

521
PILOT PROJECT

For

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

WEST GODAVARI Dist.

ACTION PLAN

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Andhra Pradesh-HYDERABAD

1974

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FOR
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
WEST GODAVARI

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TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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AREA AND PEOPLE

West Godavari District, the second smallest District in Andhra Pradesh, is situated at the centre of the Northern Circars and lying to the West of the river Godavari. Stretching from the Palm fringed stormy coast of the Bay of Bengal to the gorgeous hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats the West Godavari District is one of the most fertile deltaic tracts of the country and the graneries of the state with largest percentage of irrigated area supporting highest concentration of rural population in the entire state. Bounded on the north by Khammam District, on the south and west by Krishna and on the east by river Godavari, the District is situated between 16°.15' and 17°.30' of the northern latitude and 81°.35' of the eastern longitude.

West Godavari District presents a picturesque but varied landscape due to its geographical contrasts. Its long coast fringed with lush groves of coconut and casuarina is followed up by a vast expanse of green field of paddy and sugarcane interspersed with rich

Banana, Chillies and turmeric fields which are demarkated by the majestically standing coconut and palmyrah trees. The deltaic plains watered by a net work of Godavari distribution canals from the splendid Godavari anicut across the mighty river Godavari at Vijjeswaram, present a picture of agricultural opulence and support one of the heaviest concentrations of agricultural population in the world. The prosperous plains suddenly and with the approach of the deciduous forests covering the undulating hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats. It is this hilly region covered with deciduous forests that constitutes the natural habitat of about over 30 thousand tribal population who have been living in the inaccessible tracts from time immemorial.

The total population of the District is 23,74,306 as per 1971 Census in an area of 3009.8 Sq. miles. The district is divided into 8 Taluks. The Scheduled Area covering almost the entire area of Polavaram Taluk measuring about 491.3 Sq. Miles harbours about 31,450 tribal population belonging to Koya, Konda Reddi, Nayak and Sugali Tribes.

The climate varies considerably between the plains and the Scheduled Areas of the District.

April to June is the hot season. During the month of May and the first fortnight of June, the mercury shoots up very high till the first showers of South-West monsoon bring down the temperature. The District generally receives ample rainfall from the South-West monsoon from June to September. The onset of north-east monsoon is often marked by cyclonic rains which cause immense damage to the standing crops before harvest. The monsoon at its peak in the months of August and September swell the swirling waters of Godavari and its many small and big tributaries, which pose danger to the people and their crops situated on the flanks of these water sources. The average annual rainfall of the District is 1029 m.m. While the rainfall during the south west monsoon is mostly beneficial for the cultivation of major crops in the Kharif season, the precipitation received during the north-east monsoon is helpful to sustain the crops sown with the help of south-west monsoon in the tribal areas. It is observed that in the recent past the monsoon is erratic and unfavourable to the crops in the tribal areas of the District causing long dry spells during which most of the rainfed crops are wilting.

Soils in the tribal belt mostly belong to the red ferruginous and black regar types. Red

ferruginous soil is predominant in the hilly tracts, while the black cotton soils occur in patches in the lower agency. The black regar with a layer of alluvium is found in the villages situated along the Godavari whose flood waters enrich the soil leaving behind a deposit of silt.

Rocks belonging to Archaens, lower and Upper Gondwana ages constitute the rock formation of the tribal belt of the District. Khondalites, Biotite and magnetite are found in the Papikonda ranges. The tribal areas of the District are also known to be endowed with minerals in considerable quantities. Graphite, limestone, mica, and pyrite have been prospected in the tribal areas. When exploited, it will not only supply these vital minerals to our national economy but also help boost up the employment for the tribals.

The tribal areas of the District are rich in forest wealth which are mostly of deciduous type. The important species of the flora area: Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) Terminalia Tomentosa (Maddi) Anogcissus latifolia (Yelama), Lageratroemia Pavriflora (Chinnangi) and Teak which are of great commercial value. Besides these the forests abound in various

fuel species. There are also some teak, cashew and mango plantations. Even though the wild life has greatly dwindled due to the depredations of poachers and increased exploitation of forests, herbevorous animals like spotted deer, barking deer are fairly common in the tribal areas. Wild Boar, porcupine, rabbit and sambar are also found in good number. Eventhough tiger is very rare, bear and chita pose danger to the human and animal population in the tribal areas. Pea fowls, jungle fowls, partridges, and quail are also common.

The tribal population of the District is mainly concentrated in Polavaram and its adjoining taluks of Chintalapudi and Kovvuru which harbour about 40,020 population. The rest of (11703) population are scattered in the remaining taluks of West Godavari District. The Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 2.17% to the total population of the District. The major tribes inhabiting this District are Koyas Konda Reddi, Sugali and Nayak. The tribe-wise population *according to 1961 Census is given hereunder:

* Tribe-wise population particulars as per 1971 Census are still under compilation.

<u>TRIBE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
1. Koya	24,084
2. Konda Heddi	3,970
3. Konda Dora	1,309
4. Kammara	635
5. Nayaks	472
6. Chenchus	402
7. Savaras	466
8. Yerukulas	7,057
9. Sugali	6,250
10. Yanadi	2,815
11. Gowdu	29
12. Bagatha	9
13. Konda Kapus	98
14. Gonds	6
15. Kulia	13
16. Mali	1
17. Manne Dora	1
18. Scheduled Tribe not known	41

The distribution of tribal population
in Scheduled Area of the District and the number

of villages in furnished below:

Sl. No.	No. of Scheduled villages.	Area in Sq. miles	Total popu- lation in the area.	S.T. popu- lation.	Percen- tage.
	105	491.3	53.987	29.734	55.0

Koyas are the numerically largest ethnic group inhabiting in agency tracts of West Godavari District and Konda Reddi is the next group while Konda Dora and Kammara tribes occupy third and fourth places respectively. There are a good number of plains living tribals like Yerukulas, Sugalis and Yanadis are also concentrating in this District.

ECONOMY:

The economy of the tribes of West Godavari District is agro-forest based. Eventhough all the tribes mainly subsist on agriculture of one type or the other, the forest plays an important role in the economy of all the tribes for it provides a great source of food in the form of tubers, roots, leaves, fruits and flesh of wild animals for the tribals. They also earn sizeable income to supplement their meagre agricultural income by sale of forest produce. This agro-forest based economy is, however, subject to the vagaries of nature and the tribal is at the mercy of nature.

Agriculture constitute the backbone of tribal economy as is evident from the fact that out of 26,807 working tribal population in the district 20,873 tribals are engaged in agricultural sector either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. With improvement in transport and communications and eradication of dreaded diseases like Malaria, and Yaws, many non-tribals have migrated in large number to the hither to in-accessible and inhospitable areas in search of livelihood as traders and agriculturists and are largely responsible for reducing the land owning tribals to landless

farm labour by alienating their lands through usury and deceiptful business transactions. The distribution of tribal population in agriculture sector is given hereunder:

1. Cultivators	10,765
2. Agricultural labourers	10,108

Total tribal population engaged in agriculture	20,873

The distribution of working tribal population in non-agricultural occupations according to 1961 Census is given in the following statement:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Mining, quarrying, fishing and Plantation.	1,463
2. Household Industry	3,101
3. Manufacturing other than Household Industry	147
4. Construction	31
5. Trade and Commerce	308
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	27
7. Other Services	857

	5,934

As much as 78% of the total population depends on agriculture for livelihood. But the land available for intensive cultivation is limited in the tribal areas due to reserve forests and hilly and rocky terrain. Even the limited land available for cultivation is largely infertile. The land utilisation particulars of the Scheduled Area of the District is furnished in the following table:

	<u>Hectares</u>
1. Net area sown	16,410
2. Area sown more than once	1,909
3. Current fallows	1,952
4. Old fallows	3,107
5. Cultivable waste	2,985
6. Land put to non-agricultural use	4,263
7. Barren and uncultivable land	6,765
8. Permanent Pastures and grazing land	1,397
9. Forests	61,984
10. Misc. Crops and Groves not included in Sl. No.1.	954
Total: area:	----- 99,817 -----

The limited land available for cultivation is fragmented and sub-divided into numerous

uneconomic holdings. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 holdings of various sizes. The man lam ~~revi~~ works out to 0.67 acres.

Collection of minor forest produce and forest labour are the important subsidiary occupations to the tribals of this area. Kammara are traditional black-smiths to the tribals of the area. They manufacture and repair the basic agricultural implements of the tribals. The Konda Reddis who are mostly confined to the hills of the Eastern Ghats are expert bamboo cutters. They are employed by the forest contractors as well as by the Forest Department as labourers for cutting in the Forest coupes. They cut the bamboos on the hill slopes and drop them in bundles to the banks of the river Godavari from where the bamboo is floated down stream to Rajahmundry. They are adept in logging the timber. The tribals inhabiting the hill tracts of the Eastern Ghats still practise shifting cultivation. The tribals, particularly Konda Reddis living in the Papi Hill ranges clear suitable patches of jungle on hill slopes and rake the fields with primitive agricultural implements and sow seeds of various millets. The low yields

of the crops from these hill fields can sustain them for a few months.

Land under wet cultivation is limited due to the meagre irrigation facilities. Paddy is the most important wet crop followed by chillies. Bulk of the population eke out their livelihood from dry lands. They grow jowar, ragi, sama, Korra, and other small millets, pulses like red gram as mixed crops. A sizeable number of tribals have taken to tobacco cultivation in the recent past. The crops in the hill fields entirely and in the settled fields to a great extent depend upon rains. The tribal agriculture in this district is a 'gamble in monsoon'.

The freak nature, inefficient agricultural equipment, absence of assured water supply, traditional methods of cultivation, use of low yielding local seed, lack of knowledge of improved practices in crop husbandry and plant protection are main causes of low agricultural output in the tribal areas of this district. Eventhough I.A.D.P. (Package Programme) has been extending its activities to this area, the tribal farmers are unable to reap the benefits of the programme and are unable to adopt the improved agricultural practices chiefly

due to lack of financial resources needed for increased inputs and absence of irrigation facilities. More land can be brought under cultivation and boost in agricultural production can be achieved if various minor irrigation sources existing in the project area are harnessed for irrigation purposes. Many tribals lack even the basic warehithal necessary for cultivation of the land, let alone improved implements necessary in the event of adoption of improved agricultural methods.

The tribal cultivators need petty loans for agricultural investment. Eventhough Girijan Cooperative Corporation is of great help to the tribals it cannot cater to the complete range of credit needs of all the tribals due to various operational difficulties and also due to governing credit policies. This situation is exploited by the usurious moneylenders and traders who grabbed a lot of fertile land from the tribals in lieu of the outstanding debts.

The tribals used to lose heavily in the sale of minor forest produce till the establishment of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation. However, the market for the agricultural produce from the tribal farms

is still largely under the control of the private merchants. Due to lack of communications and roads in the project area and ignorance of the tribals private merchants are able to control the market for agricultural produce. As a result the tribals are deprived of good price for their farm produce.

SOC IO-CULTURAL MATRIX:

The social and cultural life of the tribals of the project area constitute a distinct but colourful component in the socio-cultural fabric of the larger society of the district. The existence of multiple tribes in the tribal belt gave rise to a variegated culture marked by racial, linguistic and occupational diversity.

The social structure of the important tribes of the project area is also diverse. The Nayak social structure is peculiar by the conspicuous absence of clan system while the Koya social organisation is based on well developed clan and phratries. Apart from the horizontal stratification in each tribe, the tribes of the project area

constitute a hierarchy, in which the Konda Reddi occupies the top rung followed by Nayak, Koya and Kamara. However, the plains living tribes Sugali, Yerukula and Yenadi do not fit into the status scale.

Ritually there are broad similarities between the various tribes inhabiting the project area. The most striking similarities are the performance of first fruit eating ceremonies (Kothas) and ancestor worship by all tribes of the area. The major festivals like Gangadevi Panduga, Bhudevi Panduga are observed by all the tribes of the area except the plains living tribes. All the tribes have a great pre-disposition to religion and religion is almost fused with every social and economic activity.

Every tribe has a powerful tribal council presided over by a head called 'Kula Pedda' or 'Pedda Kapu' who is assisted by four other members known as Pina Peddelu or Chinna Kapulu. Authority is still vested in the traditional leaders who in most cases became statutory leaders also. The powers of these authoritarian leaders are all pervasive and the decisions of the tribal councils are irrevocable.

From these socio-cultural legacies the people of the project area have inherited a primitive world view and fatalistic philosophy reflected in their conservative attitude towards innovations, and preponderance of magico-religious practices and low level of aspiration which act as shackle on development, even after decades of developmental effort.

