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**SUB PLAN FOR THE TRIBAL AREAS  
OF  
ANDHRA PRADESH**

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(REVISED)

*TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE*  
**TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**  
ANDHRA PRADESH  
HYDERABAD

1975

14

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# C O N T E N T S

		Page
<u>PART - I.</u>		
CHAPTER - I	The Tribals in their setting	1-13
CHAPTER - II	The problem and earlier attempts at solution	14-30
CHAPTER - III	Potentials for Development	31-43
CHAPTER - IV	Perspective for Development	44-54
CHAPTER - V	Protective Legislations	55-69
CHAPTER - VI	Sub Plan in Outline	70-79
<u>PART - II.</u>	<u>SECTORAL PROGRAMMES</u>	
CHAPTER - VII	Administrative Structure for implementation	80-88
CHAPTER - VIII	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	89-122
	a) Agriculture	89-103
	b) Soil Conservation	104-105
	c) Animal Husbandry	106-118
	d) Forests	119-122
CHAPTER - IX	Integrated Credit-cum-Marketing Structure	123-131
CHAPTER - X	Irrigation ..	132-134
CHAPTER - XI	Electricity ..	135-137
CHAPTER - XII	Rural Roads ..	138-139
CHAPTER - XIII	Industries ..	140-155
CHAPTER - XIV	Investment in Human Resources	156-166
	a) Education	156-161
	b) Medical and Public Health.	162-164
	c) Rural Water supply	165-166
CHAPTER - XV	Survey and Settlement ..	167-169

ANNEXURES ..

P A R T - I

Note:- The source for the maps (1) Soil Types  
(2) Rainfall and (3) Size of Holdings  
in Sub Plan area is Census Atlas, 1961,  
Director Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.



# ANDHRA PRADESH SUB-PLAN AREA



## TALUKS of SUB-PLAN

- 1. SRIKAKULAM**  
 I. SOMPETO  
 II. TENKALI  
 III. PATRAPATNAM  
 IV. PALAKONDA  
 V. PARVATHIPURAM  
 VI. SALUR

- 2. VISAKHAPATNAM**  
 I. SIKOTA  
 II. PADGU  
 III. CHINTAPALLI  
 IV. CHODAVARAM  
 V. NARSIPATNAM

- 3. E. GODAVARI**  
 I. ELLAVARAM  
 II. R. CHODAVARAM

- 4. W. GODAVARI**  
 I. POLAVARAM

- 5. KHANNAM**  
 I. KOTMAGUDEM  
 II. BURGUMARU  
 III. BHADRACHALAM  
 IV. MUGUR  
 V. SUDHAMA

- 6. WARANGAL**  
 I. MULUG  
 II. NARSAMPET

- 7. ADILABAD**  
 I. ADILABAD  
 II. CHINNDOR  
 III. SIRPUR  
 IV. ASIFABAD  
 V. LUKETPET  
 VI. OTTUR  
 VII. BOATH

## T. D. BLOCKS

1. SEETAMPETA
2. BHADRASIRI
3. PACHIPENTA
4. ANANTHAGIRI
5. ARAKU
6. PADERU
7. MUNCHANGIPUT
8. PEDABAYALU
9. G. MADUGULA
10. CHINTAPALLI
11. KOYYURU
12. RAJAVAMANGI
13. ADDATEEGALA
14. R. CHODAVARAM
15. PAREDUMILLI
16. POLAVARAM
17. BUTTAYAGUDEM
18. V. R. PURAM
19. KUNAVARAM
20. BHADRACHALAM
21. ASWARAPET.
22. ETURANAGARAN
23. WANKSI
24. UTHOOR.

Block Boundary

Boundary

T. Boundary

PLAN AREA

MANBOONAGAR I. ROWPET

KURNOOL

I. BARKAPUR  
 II. ATIAKUR

THE TRIBALS IN THEIR SETTING

The tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, spread over eight districts, starting from Adilabad in North-West and extending upto Srikakulam district in North-East with a pocket of tribal concentration in Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts in the heart of Andhra Pradesh are the habitat of a majority of the 33 Scheduled Tribes enlisted in the State. These tribal groups, numbering about 7.67 lakhs and constituting a little over 50% of the total population of 14.00 lakhs, live in 5,107 scheduled villages and 1,028 non-scheduled villages which are geographically contiguous to Scheduled Areas with a 50% Tribal component. For details please see Annexure I.

According to the new approach suggested for identification of tribal areas for the purpose of preparing integrated Area Development Plan and Sub-Plans, the entire scheduled area and the adjacent tribal area with concentration of the tribal population have been carved out. The areas thus carved out constituted 8 Meso units, the details of which are given in Annexure I.

The following are the number of T.D.Blocks and portions of C.D.Blocks covered by each Tribal Development Agency.

	No. of		
	T.D.Blocks	C.D.Blocks	
1. I.T.D.A.Adilabad	2	8	= 10
2. I.T.D.A.Warangal	1	6	= 7
3. I.T.D.A.Khammam	4	4	= 8
4. I.T.D.A.West Godavari	2	2	= 4
5. I.T.D.A.East Godavari	4	2	= 6
6. I.T.D.A.Visakhapatnam	8	4	= 12
7. I.T.D.A.Srikakulam	3	7	= 10
8. I.T.D.A.ChenChu Pocket	-	3	= 3
	-----		
Total:	24	36	= 50
	-----		

The tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh are endowed with mineral wealth. In Adilabad area, lime stone of Cement grade, clays useful in ceramic industry and Coal are found which are being exploited. In Warangal - Visakhapatnam Tribal Area, lime stone and Coal (Khammam District) and Graphite (Khammam, West and East Godavari Districts) are found. Though many of these mineral deposits are being commercially exploited the share of the benefits accruing to the local population is negligible.

The land utilisation particulars of these tribal areas are approximately as follows\*

	<u>Acres</u>
Total Geographical Area ..	4,22,86,023
Net Area sown ..	7,12,931
Area sown more than once ..	55,967
Current fallows .. ..	2,92,430
Old fallows .. ..	1,15,238
Cultivable waste .. ..	2,89,781
Land put to Non-agricultural uses	1,99,627
Barren and uncultivable waste ..	5,24,569
Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands	1,56,129
Forest Area .. ..	28,03,641
Misc.Tree Crops and Groves ..	2,22,866

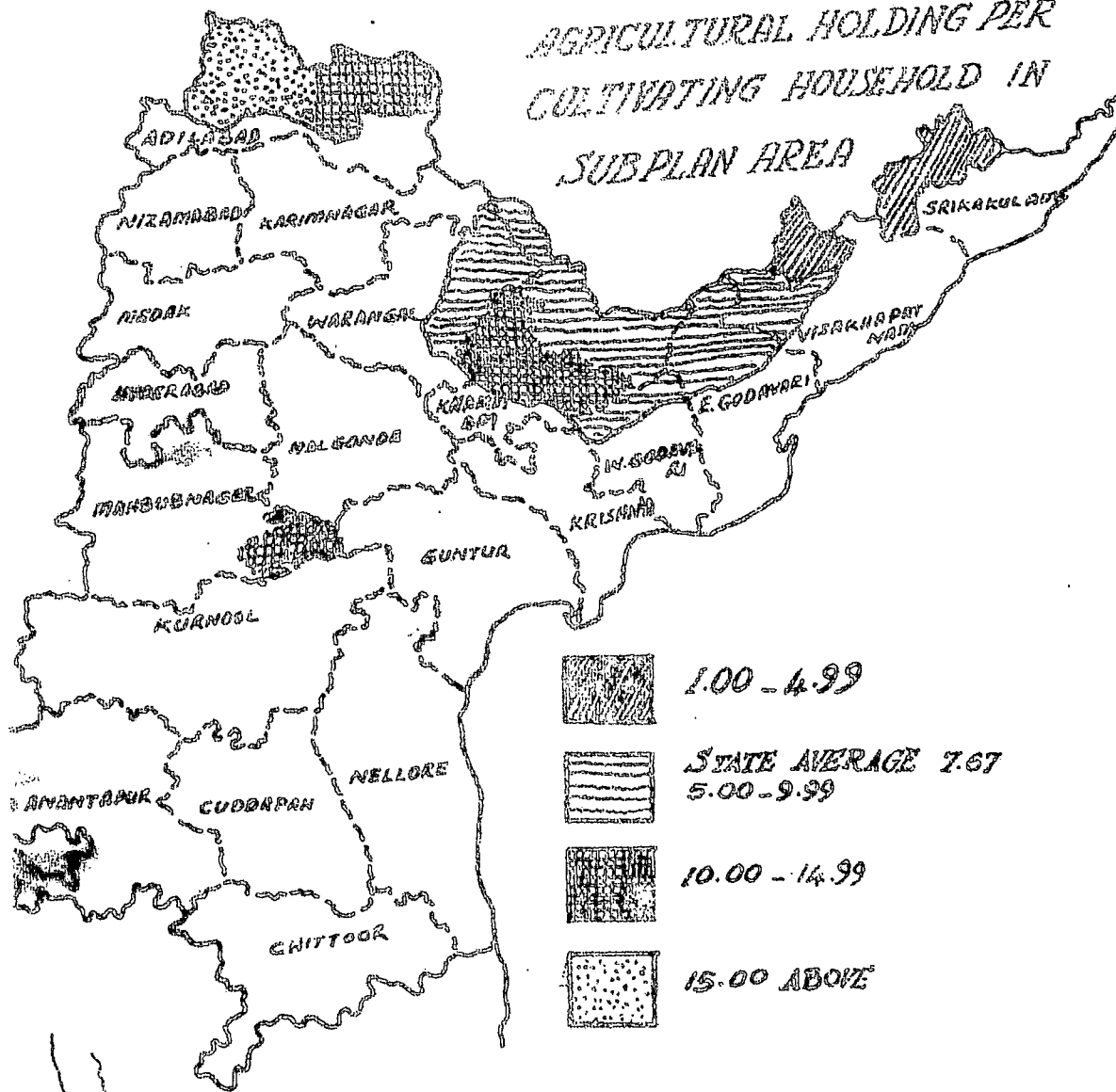
Due to the increasing pressure on land, the size of holdings has been slowly reducing. The distribution of holdings as per the area class intervals is given below\*\* along with their respective areas and percentages in two tribal areas which are situated at two extreme corners of the state as follows:

Source:- \*Pilot Project for Tribal Development, Action Plans, Srikakulam and Adilabad Districts, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad 1971 and 1974.

\*\*Figures pertain to T.D.Blocks collected by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad.



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 AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER  
 CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD IN  
 SUBPLAN AREA





Size of holding (Hectares)	No. of holdings		Area covered	
	Srikakulam	Adilabad	Srikakulam Acres	Adilabad Hects.
0-1	17,992	429	35,946	287
1-2	6,613	4,334	26,973	7,935
2-4	2,621	2,128	18,496	9,005
4+	1,240	3,528	17,677	34,333

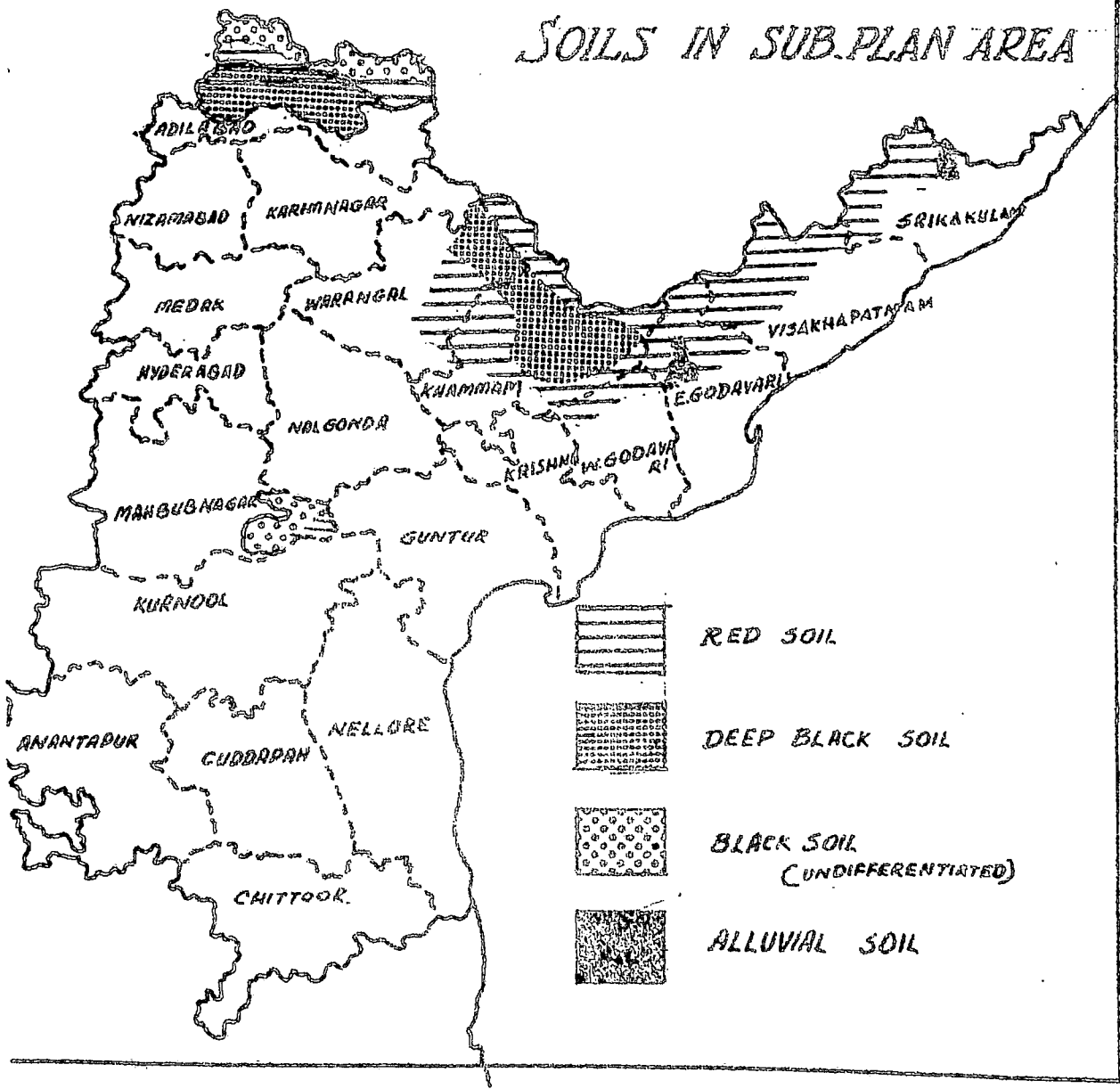
It is interesting to note that large sized holdings are more in number in Adilabad District than in Srikakulam where holdings whose size is below 1 hectare are largest in number, whereas they are smallest in number in Adilabad District. This is due to the implementation of a large scale programme of land assignment in Adilabad District during the Nizam's time between 1940 and 1948 excising vast chunks of unproductive forest areas, according to which every tribal family was given an economic holding of 15 to 20 acres of land.

The occupational pattern of the tribal population living in the above areas according to 1961 Census is given in Annexure III.

The characteristic feature of tribal agriculture in Gond area is plough cultivation with Cotton crop holding a key position in the agro-based economy of both

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## SOILS IN SUB-PLAN AREA





area specializes. The altitude and climate at Maredumilli in East Godavari and the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district are ideally suited for Coffee cultivation.

The Srikakulam area which is confined to the various zig-zag hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats and foot hill area of Srikakulam agency is mainly inhabited by Savaras, Jatapus and Konda Doras besides a few Gadabas. The characteristic feature of this area is that the numerically dominant group viz., Savara is neither politically nor economically dominant unlike the Gond area and Warangal - Visakhapatnam area, where the numerically dominant Gond and Koya are also dominating in other respects. However, the economically backward Savaras have, in contrast to other tribals, the technical ingenuity to construct terrace fields and grow ginger, wet paddy, turmeric, hill Banana etc., besides undertaking shifting cultivation. The more advanced and politically conscious Jatapu Doras also do terrace cultivation. A few tribals of these two groups who are confined to the foot hills and flat lands practise settled cultivation, though most of the fertile flat lands in this area have been alienated to non-tribals. Notable among the non-tribal groups are the Sondi liquor vendors who have made lasting dents on tribal economy through distilling illicit liquor,

usury and land alienation. The tribal groups, especially the Savaras are very fond of fruit trees and never destroy any fruit bearing trees, even when they are in their 'podu' fields. There is vast scope for horticultural development, especially Banana, Jack and Mango trees among the tribes living on hill slopes of the area. The Savara country is also bestowed with a number of rivers, rivulets and hill streams both perennial and seasonal which can be harnessed for irrigation.

The small Chenchu pocket situated right in the heart of Andhra Pradesh spreading across the river Krishna and covering Amarabad Plateau in Mahabubnagar and Nallamalai Hills in Kurnool and Prakasam Districts is the most unproductive of the tribal habitations. The forest dwelling Chenchus are the best example of a small group of people who never lived in identifiable villages as they mostly depend upon the mercy of the nature around, consequently accustomed to a way of life of shifting habitats and their small settlements are popularly called 'Pentas'. They are still indifferent to settled cultivation but adept in forest labour. A majority of them thrive on forest labour and collection of Minor Forest Produce. As the area is rich in forest growth and the terrain is undulating and rocky, except forestry, productive activity in agriculture and allied occupations is very much restricted.

In all these tribal areas, collection and sale of various types of minor forest produce such as gum, 'Chironji', and 'Tuniki' leaf in Adilabad, 'Adda' leaf, tamarind, marking nuts, 'Gantu Barangi', Nuxvomica etc. in all the other tribal areas of the State constitute one of the most important subsidiary occupations that have vast potential for development. Besides, some of the tribal groups like Banjaras and Gowdus of Visakhapatnam District are experts in cattle rearing while others like Konda Reddis are basket weavers in addition to their being agriculturists of one type or the other. Almost all the tribals rear and eat poultry, sheep and goats but pig rearing and eating are restricted to certain low status tribal groups and the high status tribal groups like Gonds, Bhagathas and Nuka Doras neither eat nor rear pigs.

Realising that development without insulation against exploitation from outside results in dilution of the former, Government have been enacting many protective legislations. Many tribal areas in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts were under the feudal system of land tenure called 'Muttadari', 'Mustadari' and 'Mahal' systems and this necessitated the enactment of Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and conversion) into Ryotwari Regulation 1970 conferring Ryotwari status on the tenant cultivators. Further, to completely safeguard the tribal from land alienation, Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959 was amended by the Andhra Pradesh Regulation of 1970, which placed absolute prohibition on transfer of land in the Scheduled Areas to persons

other than tribals, whether it be from a tribal or non-tribal except in cases of partition or devolution by succession. To save the tribals steeped in indebtedness, the Debt Relief Regulation 1960 ~~x~~ has been amended in 1970 so as to scale down the debts to the level of the principal and the amount already paid by the tribals either by way of principal or interest is to be reckoned against the principal. A moratorium has also been placed on the repayment of debts for a period of 2 years. Similarly, the Money Lenders Regulation provides that all loans advanced by unlicensed money lenders in the scheduled areas shall be null and void. Besides enacting these regulations, official machinery has been fabricated to implement the provisions of these Regulations.

The land holding sizes vary from 4.1 among Chenchus to 13.30 among Raj Gonds. The average land holdings size of Valmikis living in Visakhapatnam District is 4.67 acres and among Konda Reddis 91.66% of the sample families possess 'Podu' patches whose average size works out to 1.25 acres. The land holding per male cultivator is 7 acres and above in Gond area whereas, it varies from 3 acres to 5 acres in the Meso areas of Warangal - Visakhapatnam belt and it is only between 1.00 and 2.99 acres in Savara areas of Srikakulam District. In general, in the tribal areas from Adilabad to West Godavari District, the holding size per male cultivator is more than the State average of 5.08 acres and less than the State average in parts of East Godavari,



Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts. Agriculture is the main source of income for almost all the tribal groups except Chenchus for whom forest labour is the primary sources of income. The per capita income of a Gond is only Rs.209-90,

and the per capita expenditure being Rs.349.61 and the per capita deficit Rs.51.67. Among Chenchus the Per Capita Income is Rs.198/- and the per capita expenditure is Rs.267.00, the deficit being Rs.69/-.

For Valmikis, the per capita income is Rs.292/- with a per capita expenditure of Rs.361.00 and deficit of Rs.69/-.

For the Hill dwelling Konda Reddi, the per capita income is as low as Rs.113.49. The per capita expenditure being Rs.170.67, the deficit works out to Rs.56.04 per individual.

Indebtedness is rampant among all the tribal groups. The per family indebtedness among four important tribal groups is Rs.117.19 among Chenchus, Rs.594.89 among Valmikis, Rs.2.92 among Konda Reddis and Rs.226.52 among Gonds indicating that more credit worthy a tribe is the more it is in debts. Another interesting feature is that institutional credit is utilized to the maximum by the Valmikis among whom 88% of the families borrowed from Public agencies followed by 12% Gond families and 0% Konda Reddi families\*.

Being a product of the poor economic situation of the tribals, land alienation is universal. According to a survey,\*\* about 934 cases of land alienation have been discovered involving an area of 5849.69 acres

\*The figures quoted in the analysis of the above paragraph are from a study conducted on occupational structure and Development Priorities of Sch. Tribes of Andhra Pradesh - Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad.  
\*\*Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad.

in Srikakulam District. In East Godavari District, the study in one village showed that of the 18 tribal families owning 46.50 acres of wet land and 228 acres of dry land have alienated 15.50 acres of wet land and 28.50 acres of dry land. The figures are more staggering for West Godavari where in one village 31 families owning 88 acres of wet land and 117 acres of dry land have lost 36.40 acres of dry land 52.30 acres of wet land. In Khammam District, the study in one village revealed that of the 15 families owning 112 acres of dry land, 65.63 acres i.e., more than 50% of the land owned, has already been alienated.

Their social organisation is characterised by existence of a number of exogamous clans among all the tribal groups except the Savaras living in Srikakulam District. Among some groups like the Gonds of Adilabad and Samanthas of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts, the clans are grouped into exogamous larger groups. The four fold phratry organisation of Gond Area is common to Gonds, Kolams, Pradhans and Thotis living in the area whereas the loose clan grouping among Samathas on the basis of prescribed and proscribed marital relations and other social factors did not completely take the shape of phratry organisation.

In general, in their family types, nuclear variety is predominant but in certain tribes like Gonds, who are settled cultivators, joint families are sizeable in number, whereas in other tribes, who lead a hand to mouth life, like the Konda Roddis

and Chenchus, nuclear families predominate. Consequently, their family size also varies from 4.3 among Chenchus to 6.8 among Raj Gonds; the average size of a tribal family in general being 5.55.

Each tribe has a traditional council of its own besides the village level tribal council in which the elders of various tribes living in the village are members. Petty cases of theft, social offences like elopement with a married woman, violation of rules of tribe endogamy and clan exogamy, inter family disputes, land disputes etc., are dealt with by the tribe and village councils. Some of the tribes like Koyas have inter-village political organisations with the 'Samuddar' presiding over deliberations of the inter-village disputes. In the districts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam, the 'Muttadar' or his feudal land owner of groups of villages presides over the inter-village dispute meetings and without consultation with and the permission of tribe, village and 'Mutta' leaders, no festival can be celebrated nor agricultural operations started. Statutory Panchayats which have been introduced in 1962 have given rise to neo-traditional leadership as most of the traditional leaders could adopt themselves to the institutionalised power structure of the Panchayat Raj and became elected members of the democratic bodies. Consequently, friction between the traditional hereditary leadership and the

Leadership of the elected bodies is almost non-existent.

Their house types vary from square to rectangular huts of the tribals living from Adilabad to Visakhapatnam and to the linear huts of the tribals of Srikakulam district. These huts are constructed with locally available timber and bamboo with wattle and mud plastered walls and thatched roofs of palm leaves and wild grasses. The houses are generally small in size, usually single room tenements and it is only the well to do amongst them who can afford to have more than 2 rooms.

The staple food for most of the tribals is Jowar and small millets like 'Chodi', 'Sama', 'Ganti' etc., are also consumed during certain periods.



THE PROBLEMS AND EARLIER ATTEMPTS AT SOLUTION

As discussed in the previous chapter, the per capita income of tribals varies from tribe to tribe and region to region. On an average, it works out to Rs.205.32 as against the State per capita income of Rs.545.29 (current prices) indicating the gap in the incomes of tribals and general population. Though the tribals eat a variety of cereals, edible forest fruits, leaves, roots, tubers and other hill produce, their's is mainly cereal diet deficient in calories and Vitamin B and Iron. However, the nutritive value of their food varies from season to season and summer is best season as they get plenty of fruits and remunerative labour. In spite of digging of drinking water wells in various villages, still many villages in Tribal development Blocks are yet to be provided with drinking water wells and a large number of tribals still use unprotected stream water. Protected water supply is slowly making its appearance in tribal areas, though negligible in terms of number of people benefitted by it. Child mortality works out to 270 per 1000 which is still very high. The tribals are still susceptible to many communicable diseases like T.B., Gastro enterities, smallpox and cholera. However, Yaws and Malaria could be controlled

to a large extent, though not completely eradicated. Most of the modern medical facilities and civic amenities available are mostly utilised by non-tribals, though now-a-days, even the tribals are coming forward slowly realising the benefits of modern medicine, assured water supply and other civic amenities that are available in tribal areas. Much is yet to be achieved in the eradication of illiteracy and the size of the problems can be gauged from the gap in percentages of literacy among tribals and general population which are 4.41 and 24.2 respectively.

