward section due to the apathy of the recipient population on one hand and inaccessibility of their habitat. The comprehensive Medical and Health programme for the project population under this plan envisages:

1. Effective health and nutrition programme to educate the project population about causes and cure and prevention of various diseases and change their attitudes towards modern medicines.
2. Provision of medical facilities within reach of the project population.
3. Streamlining of supplementary nutrition programmes to vulnerable sections of the project population to overcome the effects of ecological disequilibrium.
4. Provision of safe drinking water.
5. Launching of immunisation programme against epidemics and other communicable diseases.
6. Introduction of Integrated Child Development Scheme.

The infrastructure for medical care in the project area consists of 2 Primary Health Centres, 5 Sub-Centres and 2 Hospitals, Mobile Medical Unit at Polavaram and National Malaria Eradication Programme Units. However, the difficult terrain of the project area makes it impossible for the mobile medical staff to cover the project population regularly. Many of the

pockets are not accessible by road. The medical facilities therefore can not reach many sections of the project population. Further, the Konda Reddis are not utilising the facilities available at the medical institution due to their indifferent attitude towards modern medicines. Strengthening of the existing medical institutions and opening new institutions are not enough. What is urgently needed is simultaneous campaign to educate the Konda Reddis about the causes and cure of diseases and the need for preventive measures and supply of basic drugs at the door step.

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS:

For many years to come most of the project villages will remain inaccessible for most part of the year. Further, the project population is known for their built in apathy to modern medical treatment for their ailments at the medical institutions. The communication gap between the project population and the medical personnel also stands in the way of utilisation of medical services. The inbuilt superstitious beliefs about the diseases and their causation of the Konda Reddis should gradually be dispelled and their attitude towards modern medicine be changed and a habit of

availing the medical facilities by them inculcated. The modern methods of maternal and child care have to be taught and nutrition education given to them in a simple but effective way at their door step. Personal hygiene and public and domestic sanitation have also to be inculcated. This is a formidable task and can not be achieved by haphazard and half hearted attempts. The existing medical and para-medical staff are too inadequate for this task. Therefore a team of itinerant paramedical workers is proposed to be trained and appointed in the project area for this purpose. One worker will be regularly appointed for every 10 settlements and is required to tour in 10 settlements. He will be provided with basic drugs to treat simple and common ailments and refer the chronic and complicated cases to the nearby medical institutions. He will be supplied with vitamins and other nutrition supplements for distribution among the needy. He will act as a liaison between the medical institutions and the people in his jurisdiction. He will also attend to the improvement of village sanitation and disinfecting of drinking water wells. He will also be trained to educate the project population about the causes of diseases, their cure and prevention, especially about the endemic diseases like Malaria. At the village level he can also work as Family Welfare Educator.

It is proposed to train the tribal boys and girls with high school education as far as possible for this purpose, since they are better equipped to communicate effectively and adopt themselves better to the living conditions in the project area. After completion of training in preliminary and paramedical services, they will be posted as Community Health Workers at the identified centres of the project area. Each worker will have a group of 10 settlements in his jurisdiction and be under the supervision of the Medical Officer incharge of the nearest Medical Institution. Each worker will be provided with medicines, disinfectants, nutrition supplements, first aid kits and accessories worth Rs. 2,500 per annum.

MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS:

As the project population are apathic to visit the Primary Health Centres and Hospitals for treatment of various diseases and the medical institutions are not adequate and far off from most of the Konda Reddi villages, it is proposed to provide medical aid to the needy through Mobile Medical Units at the nearest possible places. It is proposed to start Mobile Medical Units with Headquarters at Maredumilli

and Y. Ramavarām. As the area to be covered is vast, it is proposed to enhance provision for medicine and propulsion charges. It is proposed to increase the provision/charges from 2.85 lakhs to 3.00 lakhs towards the cost of each Mobile Medical Unit to enable the Mobile Medical Unit to cover the area and render medical aid without interruption. It is also envisaged to strengthen the staff of the Primary Health Centres and Taluk Headquarters Hospital in the project area and equip the Hospital with X-Ray units and start clinical laboratories at Hospital and Primary Health Centres. It is also proposed to provide 6 beds at the Primary Health Centres and 20 beds at the Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Rampachodavaram. However, no financial provision is made under this plan towards the strengthening of the staff, provision of equipment and beds at the medical institutions in the project area since all these are envisaged under the respective Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. However, it is proposed to increase the present provision for medicines to Rs. 20,000 for each Primary Health Centre and Rs. 50,000 for Hospital and necessary provision has to be made under this Plan.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

The integrated child development programme envisages a package of services to supplement nutrition for pre-school children, immunisation, nutrition education of mothers, recreation, family welfare, pre-school education and safe drinking water to the children. This scheme protects the most vulnerable section of the project population from effects of malnutrition and prepares a new generation of Konda Reddis free from the diseases which afflicted their parents due to superstitions and lack of medical aid. The project area satisfies the criteria laid down for implementation of Integrated Child Development Service, namely:

1. Areas predominantly inhabited by backward sections.
2. Backward Area.
3. Nutritionally deficient area.
4. Weakly development social services.

The staff for the scheme includes 1 project Officer, 1 Junior Assistant, 3 Supervisors, 50 Angan Wadi workers and 50 Helpers. The scheme will be coordinated with the activities of the Primary Health

Centres and Hospital in the project area. The Primary Health Centres at Y. Ramavaram and Maredumilli, and the Hospital at Rampachodavaram will be strengthened with the following staff.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Child Specialists | 3 |
| 2. Lady Health Visitors | 3 |
| 3. A.N.Ms. | 3 |

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, MAREDUMILLI:

Out of 80 Anganwadi centres proposed under this scheme 50 centres have already been identified and remaining 30 centres yet to be identified. Out of 50 centres identified in the block, 40 centres are located in the project (Konda Reddi) villages in Maredumilli Block. They are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Chekavada | 9. G.M. Valasa |
| 2. Bodlarka | 10. Kundada |
| 3. Potlavoda | 11. Mallavaram |
| 4. Boduluru | 12. Goramamidi |
| 5. Kutravoda | 13. Velamalakota 'D' |
| 6. Pandirnamidikota | 14. Denduluru |
| 7. Vetukuru | 15. Marupudi |
| 8. Maredumilli. | 16. Koyyalagudem. |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 17. Lankapakalu | 29. Gangavaram |
| 18. Kalkiragudem | 30. Palem |
| 19. Mettagudem | 31. Maddirathigudem |
| 20. Kondamodalu | 32. Sokulagudem |
| 21. Vemulakonda | 33. Pedageddada |
| 22. Teliperu | 34. Cheruvupalem |
| 23. Talluru | 35. Chilakamamidi |
| 24. Tummuru | 36. Ramannavalasa |
| 25. Suvarlavada | 37. Busigudem |
| 26. Chakaveedhi | 38. Devarapalli |
| 27. Dabbavalasa | 39. Tadepalli |
| 28. Peddanuthulu | 40. Gunjugudem |
-

In addition to these centres, another 50 Anganwadi centres are proposed to be opened at the following project villages to cover the entire child population in the project area:

<u>District</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>Sl No.</u>	<u>Village</u>
East Godavari	Rajavommangi	1.	Sarampetapadu
	Addetigala	2.	Rayepalle
		3.	Peda Addapalle
		4.	Anukulapalem
		5.	D.Ramavaram
		6.	Paidiputta
		7.	Y.Ramavaram
		8.	Mohanapuram
		9.	Gurthedu

10. Kanivada
11. Pedaulempadu
12. Chavitidibbalu
13. Pathakota
14. Daragadda
15. Vemulova
16. Goragummi.
- Rampachodavaram 17. Cheruvupalem
18. Monturu
19. Rampa
20. V.Ramannapalem
21. Nimmalapalem
- Maredumilli 22. Gundrathi
23. Satlavada
24. Banda
25. Akumamidikota
26. Vakkuluru
27. Arjunlova
28. pujeripakalu
29. Turru amidi
30. Maddiveedu
31. Daravada
32. Thativada
33. Lingaram
34. Thirugati-
rallu
- West Godavari Polavaram 35. Bhupathipalem
36. Puliramulugudem
37. Geddapalli
38. Thutigunta
39. Kopalle
40. Koruturu

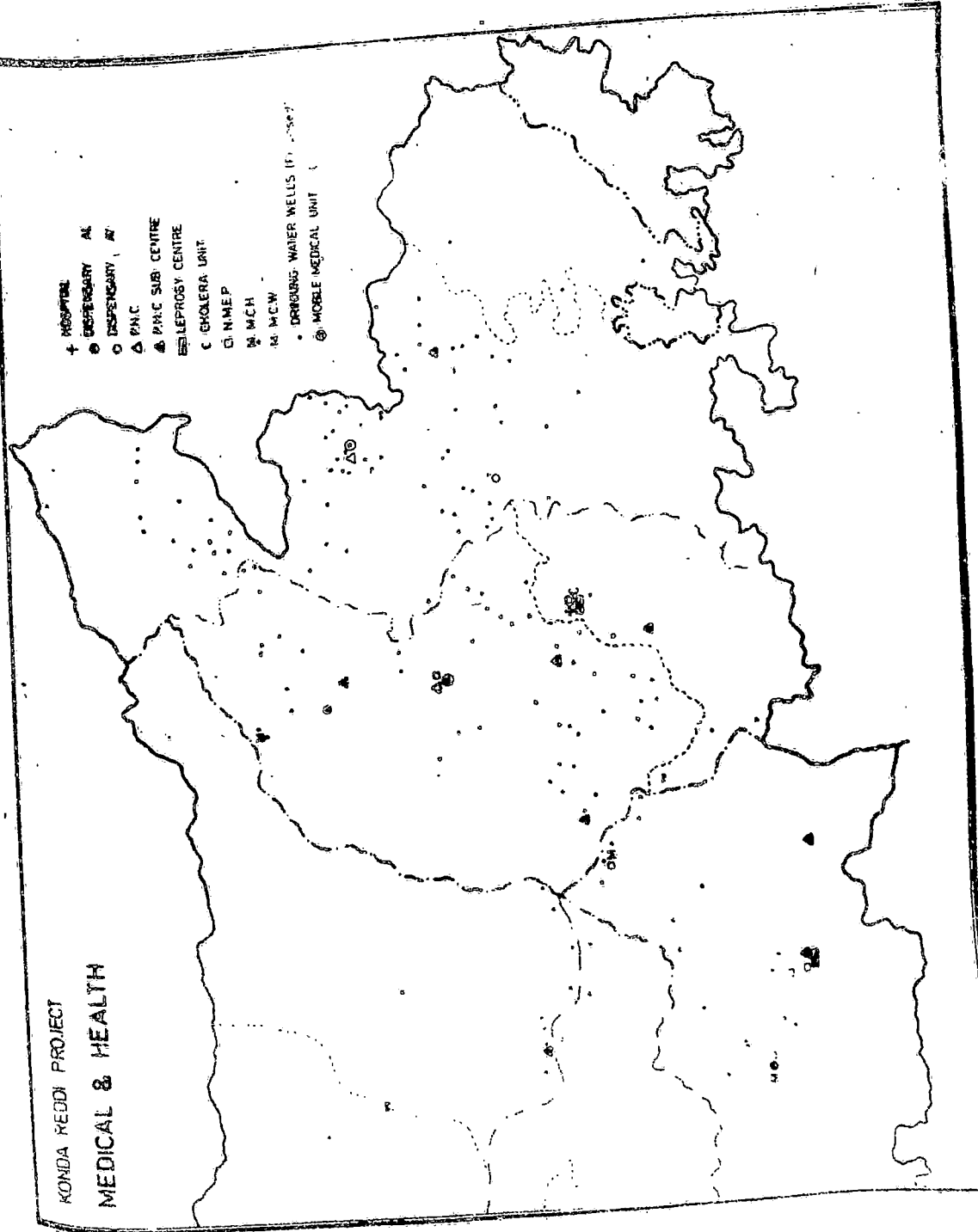
	Buttayagudem	41. Aliveru
		42. Pandirimami- digudem.
Khammam	Boorgampad	43. Perantapalli
		44. Koida
		45. Kekisnoor
		46. Katkur
		47. Kollur
		48. Pochavaram
		49. Jeediguppa
		50. Kalthanur.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:

The project population suffers from many water borne diseases due to lack of protected water supply. There is acute shortage of drinking water during summer in many project villages. Only 101 settlements are provided with drinking water facilities. The rest of them have no dependable source of drinking water. Even the existing wells dry up in summer. These need to be deepened. Provision of drinking water wells in the uncovered settlements is sine qua non for the comprehensive Health Programme in the project area. The beliefs and attitudes of the people should also be taken into consideration in deciding the mode of water supply, lest the programme may result in colossal waste. The Community Health Workers

KONDA REDDI PROJECT
MEDICAL & HEALTH

- + HOSPITAL
- DISPENSARY AL
- DISPENSARY IN
- △ P.N.C.
- ▲ P.N.C. SUB-CENTRE
- ▨ LEPROSY CENTRE
- C CHOLERA UNIT
- N.M.E.P.
- M.C.H.
- M.C.W.
- DRINKING-WATER WELLS (100 G.P.T.)
- ⊙ MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT



should educate and persuade them to use the water from the drinking water source provided under the scheme. It is proposed to provide safe drinking water source in all the Konda Reddi villages in a phased programme over the next 5 years under this Plan. The list of villages where the drinking water sources are to be provided is given in the Annexure No. XIX. It is expected that the remaining villages will be covered by the respective Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.

