

**ISSUES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
OF  
PRIMITIVE AND BACKWARD TRIBALS  
WITH  
SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE THE  
PRESENT ONGOING SCHEMES**



**Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute**  
Tribal Welfare Department  
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh  
2005 - 2006



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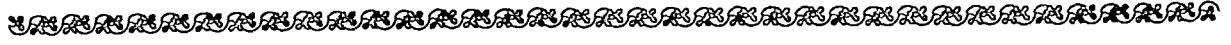
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**Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute  
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2005 - 2006**







दरिद्रदेवो भव मूर्ख देवो भव - the poor,  
the illiterate, the ignorant, the  
afflicted - let these be your God -  
know that service to these alone  
is the highest religion -

Swami Vivekananda





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## FOREWORD

The Scheduled Tribes occupy a distinct position in our country. They have remained isolated since time immemorial and have been living hand to mouth life with a meager subsistence economy.

A new approach of tribal development had begun with the launching of Fifth Five Year Plan, which has designed different schemes for different areas and different people, but could not achieve the accelerated development as desired. The need of the hour is to have a public awareness which needs a change in the basic attitude of the people (particularly the P.T.Gs who are responsible for development. The Chief Characteristic of the tribal economy seems to be that, it is a subsistence economy where agriculture plays a crucial role besides, Podu cultivation. Size of the holdings is a critical factor for the application of the improved techniques. Another important factor of this economy is that the production is very meager to the internal demands for subsistence. In the absence of market infrastructure whatever is produced by these PTGs is primarily meant for domestic consumption and the left is put for sale.

All these problems have been highlighted and dealt in Socio economic profile of P.T.Gs besides discussing in length about the evils of Podu cultivation in succeeding chapter. The main focus is laid on logics of ongoing schemes in the process of development wherein pointed out certain bottlenecks in implementation of these economic support schemes together with some suggestions and recommendations in the last two chapters.

As everyone of us know that those who are slightly better off tend to take the benefit of our schemes to the delition of the poorer or poorest of the poorer PTG. Secondly the trend for setting special progrmames for special people (PTG) shall be flexible, as a programme/ scheme that is considered to be the best today may not be so or relevant after an year or two. It means we shall be prepared in our endeavour to shift swiftly in the interest of the society in general and in particular these vulnerable groups.

I hope this study on PTGs will definitely help all those who are involved in upliftment of the oppressed.

**O.S.V.D. PRASAD**



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## PREFACE

The study is mainly concentrated on economic well being of three P.T.Gs viz Konda Savara, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram ; Kolams, Adilabad District and Chenchus of Srisaillam I.T.D.A. The authenticity of the study is bounded by the information collected from the Base-line Surveys of PTG's. There is no doubt that different special programmes have been taken up from time to time keeping in view their agrarian economy, the tribals more particularly these vulnerable groups still lead a meager life of subsistence economy, where agriculture and Forestry plays a pivotal role.

I am very much inspired by the writings of Dr.K.Mohan Rao and Dr.V.N.V.K. Shastry former Directors of T.C.R. & T.I, and Sri O.S.V.D.Prasad, Director, TCR & T.I. I am also greatly indebted to Sri O.S.V.D.Prasad, the Director, T.C.R. & T.I, who has given every encouragement and guidance in completing this great task.

I also acknowledge my deep sense of gratitude to Professor P. Ramaiah, Rector, B.A.O.U. Hyderabad for having discussed in length about the problems of tribals more so of PTG's while sparing many of his valuable hours and graciously placed his time at my disposal.

I am also greatly indebted to the staff of TRICOR viz Sri S.Sudhir, Deputy General Manager, Sri Y.Raj Kumar, Manager, Sri C.K.Raghavendra Rao, Manager, who have extended their co-operation in providing the required information pertaining to Economic Support Schemes that are being implemented in Scheduled areas with reference to PTG's.

I specially express my thanks to Mr.M.Shyam Raj for his guidance in spread sheet tables and Mrs. Manjula Sharma and Mr.S.H.R.Sharma who have done stupendous task of typing.

Finally I owe my responsibility to express my thanks to my beloved wife Smt. V.K.Nirmala who has stood behind me in all odds and encouraged me but for her support, I could not have completed my task and fulfilled my desire, in completing this Project.

**NAIMISHA KUNJ,**  
Surya enclave,  
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**C.S.RAM MOHAN RAO**



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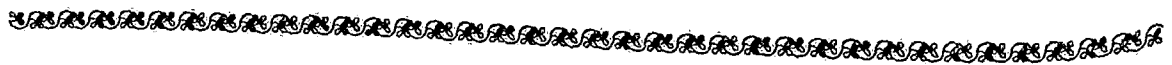
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## Introduction

### 1.0 Introduction

The scheduled tribes since time immemorial live throughout the state in varying concentration at different stages of development, with varied, socio-economic conditions among 35 recognised tribal communities in Andhra Pradesh. In view of their socio cultural and economic conditions and areas of habitation the scheduled tribes can be broadly categorized in to four [4] groups.

- a) Tribals living in tribal areas of concentration i.e Tribal sub-plan [9] ITDAs.
- b) Tribals living in out-side sub-plan area but found in concentration in smaller pockets i.e (41) MADA pockets and (17) clusters.
- c) Primitive tribal groups with low level of literacy, technology and still largely subsisting on food gathering and hunting.
- d) Dispersed tribal groups scattered throughout the state.

The term "Scheduled Tribes" first appeared in the constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defines scheduled tribes as :-Such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be scheduled tribes for the purposes of this constitution.

Empowered by clause (1) of Article 342 the president may with respect to any state or union territory, and where it is a state, after consultation with the Governor thereof, notify tribes or tribal communities or parts of these as scheduled tribes. This confers on the tribe or part of it a constitutional status invoking the safeguards provided for in the constitution, to these communities in their respective states/UTs Clause (2) of the Article empowers the parliament to pass a law to include in or exclude from the list of scheduled tribes, any tribe or tribal community or parts of these.

#### **Scheduled Areas:**

The fifth schedule under Article 244 (1) of constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the president may by order declare to be scheduled areas after consultation with the Governor of the state. The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" Under the fifth Scheduled are.

- ★ Preponderance of tribal population.
- ★ Compactness and reasonable size of the area.
- ★ Available administrative entity such as a district, block a taluq and
- ★ Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

#### **Need for recognition of primitive tribal group (PTG)**

Various tribal groups of our state are at different levels of pre economy i.e. Development, ranging from food collection, to settled agriculture. The most vulnerable groups who are still at food gathering, hunting and fishing stage are facing multifarious problems in these days of hi-tech in their own living habitats. It is an obvious fact which cannot be denied that the developed communities among 35 recognized scheduled tribes are able to utilize the concessions and privileges extended by both the state and central governments to their utmost advantage while some of the groups are left far behind. Thus resulting in not only much variation in socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes but also helped in increasing inequalities between the tribes living in plains and living in interior forest villages.

The question of tackling problems of more backward communities, have received the attention of various commissions. The scheduled areas and scheduled tribes commission (1961) popularly known as Dhebar commission classified the scheduled tribes of our country into four different groups viz.

- i) Those that are living in the remotest corners and for that reason are almost in a primitive state.
- ii) Those in the Jhuning (shifting) cultivation state.
- iii) Those who have taken to regular agriculture, and
- iv) Those who have already assimilated. The Shilu -AO team (1969) clearly pointed out the imbalanced development among the tribal communities, and a large number of tribal communities continuing to be extremely backward, some of them still in the primitive food gathering stage. The committee reiterated the view of the Dhebar commission that the "lowest layer" needed the utmost attention and should be made the special concern of the state Governments.

#### **The important guidelines for identification of primitive tribal groups are:**

1. Pre-agriculture level of technology
2. Low level of literacy

3. and A stagnant or diminishing population to sum up Primitive Tribal Groups are identified communities among Scheduled tribes characterized by a low rate of population i.e. smallness in number/ stagnating/diminishing, remote isolation, a pre-agricultural level of technology and low levels of literacy.

The Government of India have identified threes communities in AP viz. e. Chenchus of Ranga Reddy, Kurnool Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Prakasam and Guntur districts in the 1975-76, 2. Kolams of Adilabad, 3. Konda Reddy of East, West Godavari and Khammam districts in the year 1980.

Further the govt. of India have also identified another five communities as primitive tribal groups in the year 1982-83, they are 1. Thotis of Adilabad, 2. Khonds, 3. porja, 4) Gadabas of Visakhapatnam and 5. Konda Savara of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. Thus in all eight PTG's are recognized in A.P.

Though the G.O.I. had identified some of the most backward tribal groups as P.T.G's in three different phases, the main purpose was to extend additional Special Central Assistance to not only implement, but also encourage special schemes. This has been necessitated to bring the isolated and most neglected PTG's on par with other advanced groups by paying exclusive attention.

In order to promote accelerated development of these primitive tribal groups, an Integrated Tribal Development Agency exclusively for Chenchus was established in the year 1975-76 with Head Quarters at Hyderabad and for the remaining seven PTGs the Central Sector Schemes are implemented through respective ITDAs in the State.

### **1.1 Characteristics of the Tribal Economy:**

Tribals in any part of the universe, without any exception to our country or state, live in isolation since time immemorial and were left far behind from the main stream of advanced communities in the society. This situation is continued till the launch of V Five Year Plan where the focus was centered on tribal upliftment. Thus the study of tribal's life, culture, and economic development has been the subject matter of many Anthropologists, economists, planners, Administrators and a host of others, for a very long time.

A detailed discussion on how the anthropologists, Sociologists and economists have perceived the meaning of economic development has been discussed in length while explaining the merits of three approaches, viz "Policy of isolation" Policy of assimilation and the "Middle of the road policy".

The tribals in A.P. have been struggling to keep pace on par with the other advanced sections with regard to their economic development, the factors of sluggish development till now must be kept in view while determining the pace of tribal development in the present context.

It has been experienced that basically the problems of the economic development of PTG's and other backward tribes is no way different from other advanced economy as the factors of economic development viz income consumption, and savings of people remains the same.

The tribal economy is basically a subsistence economy with agriculture and, forestry as its base. The Chief characteristics of a subsistence economy also hold well in the case of Tribal economy. In such an economy the production would only be limited by the internal demand for subsistence products rather than by supply of the factors of production. Another hall mark of such an economy is the absence of market dependence and material insecurity. In tribal areas the most important line of production- is aquaculture carried out without improved techniques for subsistence than sale. Another important characteristic feature of the tribal economy is that the trade does not belong to the tribal community on one hand and on the other the tribal economy is marked by communication barrier. To sum up the nature of tribal economy being predominantly dichotomic (i.e.) Agriculture & Forestry).

#### **Present Economic Development:**

Economic Development is mainly characterized by diversification of economy and sustained growth of its numerous facets; the tribal economy is not only less developed compared to rural economy of the country, but also less diversified. The agricultural practices that prevail in tribal areas are basically much less sophisticated, moreover, the entire tribal areas does not present a uniform picture as it is evident from some of the tribal regions which are extremely backward and subsist at pre-agricultural level of technology while some of the tribal areas are little advanced with some diversification.

It is a naked truth that tribal areas are enriched with forest and mineral resources while forests provide a sustainable part of the subsistence in tribal economy. It is also a fact that the tribal communities have a high level of traditional skills. The generalized approaches of development attempted so far have not yielded any sufficient success. The need of the hour is to exploit the inherent talent of the tribals to enthuse these primitive tribal groups with more hope for a secure "tomorrow".

The experience so far gained through welfare programmes only reveals that project designed for these PTGs shall be practical in nature tackling both backward and forward linkages to make the efforts successfully, while encouraging sustainable income/employment generation schemes, mainly focusing, agriculture and allied sectors. The project shall also address issues related to women empowerment, education, health and sanitation. All these programmes shall be implemented through

active participation by the people. So that they can feel and accept a change in their basic attitude which will attribute to development.

Therefore it is required to identify such programmes as per the felt needs of the individuals keeping in view the requirement of the areas which are of paramount importance.

Further it is also essential to identify the infrastructure needs to make the project successful while finding ways to bridge the gaps through suitable interventions. Thus it becomes empirical that the main objective of the study shall always mean to assist these primitive tribals so as to bring them above poverty line on a suitable basis through land based / any other suitable income generating, micro enterprise, either individually or in groups.

### **1.2 Objectives:**

1. To reduce the excessive dependency on land especially Podu, by preferring Income / Employment generating programmes.
2. To increase the standard of living by encouraging more economic growth activities.
3. To enhance the levels of confidence through vigorous participation of Self Help Groups.
4. To concentrate more on the role of people participation right from micro-level planning to selection of genuine beneficiaries from among the poorest of poor PTG (Bottom-up-approach), besides grounding the scheme in the earnest of vulnerable groups.
5. To motivate, and educate about the recovery of loan amounts (Term-loan, Margin money loan) to make every scheme sanctioned under NSTFDC / ESS, a success.
6. To increase the capacity building of each individual / group in contributing for the enhancement of economic/ social standards besides achieving self sustenance in all pursuits.

### **1.3 Scope of the Study:**

Of the total 35 scheduled tribe communities only 8 tribal groups are recognized as primitive tribal groups by Govt. of India. The present study covers three primitive tribal groups viz., 1 )Chenchus (Nallamalai areas) 2) Kolams (Adilabad) and 3) Konda Savaras of Seethampeta of Srikakulam and Bhadragiri of Vizianagaram districts.

The study mainly concentrated on the active participation of poorest of poor Scheduled Tribe as co/partners in a development initiative that enable to enhance lively hood options, centers around various economic activities.

#### 1.4 Methodology of the Study:

Adapted the criteria of Bench - Mark: Collected the requisite information that suite the project from various sources at Mandal,, District and State Level: held discussions with individual beneficiaries, groups and officers involved in the process. Analyzed the parts of information made available through base line survey-(PTG) and other sources of information. The total project report presented in six chapters. These chapters are explained in a nutshell in chaperisation.

#### 1.5 Limitations of the study.

Of the total 8 PTG's one each from Coastal Andhra, Telangana, and Rayalseema viz., Savaras of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. , Kolams of Adilabad district, and Chenchus of Srisailam project spread over Prakasam, Guntur, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Rangareddy and Nalgonda districts besides other three backward tribals viz., Pardhan, Koya and Yerukala were taken for the study as desired by the Director, TRI; who is also project director; to have a compact area for easy mobilization, and also to have close access to PTG information: Another limitation with regard to 3 backward tribals viz Pardhans, Koyas and Yerukalas, the lack of latest statistical information with regard to income, expenditure, assets and indebtedness details, besides lack of time for conducting detailed field study hence the study as directed by the Director, TRI and also Project Director, mostly concentrated on three important PTGs only:

#### 1.6 Chapterisation:

The First chapter was totally devoted to various Articles of Constitution of India and also various ST Commissions opinion especially with the welfare of Scheduled tribes and Scheduled areas besides explaining the objectives, scope, and limitations of the study. Special focus has been laid on Characterisation of Tribal economy with the background of existing state of economy.

The second chapter deals with resource base and structure of the study area. It has been dealt with two parts. The first part deals with profile of the study area consisting of Geographical Features., mineral resources, Flora and Fauna. The second part consisting of Resource availability mainly deals with Human resources with population Particulars of the study area.

