



Perspective Plan
FOR
The Development of 'Gadabas'
IN
Visakhapatnam District

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE,
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD
1985

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P R E F A C E

The Government of India recognised 'GADABA' tribe as one of the Primitive Tribal Groups in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1982-83. Accordingly the preparation of perspective plan for the development of GADABAs in the Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district, is taken up.

The Perspective Plan is prepared for a period of 5 years seeking special central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 53.10 lakhs for the comprehensive development of GADABAs in identified villages. The felt needs of the tribe are taken into consideration for formulating the schemes. However, practical approach is taken for inclusion of schemes in view of the past experience and relevance to the area. For example, supply of Milch cattle is felt need, but it is not included in the schemes in view of its failure.

For the social and economic development of the Primitive Tribal Group, the schemes are to be implemented with the assistance of special grants from Government of India. No loan component is involved. Additional funds in the form of Special Central Assistance is sought for the development of this Tribe.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER-I

Visakhapatnam district is situated between $17^{\circ}10'$ of the Northern latitude and $80^{\circ} 55'$ of the Eastern longitude. The area of the district is 11,165 sq.kms. It is bounded by Orissa state and Vizianagaram district on the north, East Godavari district on the South, Orissa State on the West and the Bay of Bengal on the East. The total population of the district is 25,76,474. The Scheduled tribe population of the district is 3,54,127 representing 13.74% in the district population.

The area covered by I.T.D.A. is 6,891.5 sq.kms consisting mainly hilly regions formed by eastern ghats. The Scheduled tribe population in the I.T.D.A. area is 3,16,048 inhabiting 3,521 villages. Bhagatha, Kondalora, Valmiki, Kamnara, Mukadora, Kotia, Khond, Gadaba, Malis and Porjas are the Scheduled Tribes living in the region. They speak Telugu and a few speak tribal dialects like 'Gadaba' and 'Kotia-Oriya' which is 'Desi-Oriya'. The Bhagata and Valmiki tribes are comparatively advanced in all walks of life than the other tribes.

1. GADABAS-Area and Population: Gadabas are one of the most primitive tribes of Visakhapatnam district inhabiting some of the villages in Araku, Manthagiri, Paderu, Chinthapalli, Koyyuru, Narsipatnam, Kota-uratia and Vaddadi Madugula blocks. The block-wise Gadaba population is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Block	Total Population	Scheduled tribe Population	Gadaba Population	% of Gadaba Population to the S.T. Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ananthagiri	1538	1144	837	73.16
2.	Araku	292	292	82	28.08
3.	Chinthapalli	7736	7736	2796	36.14
4.	Koyyuru	1307	1248	920	73.71
5.	Paderu	1609	1552	592	38.14
6.	Narsipatnam	829	338	63	18.63
7.	Kota-uratla	824	234	234	100.00
8.	Vaddadi-Madugula	15558	6975	3451	49.47
Total:		29723	19519	8975	45.98

The percentage of Scheduled tribe population to the total population in the identified villages is 65.66 whereas the percentage of Gadaba population to the total population is 30.19. The percentage of Gadaba population to the Scheduled tribe population varies from 18.63 in Narsipatnam block to 100 in Kota-Uratla block. The percentage of Gadaba population to the Scheduled tribe population is more than 50 in the identified villages of Ananthagiri, Koyyuru and Vaddadi-Madugula blocks.

2. Social structure and Somatology: There are three major divisions among 'Gadabas' viz., Bodo or Gutub, Kathera or alloru and Parangi or Kollagi. The name Kapu Gadabas does not indicate any particular division among 'Gadabas' as

the prefix 'Kapu' is generally applied to all types of 'Gadabas' who have settled in the plains and took to Agriculture. Marital alliances are permitted between 'Gutub' and 'Katheri' Gadabas but both of them do not maintain such relations with Parangis as they are 'Parikil' clans between whom friend-ship was developed since generation and treated as brother clans.

It is not clear why this tribe is called Gadaba. B.C. Majundar and A.M.Somasundaram expressed the opinion that Gadabas original habitat was Godavari region and hence the term Gadabas should have originated from the name of that river. But Dr.Ayyappan dis-agrees with this theory on the ground that Gadabas never lived anywhere near Godavari. He proposed that the word 'Gadaba' is derived from the Tamil word 'Kadava' as Gadaba women wear large earrings touching the shoulders and in Tamil 'Kadu' means ear. He also suggests that the word might have been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Gatvara' which is pronounced as 'Gathera' in Oriya and 'Gatvara' means locomotive and it is a kind to the Gadaba traditional occupation, carrying Palanquine of the local Rajahs and Gods. Hence the word 'Gatvara' might have become 'Gadavara' or 'Gadaba' in-course of time. He further derives the word 'Gadaba' from another Sanskrit word 'Kadavada' which means speaking indistinctly. The Gadaba dialect is the most indistinct speech of all, as their words are very rarely heard.

The Gadabas constitute two distinct speech groups. Central Dravidian Linguistic group and the Munda speaking

group. The Katheri Gadabas belong to the former linguistic group whereas the other two divisions, Gutub and the Parangi belong to Munda group.

The physical features of Gadabas indicate that they very much belong to proto-austroloid stock. Their hair varies from wavy to curly. They have, well developed supra orbital ridges with a ~~sunken~~ nasal route and thick verted lips. The colour of the skin is almost dark and they are of medium height.

3. Land use particulars of Gadaba villages: The total geographical area of the identified Gadaba villages and hamlets is 31,641.25 acres. The block-wise land utilisation particulars of the identified Gadaba villages are furnished in Annexure I.

