

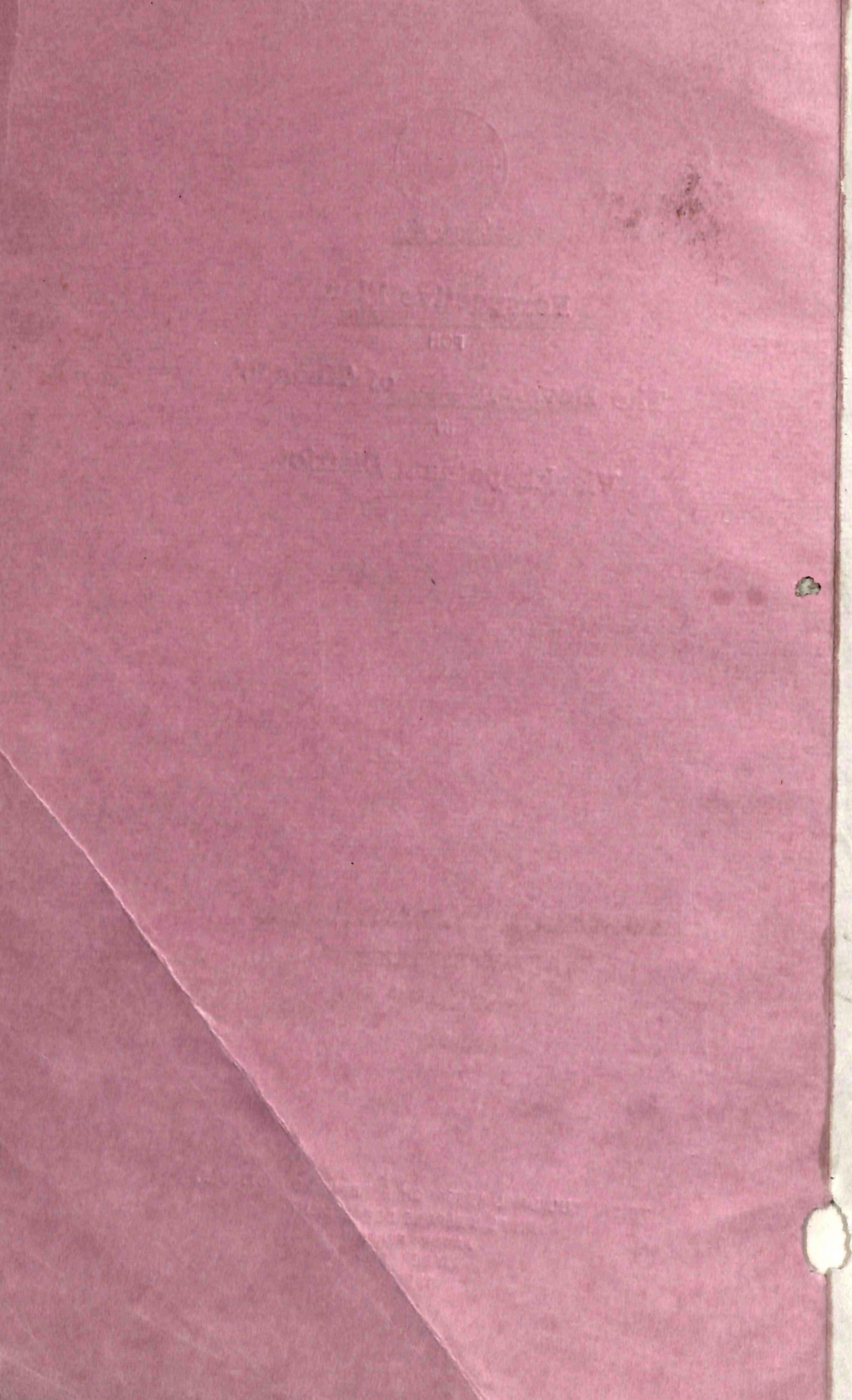


**Perspective Plan**  
FOR  
**The Development of 'Khonds'**  
IN  
**Visakhapatnam District**

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TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE,  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
ANDHRA PRADESH  
HYDERABAD  
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PERSPECTIVE PLAN  
FOR  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF 'KHONDS'  
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VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

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ANDHRA PRADESH

HYDERABAD



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## P R E F A C E

In order to overcome the imbalances in development among various tribal communities, the Government of India recognised in 1982-83 some of the most backward tribals as Primitive tribals, to implement intensive development programmes for their uplift. These are the Khonds, Gadabas, Porjas, Konda Savaras and Thotis. To achieve this goal of bridging the gap between considerably advanced and backward Khonds community the perspective Plan for the 7th five year plan period is prepared.

While preparing the Plan, 388 Khond inhabited villages with a population of 41,491 have been identified. The situation of available facilities in these villages and their felt needs have been taken into consideration and various schemes are being proposed in accordance with felt needs and feasibility of the schemes (basing on the past experience in the implementation of the schemes).

As such the perspective plan for the development of Khonds in Visakhapatnam District during the 7th Plan period is prepared with an outlay of Rs.142,537 lakhs and this amount is sought under Special Central Assistance from Government of India keeping in view, the backwardness of the community. No loan component is involved and all the assistance is being proposed to be given as grant subsidy.

## CHAPTER - I

### INTRODUCTION:

Vishakhapatnam district is one of the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh bounded by Orissa State and Vizianagaram district on the north, East Godavari district on the south, Orissa State on the West and Bay of Bengal on the East. The district consists of two distinct regions of contrasting ecological and topographic characteristic features, one with the plain landscape extending from the sea coast upto the foot hills of the Eastern-ghats with moderate temperature and other covered by the thick forest, a top elevated Eastern Ghats with cool temperature inhabited by the tribal people.

The geographical area of the district is 11,167 Sq.Kms. of which the agency tract covers 6298 Sq.Kms. constituting 56.4% of the total geographical area of the district. The agency tract comprises hilly regions covered by the Eastern Ghats which run parallel to the coast from North East to the South West. Average altitude of the Eastern Ghats in the agency is about 900 metres and are dotted by several peaks exceeding 1200 metres. The highest mountain named Sankaran M. is 1515 metres. The entire agency tract is divided into 3 taluks viz., Paderu, Chintapalli and Iraku covering 8 Panchayats. Scithis viz., Paderu, Peddabayalu, Iraku, Munchingput, Inanthagiri, Gampuzala, Chintapalli and Koyyuru.

### CLIMATE:

The climate varies considerably between plains and hilly areas of the district. The Winter is severe in the hilly tracts of the district while summer is of salubrious climate. The hilly

tracts receive down pouring rains in rainy season due to elevation and thickly wooded forests. April to June are the warmest months. The climate in the agency areas is however, cooler on account of the elevation and thick vegetation. The temperature comes down considerably with onset of the south west monsoon and by the middle of November, there is a marked decrease in the temperature.

RAINFALL:

The district receives rain both during the north-east and south-west monsoons. Most of the rainfall is received during south-west monsoon. The normal rainfall for the district is 1038.7 mm. and that of the agency areas is 1163.6 mm.

MINERALS:

Minerals such as Graphite, Iron ore, Mica, Manganese, Beryl and coal are located in different places of the agency. The occurrence of crystalline lime stone is found near Borra caves situated in Ananthagiri Panchayat scithi. The lime stone band has a maximum length of about 3,500 feet and a width of about 900 feet. It is generally massive and medium grained and magnesium bearing in character. The limestone deposit persists to a minimum depth of 20 feet and is estimated to yield as much as 40,46,61,000 tonnes of limestone. In addition to this main band, another band of 1.5 km. is situated to west of Borra caves. This would be utilized in glass manufacturing and for making mild abrasives for polishing metallic surfaces. Iron ore in the form of magnetite veins 1.6 feet in thickness occur alongwith graphite bearing schistose in Ganapareju Madurula Panchayat scithi. The ore is a high grade massive magnetite containing 69.03% of iron and the reserves are estimated to be about 2 lacs for 100 sq. Dests.



Huge Bauxite deposit has been discovered in the Eastern Ghats of Ananthapur Block.

FLORA & FAUNA: Major portion of the forest in the agency area belongs to mixed deciduous species of low density and poor girth and height except in some areas where the growth is fairly dense. The principal species growing are Terminalia Tomentosa, Pterocarpus marsupium, Albizzia odoratissima, Eugenia dalzargioffes, Gaolina arboras, Adina cordifolia, Gravia tiliaefolia, Lagerstroemia parviflora, codreilston, Anogeissus latifolia, Eugenia Jambolina, Bridelia rotunda, Buchania Latifolia, Ceruga, Pinnata and Terninalies.

Though the wild life has enormously decreased due to the deprivations of the poachers, bears and cheetas are preponderant. Tigers pose a threat occasionally to human and animal life. The animal like Bison, Deer, Sambar, Rabbit, Porcupine and wild boar are also found in the agency area.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE: The economic structure of the tribals of the agency tract is agro forest based. Though the tribals mainly subsist on agriculture of one type or the other, the forest plays a vital role in their economy for it provides a variety of foods, in the form of fruits, tubers, leaves, flesh of animals besides various items of Minor Forest Produce for domestic and commercial use. The collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce precludes the tribals from other avocations from the second fortnight of December onwards to the fortnight of April and enables them to earn a sizeable income in order to supplement the meagre and uncertain income from agriculture. However, the agro-forest based economy is not free from the vagaries of nature. The tribals are entirely at the mercy of nature.

AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES: The tribals practise both shifting (podu) and settled cultivation. Podu cultivation is the main source of livelihood for Khonds, Kondos Doras, Porjas and Gonds. Land under wet cultivation is less as the irrigation facilities are meagre. In the agency areas, the main sources of irrigation are hill streams and tanks which are not fully harnessed. Many of the tribals eke out their precarious livelihood from the innumerable small fragments of dry land. Principal food crops grown by tribals are paddy, Jawar, Bajra, Ragi, Sama etc., They also grow commercial crops like niger, ginger, turmeric on small scale.

The variegated nature, antiquated agricultural equipment, absence of irrigation facilities, primitive technology, use of low yielding local varieties of seeds, lack of knowledge of improved methods of cultivation and plant protection are mainly responsible for the low productivity of agriculture in the agency areas. The tribal farmers are slow in adopting improved methods of cultivation mainly due to lack of assured water supply, infertile soils and uncertain climate.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE: Total population of the district as per 1981 census is 25,76,474 of which scheduled tribe population is 3,54,127 constituting 13.74%. The scheduled tribe population is heavily concentrated in Faleru, Chintapalli and Araku taluks which constitute most of the agency tract and in some parts of Chodavaram and Harshapatnam taluks. The Scheduled Tribe population of the three agency taluks is 3,16,048 constituting 89.3% of total S.T. population of the district.

ETHNIC MIXTURE:

The major tribal groups inhabiting the district are Bagata, Konda Doras, Khonds, Kondokapu, Valalki, Kotia Bhathe Oriya, Kamare, Porja, Gonds, Hakhodera, Hamedara, Yarakula and Goud.

The tribo-wise population as per 1971 and 1981 Census

(Provisional) is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Population	
		1971	1981 (Provisional)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Dagatha	71,305	84,179
2.	Konda Dora	58,202	68,710
3.	Khonda	30,804	36,365
4.	Konda Kapu	25,103	29,365
5.	Valmiki	24,146	28,505
6.	Koti Bontho IGriya	15,840	18,700
7.	Kannara	15,375	18,151
8.	Porja	12,357	14,588
9.	Gadabo	12,251	14,403
10.	Mukhadora	10,893	12,866
11.	Koya or Goud	5,057	5,970
12.	Reddi Dora	4,862	5,740
13.	Hama Dora	4,289	5,063
14.	Yerukula	3,187	3,762
15.	Mali	1,638	1,934
16.	Nayak	1,137	1,342
17.	Konda Reddi	672	793
18.	Jatapu	154	182
19.	Kulia	143	169
20.	Savara	114	134
21.	Yanadi	95	112
22.	Chenchu	64	75
23.	Unspecified	2,277	2,689
	Total	2,99,970	3,54,127

There are 15 major tribal groups inhabiting the agency areas of the district which gave rise to a broad cultural configuration with an undercurrent of racial, linguistic and occupational diversity. In ethnic, linguistic, social, economic and cultural diversity, the tribes of Visakhapatnam district present a miniature of tribal Andhra Pradesh. While Khonds exhibit Mongoloid strain, Konda dora and Manne Dora and other tribals have proto-austroloid characteristics. While Khond, Parja, Bontho-oria, Gadaba have their own languages belonging to Dravidian and Mankhamer family of language, the other tribes speak Te'uru.

With regard to the social structure, most of the tribal groups possess clan system. Ritually there are broad similarities between various tribal groups. The most striking similarities are the performance of fertility festivals, first fruit eating ceremonies (Kothas) and ancestor worship by all the tribals of the district.

Almost all the tribal groups continue to have their traditional councils besides the statutory panchayats which have been introduced in tribal areas in the year 1962. In tradition bound tribal society, authority<sup>is</sup> still vested with the traditional leaders who in most of the cases have occupied the offices of the statutory panchayats.

Though there has been culture change and diffusion of technological innovations on account of introduction of democratic decentralization and Community Development Programmes, certain socio-cultural legacies continued to prevail. The tribals have inherited a primitive world view, a fatalistic philosophy, characterised by conservative conception of materialistic advance-ment which is reflected in their magic-religious practices and low level of aspirations which hinder their progress. Appalling illiteracy, consequent web of superstition and low level of aspirations are acting as barriers to developmental programmes. However, there are certain positive elements in the



tradition bound socio-economic organisation of the tribals. Though community ownership gave away to individual ownership, reciprocity continues to be the hallmark of the tribal economy. The sacred bond of friendship which cuts across the group barriers and fosters harmonious relationship among tribal groups is a shining example of ceremonial tribal reciprocity. The hazardous life of tribals in the inhospitable hilly regions has necessitated corporate life. The tribals have been involved in various stages of development of their areas. They are now represented in various committees of Panchayat Samithi and Zilla Parishad to design various schemes for planned development. Further, the tribals are also involved in co-operative institutions like Girijan Co-operative Corporation and its primary societies which are wedded to their economic development. The tribals are involved in the decision making process of development programmes even at the grass-root level as members of Gram Panchayats.

With the result of various developmental activities undertaken during the planning era, the scheduled tribes of Andhra Pradesh are at varied levels of development. The review made at the end of IV Five Year Plan had also revealed that developmental efforts for the benefit of scheduled tribes have not achieved the desired results uniformly among all the tribal communities of the state and imbalances among the regions and communities continue to exist. Basing on the level of development among various tribal groups of the State Government of India have declared 8 tribal communities viz., Chenchus, Kolams, Konda Reddis, Khonds, Gadabas, Porjas, Konda Svaras and Thotics, as Primitive Tribal Groups due to their isolation, pre-agricultural level of development, low literacy etc. In order to bridge the gap between the considerably advanced tribal groups and the backward tribal groups, there is an imperative need of special attention and efforts to be put in for their development.

Khonds is the second largest group among the 8 declared Primitive Tribal Groups after Konda Reddis and their population is mainly concentrated in Visakhapatnam district.

Khonds of Visakhapatnam district are locally known as Samantha, Kodu, Kondakodu and Kondu. They are called Jatapus or Jatapu doras in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. All these terms are synonyms for Khonds. They call themselves as 'Kuvinga' in their own dialect.

AREA AND POPULATION:

According to 1971 Census reports, the total population of Khonds of the State is 24,776 (6,875 households) and by 1981, their number has risen to 50,726 (10,145 households) registering an annual growth rate of 4.7%. Their population in the State is estimated to have increased to 58,321 (11,664 households) by the end of 1984.

Khonds population in Visakhapatnam district is spread over 7 tribal developmental blocks viz., Paderu, Pedabayalu, Munchingput, Araku, Ananthagiri, Gangaraju Madugula and Chintapalli. While identifying the Project Area under Primitive Tribal Group (Khonds) Programme, only villages having 20 and above Khond population have been taken into account and as such 388 villages have been identified. Khonds population of these villages is 41,491 (1981 Census), out of a total population of 51,983 (of the identified villages) constituting 79.86%. Block wise number of identified villages and details of population are furnished hereunder:-

Sl.No.	Block	No. of identified Villages	Total population	ST population	Khonds population	% to total population
1.	Pedabayalu	50	4,714	4,714	2089	67.21
2.	Paderu	79	6,829	6,829	6692	97.99
3.	Munchingput	12	1,062	1,062	798	75.14
4.	G.Madugula	53	4,396	4,335	3077	69.99
5.	Araku	49	3,890	3,870	3225	82.90
6.	Ananthagiri	10	1,322	1,322	687	51.96
7.	Chintanalli	135	29,740	25,108	24023	80.77
	TOTAL	388	51,957	47,240	41491	79.86

Block wise list of identified Khond villages with population is furnished in annexure No.1.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN: Settlements of Khonds are of linear type and found either perched on hill tops or at the foot hills. On the hill tops we find villages exclusively inhabited by Khonds but in villages at foot hills, Khonds live along with other tribal groups.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE: Khond community is divided into a number of unilateral groups called clans, consisting of all the blood relatives near and distant, that are believed to be related through <sup>a</sup> common descent and the descent of such clans is traced through a common male ancestor. Each clan has its own distinct name and also its own house deity i.e. 'Illupenu'. On various important occasions each clan worships its deity. Some of the clans with respective 'Illupenu' are as follows:-

<u>Name of the Clan</u>	<u>Name of the Deity or Illupenu</u>
1. Mallika	Ganga Penu
2. Mandinga	Sannulu penu
3. Sirika	Ganga penu
4. Honika	Donga penu
5. Vingoda	Ganga penu
6. Killoka	Dodi penu
7. Wolka	Sita penu
8. Boikinga	Hollupenu
9. Hareka	Gangapenu
10. Praska	Gangapenu
11. Mutaka	Sita penu
12. Kumrika	Sita penu
13. Limnaka	Sitapenu
14. Mimyeka	Dongapenu
15. Niska	Sitapenu

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The clan being patrilineal, only male members adopt the name of a clan which is used as a prefix to the name of an individual. A woman adopts the name of a clan after birth till she is married and the clan name of <sup>her</sup> husband after marriage. Each clan is an exogamous group. Hence a member of a clan should invariably marry from among the clan other than his own. But matrimonial alliances are prohibited between certain groups of clans and permitted with others. The clans between whom matrimonial alliances are not allowed are called 'Tainga' or brother clans. The other clans between whom also matrimonial alliances are prohibited are called 'Tone Tainga' (or) clans of friends' brothers clans. Such clans between whom matrimonial alliances are permitted are called 'Sandinga' clans.