With the introduction of Community Development Programme and subsequent extension of democratic decentralisation to the tribal areas, the tribals have been involved in the various stages of development of their area. The project area formed is reserved constituency for scheduled tribes in the state assembly. The project area now consists of two tribal development blocks. Viz., Polavaram and Buttayagudem, in addition to three Community Development Blocks, viz., Koyyalagudem, Chintalapudi and Gopalapuram where the tribals are at the helm of execution of various development programmes. The tribals are also represented on the Board of Directors of Girijan Cooperative Corporation as well as other societies. Thus the tribals are participating in the planning and implementation process of various programmes for their development from grass roots level onwards.

CHAPTER - II

RESUME OF DEVELOPMENT

Intensive Development of Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes of this District commenced with the constituting of Polavaram and Buttayagudem Pre-Extension Blocks as early as in 1959. These two Blocks cover entire scheduled area of this District showering benefits of T.D. Programmes to 55% of Scheduled Tribe population of this District. Due to the preponderance of tribals in the populations and low level of development, they have been converted into T.D. Blocks in the year 1964. The conversion brings two-fold benefit to these blocks namely special allocation of funds both from Community Development and Tribal Development grants and special programmes.

A brief review of financial achievements shows that an amount of Rs.1,65,000 was spent on the development programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes of this District upto the end of Second Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan has recorded a four-fold increase in expenditure i.e., Rs.5.11 lakhs (Annexure-I.A).

During the Fourth Five Year Plan this District had an allotment of Rs.13.48 lakhs out of which Rs.12.54 lakhs was utilised. Thus the Fourth Five Year Plan had recorded more than two fold increase over the corresponding figure in the Third Five Year Plan.

The expenditure analysis of the first, second and third plans throws light on a few important points. Communications programme was given top priority followed by Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Irrigation during first three plans (Annexure-I.B). During the IV Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.3.06 lakhs was spent for the developmental programmes during the year 1969-70, while there was a sharp rise of expenditure in the year 1972-73 i.e., from 3 lakhs to Rs.6.6 lakhs. Apart from this the District had the benefit of receiving additional grants also under special plan sponsored by Central Government. The general pattern of developmental programmes implemented for the benefit of tribals of this District as follows:

AGRICULTURE:

The tribal agriculture suffers from many draw backs like infertile soil, antiquated equipment and primitive practices of cultivation, uneconomic holdings, and a multitude of plant diseases, lack of soil and water conservation. This is attributed to various

geo-ethnic and economic factors. A planned change for the alround development of these backward communities and areas was introduced in these areas through implementation of successive five year plans. The Agriculture being the main stay of a large section of the population, various programmes are implemented for strengthening of the Agricultural sector. In view of the special factors governing the socio-economic life of the tribals some privileges and concessions were provided to help tribals to strengthen their economic base. The Agriculture programme consists of supply of inputs, land development, financial assistance, construction of godowns, seed stores etc. Funds from various sources had been utilized for this purpose. While implementing these programmes many concessions were extended to tribals like supply of inputs free of cost on subsidy basis. Some of the achievements in Agriculture programme implemented in the scheduled areas are given in the Annexure - II.

Under supply of improved variety of seeds
2609.81 Quintals of improved seed were supplied to 2,381 tribal cultivators over a period of 5 years commencing from March 1968 to March 1973. Under this programme improved seeds of paddy, millet and maize were supplied. In order to improve fertility of the soil and increase agricultural production 2,250 quintals of chemical fertilisers were supplied to the tribal cultivators during the said period. In addition to food crops vegetable

seeds of improved varieties to the tune of 83 quintals were distributed to tribal cultivators. In addition 3.35 quintals of oil seeds were supplied to tribal cultivators. Manure to the tune of 4.5 M.Tons prepared under compost pits programme was distributed to the tribal farmers besides green manure weighing 82 quintals. Under Plant Protection Programme pesticides and fungicides to the tune of 2,468 quintals and 1800 pounds were distributed among tribal farmers. As the soils were suitable for growing coconut seedlings, 4366 coconut seedlings were also distributed among the tribals. To encourage tribals in fruit production to augment their meagre income fruit plants numbering 10,881 were distributed among the tribals.

Under the programme of supply of improved agricultural implements, 589 implements were made available to the needy tribal cultivators.

Tribals were also encouraged to grow vegetables in their back-yard and 569 kitchen gardens were laid during the above period. To demonstrate the benefits of improved agricultural practices 187 demonstration plots were laid in the scheduled areas of the district. To motivate the tribal cultivators for increasing their production by adopting improved practices, incentives were introduced in the Scheduled Area by way of cash awards to best tribal cultivators. Under this programme 556 tribal cultivators participated in the crop competition

programme (Annexure-III).

A seed farm at Buttayagudem was started in the year 1969 with the main object of producing and multiplication of improved variety of seed. Two seed stores have been opened in the scheduled area one each at Buttayagudem and Polavaram.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME:

West Godavari District has been selected for implementation of I.A.D.P. in Andhra Pradesh. Consequently the project area has also been in receipt of the benefits of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme which is popularly known as Package Programme. It is not only a agriculture development oriented one but also aims at alround development of rural India. The programme has been designed to bring in sharp rise in agricultural production through concentrated, multi-pronged and co-ordinated efforts in selected places. Further it aims at disseminating information about improved agricultural practices and popularising them through demonstration of various types of plots employing different methods of cultivation. It provides institutional services to the participant cultivators who have been oriented to adopt locally recommended package practices as a means to achieve the said goal.

The tribal cultivators numbering 4,560 have participated in this programme covering an area of

10,218 acres. Certain crops like paddy, jowar, bajra, maize and fruit plants, tobacco, chillies and groundnut were raised under this programme. The inputs like seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements, sprayers and dusters pesticide and fungicide, fruit and coconut plants were supplied to the participant cultivators.

According to a study conducted by this Institute it was observed that the yield per acre rose from 400 Kgs. to 580 Kgs. in the fields covered by Intensive Agricultural District Programme. Thus it has demonstrated its benefits to the tribal cultivators.

SOIL CONSERVATION:

The land in Scheduled Area is exposed to constant soil erosion due to its undulating terrain, fairly heavy rain fall and extensive practice of podu cultivation. The soil erosion causes considerable damage to the surface soil. The soil in general is generally infertile and even this is washed away by heavy rains. In order to prevent the soil erosion and to wean away the tribals from podu cultivation, soil conservation schemes are implemented in tribal areas of the District. This programme has been recently taken up. An extent of 30 acres was covered at a cost of Rs.6,000/-.

LAND ASSIGNMENT:

To wean away the tribals from undesirable practice like shifting cultivation and encourage them to take up settled cultivation and to provide land to landless tribals, land assignment scheme has been taken

up by the Government in the year 1970-71. During the year 1972-73 out of 4,560.76 acres available for assignment an area of 3,729.03 acres was assigned to the tribals.

LAND COLONISATION:

With a view to encourage tribals to take up settled cultivation and to wean away them from podu cultivation, land colonisation scheme was also taken up by Government. This scheme consists of provision of fully reclaimed land, housing, drinking water facility, irrigation source and supply of plough bullocks etc., to the tribals.

Under this programme, a co-operative agricultural land colonisation society was started in the year 1954 at Jeelugumilli, which accomodated 29 families. Land measuring 496 acres was assigned to these 32 households at a cost of Rs.23,000/-. Another colony was started at Barrinkalapadu during the year 1972-73 and settled 32 families. 236 acres of land was assigned to these families at a cost of Rs.15,000/-.

Sl. No.	Village	Year during which taken up	No. of families benefited.	Amount spent so far in Rs.	Land assigned acres.
1.	Jeelugumilli	1954	32	23,000	496.11
2.	Barrinkalapadu	1972-73	32	15,000	236.00

Source: Collector, West Godavari District.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

Provision of assured water supply is essential for successful adoption of improved practices and also to obtain optimum results from the improved inputs. Tanks and streams are the main source of irrigation in this district. Surface water resources are meagre. There is however scope for exploitation of ground water resources which hold out good promise in many places. The irrigated area in the Scheduled Areas of this District constitutes only 6% to the gross cultivated area.

Minor irrigation programmes in the Scheduled Areas consists mainly restoration of existing sources. The Minor Irrigation works are executed by Public Works Department and local bodies like Panchayats and Zilla Parishats. The irrigated area in Polavaram block accounts for 431.67 acres while in Buttayagudem block it works out to 1156.01 acres. The Public Works Department completed seven minor irrigation schemes at a total cost of Rs.13.07 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 259 acres in the Scheduled Area. So far 48 sources of irrigation with an ayacut of 1587.68 acres have been restored. (Annexure-IV).

Over a period of 3 years i.e., from 1970 to 1973 a sum of Rs.14.16 lakhs was spent on irrigation (Annexure-V). The schemes had financial assistance both from Tribal Welfare grants and Community Development grants.

There are now 16 irrigation works in progress whose estimated cost for completion is Rs.3.49 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 3454 acres under both Samithi and Public Works Department schemes. Recently bore wells programme has been taken up in Buttayagudem for tapping sub soil water for irrigation. Under this scheme two bore wells are in progress estimated cost of Rs.4000/- for the completion. The details of works executed and works in progress are as follows:

Sl. No.	No. of sources existing	Ayacut in Acs.	No. of works in progress	Ayacut	Cost for completion.	
1.	Samithi and Z.P.	48	1587.68	10	--	103,000
2.	P.W.D. schemes	7	259	8	3454	2.57 lakhs

The local bodies have proposed 26 sources with an estimated Ayacut of 2261.65 acres at a cost of Rs.8.46 lakhs under Minor Irrigation scheme. While 6 sources with an ayacut of 2150 acres were proposed under Medium Irrigation schemes.

The Public Works Department has also proposed 6 schemes with an ayacut 1250 acres at a cost of Rs.20.38 lakhs. The detailed investigation for these sources had also been completed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The livestock of the Scheduled Area are mostly non-descriptive type. Poor feeding and inadequate veterinary aid and wild animals take a heavy toll of cattle of the tribal areas. In order to upgrade the local livestock and educate the tribals about the livestock management, Government has taken several steps by way of opening a number of veterinary service institutions and supplying exotic birds and animals. The agriculture being main stay of tribals live stock and poultry get a vital role to play. It can also contribute to the income of the tribal household.

There are various types of veterinary institutions functioning in the Scheduled Area of this District to cater to the needs of the livestock of the tribals. There are 8 Veterinary Institutions namely 4 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Minor Veterinary Dispensary, 2 Primary Veterinary Dispensaries and one Veterinary hospital.

Under Veterinary services programme as many as 1.48 lakhs of cattle were treated for various diseases, while 4.64 lakhs were given vaccinations. 8459 animals were castrated during the period from 1967 to 1973. The animal Husbandry programme comprises of supply of improved birds and animals. Under this scheme 15 breeding bulls, 70 rams, 3,200 birds and 1,600 cockerals were supplied during the period from 1966 to 1973.

The Plan-wise achievements of this programme are furnished in the Annexure-VI.

COMMUNICATIONS:

The communications facilitate percolation of developmental programmes to the interior areas and cultural contacts. It also promotes growth of trade and commerce and facilitates effective maintenance of law and order. The communication programme were given priority in all plans as they are life lines to developmental activities. The length of existing mileage accounts for 261.49 K.Ms. The average length of surfaced roads per 100 Sq. K.Ms. is 4.3 K.M. Public Works Department and local bodies are looking after formation, laying and maintenance of roads. The details of road length in the Scheduled Area is as follows:

Roads (Length in K.Ms)			
Samithi	Zilla Parishad	P.W.D.	Total
92.60	104.20	64.69	261.49

INDUSTRIES:

Industries programmes comprises mainly maintenance of training-cum-production centres, rural community workshops and community facility centres, supply of tools to local artisans like Blacksmiths, and Carpenters. 1 Common facility centre, 2 Community Workshops, 5 Cottage Industries, 2 Small Scale industries and 7 processing units are at present existing in the project area. In the year 1971-72, 10 tribals were

trained in tailoring and 46 tribals in the trades of cycle repairs. In the year 1972-73, 33 tribals are trained. The expenditure incurred during these two years spent was Rs.11,300/-. The details are given in the Annexure-VII.

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING:

Andhra Pradesh is a pioneer in starting Girijan Cooperative Corporation to purchase Minor Forest Produce from tribals at a fair price and to sell domestic requirements at reasonable rates, through its net work of affiliated societies. It also purchases agricultural produce from the tribals of scheduled area. It also provides short term loans to tribals and also undertakes other activities that are conducive for promotion of economic interests and welfare of the tribals. Of late it has become the sole credit agency for the tribals of the certain agency districts. The Corporation has an affiliated society in the project area, Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Marketing Society at Kotaramachandrapuram, which acts as the representative of the corporation for West Godavari agency. This primary society conducts business in purchase and sale of Minor Forest Produce, Agricultural Produce besides supplying domestic requirements to tribals at reasonable rates.