The land utilisation particulars of the Gadaba villages in Narasipatnam and Kota-Uratla blocks are not available. The percentage of area under forests to the total geographical area in the identified Gadaba villages is 12.34 whereas the percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area is 20.17 and the percentage of area sown more than once to the total geographical area in the identified villages is 3.32. The percentage of cultivable waste and fallows constituted 9.06 to the total geographical area of the Gadaba villages.

4. Resource Inventory: The resource inventory of Gadaba villages/hamlets comprises of mostly land (wet, dry and paddy), forests, water and human resources. The block-wise resource inventory is shown below:

Block-wise Resource Inventory of 'Gadaba' villages/Hamlets

S.No.	Block	Land (Acres)			Forests
		Wet	Dry	Podu	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ananthagiri	..	314.05	81.50	550.56
2.	Araku	..	30.00	10.00	..
3.	Chinthapalli	535.00	893.00	977.00	..
4.	Paderu	175.00	225.00	239.00	980.00
5.	Koyyuru	90.45	2025.36	..	..
6.	Narasipatnam	..	..	..	..
7.	Kota-Uratla	372.42	2931.48	..	..
8.	Vaddadi-Madugula	293.31	3450.57	676.00	..
Total:		1466.18	9169.46	1983.50	1530.56

The land which is considered to be a real asset to the Gadabas is to the tune of 12,619.14 acres. The wet land is less when compared to the dry land whereas the podu land is more than the wet land. The forest area is to the tune of 1531 acres. Hill streams and minor irrigation schemes/check dams are mostly found in almost all the blocks. The unique feature of the material resource inventory of Gadabas (63) of Narasipatnam block is nil, showing the Gadaba population though numerically less, are not having any resources at all in these two villages. In other-words the Gadaba population of Narasipatnam block is purely depending on agricultural labour and other manual work only.

As regards human resources it is worthy to record that there are 23 carpenters, 30 local medicine men, 40

traders, 7 masons, 4 blacksmiths and 39 basket-makers among Gadabas. There are no washermen, Potters and mid-wives among these people.

5. Land Holdings: The block-wise land-holdings of Gadabas in identified villages and hamlets are furnished in

Annexure-II. Out of 1152 land possessing households, 96.78% of Gadabas are possessing less than 5 acres. Only 47 Gadaba households are having land more than 10 acres.

6. Occupational structure: The traditional occupation of Gadabas is Palanquin bearing and it is almost eschewed by them. It is observed that only a few Gadabas inhabiting the Madugula area still serve as the Palanquin bearers of the deities of the Temples.

The present occupational pattern consists of Podu cultivation, partly settled cultivation and agricultural labour. Collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce, hunting and fishing are the most important-subsidary occupations. The occupational patterns of Gadabas with reference to different occupations in each block is furnished in Annexure No.III.

Among different occupations about 90% of the Gadaba workers are engaged in agriculture sector. The percentage distribution of Gadabas engaged in different occupations is shown below:

S.No.	Occupation	No.of Gadaba workers	Percentage
1.	Cultivators	1,777	52.00
2.	Agri.Labourers	1,292	37.81
3.	Household industry manufacturing, processing servicing and Repairs.	72	2.11
4.	Other workers	178	5.21
5.	Marginal workers	98	2.87
		3,417	100.00

The significant feature is that 52% of Gadaba workers are cultivators and 37.81% are agricultural labourers. The percentage of other workers is only 5.21. On the whole the percentage of the non-working population (5558) constitutes 61.92 to the total Gadaba population.

The crops grown by Gadabas are Paddy, Ragi, Jowar and Sama. Ragi is the staple food for Gadabas. They eat cooked Ragi when they are hungry and drink Ragi-gruel ~~king~~ when they are thirsty. They take rice also on festival and other occasions. Gadabas are also beef eaters. They depend on natural fruits like Jack and Mango and also depend on edible roots, leaves etc.

7. Development: The Gadaba tribe is recognised as a Primitive Tribal Group in the tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district based on certain indicators such as low literacy, isolated life, low level of Agricultural technology, ~~undernourishment~~ and malnutrition etc. In the past, it is noticed that no specific development programmes except supply of plough bullocks were taken up for comprehensive development of Gadabas.

The following indicators of development reveal the extreme backwardness of ~~the~~ Gadabas.

S.No.	Indicator	Gadabas	ITDA
1.	Percentage of literacy	6.87	9.35
2.	Per capita land holdings	1.18	3.50
3.	Percentage of Net irrigated area to cultivated area	13.78	19.16
4.	Percentage of Agricultural workers to total working force	89.81	90.44
5.	Percentage of Electrified tribal villages	6.04	10.30

APPROACH AND STRATEGY

CHAPTER-II

Gadabas are a Primitive people living in the tribal areas of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts. Out of 30,836 (1981 Estimated) Gadaba population in these three districts 14,463, is found in the tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district. Eventhough they are numerically less and do not live in exclusive areas, their extreme backwardness shyness towards modern methods of living make them eligible for recognition as Primitive Tribal Group. These are found living amidst other tribal groups like Bagathas, Porjas and Khonds. The literacy level is low and very few 'Gadaba' children^{are} attending the schools. Percentage of malnutrition is high due to heavy difficiency in the quality and quantity of their food in take. Most of the Gadabas are found distributed in hamlets and in exclusive rows of main villages.

The first problem faced by the Research Team is the identification of the area inhabited by Gadabas. Village-wise and Tribe-wise population is not available. As they live amidst other tribal groups, it is difficult to identify exclusive villages of Gadabas and villages exclusively inhabited by them are very less and sometimes remotely set on in-accessible terrain. As the places of habitation of Gadabas are not readily available, the Research Team toured all the blocks and held discussions with Block Development Officers, Progressive Assistants, village Development Officers and Teachers. A criteria was laid down to collect the list of villages with more than 20 Gadaba population.