The third chapter deals with socio-economic and cultural profile of PTG house holds explaining the details of social factors how they are interrupting the social growth of these PTG's besides discussing in depth, the economic factors, depicting the present levels of income through various schemes, their (the PTGs) consumption patterns, savings, debt position, their expenditure on various domestic requirements, festivals, rituals,, purchases along with their assets generation. Finally this

chapter deals with socio-cultural profiles of the three PTGs to have a clear glimpse of their rich cultural heritage.

The Chapter four gives the clear picture of agriculture which is further dealt in three separate heads viz., podu cultivation, settled cultivation, land-clasification, credit policy and marketing.

The Fifth chapter discusses with regard to ongoing schemes, and how they are contributing in their income- employment generation activities in increasing their levels of income, economic standards, and their social status. This chapter also discusses with regard to certain success stories, of these PTG's explaining clearly the benefits of availing NSTFDC / ESS schemes in their economic pursuit.

The sixth chapter presents the problems being faced in not only availing but also in continuing the ongoing schemes, while suggesting. how to over-come these problems with certain important recommendation, to remove the bottle necks and certain water-tight compartments in the process of selection of genuine beneficiaries, selection of right scheme as per the individual / family need group need keeping in view of the suitability to the local conditions, besides grounding the schemes as per the beneficiaries choice while giving equal importance to recovery of loan i.e Term loan / Margin money loan under the supervision of village organizations / NGO's / Mandal samakhyas.

Resource Base and structure of the study area:

2.0 Profile of the study area:

2.01 Geographical features:

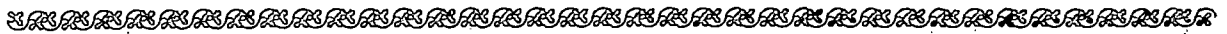
The inherent geo-ethnic characteristics of the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh can be divided into five geographical regions. They are as follows:

1. Gond- Kolam Region- the tribal areas of Adilabad District.
2. Koya- Konda Reddy region - Tribal areas of Karimnagar, Warangal. Khammam, East and West Goddvari districts.
3. Khond - Savara Region - tribal areas of Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.
4. Chenchu - Region - Tribal areas of Nallamalai belt spread through Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Kurnool. Prakasam and Guntur Districts.

and 5<sup>th</sup> being plain Region inhabited by Yerukala, Yanadi and Sugali/ Lambadas.

1. **Gond, Kolam Region:** This region is mainly located in the extreme northern part of Andhra Pradesh, which is part of Gondwana region of Adilabad District. The significant part of the district is it has natural boundaries surrounded by some of important tributaries of Godavari. The river Penganga flows to the north, and in the north-east by Wardha, bounded by Pranahita in the east and Godavari is in the South. These rivers have natural impact in socio- religions lives of Gonds and Kolams of this region.
2. **Koya - Kanda Reddy Region:** The Koyas a Predominant tribe and Konda Reddy a PTG are found along the Godavari river from Karimnagar to Godavari Districts. The PTG Konda Reddy are inhabiting on either side of Godavari banks in Bhadrachalam and Khammam District. Devipatnam of East Godavari and Polavaram of West Godavari Districts. The two important tributaries of Godavari i.e. Sabari and Kinnerasani enriches this region.
3. **Khond - Savara Region:** The Khond- Savara Region spreads from dense forest and hillocks of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts. They form the part of Eastern-ghats.





4. **Chenchu - Region:** The Chenchu belt is spread in contiguous forest tracts of Nallamalai in prakasam, Guntur. Kurnool. Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts. The important feature of this region is the Nagarjuna Sagar - Srisaillam tiger sanctuary. It extends over an area of 3568 sq. kms in the districts of Prakasam, Guntur, Kurnool. Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts.
5. **Plain Region:** The numerically Predominant tribal communities viz; Yerukala, Yanadi and lambadas are found in this region.

## 2.02 Mineral Resources:

In the Gond- Kolam Region the important minerals that are available are Coal, Limestone, manganese and Clay. The Koya and Konda Reddy region is endowed with varied types of minerals like Iron-ore. Limestone, and Marble besides extensive deposits of coal.

## 2.03 Gond- Kolam Region (Flora Founa)

### **Adilabad:**

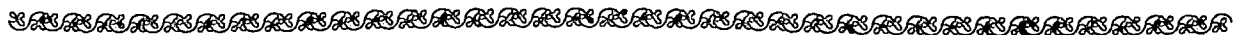
**Flora:** Is for fuel and timber. The eastern portion of the district has got rich deposits. The entire district is covered by the Southern tropical day deciduous forests. Since teak is best timber available and all aspects of forest- management are directed to improve the quantity of teak. The forest area of the district is 7600 sq. kms and forms nearly 40% of the coastal area. The locals get all its requirements of fuel, timber and fodder from the forest. The forests have generally of two tiers of Vegetarian. The top storey consists mostly of Teak, Nallamaddi, Bigasal, Chirmanu, Ippa, Jetregi, Musti etc.. and lower storey consists of Usiri, Maredu, Moduga, Sarapappu, and Bamboo etc.

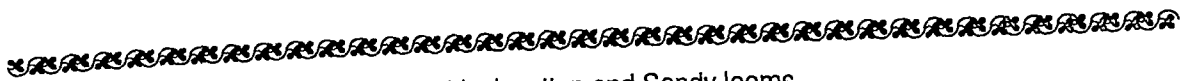
**Founa:** The Forests have been the abode of several species of wild animals from centuries. The hills abound in large game such as Tigers, leopards, Bears, Hyenas, Wolves and Wild dogs. In the jungles of the plains Nilgiri sambar, spotted deer etc are met within large numbers.

Among the Birds those that occur commonly are Peafowl (Nemale) peacock, Jungle fowl, Pigeon, Parrots, Myna etc.

**Climate:** The climate of this region is generally charecterised by a hot summer. and is dry except during the South- West monsoon season.

**Rainfall:** The rainy season starts in June and ends in September. The rainfall in the district increases from South - West towards the Nortt-east. Nearly"85% of the rainfall is received during the rainy season. July is the Rainiest month. The average annual rainfall in the region is 1049.4mm.





**Soil:** The soil in this region is black cotton and Sandy looms.

#### **2.04 Khond Savara reaion**

##### **Vizianaaaram:**

**Flora:** The floristic composition of the forests of the region is as follows:

1. Southern tropical most moist mixed deciduous forests. 2. Northern tropical dry deciduous forests.
3. Southern tropical dry mixed deciduous forests.
4. Dry deciduous green forests.
5. Dry ever green forests.

The total forest area in the district comes to 1,09,948 hectares forming 17.3% of the geographical area of the district. Teak and Bamboo are abundant.

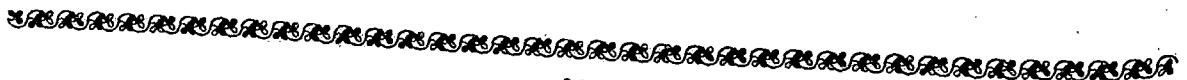
**Minerals:** The district is endowed with Manganese, Lime, Karkas, and Quartz.

**Fauna:** Fauna in the district is fairly high in the interior hill regions. The principal animals and birds found from the sea-coast to the high plateau are: 1. Four horwed antelope 2. Yellow bat, 3. Sloth bear, 4. Indian Bison, 5. Wild buffalo, 6. Jungle cat 7. Cirat 8. Mouse dear. 9. Barking deer, 10. Fox, 11. Hare, 12. Hyena, 13. Jackal. 14. Languor, Sambar, 15. Leopard. 16. Mongoose, 17. 18. Squirrels, 19. Tigers. Birds: ibis 1. Ashy long soil Warbler, b) Black c) Blue rock pigeon, d) House crow, myna etc. e) House sparrow f) Common

**Climate:** The region is characterised by high humidities nearly all the year round. Good seasonal rainfall. The maximum temperature occurred in the month of June is 34.3 c. and the minimum is notified in the month of January is 17.9 c.

**Rainfall:** The annual rainfall of the region is 1158.00 mm

**Soil:** Soil in this region is generally Sandy Loam and Red soils.



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## 2.05 Chenchu Region:

**Flora:** The forest is of the deciduous type with many species. The predominant species are Chirumanu, Chikreni, pachari, billudu etc. Among the superior deciduous type species such as teak, Nallamade, ippa are found. Among the trees yielding minor forest produce, tamarind is the most important - Others being Sara, Karaka, Kunkudu etc.

**Fauna:** The region is inhabited by wild animals and birds, there are number of bears, Tigers, panthers, Wild cats, Wild dogs besides Sambar, Spotted deer, Wild Goat, Wild Pig. In the birds Peacock, parrots, Doves, Wood Peckers are commonly found.

**Climate:** The climate in this region is normally dry. March to May are the hottest months, and the temperature ranges from 55 C to 61 C. The temperature drops at the break of south west monsoon is early June - temperature drops by 5. c to 8 c. The cold weather sets in towards middle of November.

**Soil:** The soil of the region consists of black cotton, red and brown sandy loam types.

## 2.1 Resource availability:

### 2.1.0 Human resources:

Of the various factors that contribute to the development of a system in particular, or society in general, human resources are most important rather most vital input in its development. The success of any organization, system, scheme or a programme depends on how well it is conceived, designed and brought into being or conception, design, fabrication, and working of the Human will.

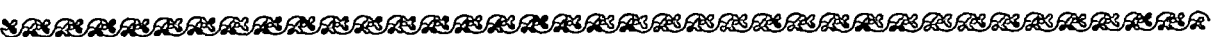
Human resources are available in the form of individual person as well as In the form of collectivities of such individuals while individuals are important resources, the various groups and teams functioning in an organization are qualitative different from the individual persons and deserve attention in their own perspective. The main philosophy of Human resource is that people are primarily motivated by changes, opportunity for development and creativity thus helps the whole organization to grow to its potential along with its individual.

### 2.1.1 P.T.G. Population in Andhra Pradesh

TABLE-I  
P.T.G. POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

| Sl. No | ITDA/District                        | P.T.G. POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH |        |       |       |             |       |       |         | Total  |       |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
|        |                                      | Gadaba                              | Savara | Porja | Khond | Konda Reddy | Kolam | Thoti | Chenchu |        |       |
| 1.     | Paderu, Visakhapatnam                | House Holds                         | 898    |       | 4038  | 8722        |       |       |         |        | 13658 |
|        |                                      | Population                          | 3950   |       | 17897 | 40847       |       |       |         |        | 62694 |
|        |                                      | Village                             | 55     |       | 217   | 435         |       |       |         |        | 707   |
| 2.     | Seethampet, Srikakulam               | House Holds                         | 100    | 5627  |       |             |       |       |         |        | 5727  |
|        |                                      | Population                          | 348    | 31883 |       |             |       |       |         |        | 32231 |
|        |                                      | Village                             | -      | 354   |       |             |       |       |         |        | 354   |
| 3.     | Panathipuram, Vizianagaram           | House Holds                         | 3159   | 5627  |       |             |       |       |         |        | 8786  |
|        |                                      | Population                          | 12059  | 25013 |       |             |       |       |         |        | 37072 |
|        |                                      | Village                             | 95     | 255   |       |             |       |       |         |        | 350   |
| 4.     | R.C. Varam, East Godavari            | House Holds                         |        |       |       |             | 15225 |       |         |        | 15225 |
|        |                                      | Population                          |        |       |       |             | 63237 |       |         |        | 63237 |
|        |                                      | Village                             |        |       |       |             | 457   |       |         |        | 457   |
| 5.     | K.R. Puram, West Godavari            | House Holds                         |        |       |       |             | 1724  |       |         |        | 1724  |
|        |                                      | Population                          |        |       |       |             | 6923  |       |         |        | 6923  |
|        |                                      | Village                             |        |       |       |             | 76    |       |         |        | 76    |
| 6.     | Bhadrachalam, Khammam                | House Holds                         |        |       |       |             | 1963  |       |         |        | 1963  |
|        |                                      | Population                          |        |       |       |             | 7792  |       |         |        | 7792  |
|        |                                      | Village                             |        |       |       |             | 76    |       |         |        | 76    |
| 7.     | Utnoor, Adilabad                     | House Holds                         |        |       |       |             | 10103 | 732   |         |        | 10835 |
|        |                                      | Population                          |        |       |       |             | 44736 | 2983  |         |        | 47719 |
|        |                                      | Village                             |        |       |       |             | 252   | 40    |         |        | 292   |
| 8.     | Sundipenta, Srisaillam               | House Holds                         |        |       |       |             |       |       | 10284   |        | 10284 |
|        |                                      | Population                          |        |       |       |             |       |       | 36104   |        | 36104 |
|        |                                      | Village                             |        |       |       |             |       |       | 351     |        | 351   |
| Total  | House Holds<br>Population<br>Village | 4157                                | 11254  | 4038  | 8722  | 18912       | 10103 | 732   | 10284   | 68202  |       |
|        |                                      | 16357                               | 56896  | 17897 | 40847 | 77952       | 44736 | 2983  | 36104   | 293772 |       |
|        |                                      | 150                                 | 609    | 217   | 435   | 609         | 252   | 40    | 351     | 2663   |       |

Source:- Baseline Survey of PTG's



The table (1) displays the panoramic view of demogaphic features of (8) PTG's. The popula- tion, number of mandals together with number of villages in (8) ITDAs. The total population of these 8 PTGs are worked out to be 2,93,772 with total number of House Holds being 68.202 spread over 2663 villages. The Gadaba tribe is found in Paderu, Sitampeta, and in Parvitipuram ITDA's. The population of this tribe is high in Vijayanagaram i.e. 12059 followed by Visakhapatnam i.e. 3950 and least in Srikakulam i.e. 348. The total population available in these three districts is 16357 covering 150 villages. The Porja and Khond tribes are available only in Paderu area of Visakhapatnam. The total population available is 17897 and 40847 respectively. In case of Kondareddies, they are found in East, West Gadavari and Khammam Districts. The total population available in these groups is 77952. Of this 63237, population is found in East Godavari which is highest followed by Khammam with 7792 & the remaining 6923 population is found in West Godavari with a total coverage of 609 villages. Another tribe known as Thoti is prevalent in Adilabad District of Utnoor. The population is 2983, spread over in 40 villages. The Savara tribe is dominated in Srikakulam and in Vijayanagaram Dis- tricts. The total population under this group is 56896 with the number of households being 11254. The Kolam group is available only in utnoor of Adilabad ITDA. The number of families under this tribal groups being 10 103 spread over in 252 villages with a population of 44736. The Chenchu of Srisailam, which constitutes 36104 with number of households being 10284, spreads over in 351 villages of six Districts under this ITDA. Of the total 8 PTG's of AP only 3 PTG's one each in Coastal viz., Savara; Telangana, Kolams, and Rayalaseema ITDA Chenchus are taken for the present study.