YEAR-WISE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

OF

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMME

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Mobile Medical Units				Drinking Water Wells			
	Phy. target	Estimated Re-cu-rring cost	Non-Re-cu-rring cost	Total Cost	Phy. target	Estimated Re-cu-rring cost	Non-Re-cu-rring cost	Total cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1978-79	-	-	-	-	20	-	2.00	2.00
1979-80	1	0.55	1.00	1.55	30	-	3.00	3.00
1980-81	1	1.10	1.00	2.10	35	-	3.50	3.50
1981-82	-	1.10	-	1.10	35	-	3.50	3.50
1982-83	-	1.10	-	1.10	35	-	3.50	3.50
Total	2	3.85	2.00	5.85	155	-	15.50	15.50

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION:

There has been a series of tribal revolts in various parts of the State since 1803. The tribals of the project area rose in revolt against the Mansabdar of Rampa who repressed the tribals with a number of new taxes such as 'Chiguru Pannu' and 'Modalu Pannu'. This assumed serious proportions and took violent turn and the East India Company was to deploy military and paramilitary and police forces to control this uprising popularly known as Rampa Rebellion. This uprising drew the attention of the administrators to the traditional rights of tribals in land and forest and also to the problem of exploitation by the outsiders. The project area in East Godavari District, West Godavari District and Bhadrachalam Taluk in Khammam District was excluded from the normal administration as early as 1874 under the Scheduled Districts Act, (Act XIV of 1874) with a view to avoid undue interference by general laws and by outsiders.

Notwithstanding the exclusion of these areas from the general laws of the land and normal administration, some fortune seekers from the neighbouring plains infiltrated into the tribal areas and

snared the innocent tribals with the pernicious system of money lending. The defenceless tribals started parting with their fertile flat lands in lieu of the outstanding loans. It is to regulate the usurious money lending and the concomittant alienation of tribal lands, the Agency tracts Interests and Land Transfer Act, 1917 (Act I of 1917) was enacted in 1917 by the then Government of Madras presidency. The entire project area barring the village in Boorgampad and Aswaraopet Blocks in Khammam District has come under the purview of the Act of 1917. The Agency rules were issued in 1924 for the guidance of the Agents to the Governor in the Governance of the Agency tracts (Tribal Areas). Under the Government of India Act of 1919 the Konda Reddi habitat alongwith other tribal areas was declared as backward tract in the Madras Province. Members from these backward tracts were nominated by the Government to represent the tribes. Subsequently under the Government of India Act, 1935 the Konda Reddi habitat (except Boorgampad and Aswaraopet Blocks) was declared as partially excluded area. All these laws sought to give and maintain the special status of the Konda Reddi habitat by minimising the administrative interference in the affairs of this area, mainly to ward off revolts resulting in serious law and order problems in the

Agency tracts. This administrative non-interference isolated the Konda Reddi habitat from the main stream of the change and development that took place in the neighbouring low lands. The people in this partially excluded area remained ignorant and illiterate. Nevertheless, the stream of fortune seekers into the lower agency gradually increased as these laws did not forbid their immigration. These fortune seekers soon made fortunes taking advantage of the ignorance and honesty of the tribals. The tribals in the lower agency were gradually dispossessed of their fertile flat lands by the outsiders. The tribals in the lower agency having lost the lands to non-tribals moved to the interior areas. This increased pressure on the land in the interior hilly terrain where the carrying capacity of lands is low. The project villages in Boorgampad and Aswarapet Taluks also came under the Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation 1359 Fasli. This Regulation was also passed to curb exploitation of tribals by outsiders. Realising the gravity of the situation the Government of Andhra Pradesh have brought about a new regulation in 1959 in the place of the Act of 1917 to curb effectively the unlawful activities of the outsiders in the Scheduled Areas of the State.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959 (Regulation I of 1959) was passed to repeal the Agency Tracts Interests and Land Transfer Act, 1917. This regulation came into force in the project villages of East Godavari District, West Godavari District and Bhadrachallam Taluk of Khammam District in 1959. The regulation was extended to the project villages of Boorgampad and Aswaraopet Blocks of Khammam District in 1963 when the Hyderabad tribal areas Regulation 1359 F was repealed and replaced by the Regulation I of 1959.

The Regulation provides that (1) in the Scheduled Areas any transfer of land by a member of Scheduled Tribe to anybody other than a member of a scheduled tribe is considered null and void.

2) Where a transfer of land is made in favour of any member other than that of a scheduled tribe, the Agent or the Agency Divisional Officer on application by any interested person, could restore the property to the transferor or his heir.

3) No land situated in the scheduled areas owned by a member of a scheduled tribe shall be liable to be attached or sold in execution of money decree.

In spite of the restriction on transfer of land ^{under} Section 3(1) of the Regulation, land transfers continued to take place from tribals to non-tribals due to certain persisting lacunae in the regulation. The Regulation I of 1959 was amended by the Regulation I of 1970 in order to plug the loop holes in the former regulation and to effectively check the land alienation. The Amending Regulation substituted Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Regulation I of 1959 by prohibiting and declaring as null and void the transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency tracts by a person whether or not such person is a member of scheduled tribe. When a tribal is not able to sell his immovable property to another tribal on reasonable term, provision is made for surrender of land to Government upon which the Government shall be obliged to acquire it on payment of reasonable compensation. A statutory presumption has been drawn that until the contrary is proved any immovable property situated in the Agency tracts and in the possession of a person who is not a member of scheduled tribe shall be presumed to have been acquired by such a person or his predecessor-in-possession through a transfer made to him by a member of a scheduled tribe.

The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1971 was passed to incorporate a new provision in the Regulation I. of 1959 to facilitate mortgaging without possession any immovable property situated in the Agency tracts to any Co-operative Society, including a land mortgage bank or to any commercial bank or other financial institution approved by the State Government with the express condition that in the event of default, the property should be sold only to the tribals or co-operative societies consisting wholly of members belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation 1960 and amended in 1970 provided relief to the tribals in respect of debts incurred by the tribals. This regulations provided for scaling down of the outstanding debts of the members of Scheduled Tribes to the principal amounts. The Regulation of 1970 imposed a two year moratorium on repayment of debts by tribals and barred legal proceedings for the recovery of debts for a period of two years.

The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders Regulation, 1960 prohibited the money lending without licence and provided that interest shall not exceed 12% on un-secured loans and 9% on secured loans

and it shall be simple. All loans advanced by unlicensed money lenders were declared null and void and prohibited legal proceedings in any court by unlicensed money lenders. Further the Regulation covered all money lenders operating within or outside the scheduled areas.

The project villages were under the intermediary system of land tenure called Muttadari system. The tribals did not have security of tenure and were often subject to the harassment and exploitation of the Muttadars and their agents. The Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969 was passed to abolish the Muttadari system and convert the Muttas villages into Ryotwari. Settlement Officers were appointed under this regulation. Survey of the lands situated in the erstwhile Muttas was completed and settlement work is in progress. The ryots in these villages will get ryotwari pattas for the lands held by them.

In spite of all these protective Regulations passed from time to time to curb the nefarious activities of the non-tribals in the Scheduled Areas still large areas of fertile lands are in the hands of non-tribals. Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted a special Committee for suggesting various measures for

effective control of this pernicious problems of land alienation and usurious money lending.

For effective implementation of the protective Regulations special enforcement machinery has been created in all the 8 districts having scheduled areas. Special Dy. Collectors with necessary implementation machinery are already posted in all the 3 district i.e., East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam Districts under which the project area falls.

As a result of the efforts of the protective machinery in the three districts of the project area a number of cases involving Konda Reddis have been registered under various protective regulations. The following statement shows the number of cases under various Protective Regulations and the extent involved. Larger number of cases pertaining to other tribal groups are pending disposal.

District	No. of cases booked		Extent involved		No. of cases disposed		Extent restored		Total
	Konda Reddis	Total	Konda Reddis	Total	Konda Reddis	Total	Konda Reddis		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
West Godavari	25	679	102.82	4620.90	20	602	74.91	3065.74	
Khammam	12	7972	48.00	25174.13	12	6393	48.00	20087.22	
East Godavari	-	3019	N.A.	6158.53	N.A.	2131	N.A.	9665.42	

The above figures do not indicate the magnitude of the problem of land alienation in the project area. In fact, a large chunks of fertile lands of Konda Reddis in the river side and valleys are presently under the possession of non-tribals.

As more funds are pumped into the project area under this plan as well as under the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies of the three districts, and more inputs are made available to the project population and tribal lands are developed and more developed land is assigned to the tribals, there is every likelihood of further influx of fortune seekers into the project area. Unless the tribals and economic resources are isolated against the onslaughts of outsiders, there is every danger of the development efforts and huge outlay envisaged for the development of primitive tribe being fruitless and infructuous. This calls for more vigilance on the part of the enforcement machinery. The protective machinery has been strengthened for this purpose in June, 1977 and it has to be geared up for the purpose. The project area has to be combed regularly by the enforcement officers to effectively check the inlawful activities of the outsiders.

ADMINISTRATION

A package of inputs has been suggested in the preceding chapters for the speedy development of the Konda Reddis in the project area. The last and most important input is the administration on which effective implementation of the policies and programmes detailed in the preceding chapters entirely depends.

The quality of implementation depends largely on the quality of personnel and their capacity to reach the beneficiaries. The problems of Konda Reddis eluded solution all these years, inspite of sizable investment and a plethora of programmes for their development in the past. This should serve as a pointer for urgent need to improve the quality of the personnel in the project area. This problem has continued to be over looked due to sizable financial implications, eventhough its crucial importance has been recognised. The problem of personnel can no longer be ignored on monetary considerations if the physical targets under each programme has to be achieved.

The project population has inherited certain socio-cultural and economic legacies which work as shackles on their capacity to avail the benefits of the development programmes. The long isolation and appalling illiteracy and the resultant drags are responsible for the low receptivity of the Konda Reddis to the innovations in various sectors. Receptivity can be considerably increased through an effective system of extension programme attuned to the local needs of the project population and geared to serve the backward population in a very backward area at a very low level of technology. A cadre of highly talented and dedicated and persuasive staff can alone deliver goods in such a situation.

PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES:

It is a problem to attract qualified and experienced personnel to man various institutions and programmes under the Konda Reddi plan due to the extreme backwardness of the project area and its attendant problems. It is therefore necessary to evolve a package of incentives to attract efficient and experienced staff. The personnel working in the project area, which is devoid of basic amenities and the

personnel are exposed to many health and other hazards while discharging their duties, may suitably be compensated financially in the form of unhealthy area allowance, remote area allowance and children's education allowance etc. Adequate residential accommodation should be created and supply of daily requirements like rice, sugar, oil, kerosene etc., be ensured.