Based on the information furnished by Village Development Officers Gadaba villages are identified. For these identified villages, the information on development facilities, occupational structure, land use, felt needs etc. is collected and the plan is prepared for their development. The identified Gadaba Villages/Hamlets together with total population, Scheduled tribe population, Gadaba population in each block is furnished in Annexure-IV. The following Statement shows the number of Gadaba habitations and their population.

S. No.	Block	No. of Gadabas		Total	Gadaba Population
		Villages	Hamlets		
1.	Ananthagiri	4	5	9	837
2.	Araku	1	..	1	82
3.	Chinthapalli	18	13	31	2796
4.	Paderu	5	--	5	592
5.	Koyyuru	4	--	4	920
6.	Jarasapatnam	2	--	2	63
7.	Kota-Uratla	1	2	3	234
8.	Vaddadi-Madugula	12	20	32	3451
Total:		47	40	87	8975

The Gadaba population is found inhabiting 87 villages including 40 hamlets of Ananthagiri, Araku, Chinthapalli, Paderu, Koyyuru, Jarasapatnam, Kota-Uratla and Vaddadi-Madugula blocks of Visakapatnam district. Majority of the

villages inhabited by Gadabas are found in Chintapalli and Vaddadi-Madugula blocks with a population 2,796 and 3,451 respectively. Out of the identified 8,975 Gadaba population, 69.60% of the population is found in chinthapalli and Vaddadi Madugula blocks. The number of villages inhabited by more than twenty Gadaba families are very less in Araku, Narasipatnam, Kota Uratla and Koyyuru blocks. In these four blocks, Gadaba population constitutes 14.47% to the total identified Gadaba population. The proportion of Gadaba population to the total population is more in Ananthagiri and Koyyuru blocks. The percentage of Gadaba population to the total Scheduled tribe population is more than 50% in Ananthagiri, Koyyuru and Vaddadi-Madugula blocks. In identified Gadaba villages (3) of Kota Uratla block, all the Scheduled tribe population belong to Gadabas.

The identification of villages on Map. of each block reveal that the villages are scattered and there is no contiguity even within the block. The Gadaba population is scattered and the village-wise distribution of population reveal lot of variations. Besides lacking contiguity the distribution of population of Gadaba villages is uneven as seen from the following statement. The minimum population in identified villages is 20 families and the maximum Gadaba population in identified villages is 495. The distribution of Gadaba villages is shown with reference to the Gadaba population class interval.

<u>Class-interval</u>	<u>No. of villages and Hamlets</u>
Less than 50	11
50 .. 100	22
100 .. 150	21
150 .. 200	23
200 .. 300	4
300 .. and above	6

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Maximum number of identified Gadaba villages/hamlets are found with a population of 150-200. Out of 87 identified villages 37.93% of them are having population below 100. Only 10 villages (11.49%) are having Gadaba population more than 200.

The Gadaba families are at primitive stage of development and it is not exaggerating to say Gadaba population has been neglected in the past-due to various reasons such as isolation, low literacy, lack of interest among them to reap the benefits of developmental activities. All the Gadaba families are below the poverty line and it is imperative to adopt family based approach rather than area based approach. Though it is envisaged to propose family oriented schemes for Gadaba tribe, certain area based programmes are also considered necessary for overall development. The distribution of Gadaba households as shown below indicates the base for adoption of family based strategy. The minimum number of households in the identified 87 villages is 3 whereas the maximum number of households in identified

villages is 93--Jalampalli village of Vaddadi-Madugula block. The large variation in number of households also creates problems to the executive authorities for implementation of family based programmes. The distribution of villages with reference to households is shown below:

<u>Class-interval</u>	<u>Number of villages</u>
Less than 10 households	14
10 .. 20	21
20 .. 50	30
50 .. 75	7
75 .. 100	2

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The strategy for family based programme has to be taken-up with reference to the occupational pattern of the Gadabas and their felt needs. The assessment of felt needs among Gadaba families is made in consultation with local officials and non-officials.

The felt-needs under family based programmes and area based programmes are recorded as follows:

Family based programmes:

1. Land Development
2. Agriculture Implements
3. Plough Bullocks
4. Carts
5. Oil engines
6. Sewing Machines
7. Social Forestry.
8. Training Programme
9. Mass Literacy Programme.

* In Vaddadi Madugula block, Seperate figures are not available for 13 hamlets.

Area based programmes:

1. Drinking water
2. Vety.Institutions
3. Health worker scheme.

The strategy for infrastructure development under area development programmes will be taken care of by the I.P.D.A. under sub-plan funds.

Under family based approach, the funds will be provided from Special Central Assistance for Primitive Tribal Groups with 100% subsidy. Depending upon the felt needs of the Gadaba households, phasing will be done on the basis of flow of funds. On the whole, the programmes suggested are correlated with reference to Gadaba households with land and land less.

Further, the schemes are also suggested for the skilled artisans among Gadabas. The strategy under this plan is designed for over all development of the Gadaba tribe.

DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER-III

In the past, the development of Gadaba tribe and their inhabited villages was not given specific attention. The Gadaba tribe is now recognised as Primitive Tribal Group and consequently the Gadaba households are to be brought above the poverty line. Strenuous efforts are to be made to develop this tribe.

Out of 87 Gadaba villages, 18 schools and one Ashram school, 13 Drinking water wells, 7 cooperative marketing societies and only one State Bank of Hyderabad and one First Aid Veterinary Centre are found functioning. Only 15 villages are electrified. The distribution of block-wise available facilities in identified Gadaba villages is shown in the following statement.