The successful eradication of the dreaded 'Agency diseases' viz., Malaria and Yaws and the rapid improvement achieved in communications in tribal areas with the initiation of planned development many non-tribals who could not make a living in the plains migrated to tribal areas in search of a better living in tribal areas where people are innocent and competition from others is almost non-existent. This influx of plains people into tribal areas which was only a trickle in preindependence period has assured vast proportions and in many of the tribal areas the percentage of tribal population has been reduced eg. Uttoor Tribal Development Block in Adilabad which returned about 60% tribal population in 1961 Census has showed only 50% tribal component according to 1971 Census. While there is no decrease in the size of tribal population and the population growth of tribals

is on par with other groups, this decrease in percentage of tribal component is due to the large scale immigration of plains people whose number showed an abnormal increase between 1961 and 1971. The situation is in no way different in other tribal areas. Most of these plains people have come as cultivators, businessmen and money lenders as these areas offered fresh opportunities with little competition from the natives. Consequently the tribals could be easily deceived and made to part with their lands and hill produce at rock bottom prices. Further, the tribal not only alienated his land but also became a labourer on his own lands under the non-tribal land lord as he has no other means of living. This situation is the product of accent on unproductive expenditure on items such as liquor, social ceremonies etc., and to meet the expenditure the tribal has to entirely depend upon money lenders due to lack of adequate and timely credit on easy terms from Government Institutions and Cooperative Societies. In course of time almost all the fertile lands in easily accessible areas have passed of into the hands of non-tribals. With the passing of the fertile lands into the hands of non-tribals, the tribal not only lost his economic resources but also lost his social and political status as the non-tribal land lords assumed a strangle hold on the way of life of the tribals with his acquired economic status. On the other hand, the restrictions on the use of forest as a means of livelihood imposed by the Forest Department and the ever expanding reserve forest boundaries

denied the tribal the only alternative source of living and forced him to become an easy prey to the teachings of extremists who exploited the situation to their maximum advantage and the tribals have become restive in many parts. However, with the plugging of the loopholes in the protective legislations and the establishment of protective machinery in tribal areas besides intensifying the development efforts by introducing special programmes like Girijan Development Agency, the tribals are slowly weaned away from the path of violence and normalcy is being restored.

Today, the tribal societies are going through a transition phase, their material life such as dress pattern, livelihood patterns are mostly influenced by the plains people who are the main trend and pace setters of cultural change. Many of the luxury goods and utility goods of plains origin find their way into the tribal households through the shandies and the net work of D.R.Sales Depots organised by the Girijan Co-operative Corporation. Increased monetary transactions are replacing the traditional barter system since the introduction of Girijan Cooperative Corporation and initiation of Forest work with tribal labour. With this increased monetization, their consumption pattern also underwent a radical change with cereals becoming predominant in the tribal diet. Previously hill produce was exchanged for salt, chillies and clothes and other

commodities which were not locally available but were essential in their daily life. But the increased contact with plains people in the wake of improved transport and communication facilities have widened their consumption base and today even luxury goods like cosmetics are slowly becoming common items of purchase in tribal areas besides the hitherto unknown goods like Tea, Coffee, Sugar and even Kerosene.

Diffusion of ideas and technology which is the main aim of planned development is slowly transforming the production techniques of tribals. Water engines are replacing the traditional lift irrigation techniques while the crude wooden plough is giving way to the improved iron plough. Similarly unproductive low yielding local seeds are being replaced by high yielding varieties and new crops with hitherto unknown potentialities of income like the sugarcane, Virginia Tobacco are transforming the cropping systems of the tribals. The intensification of restrictions on shifting cultivation by forest department and propaganda on the evil effects of shifting cultivation resulted in reducing the practice of shifting cultivation and making the forest and hill dwelling tribals more and more dependant upon forest labour. However, this increased contact with plains men and areas sometimes worked against the interests of the tribals. The once self sufficient tribal villages are increasingly becoming dependant

upon plains areas for their daily requirements. The morals and customs of the society such as tribe endogamy have been increasingly violated and many of the tribal women lured by the material inducements of the plainsmen, are becoming the concubines or second wives of these plains men in whose name land is acquired by the non-tribal and the usufruct exported to his native place for the benefit of his original family. Their rituals and beliefs are also undergoing remarkable changes. Along with the tribal deities, the deities of the Great Tradition are also worshipped and well-to-do tribals even visit plains places of pilgrimage like Tirupati, Simhachalam etc. Many of them have become followers of certain religious movements like Alak Niranjan Cult of Denkanal and started wearing saffron clothes besides becoming strict vegetarians.

The new impetus given to the dynamics of culture change in tribal areas has been possible through huge investment on social and economic programmes of development, especially during the IV Five Year Plan. While only an amount of Rs. 621.51 lakhs were spent over a period of 18 years i.e. 1951-69, the allocations during the IV Plan period alone are as high as Rs. 734.03 lakhs. Another characteristic feature of the IV Plan investment is that the Central Sector which was financing major programmes was relegated to secondary position during the IV Five Year Plan as the contribution of the State Sector was double that of the Central Sector.

The high investment during IV Five Year Plan facilitated introduction of new programmes and the expansion of existing programmes by increasing the targets and coverage. Notable achievements were made in the field of education. 97 new hostels have been added to the existing 357 tribal hostels during the IV Five Year Plan. There is almost a three fold increase in the number of Ashram Schools from 69 to 189 during the IV Plan. The tribals are encouraged to shoulder new responsibilities and acquire skills that are necessary for gaining entry into public sector undertakings and other semi-skilled and skilled jobs by imparting training. Today, there are 118 trained tribal village officers, 312 tribal masons besides 50 tribals also underwent apprentice training in various public sector undertakings. Besides these 60 tribals were also trained as Motor Drivers. One novel feature of the training programmes is the introduction of cultural talents and scout training programmes so as to bring to light the real artists among tribals and instil a sense of discipline and dedicated service to the society among them. 193 tribal children were trained by opening 2 Centres for promoting Cultural talents and the programme of scouting was introduced in the Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions with 150 Units. It is heartening to note that the tribal contingent which participated in the recent State Scout Camporee conducted at Tirupathi won as many as 5 Shields in various events

in competition with Boys from advanced sections of the society, thus proving that given the opportunity the tribals can prove that they can exceed even the so called advanced sections in their activities.

A comparative study of the performance of residential and non-residential schools indicated that wastage and stagnation are very high in non-residential schools. The comparative figures are as follows:

	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Non-residential</u>
Percentage of Wastage	57.92	73.00
Stagnation index	32.85	45.75

As the performance of Ashram Schools is better than the ordinary primary schools the number of Ashram Schools has been gradually increased with the ultimate object of converting all schools into Ashram Schools. Similarly, a comparative study of the functioning of Government and aided hostels revealed that subsidised hostels are mostly mismanaged and this was further corroborated by the findings of the sub-committee of the legislators which recommended the replacement of subsidised hostels with Government Hostels and this has since been implemented.

Distribution of plough bullocks, development of Minor Irrigation sources, starting of land colonisation schemes, extending trade assistance to tribal



entrepreneurs, distribution of short term loans, construction of godowns and laying of roads have been actively taken up for the economic development of tribals. Notable achievements have been made during the IV Plan which can be gauged from the following figures. While only 1,684 pairs of plough bullocks were distributed during the 18 year plan period ending by 1968-69, more than double that number i.e., 3,847 were supplied during the IV Plan period alone. As many as 312 Minor Irrigation works were taken up benefitting an area of 8,000 acres. To wean away tribals from extremist path and rehabilitate them, five land colonisation schemes were organised. As a basic step towards increased agricultural production, an area of 525.84 Sq.Kms., of land was surveyed and settled in the scheduled areas.. 100% increase was recorded in the number of electrified villages, bringing the total number of electrified villages to 116 in scheduled areas, thus bringing modern amenities to hitherto unknown areas. Improved agricultural practices were introduced in 13,320 acres, thus contributing for increased production. Storage facilities were also improved by constructing 50 godowns for the Girijan Cooperative Corporation. More than 100% increase was recorded in the number of Veterinary dispensaries opened and today there are as many as 46 in tribal areas. The study of Animal Husbandry programmes showed that these dispensaries are increasingly utilised by tribals, though

they are still not capable of managing the breeding bulls supplied to them as out of the 260 bulls supplied only 140 have given the required services. 18 roads with a length of 139 K.Ms. were taken up in Scheduled areas at an estimated cost of Rs.150 lakhs.

Construction of 3 ten bedded hospitals, increasing the number of Mobile Medical Units to 20, starting of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Federation which took up construction of 5,946 houses for tribals and completed about 4,200 and the introduction of Special Nutrition Programme for improving the nutrition status of pre-school tribal children and expectant and nursing mothers with 2,06,293 beneficiaries, besides taking up the construction of 350 Drinking Water Wells are the most important achievements under Medical and Public Health during the IV Five Year Plan. However, studies on health problems of tribals show that diseases like T.B. are prevalent in tribal areas. A study in a tribal village reveals that 4.6% of the population is suffering from T.B. when physical diagnosis was done indicating the possibility of detecting more cases if sputum and screening tests are conducted. The study of Family Planning Programmes in one Block indicated the necessity for certain changes in the method of implementation of the programme especially in view of the failure of loops and lack of follow up treatment for Vasectomy

operations etc. Further, the study of performance of Nutrition programmes also indicated certain shortcomings in the implementation process such as the need for strict supervision and control of the distribution system.

While almost all the Cooperative Societies are dormant in Scheduled Areas, the Girijan Cooperative Corporation is the only ray of hope on which the tribal can depend for his credit and marketing operations. It has almost extended its activities not only throughout the Scheduled areas but also to some of the tribal pockets situated in plains areas. Procuring hill produce from tribals and selling domestic requirements at fair prices besides extending agro-credit to tribals in seven districts where the normal cooperative structure is weak, have been the primary function of the corporation which are discharged by organising 30 Primary societies with 311 D.R. Depots. To save the tribal from usurious moneylenders and provide him productive credit Rs.25.00 lakhs revolving fund was created besides the credit accommodation of Rs.40.00 lakhs by Reserve Bank of India. The business turn over of the Corporation has been gradually improving and it has reached Rs.5.00 crores by the end of IV Plan. A study of the working of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation by the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute revealed that while in general the Corporation was able to fulfill many of the objectives with which it is established, it could not give a fair price for the Minor Forest Produce purchased

from tribals over which it has got a monopoly right. However, this has been rectified by adopting a revised pricing policy according to which the prevailing market price is paid as purchase price. As a Credit Organisation also, it has been recognised as an agency for the purpose of extending agro-credit to tribals. The indebtedness survey conducted by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, showed that most of the productive credit flowed from Girijan Cooperative Corporation and 35.38% of the indebted tribal families have borrowed from cooperative societies, of which 95% of the loans are given by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation which has become the backbone of Cooperative movement in tribal areas.

In general, in the areas identified, the Chenchu pocket is the least developed with little scope for agricultural development. In Gond area of Adilabad, the climate, rainfall and the Black Cotton Soils provide ample opportunities for agricultural development with Cotton, Sugar Cane and other Commercial Crops which already play a dominant role in the tribal economy having vast scope for further improvement. However, Jowar, which is the staple food of the area and which is grown in large areas can also be developed. But in almost all the parts of this area improved dry farming techniques are to be introduced as the scope for wet cultivation is limited due to meagre irrigation sources and potential. From the economic point of view Wankidi Tribal Development Block and its adjacent areas are

relatively more backward than Utnoor area, as Utnoor has been having longer programme implementation period since 1957 when one of the 4 M.P.Ps in the State was started. It is in this area that the most backward tribal groups like Kolams, Naikpods and Thotis live and special programmes are to be drawn for their development.

The tribal area extending from Warangal to Visakhapatnam is divided into 2 parts by the river Godavari. The river Godavari, its tributaries and a number of other hill streams can be tapped for improving the irrigation facilities in this area. The black soils and the alluvial deposits around Godavari and its tributaries in Khammam, Warangal and East and West Godavari Districts are ideally suited for growing the commercial crops like virginia tobacco, chillies, sugar cane and even oil seeds like ground nut, gingelly etc. - Visakhapatnam District with its salubrious climate, heavy rainfall and red loam soils is mainly suitable for growing fruit crops, Vegetables and oil seeds like Niger. Jowar, the staple food of most of the tribal areas can be grown in almost all these tribal areas and can be improved upon. Improvement of wet and dry cultivations is to be undertaken in this region, it is in this area that shifting cultivators like, Hill Reddis on either side of the Godavari, and Konda Doras in Visakhapatnam district live. Special Programmes are to be evolved for their development.

The Savara area in Srikakulam district offers a different potential for development. The tribals living in these hills have already exploited every inch of land available for cultivation either for raising Banana plantations or for growing food grains like paddy and jowar on their terrace fields and 'podu' patches and know the techniques of growing commercial crops like ginger, turmeric, and oil seeds on the terraced fields. The flat lands in the low country have mostly been alienated to non-tribals and the tribals there are mostly agricultural labourers. However, the tribal areas in this district are endowed with many rivers and rivulets which are extensively being tapped by Girijan Development Agency and Tribal Development Blocks for providing irrigation facilities. Besides agricultural development, Development of Horticulture, dairying and small scale industry have to be introduced in this area not only to provide employment but also to divert the population from agriculture to other occupations as the land available per male cultivator is the lowest in this district. In comparison to other tribal groups of other areas, Savaras of this area constitute the most backward group for whom special programmes are to be evolved.

Further, many of the low land areas of all these tribal areas are not far away from industrial and urban centres. For example, Rangundan - Mancherial

industrial complex adjoining the Adilabad tribal areas, Singareni - Kothagudem coal mine complex in Khammam District, Rajahmundry - Kakinada urban centres in East Godavari District and Visakhapatnam urban centre in Visakhapatnam district are some of the urban areas whose centripetal pull extends upto most of the tribal areas in the vicinity may also have to be kept in view while drawing development programmes.

Since the introduction of directed change, planned development has been taken to every nook and corner of tribal areas. However, it was only from the beginning of Second Five Year Plan that a concerted effort has been made to develop areas of tribal concentration in the State. The year 1957 was a landmark in tribal development as it was in this year that four Multi-purpose Projects were started in Utnoor area in Adilabad District, Narsampet area in Warangal District; Araku and Paderu areas in Visakhapatnam district, besides the initiation of Girijan Cooperative Corporation in the tribal areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. The III Five Year Plan period witnessed the expansion of integrated development approach to almost all the areas of tribal concentration because of the opening of 20 new Tribal Development Blocks in addition to converting the 4 already existing Multipurpose Projects into Tribal Development Blocks. The Corporation also

has been extending its area of operation and today its activities include all the tribal areas of the state and even the plains areas of tribal concentration. The IV Plan period ~~xx~~ saw the starting of three novel programmes. A Girijan Development Agency was created for the first time to develop the backward areas of Sri-kakulam district by grounding an agriculture oriented Action Plan. The Special Nutrition Programme and Federation of Housing Cooperative Societies were introduced to improve the nutritional status of tribal children and provide pucca houses for tribals living in both scheduled and plain areas.

In spite of the implementation of multi-farious development programmes to develop the tribals and tribal areas, no attempt has so far been made to assess the optimum development requirements of all the tribal areas based on resource potentialities and felt needs of the people. Instead of estimating the development needs of these areas and allocating funds to meet a part of these needs, with the succession of plans, the reverse process of allocating funds and adjusting the programmes to the available funds has been in practice resulting in lop-sided development. For the first time, an attempt is now being made to draw up a comprehensive plan for the development of the tribal areas with resource inventory and present level of development as the basis.

The present level of development of tribal areas in comparison to the plain areas can be gauged from the following indices.



INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Sl. No.	District.	Popula- tion density	Percentage of urban population to the total po- pulation	Percentage of Literacy	Percentage of agricul- tural la- bourners to the total working persons	Percentage of net area sown to the total geo- graphical area	Percentage of net area sown to the total geo- graphical area	Percentage of irrigated area per agricul- tural Worker					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Tribal Areas	46	29	4.31	22	4.41	21	34.0	89	13.86	33	1.07	34
2	State	157	100	19.35	..	21.2	..	37.9	..	41.1	..	3.08	..

Contd...

Sl. No.	District.	Percentage of area sown more than once to the net area	Percentage of villages electrified	No. of beds per every 1 lakh population	No. of Veterinary Institutions per 1 lakh cattle population	Percentage of irrigated to the net area sown				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0.79	44	0.79	7	2.9	8	14	2	5	71	5.06
2.22	..	11.9	..	34.7	..	66	..	7	..	30.02

POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

The comparative indicators given in the previous chapter show the level of development of tribals in comparison to the general population of the State. The most important natural resource on which most of the tribals (80%) are presently eking out their livelihood is land, supported by collection of Minor Forest Produce and Forest labour. But the narrow difference between cultivable area per agricultural worker and net area already sown per agricultural worker shows that cultivation of available land has almost reached the saturation point. It is therefore imperative to diversify the occupational pattern of the tribals by making them active partners in the exploitation of other mineral and forest resources. So far forests have been developed and exploited mainly for the benefit of the outside areas with only inescapable benefits like employment for wages that too at the mercy of private contractors and petty forest officials have been accruing to tribals while the major benefits are reaped by outsiders and the State. The tribal has no active partnership or share holding in many of the forest based industries like carpentry workshops, paper mills saw mills and even the proposed plywood factories, news print

factories etc. Even though minerals like Iron Ore, Coal, Bauxite, Lime Stone etc., are available in large scale in some of the tribal habitations, no large scale effort was made to exploit these sources in a systematic way with due share going to the tribal. Even the Collieries and Cement factories that have come up and are in the offing have no special programme or provision for making tribals active participants with sizeable returns accruing to them except wages for a small number of labourers engaged in these industries. Besides, the medicinal and aromatic plants and grasses like *Raulfia serpentina*, *nuxvomica*, 'Pathalagaridi', myrobolans, lemon grass, 'Rawsa' etc., which have vast potentialities for large scale growing and commercialisation with foreign exchange earning prospects have not so far been subjected to systematic growing and development. Even the attempts made so far for their large scale cultivation and marketing did not envisage protection of tribals' interests by way of organising them for collective farming and corporate marketing except for utilising them as unskilled labourers.

However, the Girijan Cooperative Corporation which has started some of the processing industries has been expanding its activities by undertaking smallscale and cottage industries programme.

Bee-Keeping, honey pasturisation, crushing of myrobolans, shikai grinding, 'Adda' leaf stitching etc., are some of the programmes introduced to involve the tribals not only in collection of Minor Forest Produce but also in their partial processing. But the size of the economic returns from these activities are not conducive for capital accumulation or large scale profit making unless the tribal is prepared and introduced on a carefully drawn up programme for making him a real partner both as technician and as an enterpreneur. This may require huge investment on training and financing yet it is worth attempting in view of concrete economic returns it promises.

As a first step in diversifying economic activities of the tribals certain new schemes have been introduced to prepare the tribals for acquiring certain skills and develop latent talent with stress of self employment during the IV Plan. 312 tribals were trained as motor drivers. As part of a scheme to promote entrepreneurship among tribals, 718 tribals were given financial assistance to set up trades of their choice. Besides, the Girijan Cooperative Corporation Ltd., undertakes a number of activities for starting functional cooperative societies like Auto Rickshaw drivers Cooperative

Society, and Feul Coups and Timber exploitation societies, land colonisation societies and small processing units for encouraging tribals to employ themselves in occupations which are hitherto unknown to them.

One characteristic feature of the IV Plan investment was that the main thrust was from State Plan Tribal Welfare Sector and not, as it used to be, from Central Sector. The IV Plan allocations from Central Sector are not even half of the State Plan allocations, the respective figures being Rs.219 lakhs and Rs.515 lakhs. The programme wise allocations and expenditure in IV Plan are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S c h e m e	Allocation	Expenditure.
<u>I. State Sector</u>		
a. Education	145.47	163.606
b. Economic Uplift	296.77	275.739
c. Health & other schemes	72.79	66.058
Total:	515.03	505.402
<u>II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes</u>		
a. Education	43.880	50.877
b. Economic Uplift and other Schemes	175.120	200.0111
Total:	219.00	250.888

Another interesting feature of IV Plan investment was that the IV Plan per capita expenditure was almost equivalent to the total per capita expenditure spread over the previous 18 years, the respective figures being Rs.45 and Rs.47. This enhanced investment was mainly due to the unrest created by extremist elements in the tribal areas of the State and the consequent necessity for stepping up of tribal welfare activities with a positive growth oriented approach which is a deviation from the welfare approach of the previous plan periods as it was

diagnosed that economic distress was the root cause of the unrest.

As a corollary to this shift, intensive efforts were made to fight Naxalism in extremely disturbed areas like Srikakulam and the result was the initiation of an agriculture oriented pilot project for tribal development known as the Girijan Development Agency in the year 1971-72. The Project envisages the development of agriculture and allied infra-structural activities with an outlay of Rs.1.50 crores. The strategy was to identify small and marginal tribal cultivators who were the worst affected and number about 20,000 families. The programme benefits both land holding cultivators and the landless and comprises schemes for promotion of agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Agro and Forest based Industries and Debt Redemption.

Specific needs of the tribal cultivator were identified and efforts were made to serve them during IV Plan period. 3,847 cultivators were given plough bullocks which is more than double the number of the previous plan periods (1684). 1,445

improved agricultural implements were supplied and 13,320 acres were benefitted by improved agricultural practices besides the 24,000 acres brought under high yielding varieties during 1972-73 alone. To provide support for the agricultural activities and improve their nutritional status, besides creating scope for supplementary income, 1,111 tribals were given plough bullocks and Milch animals. 28 Veterinary Institutions were opened which is more than double the number of existing institutions in the tribal areas, bringing their total to 46. 312 Minor Irrigation sources were taken up to benefit an area of about 8,000 acres.

Sophisticated infrastructural facilities have made their first appearance in tribal areas. 116 tribal villages were electrified, 50 godowns were taken up for construction by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation Ltd., with funds from N.C.D.C. 18 roads with a length of 139 K.Ms. were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.150.00 lakhs.

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation limited made rapid strides in its expansion programmes and today its activities extend over 16 out of 21 districts, of the State with 30 Primary Cooperative Societies.



and 396 Domestic Requirement Depots. Notable among the activities in the extension of agro-credit to tribals with the help of a credit accommodation of Rs.40.00 lakhs given by Reserve Bank of India backed by a Government guarantee and another Rs.25.00 lakhs as revolving fund from the state Government. Its business turnover has to reach all time high of Rs.5.00 crores by the end of IV Plan.

Education programmes received increased impetus during the IV Plan period. About 4,000 students were awarded scholarships. 97 new hostels have been added during IV Plan period bringing their total number of 481 with about 16,750 boarders. The most important programme in the field of education evolved to suit the peculiar needs of tribal education is the programme of starting Ashram Schools whose number recorded almost three fold increase during IV Plan, their total number reaching 189 within a strength of 10,150 students. Special Training Programmes were evolved to prepare the tribal to occupy posts like Village Officers and about 200 tribals were trained as Village Officers to fill the newly created posts in tribal areas. Besides the functioning programmes mentioned earlier, certain novel programmes which were hitherto unknown in tribal areas and which help the tribal children to develop a sense of discipline and national outlook have been introduced for the first time. Scouting Programme was

introduced in the various educational institutions run by the tribal Welfare Department with 150 units and it is a heartening feature that in the recent scouts camporee held at Tirupati, the Tribal Contingent won as many as five shields in various items of competitions excelling the contingent from the so called advanced area.

In general, the education programmes in tribal areas have been helping the budding tribal youth to acquire knowledge and skills necessary for securing employment in various government and private organisations and thus a beginning has been made for diversifying the resources of the youth for active participation in larger national life besides broadening their occupational base.

A land mark in the health and housing programme is the setting up of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Housing Societies & federation. So far about 5,946 houses were constructed under this programmes exclusively for tribals. Further, 1002 tribals were given assistance at the rate of Rs.500/- each to construct houses. About half of the tribal villages were provided with drinking water wells with the sinking of 350 wells during the IV Plan period. To improve

medical facilities, three ten bedded hospitals, four dispensaries and six Mobile Medical Units were added to the existing 9, 10, and 13 institutions respectively.

Mention may be made of the Special Nutrition Programme introduced in the year 1970-71 which today covers all pre-school children upto 6 years age and all expectant and nursing mothers.

The efforts so far made have been to improve the tribals lot by developing the traditional occupations mainly agriculture on which 80% of the tribals depend. However, a beginning has been made by introducing new schemes for developing the skills of the tribals so as to pursue occupations other than agriculture during the IV Plan period. The scope for absorbing large number of tribals in agriculture is limited as the area available per agricultural worker is only 1.07 acres. It is therefore imperative to divert the man power in tribal areas to other occupations mainly industrial labour, livestock rearing and dairying, mining, processing of forest and agricultural produce and certain traditional crafts.