Family among khonds is generally nuclear consisting of husband and wife (or rarely wives) with their unmarried children. A girl after marriage is not considered any more a member of the family in which she has born. Generally, father is the head of the family and his voice prevails in social and economic matters. Khond family is patriarchal and patrilineal. Hence inheritance of property and houses-name is traced through father only.

The Khond women do not enjoy the same status as men do. They have no equal say in the matters of policy, but she is generally consulted in all important social and household affairs. However, a woman has an equal right with that of a man in selecting life partner and also in giving divorce. As there is the practice of 'bride-price' a woman is generally treated as a commodity that is purchased by the husband.

Various types of acquiring mates are being practised by the khonds viz., marriage by negotiations, by capture, by mutual love and elopement and by service. A khond man has to pay



'Bride-price' ~~khond men has to pay~~ 'Bride-prices' to the girl's parents before the marriage. If a married woman marries another man, her second husband has to repay the bride-price to the former husband. There is also "Levirate" type of marriage among khonds.

LANGUAGE:; Khonds have their own dialect called "Kui or Kuvi". They also speak a corrupt form of Telugu.

LITERACY:-

It is estimated that the literacy among khonds of Vishakhapatnam district is less than 1%. In terms of absolute numbers, there are only 298 literates among the more than 1 thousand population of the identified 388 Khond villages in the district. Block-wise number of school age children and school going children with levels of education among literates is furnished in annexures No. 2A and B.

ISOLATION OF THE COMMUNITY:-

Khonds villages are usually situated on hill tops and in interior forests. Majority of the villeges are 15 to 20 or more kilometers away from the nearest road ppint and of the 388 indentified villages, only two villages have got the road connection. This fact indicates the isolation of the Khond community.

PRIVATE ECONOMIC PURSUITS:- Agriculture is the main stay of Khonds economy. It is estimated that 20, 677 (83.27%) Khond out of 24,829 total working population is engaged in agriculture as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Distribution of Khonds under various occupations is furnished in annexure No. 3.

Though there are settled cultivators among Khonds, their main occupation is only podu cultivation. Even settled cultivators also practise podu cultivation as their land holdings are very small. Distribution of Khonds families under various

sizes of landholdings is given in annexure No. 4

There are 5987 (72.94%) landed families out of a total of 8207 Khonds families. Of the total landed families, 75-03% of households own a land of three acres and below. Thus majority of them depend on podu cultivation for their subsistence. Block-wise number of families depending on podu (Partly or wholly) and extent of podu land are furnished in annexure No. 5.

PODU CULTIVATION: Khonds cultivate a podu plot for about 3 to 5 years depending on the yield of the produce and then shift to a new hill slope.

Selection of a plot for podu cultivation is generally done in the month of December and cutting of trees starts in the month of February. Before cutting the trees, they worship 'Pothuraju', the God of the jungle, offer him a coconut and an egg. Except Mango, Jack and caryota palm trees, all the trees are felled, leaving stumps of about 1 to 3 feet height. A few families generally those of brothers or brothers-in-law may clear a large extent of hill slope and then share the cleared plot equally for podu cultivation. The felled trees are cut into small logs and left to dry upto the end of March or first week of April. Then all the dried up logs and bushes are collected into heaps and burnt. The stalks of 'ragi', 'sana' which are left out after harvesting the crops are spread all over the podu field and burnt along with the dried up logs, bushes and other plant growth. Thus after burning, entire podu field will be covered with ashes which will serve as a natural manure.

In case of old podu fields, the seeds are sown even before the onset of rains in the ashes of the burnt up trees. But in case of new plots, sowing is done after the rains with the help of hoes. In former case, an occasional rain helps the seeds to sprout. If monsoon is delayed after the initial rains, there is every possibility that the seedlings will die. In such cases, re-sowing is followed by digging the fields.

Broadcasting of seeds by hand is done for sowing 'sama', 'ragi' 'Olisels' (niger seed), 'Dongradi' and millets, Maize and red-gram are sown into the field. 'Ragi' millets and red-gram are also grown as mixed crops.

When the crop is about six inches height, weeding is undertaken from the time the ears of the crop come up, they keep a watch over the crops from the deprecation of cattle, wild sheep, monkeys etc. usually, women and children watch the fields during day time. When the earheads begin to ripe, they guard the crops at night against, thieves and wild animals. The burn fires and beat drums during the nights to frighten the wild beasts. They watch the crops from temporary sheds built in the fields.

'Sama' crop is first harvested in the month of October followed by 'Ragi' in November and Maize and millets in the month of December. Red-gram is reared in February.

In addition to podu, some Khond families undertake settled dry land cultivation and if there are any hill streams they also do terrace cultivation wherein they cultivate wet paddy.

Khonds also grow vegetable crops like chillies, brinjals and french beans, and other commercial crops like ginger and pipalmodi in their backyards or small land holdings near their settlements.

Besides podu cultivation Khonds families, mostly women and children collect various minor forest produce like tamarind, mango, jack-fruit, adda leaves and seeds, edible roots and tubers like 'Hoppanga', 'Nangelikunna', 'Kirukunna', 'Ordorka', 'Daklikunna' and 'Malukunna' and herbs like 'Garbsikucha', 'Kambelikucha', 'Hiri Kucha' and 'Pullakucha'.

Khonds also undertake hunting and fishing occasionally as there is no much scope for these activities nowadays due to severe reduction in the wild animal population of the forests.

ECOLOGICAL DISEQUILIBRIUM:

As a result of extensive practice of podu cultivation since a long time, forest, on which the life of tribals is depended upon, is fast vanishing resulting in various adverse effects of climatic conditions such as fall in rainfall, soil erosion, lack of forest produce and also silting of major hydro-electric reservoirs like Upper Sileru and Jolaput.

Due to their isolation, illiteracy and other factors, Khonds are unable to follow their fellow tribals of the area in receiving their due share of the benefits of various developmental activities. It is appropriate to say that they have been neglected since long due to their isolated and inaccessible habitations.

Thus, there is an urgent need to make them aware of what is going on around and to make them participate in the developmental activities so that they can also reach the level of development of atleast the advanced sections of other tribal communities.



## CHAPTER -- II.

### RESUME OF PAST DEVELOPMENT:

Khonds, Parjas and Gadabas of Visakhapatnam district were recognized as Primitive Tribal Groups in the year 1982 and funds for their development were started to flow in the year 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was released during 1983-84 of which, 1 lakh was spent benefitting 25 beneficiaries belonging to the above three communities. During the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 13.27 lakhs was released, of which Rs. 6.80 lakhs was spent for purchasing 570 pairs of Plough Bullocks for distribution among the beneficiaries belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups.

Thus upto now, only Rs. 7.80 lakhs was spent for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups in the district. But details of Khond beneficiaries are not available.

The particulars of releases and expenditure for Visakhapatnam district under special central assistance for Primitive Tribal Groups since 1983-84 are given in annexure No.6.

### CHAPTER - III

#### STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KHONDS:

Integrated Tribal Development Agency is functioning in the district since 1974 and huge amounts are being spent for the development of tribals. Mostly area based programmes are being implemented by the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies on the assumption that the development of the project area will automatically result in the development of Project population. This assumption holds good if the population in the Project area is socially and economically homogenous and have the same degree of receptivity of developmental activities. But in case of Khonds, the situation is contrary to the assumption and even after sizeable sums were spent and extensive efforts were put in under various sectors of development over the last decade, the Khond community remained backward and occupy the lowest place in the development scale.

Khonds are still primitive agriculturists at a very low level of production which is the direct result of a number of factors operating on their environment such as small and uneconomic land 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.

It is not exaggerating to say that Khond community has been neglected in the past due to various reasons such as their isolation, low literacy, lack of interest among them to reap the benefits of developmental activities. Their staggering backwardness is further vivid by a look at the available facilities in the identified Khond villages as given in annexure No.7. Out of 388 Khond populated villages, excepting primary schools in 5 villages, Cisterns in 34 villages, Roads for 3 villages and Electricity for one village, any other facilities

under development sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Education, Medical and Health, Roads and Communication, Co-operation and Marketing, Banks, etc., are not available. Inaccessibility of these villages account for this major neglect of the Khond villages.

The following facts about the natural resources and their command by Khonds need special attention here.

- a) Forest occupies vital place in the life of Khonds. Nowadays, they are devoid of the forest produce due to the deforestation and other forest laws.
- b) The Pudu cultivating Khonds do not have sufficient livestock to provide draught power and manure for agricultural development.
- c) Land resources in the Khond inhabited villages are very limited and irrigation potential is negligible.
- d) There is a large manpower which is under utilized for considerable part of the year.
- e) Literacy among Khonds is very much negligible and the skills of the Khonds are entirely traditional and as such they are unable to avail the new opportunities envisaged under the Integrated Development plans.

The results of Area based developmental plans hitherto implemented by the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies do not guarantee accrual of benefits of development to every section of the population of the Project area. The benefits created under various sectors are generally availed by relatively more receptive and advanced tribal groups. If this process is continued, it will result in group imbalances and further widen the gap between backward tribes and advanced tribal groups. To avert this, separate plan under

## CHAPTER - IV

### PROGRAMMES:

While formulating suitable strategy for the development of Khonds, due regard has been given for the existing agro-climatic conditions, availability of local resources. The cultural/economic practices and aptitude skills of the Khond community. Suitable schemes under different sectors have been evolved to generate substantial income for 8207 identified Khond families so that these families will be in a position to cross the poverty line. In addition, necessary inputs have been proposed to be provided to the farmers wherever such need arises. Besides specific representation of felt needs of the Khond villages (as shown in annexure No. 3) shifting cultivators and landless tribals have been given importance while designing the development programmes.