PLACEMENT POLICY:

Placement policy for this project should be guided by the principle of 'right man for right job'. Persons with perseverance and persuasive power are great assets for the project administration. Zeal to work for the development of down trodden and initiative and drive in implementation of the programmes are also essential qualities. Capacity to surmount the socio-cultural and economic hurdles as well as administrative bottlenecks is also valuable qualification for project personnel.

Qualitative change should be brought about in the placement policy of the project personnel at the first contact point. The staff to be appointed at the first contact point should be screened to weed out entrenched vested interests. Really enthusiastic

staff with zeal to work for the betterment of the project population should be appointed so that a relationship of mutual confidence and respect can develop between the staff at the grass roots and the people which are very crucial for the successful implementation^{of} programmes. For this purpose, preference should be given to local candidates especially tribal candidates who can get acclimatised easily to the project area and will be able to communicate the message of the extension effectively to the project population. Longer tenures and greater continuity at all levels of personnel will ensure sustained extension work at the lowest level and clear direction to the programmes and maintenance of tempo of implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY:

The project area covers 3 districts, eventhough three-fourths of total project population is in the East Godavari district. Eventhough the entire project area is contiguous it is divided into three natural divisions by the river Godavari and the Eastern Ghats. It is therefore not possible to administer the entire project area from any^{single} place in

the project area. Moreover, the three district segments of the project area are at present forming part of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies of the respective district. A full fledged independent project authority is not envisaged as it will only create a parallel organisation within the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and result in duplication of effort.

At the district (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) level one post of Assistant Project Officer will be created to assist the project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency concerned in implementation of the programmes embodied in this Plan for the development of Konda Reddis in the project area falling in the district. At Block level, one Assistant Agricultural Officer will be posted to guide and supervise the implementation of the agricultural and horticultural programmes. Similarly one post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is created to guide and supervise the implementation of live-stock development programmes in the project area falling within East Godavari district where 75 per cent of the total project population lives and most of the live-stock development programmes are envisaged. Since it is envisaged to cover the project

area with educational institutions, 2 posts of Extension Officer (Education)/ Deputy Inspector of Schools are also proposed to facilitate effective and regular supervision and inspection of the schools. At the grass roots level, it is proposed to post a multifunctionary called Extension Worker. There will be one Extension Worker for every 10 settlements. He will break the communication barrier and take message of the extension to the project population and guide them in application of various improved methods envisaged under various sectors. He will act as a liaison between the Konda Peddis in his jurisdiction and the project authority and other Governmental agencies. In particular, he will also act as community health worker in his jurisdiction. The staff proposals discussed above are as follows:

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts
1.	Asst. Project Officer (One for East Godavari and one for Khammam I. P. D. As.)	600-30-1100	2
2.	Asst. Agricultural Officers. (Two for East Godavari + one for West Godavari + one for Khammam I. T. D. As.)	480-20-900	4

with the following:

1. Collector	.. ..	Chairman
2. Divisional Forest Officer	.. ..	Member
3. Deputy Director (Agriculture)	.. ..	Member
4. Deputy Director (Veterinary)	.. ..	Member
5. Divisional General Manager, Girijan Cooperative Corporation.	.. ..	Member
6. Representative of the District Cooperative Central Bank.	.. ..	Member
7. District Medical and Health Officer	.. ..	Member
8. Executive Engineer (Roads & Buildings)	.. ..	Member
9. District Cooperative Officer.	.. ..	Member
10. Samithi Presidents	.. ..	Member
11. Konda Reddi Sarpanches (Two)	.. ..	Members
12. Local M.D.A.,	.. ..	Members
13. Assistant Director (Soil Conservation)	.. ..	Member

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|----------------------|
| 14. | Assistant Director
(Horticulture) | .. | Member |
| 15. | Representative of
Coffee Board. | .. | Member |
| 16. | Assistant Project
Officer
(Konda Reddi Project) | .. | Member |
| 17. | Project Officer,
Integrated Tribal
Development Agency. | .. | Member-
Secretary |

The Governing Body will advise the project authority about implementation of schemes. The committee will meet once in 3 months. The project authority (I.T.D.A.concerned) will be vested with adequate powers for effective and speedy implementation of programmes.

The cost of additional staff proposed for the project works out to Rs.18.50 lakhs.

PLAN IN OUTLINE

THE Konda Reddi project area forms part of three project areas for which 3 perspective plans have been formulated and three Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have been functioning at Khammam, Kakinada and Eluru to implement the programmes embodied in the perspective plans. These area development plans are based on the assumption that the development of the project area will automatically result in development of the project population. This assumption holds good if the project population is homogenous socially and economically and have the same degree of receptivity to the development programmes. The situation in the Konda Reddi habitat is however contrary to this assumption. The Konda Reddis remained the most backward among all the tribes in the project area inspite of decades of developmental effort. They now occupy the lowest rung in the development hierarchy. The Area development approach adopted in the perspective plans of 3 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies covering the Konda Reddi project area normally benefit the relatively more receptive and advanced tribal groups.

In the long run, this may worsen the present group imbalances. The present plan is formulated to avert such a situation. It is formulated on the basis of first hand knowledge of the problems of the Konda Reddi and with a view to develop the capacity of every member of this backward tribe in such a way that he will be able to avail the benefits from the development infrastructure created at the nearest growth centre under the Integrated Area Development Plan. The plan for the development of the Konda Reddi tribe is therefore basically a peoples' development plan with focus on development of individual as well as the tribe of Konda Reddi in the project area.

This does not, however, mean that the development of Integrated Tribal Development Agency will be discontinued. There will be harmonious synthesis of both area development approach and people's development approach. The programmes envisaged under the Konda Reddi development plan will therefore be supplemental to the programmes of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. In the long run, the programmes of these two plans will be complementary to each other and generate perfectly balanced growth in the project area. No new

infrastructure is proposed under this plan unless it is extremely necessary and when it is not possible under Integrated Tribal Development Agency due to financial constraints.

The immediate objective of this Plan is to remove the basic constraints operating on the socio-economic environment of the Konda Reddi and to remedy the situation caused by the ecological disequilibrium. It aims at removal of the existing group imbalances and to improve the quality of life for the backward Konda Reddis. In pursuance of these objectives a plan with 5 years perspective has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs. 526.77 lakhs. The development programmes envisaged under the Plan fall under the following broad sectors: (1) Agriculture and Forestry, (2) Animal Husbandry, (3) Industries, (4) Education, (5) Communications and (6) Medical and Health.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture, settled as well as shifting, is the principal source of livelihood for a majority of the Konda Reddis. Even though agriculture is the main stay, the income from this source is very low

as the Konda Reddis are essentially primitive 'Podu' cultivators. The abnormally low out put per acre and per agricultural worker is attributed to various factors like limited land for settled cultivation and increasing pressure on land, primitive agricultural technology, heavy soil erosion, poor soils and heavy dependence on monsoon etc.

The Agricultural Programmes can not be universalised since the project population is not agriculturally homogenous. It is classified into three categories (1) Settled cultivators, (2) Shifting cultivators and (3) Landless workers. The settled cultivators are proposed to be brought into the ambit of improved agrarian technology, while the shifting cultivators will gradually be weaned away from 'Podu' cultivation, and rehabilitated in horticulture and pomiculture. The landless agricultural workers will be absorbed into agriculture as far as possible.

Agricultural production is proposed to be stepped up in the project area by introducing qualitative and quantitative shifts in the cropping pattern. It is proposed to increase the net cropped area by launching development and assignment programme

of the cultivable waste land and by progressively reducing the area under fallows with adoption of scientific crop rotation.

The Konda Reddis will be encouraged to grow fruits and vegetables near the homestead so as to make use of family labour to the maximum extent. This will encourage the vegetable consumption and in case of surplus produce it will be a source of income. They will be encouraged to grow vegetables and fruits on their farm lands also.

SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS:

The Konda Reddis who are mainly depending on 'Podu' cultivation forest labour and collection of minor forest produce will be assigned cultivable waste land. It is also proposed to reclaim the virgin land assigned to them and provide short time inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and medium term inputs such as plough bullocks and agricultural implements on 50% subsidy.

PLANTATIONS:

It is proposed to raise plantations of cashew, mango and citrus varieties in 700 Acres for

the benefit of landless households and to wean away them from 'Podu' cultivation. It is also proposed to raise horticultural gardens in an extent of 3,000 Acres which is at present under the current fallows.

COCOA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

Maredumilli area has been found to be suitable for growing cocoa. It is proposed to bring 100 acres under cocoa in 15 Konda Reddi villages on exploratory basis under the technical guidance and supervision of the Cocoa Farm, Maredumilli.

SOIL CONSERVATION:

It is proposed to cover an area of 10,000 hectares under soil conservation programme. Only 25% of the cost will have to be provided under this Plan.

LAND RECLAMATION:

Provision has been made for reclaiming at least 25,000 acres on 50% loan and 50% subsidy.

FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES AND SEEDS:

It is proposed to supply improved and H.Y.V. seeds, fertilizers and pesticides on 50% loan and 50% subsidy basis.

MEDIUM TERM INPUTS:

Plough Bullocks and agricultural implements are supplied on 50% loan and 50% subsidy basis.

TRAINING PROGRAMME:

It is proposed to impart training to the Konda Reddy farmers on scientific methods of cultivation.

IRRIGATION:

This plan envisages optimum utilisation of both surface and ground water resources for irrigation. It is proposed to restore the existing tanks and to form new tanks and to develop lift irrigation schemes.

F O R E S T R Y:

The entire fabric of Konda Reddis socio-economic life is inextricably woven round the forest. The plantation and other forestry programmes should protect the interests of the local Konda Reddi forest labour. Fruit trees, minor forest produce yielding trees and other trees on which Konda Reddis have been depending, should be preferred in the plantation programmes/ of the Forest Department. All the forestry operations should be executed through Forest Labour Cooperatives wholly comprising of Konda Reddi and other local tribals. The hill slopes and other areas under the degraded forests as a result of 'Podu' cultivation can be brought under Pomiculture and coffee plantations. It is proposed to organise 40 Bamboo Workers Cooperative Societies and 27 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies and to impart training to Konda Reddis on logging techniques. It is also proposed to take up coffee plantation in an extent of 500 acres, which will be assigned to Konda Reddis after 5 years.

A N I M A L H U S B A N D R Y:

The proposed cattle development programmes aim at improving the milk yield and draught efficiency.

3 Breeding Bull Centres are proposed to be located in the project area.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Under this programme it is envisaged to start 10 ksheerabdis (Mini dairy units) exclusively for the benefit of Konda Reddis and to distribute milch cattle. Half of the cost of the milch cattle is subsidised while the remaining half is loan component. Concentrate feed is supplied for rearing of up-graded she buffaloes, cows and calves. 50% of the cost is subsidy.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT:

To upgrade the local sheep it is proposed to supply improved sheep units for the Konda Reddi households.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

Poultry development will be taken up on systematic and modern lines by distribution of Austro breeds in exchange to local hens and supplying poultry units.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT:

It is proposed to upgrade the local breed by replacing the local boars with yorkshire boars.

TRAINING PROGRAMME:

Training courses will be conducted on better rearing and management in animal husbandry.

FISHERIES:

It is proposed to supply fishing boats to Konda Reddy villages flanking river Godavari and to supply nylon yarn and other fishing equipment. Training programmes will be conducted on modern techniques of fishing operations.

INDUSTRIES:

It is necessary to siphon off some of the project population from agricultural sector to other sectors due to the low carrying capacity of the land in the project area. The rich raw material potential and availability of cheap labour as a result of under employment in the project area offer ample scope for labour intensive raw material based industries in the project area. These are basically processing industries

and meant for generating employment for persons with low skill capital. It is proposed to revive the Training-Cum-Production Workshops which have been closed down in the project area.

The following industries are suggested in the project area.