There is vast scope for improving agricultural production by bringing more areas under irrigation and improved methods of agriculture. There is at present only 5.06% of the net area sown under irrigation in tribal areas, the corresponding

figure for the plains areas being 30.2. Similarly 5.37% of the net area sown is under high yielding varieties in tribal areas whereas about 23% of the net area sown is under the high yielding varieties in the plains areas. Similar gaps are observed in use of fertilizers and improved agricultural implements. If earnest attempts are made with sufficient financial allocations, it is not difficult to increase agricultural production resulting in marketable surplus which can be diverted to some extent to processing industries to be started for the purpose. Many of the tribals can also be gainfully employed in some of the small scale and cottage and processing units started for partial processing of Minor Forest Produce like honey, 'shikai', gum etc. Development of horticulture as a corollary to shifting cultivation and raising of plantations like cashew, eucalyptus, cocoa, coffee etc., can provide not only gainful employment to the tribals but also add to the State and National incomes with vast potentialities for foreign exchange earnings.

Livestock rearing which almost remained static during the plan periods has vast scope for providing gainful employment to tribals if a comprehensive programme is evolved by way of developing grass lands, supplying feed concentrates, introducing improved breeding practices and

scientific management. Dairying can be developed both as a supplementary and main source of livelihood especially for those living in the vicinity of urban centres and fast developing industrial belts of the State. Similarly poultry and pig rearing which remained traditional so far can be improved by introducing cross bred birds and boars besides training the tribals in their scientific management. This will help the tribals in not only improving the quality of his food but also providing marketable surplus. Though the tribal is very fond of fish, the scope for fish culture is very limited in the tribal areas the major rivers except Godavari do not lend themselves to development of fishing in these areas. Even tanks are very limited in number and the existing can not sustain a large number of tribals to eke out a living on fishery.

Mining and quarrying is another important activity which helps in diversifying their occupational base as the tribal areas are endowed with rich mineral resources like lime stone, bauxite, iron ore, red ochre, coal etc. Among these except coal, the other minerals are not commercially mined. Further, starting of industries based on these minerals may help the tribals by way of absorbing them as unskilled, semi-skilled and

skilled labourers, provided the necessary training is imparted to them, especially the last mentioned two categories. Thus there is vast scope for diversifying the occupational pattern of the tribals so as to reduce the pressure on land and encourage them to secure alternate or supplementary employment in animal husbandry, forestry, mining, plantation works etc. The employment potentialities of these fields are vast as only 2.58% of the total workers in tribal areas are engaged in those pursuits. Similarly household industries based on agro-forest produce can also provide employment to a large number of tribals if a systematic programme of expansion of these industries is undertaken in the tribal areas. In this vital sector also, which yields quick results, only 3.54% of the total workers are engaged at present showing that there is further scope for employing tribals in household industries. It is therefore presumed that besides providing employment in various services of state and private sector through improving educational facilities in tribal areas, the occupational base of the tribals can be further broadened by introducing programmes to further improve livestock rearing, mining, factory and plantation work etc., along with efforts at continued strengthening and improving of agriculture which constitutes the core of their occupational structure.

PERSPECTIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Sub-Plan mainly aims at intensifying agricultural activities through increased provision of improved inputs and diversification of occupational base by equipping the tribals with necessary skills and knowledge to pursue new occupations besides improving the quality of tribal farmer and leader by evolving suitable programmes of training thus ensuring maximisation of production and effective participation in development process. Realising that there are certain more backward groups who are accustomed to less remunerative and wasteful occupations like shifting cultivation, it has also been envisaged to improve their lot by introducing new methods so that their productive capacity is improved while minimising the evil effects of their practices. Keeping in view these overall goals, the sub-plan has been formulated with the following objectives:

1. To introduce intensive agricultural practices so as to maximise production on the land available for cultivation.
2. To provide improved agricultural inputs and improve the quality of the tribal farmer through training.

3. To increase irrigation facilities.
4. To extend Veterinary services to cover all tribal cattle according to the yardsticks and improve the draught and production capacity of livestock of the tribals through improved breeding, feeding and management.
5. To provide assistance to tribals and encourage them to start cottage and small scale industries based on locally available agro-forest produce.
6. To improve infrastructural facilities by way of laying roads, extending electricity, providing godowns, extending credit and marketing facilities.
7. To achieve occupational diversification through increased investment on cattle rearing, cottage and small scale industries and other self employment schemes.
8. To improve social service facilities, especially education and health according to the norms provided under the Minimum Needs Programme.

It has always been realised that protection against sapping out of development benefits by outsiders is essential and therefore a protective cover is always provided while affording ameliorative and productive programmes. An exercise in this direction is once again imperative to ensure that the massive development effort envisaged in Sub-Plan reaches the tribals without being diluted in the process by way of further strengthening the protective base.



In the past positive steps have been taken to insulate the tribal against exploitation and prevent draining of development benefits that have been accruing to the tribal by enacting protective legislations\*. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation and the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Debt Relief Regulation are some of the notable legislations besides 20 other Regulations. Recent amendment to the Land Transfer Regulation, placing absolute prohibition on transfer of immovable property to persons other than tribals could prevent to a large extent alienation of tribal land to non-tribals. But it is observed that certain 'benami' transactions like purchasing land in the name of a tribal farm servant, ritually bonded tribal friend or in the name of tribal concubines by non-tribals have been resorted to circumvent the existing law. It may therefore be necessary to declare such practices as illegal. Perhaps an amendment may have to be brought out to the effect that all lands found in the name of farm servants or ritual friends with the usufruct going to the non-tribal will be taken over by the government for distribution to landless

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\* This has been discussed in detail in the Chapter on Protective Legislations.

tribals or restoration to the original tribal owner with a deterrent clause to the effect that punishment will be meted out in the shape of fine to the tribal in whose name such lands are purchased and imprisonment or fine or both to the non-tribals. Regarding concubinage the association should be legalised if the non-tribal happens to be an unmarried individual and action taken against already married non-tribals on the lines of provisions of relevant section of the Hindu Code Bill with an assurance that the land purchased in the name of the concubine will be inherited by her off springs only. Further, area committees with prominent tribal leaders may be constituted with authority to probe and punish violaters of the Regulation.

According to the Money Lenders Regulation all loans advanced by unlicensed Money lenders are null and void irrespective of place of residence of the money lender i.e., tribal or plains area, thus broadening the application of the previous Regulation which was applicable to money lenders living in Scheduled Areas only. The debt Relief Regulation on the other hand provides for scaling down of debts besides declaring a moratorium for a period of 2 years which is now over. Inspite of these two deterrent regulations private Money lenders usually without licence still continue to operate

in tribal areas and more than 50% - 70% of the indebted tribals borrow from these private sources. This is due to lack of alternate sources of cheap and readily available credit for tribals. Moreover, the available institutional credit is only intended for productive purposes and even the available quantum of credit which is restricted to patta holders is neither sufficient nor within easy reach for many of the cultivators, thus leaving them once again at the mercy of private Money Lenders. This resulted in not only scaring away the traditional sources of credit but also increase in benami credit transactions at exorbitant rates of interest and on more stringent conditions which are more detrimental to the interests of tribal than they were hitherto. No doubt the legislation is in the best interests of the tribal but in practice the tribal is finding it much more difficult to secure credit as it is not followed up by adequate alternate credit arrangements. This situation is, inspite of, an all out effort by the State Government to provide easy credit to tribal with the help of a Reserve Bank Credit accommodation and creation of a revolving fund with the Corporation. Though both the sources were completely exhausted by the tribals, still the amounts provided are quite inadequate even for productive purposes. Thus there is need for providing adequate credit

to tribals not only for productive purposes, which of course should be made available in sufficient quantity on a priority basis but also for social purposes. This can be done by strengthening the existing credit activities of the corporation and further augmentation of the normal cooperative structure\*.

With the experience gained it has been found essential to create special administrative machinery as the normal administration was unable to pay special attention to the task of affording protection according to the legislations. Four Special Deputy Collectors were appointed in areas of tribal concentration to detect land alienation cases and restore land to the tribal. Besides, Special Deputy Tahsildars were appointed to detect violation under the Money Lenders Regulation and scale down the debts as provided in Debt Relief Regulation. But there is need for coordinating the work of officials implementing various legislations as land alienation, indebtedness and activities of moneylenders are closely interlinked-one contributing for the other. The work of the special staff, which is at present confined to the implementation of the above mentioned three major regulations has to be streamlined and extended to implement other regulations also by further strengthening and expanding the administrative machinery in order to have<sup>a</sup>/holistic view of the problem.

\*This has been spelt out in detail in the Chapter on Institutional Finance.

While protective measures prevent dilution of development effort proper infrastructure provides the necessary spring board for productive activity. As net work of roads are pre-requisite for the percolation of development effort to every nook and corner of these inaccessible areas, roads have been planned on a large scale. However the norm prescribed in Minimum Needs Programme regarding road connection for every village having a population of 1500 is on the high side. In view of the small population size of the tribal villages it is proposed to group these villages into clusters and provide road facilities. Similarly for electricity clusters of villages are taken up after relaxing the norms of economic viability suitably. Marketing, processing and common facility services are adjuncts of any productive activity as without these services inflow and outflow of the materials will be thwarted leading to economic stagnation. But in tribal areas instead of introducing sophisticated institutions, it is always advantageous to work through the existing institutions especially the traditional shandy centres and Girijan Co-operative Corporation. Enough care has therefore been taken to strengthen these institutions. In areas ridden with chronic indebtedness, which has been closely linked to the destructive process of land alienation pumping of alternate institutional credit both for productive and social purposes is imperative. This assumes added importance

in the context of the poor economic capacity of the tribal to use costly improved inputs on which increased production especially in agriculture heavily depends.

Identification of growth centres, the latest innovation in development planning, is being done carefully after a thorough study of existing and potential growth centres, keeping in view natural potentialities and certain peculiar geo-ethnic features such as sparse distribution of population, Reserve Forests, mountain ranges, services and settlements interspersed by innumerable natural hurdles. Moreover the low level of services provided and their irrational distribution due to politicking involved in the establishment of these services etc., sometimes resulted in location of high level services in lower order settlements without relevance to the sustaining capacity of the local population. But a hierarchy of the settlements organised in to a system can be worked out and it will take full shape in the project formulation at Meso and Micro Levels.

Educational programmes have been reorganised especially at the lower level and the present single teacher schools which have a mushroom growth are being reorganised into big Ashram Schools situated centrally in cluster of villages so as to make their supervision, control and organisation

effective and afford the tribal parent relief from feeding and maintaining the school going child, besides creating proper educational atmosphere that is lacking in the tribal household. Adult literacy, based on functional education is imperative not only to reduce the literacy gap between tribals and non-tribals but also to make education instrumental in learning improved productive practices. Increased stress has been laid on improving the quality of tribal farmers and prospective entrepreneurs, artisans, technicians etc. so as to facilitate easy adoption of improved practices and ensure success in their chosen pursuits. To provide supplemental reading facilities to tribal students and to help the educated and the semi-educated keep abreast of the ever increasing knowledge and learning besides preventing them from lapsing into illiteracy it is proposed to cover all Tribal Development Blocks with a net work of branch libraries and village libraries.

To afford the necessary protective shield against water borne diseases and other ailments every tribal village will be having atleast one drinking water well by the end of V Five Year Plan. Further, to bring the bed strength and number of Doctors per lakh of population on par with plains areas the programme envisages opening of new Primary

Health Centres, upgrading of three Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded institutions as per the norms of the minimum needs programme and increasing the number of Doctors so that the existing gap will be reduced to 5 years by the end of V Plan and necessary infrastructure is built up for introducing special clinics and specialists in the VI Plan period.

Animal Husbandry programme lays special emphasis on the dispersal of Veterinary services by opening large number of smaller institutions like first aid centres in view of scattered distribution of tribal habitations. Milk and egg production will also show a steep rise as<sup>a</sup> result of improved breeding, feeding and distribution of cross-bred milch animals and birds. The coverage of Veterinary Institutions will also be increased by opening up of new institutions.

In addition to the infrastructure and social service facilities envisaged, productive activities of the tribals are proposed to be increased with a two pronged approach of intensification and diversification. While proposing intensive agricultural practices through introduction of high yielding varieties and other improved methods, besides bringing more area under irrigation, a simultaneous programme for diversifying occupational activities of the tribals is also envisaged so as to decrease the pressure on land and divert them to Cottage and Small Scale Industries



and other trades. The interests of backward tribal groups who are mostly shifting cultivators are also proposed to be promoted by the extensive introduction of horticultural programmes. Some of the tribal groups who are experts in cattle rearing and horticulture will be given special incentives to improve their traditional occupations and commercialise their products.

Though, the sub-plan strategy mainly aims at reduction in disparities in levels of development between plains and tribal areas the ultimate result may not be total elimination of the disparities in view of the heavy constraints on financial resources and socio-economic barriers ingrained in Tribal Areas in utilising the enlarged and improved opportunities for more productive occupations. However, an attempt has been made to prepare a rational plan of action with modest outlays expected from State General Sector and Central Sector which will be supplemented by State and Central outlays on tribal welfare. It may here be pointed out that the State and Central Sector Tribal Welfare Programmes were finalised earlier. Care has therefore been taken not to repeat the same programmes in both the plans. Thus the sub-plan sectoral programmes are supplemental to the State and Central Sector Programmes.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

There is Scheduled area in eight districts of this State namely Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar. The population of Scheduled Tribes residing in the Agency tracts of these eight districts is about 7,36,000 according to 1971 Census. The economic condition of the tribal population continues to be bad when compared to the plainsmen in spite of several developmental measures undertaken by Government from time to time. In order to improve their economic condition various protective Regulations are enforced in all the Scheduled Areas of the State. The note extracted below gives the history of the legislation, the difficulties confronted in its implementation and the progress achieved upto 31.8.1974. For the purposes of clarity, the note has been divided into two parts. Part-I deals with the theoretical aspects and Part-IX indicates the progress achieved or recorded under each legislation.

PART - I

EARLY LAWS ON AGENCY TRACTS:

Important enactment concerning Agency Tracts was made in the year 1874. Certain parts of British India have never been brought within or from time to time been removed from the operation of the general

Acts and the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Justice and as doubts have arisen in some cases as to what Acts and Regulations were in force in such parts and in the boundaries of such parts and also in order to provide readier means of ascertaining the enactments now in force in such territories and for administering the law therein, the Scheduled Districts Act 1874 was enacted. Scheduled districts were specified in Annexure-I of the Act. Section 6 of the Act empowers the Government to appoint officers and regulate the procedure to be followed by them in enforcing the enactments. It also empowers the Government to specify by what authority any jurisdiction, powers, duties incident to the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in such district shall be exercised or performed. It further empowers the Government to appoint officers to administer the civil and criminal justice and to superintend the settlement and collection of the public revenue and all matters relating to rent and otherwise to conduct the administration within the Scheduled Districts.

At the beginning of the 20th Century it was noticed that taking advantage of the illiteracy and backwardness of the hill tribes (now Scheduled Tribes) the plainsmen had been exploiting them by charging exorbitant interest on debts and ultimately obtaining the possession of their immovable properties. To save the hill tribes from this kind of exploitation, the then Government of Madras enacted their first important piece of State Legislation called the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917. The object of the Legislation was

to regulate the rate of interest and to prevent the transfer of land in the Agency Tracts. The definition of the word "Hill Tribe" has been given in section 2(c) of the Act. The Agency tracts have been defined under Section 2(a) of the Scheduled Districts Act 1874. The Act of 1917 provided that the rate of interest on any debt or any liability against a member of hill tribe shall not exceed 24% per annum nor any compound interest or any collateral advantage be allowed against a member of hill tribe and that the interest shall not exceed the principal amount in any event. Transfer of immovable property, when it is made without the previous consent, in writing of the Agent or of any prescribed officer, has been made absolutely null and void, unless it is made in favour of another member of Hill Tribe. The authorities are conferred with powers to decree ejectment against any person in possession of such property when any such transfer is challenged and its illegality proved.

#### CERTAIN KINDS OF SUBJECTED LABOUR:

Another important legislation made in the early years was The Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation 1940. In the Agency Tracts of Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts of the then Madras State, labour was subjected to certain types of agreements called "Gothi Agreements". By such agreements and by similar types of other Labour agreements a person is subjected to a type of debt bondage submitting himself to life long slavery. By Regulation III of 1940, the system of Debt

Bondage was abolished. Even other types of agreements are declared as void unless the conditions specified in the Regulation are satisfied. The employer is made liable for punishment, if he fails to file before the authorised officer a copy of agreement entered into after the commencement of Regulation. No offence made punishable by or under this Regulation shall be tried by the Court inferior to that of Agency Divisional Officer and no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction in any matter arising out of this Regulation. For the purpose of this Regulation, the State Government may fix fair and equitable remuneration payable to the labourers. The rates that have been fixed in G.O.Ms.No. 78 (Employment and Social Welfare Department) dated 7.7.1973 are (1) Rs.75/-p.m. where the labourer is not provided with food by the employer, (2) Rs.50/-p.m. when provided with food.

The Regulation is now in force in the Agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra region and it is not applicable to the Agency areas of Telangana Region. There are no cases of breach of provision of this Regulation.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:

After the promulgation of the Constitution of India the facilities and treatment to be given to the Scheduled Tribes have been incorporated in the Constitution. Art 244 of the Constitution lays down that the provisions of the V Schedule shall apply to the administration of Schedule areas and Scheduled Tribes. The V Schedule of the Constitution empowers the Governors

of the State to make laws and regulations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Under Art 342 of the Constitution the President is empowered to specify the tribes or tribal communities which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of Constitution. Scheduled Tribes Order 1950 issued by the President indicates the Scheduled Tribes which are eligible for the special treatment provided for in the constitution. The President of India also issued the following two orders, specifying the areas which require special treatment:-

- i) The Scheduled Areas (Part A STATES) Order 1950.
- ii) The Scheduled Areas (Part B STATES) Order 1950.

After the enforcement of the Constitution the Scheduled Districts Act 1874 became obsolete even though it remained in the list of unrepealed statutes.

#### LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

Under Vth Schedule of the Constitution of India the Government of A.P. State issued the following Regulations for the welfare and betterment of the Scheduled Tribe population residing in the Scheduled areas (Agency areas) of Andhra Pradesh:-

- (1) (i) The A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959 (Regulation-I of 1959).
- (ii) The A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation 1970 (Regulation-I of 1970).
- (iii) The A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation 1971 (Regulation-I of 1971).
- (2) (i) The A.P. (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation 1960 (Regulation-II of 1960).
- (ii) The A.P. (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation 1970.

- (3) The A.P. (Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders Regulation 1960 (Regulation-I of 1960).

LAND ALIENATION: THE A.P. SCHEDULED AREAS  
LAND TRANSFER REGULATIONS 1959.

The important features of this Regulations are (1) In the Agency areas (Scheduled Areas) ~~any~~ transfer of immovable property by a member of Scheduled Tribes without the previous sanction of the competent authority is null and void.

(2) Where a transfer of immovable property is made in favour of any member other than a member of the Scheduled Tribes, the Agent or the Agency Divisional Officer on application by any interested person can restore the property to the transfer or to his heir.

(3) No immovable property situated in Agency areas owned by a Scheduled Tribe shall be liable to be attached and sold in an execution of money decree. Regulation-I of 1959 repealed the provisions of Act I of 1917 in Andhra Area and Tribal Areas Regulation of 1359F in Telangana. Under the Act of 1917 the transfer of immovable property between other communities is not prohibited. But under Regulation I of 1959, even such transactions are hit. An interesting feature of Regulation I of 1959, is, if transferer or his heirs are not willing to take back the property or when their whereabouts are not known the officer authorised may assign or sell the property to any other member of the Scheduled Tribe or Cooperative Society consisting of tribals or otherwise dispose it of as if it was the property of the Government.

Regulation I of 1959 was amended by Regulation I of 1970 prohibiting and declaring as null and void the transfer of immovable property situated in agency areas by a person whether or not such a person is a member of Scheduled Tribe. A statutory presumption has also been drawn that until contrary is proved, any immovable property situated in the agency areas 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 predecessors in possession to a transfer made to him by a member of a Scheduled Tribe. Another feature coming forth in the amending Regulation 1970 is that if a person intending to sell his land is not able to effect such sale by reason of the fact that no member of the Scheduled Tribe is willing to purchase the land, then such person will have to apply for the acquisition of the land by the State Government. The rate of compensation payable has also been provided for therein.

As some hardships were faced in the implementation of 1959 and 1970 regulations and in order to rectify these hardships, Regulation I of 1971 was enacted. It provides for mortgaging without possession any immovable property situated in the Agency areas to any Cooperative Society including a Land Mortgage Bank or any Commercial Bank or other financial institutions approved by the State Government. In the event of immovable property so mortgaged being brought to sale it shall be sold only to a tribal or a Cooperative Society composed of exclusively of the tribal members.



### DIFFICULTIES FACED IN EARLY STAGES:

Ever since vigorous action is initiated for the implementation of the provisions of Land Transfer Regulation and for restoration of lands to tribals by ejecting the plainsmen occupants, the plainsmen have been successfully stalling the implementation of the Regulation. First they have challenged the validity of the Regulation of 1959. When they failed, they have questioned the validity of some of the provisions of Regulation I of 1970 and the Agency Rules etc. The Government, have, however, come out successful in the legal battle. Due to those difficulties these Regulations could not be enforced effectively and speedily as envisaged. Even now, several Writ Petitions filed by the non-tribals of the Scheduled Areas of Adilabad, Warangal, Srikakulam districts are still pending in the High Court.

### SPECIAL STAFF APPOINTED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATION:

The work of implementation of the provisions of the Regulations mainly rests with the normal subordinate revenue staff like Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers. But in view of the magnitude of work involved Special Deputy Collectors with ministerial staff attached were appointed in the districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Srikakulam Districts. In spite of the several legal difficulties faced, the special staff has been able to do some good work eventhough much headway could not be made. The Collectors of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari have also requested the Board of Revenue and the Government for the appointment

of Special Staff and the matter was dropped; as the Board of Revenue could not justify the proposals with reference to work load.

RELIEF OF  
INDEBTEDNESS:

- 2(i) THE A.P. (SCHEDULED TRIBES) DEBT RELIEF REGULATION 1960  
2(ii) THE A.P. (SCHEDULED TRIBES) DEBT RELIEF REGULATION 1970 (REGULATION III OF 1970).

This Regulation provides for scaling down debts, incurred by tribals as provided therein. It also provides the rate of interest payable on debts incurred after the commencement of the Regulation at 9% per annum simple interest if it is a secured debt and 12% per annum simple interest if it is an unsecured debt. It has been provided that on old debts scaled down, the rate of interest shall not exceed 5% per annum. The Special Officer appointed under the Regulation or the tribal debtor may apply under the Regulation to the prescribed authority for the declaration, of the amount of debt as scaled down in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. The Special Officer is also empowered to apply and obtain loans on behalf of the Tribals from any Co-operative Society or any authority duly authorised by the Government and arrange for the deposit for repayment of debt. There is provision for appeal and revision as prescribed thereunder. This regulation was amended in 1970 by Regulation III of 1970. By Regulation III of 1970 several provisions of 1960 Regulation were amended. The important aspect of the amended Regulation is to render all loans granted by

unlicensed money lenders null and void and unenforceable in any Court of Law. It also provides for scaling down of debts incurred by the Tribals before the commencement of Regulation and outstanding as on that date whether of Regulation and outstanding as on that date whether such debts are incurred within or without the Scheduled areas. The scaling down will be to the amount of principal as originally advanced as may be outstanding and no interest is payable and all interest outstanding are deemed to be discharged. The provisions of Regulation II of 1960 are made applicable to the matters governed by Regulation III of 1970. It has also been provided in Regulation III of 1970. that before the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of Regulation III of 1970, no suit for the recovery of debts etc., or application for the eviction of tenant on the ground of non payment of debt shall be instituted in any Court and all pending matters are stayed until the expiration of two years. The Study Group appointed by the Government of India to make recommendations for the relief of indebtedness among the tribal population the areas covered by the Tribal Development Agencies in the country studied the Andhra Pradesh Laws on the subject. while expressing satisfaction over the steps so far taken by the State Government, it suggested that further steps may be taken for the establishment of Debt Relief Courts as was done by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This matter is now under examination.

MONEY LENDING BUSINESS  
REGULATED:

3) THE ANDHRA PRADESH  
(SCHEDULED AREAS) MONEY  
LENDERS REGULATION

The object of the Regulation is to control money lending in the Scheduled Areas and save the Tribals from unscrupulous money lenders. It provides for a license to be taken from the proper authority by a money lender, Pawn Broker, etc., It stipulates the rate of interest at which the money should be lent by the licensees. No money lender shall charge interest at a rate exceeding  $9\frac{3}{8}$  percent per annum simple interest where the amount of loan does not exceed Rs.25/- and  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  if it exceeds Rs.25/-. If the loan is otherwise than once pledge, 9% per annum simple interest if the loan is secured and 12% if the loan is unsecured.

SPECIAL STAFF:

In a conference of Agency Collectors held in 1970 at Vijayawada, it was represented to the Government that in order to effectively and speedily implement the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation and A.P. (Scheduled Areas) Money Lender's Regulation some special machinery may be given for each of the Agency Taluks in the eight Agency Districts. In accordance with the decisions taken, one Deputy Tahsildar for each of the Agency taluks in the State was appointed originally for the purpose. These Dy. Tahsildars are still

continuing in the district of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Warangal. As there was no work in Adilabad district the special staff was ordered to be disbanded. As the Collector, Khammam utilised the services of the Special staff for other purposes for which they are not meant, the Board directed the Collector to disband the staff even though there was enough work to be undertaken by them in the Scheduled Areas. The Special staff was disbanded in June 1972.