S.No. Block	Educa- tional Insti- tutions	Drinking water wells	Coopera- tive marketing socie- ties	Electri- fied villa- ges	Banks
1. Ananthagiri	3	--	3	3	1
2. Araku	--	--	--	--	--
3. Chinthapalli	6	6	4	6	--
4. Paderu	2	--	--	2	--
5. Koyyuru	4	4	--	2	--
6. Narasipatnam	--	--	--	--	--
7. Kota-Uratla	1	1	--	1	--
8. V.Madugula	2	2	--	1	--
	18	13	7	15	1

As seen from the above statement there are no developmental programmes implemented in the Gadaba villages of Araku, Narasipatnam blocks in the fields of Education, Drinking water, Cooperative Societies, Electricity etc. Only one financial institution is found functioning in Ananthagiri block.

The improvement in their living conditions noticed in some villages is not due to specific attention provided for this tribe, but the developmental programmes implemented for other tribal groups among whom these people are found living. The development programmes for any Primitive Tribal Group are to be based on its occupational structure. The Gadabas are mainly cultivators. It is found that there are 1777 cultivators and 1292 Agricultural labourers. The net area sown in the Gadaba villages is 6,382.87 acres. Very few Gadaba cultivators have adopted the improved methods of cultivation. The Gadabas are originally dependent on Podu cultivation. The block-wise number of Gadaba families depending on 'Podu' partly or wholly together with extent of 'Podu' lands is given below:

S.No.	Block	Number of families depending on 'Podu'		Extent of podu lands in Acres.
		Partly	Wholly.	
1.	Ananthagiri	17	23	81.50
2.	Araku	8	--	10.00
3.	Chinthapalli	135	73	977.00
4.	Paderu	101	23	239.00
5.	Koyyuru	--	--	--
6.	Narasipatnam	--	--	--
7.	Kota-Uratla	--	--	--
8.	V.Madugula	220	135	676.00
Total:		481	264	1937.50

The above statement reveals that the Gadaba families of Koyyuru, Narasipatnam and Kota-Uratla are not depending upon 'Podu' cultivation. The maximum number of families depending on 'Podu' are found in Chinthapalli, Paderu and V.Madugula blocks. Out of the total extent of 1983.50 acres of 'Podu' land 1892.00 is distributed in Chinthapalli, Paderu and V.Madugula blocks.

There are skilled artisans among Gadaba families in 6 blocks. Suitable schemes are to be designed and developed for improving their skills and for establishment of cottage and village industries in their villages. The block-wise Gadabas engaged in Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Masonry trading etc. is furnished in Annexure No.V.

Based on the occupational pattern and felt needs of Gadaba villages, the following schemes are suggested in each sector.

1. Land Development: It is proposed to implement land development programmes in 2,035 acres in land possessed by them needs certain improvements like removal of stumps, roots, levelling and bunding. The unit cost per acre land development is Rs. 500/- and it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 10.175 lakhs would be required for implementing the total land development programmes. It is proposed to undertake land development in identified Gadaba villages of Ananthapur, Chinthapalli, Paderu and V.Madugula blocks.

2. Agricultural inputs: It is proposed to supply the inputs such as Agricultural implements, plough-bullocks and carts to Gadaba Cultigators. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 4000/- per Gadaba family would be required towards the supply of agricultural inputs at the rate of Rs. 1,500/-for one pair of plough-bullocks,one cart Rs. 2,000/- and Rs.500/-towards Agricultural implements. The quantum of financial assistance is worked out as follows:

Block	Agri. imple-ments.	Amount requi-red.	Plough bullo-cks (pairs)	Amount requi-red.	Carts (Nos.)	Amount requi-red.	Total amount
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Antha-giri.	58	29000	92	138000	42	61000	251000
Kaku	4	2000	4	6000	4	8000	16000
Antha-galli.	175	87500	175	263500	60	120000	470000
Paderu	153	76500	152	228000	5	10000	314500
Koyyuru	76	38000	60	90000	20	40000	168000
Chintapatnam	6	3000	6	9000	3	6000	18000
Kota-Uratla	20	10000	20	30000	10	20000	60000
Vaddadi-Madugula	200	100000	77	115500	46	92000	307500
Total:	692	346000	587	879000	190	330000	1605000

A. Ginger: Ginger is a popular crop raised by the Gadabas for small scale commercial purpose and has good market value. Hence an area of 30 acres in the ~~xx~~ identified Gadaba villages of Ananthagiri, Chintapalli, Paderu, Koyyuru, Kota-Uratla and Vaddadi-Madugula blocks is proposed. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.0.09 lakhs would be required at the rate of Rs.300/-per acre.

B. TOMATO: The vegetable, tomato is also popular with the Gadabas. In area of 120 acres of land in the identified villages of Ananthagiri, Chintapalli, Paderu, Koyyuru, Kota-Uratla, and Vaddadi-Madugula blocks, is proposed to encourage the Gadabas as this vegetable has got commercial value and its consumption will increase the quality of their diet. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs would be required for 120 acres at rate of Rs. 500 per acre.

C. POTATO: Potato is also having commercial diet value in order to increase the area under potato cultivation an area of 120 acres in the identified Gadaba villages of Ananthagiri, Chintapalli, Paderu, Koyyuru, Kota-Uratla and Vaddadi-Madugula blocks is suggested. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs would required at the rate of Rs.2,500/- per acre.