1. Koperi Cordage Making Units	3
2. Coir processing and Rope Making Units.	2
3. Palm Fibre Processing and Semi Raw Fibre Collecting Centre.	1
4. Fruit Pulp Extraction Unit	1
5. Fruit Canning Centre	1
6. Sago Unit	1
7. Splints and Veneers Making Unit.	3
8. Basket Making Units	5
9. Units for stitching of Adda Leaf Plates and Brooms.	1
10. Starch Making Unit	1
11. Bamboo Chiks Unit	1
12. Char Coal Manufacturing Unit	1
13. Scheme for Manufacturing of Packing Material and Slate Frame Industry.	1

14. Brick and Tile Making Units.	2
15. Beedi Manufacturing Unit	1
16. Washing Soap Unit	1
17. Manufacturing of Soap nut and Seekai powder	1
18. Training-Cum-Dress Making Centres	2
19. Chilli Powder Unit	1
20. Bee-keeping Units.	200

CREDIT AND MARKETING:

It is proposed to set apart an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs as Revolving Fund to meet the credit requirements of Konda Reddis in lean periods.

EDUCATION:

A comprehensive educational development programme for every section of the project population is given due priority in this plan.

The clusters of small sized villages are identified for establishing 25 Ashram Primary Schools in the project area. In order to motivate the tribal

parents and children provision of a package of incentives is also envisaged under the education development. In order to attract the talented and dedicated teachers to the schools free residential accommodation, special remote area allowance and other incentives will be offered. The incentives for parents will be in the form of preferential treatment in supply of agricultural inputs and loans.

To equip the illiterate adults with the basic knowledge, Citizens' Education Programme is proposed to be embarked upon along with education development programme.

COMMUNICATIONS:

The wooded hilly terrain blocked the outside contacts and the movement of goods and services which are vital for the development of any area and people. With a view to promote area development a number of growth centres of various orders have been identified in each Integrated Tribal Development Agency area. It is proposed to connect the growth centres with most of the Konda Reddy villages in the hinter land. By implementing the proposed

programmes. 42% of the Konda Reddi villages will be connected by roads of one type or the other.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMMES:

A team of itinerant paramedical workers is proposed to be trained and appointed in the project area. Each worker will have a group of 10 settlements in his jurisdiction. It is proposed to start 2 Mobile Medical Units and to strengthen the existing Medical Institutions. It is also proposed to extend the activities of Integrated Child Development Scheme to 30 more villages.

It is proposed to provide safe drinking water sources in all the Konda Reddy villages in a phased programme.

The details of financial implications of the programmes are furnished hereunder.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMMES LOAN AND SUBSIDY INCLUDING GRANT

Sl. No.	Programme	1978-79				1979-80				1981-82	
		Loan	Subsidy including grant.	Total	Loan	Subsidy including grant	Total	Loan	Subsidy including grant.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Agriculture	1.59	9.25	10.84	8.50	28.38	36.88	8.50	28.13	36.63	
2.	Forestry	2.00	17.29	19.29	-	7.06	7.06	-	5.66	5.66	
3.	Animal Husbandry	5.38	6.65	12.03	4.85	5.775	10.625	5.78	6.575	12.355	
4.	Fisheries	0.05	0.13	0.18	0.05	0.28	0.33	0.05	0.13	0.18	
5.	Industries	1.91	3.78	5.69	3.60	2.99	6.59	4.76	3.36	8.12	
6.	Credit and Marketing.	10.00	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Education	-	5.00	5.00	-	16.65	16.65	-	19.40	19.40	
8.	Communications	-	20.00	20.00	-	30.36	30.36	-	28.18	28.18	
9.	Medical and Health.	-	2.00	2.00	-	4.55	4.55	-	5.60	5.60	
10.	Administration	-	3.684	3.684	-	3.704	3.704	-	3.704	3.704	
Total		20.93	67.784	88.714	17.00	99.749	116.749	19.09	100.734	119.829	

1981-82		1982-83		Total cost for 5 years	
Loan	Subsidy including grant	Loan	Subsidy including grant	Loan	Subsidy including grant
7.87	23.51	7.38	23.00	33.84	112.27
-	6.19	-	6.68	2.00	42.88
2.72	3.39	1.55	2.31	20.38	24.70
0.05	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.25	0.80
0.97	1.74	6.08	2.26	17.32	14.13
-	-	-	-	10.00	-
-	18.25	-	18.15	-	77.45
-	26.18	-	26.18	-	130.90
-	4.50	-	4.60	-	21.35
-	3.704	-	3.704	-	18.50
11.51	87.594	15.16	87.014	83.79	442.98
					526.77

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FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMMES-RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. Programme	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Recur- ring 3	Non- recurring 4	Total 5	Recur- ring 6	Non- recurring 7	Total 8	Recur- ring 9	Non- recurring 10	Total 11
1. Agriculture	0.25	10.59	10.84	0.50	3.38	36.88	0.50	36.13	36.63
2. Forestry	6.45	12.84	19.29	7.06	-	7.06	5.66	-	5.66
3. Animal Husbandry	0.95	11.08	12.03	0.95	0.675	10.625	0.95	11.405	12.355
4. Fisheries	-	0.18	0.18	-	0.33	0.33	-	0.18	0.18
5. Industries	1.29	4.40	5.69	1.29	5.30	6.59	1.29	6.83	8.12
6. Credit and Marketing	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Education	4.05	0.95	5.00	14.50	2.15	16.65	18.15	1.25	19.40
8. Communications	-	20.00	20.00	-	30.36	30.36	-	28.18	28.18
9. Medical and Health	-	2.00	2.00	0.55	4.00	4.55	1.10	4.50	5.60
10. Administration	3.684	-	3.684	3.704	-	3.704	3.704	-	3.704
Total	16.68	72.04	88.714	28.554	88.195	116.749	31.354	88.474	119.829

1981-82		1982-83		Total cost for 5 years				
Recurr- ing	Non-Recu- rring	Total	Recurr- ing	Non-Recu- rring	Total	Recurr- ing	Non-Recu- rring	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0.50	30.88	31.38	0.50	29.88	30.38	2.25	143.86	146.11
6.19	-	6.19	6.68	-	6.68	32.04	12.84	44.88
0.95	5.16	6.11	0.96	3.00	3.96	4.76	40.32	45.08
-	0.18	0.18	-	0.18	0.18	-	1.05	1.05
1.29	1.42	2.71	1.29	7.05	8.34	6.40	25.05	31.45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
18.15	0.10	18.25	18.15	-	18.15	73.00	4.45	77.45
-	25.18	26.18	-	26.13	26.18	-	130.90	130.90
1.10	3.50	4.60	1.10	3.50	4.60	3.85	17.50	21.35
3.704	-	3.704	3.704	-	3.704	18.50	-	18.50
31.884	67.42	99.304	32.384	69.79	102.174	140.80	385.97	526.77

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE - I

LIST OF IDENTIFIED KONDA REDDI VILLAGES

District	Block/Taluk	S. No.	Code No.	Name of the village
1	2	3	4	5
East Godavari	Rampa Choda- varam	1	179	V.Ramannapalem
		2	180	Velagapalli
	Rampa Choda- varam	3	183	Rayavaram
		4	182	Nunepalli
		5	142	Bornagudem
		6	184	Musurumilli
		7	116	Jagametlapalem
		8	111	Bhimavaram
		9	110	Pedakonda
		10	167	Agraharam (H)
		11	162	Manturu
		12	162	Madipalli Alias (H) Medupalli
		13	171	Angaluru
		14	172	Nelakota
		15	174	Dandanggi
		16	139	Cheruvupalem
		17	141	Sirigindalapadu
		18	109	Rampa
		19	140	Rampachodavaram
		20	178	Damanapalli
		21	112	Bolagonda
		22	113	Chupparapalem

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1	2	3	4	5
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53	79	Thurruru
54	78	Ramannavalasa
55	73	Nurupudi
56	50	Tadepalli
57	51	Mallavaram
58	52	Doramamidi
59	55	Puttagondilanka
60	49	Maddiveedu
61	102	Peda Geddada
62	101	China Geddada
63	103	Bhrupathipalem
64	105	Pedapadu
65	107	Dokulapadu
66	106	Cheruvupalem
67	72	Braugudem
68	76	Chilakamamidi
69	108	Kothapakalu
70	62	D.Valamal kota
71	54	Denduluru
72	53	Goramamidi
73	56	Vydapudi
74	57	Daravada
75	58	Pedduru
76	86	Kondemodalu
77	86	Teliperu (H)
78	86	Talluru (H)
79	86	Kethanapalli (H)
80	86	Nadipudi (H)
81	170	Gonduru
82	150	Thativada

1	2	3	4	5
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83	87	Mamidi valasa
84	90	Thunnuru
85	39	Gujjumamidivalasa
85	26	Gondivada
87	35	Ijjaluru
88	38	Madduluru
89	32	Nelluru
90	33	Vuthaluru
91	34	Valamuru
92	40	Kundada
93	83	Kadumuru
94	41	Munjamamidi
95	43	Maredumilli
96	48	Pujaripakalu
97	44	Madduluru 'P'
98	45	Kuduru
99	47	Vetukuru
100	46	Pandirimamidikota
101	20	Evampalli
102	21	Bhimavaram
103	19A	Arjunalova
104	42	Ifusuru
105	22	Tutravada
106	24	Pamuleru
107	30	Kondavada
108	19	Kakuru
109		Eliwada (H)
110	28	Potlavada
111	29	Satlavada
112	15	Mukaletivada
113	17	Muchivada
114	16	Vaktuluru

1	2	3	4	5
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	115	86	Mettagudem (H)
	116	25	Boduluru
	117	155	Donalanka
	118	159	Gangavaram
	119	158	Choppakonda
	120	160	Peddanthulu
	121	157	Yerrametla
	122	164	Kudakarai
	123	156	Maddirathi- gudem
	124	153	Palem
	125	152	Pedduru
<u>Addatheegala</u>	126	164	Y. Ramayaram
<u>Yellavaram</u>	127	163	Chintakarra- palem.
	128	161	Jagisedda
	129	166	Chamagedda
	130	158	Jangalathota
	131	159	Buradakota
	132	16	Dadalikavada
	133	171	Nakkavanipa- lem
	134	165	Singavaram
	135	160	Nellikota
	136	169	Dabbamamidi
	137	174	Kanathalapanda
	138	168	Ramulakonda Alias Regula- konda

1	2	3	4	5
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<u>Addatheegala</u>	139	179	Yerragonda
<u>Yellavaram</u>	140	148	Pasaruginne
	141	123	Darlova
	142	180	Vattigedda
	143	144	Tadikota
	144	177	Kokkitagondi
	145	162	Yarlagadda
	146	149	Pydiputte
	147	154	Sesharai
	148	150	Komaravaram
	149	152	Nulakamaddi
	150	225	Mohanapuram
	151	223	Sarabhavaram
	152	187	Kota
	153	185	Sidemetla
	154	186	Vedullapalli
	155	188	Bolujupalem
	156	189	Puttapalli
	157	132	Chintalapudi
	158	125	Ratchavalasa
	159	137	Chintakoyya
	160	119	Puttagandi
	161	127	Rovvagedda
	162	133	Boddukunta
	163	191	Yerramreddi- palem
	164	190	Huvuganti- palem
	165	195	Boddapalli
	166	192	Mulasalapalem
	167	193	Yerragonda K.