#### REVIEW ON THE PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE REGULATION:

The Government have entrusted to the Board of Revenue the work of reviewing the progress achieved in the implementation of the Regulations and apprising the Government from time to time. Bi-monthly review is being done by the Board and a copy of the review is being submitted to Government for their information.

The Government of India have advised the State Government to review the working of the Regulations and take measures for removing bottlenecks by suitably amending the Regulations if necessary. The Board is now consulting the Collectors in this matter and appropriate measures will be taken after considering the views of the Collectors. The Government have constituted a Committee to study the various laws and to suggest improvements if any required.

PART - II

## 1. THE ANDHRA PRADESH (SCHEDULED AREAS) LAND TRANSFER REGULATION:

Under the Regulation, it is necessary for the subordinate staff first to conduct survey of tribal lands under the possession by non-tribals in the Agency areas. Non-tribals might have come into possession by different ways viz., by sale, gift, mortgage, lease, assignment etc., If a non-tribal possessed land by way of assignment there is nothing that can be done under the Regulation. Even though, the Collectors of Adilabad, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari Districts are able to arrive at the number of non-tribal occupations, the Collector, Khammam has not been able to furnish the same so far. The next step is to initiate proceedings suomoto under section 3(2) of the Regulation. The third step is the eviction of non-tribals, if it is proved that they are under illegal occupation of tribal lands and then to restore the lands to the original tribal owner or to their heirs.

According to the figures available upto 31.8.1974 there were 17,028 non-tribal occupations in the Agency areas in the Andhra Pradesh State. This figure does not include the particulars relating to Khammam district as the Collector has not been able to furnish them so far. Suomoto enquiries under Section 3(2) of the

Regulation were initiated in 13,023 cases covering an extent of Acs.37,003.23. The number of cases enquired and disposed of during the same period were 5,592 covering an area of Acs.23,006.71. Possession was restored to tribals upto an extent of Acs.11,604.60. As mentioned earlier in Part I, there was a set back in the initiation of proceedings under section 3(2) of the regulation due to several non-tribals rushing to the High Court on some-ground or other and obtaining orders staying the proceedings.

(2) THE ANDHRA PRADESH (SCHEDULED AREAS) MONEY LENDERS REGULATION 1960:

Under this Regulation it is necessary first to detect cases where money lending is done by unlicensed Money Lenders i.e., those who did not obtain a proper licence from the subordinates mentioned in the Regulation. The next stage is to file complaints under section 17 of the Regulation in the Court of the Magistrates not below the rank of second class. According to the reports of the Collectors received till 31.8.1974, the number of cases detected was 2,204. The number of cases in which charge sheets were filed was 2,026. The number of cases disposed of by the courts was 1,337. There are still 689 cases pending either in the Courts or with the Inspectors who have to file complaints.

(3) THE ANDHRA PRADESH (SCHEDULED TRIBES) DEBT RELIEF REGULATION 1960 - AS AMENDED BY REGULATION OF 1970:

Under this Regulation it is first necessary to conduct survey of Tribals in debts with particulars of amounts including interest. The next stage is for the Special Officer to apply to the Court of Agency Munsiff the Agency Divisional Officer etc., for scaling down the debts in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation. According to the figures available upto 31.8.74, 12,439 tribals were detected as indebted to the tune of Rs.41,52,567.67.

3,944 cases were disposed of covering an amount of Rs.8,39,899.

In Adilabad district 5,370 cases were detected as indebted to the tune of Rs.28,54,439/-. But in all these cases debts were declared null and void under section 26(A) of the A.P.(Scheduled areas) Money Lenders Regulation, as it was found that not a single money lender had obtained any license under the regulation. In West Godavari district, there are some cases of this type. The question of scaling down debts in all these cases did not therefore arise.

The progress mentioned under each of the above regulations is summed up in the following tables.

TABLE NO. I

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (SCHEDULED AREAS) LAND  
TRANSFER REGULATION (31-8-1974)

No. of non-tribal occupations detected.	No. of cases in which suomoto enquiries have been initiated under section 3(2) of the Regulation and the area covered by them.		No. of cases enquired and disposed of and the area covered by them.		Extent of land restored to the tribals, Area in acres.
	Cases	Area in acres.	Cases	Area in acres	
17,028	13,023	37003.23	5,592	23,006.71	11,604.60



TABLE - IITHE ANDHRA PRADESH (SCHEDULED AREA) MONEY LENDERS  
REGULATION

No. of cases detected.	No. of cases in which charge sheets have been filed under Sec. 17 before the Courts.	No. of cases disposed of by the Courts.	Balance
2,204	2,026	1,337	689

TABLE - IIITHE ANDHRA PRADESH (SCHEDULED TRIBES)  
DEBT RELIEF REGULATION

No. of tribals detected as indebted and the amount involved.	No. of cases disposed off	Amount of debt involved.
12,439 Rs. 44,22,868	3,944	Rs. 8,39,899

NOTE: It is to be noted that in Adilabad district 5,370 cases were detected as indebted to the tune of Rs. 28,54,439/- But in all these cases debts were declared null and void under Section 26(A) of the A.P. (Scheduled Areas) money Lenders' Regulation as it was found that not a single money lender had obtained any licence under the Regulation. In West Godavari District, there are some cases of this type. The question of scaling down debts in all these cases did not therefore arise.

SUB PLAN IN OUTLINE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Since the initiation of the proposals for V Five Year Plan preparation, it has been stressed time and again that the main thrust should come from Central Sector in accelerating the development of tribal areas. The Sub-plan is conceived as the instrument for ensuring the flow of general sector funds for implementing major programmes of development. To achieve this aim of maximising the participation of general sector in the development of the tribal areas every Department was addressed to indicate the quantum earmarked for the tribal areas and suggest schemes. While preparing the programmes the Departments were asked to make an exercise for determining the relative levels of development of the tribal areas and plain areas and chalk out programmes to bridge the gap according to the guidelines provided by Government of India. It is envisaged that by the beginning of the Sixth Plan the development lag would not be of more than 5 years. The preparation of the sectoral programmes involved a two pronged approach. For all production oriented programmes comparative indicators were evolved for tribal areas and plains areas and programmes were formulated with a view to narrow down the gap in production levels to the maximum possible extent. On the other hand the social service programmes are mainly evolved on the basis of the norms prescribed under Minimum Needs programme .

\* However, certain programmes like training and adult literacy which were not covered under minimum needs programmes are also incorporated keeping in view the specific needs of tribal areas. Care is also taken not to include programmes that have been already incorporated in the State. Thus the programmes under Sub-Plan and State Tribal Welfare Plan Tribal Welfare Plan/are mutually exclusive, except under Education and Irrigation. Rs. 31.00 lakhs Ashram Schools programme included in the Sub-Plan is additive to the Ashram Schools programme in State Tribal Welfare Plan as it was found necessary to increase the number of Ashram Schools to meet the specific Educational needs of the tribal. Similarly under irrigation Rs. 70.75 lakhs were provided in view of the meagre area under irrigation in the State Tribal Welfare Programme in addition to the provision made in the Sub-Plan. Further schemes like horticultural development which are mainly aimed at improving shifting cultivation are included in Sub-Plan whereas specific programmes for backward tribal groups like trade assistance, Cottage Industries, training in skilled and semi-skilled professions which are meant for land less tribals are included in the State Tribal Welfare plan. Short term and medium term inputs, improvements to land of individual cultivators are also provided on a priority basis for backward tribal groups in the State Tribal Welfare Programme. Programmes like development of newly assigned lands and lands restored to the tribal cultivators under the 'Land Transfer Regulation' and those having uneconomic land holdings are also included in the State Plan for

tribal welfare.

To generate the necessary credit, margin money and share capital requirements are provided in the State Tribal Welfare Plan. The subsidy provided towards share capital in the State Tribal Welfare Plan and separate subsidy provided under each scheme in both sub-plan and State Tribal Welfare Plan will enable the tribal to borrow sufficient credit without bearing the burden of interest. To facilitate this, the Government have given a guarantee for the long term loans to be advanced by the Land Mortgage Banks in the Scheduled Areas. For short term and Medium term loans the Girijan Co-operative Corporation and the normal Cooperative Organisations are given liberalised credit facilities backed by a Government guarantee. The entire Co-operative structure including the Girijan Co-operative Corporation are sufficiently taken care of in the State Tribal Welfare Sector and funds have been provided in the Sub-Plan only to strengthen its primaries to enable them to assume the new role of Integrated Credit cum-Marketing Institutions(Chapter IX). The entire burden of developing tribals living outside sub-plan area was also assigned to State Tribal Welfare Plan.

The State Plan for Tribal Welfare contains the following programmes and allocations:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the Scheme.	Fifth Plan outlay.
<b>I. EDUCATION.</b>	
1. Hostels for tribals	177.50
2. Ashram Schools	
3. Award of Scholarships	10.00
4. Training of Tribals as Village Officers.	
5. Training of Tribals as Masons.	
6. Training of Tribals as apprentices in public and private sector undertakings.	8.00
7. Training of Tribals as Motor Drivers.	
8. Schemes for promoting cultural talents among tribals.	6.25
9. Construction of hostel buildings.	Nil
10. Construction of Ashram School buildings.	Nil
11. Scouting facilities	20.00
12. Supply of educational material (Books, Slates and Clothing).	25.00
13. Post Matric scholarships for DNTs.	52.60
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**II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT:**

Schemes for Cultivators in Tribal Areas:

1. Agriculture:	
A) Land reclamation	7.50
B) Tractor ploughing	5.60
C) Short-term inputs	13.15
D) Medium term inputs:	
a) Plough bullocks	7.50
b) Agricultural implements	8.50
E) Electric Motors.	11.25
F) Horticulture	3.75
G) Plant protection measures	1.90

H) Minor Irrigation.	70.75
I) Subsidy for share capital contribution of tribals Cooperative Banks.	11.65
J) Coffee Plantation	10.00
2. Animal Husbandry	7.50
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Schemes for Landless in tribal areas:

1. Agriculture:	
a) Development of Assigned Land.	8.00
b) Short term inputs.	3.75
c) Medium term inputs	13.15
	1.90
2. Trade assistance.	Nil
3. Cottage Industries.	3.00
4. Animal Husbandry.	
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Schemes for Tribal Cultivators in Plains areas:

a) Short term inputs	4.00
b) Medium term inputs:	2.25
a) Plough bullocks	1.30
b) Agricultural implements.	
c) Supply of electric motors, oil engines etc.	1.50
d) Supply of milch animals.	2.56
e) Share Capital contribution of tribals in Cooperative Banks.	1.60
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Scheme for Landless in Plains areas:

a) Trade assistance	2.90
b) Supply of milch animals	5.00
c) Supply of bullocks, carts etc.	2.50
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III. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO G.C.C.LTD. 22.50

IV. Administration.

Head-quarters as well as District Staff. 32.75

Total:

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567.00  
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From the above statement it is evident that the State Tribal Welfare Plan includes programmes for Scheduled Tribes living in Plains areas also. Besides the two specific scheme viz., Schemes for cultivators in plains areas and Schemes for the Landless in Plains areas about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total allocation is expected to go to the Scheduled Tribes in Plains areas thus leaving about Rs.453.63 crores which will go for the development of tribes in the Scheduled Areas.

Besides the Sub-Plan, Programmes and State Tribal Welfare programmes certain Central sector programmes like Six Point Formula Schemes, S.F.D.A., M.F.A.L., etc., are also implemented in the districts where sizeable number of tribals also live. No separate allocations are indicated by the concerned departments except in the case of Six Point Formula Funds under which annual allocation of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been indicated for 1974-75-only without the forecast for the Plan period. The Giri-Jan Development Agency which has been established in 1971-72 is likely to be continued upto the end of the V Plan but here also the quantum of assistance for the

extended period is not available. However the programmes included in State Tribal Welfare Plan, General Sector Programmes including Centrally assisted programmes which constitute the total sub-plan effort are exclusive of the G.D.A., M.F.A.L., S.F.D.A. and such other Centrally Sponsored Programmes and they will be additive to the Sub-Plan effort. But as these programmes are mostly family based it is desirable to lay down certain principles for determining the share of tribals in these programmes and implement programmes after mutual consultations with the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Agency so as to avoid duplication of effort.

**MECHANISM TO ENSURE PREDICTABILITY, NON DIVERTIBILITY AND NON LAPSING OF THE SUB PLAN ALLOCATIONS.**

It has been observed that funds earmarked for Tribal Welfare from the general sector are either not firmly committed or are diverted after allocation or considerable amounts remain unspent and thus lapse. Consequently the Plans that are sound on paper with sufficient financial resources are either starved of funds or remain unimplemented. To obviate this it is necessary to secure a firm commitment from the various Departments by Finance and Planning Department and the funds so committed are made non-divertible under any circumstances. Further the concept of annual lapsibility



of unspent funds should be relaxed in the case of sub-plan funds and the plan period should be the main period for lapsing the funds. However this may result in offering excess funds to some other Department in a given year and denying its usual share to the extent of excess provided in the previous year in the next financial year. Perhaps this is inevitable in view of the vast economic backwardness of the tribals and due to the continued operation of traditional hurdles in the completion of programmes with the funds allotted in a particular financial year.

For this purpose the allocations under annual plans for the sub-plan should be with reference to the five year allocation for the sub-plan and not the State Annual Plan size. The allocation made will be shown under the major heads "288 Social Security and Welfare", "488 Capital outlay on Social Security and Welfare and 688 Loans for Social Security and Welfare, with a separate caption "Schemes for the Sub-Plan Area".

FUNDS FOR THE SUB PLAN

Sl. No.	Sector.	Total V Plan Outlay.	GENERAL SECTOR		TRIBAL WELFARE		TOTAL (6+9)	Outlay for 1974-75		Total estimated amount required	Additional Central Sector Outlay sought (14-10)
			M.N.P. Other than M.N.P.	Other than M.N.P.	M. Other than P. M.N.P.	General Sector.		Special Sector.			
1.	Agricultural Production.	2676.68	44.00	44.00	177.35	177.35	221.35	5.32	29.12	480.59	259.24
2.	Minor Irrigation (PR&WD)	1453.39	70.00	70.00	70.75	70.75	140.75	10.00	19.35	668.64	527.89
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	211.10	40.00	40.00	---	---	40.00	---	---	1002.50	962.50
4.	Animal Husbandry & Dairying.	759.87	14.00	14.00	10.50	10.50	24.50	2.00	2.10	84.50	60.00
5.	Forests	442.88	122.00	122.00	---	---	122.00	---	---	122.00	---
6.	Power (Elec).	33248.87	412.00	412.00	---	---	412.00	100.00	100.00	412.00	---
7.	Village & Small Inds.	1068.23	20.00	20.00	---	---	20.00	5.00	---	160.64*	44.76
8.	Roads.	6977.15	94.00	94.00	---	---	94.00	25.00	---	2474.00	2380.00
9.	Medical and Public Health.	1140.79	36.00	36.00	---	---	36.00	20.08	---	267.72	231.72
10.	Water Supply	4788.06	41.00	41.00	---	---	41.00	8.00	---	174.06	133.06
11.	Education	2197.50	35.00	31.00	66.00	195.03	261.03	3.00	26.69	1034.00	772.97
	a) Pub. Libraries	---	1.99	1.99	---	---	1.99	0.26	---	1.99	---

\* Figures as given by the Planning Department. \* Why?  
 \* Includes Rs. 95.88 lakhs - Institutional Finance.

(Contd.....)

	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1. 2.													
12. Nutrition	755.90	490.00		490.00				490.00	82.00		82.00	490.00	
13. Survey & Settlement												73.47	73.47
14. Administration.												522.00	522.00
15. Integrated Credit-Cum-Marketing Structure (												520.48	520.40
Total:	55720.42	1108.00	342.99	1450.99		453.63	453.63	1904.62	260.66	77.26	337.92	8488.59	6488.09

J=M=

With this investment the following targets under each sector are proposed to be achieved over the existing position:

Existing. Position at the end of V Five Year Plan.

I. Agriculture:

i) Area under high yielding varieties (Food Crops)	24,006	48,000
ii) Area under high yielding varieties (Acs) (Commercial Crops).	22,230	43,580
iii) Improvement of shifting cultivation (Acs).	Nil	19,000
iv) Seed Stores (Nos).	22	44
v) Training for Tribal Farmers (Nos).	Nil	5,000
vi) Plant Protection (Acs).	N.A.	1,14,000
vii) Vegetable cultivation	Nil	3,000

2. Soil Conservation:

i) Bunding (Acs).	--	3.50 lakhs
ii) Bench terracing (Acs).	--	0.50 lakhs
iii) Stone Checks (Acs).	--	1.00 lakhs
iv) Gully Controll works (Acs).	--	0.50 lakhs

3. Irrigation:

i) Area irrigated (% to the net area sown).	5.06	17.79
---	------	-------

4. Animal Husbandry:

i) Total number of Vet. Institutions.	65	82
ii) Bovine population covered by each institution.	18,910	15,470
iii) Milk Productions (Litres).	10,000	280 tons

5. Forests:

i) Plantation of quick growing species (Acs).		53,243
ii) Plantation of teak (Acs).		26,082
iii) Soil Cultural Operations (Acs).		19,760

iv) Coffee Plantation(Acs).		20,995
v) Silver Oak Plantations(Acs).		12,350
vi) Tamarind (Acs).		2,470
vii) Afforestation of evicted areas(Acs).		6,175

#### 6. Education:

i) Enrolment:		37,244	99,191
a) Boys	22,833		77,447
b) Girls	1,821		5,888
ii) No. of teachers	7		33
iii) Public Libraries			

#### 7. Rural Water Supply:

i) Villages Provided with drinking water wells.	2,169	4,346
---	-------	-------

#### 8. Medical:

i) No. of beds per lakh of population.	14	66
ii) Population served by a Doctor.	33,333	12,450
	20	24
	60	153
iii) No. of P.H.Cs.		
iv) Sub-Centres.		

#### 9. Roads:

i) Length of Roads(KMs).	1,298	4,125
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#### 10. Electricity:

i) Percentage of villages electrified.	2.9	20
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#### 11. Industries:

i) Provision of Hand tools to tribal artisans(Nos).		800(Artisans)
ii) Bee-keeping operations (Sub-Stations).		80
iii) Supply of Bee-hive boxes(Nos).		2,500
iv) Training of tribals in Bee keeping(Nos.)		500
v) Plantation of lac bearing trees (acs).		200
vi) Training of tribals in lac industry (Nos).		400
vii) Training of tribals under Self Employment Programme		500

P A R T - II - SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

## CHAPTER - VII

### ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

As stated in the chapter on the tribals in their setting the entire area of tribal concentration has been identified. The area so identified in each district viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad besides Chenchu tribal pocket distributed in the three districts of Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool and Prakasham constitute I.T.D.A. area for each district. In all these districts Collector is the Chief Coordinating and implementing authority assisted by subject matter specialists at district level and an integrated field unit at Block level headed by a Block Development Officer. The peoples participation is ensured by the three tier Panchayat Raj system in Zilla Parishads and through Zilla Parishads to Panchayat Samithies while the Tribal Welfare sector funds are released by Director of Tribal Welfare to the Collectors and other District Officers for specific Schemes according to the present arrangement.

The heavy investment envisaged in the Sub-Plan and the Project exercises at Meso level necessitate streamlining of administration and evolving special implementation machinery for each meso area and the

Chenchu Pocket, besides corresponding expansion at the Directorate level. The broad frame work of the administrative set up at State level and District level will be as follows except for the Chenchu pocket and the Meso-level Project Srikakulam where the Girijan Development Agency is already functioning.

I. STATE LEVEL:

1. Commissioner for Tribal Welfare	1 Existing
2. Director of Tribal Welfare	1 Existing
3. Joint Director (T.W)	1 Existing
4. Deputy Director (T.W)	1 Existing
5. Deputy Directors (Subject matter specialist) to be provided	1
i) Agriculture	1
ii) Animal Husbandry	1
iii) Education	1
iv) Industries	1
v) Cooperation	1
vi) Evaluation (Development Anthropologist)	1

II. DISTRICT LEVEL:

	Existing.
1. Collector	8 One existing (Srikakulam) 7 to be provided (One for each district)
2. Project Officers.	
3. Assistant Project Officers	8 The existing District Tribal Welfare Officers of each district will be redesignated as Assistant Project Officers (existing 7 one to be created).
	35 to be provided
4. Asst. Project Officers (Subject Matter Specialists)	8 Existing -- 4 To be created-- 4
5. Special Deputy Collectors (Protective legislations)	



6. Ministerial staff:		8	To be created
1. Accounts Officers		8	-do-
2. Managers		32	-do-
3. Assistants		24	-do-
4. Steno Typists		24	-do-
5. Jeep Drivers		96	-do-
6. Attenders			
7. Special staff for implementation of protective Legislations under Special Deputy Collectors.		8	Existing -- 5 To be created 3
1. Special Deputy Tahsildars			
8. <u>Engineering Division (With three sub-divisions):</u>		1	
1. Executive Engineer		3	
2. Asst. Engineers		13	
3. Junior Engg/Supervisors		6	
4. Overseers		2	
5. Draftsmen Grade. II		4	
6. Draftsmen Grade. III		2	
7. Tracers		2	
8. Blue Print Operators		1	
9. Divisional Accountant		1	
10. Divisional Head Clerk		8	
11. U.D. Clerks		6	
12. L.D. Clerks		3	
13. Typists		1	
14. Record Asst.		28	
15. Attenders			

At field level the existing Block set up will continue with additional extension staff to implement the various programmes in villages lying outside the existing T.D-Blocks. However the present Tribal Blocks like Sudimalla, Burgampad and Venkatapuram in Khamman District should also be attached to the Integrated Tribal Development Agency to provide field level staff to the Agency. For the Chenchu Rocket Special extension staff have to be appointed and attached to the I.T.D.A.

Advance action has already been initiated in the four districts of Visakhapatnam, Khammam and Warangal and Adilabad by constituting I.T.D.As and placing the entire Special staff sanctioned for Tribal Welfare work and Plan schemes besides the staff engaged in implementation of protective legislation under the control of the Project Officers. The Block Development Officers of T.D.Blocks have also been placed under the control of the Project Officers. Similar orders will be issued as and when other Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are constituted. The I.T.D.As which were registered under the Societies Registration Act have a governing body for ensuring speedy implementation of programmes and peoples participation as per G.O.Rt.No,122 E.&S.W.Dt,12-2-75. The composition of the governing body for each I.T.D.A. is as follows:

1.	Collector	Chairman
2.	District Tribal Welfare Officer.	Member
3.	Dy. Director Agriculture	"
4.	District Vetarinary Officer	"
5.	Divisional General Manager of Girijan Cooperative Corporation	"
6.	Representative of the Land Mortgage Bank.	"
7.	Representative of Zilla Kendriya Sakari Bank	"
8.	Conservator of Forests	"
9.	Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation.	"
10.	Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad.	"
11.	District Medical and Health Officer.	"
12.	District Educational Officer.	"

13. District Cooperative Officer	Member
14. Assistant Director, Industries	"
15. Assistant Director, Fisheries.	"
16. Tribal M.D. of Project covering part or whole of the constituency	"
17. Tribal M.L.As of the District	"
18. Project Officer	Member-Secretary.

#### PERSONNEL POLICIES:

The personnel policies in tribal areas mainly pertain to the following:

- 1) Devising a suitable administrative structure, as a sub-system of the larger personnel policy in the State which is within the comprehension of tribals.
- 2) Spotting really talented functionaries with aptitude for working in tribal areas instead of the present policy of giving punishment postings to inefficient and corrupt officials.
- 3) Removing the prevailing stereotype that service in tribal areas entails inferior status and creation of high prestige value in its place by inculcating a sense of shouldering challenging tasks which is the characteristic quality of superior status personnel.
- 4) Evolving a system for providing the necessary psychological, administrative and monetary incentives to compensate for the rigors of working in isolated, unhealthy and difficult areas.

For the purpose of tackling these problems the personnel engaged in tribal development administration can be grouped into the following categories according to their level of operation as suggested by the working group on personnel policy for Tribal Areas:

- i) Personnel at higher level, generally belonging to All India Services or higher State Services.
- ii) Personnel at the district level belonging to State Services or Junior levels in all India Services; and
- iii) Personnel in local cadres.

The problem of personnel at higher level mainly centres round raising the stature of all posts like Secretary, Tribal Welfare, Director, Tribal Welfare etc. To achieve this and of giving higher status, these posts should have the same status as senior most head of the department, preferably that of a commissioner. In the case of personnel of the middle category like Collectors or Executive Engineers there may be some compensation by merely recognising special postings in tribal areas though monetary incentives will still be necessary. At the lower levels monetary and other incentives can be provided. As suggested by the working group instead of having uniform compensation system for all the tribal areas, a graduate scale for payment of compensation should be evolved on the basis of:

- i) the general backwardness of the tribal areas;
- ii) health conditions in the area;
- iii) the distance of headquarters from pacca road;
- iv) availability of social services like education and health.

Following these indicators a 5 point scale will be worked out assuring compensation from minimum of 10% and a maximum of 50% for each person posted in tribal areas depending on the place of his actual posting. As Andhra Pradesh is one of the backward States in the country, the Central Government should fully neutralise the extra administrative cost in this account under Article 275 of the constitution according to which it is incumbent on the Central Government to provide out of the consolidated fund of India as Grant-in-aid of the revenue of the State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable the State to meet the cost of raising the level of administration in Scheduled areas therein to that of administration of the rest of the area of the State as recommended by the working group.