This society has organised a net work of D.R. Depots and purchase centres to cater to the marketing needs of the tribals. There are 5 shandies and 15 D.R. Depots in the area.

The turn over of business of Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Marketing Society in purchase and sale of Minor Forest Produce, Agricultural produce and Domestic requirements are as follows. The society had purchased Minor Forest Produce worth of Rs.8.36 lakhs and sold the stocks worth Rs.9.76 lakhs. Agricultural produce worth Rs.7.53 lakhs purchased and stocks worth of Rs.7.35 lakhs were disposed by the society. There are 25 Cooperative Credit Societies, 2 Cooperative Marketing Societies, one Labour Contact Society and one Forest Coupe Cooperative Society in the Agency Area. Domestic requirements to the tune of Rs.42.6 lakhs had been purchased and sold for Rs.45.67 lakhs. The details of transactions is given in the Annexure No.VIII.

The Society advanced an amount of Rs.50,000 during 1970-71 as seasonal agricultural loans. The amount was distributed to 214 tribals and loan amounts ranging from Rs.75/- to Rs.500/-. But during 1971-72 the loaning programme was entrusted to the District Cooperative Central Bank.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

There are two Government Hospitals at Polavaram and Jeelugumilli besides one mobile medical unit at Polavaram. There are two primary health centres functioning in the Scheduled Areas of the District located at L.N.D. Peta and Buttayagudem. In addition to the above, 9 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are functioning in

this area to cater to the medical and health services needs of the tribals.

Under protected water supply scheme 289 drinking water wells were sunk.

NUTRITION:

Special Nutrition Programme has been introduced in the tribal areas to combat the malnutrition and undernutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers and children of age group of 0-6 years. Under this programme so far 84 feeding centres have been opened in the scheduled areas covering 6,076 beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.3,87,700 was spent during the year 1972-73. The details are shown in the Annexure-IX.

EDUCATION:

Education is considered as an important agent for progressive transformation of primitive societies. Government has been very liberally providing education facilities to the tribals. Central as well as State Governments constitutionally made responsible for the development of education among the Scheduled Tribes.

Education programmes comprise the following activities namely opening of primary and upper primary schools, primary and upper primary ashram schools construction of school buildings, maintenance of hostels, maintenance of primary, upper primary and secondary

schools and supply of books, stationary, dress and writing material. The literacy percentage among Scheduled Tribes accounts for 5.49%. The total school going children constitute 71% to the total school age children.

There are 117 educational institutions functioning in the scheduled area to cater to the educational needs of the tribals. There are also 10 hostels in this area. The details of educational institutions are as follows:

Primary schools	Ashram schools	Upper Primary schools	High schools	Junior College	Hostels
94	18	2	3	1	10

ELECTRIFICATION:

Under electrification programme 22 tribal villages had been electrified so far in this District.

HOUSING:

Under this scheme 320 houses were constructed and the construction of 192 more houses is in progress with a total expenditure of Rs.16,11,000/- in 9 villages of the Scheduled Area. 608 tribal families are benefited by this scheme so far.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATIONS:

In order to safeguard the interests of the tribals in land and to protect them from the exploitation of moneylenders three important pieces of legislation were enacted. The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959 and 1970, the Andhra Pradesh Moneylenders Regulation 1960 and 1970 and the Andhra Pradesh Debt Relief Regulation, 1960 and 1970 were enacted to provide for the ejection of non-tribals from tribal lands and to regulate the usurious money lending operations in the tribal areas. Special administrative machinery has been fabricated to effectively implement the legislations. As a result as many as 1544 cases of land alienation were booked till 1972-73. Out of 267 cases have been disposed of. Similarly 548 cases have been booked under Andhra Pradesh Debt Relief Regulation, out of which 348 cases have been booked off. The detailed figures year-wise is given in the Annexure-X.

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT:

Heavy investment and sustained effort for development of the tribal areas in the successive Five Year Plans have generated growth in various spheres of the tribal areas. But the gap between the tribals and the non-tribals was so large that it was not possible to bridge it in such a short period. Hence the backwardness of the Scheduled Areas of the District still persists.

Backwardness is a state of under development whose symptoms are manifest in low levels of employment, income and consumption. Levels of Development and extent of backwardness can be gauged with certain economic indicators. In the nation-wise identification of backward areas conducted at the instance of the Planning Commission, the tribal areas are treated as backward areas. A set of 15 indicators accepted by the National Planning Commission for measuring the degree of backwardness of an area are:-

- (1) Density of population;
- (2) Percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture including agricultural labourers to the total workers;
- (3) cultivable area per agricultural worker;
- (4) Net area sown per agricultural worker;
- (5) percentage of Gross irrigated area to net sown area;
- (6) percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown;
- (7) percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown;
- (8) per capita (rural population) gross value of agricultural out-put;
- (9) Establishments (Manufacturing and repairing) and households using electricity;

(10) Number of employed persons in registered factories per lakh of population; (11) Mileage of surface roads; (a) per hundred Sq. Miles; (b) per lakh population; (12) number of commercial vehicles registered; (13) percentage of school going children to school age children; (15) number of seats per million population for technical training and (16) hospitals beds per lakh of population.

With the help of the a forementioned indicators an exercise is made hereunder to throw into relief the relative degree of backwardness of the Project Area vis-avis. The District. Due to the paucity of data on some indicators it is not possible to furnish information on all the indicators. Hence data on 11 indicators only could be furnished. However, the table furnishes some of the important indicators on the agricultural sector which constitutes the anchor sheet of the tribal economy.

The district of West Godavari, though considered agriculturally advanced, is one of industrially most backward district in the State. In this district the Scheduled area constitutes the most backward pocket as evident from the low development index - 50. However, the index does not reflect the exact magnitude of backwardness of the tribal areas as indices on 4 other indicators are not available. Variation in the four indicators viz., (1) per capita agricultural output; (2) number of factory workers; (3) number of registered commercial vehicles;

(4) number of seats in technical institutions in the Scheduled Areas of the District is generally known to be very insignificant. For instance, the number of factory workers registered commercial vehicles, and technical institutions are altogether absent. If the indexes are computed on these indicators also, the average index for the Scheduled Area will certainly register a sharp fall.

APPENDIX - I

SCHEDULED AREAS OF WEST GOLAVARI DISTRICT

DEVELOPMENT INDEX

	<u>Scheduled Area</u>	<u>District</u>
1) Density of population per Sq. K.M.	174	305
Index	57	100
2) Percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture to the total working force	77.8	72.5
Index	107	100
3) Cultivable area for Agricultural worker (Acres)	1.00	1.83
Index	55	100
4) Net sown area per Agriculture worker (Acres)	0.78	1.48
Index	53	100
5) Percentage of gross irrigated area to the gross sown area.	6.1	79.5
Index	8	100
6) Percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown	11.6	29.6
Index	39	100
7) Length of surfaced roads per 100 Sq. Kms.	4.3	12.4
Index	35	100
8) Percentage of literacy	5.49	34.9
Index	16	100
9) Percentage of villages electrified	21.0	67.2
Index	31	100
10) No. of beds per one lakh population	20	27
Index	74	100
11) Percentage of School going children to school age children	71.0	100
Index	71	100
Average Aggregate Index for the district	50	100

ANNEXURE - I (A)

EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES IN TRIBAL AREAS OF
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Item	Upto 31.3.1961	IIIrd Plan in Rs.	Total
1.	Communications	11,475	1,90,115	2,01,690
2.	Medical and Public Health	16,210	42,235	58,445
3.	Rural Crafts and Arts	19,167	60,265	79,432
4.	Cooperation	--	--	--
5.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	31,684	1,46,801	1,78,485
6.	Social Education	24,621	14,272	38,893
7.	Irrigation and reclamation	54,200	30,000	84,200
8.	Housing	1,980	--	1,980
9.	Education	6,511	28,090	34,601
		1,65,848	5,11,778	6,77,626

ANNEXURE - I (B)

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS OF WEST GODAVARI
DISTRICT - YEAR-WISE

	Alloiment Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1969-70	3,27,898-00	3,06,607-64
1970-71	17,210-00	12,927-00
1971-72	3,20,173-00	2,68,385-07
1972-73	6,82,902-00	6,66,011-33
Total:	13,48,183-00	12,53,931-04

ANNEXURE - II

PARTICULARS OF PADDY SEED ETC. DISTRIBUTED - ACHIEVEMENTS IN
THE SCHEDULED AREAS OF POLAVARAM TALUK FROM 1968-73.

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements	Unit.
1.	Paddy seed distributed	1,463.13	Quintals
2.	Millet seed (Qt)	1,077.94	,,
3.	Maize seed ,,	68,74	,,
4.	Green Manure ,,	82,00	,,
5.	Vegetable seed (Kgs)	8,337.5	Kgs.
6.	Cocunut seedlings (Nos)	4,366	Nos.
7.	Oil Seeds	3,356	Kgs.
8.	Fruit Plants	10,881	Nos.
9.	Glyricedia seedlings planted	11,300	Nos.
10.	Kitchen gardens laid	569	Nos.
11.	Rural compost prepared	4,51,998	M.Tons.
12.	Economic plants planted (Nos)	2,33,700	Nos.
13.	Improved Agricultural implements distributed (Nos)	589	Nos.
14.	Demonstrations plots laid (Nos)	187	Nos.
15.	Enrolment of subscribers of padipantalalu (Nos)	556	Nos.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
16. Enrolment of crop competition under paddy			479	Kgs.
17. Distribution of chemical fertilizers			22,540.29	Quintals
18. Distribution of pesticides			2,46,883	Kgs.

ANNEXURE .. III

IMPRODUCTS OF HYBRID VARIETY OF SEED VIZ. MAIZE, JOWAR ETC., IN THE SCHEDULED AREAS OF POLAVARAM TALUK.

Nature of Hybrid variety of seeds supplied.	Quantity supplied (kgs)					Extent benefited (Acs)				
	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	1972-73	1968-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73
1. Maize	195½	517	236	648	519	33	83	44	112	36
2. Bajra	333	138	34	4	20	184	65	2	2	7
3. Jowar	676	522	908	566	1096	168	130	147	109	261
4. Others if any: wheat	--	200	475	250	--	--	4	10	5	--
5. Paddy:										
a) Palma	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	315	--	--
b) Padma	--	6	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
c) P.N.2	--	1½	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
d) Hamsa	--	27	--	--	--	--	135	--	--	--
e) I.H.8	25	47½	--	--	--	125	237	--	--	--
f) I.R.5	--	17	--	--	--	--	85	--	--	--
g) G.H. 45	--	44	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--
6. P.M.U.	--	135	--	--	45	--	3.50	--	--	--
7) Others (Potato)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
	1229½	1654	1699	1413	1635	510	800.50	508.	229.5	354

(Contd.....ii)

(ii)

	No. of beneficiaries (Nos)				
	1968-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	1972-73
1. Maize	33	136	72	117	86
2. Bajra	184	130	1	2	7
3. Jowar	168	75	258	95	261
4. Others if any: Wheat	--	3	25	14	--
5. Paddy:					
a) Palma	--	--	159	--	--
b) Padma	--	30	--	--	--
c) T.N.2	--	6	--	--	--
d) Hamsa	--	120	--	--	--
e) I.R.8	25	202	--	--	--
f) I.R. 5	--	70	--	--	--
g) C.H. 45	--	100	--	--	--
6. P.M.U.	--	2	--	--	--
7. Others (Potato)	--	--	--	5	--
	410	869	515	233	354

ANNEXURE - IV

AREA IRRIGATED THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES - BLOCK-WISE (1973)

Sl.No.	Block	Area irrigated				Total
		Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	
1.	Buttayaendum	--	1156.01	--	--	1156.01
2.	Polavaram	9.00	422.67	--	--	431.67
		9.00	1578.68	--	--	1587.68

ANNEXURE - V

EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS - IRRIGATION

Sl.No.	Year	Financial grant allotted in lakhs		Actual expenditure incurred in lakhs			
		100 C.D. Tribal scheme	39 Misc. Tribal scheme	100 C.D. Tribal scheme	39 Misc. Tribal scheme		
			Total		Total		
1.	1970-71	4.46	1.00	5.46	4.16	1.04	5.20
2.	1971-72	4.61	2.00	6.61	4.68	2.00	6.68
3.	1972-73	1.61	0.68	2.29	1.61	0.67	2.28
		10.68	3.68	14.36	10.45	3.71	14.16