The community has also been provided with the peripatetic training so that they can make the best use of schemes in creating durable assets for their families.

1. AGRICULTURE: Agriculture either 'Podu' or settled cultivation is the principal source of livelihood for a majority of the Khonds among whom 83.27% of the working population depends on agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. But the income from agriculture is very low as Khonds are essentially primitive 'Podu' cultivators. It is therefore necessary to assess the present status of agriculture in the project area and to identify various factors responsible for the present low level of production.

LAND HOLDINGS: Out of the 8207 identified Khond families 5987 families own land in different landholding sizes. It has been observed that 96.46% of the landed families own less than 5 acres of land and 51% of the families depend on podu either partly or fully to eke out their livelihood.

PRODUCTIVITY OF THE LAND: The productivity of land depends upon various factors like topography, cropping pattern, types of soils, irrigation

facilities available quality and quantity of inputs used and the agrarian practices. The topography of the Khond project area is undulating. The undulating terrain coupled with 'Podu' cultivation has led to serious soil erosion. Agriculture is rainfed, soils are mostly red loams and sandy loams. All these factors determined the cropping pattern which is characterized by predominance of low yielding traditional food crops. As a result, the productivity is very low. Thus the agricultural produce can sustain Khonds for a few months and they depend mainly on collection of minor forest produce and labour during the rest of the year.

SOIL NUTRITION: The practice of podu cultivation by Khonds for the last several centuries has drained off its essential nutrients and it is one of the main reasons for low yields. There is no scope for manuring of podu fields as it is of little use in steep hill slopes. Even in settled cultivation, manuring is very much insufficient as the cattle population of Khonds community is very much limited. Use of green manure and chemical fertilizers is not there among the backward Khonds.

SOIL EROSION: Soil erosion in the project area is a serious threat to Khonds agriculture. Due to steep gradient and heavy rain fall erosion is severe which results in removal of fertile top soil and soluble salts. Podu cultivation leaves vast stretches of hill slopes uncovered especially at the onset of monsoon, thus causing soil erosion.

IRRIGATION: In the Khond Villages there are no irrigation facilities except the hill streams under which negligible area is being cultivated.

Keeping all these constraints in view, agriculture has been given top priority and the following schemes have been proposed for the development of agriculture in the identified Villages of the Khond community. Details of Blockwise physical targets and financial requirements under each scheme proposed are furnished in Annexure No.9.

LAND DEVELOPMENT: The Area inhabited by Khonds is mainly on hill slopes and hill tops. Hence the terrain is undulating. In addition to this 'Podu' cultivation and resultant soil erosion leave numerous stumps and stony surface. Thus the undulating terrain, stony surface, stumps of trees

leftout during the podu cultivation makes it difficult to cultivate the land. Hence it is proposed to develop 6804 acres of land at a cost of Rs.34.02 lakhs, by building contourbunds or stone bunds and removal of tree stumps and stones etc.

SUPPLY OF INPUTS: Basing on the felt needs of Khond families, it is estimated that 7577 families require plough bullocks and it is proposed to supply the same at a cost of Rs.53.65 lakhs. This will provide both draught power in cultivation and manure for their lands to improve the productivity of their agriculture.

It is also proposed to supply inputs like carts, agricultural implements and seeds and fertilizers to augment the productivity and thereby to wean them away from the practice of podu cultivation.

It is proposed to supply Carts to 204 families at a cost of Rs4.08 lakhs, agricultural implements to 977 families at a cost of Rs.2.44 lakhs and high yielding seeds and fertilizers to cover 1585 acres of land at a cost of Rs.2.38 lakhs. It is suggested that carts are to be supplied to those Khonds families inhabiting in comparatively plain terrain as they will not be useful for villages on steep hill tops.

CITRANELLA DEVELOPMENT: Citranella is one of the most important essential oils used in perfumery and cosmetic industry.

Cultivation of citranella grass was first introduced in Chintapalli area in 1974 in about three acres on experimental basis. Due to the good results, by the year 1979-80, about 110 acres of tribal land was brought under citranella cultivation. Basing on this experience, it is proposed to start citranella development in the Khond area of Chintapalli Panchayat Samithi in 50 acres at a cost of Rs.0.90 lakhs.

Khonds will be encouraged to grow vegetable crops like potato and Tamoto either under irrigation or rain fed conditions. By cultivating these crops near their villages, it will be possible to make maximum use of family labour and there by their income would be improved. Consumption of vegetables will also increase the nutritive value of their diet. Thus it is proposed to cover 150 acres under potato cultivation and 130 acres under

Tamato cultivation at a total cost of Rs.4.40 lakhs.

CULTIVATION OF PIPALMODI (MEDICINAL PLANTS) AND GINGER: Pippalamodi is a plant whose tubers are used in the manufacture of various medicines and it has got very good market value. The existing value ranges from Rs.40 per Kilogram, to Rs.200 depending on the quality of the tubers. These plants are now grown in the backyards of small plots of land near their home steads. If sufficient help is provided to develop lands and supply of seed material, it can be grown on large scale which will substantially increase the income of Khond families. Hence, cultivation of Pippalamodi is proposed in an area of 70 acres on experimental basis and it can be extended to larger areas basing on the success of the scheme. The cost of this scheme involves Rs.1.40 lakhs.

Similarly, Ginger is now grown in the backyards and small plots. Lands of the Khond project area are very much suitable for Ginger cultivation and Ginger has also got good market value. Hence it is proposed to cover an area of 30 acres among various Khond villages to augment their income. This schemes cost of Rs.0.09 lakhs.

II. HORTICULTURE: The climatic condition of the project area is very much suitable for the development of Horticulture. The horticulture schemes normally provide 10 times more income than the seasonal crops, besides protecting the tribals from malnutrition and also helps in restoring the ecological equilibrium. This scheme of horticulture development envisages supply of pedigree fruit plants, digging of pits, planting fencing, watering, application of manures and pesticides etc., under the close supervision of technical staff from I.T.D.A. within the reach of tribals.

The programme is proposed to be covered to mainly in Government waste lands, to be assigned to Khonds and also in some cases in the private lands owned by the Khonds. It is suggested that all the horticultural operations will be done by the beneficiaries themselves, which will ensure employment to them and provide ample scope to identify themselves with the programmes.



Development of horticulture need irrigation facilities and hence it is proposed to provide one irrigation source for every 8 to 10 acres at a cost of Rs.20,000/-. Under this scheme raising of gardens of fruit bearing plants like Mango, Cashew, Banana are proposed to be taken up in an extent of 300 acres during the VII Plan period at a cost of Rs.11.85 lakhs.

MANGO GARDENS: The estimated investment for the development of Mango gardens is Rs.3,015 per acre over a period of 5 years and for provision of irrigation facility, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs towards 10 irrigation sources is required. Thus the total cost of raising Mango plantations in an area of 100 acres is 5.015 lakhs. The per acre cost involved for various activities over a 5 year period is given in Annexure-10.

CASHEW PLANTATION: The per acre investment required for taking up Cashew plantation is Rs.2,000 over a period of 5 years and for providing irrigation facility an amount of Rs.20,000 per source is required. These plantations are proposed to be taken up in an area of 100 acres in the Khond project area and the total cost involved is estimated to be Rs.4.00 lakhs, Rs.2.00 lakhs towards raising of gardens and Rs.2.00 lakhs for providing 10 irrigation sources. Details of per acre cost involved is given in Annexure No.11.

BANANA PLANTATION: Banana plantations are proposed to be raised in an extent of 100 acres at a cost of Rs.2.80 lakhs per acre cost involved being Rs.800/- for raising garden and Rs.20,000/- for providing one irrigation source for every 10 acres of plantation. Thus the total cost of the scheme of raising Banana gardens in an extent of 100 acres is estimated to be Rs.2.80 lakhs.

III. SOCIAL FORESTRY: Podu cultivation coupled with indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel and other purposes in the project area results in heavy soil erosion, silting of river beds, tanks and hydroelectric reservoirs in the lower reaches and ecological imbalance of the area. This needs an urgent rectification of this situation by growing forests. For this purpose it is proposed to take up social forestry schemes under which silver oak, tapoila and subabul plantations will be raised in an area

400 acres covering the 7 Tribal Development Blocks.

Social forestry on individual farm lands, tribal home steads, farm bunds and in-denuded forest areas around their habitations will not only create the much needed wood resources, prevents soil erosion besides providing employment to tribals in operations like raising nurseries, regeneration, planting, watering, digging of pits etc.

SILVER OAK PLANTATIONS:

It is proposed to raise silver oak plantations in an area of 150 acres at a cost of Rs.1.20 lakhs.

TAPIOKA: It is proposed to raise tapioka plantations in an extent of 150 acres involving an expenditure of Rs.1.20 lakhs.

SUBABUL: It is proposed to raise subabul plants in an extent of 100 acres at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakhs.

IV EDUCATION:

1. MASS LITERACY PROGRAMME: This programme envisages to start Mass Literacy Centres in such Khond villages where there are no schools or Adult education Centres. In these Centres both adults (30 members) and children of 6-10 years age will be covered. Adults will be taught during nights and children in day time.

Under this scheme, it is proposed that the expenditure on adult education will be met from the General sector subplan funds (as per the Adult Education Department rates of stipend and other expenditure) and the balance from the Social Central Assistance for primitive tribal groups.