### 2. 1.2 PTG population in study area:

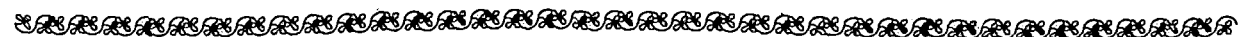
| Name of the ITDA Districts    | Name of the Mandal | No. of of Villages | number of Houses Holds | Name of the Tribe | Male | Female       | Total        |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Parvathipuram<br>Vizianagaram | GL Puram           | 54                 | 1504                   | Konda Savara      | 3256 | 3343         | 6599         |
|                               | JM Valasa          | 22                 | 513                    | --do--            | 1155 | 1109         | 2264         |
|                               | Komarada           | 3                  | 33                     | --do--            | 64   | 68           | 132          |
|                               | Kurupam            | 171                | 3509                   | --do--            | 7872 | 7822         | 15694        |
|                               | Pachipenta         | 1                  | 25                     | --do--            | 50   | 48           | 98           |
|                               | Parvathipuram      | 3                  | 41                     | --do--            | 118  | 104          | 222          |
|                               | Salur              | 1                  | 2                      | --do--            | 4    | 0            | 4            |
|                               | <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>255</b>         | <b>5627</b>            |                   |      | <b>12519</b> | <b>12494</b> |



| Name of the ITDA Districts | Name of the Mandal | No. of Villages   | Number of Houses Holds | Name of the Tribe | Male         | Female       | Total        |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Seethampeta<br>Srikakulam  | Seethampeta        | 259               | 5320                   | Konda Savara      | 11632        | 11799        | 23431        |
|                            | Kothuru            | 47                | 974                    | --do--            | 1945         | 1969         | 3914         |
|                            | Bhamini            | 23                | 538                    | --do--            | 1226         | 1264         | 2490         |
|                            | Hiramandalam       | 11                | 175                    | --do--            | 316          | 322          | 638          |
|                            | Veeraghattam       | 9                 | 259                    | --do--            | 454          | 488          | 942          |
|                            | Bhurga             | 2                 | 50                     | --do--            | 105          | 105          | 210          |
|                            | Sarubujita         | 1                 | 52                     | --do--            | 114          | 107          | 221          |
|                            | Palakonda          | 2                 | 11                     |                   | 19           | 20           | 39           |
|                            | <b>Sub Total</b>   | <b>354</b>        | <b>7379</b>            |                   | <b>15811</b> | <b>16074</b> | <b>31885</b> |
| <b>Grand Total</b>         |                    | <b>609</b>        | <b>13006</b>           | -                 | <b>28330</b> | <b>28568</b> | <b>56896</b> |
| Srisailam.,<br>Guntur      | Durgi              | 7                 | 216                    | Chenchu           | 363          | 347          | 710          |
|                            | Matherla           | 16                | 364                    | -- do--           | 621          | 616          | 1237         |
|                            | Veldurthy          | 20                | 775                    | -- do--           | 1351         | 1287         | 2638         |
|                            | Bollapalli         | 7                 | 220                    | -- do--           | 411          | 349          | 760          |
|                            | Kavarampet         | 3                 | 36                     | -- do--           | 52           | 47           | 99           |
|                            | Rentachintala      | 4                 | 86                     | -- do--           | 147          | 129          | 276          |
|                            |                    | <b>Sub- Total</b> | <b>57</b>              | <b>1697</b>       |              | <b>2945</b>  | <b>2775</b>  |
| 2. Prakasham               | Ardaveedu          | 7                 | 178                    | -- do--           | 319          | 282          | 601          |
|                            | Darnal             | 7                 | 236                    | -- do--           | 406          | 413          | 819          |
|                            | Giddalur           | 2                 | 94                     | -- do--           | 142          | 141          | 283          |
|                            | Markapur           | 2                 | 56                     | -- do--           | 102          | 87           | 189          |
|                            | Peddaraveedu       | 4                 | 78                     | -- do--           | 141          | 118          | 259          |
|                            | Pullacheruvu       | 13                | 589                    | -- do--           | 1184         | 1111         | 2295         |
|                            | Yerragondapalem    | 25                | 727                    | -- do--           | 1269         | 1269         | 2538         |
|                            | P. Dornala         | 21                | 1102                   | -- do--           | 2051         | 2063         | 4114         |
|                            | <b>Sub Total</b>   | <b>81</b>         | <b>3060</b>            |                   | <b>5614</b>  | <b>5484</b>  | <b>11098</b> |
| 3 - Kurnool                | A tmakur           | 9                 | 439                    | Chenchu           | 749          | 782          | 1531         |



|  |                  |           |             |         |             |             |             |
|--|------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | Jubadu Bunglow   | 1         | 23          | -- do-- | 48          | 39          | 87          |
|  | Kothapalli       | 11        | 307         | -- do-- | 514         | 469         | 983         |
|  | Paqidyala        | 1         | 58          | -- do-- | 133         | 117         | 250         |
|  | Srisailam        | 1         | 128         | -- do-- | 198         | 206         | 404         |
|  | Velqode          | 3         | 117         | -- do-- | 191         | 177         | 368         |
|  | Allaqadda        | 2         | 186         | -- do-- | 291         | 299         | 590         |
|  | Bondi A tmakur   | 3         | 112         | -- do-- | 173         | 167         | 340         |
|  | Chaqala Marri    | 2         | 102         | -- do-- | 186         | 177         | 363         |
|  | Mahanandi        | 3         | 118         | -- do-- | 180         | 185         | 365         |
|  | Pammulapadu      | 2         | 28          | -- do-- | 45          | 39          | 84          |
|  | Panyam           | 2         | 111         | -- do-- | 237         | 215         | 452         |
|  | Rudravaram       | 2         | 106         | -- do-- | 202         | 182         | 384         |
|  | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>1835</b> |         | <b>3147</b> | <b>3054</b> | <b>6201</b> |



| Name of the ITDA Districts | Name of the Mandal | No. of Villages  | Name of Houses Holds | Name of the Tribe | Male         | Female       | Total        |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4- Mahaboobanqar           | Balamur            | 8                | 300                  | Chenchu           | 599          | 585          | 1184         |
|                            | Hunwada            | 4                | 185                  | -- do--           | 337          | 317          | 654          |
|                            | Achampet           | 11               | 150                  | -- do--           | 236          | 238          | 474          |
|                            | Amangal            | 9                | 110                  | -- do--           | 213          | 182          | 395          |
|                            | Amarabad           | 27               | 770                  | -- do--           | 1367         | 1347         | 2714         |
|                            | Uppanuthala        | 1                | 18                   | -- do--           | 37           | 46           | 83           |
|                            | Kollapur           | 23               | 299                  | -- do--           | 493          | 456          | 949          |
|                            | LinQal             | 30               | 614                  | -- do--           | 1172         | 1109         | 2281         |
|                            | Pedakothapalli     | 6                | 86                   | -- do--           | 150          | 140          | 290          |
|                            | Pebberu            | 1                | 66                   | -- do--           | 122          | 130          | 252          |
|                            | <b>Sub Total</b>   | <b>120</b>       | <b>2598</b>          |                   | <b>4726</b>  | <b>4550</b>  | <b>9276</b>  |
| 5 - Ranga Reddy            | Basheerabad        | 1                | 13                   | Chenchu           | 17           | 23           | 40           |
|                            | Doma               | 2                | 36                   | -- do--           | 82           | 68           | 150          |
|                            | Gandeed            | 9                | 158                  | -- do--           | 290          | 277          | 567          |
|                            | Kulakacherla       | 15               | 315                  | -- do--           | 562          | 487          | 1049         |
|                            | ParQi              | 1                | 6                    | -- do--           | 12           | 6            | 18           |
|                            | Peddumul           | 2                | 127                  | -- do--           | 225          | 233          | 458          |
|                            | Pudur              | 2                | 74                   | -- do--           | 143          | 119          | 262          |
|                            | Vikarabad          | 2                | 65                   | -- do--           | 120          | 123          | 243          |
|                            | Peddakothapalli    | 1                | 10                   | -- do--           | 23           | 21           | 44           |
|                            |                    | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>35</b>            | <b>804</b>        |              | <b>1474</b>  | <b>1357</b>  |
| 6 - Nalgonda               | Chaadampet         | 11               | 243                  | Chenchu           | 418          | 385          | 803          |
|                            | Dindi              | 3                | 21                   | -- do--           | 39           | 41           | 80           |
|                            | Peddavoora         | 2                | 26                   | -- do--           | 50           | 45           | 95           |
|                            |                    | <b>Sub-Total</b> | <b>16</b>            | <b>290</b>        |              | <b>507</b>   | <b>471</b>   |
|                            | <b>Grand Total</b> |                  | <b>10284</b>         |                   | <b>18413</b> | <b>17691</b> | <b>36104</b> |
| Utnoor/<br>Adilabad        | Kasipet            | 7                | 102                  | Kolams            | 187          | 192          | 379          |





|             |               |     |       |         |       |       |       |
|-------------|---------------|-----|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
|             | Kotapalli     | 10  | 461   | -- do-- | 822   | 823   | 1645  |
|             | Bheemini      | 14  | 381   | -- do-- | 824   | 809   | 1633  |
|             | Asifabad      | 11  | 205   | -- do-- | 437   | 420   | 857   |
|             | Thamsi        | 3   | 98    | -- do-- | 211   | 227   | 438   |
|             | Talamadugu    | 4   | 126   | -- do-- | 267   | 283   | 550   |
|             | Nennela       | 11  | 377   | -- do-- | 672   | 679   | 1351  |
|             | Adilabad      | 15  | 300   | -- do-- | 668   | 686   | 1354  |
|             | Bela          | 16  | 600   | -- do-- | 1321  | 1287  | 2608  |
|             | Gudihathnoor  | 5   | 123   | -- do-- | 274   | 298   | 572   |
|             | NerediQonda   | 1   | 2     | -- do-- | 3     | 5     | 8     |
|             | Mancherial    | 9   | 327   | -- do-- | 657   | 603   | 1260  |
|             | Vema napa lli | 2   | 79    | -- do-- | 140   | 122   | 262   |
|             | Kadam         | 3   | 72    | -- do-- | 304   | 279   | 583   |
|             | Uthoor        | 30  | 644   | -- do-- | 1492  | 1504  | 2996  |
|             | Kerameri      | 30  | 458   | -- do-- | 1050  | 1017  | 2067  |
|             | Narnoor       | 25  | 559   | -- do-- | 1346  | 1345  | 2691  |
|             | Jannaram      | 1   | 27    | -- do-- | 66    | 68    | 134   |
|             | Indervalley   | 13  | 241   | -- do-- | 628   | 594   | 1222  |
|             | Bazarhathnoor | 1   | 42    | -- do-- | 106   | 100   | 206   |
|             | Khagaznaqar   | 16  | 497   | -- do-- | 1050  | 967   | 2017  |
|             | Sirpur        | 9   | 274   | -- do-- | 590   | 584   | 1174  |
|             | Kontala       | 13  | 473   | -- do-- | 965   | 1016  | 1981  |
|             | Wankidi       | 14  | 275   | -- do-- | 640   | 663   | 1303  |
|             | Dahegaon      | 11  | 549   | -- do-- | 1085  | 1110  | 2195  |
|             | Sirpur-4      | 13  | 265   | -- do-- | 580   | 596   | 1176  |
|             | Jainoor       | 13  | 384   | -- do-- | 883   | 852   | 1735  |
|             | Thirvani      | 29  | 641   | -- do-- | 1414  | 1362  | 2776  |
|             | Bellampalli   | 8   | 476   | -- do-- | 1007  | 1003  | 2010  |
|             | Bejiur        | 17  | 646   | -- do-- | 1376  | 1440  | 2816  |
|             | Rebana        | 16  | 351   | -- do-- | 670   | 655   | 1325  |
|             | T andur       | 2   | 29    | -- do-- | 53    | 61    | 114   |
|             | Khahapur      | 16  | 294   | -- do-- | 725   | 701   | 1426  |
|             | Echoda        | 4   | 24    | -- do-- | 61    | 67    | 128   |
|             | Mamda         | 1   | 1     | -- do-- | 3     | 3     | 6     |
| GRAND TOTAL | 35            | 393 | 10403 | -- do-- | 22577 | 22421 | 44998 |



2.13 Backward Tribals - (Non-PTG's)

|      |       | Male     | Female   | Total    |
|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| Koya | Total | 2,52,474 | 2,49,669 | 5,02,143 |
|      | Rural | 2,43,995 | 2,41,498 | 4,85,493 |
|      | Urban | 8,479    | 8,171    | 16,650   |

|         |       |        |        |        |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Pardhan | Total | 11,245 | 11,180 | 22,425 |
|         | Rural | 2,463  | 2,487  | 4,950  |
|         | Urban | 8,782  | 8,693  | 17,475 |

|          |       |           |          |          |
|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Yerukala | Total | 12,17,160 | 2,09,527 | 4,26,687 |
|          | Rural | 1,67,784  | 1,62,030 | 3,29,814 |
|          | Urban | 49,376    | 47,497   | 96,873   |

**Socio Economic Profile of PTG House Holds:**

**3.0 Socio Factors:**

The Social factors that contributed to the underdevelopment of our Country/ State/ Scheduled areas. more particularly PTG areas is the caste system divided the Hindu Community into four classes viz.. the Brahmins (Intelligential), the Kshtriya (Warrior), the Vaisyas (Merchants) and the Shudras (Farmers and Workers). This division is mainly responsible for immobility of labour from one profession to another. The functions were hereditary. This instinct actually killed the main spirit of enterprise, and initiative among people thus proved detrimental to the economic progress of the Society.

Another Social factor that has come in the way of rapid economic change was the Joint family system. In this system every member of the family were assured of food, clothing and Shelter whether they work or not. The responsibility of dragging the entire family was rested on only one elder member of the family. This has also hampered incentive to work. encouragement finally paved way for the arrest of economic growth.

The third factor was the family members being orthodox and were superstitious by nature, who just believe in fate and give credit for their present sufferings are due to their past, in line with their previous birth. This particular aspect certainly kills the very moment of individual, blocking the spirit of work culture.

Another factor that the family members more particularly the vulnerable group spends huge amounts wastefully on unproductive items such as, marriages/ Festivals/ rituals etc. These are the social factor that is hampering the economic development of tribals.