ANNEXURE - VI

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sl.No.	Name of the Programme	Number distributed						
		III Plan S.T. S.C.	O.C.	S.T. S.C.	Annual Plan OC	S.T. S.C.	IV Plan O.C.	
1.	Supply of Bulls	18	--	--6	--	2--	--	
2.	Supply of Buffaloes	4	--	--	--	5	--	
3.	Supply of Rams and Ewes	24	--	15	--	78	--	
4.	Supply of Ducks	--	--	5	--	--	--	
5.	Supply of Boars/Sows	--	--	--	--	62	--	
6.	Supply of Birds	918	--	500	1121	110	406	1208
	Chicks							
	Cockerels for upgrading							
7.	Hatching eggs.	4211	--	1400	500	--	--	1346

ANNEXURE - VII
INDUSTRIES

Name of the Programme	No. of tribals trained during the year.	Prepare of expenditure from the commencement of the schemes to the end of	Progress made from the commencement of present sanctioned period upto
1. Demonstration-cum-training unit in Bamboo and Batah products. Repalli vada.	5	60 Nil	24000 Nil Nil 24000
2. Rural community Workshop L.N.D. Peta	13	Nil	27500 Nil 35000 Nil
3. Supply of improved and basic hand tools to tribal artisans and ex-trainees on 5% contribution basis.	10	100 Nil	23 10 2278 5000 Nil 10700 2000 Nil 2500 Nil 700
		100 Nil	36 72 5000 Nil 3200 1500 2500 Nil 3200 Nil
		100 Nil	
4. No. of ex-trainees assisted under the activity.	10	Nil	2000 Nil 800 Nil
5. Tailoring			10 10 700 2000 700
6. Cycle shop			46 10 5600 3000 600

ANNEXURE - VIII

GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION

TURN OVER OF KOTA RAMACHANDRAPURAM SOCIETY, POLAVARAM TALUK

Sl.No.	Item	Years										Total
		1965-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	71-72	72-73	in Rs.			

1. Minor Forest Produce												
	Purchases:	101	70	135	80	134	1,47,666	1,68,887	8,36,553			
	Sales	143	81	67	168	165	2,24,602	1,27,776	9,76,378			
2. Agricultural Produce												
	Purchases:	49	143	205	118	88	46	1,04,539	7,53,539			
	Sales:	74	93	153	138	55	117	1,05,753	7,35,753			
3. Domestic Requirements												
	Purchases:	321	1547	578	423	207	4,10,442	7,82,216	42,68,658			
	Sales:	342	1620	635	456	219	4,48,589	8,47,275	45,67,864			

ANNEXURE - IX

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Year	No. of feeding centres	No. of beneficiaries	No. of feeding centres opened during the year	No. of beneficiaries served in these new centres.	Amount spent in Rs.
1970-71	20	1547	--	--	32,032
1971-72	40	3278	44	3799	1,49,400
1972-73	84	6076	9	942	3,87,700

Source: - Collector, West Godavari District.

NUMBER OF CASES PENDING UNDER VARIOUS ENACTMENTS IN THE SCHEDULED AREAS
OF POLAVARAM TALUK

Sl. Name of the No. Legislation	Year	No. of cases pending under each regulation.	No. of cases disposed of under each regulation.	No. of contravention of cases relating to each regulation balance.
1. The Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation 1940.				
	1969-70	Nil	Nil	Nil
	1970-71	--	--	--
	1971-72	--	--	--
	1972-73	--	--	--
2. The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959 and 1970.				
	1969-70	--	--	--
	1970-71	549	63	486
	1971-72	585	108	477
	1972-73	410	96	314
3. The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) MoneyLenders Regulation 1960 and 1970				
	1969-70	--	--	--
	1970-71	2	--	2 (since disposed)
	1971-72	4	4	--
	1972-73	--	--	--
4. The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation 1960 and 1970				
	1969-70	--	--	--
	1970-71	219	88	131
	1971-72	276	223	53
	1972-73	53	37	16

Source: Collector, West Godavari District.

LOGISTICAL FRAME WORK

APPROACH:

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

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

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

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

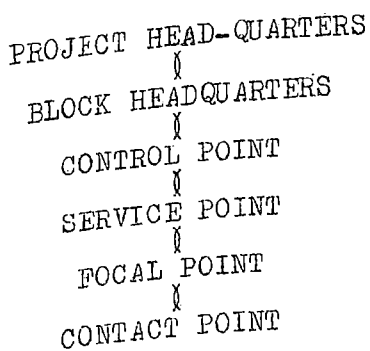
Integrated Area Development envisages appropriate location of social and economic activities over a physical space for the balanced development of a region. This approach is based on the idea of selectivity on the one hand and decentralisation on the other. While decentralisation of development ensures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

These focal points are those tribal villages which exercise centripetal and centrifugal pulls

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

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

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



FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY

<i>Unit (1)</i>	<i>Size (2)</i>	<i>Minimum services/Functions (3)</i>
1. Contact Point	Settlement	1. Drinking Water facility 2. Inter settlement Road (Kutchha) 3. Special Nutrition Programme.
2. Focal Point	10 settlements of about 1,500 population.	1. Drinking Water facility 2. Primary School (Ashram) 3. S.N.P. Centre (Distribution point) 4. Village Road (Internal) 5. M.W. Unit, Weekly visit and First Aid Box 6. Post Box. 7. D.R. Depot 8. Inputs distribution centre. 9. Common facility Centre 10. Roads linking all contact points to Focal Point.
3. Service Point	4 Focal Centres approximately 6,000 population.	1. Upper Primary Ashram School 2. Dispensary 3. Branch Post Office 4. Multi-purpose Cooperative Society 5. Rural Veterinary Dispensary 6. Shandy 7. Metalled Road between Focal Points and Service Point.

(1)

(2)

(3)

4. Control Point

3 Service Centres approximately 19,000 population

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

5. Block

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

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

ACTION PROGRAMME:

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

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

SHORT TERM STRATEGY FOR THE PROJECT:

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

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

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

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

The agriculture constitutes the mainstay of livelihood for as much as 94% of the tribal population. The economic base which forms the supporting plank from which development activity can take off in case of the first and major section of the tribal population is agriculture. The tribal farmer, as shown in the introductory chapter, is essentially a primary producer at low level of production which in turn is accumulated result of a number of factors operating on his economic environment.

Any programme of development for this, the most under privileged producer in the country's economy must aim at removal of the constraints on him as well as on his environment, which confine him to the present low level of production and consumption standard. The situation of the 9,685 land owning tribal households can be compared to that of sub-marginal farmers. The projects main aim is to extricate these sub-marginal farmers from their low level of production and consumption so as to achieve a marked improvement in his socio-economic standards of living and there by achieve all round development of the area as well. This

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

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

flat land to wean them away from the wasteful agricultural practices, in addition to the other programmes evolved for landed class. The area available for assignment is limited to about 10,000 acres. Thus about 4,500 landless tribal families may receive the benefit of the scheme. For the benefit of other landless tribals, co-operative fruit and vegetable gardens and plantations are proposed so that enough employment potential is generated for the numbers of these societies till the gardens start yielding returns. The low gradient slopes in the soil conservation plots can be used for raising plantations. For other groups of landless class viz., artisans and cattle breeders, suitable programmes to benefit these groups who may not be benefitted by agricultural programmes are included. Investment on labour intensive cottage and small scale industries is proposed to benefit the former group while special emphasis is laid on coverage of the latter group in animal husbandry programmes in the project.

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

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

PROGRAMMES

A) AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the main stay of tribal economy. But essentially the tribal is a primary producer at a low level of production which is the result of various factors rooted in social as well as economic structure of the tribals. Uneconomic agricultural holdings, low fertility, ignorance and lack of assured water supply, inability to invest for improved inputs have reduced tribal economy to a subsistence level. The aim of this programme is to tackle the problem adequately and induct the tribal to the improved methods of cultivation.

There are about 10,000 tribal cultivators in the project area who possess land. The remaining population are without land. The latter group

of population is engaged in Agricultural labour, Podu cultivation, forest labour and collection of Minor Forest Produce. The area owned by the tribals is 36,542* acres. The average land holding works out roughly to 3.35 while the man-land ratio is 0.67 Acres. The agricultural production is low in the project area of West Godavari District due to certain structural, geographic and socio-economic factors like poor soils, traditional agricultural practices, uneconomic holdings, lack of assured water supply, lack of improved agricultural practices etc. Even though settled flat land cultivation is predominant in the project area, the slash and burn cultivation is practised in the Papi hills flanking the river Godavari in Polavaram Taluk. The cropping pattern is characterised by predominance of food grain crops, eventhough cash crops like chillies, tobacco etc., are grown in a limited area especially along the Godavari river. The crop rotation practised by the tribals is not scientific.

The coverage under agricultural programmes especially the supply of short term and

*Estimated figures.

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medium term inputs, promotion of pomi-culture and horticulture and soil conservation did not register adequate progress. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme mostly benefited the non-tribals inhabiting the area. The requirements under short term and medium term inputs are considerable. There is ample scope for development of pomi-culture and horticulture in the tribal areas of the District. As the project area consists of undulating terrain of the Polavaram Taluk and most of the area constitutes Godavari basin and is subject to serious soil erosion hazards due to the practice of 'Podu' cultivation, it is necessary to envisage soil conservation schemes in the project area. Keeping in view the geo-ethnic factors, crop husbandry practices and economic conditions in the project area, schemes such as land development and land shaping, supply of short term and medium term inputs, training of tribal farmers, promotion of Pomi culture and horticulture, development of orchards and soil conservation programmes are suggested.

The proposed Agricultural development Programme will directly benefit households who are

sub-marginal farmers and dry land cultivators. In order to cater to their requirements, family based schemes are formulated. The family based programmes consist of supply of short term inputs such as High Yielding Variety seed, fertilisers, pesticides and medium term inputs such as plough cattle, basic agricultural equipment etc. Besides this an earnest effort will be made for promotion of plantation crops such as Batevian Orange, loose jacket orange, mango, pineapple, lime etc. Vegetable cultivation will also be encouraged on a large scale. Moreover provision of infra-structural constituents like land reclamation and training of tribal farmers in improved practices will provide the necessary base for increased agricultural production.

The Action Plan for agricultural development is detailed hereunder:

I. Infra-structure:

1. Land Development and Land shaping:

The terrain in Scheduled Areas of the West Godavari District needs to be developed and some of the land under the new irrigation schemes

will have to be prepared for conversion into wet. As this is a costly proposition it is considered essential to provide half of the estimated amount as subsidy and the balance as loan through appropriate credit institutions.

One full fledged land reclamation unit with a capacity to reclaim at least 1,000 acres per annum will be established in the project area. The existing agency of Agro-Industries Corporation will be utilised in developing 4,000 acres in the project period. The cost per acre is estimated at Rs.500/-. The amount required for 4,000 acres will be $\text{Rs.}500 \times 4,000 = 20,00,000/-$.

Subsidy	50%	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Loan	50%	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Total:		----- Rs. 20.00 lakhs -----

2. Demonstration Programme:

Demonstration programme is not new in the project area as the Intensive Agricultural District Programme also has various demonstration plots to educate the tribal farmers about the package of improved practices. But under Pilot Project, the demonstration programme is proposed to be intensified.

to disseminate knowledge about and demonstrate the benefits of the latest agricultural practices like adoption of High Yielding Variety seed, application of fertilizers and plant protection measures on scientific lines on individual tribal farm holdings during the project period.

In order to encourage and educate the tribal cultivators on a massive scale about High Yielding Varieties, the following demonstration schemes are suggested.

i) Composite Demonstration with High Yielding Varieties and short duration varieties with package of improved practices.

Long duration varieties are raised in this area under late transplanted conditions since the tanks receive water late in the month of August. By that time the seedlings in the nurseries are overaged and the yields from the area with overaged seedlings of long duration varieties are very much reduced. Experience has proved that the cultivation of Jaya or IR-8 Paddy

overaged seedlings with slightly higher doses of fertilizers and close spacing during transplantation, yields good results. This practice is beneficial to the farmers for obtaining good returns.

As such, it is proposed to organise demonstration planting with overaged seedlings of IR-8 or Jaya or other H.Y.V. of different ages varying from 35 days to 45 days. The nursery will be raised on the same day for all the crops. But the planting will be done at different stages. With raising of H.Y.V. Paddy, season after season, the crop shows symptoms of zinc deficiency. Spraying of diethane and zinc chemical on the crop has been found to improve the crops. These deficiencies can be rectified by application of zinc sulphate to the soil in areas where the crop shows such symptoms.