The working group also recommended certain other incentives to benefit all persons working in tribal areas. They are as follows:

- a) Reservation of seats in institutions of higher learning for children of personnel working in tribal areas should be made.
- b) Adequate compensation may also be paid for higher studies for children of officers, in case appropriate facilities are not available in the place of their posting.

c) Special additional casual leave should be given to personnel working in backward areas and the leave of all description should count from nearest rail head. The journey time from the place of posting to the rail road should be treated as duty. In our State monetary incentive is provided to officials working in Agency areas by giving Agency allowances uniformly for all the tribal areas.

While these are monetary and other incentives; the crucial problem is the evolving of an administrative structure suited to the low-level of comprehension of tribal and at the same time capable of discharging specialised functions in response to new economic needs instead of the prevailing multiplicity of organizations which are causing confusion to the tribal besides resulting in under-utilization of scarce man power, laxity in administrative control and high over-head administrative expenditure. The working group has rightly said that "what the tribal areas require is a treatment similar to the rest of the country some twenty years back when an integrated functional approach was envisaged". It is therefore suggested to structure the administration on the model of a single line agency. In this approach it is necessary to have a high level officer who can attend to numerous narrow specializations in a broad group and who in his term could be assisted.

by suitable staff. This sort of integration of narrow specializations with broader specialization is specially possible in the case of technical departments like Engineering where instead of the present practice of having Executive Engineers for road and buildings, Soil conservation, Minor Irrigation etc. one general Executive Engineer at I.T.D.A. level can look after all the narrow specializations with the assistance of assistant engineers for each narrow specialization. Similarly, Medical and Health personnel can also be integrated at the I.T.D.A. level. In the case of other departments also the feasibility of integrating narrow specializations at I.T.D.A. level will be examined by Government.

However as a preliminary step for the unified single line administrative system for tribal areas, I.T.D.As. have been created in four districts of Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad with project officer for each I.T.D.A. with T.D.Blocks and other Tribal Welfare Institutions attached to the I.T.D.A. besides bringing all personnel working in these institutions and staff implementing protective legislations under the administrative control of the project officer. The staffing pattern suggested at the I.T.D.A. level also has sufficient scope for adopting it to the integrated approach. The project officer is clothed with the necessary administrative and financial powers for the speedy and effective implementation of programmes.

The out lay of Rs.522.00 lakhs proposed under administration covers monetary incentives also. Government's thinking on graduate scale of payment of compensation, other incentives, special cadres for tribal areas, reservations for Scheduled Tribes on the basis of percentage of population at district level for recruitment to local posts, policy for transfer etc. is yet to crystallise. The policies pertaining to these issues will take a definite shape after the I.T.D.A. administrative structure takes full shape and starts functioning by which time the field problems of the personnel come/

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

a) AGRICULTURE

Position as it exists:

<u>Selected Indices</u>	<u>Tribal areas</u>	<u>State as a whole</u>
1. Percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area.	13.86	41.1
2. Percentage of agricultural labourers to the total workers.	34.00	37.90
3. Cultivable area per agricultural worker (Acres).	1.07	3.08
4. Net area sown per agricultural worker (Acres).	0.99	2.22
5. Percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown.	0.79	11.80
6. Percentage of irrigated area to the net area sown	5.06	30.20
7. Percentage of area under high yielding varieties to the net area sown.	3.37	23.00
8. Percentage of area under food crops	85.75	79.27
9. Percentage of area under selected commercial crops.	14.25	20.73
10. Yield per acre.		
a) Jowar K.Gs.	100	167
b) Paddy K.Gs.	320	511
c) Tobacco	250	340



The prevailing agricultural practices in tribal areas have been discussed in the chapter 'Tribals in their setting'. The comparative indices of tribal areas and State provided above reveal the existing gap between tribal areas and State in certain aspects at item 1,5,6,7 and 9. The items 3 and 4 show that it is not possible to undertake extensive agriculture by bringing more area under cultivation as the difference between cultivable area per agricultural worker and net area sown per agricultural worker works out to 0.08. This severe limitation on bringing fresh areas under cultivation is the product of several other limiting factors like vast areas occupied by forests, mountains and uncultivable wastes. Unless a costly programme of excising forests and reclamation of barren and uncultivable lands is undertaken, it may not be possible to bring more areas under cultivation. However this may not be an economic proposition in the context of insufficient area under forests. This also indicates that in tribal areas, the scope for employing more persons in agricultural sector does not practically exist as only one acre of cultivable land is available per agricultural worker. It is therefore imperative to concentrate upon intensive agriculture for maximising production by employing better techniques and increasing the investment upon

inputs such as irrigation, high yielding varieties of seeds, improved implements, chemical fertilisers, training in agricultural practices, draught animals etc., so as to narrow down the gap existing between tribal areas and plains areas as exemplified in percentage of irrigated area to the net areas sown and percentage of area under high yielding varieties to the net area sown. Regarding area under food crops tribal areas are apparently having a higher percentage than plains areas but in terms of production, they lag behind. Regarding commercial crops both in the percentage of area and production per acre they lag behind plains areas. This again indicates the need for intensive agriculture with improved methods.

The tribal areas are placed in a peculiar position with regard to irrigation potential. While many rivers, big streams and rivulets existing in tribal areas are exploited for irrigation purposes, the area benefitted lies mostly outside tribal areas and those unexploited or under-exploited sources which could be harnessed for irrigating tribal areas are not completely utilized resulting in low percentage of irrigated area in comparison with the plains areas. Once it was even reported by the District Collector, Srikakulam, that when the Girijan Development Agency wanted to harness some of the irrigation sources for irrigating tribal lands any such attempt to utilize

water locally results in starving of the irrigation projects on these sources constructed in the lower reaches for the benefit of plains areas. The situation therefore requires a two pronged approach for maximising irrigation facilities that are not so far harnessed and simultaneous launching of programme of intensive dry farming. In both the cases however the problem is one of "Applying Technology so as to be able to make the best use of the resources' potential available". It is therefore envisaged to evolve the strategy of agricultural programme suited to both the situations. But this strategy has to take into consideration the ingrained capability and incapacity of the tribal while evolving programmes so as to take maximum advantage of his natural capabilities and at the same time try to remove his in-born constraints also while keeping in view the natural endowment of the area of introducing suitable programmes.

1. Maximising yield under selected food crops and commercial crops.
2. Harnessing irrigation potential to the Maximum.
3. Improving shifting cultivation through horticultural development, bunding, terracing etc.
4. Providing agricultural infrastructure for proper distribution of improved inputs and marketing of agricultural produce.
5. Training to improve the quality of tribal farmers.
6. Increasing extension facilities.

7. Providing adequate plant protection facilities.
8. Encouraging growing of exotic vegetables for feeding the neighbouring urban and industrial centres.
1. Supply of improved inputs for maximising production.

a) Cereals:

Total area under cereals	4,16,014 acres
Area under High Yielding varieties.	24,006 acres

So far only 5.77% of the total cropped area under food crops is brought under high Yielding Varieties. It is proposed to double this area by bringing about additional 24,000 acres under High Yielding varieties during V Plan besides establishing the existing area, by providing 25% subsidy as on incentive on the cost of improved seeds and fertilisers. It is estimated that this programme for 48,000 acres would cost of Rs. 26.40 lakhs.

b) Cotton:

Total area under Cotton	..	22,230 acres
Area under High Yielding varieties.	..	22,230 acres

Almost the entire area under cotton is under High Yielding Variety but use of chemical fertilisers is very limited and no subsidy is offered for chemical fertilizers. But in the case of the tribal areas, in view of the tribals' poor economic status, 25% of the

cost of chemical fertilizers has to be provided as subsidy which works out to Rs.5.56 lakhs for 22,230 acres.

1) Oil Seeds:

About 42,700 acres are under oil Seeds and the area under High Yielding Varieties is too meagre to have any substantial effect. It is therefore proposed to bring 50% of the existing area under high yielding varieties by providing 25% subsidy towards cost of seeds and fertilizers and this works out to Rs.2.80 lakhs.

2) Improvement of Shifting Cultivation:

It is estimated that about 21,600 tribal families are engaged in shifting cultivation covering an area of about 43,000 acres. It has been time and again stressed that a blanket ban on shifting cultivation without showing alternate occupation results in hardship for this group of primitive cultivators. Moreover, it is not an easy task to show them an alternate occupation because of their primitiveness and inborn sense of attachment of the place of birth. It has been pointed out by experts like Bhivaraman, the then adviser, Planning Commission, Cneturvedi, former Director General of Forests, Government of India and Verrier Elwin, former Advisor to N.E.F.A. administration that shifting cultivation is not always harmful to the forests and land as it is actually believed to be.

On the other hand it could be improved and its evil effects could be minimised by introducing leguminous creepers and nitrogen fixing plants besides planting fruit bearing trees on exhausted 'podu' patches and by restricting 'podu' to 10% gradients. Moreover, as past experience proved it is not possible to undertake wholesale rehabilitation of shifting cultivators in land colonisation schemes, in view of the prohibitive cost and non-availability of land and last but not the least the ingrained incapacity of the shifting cultivator, rooted out from his native ~~area~~ moorings, to adapt himself to the alien geo-ethnic milieu and the complex agricultural operations of settled cultivation. It is therefore imperative to improve the lot of the shifting cultivator by introducing him to scientific way of 'jhumming' or 'podu' through the introduction of an extensive programme of planting fruit bearing trees and leguminous creepers and plants at the time of abandoning the 'Podu' patch and bestowing usufruct rights on the tribal. For the 'Podu' fields situated on slopes with 10% gradient, terracing and bunding can be taken up to facilitate the tribal to grow food crops and oil seeds which are essential for his personal consumption and at the same time prevent soil erosion besides helping the tribal to convert them into wet land patches as is the practice of the tribals of Srikakulam district wherever these patches lie by the side of hill streams. Even banana, pine-apple, ginger, turmeric and pulses can be encouraged in these patches. The following amount is proposed to be allocated.

a) Horticulture programmes to cover 17,000 acres.	25.50 lakhs
b) Terracing of Podu fields within 10% gradient 2,000 acres.	10.00 lakhs
	-----
	35.50 lakhs
	-----

### 3) Infrastructure facilities:

In view of the expected expansion of area under high yielding varieties and other intensive measures for increased agricultural production and poor communication facilities, it is necessary to provide infrastructural facilities both for seed storage and for storage of produce, besides marketing of agricultural produce. While the Girijan Cooperative Corporation Limited has been engaged in providing godown facilities and marketing of agricultural produce in tribal areas, it is necessary to increase the number of seed stores and godowns for other improved inputs in the tribal areas. There are at present about 22 seed stores in Tribal Development Block Headquarters. But these are insufficient to handle the increased quantity of seeds, implements etc., that are to be provided in the V Plan for the purpose. About 20 additional godowns are required at the rate of one godown for 15,000 acres of cropped area, the total cost of which works out to Rs.4.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs.0.20 lakhs per godown.

#### 4.) Training for Tribal Farmers:

In backward areas where a large number of people are tradition bound, ignorant and illiterate and shun

modernity, training is an adjunct of any programme of introducing innovations. The proposed introduction of high yielding varieties and improved shifting cultivation practices necessitate evolving of suitable training programmes for both settled and shifting cultivators. For this purpose about 5,000 out of 84,000 estimated cultivator families are proposed to be trained during V Five Year Plan. It is estimated that the programmes would cost Rs.10.00 lakhs.

#### 5. Increasing extension facilities:

The programmes of extending high yielding varieties to larger areas requires intensive agricultural extension activity by way of laying demonstrations on the fields of tribal farmers, organising field trips and providing soil testing facilities within the easy reach of the farmer so as to educate the tribal farmer and test and soils for determining fertilizer components and assess the performance of high yielding varieties in various climatic and soil conditions. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

#### 6. Plant protection:

Crops in tribal areas are more susceptible to insect and animal attacks in view of their nearness to forests and ignorance of the tribal of the plant protection measures. Unless sufficient preventive



Preventive and curative measures are implemented and popularised among the tribals, the tribal will not be in a position to reap the full benefits of improved inputs. Especially the high yielding varieties require constant watch and immediate action as they are highly susceptible to pests and diseases. It is therefore proposed to afford protection to all the area under commercial crops and the areas to be brought under high yielding varieties under food crops which works out to 1.14 lakhs acres at a total cost of Rs.57.00 lakhs (at the rate of Rs.50/- per acre) of which Rs.14.25 lakhs will be provided as 25% subsidy towards cost of pesticides and Rs.1.50 lakhs as the cost of plant protection equipment, the remaining amount being borne by the tribal cultivators.

#### 7) Vegetable cultivation:

Exotic vegetables are much in demand in some of the urban and industrial belts of the State which lie in close proximity to the tribal areas such as Sirour, Kagaznagar and Bellampalli industrial areas in Adilabad, Kothagudem and Palavantha area in Khammam, Rajahmundry in East Godavari District and Visakhapatnam and Anakapalli in Visakhapatnam district whose hinter lands are suitable for growing exotic vegetables like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, french beans, Nool Khol, Beetroot, potato etc. Moreover all the tribal groups living in these areas are accustomed to growing vegetables

though not for commercial purposes and some of the tribes like Malis of Visakhapatnam district and Gonds, Kolams and Nayakpods of Adilabad and Koyas of Warangal District are experts in growing vegetables and beans and the latter sustains them as staple food during lean seasons. Especially, the Malis of Visakhapatnam who are traditional horticulturists deserve a special programme of horticultural development so as to tap their inborn skill and knowledge for growing vegetables even for commercial purposes. It is therefore proposed to bring an area of 3,000 acres under exotic vegetables in the districts of Adilabad, Khammam, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam. 25% cost of fertilizers and seeds is proposed to be given as subsidy to encourage growing of vegetables at the rate of Rs.100/- per acre which works out to Rs.3.00 lakhs.

Besides the schemes suggested above from the general sector programmes, provision has been made under the state plan for schemes for cultivators and landless tribals in tribal areas to the tune of Rs.370.58 lakhs. However, these schemes (given in Abstract II of the Chapter) Mainly provide for weaker sections among the Scheduled Tribes like Chenchus, Kolams, Savaras, Naikpods, Thotis, Gadabas, Samanthas, Malis and Konda Reddis who constitute numerically small groups and backward tribal groups. The subsidy component of these programmes varies from 25% for Electric Motors to 100% in case of Land Assignees. The order of priority is also

spelt out as first priority for Backward Tribal Groups and Second priority for land assignees among agricultural labourers (For details please see Fifth Five Year Plan, Andhra Pradesh, Draft out line 1972).

The total investment under Agriculture Sector from State Plan Tribal Welfare and General Sector works out to Rs.480.59 lakhs.

The proposed programme for intensive development of agriculture in tribal areas from the general sector mainly emphasises doubling the area under high yielding varieties under food grains, bringing cent percent of the area of cotton and oil seeds under improved practices, improving shifting cultivation through horticulture development, training tribals in improved methods, providing increased extension activities and provision of seed stores under infrastructural facilities besides introducing exotic vegetable growing in selected tribal areas and affording plant protection. In the State Plan Tribal Welfare Sector Schemes, it is envisaged to provide for land development, supply of agricultural implements, medium term inputs like electric motors, soil conservation and short term inputs for tribal cultivators and provision of medium and short term inputs and development of land assigned to landless tribals. An attempt has been made to bridge the gap, with the help of these programmes, existing between tribal areas and plains areas. Bridging the gap in agricultural production may be exclusive due to limitation set by natural and human endowment in tribal areas, except in certain fertile and fertiliser responsive

belts existing in the tribal areas of Adilabad, East and West Godavari Districts and the foot hill tribal areas of other districts. While a tribal cultivator toils hard in a hostile climate and on a non-responsive land, the plains cultivator gallops ahead with the help of already developed skills, favourable soils and climatic conditions. However the gap could be bridged in terms of percentage of area under irrigation, high yielding varieties and providing of extension facilities and institutions. An attempt has been made to bridge the gap in these respects and at the beginning of VI Five Year Plan the existing gap in area covered by high yielding varieties and irrigation facilities may be reduced to 5% if the envisaged increase in high yielding varieties increases from the present 3.37% to the expected 18.74% and from the existing 5.06% to 17.79% respectively. Providing a margin for 6% increase in high yielding varieties in the plains areas the real gap may be about 10% between plains areas and tribal areas at the beginning of VI Five Year Plan. Similar gap may exist in case of irrigated area also which is discussed separately in detail else where in this plan.

As against a requirement of Rs.480.59 lakhs the general sector and Tribal Welfare Sector contribution for agricultural production schemes is likely to be Rs.221.55 lakhs leaving a gap of Rs.259.24 lakhs.

A B S T R A C TI. General Sector Schemes:

Rs. in lakhs

Supply of improved inputs  
(25% subsidy)a) Cereals @ Rs.55.00 per acre  
for 48,000 acres. 26.40b) Cotton @ Rs.25.00 per acre  
for 22,230 acres. 5.56c) Oil seeds @ Rs.13.33 per acre  
for 21,400 acres. 2.80

Programme for shifting cultivation:

a) Horticulture programme @ Rs.150.00  
per acre for 17,000 acres. 25.50b) Terracing bunding @ Rs.500.00  
for 2,000 acres. 10.00Infrastructure facilities  
@ Rs.20,000 per godowns for  
20 godowns. 4.00Training of tribal farmers  
@ Rs.200 for 5000 farmers. 10.00

Extension facilities 7.00

Plant protection (25% subsidy)  
for 1.14 lakhs acres. 15.75Vegetable cultivation (25% subsidy)  
for 30000 acres and grant for 500  
sprayers. 3.00-----  
Total: 110.01  
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## II. Tribal Welfare State Plan Schemes:

Schemes for Cultivators in tribal areas:

	Rs.in lakhs.
A. Land Reclamation. (50% subsidy)	31.42
B. Tractor Ploughing (50% subsidy)	8.38
C. Short term Inputs. (50% Sub-sidy)	62.84
D. Medium term inputs (50% subsidy)	
a) Plough Bullocks.	33.52
b) Agricultural implements	41.90
E. Electric Motors (25% subsidy)	28.13
F. Horticulture (100% Subsidy)	4.19
G. Plant protection measures	6.28
Schemes for Landless in Tribal Areas. (Land Assignees) (100% grant)	
A. Development of Land Assigned	68.41
B. Short term Inputs	17.10
C. Medium term Inputs.	68.41
	Total: 370.58
Total requirement ( I + II)	480.59
Amount available General Sector and Tribal Welfare Sector.	221.35
	Gap. . . . 259.24

It is expected that the gap will be filled in by the special allocation from the Central Sector.

b) SOIL CONSERVATION

The existing soil conservation measures like Pilot Project for Machkund basin in Visakhapatnam District are mainly departmental works undertaken to arrest soil erosion and silting of major river valley projects like Machkund Hydro-electric project. But in practice all tribal areas require soil conservation measure of one type or the other as the terrain is undulating and is criss-crossed by innumerable hill streams. It is estimated that about 5 lakhs acres in tribal areas require protection from soil erosion. Moreover certain steeper slopes between 6 to 10% gradient require terracing not only for making them fit for cultivation but also preventing them from silting the rivers that may be flowing by their side.

Area estimated to require different soil conservation measures and the cost of undertaking the work is as follows:

1. Bunding 3.50 lakh acres at Rs.65 per acre.	227.50 lakhs
2. Bench terracing 0.50 lakh acres at Rs.400/- per acre.	200.00 lakhs
3. Stone check 1.00 lakh acres at Rs.200/- per acre.	200.00 lakhs
4. Gully Control works 0.50 lakh acres at Rs.35.00 per acre.	175.00 lakhs
Total:	<u>802.50 lakhs</u>

Besides an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs may be required towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure on staff and equipment.

Out of this the Department of Agriculture is likely to provide Rs.40 lakhs, the remaining Rs.9.625 crores will be the gap expected to be filled up by allocation from Government of India. No allocation has been shown here from Tribal Welfare, State Plan as the Schemes such as land development etc., which include soil conservation also have been included under (a) Agriculture.

...



c) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SCHEMES

The livestock population of the Tribal Areas is non-descriptive in type. The situations both in terms of milk yield and consumption is very low when compared to plains areas. Even in case of draught animals working capacity is very poor, because of lack of proper breeding, feeding and management. With a view to improve the quality of tribal livestock, many animal husbandry programmes have been implemented since 2nd Five Year Plan. One livestock Farm was started at Chintapalli to produce good breeding bulls needed for upgrading the tribal cattle whereas there are 7 Livestock Farms in the Plains areas. In spite of development schemes taken up there is wide gap between the plains areas and tribal areas. For example for every one lakh of livestock population there are 7 Veterinary Institutions in plains areas and there are only 5 in tribal areas. Thus there is gap of 24 Veterinary Institutions between the tribal and plains areas at the beginning of Fifth Five Year Plan. As the milk production in the tribal areas is very low, milk cooling and Chilling Centres are not existing whereas there are 34 such centres in the plains areas.

The milk yield and egg production are very low when compared to plains areas. The milk production in tribal areas is almost at zero level, as the

tribals do not milch their cattle. Due to stunted growth and neglected management a cow yields at the most about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre of milk per day. Similarly rough estimates of egg production works out to about 1.00 lakh eggs per year in comparison to 825 million eggs of the State (Annexure No.1).

Taking the above facts in to consideration and the financial allotments for the animal husbandry sector from State Plan, the following schemes are proposed to upgrade the livestock population in the next five years.

This programmes is in addition to the animal husbandry schemes envisaged in Tribal Welfare State Plan which comprises up-grading of local livestock for both draught and milch purpose and strengthening of Live Stock Farm, Chintapalli. It is proposed to station 100 breeding bulls and also spend Rs.2.25 lakhs for fodder development. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been earmarked to establish 230 piggery units and 500 sheep rearing units.

#### 1. Starting of Veterinary First Aid Centres:

There are at present 65 Veterinary Institutions in the tribal areas of the State serving 12,30,000 bovine population in comparision to 1302 Institutions in the plains areas for about 1,95,64,400 bovines. Therefore for every 1.00 lakh bovine population there is a gap

of 2 Institutions in tribal areas. The bovine population for each Veterinary Institution in Tribal areas is about 18,910 compared to 14,800 of the plains. As per the norms prescribed by the Department, there should be atleast one major Veterinary Institution for every 15,000 heads of cattle population and one First Aid Centre for every 5,000 heads of cattle population.

To jump the gap between tribal areas and plains, 50 first Aid Centres are proposed at the rate of 2 Centres in each Tribal Development Block, where as 59 more dispensaries and hospitals are proposed in the plain areas. The bovine population covered by the Institution at the end of 5 years will be 10,700 of tribal areas and 14,000 of the plains areas. Taking in to consideration of bovine population, terrain, management practices of tribals, Minor Veterinary Institutions like First Aid Centres are proposed, which will also fill up the gap between the plains areas and tribal areas in respect of Institutions.

These Veterinary First Aid Centres will be manned by candidates belonging to tribal groups who will be trained by the Department for a short period. Veterinary Aid will be rendered at these centres in the tribal areas. These centres will be located at focal points to be identified in the process of project formulations for each Meso and Micro units in each district.

There is a gap of 2 Veterinary Institutions for one lakh of bovine population between the plain areas and tribal areas. Even after proposing 50 Veterinary First Aid centres which are roughly equivalent to 17 major Veterinary Institutions as regards Veterinary coverage, the existing gap of 2 Institutions per lakh of bovine population still persists even at end of V Five Year Plan. This gap is due to the fact that 59 more major institutions like Hospitals and Dispensaries are proposed in V Five Year Plan in the plains areas. It has therefore been proposed to start 8 more Veterinary Dispensaries to cover the gap of Veterinary Institutions between the plains areas and tribal areas. The estimated cost of these 8 Veterinary Dispensaries for 5 years will be about Rs.8.00 lakhs. The total cost of the scheme is 15 lakhs.

2. Stationing of cross Bred and Graded Bulls in Veterinary Institutions:

The breedable cow population including buffaloes, is about 1,05,000. But the cows are poor milkers and also the work capacity of draught animals is poor. As a result of poor feeding and bad management coupled with indiscriminate breeding with scrub bulls, the quality of cattle and buffaloes has deteriorated. Consequently, there is a wide gap in production of milk

and working capacity between the cattle of tribal areas and plains areas. It is therefore proposed to upgrade the cattle with cross bred bulls and graded buffalo bulls. 100 bulls are proposed to be stationed at Veterinary Institutions as it is seen that individual tribals do not maintain the breeding bulls properly. Rupees 7.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

### 3. Subsidy for rearing of Graded heifer calves:

The offsprings born through the breeding bulls, will grow well if these animals are fed well. The tribals are not in the habit of stall feeding their animals. It is therefore proposed to provide subsidy in the form of concentrate feed for calves, so that the young stock may be reared well by the tribal farmers. About 12,000 upgraded calves, will be provided with concentrated feed for better growth and performance. Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

### 4. Upgrading of Village Poultry:

The Poultry population of tribal areas is non-descript and less remunerative. The 'desi' hen yields about 40 to 60 eggs in a year. It is observed that each and every tribal house has got 2-3 country birds, which they rear for household consumption and sacrifices. In order to upgrade the local 'desi' hen, it is proposed to distribute cross bred cockerals of

coloured plumage among the tribals. 20,000 cockerals will be distributed in the selected villages in a phased manner. In addition to this 400 small poultry units of 10 hens and 2 cocks will also be given in the individual tribals to boost up egg production in the area. Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme. It is expected that by the end of V Five Year Plan the egg yield of the up-graded birds will be about 80 - 100 per year.