**TABLE - II**  
**EDUCATION STATUS**

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Sl. | PTG           | DISTRICT       | NO. OF PEOPLE |        |                |                | GRAND TOTAL | % TO          |             |       |       |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|
|     |               |                | LITERATES     |        | ILLITERATES    |                |             | LITERATES     | ILLITERATES |       |       |
|     |               |                | MALE          | FEMALE | MALE           | FEMALE         |             |               |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | TOTAL         | TOTAL  | TOTAL          |                |             |               |             |       |       |
| 1.  | KONDA SAVARAS | VIZIANAGARAM   | 1225          | 862    | 2087           | 11294          | 11632       | 22926         | 25103       | 8.38  | 91.62 |
|     |               |                | 58.69%        | 41.31% | 8.38%          | 49.74%         | 50.74%      | 91.62%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | SRIKAKULAM     | 9336          | 3182   | 12518          | 9082           | 10283       | 19365         | 31883       | 39.26 | 60.74 |
|     |               |                | 74.58%        | 25.42% | 39.26%         | 46.89%         | 53.11%      | 60.74%        |             |       |       |
| 2.  | KOLAMS        | ADILABAD       | 3542          | 1668   | 5210           | 32984          | 6542        | 39526         | 44736       | 11.64 | 88.36 |
|     |               |                | 7.91%         | 3.72%  | 11.64%         | 73.73%         | 14.62%      | 88.36%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | GUNTUR         | 1158          | 1075   | 2233           | 1787           | 1700        | 3487          | 5720        | 39.03 | 60.97 |
|     |               |                | 51.85%        | 48.15% | 39.03%         | 51.24%         | 48.76%      | 60.97%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | PRAKASAM       | 2705          | 2600   | 5305           | 2909           | 2885        | 5794          | 11098       | 47.8  | 52.2  |
|     |               |                | 50.98%        | 49.02% | 47.82%         | 50.21%         | 49.79%      | 52.20%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | KURNOOL        | 1175          | 1143   | 2318           | 1972           | 1911        | 3883          | 6201        | 37.38 | 62.62 |
|     |               |                | 50.70%        | 49.30% | 37.38%         | 50.78%         | 49.22%      | 62.62%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | MAHABOOBNAGAR  | 2716          | 2627   | 5343           | 2010           | 1923        | 3933          | 9276        | 57.6  | 42.4  |
|     |               |                | 50.83%        | 49.17% | 57.60%         | 51.10%         | 48.90%      | 42.40%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | RANGA REDDY    | 366           | 278    | 644            | 1108           | 1079        | 2187          | 2831        | 22.74 | 77.26 |
|     |               |                | 56.83%        | 43.17% | 22.74%         | 50.66%         | 49.34%      | 77.26%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | NALGONDA       | 167           | 164    | 331            | 340            | 307         | 647           | 978         | 33.85 | 66.15 |
|     |               |                | 50.45%        | 49.55% | 33.84%         | 52.55%         | 47.45%      | 66.16%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | TOTAL CHENCHUS | 8287          | 7887   | 16174          | 10126          | 9804        | 19930         | 36104       | 44.8  | 55.2  |
|     |               |                | 51.23%        | 48.77% | 44.80%         | 50.80%         | 49.20%      | 55.20%        |             |       |       |
|     |               | TOTAL PTGS     | 22390         | 13599  | 35989          | 63486          | 51094       | 101748        | 137826      | 24.8  | 75.2  |
|     |               |                | 63.05%        | 36.95% | 24.80%         | 50.65%         | 49.35%      | 75.20%        |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | *PTG          |        | Backward Tribe | % OF LITERATES |             | % ILLITERATES |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | *SAVARAS      |        | 25.66          | 74.34          |             | 74.34         |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | *KOLAMS       |        | 11.64          | 88.36          |             | 88.36         |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | *CHENCHUS     |        | 44.8           | 55.2           |             | 55.2          |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | PARADHANIS    |        | 33.63          | 66.37          |             | 66.37         |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | KOYAS         |        | 17.83          | 82.17          |             | 82.17         |             |       |       |
|     |               |                | YERUKULAS     |        | 25.74          | 74.26          |             | 74.26         |             |       |       |

Source : Base Line Survey of PTG's

Base: 1991 Census



Education is Guaranteed and considered as basic human right which liberates these vulnerable groups from bonded-Labour / Agricultural Labour and enable these deprived groups with courage. confidence while giving economic strength to resist exploitation. Thus it is recognized by all economists and social scientists as the key factor in the process of development of any society in general and the scheduled areas in particular. .

The Article 46 of the Indian Constitution makes special emphasis on the educational development of tribals. "The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

According to 1991 census, the National Literacy estimated at 65.35 where as the literacy, rate of A.P. is estimated at 61.11 % (2001 census) Literacy rate among tribals is estimated at a meager 29.06%. The tribal males and females literacy is found at 40.65% and 18. 19% respectively.

The educational status of Savaras, Kolams from the districts of Vizianagaram. Srikakulam, Adilabad and in case of Chenchus Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool. Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda districts are taken into consideration. The male literacy rate is 74.58% in case of Konda Savaras of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam, and female literacy rate is 25.42@. On an average the literacy rate is 39.26% among the Savaras. The illiteracy rate is again very high among the Savaras. The illiteracy rate is again very high among the female population of Savaras. In case of Kolams of Adilabad the male literacy rate is about 7.91% and the female, literacy rate is 3.72%. On an average the literacy rate is 11 .64% to the total population of the Kolams of Adilabad. If we look at the illiteracy rate it is very high amongst male that is 73.73% and among the female it is 14.62%. In case of Chenchus, in the six districts mentioned above 51.23% of Chenchus are literate and 48.77% females are also literate and the average literate percentage is 44.80 and if we look at the illiterate population among the male and female it is almost same amongst the Chenchus. On an average 63.05% of the male population is literate among the three tribal population and 36.95% are from the female population and the average literate population to the total population is 24.8%. It is surprising to note that 75.2% of the tribal population is illiterate to the total population. Among the illiterate population Kolams population is very high i.e. 88.36% followed by Chenchus. and then Savaras:

Among the Backward tribals, of the study pardhans constitutes high percentage of literacy rate i.e. 33.63% followed by Yerukalas i.e. 25.74% and last the Koyas with 17.83%.



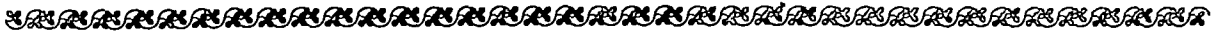
TABLE - III

ITDA/PTG VILLAGE-WISE EXISTING OLD, UPGRADED AND NEW PHC'S

| SL No. | OTDA          | location of PHCs in PTG Mandals/ Villages |     |                           |
|--------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
|        |               | OLD                                       | NEW | Upgraded                  |
| 1      | Seethampet    | 1. Donubai                                | Nil | 1. Seethampeta (M.Hqrs)   |
|        |               | 2. Kotturu (M. Hqrs)                      |     |                           |
|        |               | 3. Bhamini (M.Hqrs.)                      |     |                           |
|        |               | 4. Hiramandalam (M.Hqrs.)                 |     |                           |
|        |               | 5. Veeraghattam (M.Hqrs.)                 |     |                           |
| 2      | Parvathipuram | 1. Thadikonda                             | Nil | Nil                       |
|        |               | 2. Pachipenta (M.Hqrs)                    |     |                           |
| 3      | Utnoor        | 1. Wankidi (M.Hqrs)                       | Nil | 1. Bazarhatnoor (M.Hqrs.) |
|        |               | 2. Kasipet (-do-)                         |     | 2. Tiryani (- do - )      |
|        |               | 3. Bazargatnur (-do-)                     |     | 3. lonvelley ( - do-)     |
|        |               | 4. Jainoor ( - do-)                       |     |                           |
|        |               | 5. Ichoda (-do-)                          |     |                           |
|        |               | 6. Indervelly                             |     |                           |
|        |               | 7. Narnoor                                |     |                           |
|        |               | 8. Koutala                                |     |                           |
|        |               | 9. Bejjur                                 |     |                           |
|        |               | 10. Talamadugu( M.Hqrs)                   |     |                           |
| 4      | Srisailem     | 1. Padara                                 | Nil |                           |
|        |               | 2. Ambutpalli                             |     |                           |
|        |               | 3. Mannanoor                              |     |                           |
|        |               | 4. Balmoor                                |     |                           |
|        |               | 5. Yerragondlapalem                       |     |                           |
|        |               | 6. Dormal (M.Hqrs)                        |     |                           |
|        |               | 7. Peddaraveedu                           |     |                           |
|        |               | 8. Uppalapadu                             |     |                           |
|        |               | 9. Durgi (M.Hqrs.)                        |     |                           |
|        |               | 10. Ahobilam                              |     |                           |
|        |               | 11. Padayam                               |     |                           |
|        |               | 12. Thimmapuram                           |     |                           |
|        |               | 13. Chagala Marri                         |     |                           |
|        |               | Kothapalli                                |     |                           |
|        |               | 15. Velugodu                              |     |                           |
|        |               | 16. Ganjulapalli R.S.                     |     |                           |
|        |               | 17. Sundipenta                            |     |                           |

TOTAL: 34 Old PHCs  
 3 New PHCs  
 3 Upgraded PHCs  
 40

Source: Tribal Welfare Department (Health), Hyderabad.



Health Educational activities shall be carried out in the community to promote safe practices before the arrival of monsoons, when the seasonal increase of cases especially of diarrhoeal disease can be expected. In this regard Health education, Public awareness and Co\operation are important to control an out break of any Epidemic. If the community knows how the outbreak spreads like wild fire, and what measures they can take in their family, then the risk can be automatically reduced. It is also important to motivate public that the treatment is' very simple and effective, besides educating them to utilize the maximum from existing medical facilities in their vicinity. The table - III indicates ITDA wise/PTG wise/ village wise existing old, upgraded and new PHCs. In case of seethampeta ITDA there are 5 old PHCs of this one is upgraded at Seethampet Mandai Head Quarters. In Parvathipuram there are only 2 PHCs and no new PHCs are created or upgraded. In case of utnoor there are ten old PHCs and three are upgraded at Mandai Head Quarter of Bazarhatnoor, Tiryani, and Lonvelley. In Srisailam division there are 8 old PHCs; three new were established besides upgrading 3 old PHCs. It is evident from the table that 34 old PHCs are existing in addition to 3 PHCs are upgraded and 3 new PHCs are created for the benefit of the PTG's to improve their health. Treatment at right time can save many lives.

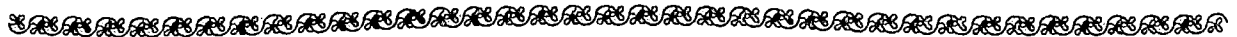


TABLE - IV  
ITDA WISE PHCS

| Sl.No. | ITDA          | No. of PHCs before rationalisation | New PHCs created through rationalisation | Upgraded /Converted | No. of vehicles provided | No. of vehicles provided through NSTFDC | No. of vehicles provided on hire basis | Jeep cum ambulances | CHWs | Mobile sets provided | Base sets provided |
|--------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1      | Seethampet    | 20                                 | 4                                        | 4                   | 6                        | 2                                       | 11                                     | 19                  | 348  | 19                   | 19                 |
| 2      | Parvathipuram | 13                                 | 2                                        | 3                   | 7                        | 4                                       | 3                                      | 14                  | 468  | 6                    | 13                 |
| 3      | Paderu        | 17                                 | 7                                        | 8                   | 24                       | 0                                       | 2                                      | 26                  | 3200 | 23                   | 39                 |
| 4      | R.C.Varam     | 9                                  | 5                                        | 3                   | 9                        | 2                                       | 0                                      | 11                  | 619  | 9                    | 11                 |
| 5      | K.R.Puram     | 5                                  | 2                                        | 1                   | 0                        | 4                                       | 1                                      | 5                   | 102  | 23                   | 9                  |
| 6      | Bhadrachalam  | 37                                 | 4                                        | 13                  | 0                        | 27                                      | 8                                      | 35                  | 2209 | 31                   | 30                 |
| 7      | Eturunagaram  | 11                                 | 0                                        | 2                   | 0                        | 13                                      | 0                                      | 13                  | 254  | 14                   | 14                 |
| 8      | Utnoor        | 24                                 | 0                                        | 10                  | 6                        | 17                                      | 3                                      | 26                  | 1000 | 21                   | 21                 |
| 9      | Srisailem     | 27                                 | 9                                        | 4                   | 0                        | 8                                       | 6                                      | 14                  | 300  | 12                   | 12                 |
|        | TOTAL         | 163                                | 33                                       | 48                  | 52                       | 77                                      | 34                                     | 163                 | 8500 | 158                  | 168                |

Source: Tribal Welfare Department (Health), Hyderabad



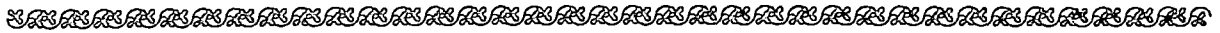
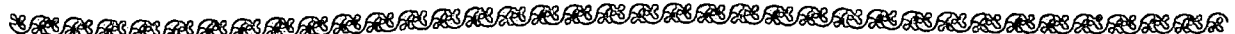


Table IV clearly explains with regard to the overall existing medical facilities, with ITDA wise PHCs and other details like upgraded PHCs/converted, number of vehicle provided. number of child health workers provided. number of mobile sets and base sets provided for the benefit of the tribals in 9 ITDA' s. The number of PHCs before rationalization i.e. 37 in Bhadrachalam followed by Srisailam (27), utnoor (24), Seethampet (20), and the lowest at K.R.Puram (5). New PHCs created through rationalization i.e. (9) in Srisailam followed by 7 in Paderu, 5 in R.C.Varam, 4 in Seethampeta 4 in Bhadrachalam, 2 each in Parvathipuram and K.R.Puram. No new PHCs are created in Telangana region of Eturunagaram and utnoor. besides upgraded/converted 48 PHCs i.e. bhadrachalam 13, Utnoor 10. Paderu 8, 4 each in Srisailam and Seethampeta. The total PHCs before rationalizations were 163 and after rationalization 33 are created 48 are upgraded. In order to provide facilities for these PHCs 52 vehicles are being provided i.e. 24 in Paderu 9 in R.C.Varam. 7 in Parvathipuram, 6 each in Sithampet and utnoor. No vehicle is provided for K.R.Puram, Bhadrachalam, Eturunagaram and Srisailam. 77 vehicles are provided under NSTFDC scheme the break up is 27 vehicles are provided to Bhadrachalam, 17 to utnoor, 13 to Eturunagaram, 8 to Srisailam. And in addition 163 Jeep cum Ambulance vehicles are provided in these 9 ITDA. Out of these. 35 are provided to Bhadrachalam. 26 each to Paderu and Utnoor. 19 to Seethampet and 14 each to Srisailam and Parvathipuram. In all these 9 ITDAs 8500 community health workers services are provided, out of these. 3200 are working in Paderu, 2209 in Bhadrachalam, 1000 in utnoor, 619 in R.C.Varam, 348 in Seethampet and 300 in Srisailam. and the least in K.R.Puram. i.e. 102. To have a good amount of mobility 158 mobile sets with 168 base sets provided in these 9 ITDAs.

### **3.1 Economic Factors:**

The entrepreneur class which is mainly responsible in urban towns and cities. did not exist, in tribal areas with special focus on PTG areas, besides shortage of capital, Institutional investors like Insurance Companies. which are very insignificant. Transport, Communications, Power resources were also inadequate, with low technology. Another important economic factor being low per-capita income which is not conducive to savings and investments. Finally the population growth at a faster rate hampering the scope for capital accumulation and capital formation leading to absolute poverty. The poverty is" a socioeconomic Phenomenon due to which the persons affected by it may not be able to provide for even the basic need of their life". i.e. Food- clothing and shelter. Thus the poverty is not only a problem by itself but also leads to numerous other factors which obstruct the socio-economic development.