250 demonstrations will be laid out in an extent of atleast one acre each. For this a subsidy of Rs.100/- per acre towards extra cost on improved inputs like seed, fertilizers and pesticides is provided. The amount required for 250 demonstrations @ Rs.100/- per demonstration during the project period will be Rs.0.25 lakhs.

ii) Introduction of two crops of HYV and SDV with package of practices:

Cultivation in the project mostly depends on monsoon. Most of the rainfall is received during August and September. The cyclonic rains are common during October and November. Cyclonic rains cause damage to the standing crops. Therefore short duration HYV suitable under late planting conditions will be introduced in the place of long duration varieties and to raise two crops instead of one.

The cropping pattern and rotation is as follows:

a) Irrigated conditions:

1. Paddy after paddy crop/Jaya, IR-8 etc.
2. Ragi followed by paddy.
3. Paddy followed by pulses.
4. Paddy followed by groundnut/gingelly
5. Bajra followed by paddy
6. Paddy followed by chillies.

b) Under rain fed conditions:

1. Ground-nut followed by Jowar or Horsegram
2. Ragi followed by Jowar
3. Pulses followed by Jowar

4. Bajra followed by Jowar
5. Korra followed by horse gram

It is proposed to organise 400 demonstration in suitable places of project area with two crops rotation, adopting package of practices. A subsidy of Rs.150/- per acre under irrigated conditions and Rs.100/- per acre under rainfed conditions is proposed to meet the extra expenditure towards improved seed, fertilisers and pesticides for organising the demonstrations.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Towards demonstrations under irrigated conditions 200 x 1 x 150	0.30
Towards demonstration under rainfed condition 200 x 1 x 100	0.20
Total:	<u>0.50</u>

Field Trips:

With the introduction of new varieties and package of practices it has become possible to increase per acre yields of crops and obtain more profit by the progressive farmers. It

affords an opportunity to the farmers to see personally and learn the techniques adopted for obtaining higher yields by organising trips to the agricultural research stations at Maruter, Garikapadu etc., and to the holdings of the progressive farmers in the neighbouring plains areas. Therefore it is proposed to take the farmers to the Agricultural Research Stations as well as to the holdings of the progressive farmers. A lumpsum amount of Rs.5,000/- is provided for this purpose.

ABSTRACT

		<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Composite demonstrations with HYV and SDV with package practices including application of Zinc Sulphate	Subsidy	0.75
2. Introduction of two crops of HYV and SDV with package of practices	Subsidy	0.50
3. Field Trips	Grant	0.05
	Total:	<u>1.30</u>

II. Short Term Inputs:

3. Inputs:- The important basic inputs for improved agriculture are pure seed of the recommended high yielding varieties or improved or hybrid varieties and optimum doses of fertilisers. Provision of short term inputs on subsidised basis will enable the poor tribal to reap the benefits quickly. In view of the limited finances, it is proposed to cover about 25% of the total number of holdings of the project area. Moreover full coverage in the cases of seed is not necessary since there will be natural spread also. In case of fertilizers, adoption of recommended doses by the tribal farmers takes time. In view of this, it is proposed to extend the facility of 25% of the total area i.e., 9,135 acres in the project period at an average cost of Rs.100/- per acre towards short term inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. with subsidy component constituting 50% of the total cost. Estimated cost at Rs.100/- per acre for supply of short-term inputs:

ABSTRACT

		<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Subsidy	50%	4.565
Loan (S.T)	50%	4.565

		9.13

III. Medium Term Inputs:

It is estimated that 1,000 cultivators are not having plough bullocks. In view of the financial limitations, it is proposed to supply plough bullocks to 500 cultivators at an estimated cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs with a subsidy element of 50%.

Estimated cost of 500 pairs of plough bullocks at Rs.600 per pair

Subsidy	50%	Rs.1.50 lakhs
Loan (M.T)	50%	Rs.1.50 lakhs
	Total:	<u>3.00 lakhs</u>

It is proposed to supply improved agricultural implements to progressive tribal cultivators @ Rs.100/- per family on 50% subsidy. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs would be required for this purpose to benefit 500 farmers.

Subsidy	50%	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
Loan (MT)	50%	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
	Total:	<u>Rs. 0.50 lakhs</u>

Here an amount of Rs.3.50 lakhs would be required under Medium Term inputs.

ABSTRACT

Subsidy	50%	Rs.1.75 lakhs
Loan	50%	Rs.1.75 lakhs
Total:		<u>Rs.3.50 lakhs</u>

IV. Pomiculture and Horticulture:

There is scope for development of pomiculture and horticulture programme on an extensive scale in the project area. Mango, Batevian and other types of oranges are grown luxuriantly and yield very well in Chintalapudi and Kovvur taluks. The programme can be taken up on the suitable farms as well as in the backyards of the tribals. The tribals can be encouraged to grow vegetables in the backyards and fruit orchards in the farm lands either under irrigated or rainfed conditions. By encouraging backyard or kitchen vegetable gardens, it is possible to make maximum use of family labour and can also supplement family income apart from improving consumption standard and reducing expenditure on vegetables.

Vegetables like Cabbage, Tomoto, Cauliflower, Soya beans, French beans etc., which command good markets in the nearby towns apart from being highly nutritious can be popularised. Mango, Batevian oranges and other citrus plantations can be raised on individual holdings. An amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided for the development of Pomiculture and Horticulture.

It is proposed to cover 9,000 families under this scheme during the project period. Seeds and seedlings of vegetables and fruit trees costing about Rs.5 per family will be distributed. The balance will be utilised for supplying seeds, seedlings to the tribal farmers interested to grow fruit tree orchards and vegetable gardens on their farm land.

Grant Rs.2.50 lakhs

VI. SOIL CONSERVATION:

The hilly region flanking the river Godavari in Polavaram Taluk is subject to soil erosion hazards. The fairly heavy rainfall and shifting cultivation in the Papi hills aggravate soil erosion. Konda Reddis who inhabit the hilly tracts along Godavari river

slash the jungle growth and burn it before raking it with primitive tools for sowing small millets and pulses. After two or three years use, the area is abandoned and new patches are cleared for cultivation. As a result of shifting cultivation and other factors which contributed to deforestation, the soil erosion is assuming serious proportions. Very little soil conservation work has so far been done in the Scheduled Areas of West Godavari District. It is therefore essential to take up soil conservation measures.

Soil conservation works have to be taken up on a catchment or sub-catchment basis on a comprehensive approach i.e., all land whether cultivated or not, must be treated according to its needs in order to be effective and useful. The hill slopes, wherever possible, may be developed into terraces so that the shifting cultivators may gradually develop them into terraced fields for settled cultivation. In the hilly region lemon grass and citrus orchards can also be raised as a part of soil conservation work so that soil conservation work can yield direct benefits to the tribals while arresting soil erosion.

Out of the total geographical area of 3,009 Sq. miles, the Scheduled Area is 491.3 Sq. miles in the district. 259.66 Sq. miles of the Scheduled Area requires treatment with soil conservation to some degree or other. This area is scattered. Allowing for the area under irrigation and other areas which do not require protection, the approximate area requiring soil conservation work can be roughly placed at 200 Sq. K.Ms. In this area, all soil conservation works like bunding, bench terracing, stone terracing, gully control measures through check dams, spillways and vegetative protection works, stream bank protection works by tree planting, establishment of grasses etc., have to be taken up. The detailed programme can be decided only after investigation. As per the existing practice, all soil conservation works in tribal areas are taken up at Government cost only.

One sub-division consisting of one Asst. Soil Conservation Officer, 3 Soil Conservation Assistants, 9 Sub-Assistants and other staff can cover about 2,000 acres per annum. The prorata acre cost will be Rs. 125 for all types of soil conservation works including gully control and stream bank protection works.

The amount proposed for soil conservation works is Rs.11.50 lakhs in addition to Rs.8.75 lakhs required towards pay and allowances, special pay (Agency allowance), Contingencies and equipment necessary for one sub-division. The scheme has to be in operation for 5 years. The total amount allotted for the project period is Rs.20.25 lakhs.

ABSTRACT

Sl.No.	Scheme	Allocation for 5 years (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Land Development and Land shaping	--	10.00	10.00	20.00
2.	Demonstration Programmes	0.75	--	0.05	0.80
3.	Short Term inputs	4.565	4.565	--	9.13
4.	Medium term inputs	1.75	1.75	--	3.50
5.	Pomiculture and Horticulture	--	--	2.50	2.50
6.	Soil Conservation Work	--	--	11.50	11.50
	Soil Conservation Unit	--	--	8.75	8.75
Total:		7.065	16.315	32.80	56.18

(B) SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS:

There is a sizeable section of tribal population which is landless and engaged in agricultural labour, podu cultivation, forest labour and collection of Minor Forest Produce. The programme for the development of this population envisages provision of land to as many cultivators as possible and augmenting their income in the present sphere of activity. The cultivable waste available in the project area is about 10,000 acres. It is proposed to assign 10,000 acres during the project period. 4,500 landless families would be benefitted by assignment of this land. As more distribution of land will not help the landless tribals, it is proposed to fully reclaim only 2,000 acres of the virgin land assigned to the tribals and provide short term inputs such as seeds, fertilizers @ Rs.50/- per acre will be given on 50% subsidy. Medium term inputs such as plough bullocks and agricultural implements are proposed to be supplied on 100% subsidy basis and the actual cost not exceeding Rs.700/- per family. No cash subsidy will be given in any case and purchase of plough bullocks will be done through departmental sources. The following are the financial implications.

PLANTATION:

It is proposed to raise citrus, mango and cashew plantations in a suitable area of 200 Hectares outside the reserve forest in tribal areas of West Godavari District at a cost of 3.00 lakhs during the project period. The plantation sites can be located in suitable places near the villages. The selected area of 200 hectares will be surveyed, demarcated and cleared by removing the tree stumps. Reploughing will be done with the heavy duty cultivation (T.100 crawler 108 H.P). The seedlings raised in the alkathene bags will be planted with the onset of monsoon. The area will be fenced with barbed wire and provided with a plantation gardeners (Malies) Local tribals will be appointed as plantation Malies. Fertilizers and insecticides will be applied at appropriate time in optimum doses.

The introduction of cashew, Mango and citrus trees will not only transform the tribal economy but also help wean the tribals from the wasteful agricultural practices like podu cultivation. The local tribes will be actively involved in the plantation work. After project period the plantations will be handed over to ten Cooperative Societies specially formed for the purpose. The Cooperative Societies will

be exclusively constituted with landless members of Scheduled Tribes. It is also hoped that these plantations will form the nuclei which will gradually expand into large scale plantations, once the tribals evince interest in the species and raise them on a large scale by themselves.

During the year 1974-75 preplanting operations such as survey and demarcations, clearing, uprooting of stumps, removal of uprooted material, ploughing with heavy duty cultivation, fencing and raising of nursery will be taken up in an area of 100 hectares at a cost of Rs.84,000. The planting of this area will be taken up at a cost of Rs.36,000 besides undertaking the pre-planting operations in another 100 hectares at a cost 84,000 during the year 1975-76. During the year 1976-77, the planting operations will be taken up in 100 hectares at a cost of Rs.36,000/- an amount of Rs.40,000/- is also provided for the maintenance of 100 acres in which the planting operations were undertaken in the preceding year. Thus it is estimated that an amount of Rs.300 lakhs will be required for raising citrus mango and Cashew plantations in an area of 200 hectares including the cost of special establishment which will be of the order of Rs.20,000/-.

LEMON GRASS:

It is also proposed to plant lemon grass in the forest so that oil can be extracted from

the grass. An amount of Rs.10,000/- has been earmarked for this scheme.

As labour intensive schemes, such as land development, plantation crops are being taken up on a massive scale, it is expected that sufficient employment opportunities will be created and most of the remaining families under landless category will obtain employment.

	Amount required in Rs.	
1. Land Reclamation of 2000 acres @ Rs.500/- per acre at Govt. cost		10.00 lakhs
(Presumed that all the newly assigned land may not required heavy investment on reclamation. Much of the land is reclaimed by tribal himself)		
2. Short term inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides in kind @ Rs.50/- per acre for 2000 acres on 50% subsidy.	Subsidy	0.50
	Loan	0.50
3. Medium term inputs such as plough bullocks and agricultural implements @ Rs.700/- per family for 500 families on 100% subsidy	Subsidy	3.50
4. Raising of Plantations	Grant	3.00 3.00
5. Cultivation of lemon grass	Grant	0.10 0.10

(C) MARKETING AND LINK ROADS:

Development of marketing is essential for ensuring good price for the agricultural, horticultural and forest produce of the tribals. Girijan Cooperative Corporation is at present catering to the marketing needs of the tribals of the Polavaram Taluk with its Primary Society at K.R. Puram. As the Girijan Cooperative Corporation is engaged in marketing of Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce it has been proposed to strengthen its godown facilities and also to provide link and approach roads to key villages.