#### 5. Training of Tribals and Veterinary Compounders:

Veterinary first Aid Centres are proposed to be manned by tribal boys. About 60 tribal boys will be imparted compounders training for a period of 6 months in treatment of minor ailments, Vaccination etc., at Livestock Farm, Chintapalli and other Veterinary hospitals. In addition to these, 400 tribal farmers will also be given training for a period of 1 month. The tribals are ignorant of the economic value of livestock and are also not aware of improved methods of rearing livestock. This training will equip them with necessary skills and knowledge of scientific rearing of livestock and poultry. Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

#### 6. Pasture Development:

The area available under permanent meadows and pastures per unit of livestock in tribal

areas is about 0.28 hectares. It is therefore quite obvious that demand for green fodder exceeds supply leading to poor feeding and malnutrition. Malnutrition is the greatest single factor for the low productive capacity of tribal livestock. The quantity of feeds available from cultivated grasses and also concentrates is practically nil in the tribal areas. In the absence of these feeds, pastures and grasses are the main sources which can be readily available to the tribal livestock. It is therefore proposed to improve the pastures of the tribal areas by reseeding of the pastures, closure or fencing of the area, and by bunding. In addition to this, rotational and differed grazing is proposed. 200 acres of pasture lands are proposed to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs in a phased manner.

#### 7. Foot and mouth Vaccine:

The tribal cattle, especially the cross bred are afflicted with foot and mouth disease there by reducing the work capacity and milk production of the animals. It is therefore proposed to supply foot and mouth vaccine to tribal cattle at 25% cost. The up-graded animals will be vaccinated against this disease, as it is found that these group of animals are more susceptible to the disease. The disease also causes more damage among cross bred animals. Provision

of Rs.2 lakhs is made for this scheme..

#### 8. Administrative Setup:

For the effective implementation of the schemes in the tribal areas it is proposed to create a post of special Officer, at Head quarters with staff. The Officer, will evaluate the existing schemes and coordinate all the development schemes besides preparing plans for tribal areas. This <sup>is</sup>/necessary as at present there is no systematic approach and evaluation of schemes in tribal areas. For this purpose an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided.

#### 9. Milk production:

Provision is not made for milch animals from the Animal Husbandry sector for the development of dairy and milk production in tribal areas, as from the welfare of Scheduled Tribe Sector, a provision of 6 lakhs is made for the distribution of milch animals. Under this programme 1,000 milch animals are proposed for distribution in selected areas in a phased manner. These areas in future will form the milk shed areas, where chilling and cooling centres can be established. This is possible only in the 6th and subsequent plans. Therefore milk chilling and cooling centres are not proposed during the Vth Plan.



#### 10. Piggery Development:

Tribal groups like Porjas, Koyas, Valmikis, Hill Reddis and Konda Doras rear pigs. The local variety of pigs are non-descript and less remunerative. Pigs are prolific breeders and if properly reared will be a good source of income to the tribals. It is therefore proposed to upgrade the local stock with cross bred pigs (Yerkshire - Local crosses). These board will be distributed among the tribals who are having 2 to 3 local sows. The upgraded pigs need better management techniques which will be imparted to the tribals.

400 families are proposed to be selected for this scheme. It is also proposed to supply concentrate feed on subsidised rates, so that the boars, and the off-springs born to these boars are better fed. Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

#### 11. Sheep Development:

Sheep population of the tribal areas is non-descript and of hairy type. It is proposed to upgrade the local sheep by the introduction of improved germ plasm through Nellore breed. 500 improved rams will be supplied to the tribal farmers, who are rearing sheep. The distribution programme will be taken up in selected areas for successful implementation of this scheme. Provision is also made for deticking and deworming operations. Rs.1.50 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

ANNEXURE - No.I.ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sl. No.	Position as it exists	State as a whole	Tribal areas
1.	Total livestock population.	32.9 millions	2.440 millions
2.	Cattle population.	125.07 "	0.894 "
3.	Total bovine population.	195.64 "	1.229 "
	Total poultry population.	180.46 "	0.947 "
4.	Total No. of Veterinary Institutions.	1302	65 Nos.
5.	Veterinary Institutions per lakh of bovine population.	7	5
6.	Bovine population covered by each Institution.	14,800	18,910
7.	Milk production	18,30,000 Tons	10,000 Liters.
8.	Egg production	825 million	0.1 million
9.	Livestock Farm	10	One
10.	Milk chilling and Cooling Centres.	34	Nil
<u>Proposed:</u>			
1.	New Veterinary Institutions	59	50*
2.	Bovine population covered by each Veterinary Institution.	14,125	10,700

\* These Institutions are first aid centres which are equivalent to 17 Major Veterinary Institutions in terms of population coverage.

3. Milk production	24,00,000	2.80 Tons
4. Egg production	1,445 million	8.00 millions

Position at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan:

1. Total number of Veterinary Institutions.	1,361	82
2. Veterinary Institutions per lakh of population.	7	5
3. Bovine population covered by each Institution.	14,400	15,470
4. Milk production	24,00,000	2.80 Tons.
5. Egg production	1,445 million	8.00 millions
6. Egg yield per bird per year.	120 to 140	80

A B S T R A C T

	Physical Targets	Financial Targets Rs. in lakhs
<u>I. General Sector Schemes:</u>		
1. Veterinary Institutions.	.. 5	7.
i) First Aid Centres.	Nos. 50	7.00
ii) Dispensaries.	Nos. 8	8.00
2. Breeding programme stationing of bulls.	Nos. 100	7.00
3. Subsidy for rearing of graded Heifer Calves.	Nos. 12,000	6.00
4. Upgrading of Poultry:		
i) Cockerable distribution.	Nos. 20,000	6.00
ii) Poultry Unit.	Nos. 400	
5. Training of Tribal farmers and Veterinary Compounders.		
i) Tribal farmers.	Nos. 400	5.00
ii) Veterinary Compounders from tribals.	Nos. 60	
6. Pasture development.	.. ..	8.00
7. Foot and Mouth Vaccine	.. ..	2.00
8. Piggery development.	Nos. 400	1.00
9. Sheep development.	Nos. 500	1.50
10. Administrative setup	.. ..	2.00
	Total:	<u>53.50</u>

II. Tribal Welfare State Plan Schemes:

	Physical Targets	Financial Targets.
1. Strengthening of Live Stock Farm, Chintapalli.	Nos.1	12.50
2. Natural Breeding Centres	Nos.100.	10.25
3. Fodder Development.	==	2.25
4. Piggery Units.	230	3.00
5. Sheep Units.	500	3.00

Total: 31.00

Total requirement: 84.50

As against the total requirement of Rs.84.50 lakhs the contribution from State Plan (General Sector + Tribal Welfare Sector) is expected to be Rs.24.50 lakhs leaving a gap of Rs.60.00 lakhs to be filled on by Central allocation.

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d) F O R E S T S

Next to agricultures, forest is the most important source of livelihood for tribals. Besides providing them edible fruits, tubers, leaves and flowers on which they mainly thrive in lean seasons and drought years, it also provides herbal medicines, aromatic grasses, forest grasses, house building material and minor forest produce like tamarind, adda leaf, syrobolans, Nuxvomics, 'Pathalagaridi' and 'Gantu' Barangi' which have both household utility and commercial value. Further growing of various types of plantations will not only enrich out forest wealth but also serve soil conservation purposes besides providing income to the tribal in the shape of wages and produce.

The proposed tribal welfare programme from general sector under forests is as follows:

Name of the schemes	Physical Acres	Financial (in lakhs)
1. Provision for Forest Corporation.	..	50.00
2. Plantation of quick growing species like Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Casurina.	53,243	137.00
3. Plantation of teak.	26.082	106.00
4. Communication:	...	13.00
5. Timber operations.	..	49.00
6. Silvi Cultural Operations.	19,760	4.00
		<hr/> 359.00 <hr/>
<u>Soil Conservation Schemes:</u>		
a) Coffee Plantation.	2099.50	40.00
b) Silve-Oak	..	30.00
	12350	

c) Tamarind	2470	6.00
d) Afforestation of evicted areas.	6175	9.00
		-----
		85.00
	Grand Total:	444.00*
		-----

It may be stated here that 60% of the financial allocation i.e Rs.387.60 lakhs will be the wage component which will be accruing to the tribal without any share in produce and products directly either in the plantation schemes suggested under forestry schemes or Soil Conservation Schemes. It may also be mentioned that through minimum wages for forest labourers is under the active consideration of the forest department, it is not so far implemented in forest operations. It will go a long way in improving their economic condition if expeditious action is taken to implement the Minimum Wages act. Thus even though Rs.444 lakhs are shown by forest department as outlay for development of tribal areas from the general sector it cannot be taken as a provision for development of tribals as the tribal is not the real beneficiary.

The problems faced by tribals have been studied by various committees and commissions set up by Government of India and all of them are of the same opinion that the Forest Department should consider as much its responsibility for the development of the tribal people living in forest areas as the protection of the Forest. The working group of Task Force also noted the 'Policy resolution of 1952' which specifically lays down that 'the public welfare is the firm foundation on which the forest management should rest'.  
The working group also notes that whatever hardships  
 \*According to the revised plan allocation the Forestry Allocation is Rs.442.88 lakhs.

that are being experienced by the Tribals stem mainly from operational or implementational arrangements. It also expressed that privileges and concessions available to tribals in forests were not sufficiently known to the tribals nor at times the forest subordinates were aware of them. While stressing the need for publicity and training of lower level forest officials in tribal welfare the working group is of the idea that the existing rights and privileges of the tribals should not be abridged except due to overriding national reason to do so.

In Andhra Pradesh certain steps have been taken to ameliorate the economic conditions of the tribals living in the forests especially in the reserves. Orders have been issued converting all forest villages into regular ryotwari villages and encroachments made by Scheduled Tribes prior to 1964 into the reserve forest have been regularised provided these were not detrimental to the forests. Further Tribals living in certain forest areas like Bhadrachalam, Rampachodavaram Agency Golugonda Agency, Chenchu Reserve have been given certain concessions for free grazing, removal of forest produce and small timber and fuel for domestic and agricultural purposes from unreserved forests. All the tribals collect minor forest produce from the forest for sale and domestic consumption the monopoly rights over which rest with the G.C.C.Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

But the real development of tribals with forest as a natural resource can come about if the following steps are taken.



1. Application of Minimum Wages Act. to Forest Labour.
2. Recognition of the tribal's right to a share in the usufruct of the plantations, and
3. Recognition of tribals natural right to draw upon forest resources for his domestic consumption and as raw material for agriculture and other economic pursuits without commercialisation of such raw materials.

It is necessary that the Minimum Wages Act, which is under the consideration of the Forest Department has to be implemented forthwith to benefit tribal forest labour. The various plantation schemes that are suggested in the plan should make the tribal not merely a wage earner but an active partner of the scheme by assigning him a part of the income derived from it by organising coöperatives. The tribals should be given right to free grasing, lifting of small timber for domestic and occupational use and collection and sale of minor forest produce. To achieve these objectives a high level decision is to be taken.

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INTEGRATED CREDIT CUM MARKETING STRUCTURE  
FOR THE SUB-PLAN AREA

The extent of indebtedness and the debt relief measure have been discussed in the Chapters I, II and V.

In the Sub-Plan area the following institutions are at present catering to the credit needs of the tribals.

1. Girijan Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
2. Nationalised Banks.
3. Normal Cooperative Institutions including Land Mortgage Banks.

Of these three the Girijan Cooperative Corporation is having widest coverage in terms of area and volume of credit turn over. The normal cooperative structure is only active in Adilabad, parts of Khammam and Visakhapatnam Dists. The nationalised banks have no substantial credit transactions except in a few scattered packets. The following table gives the details of total short-term loans advanced to tribals from 1970-71 to 1974-75 by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

T A B L E

Year	Opening balance	SAO loans advanced	Total	Recoveries made	Balance of recoveries	No. of Girijans benefited.
1970-71					47.45	35,002
1971-72		49.26	49.26	1.81	35.50	9,564
1972-73	47.50	11.43	58.93	23.43	60.46	16,990
1973-74	35.45	29.42	64.87	4.41	46.13	7,719
1974-75	60.46	16.74	77.20	31.07	46.90	2,828
up-to 31.12.74.	46.13	3.20	49.33	3.43		

From this it is evident that the Co-operation is not able to recover sizeable amounts indicating its weak point as an effective credit organisation. However the Bawa Committee after a careful study of its working with reference to the Girijan Development Agency area in Srikakulam District observed that "the rich experience gained by this institution in working with the tribals and its resources both financial and administrative, will be of invaluable help in further expansion and diversification of cooperative activities for tribals in the Project areas". It went further to suggest methods of strengthening Girijan Cooperative Corporation as a credit organisation in the Girijan Development Agency area. While admitting that at present the Girijan Cooperative Corporation has no individual members the committee emphasised the economic activities of the Primary Marketing Societies should only be as agents of the Corporation and the Committee postponed any structural change to the Vth Plan when it said that "atleast during the remaining period of IV Plan we do not propose any change in the existing structural arrangements".

#### New Credit Structure:

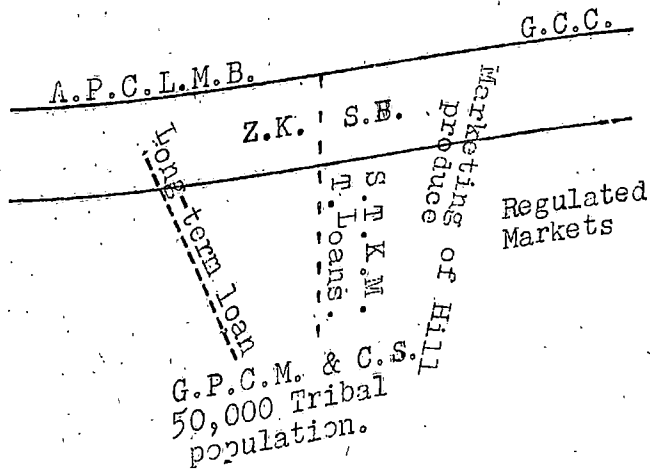
In view of the huge programme of development envisaged and vast area and population it has to cover with enhanced credit transactions besides the reluctance of the reserve Bank of India to recognise it under section 17(4)(e) of the Reserve Bank of India Act in areas where the Cooperative structure is strong.

either an alternative credit institution is to be created or the Girijan Cooperative Corporation is to be tuned to the task by effecting appropriate structural changes so as to make it an effective credit organisation. The later course seems to be more practical than the former for the following reasons.

1. Credit and marketing are to be integrated for having an effective loaning programme.
2. The normal Cooperative structure proved to be ineffective to discharge any of the functions both in tribal areas and plains areas except in a few instances.
3. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation has a basic structure which through originally intended for purchase of hill produce and supply of Daily requirements to the tribals, can be suitably modified to undertake credit operations also.
4. Creation of another agency involves considerable expenditure and prolonging of development lag due to the inevitable gestation period.

As the Corporation is a federal organisation with Primaryes having independent status, there is built-in flexibility for accommodating credit activities by providing necessary linkages with appropriate credit organisation for long term, medium term and short-term loaning while retaining their marketing linkage in the existing setup. For long term loans the credit channel will be provided by directly linking the Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Society which should be styled as Girijan Primary

Cooperative Marketing and Credit Society with the A.P. Central Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank,. Similarly for short term and Medium term credit and G.P.C.M. & C.B. can be directly linked to Zilla Kendria Sahakara Bank while continuing the G.C.C. for conducting marketing operations in daily requirements, and Agricultural and Minor Forest Produce. Below the G.P.C.M & C.S. the existing D.R. Depots will be converted in to Credit cum-Marketing Centres by assigning the role of a Primary Servicing Centre for the tribal. The modified structure visualised is as follows:



(@ One for every 2000 tribals)

The functions of G.P.C.M. & C.S. will be as follows:

- i) Entolment of members and prepnation of pass books with the following particulars.
  - a) Requirements of short, medium and long term production and consumption credit.
  - b) Debt servicing for liquidation of past debts.
  - c) Provision of consumption credit in cash and kind.

d) Sale purchase details of Agricultural produce and Minor Forest Produce.

ii) Purchase of Agricultural and Minor Forest Produce brought by any tribal.

iii) Purchase and sale of daily requirements and agricultural inputs for supplying them to members.

As an operational measure the G.P.C.M. & C.S. will open a composite cash credit account for each member.

iv) All the existing cooperative institutions should be merged into the A.P.C.M & C.M. concerned.

v) Suitable higher level organisations such as A.P. C.L.M.B., Z.K.S.B., should be pressed into service to support supervise and guide the activities of the societies at the primary level as suggested by Bawa Committee.

The set up ensures a package of services required by tribal, the main components of which are credit - production as well as consumption credit, supply of seeds as well as Agricultural inputs, supply of consumer goods and marketing of produce both Agricultural and Minor Forest Produce which constitute the major areas of exploitation of tribals. Further the tribal need not also approach too many institutions for assistance under this arrangement. It is also necessary that Cooperative Banking Institutions, R.B.I., N.C.D.C. etc., should make available adequate funds for supporting the economic programmes for tribals

in Sub-Plan area even by modifying their norms and existing procedures so as to ensure smooth flow of funds for various programmes. A built in system of subsidy has been provided both in General Sector Programmes, Government of India assistance Programmes and State Tribal Welfare Programmes at a uniform rate for each scheme so that these activities could be viable propositions as demanded by the financing institutions. Thus the whole set up conforms to the re-commendations of Bawa Committee.

Organisationally the existing 24 G.P.C.M.S. serving the Sub-Plan area provides the necessary net work for effective credit and marketing operations. At field level the existing 358 D.R. Depots of these societies are to be increased to 383 i.e. with structural modification for credit-cum-marketing activity so that each one of this credit -cum-marketing centres will serve about 2000 population of the area. As recommended by Bawa Committee for every Credit-cum-Marketing Centre credit clerk should be appointed besides the existing salesman who will be purchasing agent-cum-salesman. For every 5 credit-cum-marketing centres one Supervisor has to be appointed for guiding and supervising the credit operations while the Shandy Inspector will look after the marketing operations of D.Rs. and agency produce for this purpose. The number of credit Supervisors and Shandy Inspectors should be increased. At present there are 8 categories of functionaries

dealing with credit operations at the G.P.C.M.S. and D.R. Depot levels of which 47 are regular credit Clerks. It is necessary to bring about uniformity in the credit staff pattern. While increasing the number of credit clerks to 383 it is necessary to have only credit Supervisors of U.D.C. cadre whose number will be 77 at the rate of one Supervisor for 5 Credit-cum-Marketing Centres in place of the 7 categories of credit personnel. But G.P.C.M & C.S. level the Manager with the assistance of loans accountant will supervise the work of the Credit Supervisors. All the categories of loans viz., Short term, Medium term and Long term will be serviced by the G.P.C.M & C.S. through this staff. It will be necessary to provide a Loans Accountant for all the G.P.C.M. & C.S.

#### Financial Aspects:

The finances required may be categorised in to production and consumption credit, marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce and supply of inputs. The Bawa Committee calculated for Srikakulam District, Rs.100 lakhs for production and consumption credit, Rs.110 lakhs for marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce, and Rs.20 lakhs for supply of inputs. It is estimated that Rs.150/- per acre and Rs.100/- per member and the required production and consumption credit respectively. On the basis of this the financial targets for the 8 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are calculated and given in the following table.



FINANCIAL TARGETS

(To be accomplished by the end of V Plan)

Rs. in lakhs

Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.	Production and consumption credit.	Marketing of Agl. & M.F.P.	Supply of inputs
1. Adilabad.	73.89	81.28	14.77
2. Warangal.	17.59	19.35	3.51
3. Khammam.	116.03	127.64	23.20
4. West Godavari	20.66	22.72	4.13
5. East Godavari.	60.53	66.59	12.10
6. Visakhapatnam	139.98	153.99	27.99
7. Srikakulam	100.00	110.00	20.00
8. Chanchu Pocket.	6.37	7.01	1.27
	535.05	588.58	106.97 =
		Grand Total:	1230.60

The scale of finance as accepted by Bawa Committee which was originally suggested by R.B.I. for Srikakulam District is Rs.150/- per acre of which Rs.125/- will be in kind. However the scale of finance ~~is~~ is to be evolved on the basis of the type of crop as the cost of input and other requirement for each crop show large variations. Suitable scale of finance should be evolved at the time of implementation to suit the local conditions and crops.

The following margin moneys are to be provided:

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
|  | Rs.          |
| i) Non-over due cover at the rate of 30% of the target.          | 160.50 lakhs |
| ii) Risk-cum-price fluctuation fund at 3% of the total turnover. | 36.92 lakhs  |
| iii) Strengthening of share capital base.                        | 123.06 lakhs |
| iv) Construction of 200 godowns                                  | 150.00 lakhs |
| v) Transport.  | 50.00 lakhs  |

Total : 520.48 lakhs

As suggested by the Secretaries Committee "for loans given for Agricultural purposes, certain percentage of loans may be collected from the tribal as Share Capital every year by the reorganised primaries. It may be 3% annually in the first and second year and 2% annually in the third and fourth year so as to make up a total of 10% over the four year period". Besides, as suggested by the Bawa Committee at least 1% of the total agricultural and minor forest produce marketed by a tribal through the reorganised primaries during a year may be collected as Additional Share Capital and retained by the primary.

According to the existing arrangement the State Government would subsidise the entire staff cost of G.C.C. including the staff employed for credit operations, and the forest rentals charged to the G.C.C.. The Government subsidy however is subject to the limit of the actual losses incurred by the G.C.C. on its total transactions and not nearly on sale/purchase of minor forest produce.

For godowns there is a Central Sector Scheme according to which the N.C.D.C. will advance loan through State Government to the tune of 63½% of the cost of construction. This facility will be availed of and the remaining 37½% is provided as subsidy.

.....

IRRIGATION

Position as it exists:

	<u>Tribal Areas</u>	<u>State as a whole</u>
Percentage of Area Irrigated to net-area sown.	5.06	30.20
Position at the end of V Five Year Plan.	17.79	--

Introduction of improved practices is mainly conditioned by the irrigation facilities provided. But in tribal areas only 5.06% of the net area sown is irrigated indicating the need for increasing area under irrigation facilities. In the Special Programme for the development of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh prepared in the year 1970, the total areas that can be brought under irrigation was given as 75,000 acres. During the IV Plan period about 3,000 acres were brought under Minor Irrigation leaving unexploited potential of 72,000 acres. This area to be brought under irrigation falls under spill over works, schemes sanctioned but not put on ground, schemes technically cleared and scheme under investigation. Besides this, the Chief Engineer (P.R.) reported that an ayacut of 18,726 acres is yet to be restored. The works under Public Works Department are estimated to cost about Rs.4.40 crores (at 1970 rates). About 3,000 acres are tackled during IV Five Year Plan

period at a cost of about Rs.27.00 lakhs. The rest of the area i.e. 72,000 acres is the potential to be tackled during the V Five Year Plan period whose cost was estimated at Rs.4.25 crores at 1970 rates. Allowing an increase of 33% in the construction costs during the period, the programme may cost about Rs.5.75 crores at current rates. But the total outlay in V Plan is Rs.70,000 lakhs from general sector and Rs.70.75 lakhs from State Plan Tribal Welfare Sector which results in a deficit of Rs.434.25 crores.

Besides, the Chief Engineer, Panchayat Raj submitted a scheme for restoration of about 1296 sources with an ayacut of 18,726.30 acres at an estimated cost of Rs.93.64 lakhs. In total, about 17.79% of the net area sown will be under irrigation by the end of V Five Year Plan thus registering a little over three fold increase in the area irrigated. The following are the details of estimated costs, amounts ~~xxxx~~ available and amount required for the various Minor Irrigation works in the tribal areas of the State.

1. Outlay proposed on P.W.D. Works.	0	70.00 lakhs
2. Outlay proposed by C.E. (P.R.)	0	
3. Outlay available under State Plan (Tribal Welfare)		70.75 lakhs
Total.		140.75 lakhs

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Estimated amount required on P.W.D.Works. | 575.00 lakhs |
| 2. Estimated amounts required for P.R.Works. | 93.64 lakhs  |

-----  
668.64 lakhs  
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Amount available for the V Plan 140.75 lakhs  
periodd.

The Gap. .. 527.89 lakhs.

.....

ELECTRICITYPercentage of villages electrified

	Tribal Areas	State
Position as it exists	2.9	34.7

To the end of IV Plan period 116 tribal villages have been electrified in the tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad Districts.

Under the minimum needs programme it was originally proposed to electrify 481 tribal villages which have population of 200 and more tribals. This proposals has since been examined by the R.E.C. which has advised the A.P.S.E.B. to take up electrification of tribal villages on an area basis by identifying clusters of villages in the 24 T.D.Blocks. This programme will be confined to 24 Tribal Development Blocks so far as the funds under M.N.P are concerned. It may be mentioned here that taking into account the disparities and un-evenness in the levels of development of various regions, the R.E.C. is stated to have categorised its loans to various areas as follows:

- 1) Ordinary Advanced (O.A)
- 2) Ordinary Backward (O.B)
- 3) Specially under developed (S.U)

The tribal areas falling outside the T.D. Blocks will derive benefits under the S.U.loaning programmes.