3. Oil Engines: All together 30 oil engines are required for the benefit of 30 Gadaba cultivators. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 6,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 20,000/-per Oil Engine is required. The block-wise physical and financial requirements are estimated as follows:

S.No.	Block	Oil Engines (Nos.)	Estimated Amount
1.	Ananthagiri	2	40,000
2.	Chinthapalli	20	4,00,000
3.	Paderu	3	60,000
4.	Koyyuru	2	40,000
5.	Kota-Uratla	1	20,000
6.	V.Madugula	2	40,000
Total:		30	6,00,000

4. Podu Cultivation: Podu Cultivation by Gadabas is mostly found in Chinthapalli, Paderu and V.Madugula blocks. In view of the evil effects of the podu cultivation, Rehabilitation schemes are to be implemented. Horticulture and Social Forestry schemes are suggested for the rehabilitation of Podu cultivators, and these schemes are to be implemented intensively in Gadaba villages.

A. Horticulture: There is a heavy demand for raising mango gardens in the identified Gadaba villages. In view of the felt needs, it is proposed to take up mango gardening in about 200 acres at the rate of 2 acres per beneficiary. The proposed mango gardening will be taken up for Gadabas in V.Madugula, Chinthapalli and Paderu blocks. The estimated cost of this scheme is worked out to Rs.10,00,000/-at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per acre for each beneficiary.

B. Social Forestry: Under social Forestry, Eucalyptus plantations, Silver Oak plantations, Subabul plantations and Topioca are proposed. It is suggested that this scheme may be implemented in an area of 100 acres in Paderu, Chinthapalli, V.Madugula blocks. The physical and financial targets are given below:

S.No.	Scheme	Physical targets (acres)	Unit cost (Rs.)	Financial targets (Rs.)
1.	Eucalyptus Plantations	25	400	10,000
2.	Silver Oak "	25	800	20,000
3.	Subabul "	25	400	10,000
4.	Tapioca "	25	800	20,000
Total:		100		60,000

5. Basket Making:- The Gadaba villages are endowed with forest resources for starting agro-forest based industries. The Gadabas numbering 39 are engaged in basket making in the villages of Chinthapalli, Paderu and Koyyuru blocks. It is essential to develop their skills and promote basket making. The scheme will be implemented in villages where Gadabas are engaged in basket making through the formation of cooperative societies. It is proposed to start 12 centres and the financial implications are given hereunder.

- a) Construction of sheds for basket making centres at the rate of Rs. 3,000/-for 12 centres- Rs. 36,000/-
- b) Share capital contribution to 12 societies at the rate of Rs.100/-per society Rs.100x12 = 1200, Total Rs. 37,200/-.

6. Sewing machines:- In order to provide gain full employment to Gadaba women it is proposed to supply sewing machines to 200 Gadaba families in the identified Gadaba villages of Ananthagiri, Chinthapalli, Paderu, Koyyuru, Kota-Uruti, and V.Modugula blocks. The financial implications are worked out as follows:

S.No.	Block	Number of Sewing machines proposed	Estimated amount required @ Rs.1500 per machine.
1.	Ananthagiri	50	75,000
2.	Chinthapalli	50	75,000
3.	Paderu	45	67,500
4.	Koyyuru	30	45,000
5.	Kota-Uratla	15	22,500
6.	V.Madugula	10	15,000
Total:		200	3,00,000

The training for Gadaba women will be provided in regular centres managed by Samithis.

7. Training Programmes for Gadabas: Training Programmes may be conducted to motivate the Gadabas towards raising the plantations under Horticulture and Social Forestry schemes, besides acquaintance safe guards, protective regulations, privileges and concessions etc. The Training Programmes would be conducted at Block Head quarters by the technical staff of the I.T.D.A. and blocks besides the staff of the Regional Centre, T.C.R.& T.I., Paderu. The duration of the training programme is 5 days. The physical and financial targets for conducting this programme are as follows:

1.	Physical targets per batch	50	Gadabas
2.	No. of batches per year	10	Training programme
3.	Coverage of Gadabas per year (10x50)	500	
4.	T.A. @ Rs.10/- to and fro charges Rs.5000 for 500 Gadaba members.		
5.	D.A. @ Rs.15/- for 500 members per year.	Rs. 7,500	
6.	Miscellaneous expenditure per batch @ Rs.750/- per year for 5 years	37,500	
Total amount Rupees		2,50,000	

Hence an amount of Rupees 2.50 lakhs is required for training programmes.

8. Mass Literacy Programme: The low literacy among Gadabas necessitated the starting of the Mass Literacy Programme to educate them as neo-literate members to read and write.

Besides ^{this} programme, the school-age children between 6-10 years of age will attend school in the same centre in day time. A Mass Education organiser will be appointed on a consolidated remuneration at the rate of Rs. 300/-per month for running the centre with 30 members, out of the consolidated remuneration of 300/- per month, Rs.200/-is given as remuneration for teaching the children between 6 to 10 years age. An amount of Rs. 30/- for Kirocene and Rs. 5/- for miscellaneous expenditure is required for each centre per month. An amount of Rs. 300/- towards non-recurring expenditure for purchase of stationery, books, slates etc. is required at the time of opening the centre. The expenditure particulars are as follows:

1. Non recurring expenditure for 20 centres @ Rs.300/-per centre	Rs.6,000/-
2. Recurring expenditure for one year @ Rs.235/-per month for 20 centres	Rs.86,400
Total expenditure for first year	Rs. 3,21,600
Total cost for 100 centres	Rs. 4,08,000

Hence an amount of Rs.4.08 Lakhs is required for 100 Mass Literacy Centres at the rate of Rs. 4,080/-per centre in the identified villages of Ananthagiri, Araku, Paderu,

Chinthapalli, Koyyuru, Narasipatnam, Kota-Uratla and Vaddadi Madugula blocks.