1 2 3 4 5

158	196	Simhadripalem
159	202	Chendurthi
170	203	Ammapeta
171	218	China Ulempadu
172	201	Peda Ulempadu
173	82	Gurthedu
174	71	Revadikota
175	84	Vattigedda
176	96	Yedlakonda
177	87	Kadarikota
178	89	Allurigedda
179	95	Pulova
180	96	Lingavaram
181	108	Irlavada
182	100	Babbilova
183	109	Buradavalasa
184	102	Koramati-gondi
185	110	Busikota
186	111	Dumpalava-lasa
187	101	Polamamugandi
188	21	Boddagandi
189	94	Chaprai
190	23	Gandikota
191	27	Nagalova
192	28	Kalupugondi
193	6	Mangampadu
194	5	Marrigudem
195	4	Batchuluru

1	2	3	4	5
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196	39			Dosapulova
197	36			Verlagedda
198	10			Boddumamidi
199		H		Ilartur
200	64			Mamidikota
201	64			Pathakota
202	63			Kothapakalu
203		(H)		Singanuru
204	76			Pulimetla
205	69			Karnikota
206	56			Koppulakota
207	43			Singankota
208	103			Kanivada
209	91			Goppulatho- tamamidi
210	99			Jalagalova
211	92			Vejivada
212	420			Lakkonda
213	431			Goragonmi
214	446			Vemulova
215	434			Badadam
216	441			Uppalapadu
217	395			Atchayyapeta
218	295			Anigeru
219	293			Dokkapalem
220	409			Vetamanidi
221	411			Panukurathi- palem
222	245			Bandakonda
223	408(H)			Pinjarakonda

1	2	3	4	5
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224	358			Kothapalem
225	291			Bhimavaram
226	246			Nimmalapalem
227	289			Nukarai
228	296			Kovilapalem
229	251			Mamidipalem
230	292			Pathapadu
231	247			Mallavarapadu Alias Mallarammami- llu
232	303			Somannapalem
233	305			Uligogula
234	308			Kalimamidi
235	407			China Adda- theegala
236	216			Regulapadu
237	260			Rayapalli
238	258			Vedullakonda
239	214			Vang Lamadu- gu
240	261			Chinavadisa- karra
241	254			Tungamadugu- lu
241 A	254 H			Pedavadisa- karra
242	249			Duppula- palem
243	231			Pedamunaka- gadda
244	285			D. Ramavaram
245	285			Kothuru
246	287			Ammapeta

1	2	3	4	5
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247	288	Yellapuram
248	256	Vutlapalem (Vuttapalem)
249	255	Anukulapalem
250	284	Ducherthy
251	230	Chodavaram
252	271	Rollagadda
253	276	Dakodu
254	281	Jajipalem
255	282	Mirumalavada
256	274	Bandomamillu
257	278	M. Bhimavaram
258	279	Pothuluru
259	252	Ratnampalem
260	209	Chavitidibbalu
261	206	Tnotakurapalem
262	208	Puttakunta
263	207	Gubbal panu- kulu
264	210	Dalipadu
265	200	Tumukulapadu
266	204	Tulusumamidi
267	182	Mungalapudi
268	184	Annampalem
269	183	Burugupalem
270	211	Devaramadugu
271	H	Morrinamidi
272	178	Penasalapalem
273	173	Rachapalem

1	2	3	4	5
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	274	176	Muvvalavada
	275	175	Buruguvada
	276	264	Veeravaram
	277	266	Chakirevula
	278	269	Chikkapugadda
	279	265	Makaram
	280	267	Dabbapalem
	281	205	Gummadapalem
	282	270	Sitaram
	283	240	Jaderu
	284	226	Pandraprolu
	285	193	Neelavaram
	286	219	Ravulapalem
	287	253	Jalluru
	288	417	Peda. Addapalli
	289	413	Yetipalli
	290	222	Ravigudem
	291	419	Cheedipalem
	292	239	Marripalem
	293	233	Nugumamidi
	294	350	Yerrampadu
<u>Rajavommangi</u>	295	349	Ginjarthi
<u>Yellavaram</u>	296	297	Doramamidi
	297	355	Languparthi
	298	337	Gavarayyapeta
	299	389	Kothurupadu
	300	384	Sarampetapadu
	301	383	Doddivaka
	302	388	Pulivogulapadu
	303	299	Gobbilamadugu

1	2	3	4	5
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		304	301	Goduvakurthi
		305	311	Munjavarapadu
		305 A	371	Komarapuram (H) ..
West	<u>Polavaram</u>	306	45	Kotrupalli
Godavari	<u>Polavaram</u>	307	46	Urrinka
		308	47	Geddapalli
		309	H	Ginnepalli
		310	H	Tangedugunta
		311	H	Cheemaluru
		312	48	Chilakaluru
		313	49	Dharwada
		314	50	Ravigudem
		315	51	Serivaka
		316	52	Koruturu
		317	53	Sivagiri
		318	54	Cheeduru
		319	55	Tekuru
		320	62	Tanalakunta H/o Vinjaram
		321	63	Gunjavaram H/o Pragada- palli
		322	63	Gullaperu H/o Pragada- palli
		323	67	Veerannapalem
		324	68	Gummuluru
		325	69	Gogumilli
		326	70	Munjuluru

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	327	71	Upparilli
	328	72	Kannarappadu
	329	73	Koppalli
	330	74	Nagampalem
	331	87	Dandipudi
	332	86	Chintalagudem
	333	75	Puliramudugudem
	334	56	Thutigunta
	335	H	Sarugudu
	336	H	Pallapura
	337	78	Ammapalem
	338	66	R. Kunkala H/o I. M. D. Peta
	339	H	Chintapalli
	340	H	Kallumamidi
<u>Buttayagudem</u> <u>Polavaram</u>	341	1	Reddigudem H/o Arkannagudem
	342	40	Fandirimamidigudem H/o Antarvedigudem
	343	41	Yerumaddigudem H/o Doramamidi
	344	42	Aliveru
	345	H	Repalle
	346	H	Reddi Boderu
	347	H	Regulapadu
	348	H	Gottalarevu
	349	H	Fuchikapadu
	350	H	Lankapakala

1	2	3	4	5
		351	H	Chintagondi
		352	H	Doligondi
		353	41	Korsavarigudem
		354	H	Tondigudem
		355	H	Mothugudem
		356	H	Kamavaram
Khammam	<u>Kunavaram</u> Bhadrachalam	357	183	Uppanapalli gattu
		358	H	Challakavvam
		359	H	Boya Bokka
		360	H	Chinthalapadu
		361	H	Zinnetogu
		362	H	Nallamaddi- gudem
		363	186	Tekuloddi
		364	H	Pulusumami- digondi
		365	220	Kuturugattu
		366	H	Kalinjaloddi
		367	H	Thotamamidi- gondi
		368	H	Chintagondi
		369	226	Mullurugattu
		370	H	Velagalagondi
	<u>V.R.Puram</u> Bhadrachalam	371	274	Tekuluru
		372	302	Chokkanapalli
		373	304	Kalthanuru
		374	305	Jeediguppa
		375	307	Ippuru
		376	310	Mutyalammagondi, H/o Mulkanapa- lli.

1	2	3	4	5
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377	312	Darapalli		
378	323	Pochavaram		
379	321	Maredupudi		
380	325	Kondepudi		
381	331	Choppamamidi or Sukumamidi		
382	332	Gondigudem		
383	324	Thummileru		
384	339	Yeruwada		
385	340	Kolluru		
386	H	Gonduru		
387	258	Yerragonda- pakalu		
388	259	Mittavada		
389	262	Chedalavada		
390	277	Gulletiwada		
391	309	Kotarugommu		
392	311	Bhimavaram		
393	316	Ummilivaram		
394	333	Thulugonda		
395	338	Tulasipakalu		
396	98	Tekuru		
397	99	Chittam Reddipadu H/o Kothuru		
398	101	Sidharam		
399	H	Dhureddi- gudem		
400	H	Chintrila- padu		
401	102	Samithi Katkur		
402	H	Palanamidi- jalubu		

Boorgampad
Boorgampad

1	2	3	4	5
		403	H	Modila
		404	103	Kachavaram
		405	104	Koida
		406	H	Tallagondi
		407	105	Tekupalli
		408	106	Kakisnoor
		409	107	Parentapalli
		410	93	Gogulapudi H/o Repakagommu
	<u>Aswaraopet</u> <u>Sathupalli</u>	411	35	Katkur
		412	H	Puchikunta
		413	111	Reddigudem H/o Tirmal- kunta

H : Hamlet.

NO. OF VILLAGES AND POPULATION IN KONDA REDDI PROJECT AREA

District	Block	No. of Settle- ments	Total population	S.T. population	Konda Reddi population
1	2	4	2	6	
East Godavari	Maredumilli	101	19,520	17,881	13,570
	R. Chodavaram	24	9,883	6,076	2,956
	Addateegala	158	27,733	23,385	17,423
	Rajavommangi	12	1,993	1,632	1,148
	Total	305	59,129	48,974	35,097
West Godavari	Polavaram	35	6,693	5,190	980
	Buttayagudem	16	9,967	6,504	3,080
	Total	51	16,660	11,494	4,060
Khammam	Kunavaram	14	635	635	635
	V.R. Puram	25	4,110	3,601	2,187
	Boorgampad	15	3,027	2,564	1,363
	Aswarapet	3	284	267	267
	Total	57	8,056	7,067	4,452
	Grand Total	413	83,845	67,535	43,609

TABLE NO. I
DISTRICT WISE AND BLOCK WISE KONDA REDDI
POPULATION IN PROJECT AREA:

Sl. No.	District	Block	Total population	S.T. population	Konda Reddis
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Khammam	Identified villages in			
		Kunavaram	635	635	635
		V.R.Puram	4,110	3,601	2,187
		Boorgampad	3,027	2,564	1,363
		Aswaraopet	284	267	267
	Total	8,056	7,067	4,452	
2	West Godavari	Buttaya-gudem.	6,693	5,190	980
		Polavaram	9,967	6,304	3,080
		Total	16,660	11,494	4,060
3	East Godavari	Rampa Chodavaram	9,833	6,076	2,956
		Marcdu-milli	19,520	17,881	13,570
		Addateegala	27,733	23,385	17,423
		Rajavommangi	1,993	1,632	1,148
		Total	59,129	48,974	35,097
	Grand Total	83,845	67,535	43,609	

ANNEXURE - III

DISTRICT WISE POPULATION GROWTH
RATE OF KONDA REDDI

S. No.	District	1971 Census	1961 Census	Variation	Percentage of growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	East Godavari	37,726	30,706	7,020	2.28
2	West Godavari	4,262	3,970	292	0.73
3	Khammam	4,120	3,871	249	0.64

ANNEXURE NO.V(a)

RAINFALL-MONSOON-WISE (IN M.M.)

Centre	South West Monsoon						North East Monsoon			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Range Chozavaram	37.20	384.40	346.00	41.45	809.05	31.00	275.40	-	306.40	
Polava- ram	152.52	270.89	255.03	203.27	861.51	147.13	28.87	12.99	188.99	

ANNEXURE NO. V

Winter	Summer			Grand total	Monthly average				
	Jan. Feb.	March	April			May	Total		
11	2.70	2.43	2.48	62.40	67.31	1184.86	98.73		
12	3.24	19.00	22.24	18.18	55.50	85.37	159.05		
13				14	15	16	17	18	19

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN IN THE PROJECT AREA DISTRICT-WISE

Sl. No.	District	Cultiva- tors.	Agri. and Forest labour	House- hold industry	Other than house hold industry.	Trade and comm- erce	*Other ser- vices.	Non- workers.	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	East Goda- vari	13,765	12,000	136	76	498	917	31,737	27,392
2	West Goda- vari	3,193	3,953	28	57	160	258	9,011	7,649
3	Khammam	2,158	1,436	115	24	28	50	4,245	3,811
	Total	19,116	17,389	279	157	686	1,225	44,993	38,852

% of the
working
population.