Development of communications is a prerequisite for throwing open the inaccessible tribal areas in order to facilitate the percolation of development programmes, fostering of culture contact and growth of trade and commerce. It is also an indispensable requirement for effective maintenance of law and order. With the improvement in the communications system the tribal could know about the rapid progress that has been achieved in the plains areas. But the road mileage in agency area is totally inadequate. Communication facilities in tribal areas are to be improved for the accelerated integration of the

tribal with their more advanced brethren in the plains areas and to make these areas accessible to development agencies and other functionaries of Government like, Police, Revenue, Health etc. During the Plan periods various types of roads viz., earthen roads, metalled roads, black topped roads have been laid.

Keeping in view the inadequate road facilities in the Scheduled Areas the communication programme is given top priority under the minimum needs programme. As it is not possible to take up all the road works at a time due to financial limitations the following works are proposed on top priority basis for execution during Vth Plan period.

Sl.No.	Road works	Length	Estimate cost in lakhs.
1.	Ankampalem to Puchikamparu road	18.8	0.85

In the present estimates metalling is proposed for 14 Kms. Material is partly collected. It is proposed to provide B.T. surface in V Five Year Plan.

2.	Buttayagudem to Doramamidi Road	8.0	0.42
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The existing W.W.B. road is to be improved to B.T. in V Five Year Plan one Vagu is to be provided with vented cause way.

3.	Taduvai - Routhugudem road	8.7	0.15
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In the present estimate earth work for improving the berms are proposed and it is nearing completion. The entire road is proposed to B.T. surface in V Five Year Plan.

4. Jeelugumilli to Erraguntapalli
in Buttayagudem P.S. Limits. 5.4 0.30

In the present estimate the metalling is proposed for 4 more furlongs. The entire road is proposed to be metalled in V Five Year Plan 2 major vagus are provided with bridges.

5. Panchayat Samithi road (K.R. Puram) to Rajanagaram (via) Kamaiah kunta 8.00 2.00
6. Puliramudigudem to Geddapalli road fair weather road 20.00 5.00
7. Tutigunta to Geddapalli road Development of existing fair weather way. 12 Kms 3.00
8. Ramannagudem to T. Kattupalli with one bridge. 4.0 0.25
9. Jaryareddigudem to Antarvedigudem metalling of the road and construction of two bridges in between 19.2 0.85
10. Darbagudem to Panduvarigudem improvement to the existing earthen road to W.B.M. 3.00 0.18
11. Anakannagudem to Vipilapadu road 2.00 0.12
12. Kommugudem village road 0.40 0.10
13. Tanalakunta road 0.70 0.10
14. Bodigudem village road 0.20 0.10
15. Koya Rajahmundry approach road 0.50 0.20

Bridges and culverts

1. Construction of bridge on Antarvedigudem to Anakannagudem road near Baruguwada. 40' 0.50

- | | | |
|---|-----|------|
| 2. Construction of culvert on Antarvedigudem to Ankannagudem road near Vepulapadu | 6' | 0.10 |
| 3. Construction of bridge near Dibbagudem on Antarvedigudem to Ankannagudem road. | 40' | 0.50 |

Approximate cost Rs.14.72 lakhs or 15.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.5 lakhs has been provided for construction of Godowns by Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

Thus the total amount required towards the development of marketing and communication facilities would be Rs.20.00 lakhs in the form of grant.

ABSTRACT

Sl.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)			Total
		Subsidy	Loan	Grant	
1.	Formation of Link roads	--	--	15.00	15.00
2.	Construction of Godowns by Girijan Cooperative Corporation.	--	--	5.00	5.00
	Total:	--	--	20.00	20.00

(D) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Livestock can make a significant contribution to the agriculture based tribal economy. Most of the tribal farmers rear livestock and poultry. The tribals do not understand the economic importance of the livestock and poultry, as a result, they rear them mostly on primitive lines. Livestock are reared for the manurial value and for offerings in magico-religious ceremonies. The livestock resources of the district consist of draught, Milch, Meat and other Animals. The livestock of the Scheduled Area of the District are of uneconomical type which is the direct result of several factors like deterioration of the existing stock over long period, indiscriminate breeding, poor feeding and bad management. It is therefore proposed to develop the livestock of the area by paying special attention for improved breeding, feeding and management including Veterinary Health coverage.

There are 7 Veterinary Institutions, 3 in Buttayagudem and 4 in Polavaram Blocks, catering to the needs of the tribal livestock. The primary Veterinary Dispensaries and M.V.Ds., are managed by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and R.V.Ds., by

stockmans. All these Institutions are under the technical control of the District Veterinary Officer, Eluru.

The Veterinary Institutions are looking after the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases besides carrying on preventive vaccinations.

To increase the productivity of the livestock and to cover the livestock population effectively, the following schemes are suggested in the ^{plan} ~~action~~ for implementation.

1. Cattle Development:

The cattle population of the selected area is mostly non-descript and less productive due to stunted growth. The main object of cattle development is to bring about an improvement in the milk capacity and draught efficiency of cattle in view of the physiography obtaining in tribal areas. Measures such as controlled breeding operations, effective disease control, proper management, and adequate feeding have to be introduced. It is proposed to up-grade the local cattle by the introduction of medium type of Ongoles through natural breeding. These bulls will be stationed at

Veterinary Institutions so that they can be maintained well under the direct control of technical persons. The bulls will not be given to the tribals, as they do not rear them properly, with the result the expected results are not obtained. The bulls stationed at Veterinary Institutions will be released for natural service. Castration of ~~such~~^{Scarcely} bulls, will be taken up on a mass scale for the successful implementation of the Breeding Programmes. Provision is made for deworming and disease control operations.

For this purpose 30 breeding bulls are proposed to be stationed at selected Veterinary Institutions of Project the area at an estimated cost of Rs.3 lakhs.

2. Distribution of Milch Animals:

It is proposed to supply milch cattle to the tribals of Buttayagudem and Polavaram, to encourage them for rearing milch animals. For this purpose graded Murrah buffaloes of medium size will be selected. Provision is also made for the supply of feed, which is necessary as the production will depend upon good feeding. Tribals are not in the habit of stall feeding their cattle. This

scheme will provide income as well as nutritious milk to the tribals.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.1.00 lakh.

3. Fodder Development:

For the growth and better production of the livestock, good feed in the form of green fodder and concentrates is essential. But the tribals are not in the habit of stall feeding, on the other hand the livestock are let loose for grazing in the forest and other pastures. Moreover the pasture areas have also denuded due to overgrazing and poor management of pastures itself. It is therefore proposed to improve the fodder and grass land facilities by reseedling of pastures, controlled grazing, fencing of the pastures and bunding. The estimated cost of the scheme will be Rs.2.00 lakhs.

4. Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries:

Ten Veterinary First Aid Centres are proposed in Polavaram and in Buttayagudem blocks in view of increasing cattle population. As the Veterinary Dispensaries now available are far away, from many tribal villages veterinary aid could

not be rendered to the ailing animals and also animals could not be brought to the veterinary hospitals, due to long distances. The tribals also do not understand the economic value of the livestock, as a result, the livestock, generally are neglected. The first aid centres will be manned by a tribal who will be trained for a period of six months in compounder's course to be imparted at Polavaram. This will facilitate in effective curing of diseases. The estimate cost of the scheme will be Rs.5.00 lakhs for 5 years.

5. Poultry Development Schemes:

The local poultry is mostly non-descript and less productive. But poultry rearing if taken up scientifically is the only enterprise which yields quick results. Poultry rearing can be taken up by both agricultural and non-agricultural families, as a subsidiary occupation. To improve in local poultry and to provide supplementary income to the tribals, following schemes are suggested:

i) Opening of Backyard Poultry Units:

It is proposed to distribute poultry units to the tribal families in the last two years

of the Plan. Each Unit comprises of 20 hens and 2 cocks. These small units will fetch some income to the tribals, in addition to providing eggs to them, which will provide better nutrition; Provision is also made for the supply of feed to the birds. As the improved birds are high producers of eggs, they need better food, which is provided by giving the feed in the form of mash containing all the nutrients. The approximate cost of establishing these units will be Rs. 0.30 lakhs.

ii) Supply of Cockerals in selected villages:

It is proposed to supply 100 cockerals in each block in each year, for selected breeding and up grading of local poultry. The distribution of cockerals, and selection of villages will be done in such a way that entire poultry population of the village is covered with the exotic cross-bred cockerals. Cross bred cocker^{al}s of coloured plumage will be selected for distribution.

The requirement of poultry can be met from District Poultry Farm, Gopannapalem near Eluru.

Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided for this scheme.

6. Sheep Development:

The agency area is mostly covered by dense forests and plenty of grazing area is available for sheep rearing. This scheme can be taken up by tribals who are non-agricultural labourers, and shepherds. The sheep population of the area can be improved with better germ-plasm. One sheep unit with 40 Rams is proposed to ^{be covered} ~~approve~~ about 2,000 ewes of the area. The Rams will be maintained by fieldman, and will be released for mating into the herds. Rs.1.5 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

7. Piggery Development:

Some of the tribals of this District rear pigs and also relish the meat of the pigs. Pig rearing is a profitable enterprise to the tribals, if taken up on more scientific lines, as the pigs are ~~not~~ prolific breeders. It is therefore proposed to encourage tribals to rear better type of pigs and on scientific lines by supply of up graded cross bred piglings. It is therefore proposed to supply a crossbred Boar for every 10 Pigs owned ~~by~~ Tribal in the selected areas at a estimated cost of Rs.0.15 lakhs.

8. Training Programme:

In view of the many schemes suggested for up grading the livestock population, it is proposed to impart training to the tribals, at block headquarters. The tribals are backward, and are ignorant of better livestock rearing and their economic importance. The training will be conducted in two groups one for tribal Farmers and the other for Tribal Compounders. Tribal Boys who have studied upto 8th Class will be selected for Compounders Training. After this training tribal boys will be taken to manage ~~the~~ Veterinary First Aid Centres. The training will be conducted during the first year of the Programme. The estimated cost of the scheme will be Rs.0.65 lakhs.

ABSTRACT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Cattle development Establishment of breeding bull centres	--	--	3.00	3.00
2.	Distribution of Milch Animals.	--	--	1.00	1.00
3.	Fodder Development	--	--	2.00	2.00
4.	Opening of Veterinary First Aid Centres .	--	--	5.00	5.00
5.	Poultry Development schemes:				
	i) Opening of back- yard Poultry Units	--	--	0.30	0.30
	ii) Supply of Cockerals	--	--	0.40	0.40
6.	Sheep Development	--	--	1.50	1.50
7.	Piggery Development	--	--	0.15	0.15
8.	Training Programme	--	--	0.65	0.65
	Total:	--	--	14.00	14.00

(E) MINOR IRRIGATION:

The modern Agriculture development is dependent on the use of irrigation potential. Irrigation is the most important programme for the development and stabilisation of Agriculture in the underdeveloped areas. Irrigation is the basic important input for increasing the agricultural production curve. Without proper irrigation facilities the other agricultural inputs such as High yielding varieties, fertilisers, improved methods of cultivation will become futile. There are many streams which pass through this agency area and join the 'Godavari' river. In tribal areas of this district special effort was not made for maximum utilisation of irrigation facilities due to lack of funds at their disposal.

Sources having 25 acres or less ayacut area are harnessed by Panchayat Samithis while Minor Irrigation schemes with 26 to 100 acres are executed by Zilla Parishad. Public Works Department executes the schemes having more than 100 acres of ayacut. Land measuring 1587.68 acres is irrigated by different sources. The source-wise extent of land under irrigation in 2 Tribal Development Blocks is as follows:

WELL AREA IRRIGATED - BLOCK-WISE AND SOURCE-WISE

Block	Tanks. Nos.	Kuntas Ayacut Acs.	Dams No.	Anicuts Ayacut	Division No.	Wells Ayacut	Canals Nos.	Vagu Ayacut Acs.
Polavararam	15	422.67	--	--	--	--	2	9.00
Buttayagudem	31	1156.01	--	--	--	--	--	--

Public Works Department Schemes:

The Public Works Department, completed seven Minor Irrigation schemes at a total cost of Rs.13.07 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 259 Acres in Polavaram and Buttayagudem Panchayat Samithis. Eight works at an estimated cost of Rs.14.969 lakhs are in progress. If these works are completed, it will add an area of 3454 acres to the existing irrigated area of 1587.68 acres.