It is proposed to start 250 centres during the 5 year period @ 50 centres per year in the identified Khond villages. The number of centres is estimated on the basis of total adult population and total children in the age group of 6-10 years in the identified Khond village.

The expenditure particulars for one Centre per year is as follows:

	Stipend for the teacher @s.300/- p.m. for 12 months	Rs.3,600
	Cost of Kerosine @s.30/-p.m. for 12 months	Rs. 360
Recurring	Miscellaneous expenditure for 12 months	Rs. 60
		Rs. 300
Non-recur- ring	Towards furniture, study materials etc.	
		-----
	Total	Rs. 4,320
		-----
Expenditure for 50 Centres during the first year		Rs.2,16,000
Expenditure for 200 Centres (from 2nd to 5th years with 50 Centres each year)		Rs.8,04,000
		-----
	Total	Rs.10,20,000.
		-----
Share of General Sector Sub-Plan funds		Rs. 4,20,000
Share of Special Central Assistance funds		Rs.6,00,000
		-----
	Total	Rs. 10,20,000
		-----

2. TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR MOTIVATION OF TRIBALS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

The main aim of this scheme is to create awareness among the Khonds about various developmental activities which are being implemented for their developmental explaining various factors responsible for their backwardness and how their fellow tribals are forging ahead of them in getting their due share of benefits from various developmental activities. The emphasis may be given on various rehabilitation programmes like social forestry, Horticulture etc. for landless people and various agricultural schemes for people with lands. They will also be acquainted with constitutional safeguards, protective legislations etc.

The training programmes are to be conducted at the Block/Mandal headquarters by the staff of Integrated Tribal Development Agency,

Panchayat Samithis besides those from Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute.

It is proposed to conduct 10 training programmes per year with 50 tribals per programme completing 50 programmes during the 5 year period. The duration of the programme is 5 days.

The estimated cost per programme of the scheme is as follows:-

To and fro T.A. for 50 people @ 10 per candidate	Rs.	500
D.A. @ Rs.15 per day for 50 people	Rs.	3,750
Miscellaneous expenditure	Rs.	750
		-----
	Total	Rs. 5,000
		-----

For 50 Programmes = Rs. 5,000 x 50 = Rs. 2,50,000

V. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Health workers Scheme: Under this scheme it is envisaged to appoint Health workers from the Khond community as the rate of one worker to cover 1000 population, (41 workers to cover the population of the identified villages). The workers main duty is to create general awareness about health and hygiene and family planning and welfare among their community people, guiding them to the nearest hospitals and to attend to smaller ailments.

The Health workers will be attached to the nearest Primary Health Centres and will be given training for three months. During the training period they will be paid a stipend of Rs. 300/- per month and after training Rs. 50/- per month as honorarium and kept under the supervision of the nearest Medical Officer.

The estimated expenditure towards this scheme for the 5 year period is as follows:-

Stipend for 40 workers @ Rs. 300/- p.m. during 3 months training period @ Rs.	Rs. 36,000
Honorarium for the rest of 9 months of first year @ Rs. 50/- p.m.	Rs. 18,000
Honorarium for 4 years	Rs. 96,000
Total	<u>Rs. 1,50,000</u>

VI INDUSTRIES: In almost all the identified Khond villages, there is a considerable production of Turmeric and Ginger. This is being sold out side business people at throw away prices who will transport it to plains and after during, sell it at very much higher prices.

Hence it is proposed to establish Turmeric and Ginger processing units, by which Khonds can get their produce cured and can get very good market rates for their produce. Thus, the middlemen can be avoided.

It is proposed, to start 7 such units at a cost of Rs.0.35 lakhs.

VII CONSTRUCTION OF CISTERNS: Out of the 388 identified <sup>Khond</sup> villages, only 34 villages have got drinking water facility and in the rest of the villages, people are facing water problem especially in summer. Hence it is proposed to construct Cisterns in 150 villages (based on felt needs) at an estimated cost of Rs.7.50 lakhs @s.5,000 per Cistern.

VIII. OTHER SCHEMES:

SUPPLY OF SEWING MACHINES:

In order to provide additional income to Khond families, it is proposed to select 125 Khonds youth, give them training in tailoring and supply them with sewing machines.

This proposal involves supply of 125 machines at a cost of Rs.1.875 lakhs.

The programme wise abstract of finance required is given in annexure No. 12.

ANNEXURES

A N N E X U R E - I.

LIST OF KHOND VILLAGES IN VISAKHAPATNAM DIST.

Block:	S.No.	Name of the village	Census Code No.	Popula- tion (Khonds)	No. of House- Holds
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Munchingput	1.	Sindiput	38	105	20
	2.	Chinahammingula	299	110	22
	3.	Virikugummi	..	53	8
	4.	Dabuguda	9	38	9
	5.	Karlapodaru	699	95	19
	6.	Boddapahasa	109	37	11
	7.	Borrangula	111	25	8
	8.	Oneda	..	126	20
	9.	Pongalam	659	41	13
	10.	Kundiriput	422	54	10
	11.	Sakirevu	234	50	11
	12.	Sariappali	..	..	..
II. Pedabayalu	13.	Cheepuriugondi	440	75	15
	14.	Deguvakumada	438	70	15
	15.	Pittagedda	497	50	10
	16.	Sirlametta	441	74	15
	17.	Maddulabanda	443	75	15
	18.	Saginaputtu	492	50	10
	19.	Pulagondi	493	50	10
	20.	Busiputtu	565	150	30
	21.	Pittagudalu	567	30	6
	22.	Gandalam	788	115	23
	23.	Empateegala	672	75	16
	24.	Gabaramamidi	676	35	7
	25.	Mettuguda	675	35	7



	2	3	4	5	6
26. Landulu			622	75	15
27. Jangamputtu			626	50	10
28. Saparamamidi			744	24	5
29. Koduvuru			792	25	5
30. Kajjadi			894	25	5
31. Kummara gunta			887	30	5
32. Tulam			843	50	6
33. Bongadari			593	40	7
34. Badama			643	21	6
35. Nimmagunta			640	50	9
36. Totalagondi			705	70	12
37. Jadiguda			651	100	18
38. Eguvapedapalli			710	100	20
39. Diguvapedapalli			709	50	10
40. Edulaputtu			648	100	20
41. Mangabanda			646	140	30
42. Januguda			684	40	8
43. Ambapadu			430	20	4
44. Adekodabalabanda			251	30	6
45. Garrivada			390	20	4
46. Gunnachalam			312	20	4
47. Chedumanugaruvu			357	20	4
48. Puligondi			725	140	28
49. Bangarumamidi			727	125	25
50. Gadiipalli			655	45	9
51. Allamputtu			569	30	6
52. Babjarai			526	80	15
53. Lakaputtu			534	57	14
54. Kappada			537	20	24
55. Yerragappu			769	52	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
	56.	Lugatambi	600	50	10
	57.	Barlaputtu	825	35	5
	58.	Vanabhangi	924	33	7
	59.	Bolamula	1628	23	5
	60.	Degachampalu	1565	77	13
	61.	Chintagondi	1552	48	15
	62.	Jangamputtu	535	50	10
III. Paderu	63.	Chilakalaputtu	1199	94	22
	64.	Edulagondi	1141	34	10
	65.	Suvvapadu	1313	46	9
	66.	Malapadu	1294	25	6
	67.	Borraballuru	1185	47	9
	68.	Gunagummi	1323	31	8
	69.	Soda	1177	74	15
	70.	Pettugudalu	1180	59	12
	71.	Pedachettu	1156	28	7
	72.	Kavurai	1395	73	15
	73.	Rudevanda	1397	49	10
	74.	Ranamkota	1517	53	11
	75.	Daragedda	1518	168	33
	76.	Vekapalli	1422	54	12
	77.	Rallametyapuram	1525	59	12
	78.	Sembi	1598	48	11
	79.	Bangarumetta	1708	129	26
	80.	Pedapadu	1402	101	20
	81.	Chettibabde	1167	70	14
	82.	Gurralatota	1090	123	25
	83.	Pamurai	1080	61	12
	84.	Kinneralov	1092	53	12
	85.	Olubedda	1093	219	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
	86.	Panasabanda	1099	87	19
	87.	Amuru	1105	103	22
	88.	Bijjapalli	1107	100	20
	89.	Nimmalagondi	1140	34	7
	90.	Digagamdepalli	1102	90	19
	91.	Yegagamdepalli	1089	127	25
	92.	Baringibanda	1187	28	6
	93.	Bodjaputti	1143	25	5
	94.	Pentulachinta	1110	30	6
	95.	Gonduru	1440	47	9
	96.	Kunturla	1142	<del>1142</del> x255	51
	97.	Baggam	1101	33	7
	98.	Kamayyapeta	1104	45	9
	99.	Gilli b addu	1613	109	22
	100.	Jarrakonda	..	22	4
	101.	Sisaipenuku	1902	125	25
	102.	Pulipalli	1896	33	6
	103.	Peddapalem	1914	128	25
	104.	Vanthariapadu	..	52	10
	105.	Jangidipalli	..	23	4
	106.	Jangidipalli	1706	41	8
	107.	Buridigummi	1901	208	40
	108.	Kothapolam	1733	158	0
	109.	Onuru	1734	105	20
	110.	Choudupalli	1737	107	20
	111.	Ohajabarthi	1810	109	20
	112.	Rangisingipadu	1893	125	26
	113.	Bidarigaruvu	1887	154	30
	114.	Rellimamidi	..	58	10
	115.	Sidimetta	1856	59	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
	116.	Dallapalli	1884	208	40
	117.	kaparamajji	1889	78	15
	118.	Peduguputtu	..	35	7
	119.	Sappiputtu	1657	220	45
	120.	Allivara	1617	115	20
	121.	Jadumamidi	1584	128	25
	122.	Kandrempadu	1585	118	20
	123.	Kodigud lu	1694	60	11
	124.	Borragoni	1690	38	8
	125.	Modapalli	1699	118	22
	126.	Gurragaruvu	1699	160	20
	127.	Galipadu	1707	55	8
	128.	Saldigedda	1696	32	6
	129.	Muntamamidi	1662	34	6
	130.	Jamigudda	1691	85	156
	131.	Bangarumetta	1524	115	20
	132.	Chintagunna	..	130	25
	133.	Matikabanda	..	80	15
	134.	Algiri	1709	95	15
	135.	Jeedipagoda	1710	115	20
	136.	Kothavuru	1535	45	9
	137.	Thotlagumma	..	50	10
	138.	Gummadagundu	1361	112	25
	139.	Nakkagoyyi	1491	39	7
	140.	Barengibanda	1434	26	5
	141.	Musiripadu	1596	83	15
G. Madu- gula	142.	Mulakayaputtu	1849	55	10
	143.	Galipadu	1835	68	13
	144.	Tadipalem	1844	70	13
	145.	Korrapadu	956	46	9
	146.	Korrapadu	1864	90	