Major effects of Poverty:

- i) In the economic sphere, the existence of poverty reduces drastically one's capacity to save. Lower saving in turn become a cause for lower capital accumulation resulting in lesser productivity. Less productivity, in its turn leads to lower incomes, which leads to smaller size of market which in turn results in lesser investment. Lesser investment again results in poorer capital formation leading to low productivity which again becomes a cause for poverty.
- ii) Poverty leads to poor health which in turn affects working capacity.
- iii) The large proportion of the earnings of PTG's is used for food and clothing leaving either little or nothing to save. This poor savings tend to be quite inadequate to meet any emergency that may arise. This encourages indebtedness.
- iv) Poverty often leads to poor education, encourages children to take up some low paid jobs to provide additional income to their families.
- v) Poverty often forces people to adopt antisocial behavior, in order to become rich by overnight. This leads to crime, delinquency, vice, Prostitution etc., which again put breaks on not only economic development but also hamper social development.

Thus it can be said that the Mass Poverty is not due to the absence of natural resources but is the result of obsolete methods of productions and social organization.

Keeping in view the above facts, the main focus in the study area is laid on:

Alleviation of rural poverty was one of the main objectives of sixth five year plan (1980-85). The poverty is measured as a minimum level of consumption expenditure is determined on the basis of calorie requirement. This minimum expenditure level is termed as the 'Poverty Line'. So the poverty line rather the minimum level of expenditure is taken as a measure of poverty line.

Accordingly the Government strategy on poverty eradication is mainly focused on Rapid economic growth through.

- I. Increasing production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors.
- II. Finding resources and enhancing income development opportunities of the poorest of the poor scheduled tribes through various development sectors.



- III. Identification of skills, and skill upgrading programmes to promote self and wage employment amongst scheduled tribes,'
- IV. Provision of additional employment and income generating opportunities to the poor scheduled tribes for gainful employment during the lean agricultural season, as there is not enough work for the vast mass of agricultural population especially scheduled tribes during the off-season.
- V. Facilitating adequate availability credit through banking linkages. Promoting marketing support to ensure the viability of production besides finding forward and backward linkages.
- VII. Encouraging capacity building.
- VIII The mobilization of rural poor women into Self-Help group is also one of the programmes aimed at poverty alleviation, besides some innovative programmes like Rajiv Palle Bata, Indira Kranthi Patham, and Indira Prabha etc., to cover the extreme poorer of the state.

### **Economic Support Schemes:**

Multifarious economic activities are being implemented by various agencies for the upliftment of the most neglected PTG's. Keeping in view of the felt needs of these vulnerable groups, the schemes have to be formulated which will help in generating extra income, besides creating employment opportunities as well durable assets, while bringing these PTG families above poverty line. All these economic development schemes are supported by subsidy, Margin Money (Loan), Institutional Finance Components. These components vary from each programme depending on its nature. Special programmes meant for PTG's are being funded from S.C.A. funds.

### **S.C.A. Funds for E.S.S:**

This fund is mainly meant for family/group oriented income generating schemes, pertaining to various sectors viz ., Agriculture, M.I, ISB; Horticulture, etc., the important feature of this fund is, in case of any infrastructure need which is connected to any income generating scheme, a part of S.C.A fund is being permitted to incur by G.O.I.

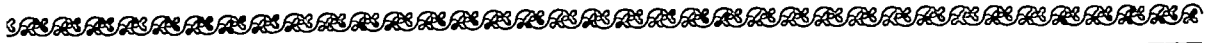
Under E.S.S, supported by S.C.A the following criteria covering the targeted groups /tribal areas are being adopted:



- i) Tribal sub-plan areas (ITDA) with the concentration of 50% or plus tribal concentration.
- ii) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets having 50% or more tribal population within a total population of 10,000 and plus.
- iii) Clusters with 50% or more tribal population within a total population of 5000.
- iv) Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTG) scattered out side Tribal Sub-Plan area excluding MADA Pockets and clusters.
- v) The PTG's viz ., Kondo Savara, Kolam., Chenchu., Konda Reddy., Gadaba porja, Khond, and Thoti in all 8 are assisted by well formulated schemes with special package.

Procedural details are discussed here under:

| Sl.No. | Subiect           | Procedural details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Eligibility Norms | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The targeted groups constitute poorest of the poor Scheduled Tribe whose income per annum does exceed Rs. 13,000/-</li> <li>ii. Of the above group 33% or 1/3 of beneficiaries shall be women populace, besides 3% physically handicapped, plus 50% of youth.</li> <li>iii. Priority norms for financial assistance is as:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Freed bonded labour</li> <li>b) Victims of atrocities</li> <li>c) Widows and deserted women's</li> <li>d) Households affected by Fire, Flood famine, and similar natural calamities.</li> <li>e) LTR restores and</li> <li>f) Physically challenged.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
| 2.     | Funding Pattern   | <p>For PTG's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 80% subsidy with a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-</li> <li>- 20% Margin Money with limitation of Rs. 30,000/-</li> </ul> <p>For Non-PTG's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% subsidy subject to limitation of Rs. 10,000/-</li> <li>- 20% Margin Money with limitation of Rs. 30,000</li> <li>- 30% Bonk Loon.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



|    |                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. | Strategies for Implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Identification of beneficiaries who are below poverty line as per MPH survey.</li><li>- Identification of economic activities keeping in view of available physical and human resources that is suitable to the activity or area.</li><li>- Convening Grama Sabha in every identified village by Bank representatives, Revenue representatives MPDO, TRICOR for the selection of suitable/ needy beneficiary from bottom up approach while emphasizing their choice.</li><li>- Consolidation of beneficiaries list duly signed by the selection committee.</li><li>- Documentation processing of loan and application by M.P.D.O.</li><li>- Finally the Banker will disburse the amounts pertaining to subsidy and Loan components after checking the list of outstanding beneficiaries.</li></ul> |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

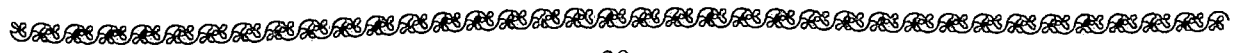


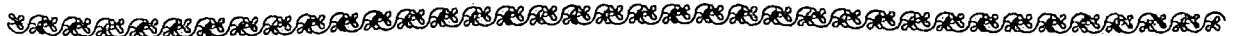
TABLE-V  
3.1.0 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS (PTGs)

| Nature of Occupation            | Kanda Savara      |               |               |               | Kolam   |           | Chenchu   |           | TOTAL          | %To Total No. of People |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
|                                 | ITDA              |               | ITDA          |               | ITDA    |           | ITDA      |           |                |                         |
|                                 | Vizianagaram      | Seetampet     | Adilabd       | Srisailam     | Adilabd | Srisailam | Srisailam | Srisailam |                |                         |
| Primary                         | No. 2,629         | 12,302        | 14,491        | 10,678        |         |           |           |           | 40,119         | 30.27                   |
|                                 | % 6.55            | 30.66         | 36.12         | 26.67         |         |           |           |           |                |                         |
| Secondary                       | No. 1,944         | 8,828         | 9,371         | 5,051         |         |           |           |           | 25,194         | 19                      |
|                                 | % 7.72            | 35.04         | 37.2          | 20.04         |         |           |           |           |                |                         |
| Traditional Skills              | No. 790           | 524           | 1,405         | 1,104         |         |           |           |           | 3,823          | 2.88                    |
|                                 | % 20.66           | 13.71         | 36.75         | 28.88         |         |           |           |           |                |                         |
| Partially Dependent on shifting | No. 5,055         | 7,025         | 10,126        | 10,157        |         |           |           |           | 32,363         | 24.42                   |
|                                 | % 15.62           | 21.71         | 31.29         | 31.38         |         |           |           |           |                |                         |
| Fully Dependent on Shifting     | No. 5,182         | 5,781         | 10,000        | 10,102        |         |           |           |           | 31,065         | 23.43                   |
|                                 | % 16.69           | 18.61         | 32.19         | 32.52         |         |           |           |           |                |                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>No. 15,600</b> | <b>34,460</b> | <b>45,393</b> | <b>37,111</b> |         |           |           |           | <b>132,564</b> | <b>100</b>              |

Source: Baseline Survey of PTGs



In table V the occupational status of the PTGs in Vijayanagaram Sitampeta, Adilabad and Srisailam ITDAs are explained. The tribals covered in these 4 ITDA areas are Kondasavaras, Kolams and Chenchus. The table also indicates that the nature of occupation opted by these tribals are also given i.e. the primary, secondary, traditional skills, partially dependant on shifting and fully dependent on shifting. The total number of people involved in these occupations is 132564. Out of these 30.27% are engaged in Primary sector, 19% are involved in secondary sector and only 2.88% are involved in traditional skills' besides 24.42% are partially dependent on shifting, 23.43% are fully dependent on shifting. If we take ITDA wise, in Vijayanagaram 20.66% are engaged in traditional skills, 15.62% are partially dependent, 16.68% are fully depended on shifting and 7.72% are involved in Secondary sector and 6.55% are involved in Primary sector. The total number of people engaged in these occupations are 15600. In case of Seethampeta the number of People involved in occupation is 34460 out of which 35% are involved in secondary occupation, 30.66% in primary occupation, 21 % are dependent on shifting and 18% are fully dependent on shifting., only 13.71 % are depended on traditional skills. If we take Adilabad into consideration around 45000 are involved in occupational structure. As much as 37% are involved in secondary, 36.12% in primary, 31 % are partially dependent and 32% are fully dependent on shifting. It is very important to note 36.75% of the traditional groups are involved in traditional skills. In case of Srisailam ITDA 32.52% are dependent fully on shifting, 31 % are partially dependent, 29% on traditional skills, 26.67% in primary and 20% in secondary sectors. On the whole traditional skills are still a part of tribal life and it is important to note that in Adilabad and Sithampet secondary sectors provides employment to a large number of tribals.



**TABLE VI**  
**3.1.1 ITDA WISE, PTG WISE INCOME DETAILS**

| Sl No. | Source of Income         | Vizianagaram PTG Savara T. No. H. Holds 5627 |                       |                       |                       | Shikulam PTG Savara T. No. H. Holds 7339 |                       |                       |                       | Adilabad PTG Kolams T. No. H. Holds 10.403 |                       |                       |                       | PTG Chenchur T. No. H. Holds 10.284 |                       |                       |                       |         |         |         |          |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
|        |                          | HH                                           | Quantity Consumed Rs. | Total Amount (Income) | Average Income per HH | HH                                       | Quantity Consumed Rs. | Total Amount (Income) | Average Income per HH | HH                                         | Quantity Consumed Rs. | Total Amount (Income) | Average Income per HH | HH                                  | Quantity Consumed Rs. | Total Amount (Income) | Average Income per HH |         |         |         |          |
| 1      | 2                        | 3                                            | 4                     | 5                     | 6                     | 7                                        | 8                     | 9                     | 10                    | 11                                         | 12                    | 13                    | 14                    | 15                                  | 16                    | 17                    | 18                    | 19      | 20      | 21      | 22       |
| 1      | Selfie Agriculture       | 3122                                         | 565640                | 227700                | 793340                | 254.11                                   | 2656                  | 516606                | 472984                | 1204090                                    | 387.16                | 4544                  | 11158661              | 6594145                             | 18152806              | 3994.90               | 1657                  | 1221651 | 455957  | 1877608 | 1012.44  |
| 2      | Shifting Cultivation     | 3643                                         | 458552                | 416907                | 875459                | 240.31                                   | 4304                  | 326027                | 472093                | 813620                                     | 185.43                | 418                   | 195849                | 342785                              | 538634                | 1288.60               | 127                   | 171885  | 49500   | 221385  | 1743.19  |
| 3      | Service                  | 1238                                         | 59200                 | 148400                | 207600                | 167.69                                   | 282                   | 20701                 | 132900                | 219601                                     | 544.68                | 565                   | 394288                | 458653                              | 852941                | 1509.63               | 358                   | 551406  | 296200  | 847606  | 2367.61  |
| 4      | Hunting/Fishing          | 135                                          | 19200                 | 6500                  | 198500                | 1470.37                                  | 181                   | 2250                  | 15000                 | 62750                                      | 95.30                 | 289                   | 69701                 | 47620                               | 117321                | 405.96                | 587                   | 112111  | 57501   | 169612  | 288.95   |
| 5      | Horticulture             | 2634                                         | 94290                 | 86343                 | 180633                | 68.58                                    | 2045                  | 56703                 | 114246                | 234449                                     | 83.59                 | 267                   | 145762                | 180452                              | 326214                | 1221.78               | 59                    | 10620   | 17670   | 28290   | 479.49   |
| 6      | Animal Husbandry         | 1793                                         | 70900                 | 38700                 | 109600                | 61.13                                    | 1207                  | 15804                 | 103374                | 156176                                     | 98.73                 | 912                   | 872321                | 22504                               | 1097825               | 1203.76               | 467                   | 47440   | 68612   | 116032  | 248.51   |
| 7      | Trees possessed          | 1242                                         | 20054                 | 102600                | 122654                | 98.76                                    | 3134                  | 19230                 | 397585                | 543915                                     | 132.99                | 728                   | 119287                | 181766                              | 301053                | 413.53                | 730                   | 15626   | 20766   | 36392   | 49.85    |
| 8      | Forest Collection        | 1943                                         | 64791                 | 62160                 | 126951                | 65.34                                    | 1998                  | 29435                 | 177420                | 249955                                     | 104.05                | 4097                  | 831102                | 1529128                             | 2360230               | 576.09                | 3840                  | 568478  | 1748057 | 2316535 | 603.26   |
| 9      | Collage Industries       | 10                                           | 5602                  | 0                     | 5602                  | 560.20                                   | 36                    | 1800                  | 1700                  | 3500                                       | 97.22                 | 343                   | 43057                 | 6450                                | 49507                 | 144.34                | 16                    | 560115  | 7000    | 567115  | 85444.69 |
| 10     | Sale of immovable Assets | 9                                            | 500                   | 500                   | 111.11                | 19                                       | 0                     | 1200                  | 1200                  | 63.15                                      | 183                   | 76852                 | 14500                 | 91352                               | 499.19                | 23                    | 10000                 | 0       | 10000   | 434.78  |          |
| 11     | Gift & Exchanges         | 268                                          | 500                   | 200                   | 700                   | 2.61                                     | 243                   | 18600                 | 37100                 | 152.67                                     | 1142                  | 130705                | 71255                 | 201960                              | 176.85                | 88                    | 11800                 | 3600    | 15400   | 175.00  |          |
| 12     | Wage Earning             | 2414                                         | 13530                 | 12200                 | 25730                 | 10.61                                    | 2720                  | 283285                | 194330                | 477615                                     | 175.59                | 5709                  | 8754043               | 5829792                             | 14583835              | 2554.53               | 2673                  | 856400  | 528020  | 1384420 | 517.93   |
| 13     | Business                 | 15                                           | 0                     | 1500                  | 100.00                | 58                                       | 12000                 | 400                   | 12400                 | 213.79                                     | 143                   | 62544                 | 139554                | 201098                              | 1406.28               | 53                    | 16020                 | 6000    | 22020   | 415.47  |          |
| 14     | Other Sources            | 160                                          | 51600                 | 134100                | 838.13                | 499                                      | 5463                  | 13600                 | 19063                 | 38.20                                      | 1102                  | 345250                | 581985                | 927235                              | 841.41                | 1040                  | 777300                | 408400  | 1185700 | 1140.10 |          |
|        | TOTAL                    | 18626                                        | 1424359               | 1186210               | 2783369               | 4048.93                                  | 19272                 | 13079042              | 115332                | 3423236                                    | 177.620               | 2044223               | 1994221               | 16399589                            | 398020                | 11947.07              | 11718                 | 4930852 | 3667283 | 8598135 | 733.35   |

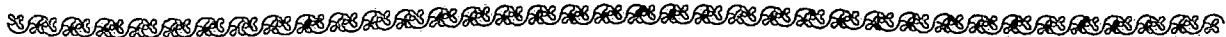
Source: Basic line survey of PTGs





In Table- VI, ITDA wise PTG wise income details are analyzed. Savaras of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam, Kolams of Adilabad and Chenchus living in ITDA, Srisailam area of Andhra Pradesh. The total number of households being 5627, 7339, 10403 and 10284 respectively. The sources of income taking into consideration for the purpose of present study is from 14 sources, of which the most important source is being agriculture, podu cultivation, service, hunting & fishing, horticulture. animal husbandry, MFP collection, besides cottage industries and other sources. It is also analysed the quantity consumed, the quantity sold. total amount received in rupees and the average income per PTG household in the study area.