There is ample scope to harness small sources in the tribal development blocks. 20 irrigation works estimated to cost Rs.21.16 have already been identified. During the project period an amount of Rs.20.26 lakhs is proposed under Minor Irrigation programmes to bring an additional ayacut of 1600 acres under irrigation.

Sinking of wells for irrigation has not been suggested as the prospects of sinking water at a reasonable depth in this hilly terrain are not bright. So the wells programme for irrigation has been dropped.

ABSTRACT

Sl.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Development of Minor Irrigation sources.	--	--	20.26	20.26

(F) AGRO FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES:

The Agro-forest Based economy of the project area leaves long spells of under employment and liesure to the tribals. The dwindling forest produce, multiplication of population and decreasing per capita land in the tribal areas necessitates exploration of new avenues of employment for tribals. Establishment of Cottage and small scale industries based on locally available raw materials and labour intensive will not only provide gainful employment to the tribals during their liesure but also reduce pressure on land.

The following consumer goods processing units are proposed:

1. BEE KEEPING: The tribals of Godavari agency are adept in collection of honey and there is ample scope for developing Bee-keeping as a cottage industry in the tribal areas of the District. The collection of honey is at present seasonal and reliable source of supplementary income. Bee-keeping requires very little investment on equipment. It can also be taken up as a family based cottage industry in the backyard. A family can earn a sizeable income by installing

a Bee Colony of six boxes in the courtyard. It is proposed to provide the bee boxes free of cost to 100 tribal families.

$$15 \times 6 \times 100 = \text{Rs.}9,000$$

SCHEME FOR EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING OF PALM FIBRE:

The project area abounds in palmyra groves. The palmyra leaves and fibre are used for various domestic and agricultural purposes. The tribals of the project area are adept in manufacturing various household articles. The fibre is being extracted and processed manually and exported to Kakinada from where it is being exported to other place. If the extraction of palm fibre is mechanised, there is good scope for increasing productivity and hence enhance income of the tribals. Khadi and village industries commission can impart training for the tribals in the operation of fibre extraction machines. The machines will not cost much and hence 10 centres are proposed to be established in the project area at the following centrally located places so that the processed fibre and fibre products may be lifted by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

1. Kannapuram
2. Buttayagudem
3. Pamulavarigudem
4. Doramamidi
5. Rajanagaram
6. P.A. Gudem
7. Singanapalli
8. Vinjaram
9. Muddappagudem
10. Polavaram.

The tribals can also be imparted training in the manufacture of various domestic products with palm fibre and leaves by the Khadi and village Industries commission. At present raw fibre is being sold at low price to the merchants, and the tribals are losing heavily due to lack of know how and facilities for processing and manufacturing palm fibre products. Therefore the tribal artisans will be trained in various techniques of processing and manufacture of various brushes and other goods at these centres.

Palm fibre extraction and
brush making centres @
12,000 for 10 centres.

1,20,000

3) PALM LEAF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING CENTRES:

The palm leaf also can be used to make baskets and mats. The tribals of this project area are having the necessary skill to make these goods. Therefore two centres have been proposed to start at Polavaram and Darbhagudem. The cost of these centres comes to Rs.10,000/-.

Palm leaf basket & Mat	
Weaving centres @	Rs.10,000
Rs.5,000 for two centres.	

4) PALM GUR MAKING UNIT:

The palm wine is tapped by the tribals of the project area especially during summer. The wine is being used at present as an intoxicant for drinking purposes and also for distilling country liquor. If facilities are created for manufacturing jaggery out of this toddy, which has become the bane of the tribals it can become a boon to the tribals by way of supplementing their income and also supplying delectable and nutritious substitute for sugar. It is, therefore, proposed to establish two palgur making centres at Jeelugumilli and Kovvada where the palm-wine can be purchased from tribals in large quantities for preparation of palm-gur. The jaggery

manufactured at these centres is marketed through Girijan Cooperative Corporation. The proposed units cost Rs.11,000.

Palm gur making centres
@ Rs.5,500 for two centres. 11,000

5) SEMI MECHANISED BRICK AND TILE MAKING UNIT:

There is scope for manufacturing bricks and tiles in the project area due to the availability of suitable raw materials in the project area particularly near Ganapavaram in Buttayagudem Block. The demand for the bricks and tiles is mounting in the area in the wake of large scale construction of housing colonies by the State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Housing Federation. At present these essential construction materials are being imported from distant places at high prices. Lot of expenditure is also incurred on transport. Establishment of Brick and tile making unit will not only reduce the cost of these basic building materials but also provide employment to the tribals. One Semi mechanised Brick and Tile making unit is proposed to be established at Ganapavaram at cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs.

6) STARCH EXTRACTION UNIT:

The starch yielding material is available in bulk quantities in the project area. This material is at present wasted and hence can be procured at very low cost. Tamarind seed, palmyra tubers, mango-kernel etc., can be profitably utilised as raw material for making starch at this unit. It is proposed to set up one Starch Extraction Unit at Kota Ramachandrapuram at a cost of Rs.1,00,000.

ABSTRACT

	Rs.
1. Bee-keeping	9,000
2. Fibre and brush making centre	1,20,000
3. Palm leaf products centres	10,000
4. Palm-gur making centres	11,000
5. Semi-Mechanised Brick and tile making unit.	2,50,000
6. Starch Extraction Unit.	1,00,000
Total:	----- 5,00,000 -----

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CLUSTER:

Two Cottage Industries clusters are proposed at the two Block Headquarters mainly to generate employment potential and to utilise all the tribal youth who dropped out at secondary schools. The clusters can be organized on a Cooperative basis. These clusters provide all the infrastructure needed for establishment of small scale industries like (1) Manufacture of Plastic toys (2) Manufacture of Gauze and Bandage cloth (3) Shikai Grinding (4) Manufacture of Agricultural implements etc. The members of the industrial cooperative society will be imparted training in various trades. An instructor will also be made available for supervision of the operation of various units in each cluster. To organize these clusters an amount of Rs.2,00,000/- is required.

ABSTRACT

Recurring @ 25,000 per
cluster

Loan Rs.0.50 lakh

Non-recurring for
buildings grant

Rs.0.50 lakh

Rs.1.00 lakh

(G) LAND RESTORATION

With the improvement in the transport and communication facilities and implementation of N.M.E.P. and Anti-Yaws programme, the hitherto inaccessible and inhospitable areas of the Polavaram Agency has attracted the non-tribals of large number. Taking the undue advantage of the innocence and truthfulness of the tribals, the non-tribals have successfully alienated the lands of tribals through their usurious and deceitful practices. As a result of large scale land alienation; many land owning tribals have become landless agricultural labourers and farm servants to the non-tribal land lords. It is to protect the tribals from this exploiters, the Government have enacted three important pieces of legislation regulating their unlawful activities in Scheduled Areas. However, the legislation could not be effectively implemented as evident from the ever increasing number of Agricultural labourers compared with the corresponding figure in 1961 Census (1961 = 11,056; 1971 = 13,482) while total number of cultivators registered a marked fall in the number

of cultivators in 1961 (1961-12,341; 1971=9,685)
It is therefore imperative to implement the
protective legislations more effective by
strengthening the implementation machinery.

Mere restoration of land will not suffice
as the tribal will not be able to carry on culti-
vation without some governmental aid. It is pro-
posed to supply short term inputs and medium term
inputs for all the poor and deserving tribal
families. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is earmarked for
this purpose.

ABSTRACT

a) Strengthening of Staff	Grant	Rs.0.50 lakhs
b) Provision for aiding tribals whose lands were restored		
	(Long Term Loan)	Rs.1.00
		----- Rs.1.50 lakhs -----

(H) FISHERIES

Fishing constitutes an important subsidiary occupation to all the tribals in general and Konda Reddis in particular who are inhabiting the villages on either bank of the river Godavari. They use traditional fishing implements for catching fish. Those who live in the interior areas catch the fish in small hill-streams, tanks and ponds. Almost all the Tribals of the area are fond of fish, especially dry fish as it is available through out the year in the nearby shandies. The fishing traps, nets, etc., are found in all the tribal households. Godavari, Byneru, Yerrakalva, Gunderu, and Thammileru are the important rivers flowing, in the district which are the chief sources of fish in the area. There are also 46 tanks and many small hill streams in the tribal areas of the district where the tribals catch fish.

Under the 'Godavari river Licensing Scheme' a scheme for the development of fisheries has been taken up in the agency area. Under this scheme seedlings are being supplied by the Assistant Inspector of fisheries with the assistance of fieldman at Polavaram. Fish seed is reared in tanks and ponds of this area.

It is proposed to introduce the following schemes in order to make a dependable source of income for some tribal families.

The objective of the scheme is to impart training to tribals in latest methods of fish-culture, fish capture, fabrication and mending of nets and fish seed production.

1. Training of Tribal Fisherman:

The tribal fishermen require training in latest methods of fish-culture, fish capture, fabrication and mending of nets and in fish seed production. Practical training covering the following objects will be imparted.

- 1) Fabrication and mending of cast-nets, nylon nets etc.
- 2) Improved methods of fishing in reservoirs and flowing rivers.
- 3) Training in using mechanised fishing boats as well as in rowing ordinary boats, dugouts and rafts.
- 4) Training in fishing in rivers with gill nets.
- 5) Training in production of fish seed and development of fish ponds.
- 6) Fish drying techniques.

The training centre is proposed to be established at the Government Fish Seed Farm at Kadium with the

existing staff. During the Project period 50 Tribals living in villages along the Godavari line will be trained. The duration of training will be for 3 months and a stipend of Rs.80/-p.m. will be paid to each candidate and travelling allowance of Rs.15/- per candidate will also be paid. Since Training facilities are available at Kadiam no funds are provided for opening Training Centre. The financial implications are as follows:

	Amount Rs.
1. Payment of stipend @ Rs.80/- p.m. for 3 months for 50 candidates 80 x 3 x 50	12,000.00
2. Payment of travelling allowance @ Rs.15/- per candidate	750.00
3. Contingency charges	250.00
	----- 13,000.00 -----

The technical assistance as well as the equipment like nylon yarn, boats, fabrication of nylon nets, cast nets etc., will be provided by the Government Fish Seed Farm at Kadiam during training period. Hence no provision is made for this purpose.

2. Supply of Fishing equipment to the Tribals:

As soon as the tribals are trained in the improved fishing techniques, they will be asked to form Cooperative Society for undertaking fishing in the area, especially in Godavari river. Nylon yarn for fabrication of nets and ten fishing boats and one mechanised boat will be supplied to the trained tribal candidates. They will also be asked to develop fish production in small

tanks and ponds in the area for which provision is made as follows:

	Amount Rs.
1. Supply of Nylon yarn for fabrication of cast nets as well as gill nets.	10,000-00
2. Development of Fish production	5,000-00
3. Supply of 6 fishing boats @ Rs.2,000/- each	12,000-00
4. Supply of mechanised fishing boat.	40,000-00
a) Pay of Driver (Surang)	9,000-00
b) Pay of Kalasi	6,000-00
c) Propulsion and maintenance charges.	25,000-00
Total:	1,27,000-00

ABSTRACT

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Grant</u> Rs.	<u>Total</u> Rs.
1. Training of Tribal Fishermen	13,000-00	13,000-00
2. Supply of fishing equipment including fishing boats and one mechanised boat.	1,27,000-00	1,27,000-00
Total:	1,40,000-00	1,40,000-00

PROJECT EXECUTION

The project area covers the entire Scheduled tract admeasuring 491.3 Sq. miles and neighbouring non-scheduled area of Kovvur and Chintalapudi Taluks in West Godavari District. The entire project area is covered by Community Development and Tribal Development Blocks and Blocks is being looked after by the Revenue and Block Officials respectively. With regard to the development aspects, each department is having its own staff to implement their respective schemes at the District as well as at the Block levels. The block level functionaries consist of one Block Development Officer as a Coordinating Officer, assisted by a batch of Extension Officers in various fields like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Panchayats, Cooperative etc. There are also one Engineering Supervisor one Health Visitor, Progress Assistant, Mukhya Sevika and ten village Development workers. In addition to the above functionaries the each Department is having its own staff wherever necessary.

The existing infra-structure of the staff and the staff required for the implementation of the schemes of the West Godavari District Plan are furnished below with reference to the proposed area.