49.20% 44.76% 0.72% 0.40% 1.77% 3.15%

LAND USE PATTERN

(in Acres)

Sl. No.	District	Block	Total geographical area	Total forest area *	Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non-agri. use	Permanent pastures and grazing land
			4	5	6	7	8
1	East Godavari	Rampa Chodavaram	33,090	23,325	870	470	306
		Maredu- milli	2,59,235	82,435	37,983	4,215	5,391
		Addati- gala	31,999	50,142	3,075	2,628	1,189
		Rajavo- mmangi	7,070	295	2,008	431	379
		Total	3,81,394	1,56,197	43,936	7,744	7,265
2	West Godavari	Polavaram	14,352	1,963	1,937	1,705	142
		Buttaya- gudem.	10,911	2,000	261	918	725
		Total	25,263	3,963	2,198	2,623	867

ANNEXURE NO. VII(b)

	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
So. Trees Groves included in net area sown	Cultivable waste	Fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area.
9	587	1,071	6,285	474	6,759
177					
15,508	68,135	34,767	10,923	25	10,948
708	1,701	3,185	19,371	1,845	20,856
12	368	1,271	2,306	417	2,723
15,285	70,791	40,295	38,885	2,401	41,286
11	481	1,087	7,026	-	7,026
36	296	322	6,303	-	6,303
97	777	1,409	13,329	-	13,329

ANNEXURE. VII (c)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Kharman	Boorgampad	8,513	6,645	68	-	-
		V.R.Puram	11,404	2,470	2,569	968	74
		Kunavaram	894	494	-	49	25
		Aswaraopet	10,932	10,221	132	-	-
		Total	31,793	19,830	2,769	1,017	99
		Grand Total	4,38,450	1,79,990	48,903	11,384	8,231
			(41.05*)	(11.15)	(2.60)	(1.88)	

*Reserved Forest area not included

ANNEXURE NO. VII (d)

	9	10	11	12	13	14
	426	-	-	1,374	-	1,374
	-	49	-	62	-	62
	-	1,611	262	3,450	-	3,450
	-	253	-	376	-	376
	641	1,913	262	5,262	-	5,262
	17,025	73,481	41,966	57,476	2,401	59,877
	(3.88)	(16.76)	(9.58)	(13.10)		

CROPPING PATTERN BLOCK-WISE

(In Acres)

District Block	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT											
Rampc Chodavaram.	180	1,776	1,030	-	918	158	355	-	16	2,325	6,758
Maredumilli	1,431	5,224	237	1,712	2,054	148	-	-	-	-	142
Addatecigala	5,402	2,440	9,460	235	2,724	35	-	-	44	-	518
Rejavaramangi	841	279	901	-	682	-	-	-	-	-	19
Total	1,854	9,719	11,628	1,947	6,378	339	355	-	60	3,004	41,284
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT											
Polavaram	1,470	1,443	-	171	1,129	595	736	-	1,061	420	7,025
Buttayagudem.	357	1,678	-	997	781	219	58	1,075	34	1,104	6,303
Total	1,827	3,121	-	1,168	1,910	814	794	1,075	1,095	1,524	13,328

ANNEXURE NO. VIII (b)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>INITIAL</u>												
<u>DISTRICT</u>												
Boorgall-	212	652	-	-	8	164	190	118	-	-	29	1,373
pad												62
Kunava-	10	45	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	
ram												
V.R. Param	586	2,086	-	-	7	124	154	432	38	-	19	3,450
Aswarao-	50	250	-	-	15	10	6	5	40	-	-	376
peta												
Total	858	5,033	-	-	32	299	354	559	78	-	48	5,261
Grand Total	10,539	15,873	11,628	3,147	8,587	1,507	1,708	1,153	1,153	1,155	4,576	59,873
% to the net sown area	(17.60)	(6.54)	(19.42)	(5.26)	(14.34)	(2.51)	(2.85)	(1.92)	(1.92)	(1.92)	(7.64)	

ANNEXURE NO.VIII(a)

LOCATION SPECIFICS FOR FRUIT ORCHARDS
AND VEGETABLE GARDENS.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk Block	Location	Code No.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Khammam	<u>Boorgampad</u> Boorgampad	Kutruwada H/o Perantapalli	107
			Pothumamidi. H/o Gudlenka	-
		<u>Bhadrachalam</u> Kunavaram	Tekuloddi	186
		V.R.P uram	Darapalli	312
			Tekuluru	274
			Yeruwada	339
			Gonduru H/o Kolluru	340
2.	West Godavari	<u>Polavaram</u> Polavaram	Geddapalli	47
			Koruturu	52
			Kannarappadu	72
			Kallumamidi	340
			Urrinka	46
3.	East Godavari	<u>Yellavaram</u> Addatigala	Anigeru	295
			Dokkapalem	293
			Kothapalem	358
			Bhimavaram	291
			Kovilapalem	296

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Nimmalapalem	246
Somannapalem	303
Uligogula	308
Jaderu	240
Jalluru	253
Peda Addapalli	417
Chavitidi- bbalu	209
Thotakurupalem	206
Gobbilapanu- kula	207
Dalipadu	210
Annampalem	184
Panasalapalem	178
Devaramadugulu	263
Rachapalem	173
Viravaram	264
Uppalapadu	441
Atchayyapeta	395
Badadam	434
Vemulova	446
D. Ramavaram	285
Dutcharthi	284
Gurthedu	82

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Rampachoda-
varam
Rampachoda-
varam

Chaprai	94
Kanivada	103
Musurumilli	184
Agraharam(H)	162
Damanapalli	178
Jagametla- palem.	116
Rampa	109
V. Ramanna- palem.	179
Velagapalli	180
Bodlanka	8
Boduluru	25
Maredumilli	43
Devarapalli	74
G.M. Valasa	62
Kutravada	22
Bhupathi- palem	103
D. Velamala- kota	62
Pedapadu	105
Pedageddada	102
Lankapakalu	80
Ramannavalasa	78

Maredumilli

1	2	3	4	5
			Vemulakonda	91
			Kakavada	94
			Varlamamidi	93
			Kondamodalu	86
			Nadipudi(H)	91
			Teliperu(H)	91
			Gonduru	170
			Talluru(H)	86
			Busigudem	72
			Palem	152

ANNEXURE NO.VIII (b)

LOCATION SPECIFICS FOR PEPPER AND COCOA PLANTATIONS

Sl. No.	District	Taluk Block	Location	Code No.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Khammam	Bhadrachalam V.R.Puram	Yeruwada	339
2.	West Godavari	Polavaram Polavaram	Urrinka	46
			Kallumamidi	340
			Kutruvada	22
3.	East	Rampachoda- varam Maredumilli	Pamuleru	24
			Bodlanka	8
			Boduluru	25
			Satlavada	29
			Vakkuluru	16
			Akumamidikota	9
			Addarivalasa	12
			Pusivada	12 A
			Potlavada	28
			Chavadikota	7
			Chekkavada	6

ANNEXURE NO. VIII (c)

LOCATION SPECIFICS OF COFFEE PLANTATIONS
PROPOSED IN MAREDUMILLI BLOCK

Sl. No.	District	Taluk Block	Location	Code No.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	East Godavari	Rampachoda- varam	Nukaletivada	15
		Maredumilli	Vakkuluru	16
			Kutravada	22
			Pamuleru	24
			Gondivada	26
			Kondavada	30
			Kuduru	45
			Pandirimami- dikota	46
			Pujaripakalu	48
			Kundada	40
			G.M.Valasa	39
			Satlavada	29
			Boilanka	8

ANNEXURE NO. VIII (d)

LOCATION SPECIFICS FOR COMMERCIAL CROPS PROPOSED

Sl. No.	District	Taluk Block	Location	Code No.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	East Godavari	<u>R.Chodavaram</u>	Agraharam (H)	167	
			Manturu	162	
		<u>R.Chodavaram</u>	Madipalli (H)	162	
			Angaluru	171	
			Dandang	174	
			Maredumilli	Kondamodalu	86
				Teliperu(H)	86
				Talluru(H)	86
				Nadipudi(H)	86
				Gonduru	170
			2.	West Godavari	<u>Polavaram</u>	Thutigunta	56
Cheeduru	54				
<u>Polavaram</u>	Tekuru	55			
	Serivaka	51			
	Koruturu	52			
	Sivagiri	53			
	Buttayagudem Aliveru	42			
3.	Khammam	Boorgampad	Samithi Katkur	102	
			Kachavaram	103	
			Koida	104	

1	2	3	4	5
			Tekupalli	105
			Kakisnoor	106
	V.R.Puram		Chokkanapalli	303
			Kalthanuru	304
			Jeediguppa	305
			Pochavaram	323
			Thummileru	324
			Kolluru	340
			Kotarugomma	309
			Ippuru	307

ANNEXURE NO. IX

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
EXISTING VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS
IN PROJECT AREA

District / Block	Name of the Institution	Location	Code No.
1	2	3	4
<u>East Godavari</u>			
Rampa Chodavaram	P.V.D.	Rampa Chodavaram	140
Maredumilli	P.V.D.	Maredumilli	43
' '	R.V.D.	Geddada	102
' '	Veterinary First Aid Centre	Konda Modalu	86
<u>West Godavari</u>	M.V.D.	Doramamidi	41
Buttayagudem	P.V.D.	Pragadapalli	63
Polavaram	R.V.D.	Thutigunta	56
Polavaram	Veterinary Aid Centre	Puliramudugudem	75
<u>Khammam</u>		-Nil-	

101 M. V. D. Annexure No. X
 102 M. V. D.

IRRIGATION WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP
IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the work	Ayacut Acres.	Estimated cost in Rs.
1	Addatigala	Restoration of Baluneddavani tank of Kovvilepalem.	10.00	85,700/-
2		Formation of Nerudumanu tank at Anukulapalem.	13.00	17,000/-
3		Restoration of Voocheruvu at Dutcharthi	25.00	25,000/-
4		Repairs for 4 tanks at Thungamadula	26.00	26,000/-
5		Restoration of Noore Cheruvu at Pandrapolu.	30.00	30,000/-
6		At Merrisalem 2 tanks.	9.00	9,000/-
7		Restoration for 2 tanks at Religogala	13.00	13,000/-
8		Restoration of Cheruvu at Dalpodi	25.00	20,000/-
9		Restoration of Cheruvu at Roysapalli.	20.00	20,000/-

Annexure No.X(b)

1	2	3	4	5
		10	Restoration of Cheruvu at Royapalli.	150.00 50,000/-
2	Rampa Choda- varam	4	Providing di- version channel to Godi Kalva at Cheruvuvalem	18.00 30,000/-
		2	Restoration of 4 tanks at Jaganettapalem	85.00 68,000/-
		3	Restoration of two tanks at Rampa	40.00 32,000/-
		4	Formation of new tank at old Berikonda tank at Damaneipalli.	15.00 29,000/-
		5	Formation of Pedda Tank at Pedde Konda H/o Harriwada	10.00 25,000/-
			489.00	4,02,700/-
3	Maredumilli	1	Formation of Bodlova at Boduluru	20.00 27,000/-
		2	Formation of Pathera Cholam tank of Pindi- kunvabga H/o G.N.Valasa	15.00 23,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
		3. Restoration of Kotha tank at Darsavarapalli.	38.00	62,000/-
		4. Formation of Edilova tank at Vatukuru	14.00	30,000/-
		5. Formation of Diversion Bund to Kothavalasa Kalva at Bodlanka.	15.00	3,000/-
		Total	591.00	5,43,000/-

II COMMUNITY WELLS FOR IRRIGATION 100:

Cost of construction per each well	20,000/-
Cost of 100 wells 20,000 x 100	20,00,000/-
Oil engines to be attached to 100 Wells	100/-
Cost of each oil engine of 10 Horse power	10,000/-
Cost of 100 Oil Engines:	1,00,000/-
Total cost of the scheme	30,00,000/-

III BORE WELLS PROPOSED FOR RAISING OF ORCHARDS 50

Cost of each Bore Well	10,000/-
Cost of Pumpset and accessories	8,000/-
Cost of feeder channels for water management.	2,000/-
Total Cost	Rs. 20,000/-

Rs10,00,000/-

Cost of 50 Bore Wells (100% subsidy)

IV OIL ENGINES FOR LIFTING OF WATER FROM GODAVARI AND STREAMS ON 50% SUBSIDY

Cost of each oil engine with pumpset and other accessories.