The programmes under Minimum Needs and Specially under developed are as follows:

T A B L E

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Additional No.of villages to be electrified	Areas/District to be Covered.
1974-75	100.00	10	i) Rampachodavaram TQ. East Godavari Dist. ii) Bhadrachalam TQ. Khammam Dist.
1975-76	100.00	90	i) Balance works of 1974-75 ii) Eturunagaram Block, Warangal Dist. iii) Aswaraopet Block, Khammam Dist. iv) Polavaram Taluk, West Godavari Dist. v) Paderu Taluk, Visakhapatnam Dist. vi) Chintapalli TQ., Visakhapatnam Dist. vii) Utnoor Adilabad District.

1976-77	100.00	140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Balance works of 1974-75 and 1975-76</li> <li>ii) Parvathipuram Taluk, Srikakulam Dist.</li> <li>iii) Chodavaram Taluk, Visakhapatnam Dist.</li> <li>iv) Asifabad Taluk, Adilabad District.</li> <li>v) Yellavaram Taluk, East Godavari Dist.</li> </ul>
1977-78	100.00	140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Balance work of 1974-75 to 1976-77</li> <li>ii) Salur Taluk, Srikakulam Dist.</li> </ul>
1978-79	12.00	101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Balance works of all above schemes.</li> </ul>

Besides the R.E.C. has sanctioned S.U. category loan assistance for electrification of 81 villages and 4 hamlets in Pathapatnam Taluk of Srikakulam District at an estimated cost of Rs.21.46 lakhs in 1973-74.



R U R A L R O A D S

Opening up of tribal areas for increased flow of development programmes and growth of trade and commerce besides cultural contacts mainly depends upon extensive laying of roads. But this important infrastructure programme is lagging behind in tribal areas as the existing road mileage in Sch. areas works out to 6.7 miles per 100 Sq. miles against 38 miles per 100 Sq. miles in the plains. To jump this gap, about 5,760 K.Ms (or 3,600 miles) of roads are to be laid in the tribal areas. In their proposals submitted to the working group, the State Government had proposed an additional outlay of Rs.24.74 crores for construction of new roads and improvements to existing roads connecting 3,200 tribal villages that have been grouped into 420 clusters having a population of 1,500 and above. Maps, depicting the roads connecting important centres of commercial and economic activities have been prepared for each T.D. Block according to the proposed cluster programme by the Chief Engineer, Panchayat Raj. But the working group sanctioned only Rs.10.00 crores towards road construction in tribal areas. This allocation will be hardly sufficient for laying about 1,420 K.Ms

of new roads leaving aside the programme of upgrading the existing roads. However, about 40% of the gap can be bridged by providing Rs.16.85 crores for constructing new roads according to the State Government's original proposal. Besides Rs.7.89 crores have to be provided for upgrading of Rs.1,754 KMs. of existing roads. In all Rs.14.74 crores will be additionally required over and above Rs.1,000 lakhs originally proposed for laying 2,407 K.Ms of new roads and upgrading 1,754 K.Ms of existing roads.

But in view of a further revision of the State Plan allocation according to which only Rs.94.00 lakhs will be available for roads in tribal areas the gap is estimated at Rs.2,380.00 lakhs.

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I N D U S T R I E S

As has been already discussed in the Chapter on Agriculture, there is need for diverting tribal man power from Agriculture to other occupations especially cottage industries in which only 3.54% of total workers or 20,442 tribals are engaged presently. Moreover there is vast scope for engaging these tribals both as producers of raw materials and as workers in processing or Semi-processing cottage industries that could be established on the basis of agro-forest produce potentialities besides the proposed Jute Manufacturing Industry at Salur of Srikakulam District; Alluminium Industry at Ananthagiri, Visakhapatnam District and Plywood Factory in Rampachodavaram in East Godavari District have vast employment and entrepreneurial potentialities provided they are given the necessary training, guidance and finances to engage themselves as skilled and semi-skilled workers and as enterpreneurs. There are substantial number of candidates already trained in common trades like carpentry, blacksmithy, sheet metal, pottery, bamboo and rattan works etc. But many of them do not have necessary tools to work with. Consequently the tribal agriculturist and forest produce gatherer do not even have basic servicing facilities for the imple-ments used in Agriculture and Processing Industries. In general the problems of tribals engaged in household and processing industry may be summarised as follows:

1. Low level of income due to low productivity and under employment for a number of days in a year;
2. Lack of finances to purchase raw materials, machinery and equipment;
3. Lack of entrepreneurial efforts and technical know-how;
4. Need to improve techniques of production by up-grading technical skills and introducing better tools and small machines;
5. Need for diversification of production with a view to introduce new styles and designs in the products for meeting the changing demands;
6. Lack of holding power for goods produced;
7. Lack of adequate marketing arrangements which could fetch a fair price for the finished goods;
8. Cumbersome procedure and security requirements by the Banks for release of finances.

To mitigate these difficulties the proposed strategy therefore envisages the following:

- 1) Provision of tools to selected tribal artisans;
- 2) Training to educated tribal youth;
- 3) Schemes for intensifying existing Cottage Industries Programme;
- 4) Provision of Credit facilities for helping the tribal to undertake the occupation;
- 5) Maximising assistance from institutions like Khadi and Commission and Commercial Banks.

The schemes proposed in the sub-plan were discussed with the officials of the Khadi Commission, who, while expressing their approval suggested certain additional schemes which have been incorporated here.

PROVISION OF HAND TOOLS:

There are many tribals who have been trained in Training-Cum-Production Centres attached to the Tribal Development Blocks in the State. As many of the Tribal areas are devoid of servicing facilities for agricultural and processing industry implements, it is necessary to supply tools to these trained artisans so that they can not only earn their livelihood but also help the tribals engaged in agriculture and processing industry by repairing their implements. There are at present as many as 8,715 tribals trained in Rural Arts and Craft Centres in the 24 Tribal Development Blocks of the State. It is proposed to pick up 100 trained tribals every year and distribute improved hand tools on 90% subsidy basis at a cost of not less than Rs.200/- per artisan, the remaining 10% being contribution of the artisan. Besides distributing hand tools it is also necessary to provide them credit or margin money to help them set up the trade with the necessary working capital which is sanctioned as a loan at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per artisan on his personal surity. The loan may be repayable in 5 years bearing an annual interest of 3% and the recoveries start from the second year of the date of disbursement of the loan. The artisans are free to form into a cooperative society and in such a case each artisan will be eligible for an extra loan of Rs.200/- towards the share capital of the society. The margin money can also be utilised for getting further assistance from the banks by individual artisans. A provision of Rs.200/-

is proposed for this purpose per annum. The Financial details of the scheme are as follows:

1. Provision of hand tools and gadgets for 100 tribal artisans from each of the 8 Districts Rs.1.60 lakhs per annum at Rs.200/- per artisan for 5 years	} 8.00 lakhs
2. Provision of Credit facilities to selected tribal artisans	} 4.00 lakhs
Total	} <u>12.00 lakhs</u>

SCHEME FOR INTENSIFYING BEE--KEEPING OPERATIONS AND COLLECTION OF HONEY:

This programme of procurement of honey has so far been implemented in Visakhapatnam District only, with the Girijan Cooperative Corporation playing an active role and maintaining 8 Sub-Stations and availing financial assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

It deserves mention here that there are potentialities for expanding this activity not only in other areas of Visakhapatnam District but also in the agency areas of other Districts which are replete with flora. Some steps in this regard are already being taken both by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission through the agency of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation for expanding the activity in other agency areas of the District of Srikakulam, Khammam and Mahboobnagar

particularly by opening 20 new substations and imparting training to 25 tribals in Bee Fieldsman Course and supplying 2,500 new bee-hive boxes on 75% subsidised cost, all at a cost of Rs.1,37,000.00

In view of the vast potentialities, it is proposed to establish atleast two new stations in every District and supply 250 new Bee-hive boxes for the purpose. It is also proposed to introduce such of these varieties of bees which produce quality honey and replace wild bees with better varieties of bees. The financial implications are as follows:

Cost of opening of 16 new stations	44,000
Cost of 500 new bee-hive boxes to these stations on 75% subsidy basis	11,250
	<u>333</u>
	<u>55,250</u>
For Five Years (80 new stations and 2,500 Bee Hive Boxes)	2,76,250
Apiary Training: Training for 500 candidates for 3 months at the rate of Rs.100/- per month per candidate in two batches	1,50,000
lakhs	<u>4,26,250</u>

SCHEME FOR PLANTATION OF FOOD TREES FOR LAC AND SHELLAC:  
DEPUTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR TRAINING:

Lac is the resinous protective excretion of a tiny insect LACCIFER LACCA (Generally known as the lac insect) parasitic on certain trees. The minute larvae of the insect draw their nutriment from the sap which they suck through their long proboscis.

inserted into the bark of tender shoots. Lac found numerous uses in industry and has continued to enjoy a prominent place in trade and commerce. Lac is used in plastics, electric insulations, adhesives, cements, leather and shoe dressings, wood finishing and in many other industries. Films of lac on wood, metal and other surfaces possess excellent gloss and resistance to abrasion, water and electric current and even chemicals.

Over 80% of the world production of lac comes from India. It is cultivated as a subsidiary cash crop in the hill tracts of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Mysore. Efforts should be made to raise this cash crop in the agency tracts of Andhra Pradesh also. Cultivation of lac is initiated from broodlac which is the twig of the host tree carrying the lac encrustation at the time when the larvae are about to emerge from the mother insects. For infecting a tree, broadlacs are cut from the host tree, bundled and tied at convenient places so that fresh succulent shoots may readily be accessible to the insect larvae. Lac is usually collected from trees which are self or naturally infected. The lac bearing twigs of the host trees are cut and the encrustation removed. The regions encrustation removed from the out twig is sold as stick lac.



To main strains of lac insect are the Kusmi insect which thrives on Kusum (Schleichera; oleosa Oken) trees and produces a fairly thick encrustation of light coloured lac. The Rangeeni insect which grows on palas (Bhutea monosphaera lam), ber (Zizyphus mauritiana lam) and Ghont (Zizyphus Ziypyra willd) and produces thinny encrustation.

As the production of lac gains speed and tempo, it will be necessary to depute selected candidates either at the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, Ranchi (Bihar) or some of the established shellac industries in Calcutta.

Taking the cost of establishing a plantation of Kusum and Palas trees at Rs.300/- per acre, 200 acre plantation is aimed at and financial implications of the scheme is as follows:

Plantation of 200 acres of Palas and Kusum Trees:	60,000
Training: Training for 400 candidates for 2 months at the rate of Rs.100/- per month per candidate	80,000
Total:	<u>1,40,000</u>

#### TRAINING OF TRIBALS UNDER SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES:

The scope for encouraging tribal youth, especially those who are educated upto matriculation to start consumer servicing Centres like production of Aerated Waters, Opening of Cycle Shops, Electrical and Radio Repairing

shops etc., besides starting processing industry such as Tobacco manufacturing, fruit processing, Cotton Ginning etc. under self employment schemes is vast. Before starting these shops and processing industries the tribal youth will be given training for three months and provided with margin money followed by Bank loan to meet the working capital requirements. This will help channelising the energies of educated and semi educated tribal youth for productive purposes besides diversifying their occupational base and thus reducing the pressure on land. The following are the financial outlays for the programme.

1. Training of 500 Tribals for 3 months at the rate of Rs.100/- p.m. as stipend	}	1.50 lakhs
2. Margin Money of Rs.500/- per trained	}	2.50 "
3. Supply of machinery on hire purchase of 90% subsidy	}	5.00 "
Total:	}	<u>9.00 lakhs</u>

### A B S T R A C T

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Provision of Hand Tools	12.00
2. Intensification of Bee-Keeping Operations	} 4.26
3. Lac Plantation	} 1.40
4. Self Employment Training Programme	} 9.00
Grand Total	} <u>26.66</u>

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES -- SCHEMES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AS SUGGESTED  
BY THE DIRECTOR, KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION  
ANDHRA PRADESH

1 Non-edible oil seed collection and processing:

1.1 All the eight districts inhabited by the tribals are rich in minor oil seed potentialities; Surveys reveal the following potentiality estimates:

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>S e e d</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>	<u>M a i n Pockets</u>
1.	Mohwa	600 Tons	G.L.Puram, Seethampet, Bhadrachalam, Ichoda, Asifabad, Atmakur Divisions etc.
2.	Karanja	300 Tons	S.Kota, Madugula, G.L.Puram, Narsipatnam, Seethampeta, Salur, Palavancha.
3.	Kusum	60 Tons	Araku, Madugula, Narsipatnam.
4.	Others	40 Tons	---
		----- 1,000 Tons -----	

1.2 At present Girijan Cooperative Corporation is procuring to the extent of about 400 tons annually. Therefore for exploitation and accrual of better economic benefits to the Girijans, the following schemes are suggested.

1.3 Financial Implications:

a) Seed Collection Centres:-

In all the procurement shandies of Seethampeta(1 Unit); Gumma Laxmipuram (2 Units); Salur (1 Unit); Gajapathinagaram (1 Unit); Srungavarapu Kota (3 Units) Pathapatnam (1 Unit); Madugula(2 Units); Narsipatnam(2 Units); K.D.Peta (1 Unit),

Yeleswaram (2 Units); Kotaramachandra Puram(2 Units); Gokavaram (1 Unit); Bhadrachalam (3 Units); Dammapeta (2 Units); Yellandu (2 Units); Palavancha (2 Units); Atmakur(2 Units); Mannanur (2 Units); Eturnagaram (1 Unit); Narsampeta (1 Unit); Ichoda (4 Units); Asifabad(2 Units); Jannaram(2 Units); Mahadevapur (2 Units).

	Grant	Loan (CE)
a) Cost of starting 44 Units @Rs.8,000/- per Unit (4000 grant + 4000 loan)	1,76,000	1,76,000
b) Cost of constructing Seed Godowns at Seethampeta, Salur, Sankarametta, Madugula, Narsipatnam, Bhadrachalam, K.R.Puram, K.D.Peta, Palvancha, Eturnagaram, Atmakur, Mannanur, Ichoda, Jannaram @Rs.50,000/- per Godown per 14 Godowns		7,00,000
c) Working Capital for Collection of 1,000 tons of Seed		10,00,000
d) Royalty @ Rs.15/- + Transport, Establishment etc.		4,00,000
e) Crushing Unit: 2 Expeller Units at Bhadrachalam and Ichhoda @Rs.5,00,000 - For 2 Units		10,00,000
Working Capital (Loan)		10,00,000
f) Soap Units: One at Bhadrachalam and one at Ichhoda @Rs.23,650/-each		47,300
Working Capital @Rs.2.00 lakhs for each Unit, Fixing target of Rs.6.00 lakhs for each Unit		4,00,000
g) Staff Pattern: Demonstrators/Area Organisers for each Seed Centre. 44 Posts @Rs.300.00 p.m. towards Salary for 12 Months T.A & Misc. each of Rs.1,000/- for each Unit for 44 Units.		1,58,400
		44,000

2.0 Sources of Finance: Khadi & Village Industries Commission has to be approached for financial assistance for all the above schemes, with a request to draft technically qualified persons

to guide, plan and execute the above projects. The State Government may have to stand guarantee for the funds provided by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. Over and above, this if necessary Banks and other Institutions may have to be approached.

Royalty, establishment expenditure, transport, rents etc., will have to be subscribed by State Government.

<u>Employment Potential:</u>	<u>Tribals</u>
i) Under Seed Centres, Seasonal Employment at 200 tribals minimum for each Centre	88,000
ii) Oil Crushing Units, 50 Tribals for each Unit (full time)	100
iii) Soap Units - 7 for each Unit	14
iv) Managerial Staff (Others)	100
Total:	88,214

Note: Khadi & Village Industries Commission will be approached for providing training to the tribals to the above programme.

## 2. Medicinal Plants:

a) Collection and processing Centres in the following Areas:

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. G.L.Puram    | 2. Salur            |
| 3. Seethampeta  | 4. Gajapathinagaram |
| 5. S.Kota       | 6. Madugula         |
| 7. Narsipatnam  | 8. K.D.Peta         |
| 9. K.R.Puram    | 10. Yeleswaram      |
| 11. Gokavaram   | 12. Bhadrachalam    |
| 13. Eturnagaram | 14. Paloncha        |
| 15. Jannaram    | 16. Mahadevpur      |
| 17. Mannanur    | 18. Asifabad        |
| 19. Atmakur     | 20. Chittoor        |

Note: Godowns have been proposed only under Non-edible oil seed and gum collection and processing schemes. The same Godown can be utilised for storing raw materials required for other industries also as the season for each commodity does not over lap.

@ Rs.750/- grant and Rs.10,750/- loan for each Unit.

For 20 Units = 15,000/- grant + 2,15,000/- loan = Rs.2,30,000/-

The potentiality estimates would be for manufacturing around Rs.12,00,000/- worth indigenous crude drugs from Nux-vomica, Myrobolams, Clearing Nuts, Marking Nuts, 'Pippalmodi', 'Gantubarangi', 'Annotto' Seeds, 'Rella', 'Tanjah' barks etc.

b) Working Capital Loan: 25% on procurement and 25% on Sales which comes to Rs.6,00,000/-

c) No provision under godowns is made. This is provided under working capital loan seed collection item No.1(b)

d) Training in improved methods of Collection, pre-processing etc. to the tribals will be arranged by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission on request.

Note:- the technical and Managerial staff who attend in the Seed Collection work would also oversee these programmes.

e) Royalty, Transport and other expenses about 40% i.e., Rs.4,80,000/- may have to be subsidised by the Government.

f) Employment Potential:

1) For collection work 10,000 tribals (seasonal)

3) Katha Manufacturing Units:--

As the potential of Khair (Acacia catechu) trees are abundant in Mulug, Yellandu and Asifabad areas, 3 Units may be proposed and financial assistances required for each unit is follows:-

For 3 Units total 75,000/- grant + Rs.75,000/- Loan at Rs.25,000 Grant + 25,000/- Loan per unit.

Khadi & Village Industries Commission will be approached for loan and the grant portion will have to be met by Government.

Staff:- One Manager-Cum-Accountant and  
One Chemist for each Unit @Rs.400/- p.m. for each Unit (One Year)

Rs.9,600-00  
Rs.28,800-00

Three Units for one year.

4. G U M S: Gum Karaya and Tirman trees are concentrated in the forests of Asifabad, Chennur, Jannaram, Utnoor, Wankidi, Ichhoda (Adilabad District); Mahadevpur (Karimnagar District) Mannanur (Mahboobnagar) Narsampeta (Warangal District) Dammapeta, Yellandu(Khammam District) agency areas. Surveys reveal that there is about 3,000 tonnes of gum available in these divisions.

Financial Requirements:

a) For Collection and Pre-processing:	
Each Unit will collect 100 tonnes of Gum, providing employment to 500 tribals in tapping, grading etc.	
Collection and Pre-processing charges @Rs.4,500/- per tone for 100 tones	4,50,000
For 25 Units	1,12,50,000
Working Capital @ $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ on the Target	37,50,000
b) Godowns with Platform @Rs.25,000/- each for 25 Godowns	6,25,000
c) Staff--50 Tribals each 250/- p.m. per annum	1,50,000
T.A. Postage etc.	25,000

Managerial assistance will have to be provided by the Government.

A B S T R A C T

	Grant	Loan
A) 1. Seed Collection Centres	1,76,000	1,76,000
2. Seed Godowns	..	7,00,000
3. Working Capital Loan	..	10,00,000
4. Crushing Units	..	20,00,000
5. Soap Units		4,47,300
6. Managerial Assistance	2,02,400	..
	<u>3,78,400</u>	<u>43,23,300</u>
B) Medicinal Plants		
1. Collection and processing Centres	15,000(NR)	2,15,000
2. Working Capital	..	6,00,000
3. Royalty etc.	4,80,000	..
	<u>4,95,000</u>	<u>8,15,000</u>
C) Katha Industry		
1. Katha Units	75,000(NR)	75,000
2. Managerial Grant	28,800	..
	<u>1,03,800</u>	<u>75,000</u>
D. Gums		
1. Collection and Preprocessing Units	..	37,50,000
2. Godowns		6,25,000
3. Managerial Grant	1,75,000	..
	<u>1,75,000</u>	<u>43,75,000</u>
Total Recurring Grant for each year		8,86,200
Total Recurring Grant for 4 years		35,44,800
Total Non-Recurring Grant		2,66,000
Total Grant for 4 years		38,10,800
Total Loan		95,88,300

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME:

Regarding the implementation of the Programme it is suggested that an organisation in the form of a Corporation, say, A.P. Tribal Industrial Corporation may be formed exclusively for the Industrial Development, as the Girijan Co-operative Corporation which is piloting the present programmes is already overburdened with multifarious activities and is not



in a position to concentrate in the Industrial aspects. The Corporation may in liaison with Khadi & Village Industries Commission and other financial bodies formulate the schemes that are feasible in scheduled areas for the betterment of the Girijans. The technical staff of Khadi & Village Industries Commission and other such organisations which are pioneers in the concerned industrial fields may be drafted initially till such period that the tribal candidates may be in a position to equip themselves with technical skills and expertise in the organisation and implementation of the programmes. The present industrial programmes being implemented by Girijan Cooperative Corporation may be taken over by the new organisation. The State Government may have to guarantee the funds to be released by the Commission.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have appointed an Expert Committee with the following terms of reference with a view to evolving a comprehensive policy and programme for rapid industrialisation of tribal areas.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:
- 1) To assess the potentials and examine the scope of establishing agro-forest, large-scale, small scale and Cottage Industries in Tribal Areas;
  - 2) To formulate a guided and promotional industrial development policy for the Tribal areas;
  - 3) To initiate a continuing dialogue between the different promotional agencies and the entrepreneurs in different sectors viz., Public, Private and Cooperative.
  - 4) To suggest suitable schemes for improving technical know-how, skills and entrepreneurial abilities among tribals;
  - 5) To consider the role of State Government, Industrial and financial Institutions such as Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Girijan Cooperative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam, Small Industries Service Institute etc., for the Development of Industries in Tribal areas.

- 6) To consider the nature of concessions to be given for promoting the industries in Tribal areas and in particular to examine the procedural financial and fiscal and other incentives for private sector etc.
- 7) To examine the scope for starting industrial estates in Tribal areas on Cooperative lines;
- 8) To suggest self employment schemes for the educated unemployed among tribals;
- 9) To examine the scope for establishing Girijan Industrial Development Corporation for the Tribal areas exclusively.

TOTAL ABSTRACT

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Funds required for the schemes suggested by the Industries Department	26.66
2. Funds required for the Schemes suggested by the Khadi & Villages Industries Commission:	
a) Grant	38.10
b) Loan	95.88
Total:	160.64

SOURCES OF FINANCE:

1) State Plan Sector	20.00
2) Central Assistance	44.76
3) Institutional Finance	95.88
Total:	160.64

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES

Education and Public Libraries

Position as it exists in tribal areas:	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Estimated population of school going age children	99,191	96,809	1,96,000
2. No. of Primary Schools			1,513
3. No. of Upper Primary Schools			20
4. No. of High Schools			66
5. No. of Junior Colleges			2
6. No. of Ashram Schools (Strength=10,380)			210
7. No. of Hostels (Strength=65,610)			149
8. No. of teachers:			
Trained	1,749		
Untrained	72		
	-----		
	1,821		1,821
9. Enrolment in 2 to 5 above	37,244	22,833	60,077
10. Percentage of literacy			4.41

Position as it should be:

1. Enrolment	Boys	99,191 (100%)
	Girls	77,447 (80%)
		-----
		1,76,638
		-----

(Enrolment as per the norm prescribed under the Minimum Needs Programme)	5,888
No. of Teachers (@one for every 30 students)	1,821
Less Existing Number	4,067
Additional teachers required	

The Gap in levels of Development:

1. Enrolment	1,16,561
2. Number of Teachers	4,067
3. Literacy	17%

As has already been discussed education programmes in tribal areas mainly comprise schools upto Junior College level. Hostels, Scholarships for all students and free distribution of education material such as Books, Stationery etc. There are at present 1,821 teachers of whom only 72 are untrained. As against an estimated school age children population of 1,96,000 only 60,077 are on rolls.

The policy for promotion of tribal education mainly rests on providing the required special facilities and incentives like opening of Ashram Schools, cent percent coverage under scholarship besides free distribution of education material and special hostels with free boarding and lodging facilities which are not available to the non-tribal students.

The Sub-Plan programmes for enrolment mainly confine to primary education only i.e., School age children of 6--11 years age group. The children between 11--17 years generally go to higher educational institutions which have a majority of non-tribal students also on rolls situated in periphery towns and villages which are usually Taluk or Block administrative Headquarters. Most of these institutions are financed by the Education Department, consequently the enrolment into these schools is also according to the norms prescribed under Minimum Needs Programme. Hence the requirements of tribal students between 11--17 age group form part of the general requirements calculated by Education Department. Only the incentive part which is the missing input of the normal department programme is provided in the State

Tribal Welfare Plan. Moreover ~~as~~ the main aim of V Plan strategy is to integrate tribals with the Mainstream of the Society, it is not considered advisable to have separate schools for higher education besides considerations of inadequate strength if separate schools are started.