1. Agriculture: The existing staffing pattern of the Department in the proposed project area is as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Blocks	No. of posts
1.	Polavaram A.E.O's	2
2.	Buttayagudem ,,	2
3.	Chintalapudi ,,	1
4.	Gopalapuram ,,	1
5.	Koyyalagudem ,,	1
		----- 7 -----

There are two District Agricultural Officers stationed at Fluru. One District Agricultural Officer is supervising the works of the subordinate staff in the district and the other District Agricultural Officer guides and supervise the implementation of schemes under Intensive

Agricultural District Programme. The Deputy Director, Agriculture at Eluru is the P.A. to the District Collector (Agriculture).

As the existing staff is pre-occupied with their responsibilities, additional staff is required for the implementation of the Project Programme effectively. In view of this it is proposed to post the following field staff in the project area:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Agricultural Officer | 1 |
| 2. Agricultural Extension Officers | 5 |
| 3. Field Assistants | 5 |

2. SOIL CONSERVATION:

There is no Soil Conservation Division to attend to the Soil Conservation works in this area, though the work of soil conservation is essentially required in the agency tracts of the District. Therefore, it is proposed to establish one Soil Conservation Sub-Division to look after the Soil Conservation works in the Project area, with headquarters at Polevaram.

	<u>No. of Posts.</u>
1. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer	1
2. Soil Conservation Assistants.	3
3. Sub Assistants	9
4. Draughtsman	1
5. Tracer	1

Total:	15

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

There are 8 Veterinary Institutions in the two Tribal Development Blocks to cater to the needs of tribal livestock. These Institutions are at present treating the contagious and infectious diseases. In view of the rampant cattle diseases it is proposed to open 4 more Veterinary Dispensaries. It is also proposed to open Backyard Poultry Units and as such the additional staff is required. Therefore it is proposed to appoint one Veterinary Officer and one Technical Assistant for the implementation of the schemes in the project area. One Typist and one Jeep Driver are also provided.

<u>Name of the Post.</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1. Project Veterinary Officer	1
2. Technical Assistant	1
3. Typist	1
4. Driver	1
5. Attenders	3
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

MINOR IRRIGATION:

The programme suggested in the project can be implemented by the existing staff in the project area.

FISHERIES:

The programme of Training the tribal fishermen can be implemented by the existing staff of Seed Farm at Kadium in East Godavari District. The schemes proposed under Fisheries will be implemented by the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries of the Godavari Licensing Scheme, who is at Polavaram. The Assistant Director of Fisheries, Eluru can offer technical guidance.

AGRO FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES:

The existing Cottage Industries could not provide ample employment opportunities to Tribals. There is one Assistant Director of Industries, Commerce and Export Promotion at the District Level to supervise the work of the Extension Officer, Industries who is at the Block level. The schemes proposed in the project can be implemented under the supervision of the existing staff. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation will look after the schemes proposed under Marketing. It is also suggested that all the technical staff now working in the Blocks of the proposed Project area should cooperate for the effective implementation of the schemes proposed in this Pilot Project.

The proposed Project will be headed by the Project Director in the Senior scale who is assisted by an Assistant Project Officer. The Project Director will operate under the direct control of the District Collector from Eluru. The staffing pattern at Headquarters and the field levels is given below:

I. HEADQUARTERS STAFF:

	<u>No. of posts.</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1. Project Officer	1	950-1800
2. Asst. Project Officer	1	500-900
3. Asst. Accounts Officer	1	300-600
4. Office Manager	1	250-500
5. Office Assistants	2	140-280
6. Statistical Asst.	1	200-400
7. Steno-Typist	1	90-150
8. Jeep Drivers	2	62-90
9. Attenders	4	Rs. 100/- p.m.
	<u>14</u>	

II. FIELD LEVEL STAFF:

	No. of Posts.	Scale of Pay ----- Rs.
1. Project Agricultural Officer.	1	400-800
2. Agricultural Extension Officer.	5	250-500
3. Field Assistants.	5	140-280
4. Project Veterinary Officer.	1	350-700
5. Technical Assistant to P.V.O.	1	250-500
6. Typist.	3	90-150
7. Jeep Driver	3	62-90
8. Attendant	9	100 P.M.
9. Soil Conservation Officer.	1	350-700
10. Soil Conservation Assistant.	2	250-500
11. Sub-Assistant	2	140-280
12. Draftman	1	140-280
13. Tracer	1	90-150
	----- 40 -----	

This Pilot Project will be registered under the societies Registration Act on the model of Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Development Agency as an Agency for Tribal Development. A society will be constituted with the following members and it will be registered under the Title TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. District Collector | Chairman |
| 2. Deputy Director Agriculture | Member |
| 3. District Veterinary Officer | „ |
| 4. Divisional General Manager,
Girijan Cooperative Corporation | „ |
| 5. District Forest Officer | „ |
| 6. Asst. Director of Fisheries | „ |
| 7. Executive Engineer (R & B) | „ |
| 8. Executive Engineer Irrigation | „ |
| 9. Tribal M.L.As. | „ |
| 10. Project Director | Secretary. |

The society can be registered in accordance with the model articles of Association Regulations and these can be revised suitably according to the requirements. The tribal problems should be identified and programmes formulated by the Agency.

The project level committee is responsible for the effective implementation of the schemes, and it also coordinates the activities of the participating Departments. Besides this, 5 consultant committees will be formed one at each Block with 10 Tribal beneficiaries, Traditional and statutory leaders and will be consulted on vital issues and periodically appraisal of the progress of the schemes. The A.F.O. of the area will act as the Secretary of the consultant committee.

At the State level the State level coordination committee with the Commissioner of Tribal Welfare as Chairman would review the progress of the Project. The Tribal Welfare Department will channel the funds for the Project. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation will act as chief channel for disbursement and recovery of the loans from the tribal cultivators. The Corporation will tap the financial resources from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Cooperative Central Banks and Nationalised Banks and provide loans to the tribals beneficiaries. For the issue of short term loans Girijan Cooperative Corporation will be the only agency for all the project scheme.

The financial implications of running the administration of the Project chargeable to the Project funds is estimated to Rs.13.06 lakhs.

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

The Integrated Area Development Plan which covers the proposed project area also, has compiled basic data on the people and area which can be utilised as Bench Mark data. It is therefore felt that there is no need for Bench Mark Survey for the project. However, there are various factors rooted in the socio-cultural legacies of the aboriginal populations of the project area which determine the success of various programmes envisaged under the Pilot Project. Besides there may be various operational difficulties in the implementation process which may slow down the tempo of various programmes. It is therefore felt necessary to conduct concurrent evaluation of the various programmes of the Pilot Project in order to identify different extra-administrative barriers in diffusion of improved practices, administrative bottlenecks, operational break downs, lacunae etc., so as to remove them for improving performance level of the programmes. The evaluation may be entrusted to any research organisation specially equipped to carry out the study in the project area. A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

Rs. in lakhs

Concurrent Evaluation -- 0.10

PROGRAMME ABSTRACT - IIICOT PROJECT
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit	Non-Loan Allocation			Loan Allocation			Grand Total		
			Target	Subsidy	Grant	Total	Short-term loan	Medium term loan		Long term loan	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
I. AGRICULTURE:											
a)	Land development and land shaping @ Rs.500/-	Acres	400	10.00	--	10.00	--	--	10.00	10.00	20.00
b)	Demonstration of HYV and Short duration varieties.	Nos.	250	0.25	--	0.25	--	--	--	--	0.25
c)	Demonstration with package practices	Nos.	400	0.50	--	0.50	--	--	--	--	0.50
a)	Field Trips	--	--	--	0.05	0.05	--	--	--	--	0.05
e)	Supply of short-term inputs.	Acres.	9135	4.565	--	4.565	4.565	--	--	4.565	9.13
f)	Supply of medium term inputs plough bullocks @ Rs.600/- per pair implements families	pairs Families	500 500	1.50	--	1.50	--	1.50	--	1.50	3.00
		Families	500	0.25	--	0.25	--	0.25	--	0.25	0.50

.....

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----|-------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| a) Cattle Development | Breeding bulls | 30 | -- | 3.00 | 3.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 |
| b) Distribution of Milch Animals | Milch Cattle | 80 | -- | 1.00 | 1.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 |
| c) Fodder Development | | -- | -- | 2.00 | 2.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 |
| d) Opening of Dispensary | Nos. | 4 | -- | 5.00 | 5.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 |
| e) Poultry Development Schemes: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Opening of backyard poultry Units | | 50 per year | -- | 0.30 | 0.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 |
| ii) Supply of Cockerals | No. | 100 per year | -- | 0.40 | 0.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 |
| f) Sheep Development (Unit consists of one ram and 5 ewes) | Unit | 50 per year | -- | 1.50 | 1.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 |
| g) Piggery development | Pigs | 100 per year | -- | 0.15 | 0.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 |
| h) Draining Programme | | -- | -- | 0.65 | 0.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 |
| Total: | | | -- | 14.00 | 14.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|

IV. MINOR IRRIGATION
Development of Minor Irrigation Sources.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| No. | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20.26 | 20.26 | | | | | | | | | 20.26 |
| | 20.26 | 20.26 | | | | | | | | | 20.26 |

V. MARKETING AND LINK ROADS

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| a) Construction of godowns | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5.00 | 5.00 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5.00 |
| b) Formation of Ling Roads | K.Ms. | 40 | --- | --- | 15.00 | 15.00 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15.00 |
| | | | | | 20.00 | 20.00 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20.00 |

VI. AGRO FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| a) Bee Keeping | 6 Bees per family | 100 Families | | | 0.09 | 0.09 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.09 |
| b) Fibre and Brush making Centres | | 10 | --- | --- | 1.20 | 1.20 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.20 |
| c) Palm-Gur making Centres | | 2 | --- | --- | 0.11 | 0.11 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.11 |
| d) Palm leaf products manufacturing Centres | | 2 | --- | --- | 0.10 | 0.10 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.10 |
| e) Semi-Mechanised brick and tile making Unit | Unit | 1 | --- | --- | 2.50 | 2.50 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.50 |
| f) starch Extraction Unit | Unit | 1 | --- | --- | 1.00 | 1.00 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.00 |
| | | | --- | --- | 5.00 | 5.00 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------|------|--|------|--|------|------|
| VII. Cottage Industries Cluster. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0.50 | 0.50 | | 0.50 | | 0.50 | 1.00 |
| | | | | | 0.50 | 0.50 | | 0.50 | | 0.50 | 1.00 |

VIII. FISHERIES

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|------|
| a) Supply of Nylon Yarn for fabrication of cast nets and gill nets. | | | | | 0.10 | 0.10 | | | | | 0.10 |
|---|--|--|--|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|------|
| b) Development of fish Production. | | | | | 0.05 | 0.05 | | | | | 0.05 |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-------|------|--|--|--|--|------|
| c) Supply of fishing boats @ Rs.2,000/- each and one mechanised boat and maintenance. | | | | | 1.12. | 1.12 | | | | | 1.12 |
| | | | | | 0.13 | 0.13 | | | | | 0.13 |
| | | | | | 1.40 | 1.40 | | | | | 1.40 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| d) Training of Tribal Fisherman | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|------|
| IX. LAND RESTORATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1.50 | 1.50 | | | | | 1.50 |

X. ADMINISTRATION

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| a) Project staff | | | | | 12.96 | 12.96 | | | | | 12.96 |
| b) Concurrent Evaluation | | | | | 0.10 | 0.10 | | | | | 0.10 |
| | | | | | 13.06 | 13.06 | | | | | 13.06 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--------|---------|---------|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| Grand Total: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 21.065 | 111.620 | 132.685 | 5.065 | 2.25 | 10.00 | 17.315 | 150.00 |

ABSTRACT

| | Subsidy | Grant | Total | (Rs. in lakhs) Loan | | | Total | Grand Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| | | | | Short-term | Medium term | Long term | | |
| I) Agriculture | 17.065 | 22.80 | 39.865 | 4.565 | 1.75 | 10.00 | 16.315 | 56.180 |
| II) Schemes for Landless | 4.00 | 13.10 | 17.10 | 0.500 | -- | -- | 0.500 | 17.60 |
| III) Animal Husbandry | -- | 14.00 | 14.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.00 |
| IV) Minor Irrigation | -- | 20.26 | 20.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.26 |
| V) Marketing and link Roads. | -- | 20.00 | 20.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 |
| VI) Agro Forest based Industries. | -- | 5.00 | 5.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 |
| VII) Cottage Industries cluster | -- | 0.50 | 0.50 | -- | 0.50 | -- | 0.500 | 1.00 |
| VIII) Fisheries | -- | 1.40 | 1.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 |
| IX) Land Restoration | -- | 1.50 | 1.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 |
| X) Administration | -- | 13.06 | 13.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.06 |
| | 21.065 | 111.620 | 132.685 | 5.065 | 2.25 | 10.00 | 17.315 | 150.00 |

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