10,000/-

Cost of 100 Oil Engines @ Rs. 10,000 x 100

1,00,000/-

Subsidy

5,00,000/-

Loan

5,00,000/-

Rs. 5,43,000/-

V RESTORATION OF TANKS AND FORMATION OF NEW TANKS

ANNEXURE NO. XI

EXISTING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

District	Block	Sl. No.	Location of the Institution	Code No.	Management	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East Godavari	Rampachodavaram.	1	Rampa	109	Mission	68
		2	R.Chodavaram	140	„	228
		3	Belagonda	112	„	42
		4	Jagametlapalem	116	Aided	88
		5	Velagapalli	180	„	53
		6	Angaluru	171	„	43
		7	Nelakota	172	„	40
		8	Manturu	162	„	64
		9	V.Ramannapalem	179	„	41
	Maredumilli	10	Saltavada	29	„	35
		11	Addarivalasa	12	„	31
		12	Maddirathigudem	156	„	50
	Addatigala	13	Chavitidibbalu	209	„	116
		14	Anukulapalem	225	„	46
		15	Badadam	434	„	50
		16	Bhimavaram	291	„	78
		17	Dutcharthi	284	„	70
		18	Gurthadu	82	„	29
		19	Lingavaram	96	„	65
		20	Lakkonda	420	„	104
		21	Vetamamidi	409	„	68

Annexure No. XI(b)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		22	Jaderu	240	Aided	58
		23	Vattigadda	180	"	37
		24	Cheedipalem	419	"	34
		25	Ginjerthi	349	"	36
	Rajavo-	26	Languparthi	355	Panchayat	35
	mnangi.	27	Malayapakalu	388	(H),	42
		28	Cheruvuru	68	"	29
	Rampa	29	Sirigindalapadu	141	"	28
	Chodavaram.	30	Nunepalli	182	"	26
		31	Rayavaram	183	"	28
		32	Pandraprolu	226	"	74
	Addetigala	33	Pedaulempadu	201	"	32
		34	Yetipalli	413	"	39
		35	Addapalle	417	"	36
		36	Marripalem	239	"	43
		37	Yerramreddipalem	191	"	44
		38	Dakodu	276	"	30
		39	Nookarai	289	"	41
		40	Pathakota	64	"	36
		41	Veeravaram	264	"	28
		42	Kovilapalem	296	"	37
		43	Chintakarrapalem	163	"	28
		44	Uligogula	305	"	31

Annexure No. XI(c)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Addatigala	45	Vattigodda	180	Panchayat Samithi	37
		46	S.Yerragonda	179	,,	38
		47	Puttagandi	119	,,	30
		48	Boddagondi	21	,,	34
		49	Kanivada	103	,,	33
		50	Pinjarikonda (H)	408	,,	40
		51	Goragummi	431	,,	38
		52	Pydiputta	149	,,	35
		53	D.Ramavaram	285	,,	33
		54	Dabbapalem	267	,,	36
		55	Komaravaram	150	,,	35
		56	Rayapalli	260	,,	69
		57	Tungamadu- gula	254	,,	38
		58	Deveramadugula	211	,,	45
	Maredumilli	59	Donalanka	155	,,	34
		60	Palem	153	,,	46
		61	Chinageddada	101	,,	33
		62	Kothanapalli	86(H)	,,	38
		63	Tativada	132	,,	32
		64	Sokulagudem	99	,,	44
		65	D.Velomala- kota	62	,,	65
		66	Tadepalli	50	,,	50

Annexure No. XI(d)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		67	Pedduru	90	Panchayat	35
		68	Tummuru	90	"	38
		69	Akuru	89	"	33
		70	Choppekonda	158	"	35
		71	Dabbavalasa	98	"	29
		72	Chilakamemidi	76	"	36
		73	G.M.Valasa	39	"	83
		74	Kutravada	22	"	35
		<u>ASHRAM SCHOOLS</u>				
East Godavari	Addatigala	1	Mohanapuram (Aups)	225		60
		2	Panasalapalem	178		60
		3	Yarlagadda	162		100
		4	Bhimaveram	291		60
		5	Vemulova	446		100
		6	Mangampadu	6		60
		7	Gurthedu	82		60
		8	Chamagedda	166		60
		9	Dalipadu	210		60
		10	Kota	187		60
		11	Boduluru	25		60
			Maredumilli	12	Kakavada	94		60

Annexure No. XI(e)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Maredu- milli	13	Kundada (Aups.)	40		60
		14	Talluru	86		60
		15	Vetukuru	76		60
		16	Yerrametla	157		60
		17	Busigudem	72		60
		18	Goramamidi	53		60
		19	Lankapakalu	80		60
		20	Gangavaram North	159		60
		21	Koyalagudem	84		60
	Rajavo- mmangi	22	Gobbilamadugu	299		60
	Rampa- Chodavaram	23	Musumilli	184		60
		24	Nimmalapalem	67		60
		25	Domlanapalli	178		60

H O S T E L S

East Godaveri	Rampa- Chodavaram	1	R.Chodavaram	140	75 Boys
		2	,,	140	50 Girls
	Maredu- milli	3	Kondamodalu	86	40 Boys
		4	Maredumilli	43	80 Boys
		5	,,	43	45 Girls
		6	Pedageddada	102	50 Boys
		7	Vemalakonda	91	50 Boys

Annexure No. XI (f)

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Addateegala 8 Y. Ramavaram 164 - 60 Boys

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

<u>West Godavari</u>					
Polavaram	1	Kopalle	73	Samithi	46
	2	Kannarappadu	72	,,	25
	3	Munjuluru	70	,,	36
	4	Cheeduru	54	,,	35
	5	Sivagiri	53	,,	45
	6	Chintapalli H/o L.N.D.Peta	66	,,	40
Bhattavagudem	7	Ammapalem	78	Aided	56
	1	Aliveru	42	Samithi	32
	2	Pandirimamidi- gudem H/o Antarvedi- gudem	40	,,	89
	3	Korsavarigudem	43	Aided	40
4	Kamavaram H/o Korravari- gudem	43	Samithi	60	

ASHRAM SCHOOLS

Polavaram	1	Chintalagudem	86	Samithi	61
	2	Puliramudugudem	75	,,	70
	3	Geddapalli	47	,,	53
	4	Thutigunta	56	,,	82
	5	Tekuru	55	,,	69
	6	R. Kunkala	66	,,	49
	7	Koruturu	52	,,	73

Annexure No. (g)

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>PRIMARY SCHOOLS</u>					
<u>Khammam Dt.</u>					
V.R.Puram	1	Jeediguppa	305	Samithi	54
	2	Chokkanapalli	302	,,	29
	3	Mulkanpalli	310	,,	31
	4	Kalthanur	304	Aided	39
	5	Kotarugommu	309	Samithi	49
<u>ASHRAM SCHOOLS</u>					
Boorgampad	1	Koida	104	Samithi	143
Kunavaram	2	Tekulodhi	186	,,	13
	3	Uppanapalli	183	,,	27
V.R.Puram	4	Pochavaram	323	,,	70
	5	Thulugonda	333	,,	55
	6	Kolluru	340	,,	94

ANNEXURE NO. XI (h)

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS

Sl.No.	District	School age children	School going children	No. of children yet to be enrolled
1	East Godavari	7,391	5,088	2,303
2	West Godavari	2,082	961	1,121
3	Karnam	1,007	604	403
Total		10,480	6,653	3,827
			63.48%	36.52

ANNEXURE NO. XIII

EXISTING EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

Sl.No.	Institution	No. of institutions in
1	East Godavari West Godavari Khanmam	5
2		4
		3
1.	Primary Schools	75
		11
		5
2.	Primary Ashram Schools	25
		7
		6
	Total:	100
		18
		11

ANNEXURE No. XIII(a)

MEDICAL AND HEALTHEXISTING MEDICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN THE
PROJECT AREA

<u>District Block</u>	<u>Name of the Institution</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Code No.</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>East Godavari</u>			
Rampa Chodavaram	Government Hospital	Rampa Chodavaram	140
Addateegala	P.H.C.	Y.Ramavaram	164
Maredumilli	P.H.C.	Maredumilli	43
Addateegala	P.H.C.Sub- Centre	Dutcherthi	284
Rampa Choda- varam	-do-	Musurumilli	184
Maredumilli	-do-	Kutrawada	22
-do-	-do-	Pedageddada	102
-do-	-do-	Konda Modelu	86
-do-	Allopathic Dispensary	Boduluru	25
-do-	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Mohanapuram	225
-do-	M.C.H.Centre	Satlawada	29
	M.E.P.Sub- Unit	Maredumilli	43
	N.M.E.P.Sub- Unit.	Rampa Chodavaram	140
	Leprosy Centre	Rampa Chodavaram	140

Annexure No.XIII(b)

1	2	3	4
Cholera Unit Rampa Chodavaram 140			
West Godavari	Dispensary	Doranamidi	41
	Leprosy Centre	L.N.D.Peta	78
	P.H.C.Sub-Centre	1 Pragadapalli	63
		2 L.N.D.Peta	78
	M.C.W.Centre	1 Koruturu	52
		2 Doranamidi	41
	N.M.E.P.	1 Koruturu	52
		2 Puliramudugudem	75
		3 L.N.D.Peta	78
		4 Doranamidi	41

ANNEXURE NO XIV

LIST OF EXISTING SAMITHI ROADS IN THE PROJECT AREA

Sl.No.	Name of the Road	Total length (in Acres)	Type of Road
			M.B.M. Metalled Road
1	2	3	4
			5
<u>LALITA CHODAVARAM BLOCK:</u>			
1	Rajawundry - Maredumilli Road to Srigin-dala Padu	0.60	0.60
2	Chodavaram - Devipatnam Road to V.Remanna-palem	1.00	1.00
3	--CO-- to Velagapalli	0.80	0.80
4	Devipatram to Agraharam	0.40	0.40
5	Kusurumilli to Temarapalli	0.60	0.60
6	Perpa to Kunjam Veedhi	2.00	2.00
		5.40	5.40

1	2	3	4	5
<u>MARUDUMILAI BLOCK:</u>				
7	Neddada - Numpudi Road to to Cheruvupalen	1.60	-	1.60
8	Pelen to Peddur	1.60	1.10	0.50
9	Kondamodalu to Mulakondagattu	1.60	-	1.60
10	Kakuvada to Chelika Veedhi	1.60	-	1.60
11	Jurarlavada to Venulakonda	1.60	-	1.60
12	Gunjugudem to Vadapalli	3.20	-	3.20
13	Balusugudem to Koyyalogudem	3.20	-	3.20
14	Kachukururu to -do-	3.20	-	3.20
		17.60	1.10	16.50

Annexure No. XIV(b)

1	2	3	4	5
		BF 17.60	1.10	16.50
15.	G.M. Velasa to Indukurvalasa	1.60	1.60	1.60
16	Busigudem to Medicherla	3.20	-	3.20
17	Pakulem to Boduluru	3.20	-	3.20
18	Kutravada to Pamuleru	1.60	-	1.60
19	Boduluru to Chilikavada	3.20	-	3.20
20	Sothegudem to Palem	1.60	-	1.60
		32.00	1.10	30.90
<u>RAJAVOMMANGI BLOCK:</u>				
21	Ginjarthi to Yerrampodu	0.80	0.80	-
22	Kurmeru Sarampetapadu	1.60	-	1.60
		2.40	0.80	1.60

Annexure No. XIV(d)

1	2	3	4	5
34	Mohanaपुरam - Karayapalem	2.70	-	2.70
35	Chavitidi bbalu - Thotakurapalem	0.90	-	0.90
36	Y. Ramavaram - Yerle radda	1.20	-	1.20
37	Pydi putta - Yarlagodda	3.20	-	3.20
38	Ponasalapalem - Bandigedda	9.60	0.60	9.00
39	Rayapalli - Vangalamadugu	3.00	-	3.00
40	Addatigala - Rayavaram Road to K. Yerragonda	10.00	-	10.00
41	Thungamadugula - Panukurathipalem	2.00	-	2.00
42	Addatigala - Rayavaram Road to S. Yerrakonda	0.60	0.60	-
	Total	65.60	12.00	53.60
	District Total	105.40	13.90	91.50

1	2	3	4	5
<u>ZILLA PARISHAD ROADS</u>				
1	<u>RAMPA CHODAVARAM BLOCK:</u>			
	a) Rampa Chodavaram to Rampa	2.40	2.00	0.40
	b) Villare Road at Rampa Chodavaram	0.40	0.40	-
		2.80	2.40	0.40
2	<u>MAREDUMILLI BLOCK:</u>			
	a) Geddada to Kondamodalu	38.00	5.50	32.50
	b) Geddada to Sokulagudem Road	8.00	-	8.00
	c) Bhupathipalem to Disigudem Road	8.00	-	8.00
	d) Teddada - Nuripudi Road	8.00	-	8.00
	e) Maredumilli - Yetukuru	5.00	-	5.00
	f) Maredumilli - G.M.Valasa	13.00	-	13.00
	Total	80.00	5.50	74.50
	District Total	82.80	7.90	74.90

Annexure No. XIV (F)