1	2	3	4	5	6
G.Madugula	146.	Kadigarai	1864	28	5
	147.	Goyyagunta	1998	168	35
	148.	Kimudupalli	1229	43	8
	149.	Devarapalli	1838	41	8
	150.	Gedalabanda	1947	53	10
	151.	Kothurupadu	1836	112	26
	152.	Cheruvuveedhi	935	70	13
	153.	Sariarai	1915	47	9
	154.	Sampangiputtu	851	72	14
	155.	Puthadigondi	1879	102	24
	156.	Magatha	1857	55	10
	157.	Bhoomipadu	1751	56	11
	158.	Vedurupalli	1863	70	14
	159.	Pillimanibanda	1854	53	10
	160.	Golugonda	..	45	9
	161.	Ondrangulu	954	26	5
	162.	Bandamamidi	857	67	13
	163.	Sampangipattu	854	53	10
	164.	Gochari	813	45	8
	165.	Pedagondi	777	38	7
	166.	Adarivara	809	58	12
	167.	Talabarisiagi	861	62	12
	168.	Cheemalamamidi	807	47	9
	169.	Chintagoppu	812	41	8
	170.	Kothuru	683	72	14
	171.	Pilliputtu	734	91	18
	172.	Gondili	920	58	11
	173.	Lampalli	921	118	23
	174.	Chadurumamidi	700	61	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
	175.	Mandiba	906	99	20
	176.	Royalagedda	939	42	8
	177.	Vanakuru	948	56	11
	178.	Putigametta	721	64	12
	179.	Kothavuru	1824	50	9
	180.	Onabharangipadu	1796	50	10
	181.	Andelamamidi	2040-A	20	3
	182.	Vanmamamidi	1814	43	8
	183.	Teeyamamidi	1804	61	12
	184.	Pedavalasa	1741	57	11
	185.	Rasapanuku	1740	39	8
	186.	Sampalu	1737	112	21
	187.	Ligeriputtu	786	60	12
	188.	Dondagaruvu	832	26	5
	189.	Veddurugoyyi	794	20	4
	190.	Moyyalagommi	667	45	8
	191.	Baram	1042	35	7
	192.	Ganjigedda <del>Nykkaputtu</del> Nittaputtu	839	<del>882</del> 30	<del>30</del> 6
	193.	Kothapalli	1033	38	7
	194.	Mulagaruvu	801	32	6
	195.	Pedagangudi	811	129	26
	196.	Piribanda	845	118	27
	197.	Dabuguda	821	67	18
	198.	Sanganavalasa	..	23	6
	199.	Limbaguda	706	35	8
	200.	Thongagedda H/o. Madala	658-A	95	19
	201.	Domaliore, H/o. Madala	658-B	38	9
	202.	Padamanavalasa H/o. Madala	658-C	24	6
	203.	Padamanavalasa H/o. Madala	658 D	25	3

V Araku:

1	2	3	4	5	6
204.	Sittamondi, H/o. Madala	658	37	6	
205.	Raktakandi	617	32	4	
206.	Dumgiaputtu	861	24	4	
207.	Bijaguda	869	43	6	
208.	Gandana	875	44	7	
209.	Kotharaiguda	830	87	10	
210.	Gangagujdi	759	207	26	
211.	Kusumaguda	800	89	10	
212.	Gayabanda	790	22	4	
213.	Gondivalasa	692	113	23	
214.	Bondamguda H/o. Padamapuram	..	42	10	
215.	Koyyamamidi	382	83	21	
216.	Pujariput	366	28	5	
217.	Vanabanda	383	24	5	
218.	ikkilibedda	367	100	16	
219.	Mogiliguda	364	71	18	
220.	Similiguda	384	55	15	
221.	Baliyaguda	381	82	16	
222.	Pothangi	473	46	12	
223.	Pedapadu	569	80	20	
224.	Silamgondi	534	36	8	
225.	Anthariguda	506	32	10	
226.	Kukkufubedda	470	40	8	
227.	Panasaput	448	51	7	
228.	Lasariguda	471	..	..	
229.	Kaguvalasa	337	84	24	
230.	Kothavalsa	337	69	8	
231.	Baliakoru	392	33	5	
232.	Baliaguda	426	22	6	
233.	Lamathampadu	843	84	17	



1	2	3	4	5	6
	234.	Dibbavalasa	793	120	22
	235.	Sandhivalasa	527	45	8
	236.	Jarripadu	573	100	15
	237.	Podujula	..	43	8
	238.	Kukudubedda	..	37	5
	239.	Golluru	..	32	5
	240.	Panasaputtu	502	55	7
	241.	Gondi valesa	569	250	42
	242.	Ka Adraguda	533	75	14
	243.	Kutti	519	154	31
VI. Ananthagiri:	244.	Kodithala	1404	81	16
	245.	Dumbruvalasa	1247	47	6
	246.	Burja	1240	112	17
	247.	Dayarthy	308	123	24
	248.	Rallagaruvu	267	34	6
	249.	Cheedigaruvu	273	36	7
250.	250.	Nakkalamamidi	266	92	18
	251.	Thuniseebu	254	28	5
	252.	Valammamidi	251	110	26
	253.	Gummanthi	276	24	5
VII. Chintapalli.	254.	Annavaram	117	198	40
	255.	Panasapadu	118	279	56
	256.	Somavaram	79	416	83
	257.	Vantarapadu	78	140	28
	258.	Johar	119	176	35
	259.	Vedurupalli	74	57	11
	260.	Chittamparuvu	75	60	12
	261.	Balapam	19	108	21
	262.	Kudumulu	58	256	51
	263.	Turumamidi	13	83	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
	264.	Dugavalasapalli	39	36	7
	265.	Veeravaram	59	118	23
	266.	Vehamajuvi	18	50	10
	267.	Regallu	123	204	41
	268.	Gochapalli	121	140	28
	269.	Pinapadu	122	117	23
	270.	Potharajugumudu.	180	337	77
	271.	Punukur	237	137	37
	272.	Garimenda	291	221	45
	273.	Kannavaram	232	217	43
	274.	Annavaram	279	413	82
	275.	Halapalem	289	106	21
	276.	Pasuvulabanda	175	682	137
	277.	Chinnagedda	228	471	94
	278.	Mallavaram	191	527	106
	279.	Kandulagadi	192	216	43
	280.	Pippaladoddi	297	446	89
	281.	Lingavaram	271	377	76
	282.	Madem	270	295	79
	283.	Signabilli	272	356	71
	284.	Annavaram	226	68	14
	285.	Petradi	9	162	33
	286.	Nimmachettu	53	104	21
	287.	Chekkalomamidi	52	63	13
	288.	Mangalapalem	217	262	53
	289.	Lakkavaram	213	274	55
	290.	Thulabada	373	46	9
	291.	Kothagudem	261	66	13
	292.	Jerrila	877	403	81
	293.	Jerrilakothuru	131	153	31
	294.	Kinnerla	190	315	63
	295.	Degalapalem	187	110	22
	296.	Godugumamidi	186	130	26
	297.	Kadasiklpe	182	271	54
	298.	Pedapakulu	189	136	27
	299.	Sallai	269	310	62
	300.	Kalapari	230	320	64
	301.	Bowda	313	215	43
	302.	Pathapadu	256	98	19
	303.	Kudumsari	81	225	45
	304.	Venchuladurgam	27	37	7
	305.	Gorrelanetta	23	28	6
	306.	Sampangiputtu	29	118	24
	307.	Bheema	30	55	11
	308.	Donapalem	70	67	13
	309.	Beddaputti	25	101	20
	310.	Beddajuvi	73	77	16
	311.	Kotagunnale	116	389	77
	312.	Nimlapadu	82	190	38
	313.	Vandanapalli	20	45	9
	314.	Pedagondi	22	56	11
	315.	Kodisingi	218	308	61
	316.	Lanmasingi	319	488	97
	317.	Bandabajalu	153	275	55
	318.	Cherapalli	140	46	9
	319.	Meduru	126	591	118
	320.	Pullamamidi	31	35	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
	321	Kothavada	84	154	31
	322.	Rompulu	344	352	70
	323.	Pedabbarada	327	435	37
	324.	Chintaduru	265	430	86
	325.	Krishapuram	264	360	72
	326.	Yebulam	170	370	74
	327.	Korapalli	169	186	37
	328.	Kodisingi	257	308	61
	329.	Lambadipalli	241	32	6
	330.	Boyapanu	236	136	27
	331.	Korukonda	262	288	57
	332.	Bheemavaram	238	240	48
	333.	Regubayalu	234	146	29
	334.	Umarasagandi	68	247	49
	335.	Venajuda	263	170	34
	336.	Thammangula	68	247	49
	337.	Vardhanapalli	65	92	18
	338.	Nilimsingidurgam	28	100	20
	339.	Vanchula	173	317	63
	340.	Kodisingi	171	369	74
	341.	Adugurapalli	142	127	25
	342.	Mungarapalli	159	157	32
	343.	Sadika	266	132	26
	344.	Kadupusingi	330	75	15
	345.	Sileru	3	27	6
	346.	Kommudavada	49	176	35
	347.	Baddimetta	103	120	24
	348.	Porlubanda	80	98	20
	349.	Chowdupalli			
		H/o.Kannavaram	282	80	16
	350.	Balarevulu	279	282	56
	351.	H/o.Annavaram			
		Chedalapadu			
		H/o.Vamugedda			
		Kothuru	176	93	19
	352.	Daddikonda			
		H/o.Damanapalli	496	455	91
	353.	Kothaganavaram			
		H/o.Gagavaram	44	45	9
	354.	Pathaganavaram	44	53	10
		H/o.Bangavaram	44		
	355.	Pedapadu	219	65	13
		h/o.Devarapalli			
	356.	Haripuram			
		H/o.Duppulavada	47	135	27
	357.	Jonnava			
		H/o.Komumulavada	49	33	7
	358.	Goppuveedhi	376	28	6
		H/o.Gummidinanupalem			
	359.	Tankelagondi	168	97	19
		H/o.Pujarinakalu			
	360.	Mallumitta	268	105	21
		H/o.Kemangi			
	361.	Ganzijidda			
		H/o.Kemangi	268	54	11
	362.	Kakkisila			
		H/o.Sallai	269	118	24
	363.	Jajulapalem	314	173	36
		H/o.Kitumala			
	364.	Bhimarapalli			
		H/o.Kitumala	314	75	15
	365.	Bhimunitta			
		H/o.Kitumala	314	56	11