The block-wise physical targets and financial requirements are as follows:

S.No.	Block	Physical targets	Financial requirements (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Ananthagiri	13	0.53
2.	Araku	2	0.08
3.	Chinthapalli	40	1.63
4.	Paderu	7	0.29
5.	Koyyuru	13	0.53
6.	Kota-Uratla	3	0.12
7.	Narsipatnam	2	0.08
8.	Vaddadi-Madugula	20	0.82
		100	4.08

Area based Programme: Based on the felt needs of Gadaba villages, it is proposed to implement the following Area Based Programmes in the identified Gadaba villages.

1. Veterinary Institutions.
2. Health workers scheme
3. Drinking water.

1. Veterinary Institutions: In the identified Gadaba Villages, there is only one First Aid Centre in Ananthagiri block. There are ^{no} Veterinary Institutions in the identified Gadaba villages. It is proposed to establish ~~more~~ 4 Veterinary Institutions in the following blocks.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Chinthapalli block | 2 |
| 2. Paderu block | 1 |
| 3. V.Madugula block | 1 |

It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 40,000 is required at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per centre. Each centre consists of one trained workerx and medicines required to treat the smaller ailments.

2. Health workers scheme: This scheme aims to train educated Gadaba youth as health workers to attend to smaller ailments and they refer bigger cases to Medical Officers of P.H.Cs. Educated Gadaba youth from each identified Gadaba village or cluster of Gadaba villages are proposed to be selected for imparting training in preliminary medical and paramedical services. Soon after training they will be posted as Medical workers under the supervision of nearest Government Medical Officer. The programme would cost Rs. 30,000 at the rate of Rs. 3,750/- per community Health workerx for 8 workers in the identified Gadaba villages of Ananthagiri, Chinthapalli, Koyyuru, and Vaddadi Madugula blocks.

The expenditure particulars are as follows:

1. Stipend for 3 months training period @ Rs.300/-per month	Rs. 900
2. Honorarium for 9 months @ Rs. 50 per month	Rs. 450

Expenditure for first year	Rs. 1350/-

3. Honorarium for 4 years @ Rs.50/- per month	Rs. 2400/-

Total expenditure for 5 years	Rs. 3750/-

The block -wise physical and financial targets are as follows:

S.No.	Block	Physical targets	Financial targets
1.	Ananthagiri	1	3,750
2.	Chinthapalli	3	11,250
3.	Koyyuru	1	3,750
4.	Vaddadi-Madugula	3	11,250
Total:		8	30,000

3. Drinking water: Out of 87 identified Gadaba villages, only 13 Gadaba villages of Chinthapalli (6), Koyyuru (4), Kota-Uratla (1) and V.Madugula (2) are having drinking water facility in the form of cisterns/bore wells. The remaining villages (74) require drinking water facility. Hence it is proposed to provide cisterns/borewells (wherever feasible) in all the identified Gadaba villages. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3,70,000 at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per cistern/borewell per village.

The development programmes for the Gadaba villages have to be implemented intensively under the above mentioned area based and family based schemes.

FINANCES

CHAPTER IV

In this chapter, the total finance requirements are worked out and the sources of funds have been identified for smooth implementation of various schemes proposed for the Five year period. The sector-wise and source-wise financial implications are as follows:

Sector-wise financial implementations:

S.No.	Sector-wise/scheme-wise	Estimated amount (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	<u>Agriculture:</u>	
a.	Land Development	10.17
b.	Agriculture inputs	10.50
c.	Ginger	0.09
d.	Tomato	0.60
e.	Patoto	3.00
f.	Oil Engines	6.00
2.	<u>Podu cultivation:</u>	
a.	Horticulture (Mango Plantation)	10.00
b.	Social Forestry	0.60
3.	<u>Training Programmes</u>	
4.	Mass literady programme	4.08
5.	<u>Animal Husbandry:</u>	
a.	First Aid Centres	0.40
6.	<u>Medical and Health</u>	
a.	Health workers scheme	0.30
b.	Cisterns/borowells	3.70
7.	<u>Village Industries:</u>	
a.	Basket making	0.33
b.	Soweing Machines	3.00
	Total:	60.87

Under Primitive Tribal Group, Special Central

Assistance is the main source of funding for the development of Gadabas . As different schemes are proposed under approach family based/and area development approach, the identified funding agencies are sub-plan-General Sector Departments and Integrated Tribal Development Agency.

The allocation of funds by different funding agencies are as follows:

S.No.	Funding Agency	Funds to be provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Animal Husbandry Department	0.40
2.	Medical and Health Department	4.00
3.	Industries Department	3.37
4.	I.T.D.A. (Special Central Assistance)	53.10
	Total:	60.87

The total amount required for the development of Gadabas works out to Rs. 60.87 lakhs.

The block-wise, scheme-wise physical and financial targets are furnished in Annexure No.VI.

ANNEXURES

Appendix-I

BLOCK WISE LAND UTILIZATION IN DISTRICT GADGAD TALUK (in acres)

S.No. Block	No. of Gadaba villages/ Hamlets.	Total Geographical area.	Area under Forests	Misc. Trees, crops & Groves.	Permanent pastures & grazing lands	Barren and Uncultivable land	Culti- vable Waste.	Fall- cws	Net area sown	Area sown more than once.	Land put to non-agri. use
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Anantbegiri	9	2577.01	550.56	..	..	146.47	214.02	295.45	971.19	325.94	24.06
2. Araku	1	150.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	..
3. Chinthepalli	31	7721.00	1651.68	..	..	439.40	642.00	886.35	1013.00	675.00	82.00
4. Paçeru	5	2940.00	1700.00	450.00	225.00	180.00	240.00	90.00	900.00	..	210.00
5. Koyyuru	4	6563.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Naresipatnam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kota-Uratla	3	3781.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Veççadi- Macçugula	32	7907.84	..	..	..	938.41	500.00	..	3492.68	5.50	37.83
Total:	87	31641.25	3907.24	450.00	225.00	1704.28	1596.02	1271.80	6382.87	1019.44	353.89