Sl.No. Name of the Road Total Metalled Earthem

length
 2
 3
 4
 5

PUTTAYAGUDDEM BLOCK:

1	Pandirimanidigudem	to Kanavaram	1.20	-	1.20
2	Antarvaidigudem	to Pandirimanidigudem	3.00	-	3.00
3	Doramaridi	to Aliveru	5.00	-	5.00
			9.20	=	9.20

TOJAVARAM BLOCK:

4	Kannapuram	to Puliramudugudem.	7.00	7.00	-
5	Konurukota	to Sarugudu	5.00	-	5.00
6	Puliramudugudem	to Koruturu	19.00	-	19.00
			31.00	7.00	24.00

V. N. PUPAM BLOCK:

1	Pochavaram	to Jeediguppa Jn.	12.00	12.00	-
2	Jeediguppa	to Jeediguppa Jn.	2.00	-	2.00
3	Jeediguppa Jn.	to Darapalli	8.00	-	8.00
4	Kotarusamma	to Marudupudi	3 Kms.	3 Kms.	-
5	Rekapalli	to Ummidivaram	3 Kms.	3 Kms.	-
			28	28	-

Kunavaram - Nil-

Boorgampad - Nil-

A B S T R A C T

Sl. No.	District	Block	Total length of the Road	Type of Road	
				Metalled	Earthen
1	2	2	4	5	6
1	East Godavari	Rampa Chodavaram	5.40	-	5.40
			* 2.80	2.40	0.40
2	"	Maredumilli	32.00	1.10	30.90
			*80.00	5.50	74.50
3	"	Addatigala	55.60	12.00	53.60
4	"	Rajavonnengi	2.40	0.80	1.60
			188.20	21.80	166.40
5	West Godavari	Buttayagudem	9.20	-	9.20
6	"	Polavaram	31.00	7.00	24.00
			40.20	7.00	33.20
7	Khammam	V.R.Puram	28.00	28.00	-
			28.00	28.00	-
		Grand Total	256.40	56.80	199.60

ANNEXURE NO. XVI

LIST OF SHANDIS EXISTING IN THE PROJECT AREA

<u>District</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Shandy day</u>
<u>Block</u>			
1	2	3	4
<u>East Godavari</u>			
<u>District</u>			
Rampa Chodavaram	Rampa Chodavaram	140	Sunday
Maredumilli	Maredumilli	43	Saturday
	Gangavaram	159	Saturday
	Pedageedada	102	Sunday
	Busigudem	72	Sunday
Addateegala	Jaderu	240	Tuesday
	Y. Ramavaram	164	Monday
	-	-	-
<u>West Godavari</u>			
<u>District</u>			
<u>Khammam</u>			

ANNEXURE NO. XVI (B)

LIST OF EXISTING DAILY REQUIREMENTS DEPOTS

<u>District</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Code No.</u>
<u>Block</u>		
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>East Godavari District</u>		
Rampa Chodavaram	Rampa Chodavaram	140
	Cheruvuru	68
Maredumilli	Maredumilli	43
	Kondamodala	86
	Pedageddada	102
	Kakavada	94
	Akumamidikota	9
	Gangavaram	159
	Busigudem	72
	Boduluru	25
Addateegala	Rayapalli	260
	Y. Ramavaram	164
	Panasalapalem	178
	D. Ramavaram	285
	Mohanapuram	225
<u>West Godavari District</u>		
Polavaram	Geddapalli	47
	Koruturu	52
	Chintalagudem	86
	Thutigunta	56
<u>Khammam District:</u>		
Boorgampad	Koida	04
V P. Puram	Jeediguppa	305

ANNEXURE NO. XVII

EXISTING CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

District	Block	Name of the Institution and Location	S.C.S.	R.Chodavaram	Code No.	Total membership-ship	Membership of tribals including Konda Reddis
East Godavari	Rampa Chodavaram	R.Chodavaram			140	375	119
		Bolagonda			112	114	45
	Maredumilli	Kondamodalu			86	269	165
		Maredumilli			43	215	12
		Kutravada			22	59	32
		Pedageddada			102	150	48
		Kundada			40	53	40
		D.Velamalakota			62	150	15
		Vemulakonda			91	70	35
		Palen			153	183	18
		Tunnaru			90	184	N.A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
West Godavari	Addatigala	S.C.S.	Lakkonda	420	55	55
		"	D.Ramavaram	285	85	N.A.
		"	Lingavaram	96	71	N.A.
		C.C.S.	Koruturu	52	89	39*
		"	Kunkala	66	89	45*
		"	Puliramudugudem	75	180	120*
			Bamboo Basket Making Society	75	50	50*
		C.C.S.	Thutigunta	56	288	108*
			Lift Irrigation Co.op. Society	74	12	12*
		C.C.S.	Pandirimamidi-gudem	40	N.A.	N.A.
	Buttaya-gudem					

S.C.S.: Service Co-Operative Society.
C.C.S.: Credit Co-Operative Society.
*Only Reddi members only.

ANNEXURE NO. XVIII

EXISTING POSTAL FACILITIES

<u>District</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Code No.</u>
<u>Block</u>		

SUB POST OFFICES

East Godavari	R.Chodavaram	140
R.Chodavaram	Maredumilli	43
Maredumilli		

BRANCH POST OFFICES

Addatigala	Bhimavaram	291
	Chavitidibbalu	209
	Jaderu	240
	Mohanapuram	225
	Rayapalli	260
	Y.Ramavaram	164
R.Chodavaram	Manthuru	162
	Musurumilli	184
	Noonepalli	182
	Kondamodalu	86
Maredumilli	Cheruvupalem	139
	Gangavaram	159
	Angaluru	171
	Nelakota	172
West Godavari	Horuturu	52
	Puliramudugudem	75
	Aliveru	42
Khammam	Koida	104
	Jeediguppa	305
	Kolluru	340
Boorgampad		
V.R.Puram		

ANNEXURE - XVIII-B

PROPOSED POSTAL FACILITIES

<u>Block</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Code No.</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

SUB POST OFFICES

Rampa Chodavaram	-	-
Maredumilli	Pedageddada	102
	Kondamodalu	86
Addatigala	Y. Ramavaram	164

BRANCH POST OFFICES

R. Chodavaram	Nimmalepalem	67
	Damanapalli	178
Maredumilli	Eoduluru	25
	Kakavada	94
	Vemula konda	91
	Kundada	40
Addatigala	Panasalapalem	178
	Tungamadugu	254
	Chidipalem	302
Polavaram	Geddapalli	47
	Thutigunta	56
V. R. Luram	Kalthanuru	304
	Pochavaram	323

DISTRICT-WISE AND BLOCK-WISE LIST OF VILLAGES
REQUIRE DRINKING WATER WELLS:

District	Block	Sl. No.	Village	Code No.
2	3	4	5	6
East Godavari	Addatigala	1.	Nookarai	289
		2.	Pinjara Konda	408
		3.	Makaram	265
		4.	Vangala- madugu	214
		5.	Pedamuna- kanagadda	231
		6.	Ammapeta	203
		7.	Rollagadda	271
		8.	Jajipalem	281
		9.	Chintakarra- palem	163
		10.	Chamagadda	166
		11.	Buradakota	159
		12.	Pasuruginne	148
		13.	Vattigedda	180
		14.	Kakkitha- gondi	177
		15.	Pydiputta	149
		16.	Bulojupalem	188
		17.	Puttagandi	119
		18.	Chintakoyya	137
		19.	Mulasala- palem.	192

1	2	3	4	5	6
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20. Simhadri-
palem. 196
21. Ammapeta 287
22. Koramati-
gondi 102
23. Marrisipalem 239
24. Kothapalem 358
25. Regulap du 216
26. Panukura-
thipalem. 411
27. Vedulla-
konda 258
28. Buruguvada 175
29. Marrisamidi H
30. Tabbapalem 267
31. Kothuru 286
32. Chodavaram 280
33. Pothuluru 279
34. Jagigadda 161
35. Jangalathota 158
36. Dadelivada 167
37. Singavaram 165
38. Debbemamidi 169
39. Darlova 123
40. Yarlagadda 162
41. Sesharai 154
42. Nulaka-
mamidi 152
43. Moahanpuram 225
44. Kota 187
45. Puttapalli 189

1	2	3	4	5	6
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	46. Lingavaram	96
	47. Rovvagrada	127
	48. Yerramreddi- palem	191
	49. K.Yerragonda	198
	50. S.Yerragonda	179
	51. Jalluru	253
	52. Komaravaram	150
	53. Yellapuram	288
	54. Allurigadda	89
	55. Buradavalasa	109
	56. Busikota	110
	57. Polamanugondi	101
	58. Chaprai	94
	59. Nagalova	27
	60. Batchuluru	4
	61. Pothakota	64
	62. Karnikota	69
	63. Goppulathota- mamidi	91
	64. Neelavaram	193
	65. Kanivada	103
	66. Bhimavaram	291
	67. Pedaulempadu	201
	68. Gandikota	23
	69. Kallepugondi	28
	70. Kothapekalu.	63
Rajavommangi	71. Munjavarappadu	311
	72. Gavarayyapeta	357
	73. Kothurupadu	389
R.Chodavaram	74. Agraharam	167

1	2	3	4	5	6
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				75. Angaluru	171
				76. Cheruvupalem	139
				77. Manturu	162
				78. Madipalli	162
Maredumilli				79. Busigudem	72
				80. Satlavada	29
				81. Vemulakonda	91
				82. Gangavaram	159
				83. Addarivalasa	12
				84. Chekkavada	6
				85. Gundrathi	4
				86. Kundada	40
				87. Palem	153
				88. Peddanuthula	160
				89. Yerrametla	157
				90. Akuru	89
				91. D. Velamalikota	62
				92. Bhupathipalem	103
				93. Chilakamamidi	76
				94. Vakkuluru	16
				95. Clavadikota	7
				96. Vetukuru	47
				97. Tativada	150
				98. Devarapalli	74
				99. Koyyalagudem	84
				100. Donalanka	155
				101. Savarlavada	96
				102. Chelkaveedhi	95
				103. Goramamidi	53
				104. Maddirathigudem	156

1	2	3	4	5	6
			105.	Kondamodalu	86
			106.	Chinageddada	101
			107.	Denduluru	54
			108.	Thiragetirallu	92
			109.	G.M.Valasa	39
			110.	Tadepalli	50
			111.	Gumpenagandi	3
			112.	Kachalvada	14
			113.	Akumamidikota	9
			114.	Dabbavalasa	98
			115.	Kakavada	94
			116.	Sokulagudem	99
			117.	Lankapakalu	80
			118.	Pedepadu	105
			119.	Vydapudi	56
			120.	Daravada	57
			121.	Talluru	86
			122.	Mamidivalasa	87
			123.	Punjeripakalu	41
			124.	Pandirimamidi- konta.	46
			125.	P tlavada	28
2.	West	Polavaram	126.	Kotrupalli	45
	Godavari		127.	Urrinka	46
			128.	Chilakalur	48
			129.	Serivaka	51
			130.	Koruturu	52
			131.	Sivagiri	53
			132.	Cheeduru	54
			133.	Tekuru	55

1	2	3	4	5	6
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			134. Gogumilli	69
			135. Upparilli	71
			136. Dendipudi	87
			137. Kannarapadu	72
			138. Nagarpalem	88
	Buttaya- gudem.		139. Mothugudem H/o Korsavri- gudem.	43
			140. Regularadu H/o Aliveru	42
			141. Gottala Rewu H/o Aliveru	42
3.	Khammam	V.R. Puram.	142. Tekuluru	274
			143. Kalthanuru	304
			144. Jeediguppa	305
			145. Ipparu	307
			146. Pochavaram	323
			147. Thumileru	324
			148. Koluru	340
			149. Kotarugommu	309
			150. Kondepudi	325
	Kunavaram		151. Tekuloddi	186
	Boorgampad		152. Sanithi Katkur.	102
			153. Koida	104
			154. Kazisnoor	106
			155. Borreddi- gudem. H/o Sidharam	101

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
Banjara Hills, Road No. 1,
Hyderabad-500034.

Phone: 3 2 5 9 1