2	3	4	5	6	
366.	Labbangimitta H/o. Asarada		307	126	25
367.	Julluru H/o. Asarada		307	53	14 6
368.	Cheekatimamidi H/o. Asarada		307	25	
369.	Thotlagondi H/o. Mondigedda		144	194	39 39
370.	Kotakonda H/o. Modigedda		144	73	14
371.	Pilligondi H/o. Pedavalsa		294	120	20
372.	Gajikonda H/o. Pedavalsa		294	64	13
373.	Bonthuvalsa H/o. Chaparapalem		345	38	7
374.	Vangasari H/o. Pedabarada		327	247	49
375.	Labbarugondi H/o. Chintaluru		265	119	24
376.	Inranagara H/o. Rintabada		198	151	30
377.	Kadugula, H/o. Rintabada		198	184	36
378.	Parikalu, H/o. Dutcharipalem		199	157	13
379.	Ramannaprolu H/o. Dutharipalem		199	67	12
380.	Chittamamidi, H/o. Sankada		224	116	23
381.	Vantalamanidi H/o. Sanivaram		249	93	17
382.	Tamarapa, H/o. Sanivaram		249	82	16
383.	Mandembanda, H/o. Sanivaram		249	47	9
384.	Katalagaruvu, H/o. Sanivaram		249	58	12
385.	Peddagondi, H/o. Sudagaruvu		66	52	10
386.	Jangambuddi, H/o. Yerrabommala		303	91	19
387.	Boinagudem H/o. Yerrabommala		303	78	16
388.	Tallapalam H/o. Yerravaram		195	50	10

ANNEXURE - 2 'A'BLOCK - WISE DETAILS OF EDUCATION IN IDENTIFIED KHONDS -  
VILLAGES.

Sl. No.	Block:	School age children.	School going children.	No. of Existing Schools.	No. of proposed schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Paderu	1202	110	1	5
2.	Pedabayalu	302	..	..	3
3.	Munchingput	N.F.	..	1	1
4.	Araku	805	85	1	2
5.	Ananthagiri	109	12	1	1
6.	G.Madugula	1317	..	1	2
7.	Chintapalli	5382	526	N.F.	6
Total:		9117	733	5	20

## BLOCK-WISE LEVELS OF EDUCATION AMONG RMONDS

Sl. No.	Block	Population.	Literate rates.	Illiterates.	Below Matriculates.	Matric/Inter-mediate.	Degree holders	Post Graduate	Tech. Diploma holders.	I.T.I. certificate holders		
							Tech. Non-Tech.	Tech. Non-Tech.				
							8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Paderu	6692	48	6644	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Pedabayalu	2989	..	2989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Murchingput	798	..	798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Ara'lu	3225	104	3121	102	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Ananthagiri	687	12	675	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	G. Macugula	3077	..	3077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Chintapalli	24023	134	23889	125	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total:	41491	298	41193	287	11	..	..	..	..	..	..

## BLOCK WISE DETAILS OF OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS AMONG WORKERS

Sl. No.	Block.	Culti- vators	Agri- labour- ers.	House- hold Industry Manufac- turing, pro- cessing servicing and repairs.	Other work- ers.	Marginal workers.	Non- workers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu	2263	2451	291	20	80	1587	6692
2.	Pedabayalu	730	583	206	230	158	1082	2989
3.	Munchalingput	180	212	151	49	36	170	798
4.	Araku	782	1258	149	162	134	740	3225
5.	Ananthagiri	135	235	120	44	..	153	687
6.	G. Madugule	599	1255	204	59	48	912	3077
7.	Chintapalli	4755	5239	204	679	1228	12018	24023
	Total:	9444 (38.03)	11233 (45.24)	1225 (4.93)	1243 (5.00)	1684 (5.78)	16662 (40.15)	41491

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total workers)



BLOCK WISE DETAILS OF SIZE OF LAND HOLDINGS AMONG KHONDS.

Sl. No.	Block	No. of families in various sizes of Land holdings.													Land Total and less
		Below 0.5 acres	0.5 to 1.00	1.00 to 2.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.00	4.00 to 5.00	5.00 to 7.50	7.50 to 10.00	10.00 and above.	11	12	13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1.	Paceru	14	97	186	243	220	160	54	8	..	203	1315			
2.	Petabayalu	15	86	177	130	84	49	22	3	..	40	608			
3.	Munchingut	7	15	15	23	15	16	1	..	..	63	155			
4.	Areaku	13	65	129	150	99	54	33	7	2	100	652			
5.	Inanthagiri	10	7	6	3	3	5	2	..	..	93	129			
6.	G. Madugula	158	75	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	604			
7.	Chintapalli	961	750	542	481	331	247	65	9	6	1354	4746			
Total:		1308	1095	1059	1030	752	531	177	27	8	2220	8207			
		( 21.85)	(18.29)	(17.69)	(17.20)	(12.57)	(8.86)	(2.95)	(0.45)	(0.13)	(27.05)				

ANNEXURE - 12:  
ABSTRACT.

ANNEXURE - 5

BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF KHOND FAMILIES DEPENDING ON PODU AND  
EXTENT OF PODU LAND.

Sl. No.	Block:	No. of families depending on Podu		Extent of Podu land (Acres).
		Partly	Wholly	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paderu	1112	203	2988.54
2.	Pedabayalu	554	52	2280.80
3.	Manchingput	92	63	207.47
4.	Araku	552	100	468.00
5.	Ananthagiri	36	93	186.52
6.	G. Madugula	237	367	838.41
7.	Chintapalli	3404	1342	9586.46
Total		5987	2220	16557.30
		(72.94)	(27.05)	

ANNEXURE - 6

Particulars of year wise releases and expenditure under  
Special Central Assistance for Primitive Tribal Groups.

(Rs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

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Releases during 1983-84	2.50
Expenditure during 1983-84	1.00
Opening balance for 1984-85	1.50
Releases for the year 1984-85	13.27
Total available for utilisation	14.77
Amount spent from 1.4.84 to 31.3.85.	6.80
Closing balance as on 31.3.1985	7.97
Targetted number of families	520
Achievement Achievement upto 31.3.1985.	570

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STATUS OF FACILITIES IN RURAL VILLAGES IN VISAPUR DISTRICT.

S.No.	Block	Agriculture	Irrigation	Hill streams.	Animal Husbandry.	Medical & Health the	D.V.M. (Cisterns)	Cooperative & Marketing.	Roads & Communications.	Electricity.	Bank-Offices.	Recreation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Pedabeyalu	Nil	Nil	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Munchingput	Nil	Nil	12	Nil	1 Pri. School	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Vill. age	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Podepu	Nil	Nil	79	Nil	1. Pri. school	Nil	1	Nil	2. Vill. ages	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	G.Madugula	Nil	Nil	40	Nil	1. Pri. school.	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Araku	Nil	Nil	31	Nil	1. Pri. school.	Nil	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Ananthagiri	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	1. Pri. school.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Chintapalli	..	..	..	..	Not furnished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total:		Nil	Nil	216	Nil	5 Pri. Schools	Nil	34	Nil	3 Villages	1	..	..	..



FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS  
(KHONDS) IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

S.No.	Sectors/Schemes	Units	Unit cost in Rs.	PADERU	
				P.T.	F.R.
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>I. AGRICULTURE:</b>					
1.	Land Development	Acres	500	1806	9.03
2.	Plough Bullocks	Pair	15 00	1110	16.65
3.	Agri. Implements	Nos.	250	100	0.25
4.	Carts	Nos.	2000	50	1.00
5.	Supply of seeds and fertilizers	Acres	150	400	0.60
6.	Citrinella deveg.	Acres.	1800	50	1.35
7.	Potato	Acres.	2500	50	0.25
8.	Tomato	Acres.	500	50	0.25
9.	Pippalmodi (Medicine plant)	Acres.	2000	25	0.50
10.	Ginger	Acres.	300	5	0.015
<b>II. HORTICULTURE:</b>					
<b>1. Cashew Plantations:</b>					
a)	Cost of raising gardens:	Acres.	2000	20	0.40
b)	Cost of Irrig.Source	Nos.	20000	2	0.40
<b>2. Grafted Mango Orchards:</b>					
a)	Cost of raising gardens	Acres.	3015	20	0.603
b)	Cost of Irrig.source	Nos.	20000	2	0.40
<b>3. Banana Plantations:</b>					
a)	Cost of raising gardens:	Acres.	800	20	0.160
b)	Cost of Irrig.Source	Nos.	20000	2	0.40
<b>III. SOCIAL FORESTRY:</b>					
1.	Silver oak Plantations:	Acres.	800	30	0.24
2.	Tapioka	Acres.	800	40	0.32
3.	Subabul	Acres.	1000	20	0.20
<b>IV. EDUCATION:</b>					
1.	Mass Literacy Centres	Nos.	4080	50	2.04
2.	Training Programmes for Motivation of tribals:	Nos.	5000	10	0.50
<b>V. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:</b>					
	Health Workers	Nos.	3750	6	0.22
	Construction of Cisterns:	Nos.	5000	23	1.15
<b>VI. SMALL INDUSTRIES:</b>					
	Turneric & Ginger Processing Units	Nos.	5000	2	0.10
<b>VII. OTHER SCHEMES:</b>					
	Sweing machines.	Nos.	1500	30	0.40
				37.1	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>					

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS 'KUNDS' IN VISANAPURAM DISTRICT.**

Sl.No.	Sectors/ Schemes:	PIDADAYALU		MUNCHINGUPU		ARAKU	
		P.T.	F.R.	P.T.	F.R.	P.T.	F.R.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. AGRICULTURE:</b>							
1.		768	3.83	160	0.80	386	1.03
2.		154	2.31	52	0.78	232	3.48
3.		159	0.3975	30	0.075	138	0.47
4.		10	0.20	5	0.10	28	0.53
5.		340.	0.51	60	0.09	185	2.2775
6.		..	..	..	..	..	..
7.		..	..	..	..	25	0.125
8.		..	..	..	..	10	0.05
9.		25	0.50	..	..	..	..
10.		5	0.015	5	0.15	5	0.015
<b>II. HORTICULTURE:</b>							
1. Cashew Plantations:							
a.		10	0.20	10	0.20	10	0.20
b.		1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20
2. Grafted Mango Orchards:							
a.		10	0.3015	10	0.3015	10	0.3015
b.		1	0.2000	1	0.2000	1	0.2000
3. Banana Plantations:							
a.		10	0.080	10	0.080	10	0.080
b.		1	0.200	1	0.200	1	0.200
<b>III. SOCIAL FORESTRY:</b>							
1.		20	0.16	10	0.08	10	0.16
2.		30	0.16	10	0.08	10	0.16
3.		10	0.10	10	0.10	10	0.10
<b>IV. EDUCATION:</b>							
1.		30	1.224	20	0.816	25	1.02
2.		5	0.25	5	0.25	5	0.25
<b>V. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:</b>							
1.		3	0.1125	1	0.0375	3	0.1125
<b>VI. CONSTRUCTION OF CISTERNS:</b>							
		15	0.7500	4	0.2000	20	1.1500
<b>VII. SMALL INDUSTRIES:</b>							
1)		1	0.05	..	..	1	0.05
<b>VIII. OTHER SCHEMES:</b>							
1.		20	0.30	5	0.075	5	0.075
			<b>22.0505</b>		<b>4.6200</b>		<b>10.8535</b>

Sl. No.	Sectors/ Schemes	ANANTHAGIRI		G. MADUGULA		CHINTA PALLI		TOTAL	
		P.T.	F.R.	P.T.	F.R.	P.T.	F.R.	P.T.	F.R.
		9			10		11		12
<b>I. AGRICULTURE:</b>									
1.		86	0.43	1100	5.50	2500	12.50	6804	34.02
1.		36	0.54	193	2.89	1800	27.00	3577	53.65
2.		62	0.155	193	0.4825	245	0.6125	977	2.2225
3.		9	0.18	32	0.64	70	1.40	204	4.33
4.		100	0.15	100	0.15	400	0.60	1535	2.3775
5.		5	..	..	..	50	0.90	50	0.90
6.		5	0.125	10	0.25	80	2.00	150	3.75
7.		10	0.05	20	0.05	50	0.25	130	0.65
8.		..	..	20	0.40	..	..	70	1.40
9.		..	..	5	0.015	5	0.015	30	0.09
10.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>II. HORTICULTURE:</b>									
<u>1. Cashew Plantations:</u>									
a)		10	0.20	10	0.20	30	0.60	100	2.00
b)		1	0.20	1	0.20	3	0.60	10	2.00
<u>2. Grafted Mango Orchards:</u>									
a)		10	0.3015	20	0.3015	30	0.9045	100	3.015
b)		1	0.2000	1	0.2000	3	0.6000	10	2.000
<u>3. Banana Plantations:</u>									
a)		10	0.080	10	0.080	20	0.240	100	0.800
b)		1	0.200	1	0.200	3	0.600	10	2.000
<b>III. SOCIAL FORESTRY:</b>									
1.		10	0.08	10	0.08	60	0.48	150	1.20
2.		10	0.08	10	0.08	50	0.40	150	1.20
3.		10	0.10	10	0.10	30	0.30	100	1.00
<b>IV. EDUCATION:</b>									
1.		20	0.816	30	1.224	75	3.06	250	10.20
2.		5	0.25	5	0.25	15	0.75	50	2.50
<b>V. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:</b>									
1.		..	0.375	3	0.1125	24	0.9000	41	1.5375
<b>VI. CONSTRUCTION OF CISTERNS:</b>									
1.		13	0.6500	55	2.7500	20	1.0000	150	7.5000
<b>VII. SMALL INDUSTRIES:</b>									
1.		..	..	1	0.05	2	0.10	7	0.35
<b>VIII. OTHER SCHEMES:</b>									
1.		5	0.075	10	0.150	50	0.750	125	1.875
		4.90			16.3555		56.562		149.225



ANNEXURE - 10.COST PER ACRE FOR GRATED MANGO ORCHARDS UNDER HORTICULTURE

(Cost in Rupees)

S.No.	Item of work:	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total:
1.	Preparation of Land and plough- ing.	240	..	..	..	..	240
2.	Digging of Pits	80	60	..	..	..	140
3.	Filling of pits	60	40	..	..	..	100
4.	Digging of Protection pits.	100	..	..	..	..	100
5.	Cost of Grafts	320	40	..	..	..	360
6.	Planting	55	45	..	..	..	100
7.	Manures & Fertilizers	200	120	160	160	160	800
8.	Watering & Plant protec- tion.	120	120	120	120	120	600
9.	Inter. culture	80	80	80	80	80	400
10.	Watch & Ward.	35	35	35	35	35	175
Total:		1290	540	395	395	395	3015

One Irrigation source for every 10 acres is necessary, itsz  
cost being Rs.20,000/-

ANNEXURE - 14.

## PER ACRE COST FOR CASHEW PLANTATIONS ( IN RUPEES)

S.No.	Item of work:	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th -year:	5th :year:	Total
1.	Preparation of land and ploughing.	220	..	..	..	..	220
2.	Digging of Pits, Planting etc.	160	60	..	..	..	220
3.	Digging of protection Pits	80	..	..	..	..	80
4.	Cost of grafts	240	40 (replacements)	..	..	..	280
5.	Manures, Fertilizers and pesticides	200	120	160	160	160	800
6.	Watering, weeding and watch and ward.	80	80	80	80	80	400
Totals:		980	300	140	140	140	2000

Provision of Irrigation: One Irrigation source is necessary for every 10 acres at a cost of Rs.20,000/-

ANNEXURE - 12:

ABSTRACT

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS UNDER DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS (KHONDS) OF  
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT DURING VII FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Financial Requirements (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1.	Agriculture	103.360
2.	Horticulture	11.815
3.	Social Forestry	3.400
4.	Education	12.70
5.	Medical and Health	1.5375
6.	Construction of Cisterns	7.500
7.	Industries	0.350
8.	Others (Supply of Sewing Machines)	1.875
Total:		142.5375

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE,  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
TELUGU SAMKSEMA BHAVAN,  
3rd FLOOR. MASABTANK,  
HYDERABAD-500 028.

Phone No. 221270