In case of Vizianagaram. the average income per household. from settled agriculture is rupees 254 and from shifting cultivation it is rupees 240. If we take Adilabad into consideration the settled agriculture average income is much more than any other PTGs. Shifting cultivation is also prevalent in all the areas. Among the Chenchus the podu cultivation average income is high followed by Kolams of Adilabad. Savaras of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam. In case of service sector Chenchus average income is 2367 rupees. stands first followed by Kolams of Adilabad and Srikakulam. It is very minimal in case of Vizianagaram PTG Savaras. If we take hunting and fishing the average income per household is high in Vizianagaram district and the lowest is Srikakulam. Horticulture has become a part of Tribal life in the recent years. This is yielding good results in Adilabad district followed by the Chenchus and it is very minimal in Vizianagaram. In case of Animal husbandry Adilabad Kolams are yielding higher rate of income when compared to the other tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh. Chenchus followed by Kolams of Adilabad and Vizianagaram is the least in this sector. Minor Forest collection (MFP) is a major source of these PTG's as subsidiary income for their economic sustenance. Another important factor being here the wage earning through different occupations. The Kolams of Adilabad earning as much as 2554 rupees followed by Chenchus and the least earning is by the Savaras of Vizianagaram. Very few tribals are involved in the business and trade particularly the Kolams of Adilabad are on the top followed by the Chenchus and it is very much negligible in Vizianagaram. In addition to all these the tribals are also earning their income from other sources. In this the Chenchus are earning more followed by Kolams of Adilabad and the least is the Savaras of Srikakulam. On an average the income earned by the Savaras of Vizianagaram is highest followed



by the Kolams of Adilabad. Chenchus are also in a good position. The situation in Srikakulam now much encouraging. One can see from the table that the quantity consumed is much more than the quantity sold in the market. It is concluded that the sources of income earned by the tribals is spent on their personal consumption, festivals, medical treatment. drinks and intoxicants, gifts and others. It is also to be noted that some of the tribals are spending their income on litigations on their land and on personal problems. However it is to be concluded that the surplus income generated out of their earning is very minimal to procure assets and other things. One important feature is to be observed that they are spending their income on construction of house and house repairs.

**TABLE - VII**  
**DISTRICT WISE / PTG WISE DETAILS OF HOUSE HOLD ASSETS**

| Sl. No | Type of Assets            | Vizianagaram: Savara T.No. of PTG House Holds 5627 |                  |                                | Srikakulam: Savara T.No. of PTG House Holds 7379 |                  |                               | Adilabad: Kolams T.No. of PTG House Holds 10403 |                   |                               | Srisaillam: Chenchus T.No. of House Holds 10,284 |                  |                               | TOTAL              |                  |                               |
|--------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
|        |                           | No. of House holds                                 | Total value (Rs) | Average Value per H.Hold (Rs.) | No. of House holds                               | Total value (Rs) | Average value per H.Hold (Rs) | No. of House holds                              | Total Value (Rs.) | Average value per H.Hold (Rs) | No. of House holds                               | Total Value (Rs) | Average Value per H.Hold (Rs) | No. of House holds | Total Value (Rs) | Average value per H.Hold (Rs) |
| 1      | House and House site      | 5278                                               | 37595690         | 7123.094                       | 6495                                             | 97628782         | 15031.38                      | 9016                                            | 89487500          | 9923.1921                     | 6851                                             | 120645166        | 17609.86                      | 27640              | 345337138        | 9174.73                       |
| 2      | Agriculture Land owned    | 3968                                               | 53841058         | 13568.82                       | 4113                                             | 104681410        | 25451.35                      | 4661                                            | 121822426         | 26136.543                     | 2139                                             | 60496509         | 28282.61                      | 14881              | 340841403        | 22904.47                      |
| 3      | Orchard Fruit trees owned | 2233                                               | 15285141         | 6845.11                        | 5420                                             | 70657858         | 13036.51                      | 608                                             | 3081892           | 5068.9013                     | 166                                              | 2464291          | 14845.13                      | 8427               | 91489182         | 10856.67                      |
| 4      | Domestic Animals          | 3103                                               | 15456960         | 4981.94                        | 4257                                             | 20978404         | 4927.98                       | 3334                                            | 19423933          | 5826.0147                     | 1191                                             | 7822012          | 6567.60                       | 11885              | 63663309         | 5359.29                       |
| 5      | Agriculture               | 2144                                               | 2041171          | 952.04                         | 2958                                             | 5063980          | 1711.96                       | 2780                                            | 3570157           | 1284.2291                     | 676                                              | 1379562          | 2040.48                       | 8558               | 12054670         | 1408.58                       |
| 6      | Hunting implements        | 266                                                | 89590            | 336.80                         | 118                                              | 164280           | 1392.20                       | 361                                             | 203676            | 564.19945                     | 1224                                             | 762946           | 623.32                        | 1969               | 1220492          | 619.85                        |
| 7      | Musical Instruments       | 27                                                 | 39000            | 1444.44                        | 157                                              | 138655           | 883.15                        | 447                                             | 373973            | 836.62864                     | 130                                              | 251940           | 1938.00                       | 761                | 803568           | 1055.94                       |
| 8      | Durable House hold goods  | 610                                                | 864370           | 1417.00                        | 1535                                             | 1666902          | 1216.22                       | 2352                                            | 3410695           | 1450.1254                     | 2779                                             | 4129246          | 1485.87                       | 7276               | 10271213         | 1411.66                       |
| 9      | Jewellery ornaments       | 638                                                | 1256800          | 1969.91                        | 1917                                             | 8922914          | 4654.62                       | 2541                                            | 3955728           | 1556.7603                     | 1405                                             | 2475945          | 1762.24                       | 6501               | 16611387         | 2555.20                       |
| 10     | Modern Articles           | 319                                                | 466500           | 1462.38                        | 837                                              | 1223551          | 1461.83                       | 880                                             | 2213363           | 2515.1852                     | 1105                                             | 2999835          | 2714.78                       | 3141               | 6903249          | 2197.79                       |
| 11     | Tools of Cottage Industry | 15                                                 | 9900             | 660.00                         | 126                                              | 96490            | 765.79                        | 375                                             | 349545            | 932.12                        | 33                                               | 37770            | 1144.55                       | 549                | 493705           | 899.28                        |
| 12     | Others                    | 77                                                 | 701050           | 9104.55                        | 87                                               | 148280           | 1704.37                       | 83                                              | 928000            | 11180.723                     | 158                                              | 382002           | 2417.73                       | 405                | 2159332          | 5331.68                       |
|        | Total                     | 18678                                              | 127649230        | 6834.20                        | 28020                                            | 311571506        | 11101.76                      | 27438                                           | 248900888         | 9071.39                       | 17857                                            | 203847024        | 11415.52                      | 91993              | 891868648        | 9695.00                       |

Source: Base line survey of PTG's

Table - VII gives a detailed picture of district wise PTG wise household assets. For the purpose of the study the Savaras of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam, Kolams of Adilabad and Chenchus of Srisailam are taken into consideration. The number of households taken into consideration in Vizianagaram is 5627. in Srikakulam 7379. in Adilabad 10403 and Srisailam it is 10284. It is to be noted that out of the population mentioned above most of them own one asset or the other. The number of assets taken for evaluating them is 12 in nature. Mostly they are house and house sites, agriculture land, orchards/Fruit trees, and hunting, preparation of musical instruments durable household goods, jewellery and ornaments, modern articles, tools of cottage industry and others. In Vizianagaram 5278 households owns house and house sites and the average value of households comes to 7123. In case of Srikakulam the average value per household is 15031 and in case of Adilabad it is 9923, and in Srisailam the average value per household is 17609 and the total households works out to be 91 74. Agriculture land is a very important asset owned by the tribals of these districts. The average value per households 13568 in Vizianagaram, 25329 in Srikakulam 26136 in Adilabad 28282 in Srisailam and the average 'value per household on agricultural land owned work out to be 22904. The other important assets they owned is the orchards, the average income per households in Srikakulam is much more than Vizianagaram and the Adilabad. In Srisailam it is 14845 and 13036 in Srikakulam on an average. But in Adilabad it is 4068 and in Vizianagaram it is 6845. The average value per household works out to be 10856. The other important asset own by the tribals is the domestic animals to which a part of their income is realized. The average value per household in this category is the highest in Srisailam followed by Adilabad, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam. The average value per household in this regard is 5358. Another important asset owned by the tribal is jewellery and ornaments. In this category the Savaras of Srikakulam is higher when compared to other parts of the tribals. The lowest is Kolams of Adilabad. The average value per household by owning this jewellery and ornament is 2555.

In Vizianagaram 18678 persons owned these assets and their average value per household works out to be 6834 and in case of Srikakulam it is 28020 whose average value works out to be 11101, the Kolams of Adilabad whose average value per household is 9071. The Chenchus of Srisailam are having 11415 the average value of asset per household. It is visible that on an average each tribal family in these four districts of Andhra Pradesh owns the asset value to the extent of 9695 per household.

**TABLE - VIII**  
**CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE DETAILS PTGS**

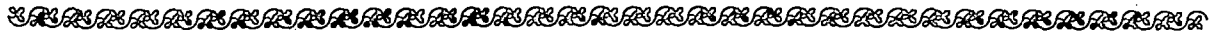
| Sl. No | Type of Assets          | Vizianagaram: Savara T.No. of House Holds 5627 |                   |                     | Srikakulam: Savara T.No. of House Holds 7379 |                        |                          | Adilabād: Kolams T.No. of House Holds 10403 |                        |                          | Srisaillam: Chenchus T.No. of House Holds 10,284 |                        |                          |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
|        |                         | No. of House holds                             | Total Expenditure | Average Expenditure | No. of House holds                           | Total Expenditure (Rs) | Average Expenditure (Rs) | No. of House holds                          | Total Expenditure (Rs) | Average Expenditure (Rs) | No. of House holds                               | Total Expenditure (Rs) | Average Expenditure (Rs) |
| 1      | Agricultural            | 3992                                           | 1670457           | 1927.77             | 4304                                         | 2408554                | 2577.71                  | 4987                                        | 24883819               | 4989.74                  | 2048                                             | 7549650                | 3686.35                  |
| 2      | Horticulture            | 2411                                           | 662558            | 130.27              | 3441                                         | 1428053                | 1961.27                  | 344                                         | 577406                 | 1678.51                  | 160                                              | 381900                 | 2386.88                  |
| 3      | Kitchen Garden          | 1320                                           | 200604            | 653.86              | 728                                          | 150401                 | 888.68                   | 1298                                        | 1685905                | 1298.85                  | 167                                              | 200102                 | 1198.22                  |
| 4      | Traditional Occupation  | 731                                            | 85622             | 1173.68             | 2591                                         | 358869                 | 1384.23                  | 2063                                        | 2362161                | 1145                     | 747                                              | 1156050                | 1547.59                  |
| 5      | House and Investment    | 5230                                           | 118744            | 1445.93             | 6430                                         | 834869                 | 1706.68                  | 9483                                        | 18282724               | 1927.95                  | 8366                                             | 12175732               | 1455.38                  |
| 6      | Rituals and Festivals   | 5089                                           | 1754590           | 1230.26             | 5758                                         | 441438                 | 2726.56                  | 8249                                        | 8869287                | 1075.20                  | 6840                                             | 7801682                | 440.60                   |
| 7      | Drinks and Intoxicants  | 4150                                           | 206563            | 742.35              | 3054                                         | 2848688                | 13906.93                 | 7586                                        | 8306657                | 1095.00                  | 3875                                             | 7020033                | 1811.62                  |
| 8      | Entertainment of Guests | 4818                                           | 464278            | 964.36              | 5190                                         | 403372                 | 776.54                   | 7798                                        | 6799180                | 871.91                   | 5574                                             | 4827291                | 866.04                   |
| 9      | Treatment of Diseases   | 4830                                           | 237172            | 1318.03             | 5903                                         | 357201                 | 16225.08                 | 8306                                        | 10019251               | 1206.27                  | 7243                                             | 7923212                | 1093.91                  |
| 10     | Education               | 1785                                           | 101658            | 570.01              | 1872                                         | 140478                 | 749.94                   | 3265                                        | 2855186                | 874.48                   | 1783                                             | 12060610               | 6764.22                  |
| 11     | Purchase of Assets      | 380                                            | 22326             | 590.06              | 1777                                         | 160305                 | 901.57                   | 1112                                        | 1959820                | 1762.43                  | 2368                                             | 2893067                | 124.73                   |
| 12     | Land Revenue            | 842                                            | 24210             | 288.68              | 1153                                         | 57115                  | 494.78                   | 1800                                        | 1107656                | 615.36                   | 571                                              | 2479936                | 4343.15                  |
| 13     | Repair & C/o, Of House  | 3188                                           | 159010            | 499.12              | 2802                                         | 555421                 | 1981.84                  | 3364                                        | 3918834                | 1164.93                  | 1271                                             | 2987900                | 2398.78                  |
| 14     | Repayment of Loans      | 351                                            | 22591             | 647.15              | 592                                          | 166404                 | 2808.80                  | 1278                                        | 5078700                | 3973.94                  | 521                                              | 2312072                | 4437.76                  |
| 15     | Litigation              | 31                                             | 1478              | 487.10              | 111                                          | 41151                  | 3704.42                  | 781                                         | 700386                 | 896.78                   | 111                                              | 175450                 | 1580.63                  |
| 16     | Gift                    | 1611                                           | 93564             | 581.45              | 1397                                         | 170550                 | 1220.11                  | 5140                                        | 3092066                | 601.57                   | 788                                              | 1094740                | 1389.26                  |
| 17     | Others                  | 1154                                           | 1002631           | 8692.48             | 177                                          | 68885                  | 3864.63                  | 703                                         | 3695086                | 5256.17                  | 862                                              | 3762545                | 4364.90                  |
|        | Total                   | 41,913                                         | 6828056           | 1306.42             | 47280                                        | 10589754               | 57879.77                 | 67557                                       | 104194124              | 1542.31                  | 48301                                            | 76801972               | 39889.92                 |

Source: Base line survey of PTG's

The table-VIII gives the details of the expenditure pattern of PTG (Primitive Tribal Groups) in three districts of Andhra Pradesh. They are Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and Adilabad in Telangana Region; in addition to this the Tribal population of Chenchus is also taken into account. The No. of Households from Vizianagaram 5627, from Srikakulam 7379, from Adilabad 10403 and 10,284 Chenchu families are taken for this study. It is observed from the study that the expenditure incurred by the Tribals on 17 items, they are ranging from Agriculture to others. Out of the total No. of households, they are making expenditure on 17 items. The major expenditure is on Agriculture, House and investment, rituals and festivals, Drinks and intoxicants, entertainment, medical expenditure, House repairs etc. A very small No. of house holds is making an expenditure on purchase of assets in Vizianagaram. The total expenditure on these 17 items in Vizianagaram amounts to 68, 28,056 Rs and the average expenditure per house holds on these items comes to 1306.42 Rs. Expenditure on Horticulture is the average lowest and others stands the highest one important thing is to be noted here that the tribals are showing interest to spend on Agriculture and allied sectors.