Amravati District

BLOCK WISE AREA IN DOLLARS

S.No.	Block	Area in Acres										Total
		Below 0.5	0.5 to 1.00	1.00 to 2.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.00	4.00 to 5.00	5.00 to 7.50	7.50 to 10.00	10.00 to 10.00 and above.	10.00 and above.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Ananthagiri	22	12	21	64	2	10	6	5	2	144	
2.	Araku	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	8	
3.	Chinthapalli	46	47	41	39	22	8	3	..	..	206	
4.	Paderu	15	15	36	33	28	17	..	..	..	144	
5.	Koyyuru	14	7	15	13	12	3	3	..	..	67	
6.	Merasiapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Kota-Uratla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Vaddedi-Madugula	126	81	134	148	51	27	10	1	5	583	
Total:		223	164	248	298	117	65	24	6	7	1152	

ANNEXURE F-III

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN AMONG "GADABAS" BLOCK-WISE

S.No.	Block	Cultiva- tors.	Agricul- tural labourers	Household Industry Manufacturing, processing, Servi- cing, and Repairs.	Other workers	Marginal workers	Total
1.	Ananthagiri	270	356	..	24	48	708
2.	Araku	8	38	..	..	..	46
3.	Chinthapalli	122	179	..	..	..	301
4.	Paderu	174	119	32	50	50	425
5.	Koyyuru	720	100	40	20	..	880
6.	Marasipatnam	..	23	..	..	..	28
7.	Kota-Uratla	25	38	..	..	..	63
8.	Vedgadi- Madugula	448	414	..	84	..	946
Total:		1767	1282	72	178	98	3397

Annexure - IV

LIST OF IDENTIFIED 'GADABA' VILLAGES/HAMLETS-BLOCK-WISE

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Hamlet	Census Code No. (1981)	Total Population	S.T. Population	No. of P.T.G. Households	P.T.G. Population (1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Anantagiri Block						
1.	Nandakota	67	168	168	12	52
2.	Kothavalasa	67A	95	95	16	80
	H/o Nandakota	67B	110	110	22	100
3.	Leavva H/o Nandakota					
4.	Pandirivalasa	10 A	80	80	20	80
	H/o Garugubilli					
5.	Nadimi Pandirivalasa	10 B	145	145	34	145
	H/o Gaugubilli					
6.	Utagedda H/o Singaram	16 A	70	70	17	70
		165	710	316	10	50
7.	Kasipatnam	128	121	121	42	121
8.	Sitampalem	162	39	39	12	39
9.	Palamvalasa					
			1538	1144	185	737

2. Araku Block						
1.	Hattaguda	785	292	292	18	82
3. Chintapalli Block:						
1.	Annaram	117	275	275	27	150
2.	Kothurubayalu	117 A	172	172	12	72
	H/o Annaram					
3.	Pathaveedhi	180A	30	30	7	30
	h/o Potharajugunnalu					
4.	Bonakalunanidi	180B	28	28	6	28
	h/o Potharajugunnalu					
5.	Kindangi H/o Pittalapa- palem	289A	106	106	13	62
6.	Pasuvula Banda	175	707	707	41	253
7.	Chinnagedda	228	532	532	32	197
8.	Gadaba chedupalli	7	206	206	36	206
9.	Pillagedda	47A	83	83	19	38
	h/o Duppulawada	137	111	111	9	47
10.	Gunnalagondi	161	136	136	23	133
11.	Bonampalli					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Neelavaram	202	98	98	11	66
13.	Dimisalpadu H/o Kothagudem	261A	31	31	14	31
14	Turunemidi	293	137	137	26	137
15	Suravaram	221	255	255	12	55
16	Boyapalem h/o Lakkavarapupeta	277A	31	31	7	31
17	Sampangigondi H/o Yerracheruvulu	278A	22	22	6	22
18	Labbangi	307	350	350	27	120
19	Chinarajupakalu	311	84	84	17	84
20	Lingalagudi	154	137	137	11	47
21	Kothapakalu h/o Lothugedda	125A	136	136	29	136
22	Mulapeta	380	265	265	23	105
23	Rajupakalu	321	358	358	57	250
24	Merripalem	382	263	263	34	163
25	Yebulam	170	491	491	31	143
26	Kadugula h/o Yebulaka	170A	202	202	19	85
27	Ranannaprolu h/o Korapalli	169A	99	99	8	33
28	Thajangi	257	1775	1775	36	152
29	Rajendrapalem h/o Balabadram	242A	96	96	11	42
30	Vanchula	173	410	410	27	130
31	Siribala h/o Kodisingi	171A	55	55	12	55
			7736	7736	643	2796

4.	Paderu Block:					
1.	Gurupalli	1663	350	350	45	230
2.	Cheedikudda	1692	43	43	11	43
3.	Leegiipalli	1633	650	650	5	20
4.	Vantala Manidi	1735	478	421	42	131
5.	Gadabavalasa	1925	83	83	21	83
			1609	1552	124	502

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Koyyuru Block						
1. Gadabapalem		500	359	350	71	350
2. Komnika		570	346	300	39	190
3. Karnikapalem		576	252	248	35	180
4. Degalapalem		575	350	350	41	200
			1307	1248	187	920

6. Narsipatnam Block:

1. Kasim		86	569	269	6	29
2. Welapuru		80	260	69	8	34
3.			829	338	14	63

7. Kotauratla Block:

1. Donkada Agraharam		7	174	160	36	160
2. Madampudi (H/o.Y.D.Peta)		6A	490	50	9	50
3. Pollipalem H/o.Y.D.Peta		6B	160	24	5	34
			824	234	50	234