The Minimum Needs Programme envisages 100% and 80% coverage in enrolment of male and female school age children respectively. To achieve this target additional school age children are to be enrolled during the V Plan period requiring 4,067 additional teachers and an equal number of class rooms at the rate of one teacher for 30 students. Further the gap in the literacy level (1961 Census) is about 17% between state and tribal areas. If all the 1,16,561 school age children are enrolled, the gap will be narrowed down to 3% at 1961 level. This shows that to bridge the gap of 3%, the programme has to include adult literacy also covering about 50,000 persons in the tribal areas. Thus the proposed coverage of school age children and adult literacy programme may ultimately leave an uncovered gap of 5% by the end of V Five Year Plan which has to be bridged in the VI Five Year Plan. However, to reach the State Literacy level as it exists at the beginning of V Five Year Plan, a total estimated investment of Rs.7,81,00,075 is needed as detailed below:

1. Cost of additional teachers 4,067 at Rs.2,500/- per annum per teacher towards salary plus towards contingents for 2.25 years.	2,28,75,875
2. Cost of additional class rooms at Rs.6,000/- per class room for 4,067(@ one class room per teacher)	2,24,02,000
3. Adult literacy programme for 50,000 at Rs.40/- per adult	20,00,000
4. Incentives to students at Rs.40/- per student for 1,16,561 additional students for Five Years	2,33,22,200
5. Ashram Schools	55,00,000
	<u>7,81,00,075</u>

While this is the estimated requirement to reduce the gap in education levels existing between tribal areas and plains at the beginning of the V Five Year Plan, Rs.31.00 lakhs were provided from the general sector for establishing Ashram Schools, excluding the cost of teachers and class rooms.

In total the following costs of the above mentioned programmes are expected to flow from general sector and minimum needs programme:

1. Cost of 2,708 additional teachers @ 1 teacher for 30 students	1,52,67,350
2. 5% of the class room cost	36,75,000
3. Opening of Ashram Schools	31,00,000
	<u>2,20,42,350</u>
Total:	5,60,57,725
The Gap.....	<u>=====</u>

This shows that funds are not available from general sector towards part of the cost of additional teachers calculated at 1:30 teacher:student ratio and class rooms required in general at the rate of one teacher one class room, adult

literacy programme; 50% of the incentives to be provided to additional students whose total cost works out to Rs.5,60,57,725'. In this connection, it may be mentioned that inspite of the working groups recommendation that 50% of the cost of class room should alone be borne by Government, the rest being contribution by local beneficiaries, cent percent cost has been provided for in view of the poor economic conditions of the tribal population who could not afford to provide the 50% cost.

While this is the estimated requirement under Minimum Needs Programme for Sub-Plan areas, for tribals living both in Scheduled areas and outside an amount of Rs 435.15 lakhs is the estimated requirement for programmes as detailed below which are not covered under Minimum Needs Programme.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Hostels for Tribals	108.64
2. Ashram Schools	145.36
3. Award of Scholarships	8.40
4. Training of Tribals as Village Officers	} 8.00
5. Training of Tribals as Masons	
6. Training of Tribals as apprentices in Public and Private Sector undertakings	
7. Training of tribals as Motor Drivers	
8. Schemes for promoting Cultural Talents among Tribals	1.25
9. Construction of Hostel Buildings	50.00
10. Construction of Ashram School Buildings	50.00
11. Scouting facilities	10.00
12. Supply of Educational Material (Books, Slates and Clothing)	53.50
Total:	<u>435.15</u>

About 195.03 lakhs is the outlay already provided under the State Plan Tribal Welfare sector of Sub-Plan areas. But this amount is exclusively meant for special tribal educational programmes which do not form part of the above mentioned Minimum Needs Programmes. Including the estimated requirement of Rs.253.00 lakhs being the amount received for sub-plan area, out of the total requirement of Rs.435.15 lakhs meant for both Scheduled and Non-Scheduled areas, the total investment proposed under Sub-Plan will be of the order of Rs.10.34 crores with a gap of Rs.5,60,57,725.00.

The following statement shows the source-wise allocation for education programmes in Sub-Plan area:

State Tribal Welfare Plan	195.03 lakhs
General Sector	31.00 "
Minimum Needs Programme	35.00 "
Central Assistance	772.97 "
	<u>1,034.00 lakhs</u>



B) MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

<u>Position as it exists:</u>	<u>Tribal Areas</u>	<u>STATE</u>
1. No. of beds per lakh of population	14	66
2. Population per Doctor	33,333	12,450
3. Average population covered by PHC	70,000	85,000
<u>Requirements:</u>		
1. No. of additional beds	728	
2. No. of Primary Health Centres to be converted into 30 bedded Hospitals as per the norms fixed under Minimum Needs Programme	8	
3. No. of additional Primary Health Centres	4	
4. No. of additional Sub-Centres to be opened as per the norms fixed under Minimum Needs Programme	93	
5. No. of additional Doctors	70	

The inadequacy of Medical and Health Services in tribal areas in comparison to plains areas can be understood from the indicators given above. However, the average population covered by a Primary Health Centre in Tribal Areas is less than that of State as a whole giving the impression that tribal population is better served by the Primary Health Centres than that of the plains areas. But in actual practice the percolation of Primary Health Centre services to the tribals is very limited due to natural barriers and lack of communication facilities besides the indifference of the tribal towards modern medicine. Moreover, 4 Tribal Development Blocks are not having Primary Health Centres at all. Thus there are 20 Primary Health Centres at the rate of one Primary Health Centre per Tribal Development Block in 20 Tribal Development Blocks. It is therefore imperative to

# ANDHRA PRADESH MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN SUB PLAN AREA (EXISTING)



- 1 SREERAMPETA
- 2 BANDESSIA
- 3 ...
- 4 ANANTAGIRI
- 5 ARAKU
- 6 PARSURU
- 7 ANJANGANGIPOT
- 8 PEDDABAYALU
- 9 ...
- 10 CHINTAPALLI
- 11 HOYYURU
- 12 RAJYONGALINGI
- 13 ADAPTEGOLA
- 14 ...
- 15 PURSICHELLI
- 16 POLAVURAN
- 17 DUTTANAGOREN
- 18 VIKARPURM
- 19 ...
- 20 BHADRACHALAM
- 21 ANWARAPETA
- 22 ...
- 23 WARIKICH
- 24 UTTURU

○	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
□	HOSPITAL
▭	DISPENSARY
△	M. UNITS
—	STATE BORDER
- - -	SUB PLAN AREA

to open 4 more Primary Health Centres to meet the norm of Minimum Needs Programme. 1/3rd of the Primary Health Centres are to be converted to 30 bedded Hospitals and 93 more sub-centres are to be opened besides the 4 Primary Health Centres to be opened in the Tribal Development Block, that are not having them so as to fulfil the norm under Minimum Needs Programme i.e., One Primary Health Centre per Block.

The V Five Year Plan proposals under Minimum Needs Programme are as follows:

Schemes	V Plan outlay	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount set apart for Tribal Welfare	REMARKS
1. Upgrading of P.H.Cs. into 30 bedded hospitals.	874.80	54.00	5 P.H.Cs
2. New Sub-Centres	173.60	32.55	93 Sub-Centres
3. Back-Lag of Construction of P.H.Cs	199.00	20.00	20 P.H.Cs
4. Backlag of construction of staff quarters	471.88	28.40	20 P.H.Cs
5. Backlag of construction of Sub-Centres	186.75	8.85	59 Sub-Centres
6. Drugs for existing PHCs	103.75	5.00	20 P.H.Cs for five years
7. Drugs for Sub-Centres	301.40	5.90	59 Sub-Centres for 5 Years
Total:	2,311.18	154.70*	

\* In view of the reduction in State Plan Outlay only Rs.36.00 lakhs are available now.

According to the guide lines given under the Minimum Needs Programme 1/3rd of Primary Health Centres are to be upgraded into 30 bedded hospitals where as the Director of Medical and Health Services proposes to convert only 5 P.H.Cs into 30 bedded hospitals as against 8 P.H.Cs. Further no mention has been made by the Director of Medical and Health Services with regard to opening of P.H.Centres in T.D.Blocks which have no P.H.Cs at all. Taking the above position into consideration and also for bridging the gap between the levels of development of tribal areas and plains areas, the following additional programmes are proposed.

1. Opening of 4 New P.H.Cs @ 0.40 lakhs per year for 5 years	8.00 lakhs
2. Posting of 70 additional Doctors at the rate of Rs.25,000/- per year for five years	87.50 lakhs
3. Increasing bed strength excluding the bed strength of 5 upgraded PHCs and new PHCs proposed	17.52 lakhs
	-----
Total:	113.02 lakhs
	-----

The following is the source-wise investment proposed in the Sub-Plan area:

1. Minimum Needs Programme	36.00 lakhs
2. Central Assistance	231.72 lakhs
	-----
	267.72 lakhs
	-----

### C) RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The tribals are accustomed to drink water from running streams and tanks in many of the tribal villages as they are not provided with drinking water wells, thus exposing themselves to many of the water borne diseases. It is envisaged in general to provide every village and hamlet with an open drinking water well or bore well under Rural Water Supply Programme. In tribal areas about 2,177 drinking water wells are to be sunk for providing potable water to every village and hamlet that have been in existence for a period of not less than 10 years. Here it may be pointed out that in the case of a hamlet its 10 years existence is taken as minimum to guarantee that it has almost become a permanent habitation as it is an ever recurring phenomenon in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh that hamlets are usually shifted due to various socio-economic reasons. This sort of shifting habitations is a characteristic feature of shifting cultivators and other backward tribal groups like Kolams, Konda Doras, Savaras etc. About 50% of the required wells are proposed to be provided by sinking bore wells as detailed below:

No. of bore wells proposed	1,139
Cost of construction at Rs. 7,000/- per bore well	78-00 lakhs

Besides these borewells, protected water supply will be initiated under L.I.C. Programme at a cost of Rs. 22.00 lakhs. The total cost of the programme is

Rs.100 lakhs. However, 1058 wells are still required for providing drinking water to all the villages. It is therefore necessary to provide an additional amount of Rs.1,33,06,000/- to sink the required number of wells at the rate of Rs.7,000/- per well.

The following is the source-wise investment proposed in the Sub-Plan areas.

1. Minimum Needs Programme	41.00 lakhs
2. Tribal Welfare State Plan	nil
3. Central Assistance	133.06 lakhs
	<u>174.06 lakhs</u>

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The need for quick completion of Survey and Settlement operations needs no special emphasis especially in tribal areas. Completion of Survey and Settlement operations expeditiously helps in instilling confidence in the tribal cultivator of his ownership right and clears many of the hurdles in his securing quick institutional credit. It is also bestows social and economic status and thus promote a sense of well being and establish a position of strength for the tribal in his day to day social, political and economic activities.

Out of the 8 Districts which have Scheduled Area Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in the tribal areas of Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad and Warangal districts. In the remaining Districts viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam survey operations are in progress and settlement operations have also to be undertaken in parts of the latter mentioned districts only. The total agency area in the districts extends over about 5,000 Sq.Miles or 12,950 Sq.K.Ms of which 3,281 Sq.K.Ms (approximately) is the area under settled cultivation coming up for survey. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.34.00 lakhs will be needed for completing the Survey Operations.

As regards settlement operations there are 3 separate regulations governing them viz., (1) Regulation 1/69 covering Mahals (Malguzari in Khammam District); (2) Regulation 2/69 covering Muttas in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts; and (3) Regulation 2/70 covering the areas not falling under 1 and 2 above. A special officer has been appointed for the implementation of the first two Regulations and the Collectors of the District concerned (except Srikakulam where the R.D.Os have been appointed as settlement officers) have been appointed as Settlement Officers. It is estimated that Rs.36.75 lakhs will be required for completing settlement operations. Further, a senior Officer in the I.A.S., cadre (In the Senior time scale of pay) to have effective supervision on the work of the Settlement Officers is considered quite essential. The estimated cost for employment of an I.A.S. Officer with the following full complement of staff for a period of three years is about 2.72 lakhs. The details of the staff are as follows:

Category of Post	No. of Posts	Period of utilisation.	Scale of Pay	Spl. Pay	Unhealthy Locality Allowance
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Spl. Officer, IAS, Senior time Scale	1	12 months	900-1800	200	90.00
2. Settlement Tahsildars	1	"	300-600	40	67.50
3. Sheristadar	1	"	300-600	--	--
4. U.D. Clerks	1	"	140--280	--	--
5. L.D. Clerks	3	"	90--192	--	22.50
6. Steno	4	"	90--192	20	--
7. Typist	1	"	90--192	15	22.50
8. Jeep Driver	1	"	80--160	--	--
9. Record Asst.	1	"	70--130	--	13.50
10. Attenders	5	"	60-100	--	--



It is estimated that the survey and settlement operations can be completed within a period of 3 years at a total cost of Rs.73.47 lakhs.

A B S T R A C T

Cost of Survey	Rs.34.00 lakhs
Cost of Settlement	Rs.36.75 lakhs
Cost of Supervisory Post	2.12 lakhs
	-----
Total: Rs.	Rs.73.47 lakhs
	-----

This scheme has been included in the Sub-Plan as per Government of India letter 18-4-1973--RU(SCT.III/MHA), dated 19-1-1974. It is expected that the entire amount required (Rs.73.47 lakhs) will be provided by the Government of India.

AREA OF TRIBAL CONCENTRATION & TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY-WISE)

Sl. No. of the Region	Scheduled Area in Sq. Miles	Population Total	Percentage of S.T. Population	Scheduled	Non-Scheduled	TOTAL
1. I.T.D.A., Adilabad	2686.92	2,22,568	47	383	273	656
2. I.T.D.A., Warangal	544.05	53,329	47	136	58	194
3. I.T.D.A., Khammam	2664.06	4,82,607	34	908	8	916
4. I.T.D.A., West Godavari	595.93	50,874	58	101	6	107
5. I.T.D.A., East Godavari	2592.85*	1,29,212	67	694	60	754
6. I.T.D.A., Visakhapatnam	2606.00*	2,31,148	86	2290	116	2408
7. I.T.D.A., Srikakulam	509.00*	1,80,368	79	521	505	1026
8. I.T.D.A., (Chenchu Pocket Mahboobnagar)	552.98	50,282	18	74	--	74
	12751.79	14,00,388	54	5107	1028	6135

\* Exclusive of area of Non-Scheduled Villages.

BACKWARD TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Backward Communities:  
S.No. Name of the Tribe

1. BACKWARD TRIBAL COMMUNITIES  
Population Area of Habitation  
(1961)

2. PRIMITIVE POCKETS  
Special Benefits Given

1. Chenchu	17,609	Kurnool, Mahboobnagar, Prakasham Districts	1. Horticulture Programme
2. Kolam	16,731	Adilabad District	2. Development of Assigned land under State TW Plan
3. Konda Reddy	39,333	Godavari Belt (Khammam, East and West Godavari Districts)	3. Other Schemes for Landless Tribals in State TW Plan
4. Thoti	546	Adilabad District	4. Bunding and Terracing of Podu fields
5. Konda Dhora	86,911	Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari and Srikakulam Districts.	
6. Samantha (Khond)	21,754	Visakhapatnam & Srikakulam Districts.	
7. Gadaba	21,840	Visakhapatnam District	
8. Saveri	68,185	Srikakulam District.	

III. Primitive Pockets Identified for Special Attention:

S.No.	Name of the Pocket	Population	Name of the Tribe/Tribes
1.	Mallemlalai-Amarebad Ranges	17,609	Chenchu
2.	Upper Plateau of Adilabad	1,16,348	Kolam & Thoti
3.	Godavari Belt	3,24,280	Konda Reddi, Konda Dhora
4.	Samantha Zone	1,87,507	Samantha, Gadaba, Konda Dhore.
5.	Saveri Belt.	1,39,762	Saveri.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF POPULATION IN TRIBAL AREAS (1961)

Sl. No.	Region	Total Tribal Population	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Persons engaged as Mining, Quarrying, Animal Husbandry/Forests/Fishing/Plantation etc.	Household Industries	Other services	Non-Workers
1.	I.T.D.A., Adilabad	1,31,971	80,652	50,073	24,861	1,296	1,451	2,971	51,319
2.	I.T.D.A., Warangal	32,936	20,772	13,260	5,815	379	783	535	12,164
3.	I.T.D.A., Khammam	1,71,284	104,888	66,116	33,372	2,176	1,572	1,652	66,396
4.	I.T.D.A., West Godavari	44,058	26,807	10,765	10,108	1,463	3,101	7,572	17,251
5.	I.T.D.A., East Godavari	1,00,343	63,926	41,467	15,448	1,633	3,517	1,861	36,417
6.	I.T.D.A., Visakhapatnam	2,13,820	135,249	102,883	24,362	1,558	2,140	4,306	78,573
7.	I.T.D.A., Srikakulam	1,92,276	1,26,336	60,678	50,752	5,043	2,210	7,653	65,940
8.	I.T.I.A., Chenchu Pocket	35,390	18,830	4,287	6,024	1,340	5,668	1,511	16,560
		9,22,078	577,460	349,529	170,742	14,888	20,442	21,859	344,618

Percentage of workers to the total Population 62.62

Percentage of Non-Workers to the Total Population 38.38

Percentage of Cultivators to the total tribal Workers Population 60.53

Percentage of Agricultural Labour 29.56

Percentage of Workers engaged in Mining, Quarrying etc. 2.58

Percentage of workers engaged in Household Industry 3.54

Percentage of Workers engaged in other Services 3.79

ANNEXURE - IV

STATE OF LAND RECORDS

Sl. District No.	Total area for survey and settlement in Sq.miles	Total Area for which survey records were handed over upto 31.5.1973
1. Srikakulam	238	238
2. Visakhapatnam	1,526	1,190
3. East Godavari	730	523
4. West Godavari	177	--
5. Khammam	1,145	431

-r

ANNEXURE - V

LAND UTILISATION PARTICULARS (IN ACRES)

Sl. No.	Region	Net Area Sown more than once	Current fallows	Old fallows	Cultivable waste	Land put to Non-Agrl. Use	Barren and uncultivable waste	Permanent Pasturable and Grazing Land	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Integrated Tribal Development Agency Adilabad	189799	3059	89886	---	5446	57332	65330	14515
2.	I.T.D.A., Warangal	48402	2929	17280	6940	7333	2237	8296	5122
3.	I.T.D.A., Khanam	141418	998	51274	38058	42885	50295	59646	25758
4.	I.T.D.A., West Godavari	29944	2849	8443	2798	20420	8761	38699	13036
5.	I.T.D.A., East Godavari	82163	8291	83251	17012	141155	26470	120024	23538
6.	I.T.D.A., Visakhapatnam	172163	28366	23974	36297	42040	28630	188658	69405
7.	I.T.D.A., Srikakulam	49042	9475	18322	14133	30802	25902	43916	4775

Contd.....

Annexure-V contd.

	11.	Misc. Tree Crops and Grooves 12.	Total Geographical Area 13.
1.	131151	135635	689094
2.	437506	1353	534469
3.	476678	42534	928247
4.	88092	1254	211447
5.	493710	24384	1011701
6.	960455	15367	1536989
7.	210048	2339	405258



PROBLEM OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION

Name of the Tribal Development Block	Total Area under cultivation (Acres)	Community (Hectares)	Area Owned by Forest Department (Hectares)	No. of families practising shifting cultivation.
1. Bhadregiri	6614-90			4326
2. Pachipenta	1775-75			1253
3. V.R.Puram	482-52			308
4. Bhadrachalam	107-00			83
5. Rampachodavaram	1363-00			1202
6. Maredumilli	7341-00			7107
7. Kunavaram	2571-00			1828
8. Addateegala	353-00			305
9. Koyyuru	210-00			166
10. Rajavommangi	303-06			225
11. G.Madugole	8650-00			5258
12. Chintapalli	200-00			--
13. Polavaram	563-28			419
14. Pedaboyalu	3286-50			2532
	42,827-01			21,605

FOREST VILLAGES

Sl. No.	Name of the District/ Tahsil	No. of Forest Villages	Population
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All the Forest Villages in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh were converted into Revenue Villages by G.O.Ms.No.1416 (Food & Agriculture), dated 24-9-1971. As such there are no forest villages in Andhra Pradesh.

CO -- O F F I C I A T I O N

Sl. No.	Region	Number	Total Membership
1.	I.T.D.A. Adilabad	67	4,101
2.	I.T.D.A. Warangal	13	1,420
3.	I.T.D.A. Khammam	75	18,569
4.	I.T.D.A. West Godavari	28	7,503
5.	I.T.D.A. East Godavari	68	7,190
6.	I.T.D.A. Visakhapatnam	50	11,202
7.	I.T.D.A. Srikakulam	18	1,361
8.	I.T.D.A. (Chenchu Pocket) Mahboobnagar	N.A.	N.A.

MINOR IRRIGATION

S.No. Region	Total Potential at the end of IV Plan. (Acres)
1. I.T.D.A. Adilabad	435.10
2. I.T.D.A., Warangal	2240.58
3. I.T.D.A. Khanman	11914.50
4. I.T.D.A. West Godavari	1578.68
5. I.T.D.A. East Godavari	9320.61
6. I.T.D.A. Visakhapatnam	6129.00
7. I.T.D.A. Srikakulam	5243.79
8. I.T.D.A. (Chenchu Pocket) Mahabubnagar.	N.A

ANNEXURE X

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS

Sl. No.	Region	Samithi Roads	Zilla Parishad Roads	P.W.D. Roads	Remarks
1.	I.T.D.A. Adilabad	32.10	65.50	32.41	
2.	I.T.D.A. Warangal	13.00	58.00	--	
3.	I.T.D.A. Khammam	221.70	278.10	180.60	
4.	I.T.D.A. West Godavari	92.60	104.20	64.69	
5.	I.T.D.A. East Godavari	251.00	143.00	289.00	
6.	I.T.D.A. Visakhapatnam	976.00	36.00	96.00	
7.	I.T.D.A. Srikakulam	204.00	273.00	74.00	
8.	I.T.D.A. Chenchu Pocket Mahboobnagar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

A N N E X U R E - XI (A)

EDUCATION IN TRIBAL AREAS ( ENROLMENT )

S.No.	6-11 Primary	11-14 Middle School	Higher Secondary
	Boys	Girls	Total
			Boys
			Girls
			Total

1. Andhra Pradesh  
(1967-68)

94,396

3,076

287

EDUCATION IN TRIBAL AREAS (EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)

Sl. No.	Region	Hostels No.	Ashram School No.	Primary Schools % villages covered	Middle Schools No.	No. of Primary school per middle school	High Schools No.	No. of Middle schools per High School
1.	I.T.D.A. Adilabad	14	43	130	N.A	2	65.00	6 0.33
2.	I.T.D.A. Warangal	11	28	135	N.A	17	7.94	10 1.70
3.	I.T.D.A. Khanam	26	39	586	N.A	46	12.73	19 2.42
4.	I.T.D.A. West Godavari	10	18	76	N.A	3	25.33	5 0.60
5.	I.T.D.A. East Godavari	14	23	253	N.A	12	21.08	5 2.40
6.	I.T.D.A. Visakhapatnam	22	28	293	N.A	10	29.30	7 1.42
7.	I.T.D.A. Srikakulam	10	16	189	N.A	4	47.25	4 1.00
8.	I.T.D.A. Chenchu Pocket Mahboobnagar.	5	2	84	N.A	13	6.46	3 4.33

MEDICAL & HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries	Primary Health Centres	Mobile Medical Units	No. of Sub-Centres (Leprosy)	Blocks without P.H.Cs
1.	I.T.D.A. Adilabad	1	--	2	2	--	--
2.	I.T.D.A. Warangal	--	--	1	2	--	--
3.	I.T.D.A. Khammam	2	6	7	3	1	--
4.	I.T.D.A. West Godavari	1	2	2	1	--	--
5.	I.T.D.A. East Godavari	2	4	3	--	2	1 Rajavommangi
6.	I.T.D.A. Visakhapatnam	2	8	5	2	2	1 Pedabayalu 2 Ananthagiri 3 G. Madugulu
7.	I.T.D.A. Srikakulam	4	1	3	3	1	--
8.	I.T.D.A. Chenchu Pocket Mahboobnagar	1	1	1	3	1	--



TABLE -- XIII

R U R A L WATER SUPPLY

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	No. of Drinking Water Wells	No. of Cysterns
1.	I.T.D.A. Adilabad	132	--
2.	I.T.D.A. Warangal	175	--
3.	I.T.D.A. Khammam	394	--
4.	I.T.D.A. West Godavari	289	--
5.	I.T.D.A. East Godavari	242	--
6.	I.T.D.A. Visakhapatnam	519	4
7.	I.T.D.A. Srikakulam	170	23
8.	I.T.D.A. Chenchu Pocket Mahboobnagar.	N.A.	N.A.

A N N E X U R E -- XIV

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Villages electrified	Percentage to Total
1.	I.T.D.A. Adilabad		
2.	I.T.D.A. Warangal		
3.	I.T.D.A. Khammam	116	2.9
4.	I.T.D.A. West Godavari		
5.	I.T.D.A. East Godavari		
6.	I.T.D.A. Visakhapatnam		
7.	I.T.D.A. Srikakulam		
8.	I.T.D.A. Chenchu Pocket Mahboob-Nagar.		

Pr7 KST }  
jm/ynr }  
7,75 }





**Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute**

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