In case of Srikakulam, the No. of households taken for this study is 7379 and the same tribal group (Le. Savara) is taken. Out of this total 7379 house holds, the participation by them in all activities is visible from the study. In this district also. the expenditure on agriculture stands 5th place. In this district also the expenditure on House and investments, treatment of diseases, rituals and festivals entertainment of guests, Agriculture and followed by Drinks and intoxicants etc., this is to be noted here that expenditure on Horticulture is a good sign for developments. Spending on Alchohal is much higher than in any other item Le. on 17. Though the major source of income is from Agriculture, the households are spending their income on Alcohol etc. The expenditure made by these households in 10,589,754 and the average expenditure is 57879.77 which is more than the expenditure spent by the tribals of Vizianagaram.

In case of Adilabad, the No. of House holds from Kolam community is 10,403. A good thing is to be noted here that they are spending a major part of their money on Agriculture, followed by House and Investment, treatment and diseases, Retreats and festivals, Drinkgs and intoxicants, Repayment of loans etc; A very meager amount is spent on Horticulture. The average expenditure by each household works out to be Rs. 1542.31. When compared the districts of Coastal Andhra it is very



very less, though the expenditure on Agriculture is less in the other two districts but spending is more on other sectors. If we take Chenchus, the No. of house holds are 10,284 which is very meager to the Kolams of Adilabad. These households are involved in 17 operations to spend the earnings, starting from Agriculture to others. The major heads of the expenditure is on Home and investment, Education, repayment of loan, Agriculture, Drinks and intoxicants etc. are important things is that due - importance is given to Education. The average expenditure worksout to be Rs. 39,889 which is very high when compared to other tribals of Adilabad and Vizianagaram. All these tribal groups have given importance to Agriculture, Housing, and entertainment of guests, purchase of assets, litigation and festivals. The tribal festivals are a part of their life. Overall, it is found, that whatever is earned is spent.

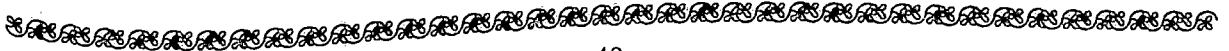


TABLE-IX  
3.1. INDEBTEDNESS (PTG'S)

| Sl.No | ITDA-PTG    | Amount of Loan Outstanding with private Money Lenders |                  |        |              |                   |                    |                                  |                                  |        |  |
|-------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--|
|       |             | No.Of Mandals                                         | No.of Households |        | Cash in (Rs) | No.Of House Holds | Kind in (Rs) Holds | Total No.of House.Holds Indebted | Total No.of House Holds in ITDAS |        |  |
| 1     | 2           | 3                                                     | 4                | 5      | 6            | 7                 | 8                  | 9                                |                                  |        |  |
| 1     | VIZANAGARAM | 7                                                     | 240              | 99.17% | 613390       | 2                 | 180                | 242                              | 4.30%                            | 5627   |  |
| 2.    | SAVARA      | 8                                                     | 1,406            |        | 7866032      | 149               | 168074             | 1555                             |                                  | 7339   |  |
| 3.    | SAVARA      | 35                                                    | 2413             | 90.42% | 12363306     | 50                | 771902             | 2914                             | 21.18%                           | 10403  |  |
| 4.    | KOLAM       | 49                                                    | 786              | 82.80% | 5654580      | 128               | 1434731            | 914                              | 28.01%                           | 10284  |  |
|       | SRIISAILAM  | 99                                                    | 4845             | 86.90% | 26497308     | 780               | 2374887            | 5625                             | 8.88%                            | 33653  |  |
|       | CHENCHU     |                                                       |                  |        |              |                   |                    |                                  |                                  |        |  |
|       | TOTAL       |                                                       |                  | 86.13% |              |                   |                    |                                  | 13.87%                           | 16.71% |  |

Source: Base Line Survey of PTG's





In table - IX the indebtedness among three PTGs in 4 districts of Andhra Pradesh. In Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Savaras are taken into consideration. In Adilabad Kolams and in Srisailam Chenchus. For the purpose of the study 99 mandals are taken into consideration. Out of these 99, 49 are from Srisailam, 35 are from Adilabad, 8 from Srikakulam and 7 from; Vizianagaram. The total number of Households in these 4 ITDAs is taken to the extent of 33653, out of these 10284 families from Srisailam, 10403 from Adilabad, 7339 from Srikakulam, and 5627 from Vizianagaram. Of these Adilabad is having highest number of Households who are involved in indebtedness i.e. 2914 which constitutes 28.01%, 1555 from Srikakulam which constitutes 21.18% and in Srisailam 914 which amounts to 8.88% and in Vizianagaram it is 242 households which constitute to 4.30%. If we take the aggregate of 33653 households, 5625 number of households are indebted, which constitutes 16.71 %. If we take the amount of loan outstanding with private money lenders Adilabad stands the highest i.e. 501 households followed by Srikakulam, Srisailam and Vizianagaram.

Of the total 5625 households indebted, 4845 (86.13%) households have borrowed in cash from private money lenders amounting to Rs. 2,64,97,308/-, the remaining 13.87% of households i.e. 780 households only borrowed in kind amounting to Rs. 23,74,887/- .The table clearly explains that due to participation of various institutions such as NSTFDC, TRICOR, Agricultural Co-operative Banks besides other Nationalised Banks, the PTG' s are giving least preference to Private money lenders. It can be clearly viewed that the influence of Private money lenders on the day to day lives of these vulnerable groups is slowly withering away.

**3.1.5 ASSETS GENERATION PROGRAMMES**

**1. LAND PURCHASE SCHEME**

- a) The Corporation is implementing the scheme of purchase of Agriculture land was introduced in 1993-94 for the benefit of landless agricultural labourers to S.T community. It provides an asset, which will not only give income on sustained basis, but also a status in the Society



**b) Main Features.**

- \* Lands will be purchased with voluntary consent of landowners. There is no element of compulsion
- \* The land is to be purchased only in the name of the woman beneficiary
- \* Preference should be given to women headed households, Jogins, bonded labourers and other vulnerable groups
- \* Land should be purchased only for the poorest of the poor who cannot acquire any other skills to take up self-employment
- \* The land cannot be purchased in the name of the minors who are below 18 years and the should not be above 60 years of age

|                                                             |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| c) Unit cost                                                | Rs. 0.540 lakhs |
| Subsidy 50% of the cost upto a max. of 20% Corporation loan | Rs. 0.100 lakhs |
| Balance NSTDC loan                                          | Rs. 0.108 lakhs |
| b) Other guidelines for Land Purchase Scheme                | Rs. 0.332 lakhs |

- i) It is found that there is hardly any follow up action in the purchase of land. The P.Ost Member Secretaries are requested to ensure that the following items are implemented immediately.
- ii) The P.Ost Member Secretaries shall personally ensure to distribute pattadar passbook to all the farmers identified under the land purchase scheme where land transactions have been completed. Henceforth the Member Secretary should ensure to distribute the pattadar passbooks after registration of the land to the S.T families
- iii) In all pending cases of Land Purchase, soil and water conservations work would be completed within two months after registration of the land.
- iv) Soil samples shall be obtained and a thorough soil analysis shall be done in advance for all cases where lands are proposed to be purchased.
- v) In consultation with the Agriculture Department and based on the soil analysis, detailed use plan shall be prepared. Large size boards about 9'x5' should be erected at all Land Purchase sites giving details of soil mapping and recommendation.

2. MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMMES

- i) The Corporation is implementing Minor Irrigation programmes duly Mobilizing resources in the form of Corporation subsidy utilized on priority basis for implementing Minor Irrigation programmes, wherever available.
- ii) The schemes like Borewells, Open wells, Filter points, Electric Motors and Energisation etc., are incorporated in the Action Plan. While taking up minor irrigation sources preference should be given to such S.Ts who has compact blocks of land at one place. Keeping this aspect in view the number of beneficiaries is indicated notionally in the Action plan 2004-05. In the Districts where STs having compact blocks are not available, individual cases can be taken up by merits such as fulfilling of distance norms and pre feasibility of electricity .

A. Bore wells

- i) Bore wells are being taken up in the land of small and marginal S.T.. farmers with electricity feasibility. The minimum extent to be considered under the bore well is 5 acres and above the and minimum no beneficiaries are 3 and above. The Minimum expected yield is 100 gph. One bore well is sufficient for a compact block of 10 acres or more as the yield of the bore well is more than 1000 gph and the water is available for 16 hrs pumping. No of bore wells should not be worked out merely on the basis of acreage but it should be done worked out merely on the basis of acreage but it should be done taking contiguous stretches into consideration.
- ii) The Unit cost of each bore well is Rs.52, 800/- (including drilling, casing pipes, Panel board filed internal pipes and 5 HP Motor). The guidelines of JRY (MWS) wells are also to be followed. On completion of bore wells, revised administrative sanction should be accorded for the actual expenditure incurred on the unit duly indicating subsidy, margin money and loan components beneficiary wise and also indication and repayment schedule beneficiary wise.

|                                                                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Unit cost                                                                             | Rs. 52,800/  |
| Drilling charges for 150 mm bore well including cost of preppie casing 60-80 mt depth | Rs. 20.600/- |

(The depth can be decided by the Chairman /District Collector depending on the local conditions and unit cost can be revised accordingly as per approved pattern of rates)

|                                                        |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Cost of Submersible pump set including All accessories | Rs. 28,500/ |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Cost of 4" dia preppie for |             |
| Distribution to the fields | Rs. 3,700/- |
| Total                      | Rs.52,800/  |

\* gph: gallons per hour.

- iii) Unit cost
- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Corporation loans (Margin Money) | 20% |
| Corporation subsidy              | 50% |
| Bank Loan                        | 30% |

iv) Other guidelines

- a) Only those bore wells were feasibility has A.P.TRANSOCO should be taken up for drilling.
- b) Drilling of bore wells should be recommended only after carrying out groundwater investigation. In Districts where the services of the official Hydro geologist /Gec physicist are not readily available, the services of private prospecting agencies may be engaged with the specific understanding that payment would be made only in respect of successful sources.
- c) For all the successful bore wells, Energisation of the sources should be taken up without any delay by covering them under the scheme of Energisation being implemented by the ST Coop. Societies which provide for payment of Rs.5000/- (for 1 HP motor) towards development charges payable to A.P. TRANSOCO. Wherever motor of more than 5 HP is required appropriate unit cost may be worked out with the permission of the Chairman/Collector District ST. Society.

**B) DRIP IRRIGATION /MICRO IRRIGATION**

- i) Drip Irrigation is also known as Micro Irrigation. Drip/Micro Irrigation is a technology for providing irrigation to plants through network of pipes. It helps for supplying filtered water directly to root zone of the Plant. Drip/ Micro irrigation includes: remitting water by dippers, micro sprinklers, mini sprinklers, mini jets, misters, fan jets, micro sprayers, foggers, emitting pipes, micro tubes and similar other emitting pipes. The use of different components depends upon the requirement which may vary due to crop type, water requirement, plant spacing, soil type etc.,

Application of drip/Micro irrigation is known to have helped in increasing productivity by 30 to 100% with 50 to 70% saving of water.

- ii) Eligibility
- a) Under drip irrigation a minimum of 2 acres with one beneficiary is required and maximum extent permissible is 2 1/2 acres with 2 or more beneficiaries.
- b) All Types of surface and sub-surface irrigation systems are covered under drip/micro irrigation.
- c) The cost per hectare norm includes expenses towards mains, sub-mains laterals, emitting devices; screen filters control. valve, flush valve and other required accessories inclusive of installation charges required for efficient functioning of the system.
- d) The Departmental subsidy (Horticulture Department) for Drip irrigation will be 50% of the cost for small and marginal ST farmers.
- e) i) Orchard crops: Orchard crops may be irrigated with drip irrigation system if water supply of 1 lit per second/hectare is available for 4 hours per day  
ii) Vegetables and other closed spaced crops: Drip irrigation system may be used if water supply of 3 ltrs per second/hectare is available for 4 hours per day.
- f) If a farmer proposes to use canal water for drip irrigation, the availability of adequate overhead storage capacity should be insisted upon as a prerequisite for installation of drip irrigation system and sanction of assistance.
- g) The availability of electric/diesel power and pumps of adequate capacity should also be insisted upon as a pre-requisite for installation of the drip irrigation system and sanction of assistance. The normal power requirement when water is to be lifted from the depth of 15 mts to 25 mts is 1 HP / Acre for orchard crops and 3 HP / Acre for vegetables and other closely spaced crops.
- h) Assistance should not be sanctioned without ensuring adequate power availability.
- i) The drip irrigation scheme to be implemented through Directorate of Horticulture/ Agriculture as they have the required network/infrastructure.
- j) The cost towards earthwork for making trenches for installation of drip system pipes will be borne by the farmer. The drip system manufacturers are supplying a tailor made system to the farmers. Therefore the installation charges should be paid to the drip manufacturers by the farmers.

Unit cost (Tentative) Rs.7 ,800

The Unit cost as approved by Horticulture Dept., for Micro Irrigation species wise can be Adopted Departmental Subsidy/Corporation

subsidy (Horticulture Department) 50% - 3,900/-

Corporation loan 50% - 3,900/-

C.

### OPEN WELLS

- i) The objective of the scheme is to identify the small and marginal ST farmers have un-irrigated lands in compact blocks getting them surveyed by the Ground Water Departments, according administrative sanction and execution of works.

The special feature of the programme is that the works are executed by the beneficiaries by themselves and the beneficiaries will received full payment for execution of the work and reap the benefit.

- ii) Unit cost & Norms

Unit cost for each well is (size 6 mt dia and 12 mt depth) RS.32,500/which includes cost of implements, cost of execution and cost of steering.

Where ever expenditure per well is likely to exceed the unit cost fixed the same may be limited to the unit cost and the balance amount required to further execution of the well is to be borne by the beneficiary.

If any well can be completed with an amount less than the unit cost. the expenditure should be limited to the actual expenditure only.