8. Madugula Block :

(Vaddadi Madugula)						
1. Madugula Gadaburu H/o. Madugula		56A	625	625	28	125
2. Ramchandrapuram H/o Madugula		56B	220	220	8	50
3. Goppuru H/o Varabhadrapeta		51A	225	225	13	62
4. Kondempudi -do-		51B	225	225	10	45
5. Sirijam Gadabavuru		50	245	245	51	135
6. Manchalagadabavuru		35	1166	180	56	141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Konam					
8.	Sunti h/o Konam					
9.	Jagannadhapuram H/o Konam					
10	Chinakonam	-do-				
11	Kotturu	-do-				
12	Jajulapalem	-do-				
13	Gudivada	-do-				
14	Vakapalle	-do-				
15	Mallipadu	-do-	33	2308	857	68 364
16	Pansagedda	-do-				
17	Cherukupalle	-do-				
18	Bheemavaram	-do-				
19	Gantigaruvu	-do-				
20	Godugu Mamidi	-do-				
21	Kurmanandhapuram		61	296	146	28 146
22	Kasipuram h/oThetiparti		59A	256	189	38 189
23	Chuttugedda h/o Sankaram		63A	55	55	10 55
24	Avuruvada		76	271	50	9 50
25	K.Vallapuram		100	670	470	89 470
26	V.J.Puram		106	250	100	18 100
27	Lova Ponnnavolu		74	884	399	63 399
28	Jalampalli		71	1138	495	93 495
29	J.D.Peta		107	355	150	31 150
30	Satyeveram		102	520	120	26 120
31	Chintaluru		131	330	150	29 150
32	Sreerampuram H/o Gotivada		143A	300	300	62 300
			-----		-----	
			15588	6975	730	3151
			-----		-----	

S.No.	Block	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Corpenry	Barbers	Blocksmiths	Masons	Local	Traders	Basket Making
1.	Ananthagiri	6	..	..	..	1	..	..
2.	Araku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Chinthapalli	7	..	..	2	2	..	9
4.	Paderu	6	..	3	4	2	10	20
5.	Koyyuru	2	1	1	..	..	..	10
6.	Marasipatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Kota-Uratla	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
8.	Vaddadi-Madugula	..	..	..	..	25	39	..
Total:		22	1	4	7	30	49	39

ANNEXURE -VI

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 'GADABA' COMMUNITY UNDER PREMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS
(Rs. in Lakhs)

SCHEME BLOCK-WISE FOR FIVE YEARS.

S.No.	Sector/Scheme	Units	Anantha- giri		Araku		Chintha- pally		Paderu	
			Physi- cal tar- gets	Finan- cial tar- gets.	Physi- cal tar- gets	Finan- cial tar- gets	Physi- cal tar- gets	Finan- cial tar- gets	Physi- cal tar- gets	Finan- cial tar- gets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE										
1.	Land Development	Acres	65	0.325	..	..	1205	6.025	39	0.195
2.	Agricultural Impl.	Nos.	58	0.29	4	0.02	175	0.875	153	0.765
3.	Plough bullocks	Pairs	92	1.38	4	0.06	175	2.625	152	2.28
4.	Carts	Nos.	42	0.84	4	0.08	60	1.20	5	0.10
5.	Oil Engines	Nos.	2	0.40	..	..	20	4.00	3	0.60
II. HORTICULTURE										
1.	Mango plantation	Acres	..	..	..	..	100	5.00	50	2.50
2.	Ginger	Acres	5	0.015	..	..	5	0.015	5	0.015
3.	Tomato	Acres	20	0.100	..	..	20	0.100	20	0.100
4.	Potato	Acres	20	0.50	..	..	20	0.50	20	0.50
III. SOCIAL FORESTRY:										
1.	Eucalyptus	Acres	5	0.02	5	0.02	5	0.02	5	0.02
2.	Silver Oak	Acres	5	0.04	5	0.04	5	0.04	5	0.04
3.	Subabul	Acres	5	0.02	..	..	5	0.02	5	0.02
4.	Tapioca	Acres	5	0.04	..	..	10	0.08	5	0.04

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

IV. Village Industries

1. Basket Weaving Centre	Centres	1	0.031	1	0.031	2	0.062	2	0.062	0.062
2. Sewing machines	Nos.	50	0.075	50	0.75	45	0.675	0.675

V. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

1. First Aid Centres	Nos.	2	0.20	1	0.10	0.10
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VI. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

1. Health workers	Nos.	1	0.037	3	0.112
2. Cisterns/borewells.	Nos.	9	0.45	1	0.05	25	1.25	5	0.25	0.25

VII. TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR TRIBALS:

	Nos.	5	0.25	1	0.05	10	0.50	3	0.40	0.40
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VIII. MASS LITERACY PROGRAMME

	Centres	13	0.53	2	0.08	40	1.63	7	0.29	0.29
TOTAL:			6.018		0.431		25.004			8.952

1 2 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

IV. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

1. Basket Making Centres	2	0.062	1	0.031	1	0.031	2	0.062	12	0.372
2. Sewing Machines	30	0.45	15	0.225	10	0.15	200	3.00

V. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. First Aid Centres	1	0.10	4	0.40
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VI. MEDICAL & HEALTH

1. Health Workers	1	0.038	3	0.113	8	0.30
2. Cisterns/Borewells	2	0.10	2	0.10	30	1.50	74	3.70
VII. TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR TRIBALS:	6	0.30	1	0.05	2	0.10	17	0.85	50	2.50

VIII. MASS LITERARY PROGRAMME

	13	0.53	2	0.08	3	0.12	20	0.82	100	4.08
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TOTAL:

	4.075	0.441	1.991	13.995	60.867
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