A minimum of 2.5 acres land and a maximum of 2 beneficiaries are pre requisite for taking up the open well.

Only those compact land holdings belonging fully to S.T with a minimum of 2.5 acres and above should be taken up under this programme.

If the area of the compact land holdings exceeds the above limit, more than one well should be taken up provided the pre requisite of having minimum of 2 beneficiaries for each well is satisfied.

Care should be taken to see that no beneficiary will have more than one well.

Proposals should not be entertained from the areas declared as Dark areas by Ground Water Department.



Upon striking water in the well an application should be filed with the A.P. Transco.

Digging of well should be commenced *only* after carrying out ground water investigation.

Mode of payment the amount sanctioned towards open well shall be deposited in a bank joint account, both in the name of the beneficiary and representative of the Corporation. The Payment shall be done month-wise as and when the work is completed.

Normally the open well has to be completed within 90 days and no scope shall be given to the beneficiary to go around the office for payment.

|                     |                                            |             |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Unit cost           | - RS.32,500                                |             |
| Subsidy             | - 50% subject to limitation of Rs. 10,000/ |             |
| TRICOR Margin Money | - 20% of the unit cost 30%                 | Rs. 6,500/- |
| Bank Loan           | - Rs. 6,500/-Rs. 16,000/                   | Rs.16,000/- |

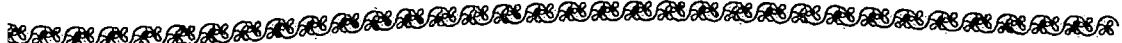
#### **FILTER POINTS**

i) Filter point should be taken up in the lands of small and marginal ST farmers after duly ensuring power feasibility. The minimum extent to be considered under each filter' point is 2 acres and above and minimum number of beneficiaries is 5 and above. The minimum expected yield is 2300 gph. The unit cost of the filter point is RS.24, 200(including drilling of 100 mm dia 15 mt depth and casing pipe and electric motor.

|                                      |             |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| ii) Unit cost                        | Rs. 24,200/ |             |
| Subsidy 50% subject to limitation of |             | Rs. 10,000/ |
| TRICOR Margin Money 20%              |             | Rs. 4,840/  |
| Bank Loan 30%                        |             | RS.9,360/   |

#### **Electric Motors (with accessories)**

i) A large number of MI Schemes are being taken up for the benefit of STs. Thesescheme would not yield the desired results unless they are energized. It is decided by the Corporation to provide Electric Motors to the beneficiaries so as to



enable them to utilize the schemes provided to them and irrigate the lands. In Districts where energisation is a problem, oil engines can be provided @ cost of Rs.20, 000/- per unit with the same funding pattern as is applicable to electric motors.

Unit cost

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Electric Motor(5 HP)    | RS.14,500 - |
| Subsidy 50%             | Rs. 7,250 - |
| TRICOR Margin Money 20% | Rs. 2,900 - |
| Bank Loan               | Rs. 4,350 - |

**Energisation**

a) Development charges

Under this scheme it is proposed Rs.5000/- per unit towards development charges @ Rs.1000/- per H.P to A.P.Transco. However the Executive Directors shall ensure the following checks.

The development charges shall be paid to A.P Transco on written assurance of Energisation from their respective Superintending Engineers.

The Wells which are reported to have been energized by the A.P..Transco should be cross verified by the officials of the District society and report of such verification should be submitted to the Corporate head office.

Unit cost                      Rs.5000/

Corporation subsidy      100%

In cases where higher estimates are received from TRANSCO, the matter may be placed before the Collector. The Collector should thoroughly examine the reasonableness of the estimate and verify.

i) Whether the benefit is giving only to STs

ii) Whether the Electricity Department can meet part of the cost under SCPo

Finally, the Collector may decide the amount to be paid over and above the development charge and sanction at District level from SCA.



\*\*\*\*\*

**G. INWELL BORES**

- a) Inwell bores can be taken up only in cases where electrical connections are existing, electric motors are available and ground water survey can be conducted for availability.

The following are the norms prescribed

The Minimum extent to be considered under each inwell bore is 2.50 acres

The Minimum expected yield is 600gph.

The unit cost of inwell bore is Rs. 10,000/

50% subsidy                      Rs. 5,000/

20% Margin Money              Rs. 2,000/

30% Bank Loan                  Rs. 3,000/

The minimum No. of beneficiaries is 3

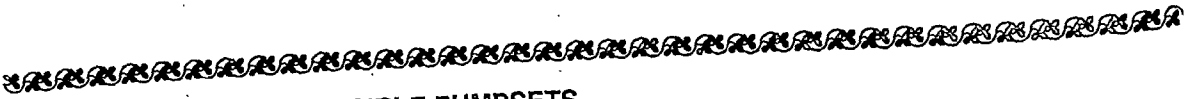
**H. LIFT IRRIGATION**

- a) Lift Irrigation scheme is to be taken up in ceiling surplus lands, assigned lands and agricultural lands purchased for S.Ts. The scheme comprises of identification of ST beneficiaries with lands in compact blocks near perennial source of waters like rivers, streams etc., conducting surveys, preparation of estimates, execution of work and development of ayacut by way of laying pipelines upto the ridge point of the ayacut. It must be ensured that field channels from the ridge points are dug by the beneficiaries.
- b. The minimum extent to be considered under each LI Scheme is 5 acres and above and the no of beneficiaries is 6. The minimum expected yield is 1200 GPH.

**I. CHECK DAMS**

- a. Though Rs 20,000/- per acre is indicated as unit cost, the unit shall be sanctioned basing on the actual estimated cost. The size of the unit shall not be less than a contiguous block of 1<sup>o</sup> acres.

Unit Cost                      Rs. 20,000/- per acre i.e. minimum  
Grant is Rs. 2.00 lakhs



J. a. **SUBMERSIBLE PUMPSETS**

There are a large number of open wells /borewells executed with the assistance of the ST Corporation which have not yet been energized. As a result of the ST farmers are not able to fully utilise the irrigation potential. It is therefore decided to provide submersible pump sets wherever electric motors are not provided earlier

**Unit Cost : Rs.28,500/**

- b. Subsidy 0% subject to limitation of Rs. 10,000/  
TRICOR Margin Money 20% Rs. 5,700/  
Bank Loan 30% Rs. 12,800/

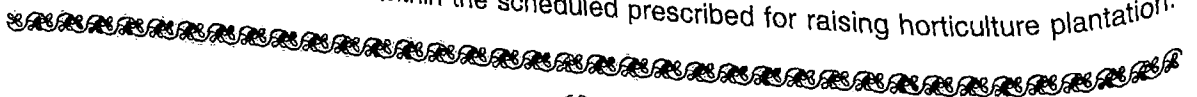
K. **PIPE LINE**

- a. Pipeline scheme is to be implemented in specific cases where land is uneven and the MI source created is located in the down ward or upward slope requiring a pipeline to carry water to all the four corners of the land so that water can spread throughout the land.

|                     |     |             |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| Unit cost           |     | RS.10,000/- |
| Subsidy             | 50% | Rs. 5,000/- |
| TRICOR Margin Money | 20% | Rs. 2,000/- |
| Bank Loan           | 30% | Rs. 3,000/- |

3. **HORTICULTURE**

- i) The unit cost during the first year plantation and subsequent maintenance related to Mango, Guava, Citrus, Coconut, Cashew, Sapota etc., are as per NABARD norms.
- ii) Though the average cost of Rs.5000/- per acre in first year plantation is indicated, the species wise unit be followed as per NABARD norms
- iii) The Member Secretary is responsible for utilization of funds, maintenance of accounts properly as per accounts procedure and also for timely submission of the utilization certificate to the Head office
- iv) Farmers with requisite zeal, aptitude, commitment to the programe should be selected well within the scheduled prescribed for raising horticulture plantation.





The programme for raising horticulture plantation. The programme shall be grounded as per schedule without any deviation. All technical guidance can be taken from the line department within the district. The Executive Director should ensure prior existence of a Minor Irrigation source for taking up Horticulture Plantation

- v) Mixed Plantation can also rise under rainfed conditions with species like Tamarind, Soapnut, Seetaphal, Wood apple (Velaga) Guava, Sheekakai and Cashewnut. There shall be no maintenance for such mixed plantation or rainfed plantation
- vi) Medicinal plants, Floriculture, aromatic plants, Vemi-culture raising of carpet grass etc., can also be encouraged by adopting NABARD rates. Executive Directors concerned should also ensure backward and forward linkages not only in respect of horticulture plantations but also in respect of medicinal plants floriculture etc.,

|            |      |             |
|------------|------|-------------|
| Unit cost  |      | Rs. 5,000/- |
| Subsidy    | 50/- | Rs/2,500/-  |
| NSFDC Loan | 50/- | Rs/2,500/-  |

4.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT

Govt. assigned and wasted lands are to be developed under this program. The unit cost is @ RS.5,000/- shall be sanctioned for 2 acres per beneficiary. Funds from Department subsidy shall be utilized for this purpose. The works may be entrusted to farmers committees. Joint accounts have to be operated by a representative of the farmer committee and a representative of the Executive Agency. Soil and water conservation works are to be taken up under this program.

- ii) Other guidelines
  - a) Atleast 10 Mandals starting with the Mandai having highest number of ST assigned lands should be short listed and in each Mandal at least 5 villages can be short listed on the same basis.
  - b) The above identified lands should be thoroughly inspected jointly by Mandai Agriculture officer, MRO.MDO, Member Secretary and its representative. They should perambulate the identified lands, verify the status of its productivity and recommend measures to be taken for improving it.



- c) Based on the above recommendation, the P.Os/ Member Secretaries should make sure that the programme "is carried out as per the recommendations within 2 months after the sanctions are made. The P.Os/ Member Secretaries shall also form Farmers Committees and ask the farmers to nominate a representative to operate a joint bank account. The MDOs shall place the money in joint account nearest to the identified village. This joint account should be operated by nominee of the beneficiary and the Agriculture officer as frequently as required depending upon the work completed in the field.
- d) Appropriate unit cost can be worked Scheduled Rates
- e) Land Development work should commence at least by middle of July and wherever possible much before.

Unit cost Rs.5000/

Corporation subsidy 100%

### 3.1.6 INCOME /EMPLOYMENT GENERATING PROGRAMMES

#### Generating of Income and Employment Opportunities:

##### **The unpleasant situation of unemployment.**

Unemployment especially rural unemployment underemployment and poverty hang like a threatening dark cloud over the horizon of the Indian rural economy. Despite successful 5 year plans and dexterous efforts of the Government, the unemployment situation continues to be alarming and growing larger and larger at the end of each plan.

It is appropriate to quote here the words of our Hon'ble President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam while addressing the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the University Grants Commission on December 28th 2003.

"Our employment generation system is not in a position to absorb the graduates passing out from the universities leading to increase in educated unemployed year after year. This situation will lead to instability in the social structure".

##### **Employment Scenario in A.P.**

In A.P. the employment largely unorganized rural and non-industrial. According to an estimate there are about 26.32 lakhs job seekers registered in employment exchanges in the state, as on 30th



June 2003, of whom 18 lakhs (i.e. 58%) are unskilled. Approx 43, 737 professional post graduates i.e. 4,69,421 educated skilled are also awaiting jobs in the organized sector. Keeping in view the present trend in declining the employment growth the Government has concentrating more on rural employment/ income generating schemes with the following objectives’.

- i. Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed educated youth and the under employed persons in rural areas.
- ii. Creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure.
- iii. Improvement of the nutritional status and the living standards for the rural poor especially scheduled tribes.
- iv. The first priority shall be given to works which are required for infrastructure requirements which help in eradicating poverty alleviation.

In orders to generate productive employment through increase in cropping intensity and the extention of n,ew- agricultural technologies. to low productivity regions through measures to make the rural development programmes more effective in the creation of productive assts through the expansion labour-intensive activities.

**The benefits that are assured through the programme are:**

- a) It helps in ensuring payment of minimum wages to the rural labourers.
- b) By providing additional employment opportunities at minimum wages and food grains at cheaper rates, th~ programme will create conditions for improving the nutritional standards.
- c) The Programme helps in reducing the need for migration of the rural poor to the urban centers.
- d) The improvement in transport and communications due to the construction of roads will certainly help in. providing facilities for trade and commerce.
- e) By creating durable community individual assets, the standard of living of the rural poor is further enhanced.



**NSTFDC, Self Help Employment Schemes:**

- i. With a view to encourage ST educated youth, -APST Finance Corporation has been implementing self employment programmes since 1993-94 with term loan assistance from NSTFDC. The broad objectives is to enable easy access to credit for poor educated unemployed S.T youth at cheaper rate of interest for self employment units and to identify entrepreneurial capabilities among ST Youth and facilitate to emerge as successful entrepreneur in the society. So far the corporation has implemented the scheme as follows.
- ii. Annually the corporation is investing an amount of Rs.2-5 crores approximately and has been implementing the schemes. Yet certain pit falls are still persistent in terms of identification of viable schemes, genuine candidates and proper maintenance of the asset.
- iii. In order to bring bottom up approach, the P.Os/ Member Secretary have been requested to identify schemes based on the local needs at an average cost of RS.1.00 lakh.
- iv. The beneficiary should be from Scheduled Tribe community. Beneficiaries whose annual income is below Double poverty line (Annual Income shall not exceed Rs. 39,308/- for Rural and Rs. 54,494/- for Urban). The age of candidates should be between 18-45 years.
- v. Individual, Partnership firms/Cooperative Societies/any other form of legal associations are eligible to undertake income generating activities.

Unit cost                      Rs.10,00,000/

Subsidy 50% or subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00  
per benfy

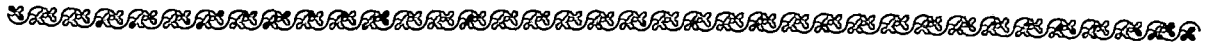
Beneficiary Contribution      5%

Corporation loan (M M)      20%

- vi. The P.O/Member Secretary should give an advertisement in the local newspaper calling for the applications covering the following information.

1. No of schemes, units and funding pattern

2. Eligibility criteria



- 3. Selection procedure
- 4. Application format 5. Date of interview

Fifteen days time should be given to the candidates to submit their application to the District Level Committee concerned. On receipt of applications from the educate4d unemployed S.T. Youth the applications are to be scrutinized and placed before the District Selection Committee.

The following committee has to be constituted for selection of beneficiaries.

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| District Collector/Chairman       | Chairman |
| Member Secretary                  | Convener |
| Project Director, DRDA            | Member   |
| General Manager. DIC              | Member   |
| RTO (In case of transport Sector) | Member   |

Interview may be organized to short list the applications after making due verification of the documents and eligibility criteria. Weightage may be given to aptitude, experience and bank deferred cases. No candidate should be selected without fulfilling the basic eligibility conditions. Only educated unemployed S.T.youth should be identified under this programme. Preference may be given for the candidates who have studied upto 10th class and who have technical qualifications required for the scheme.

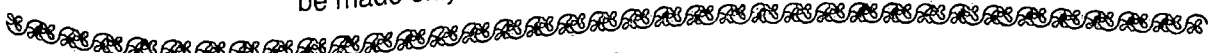
**Unemployed candidates who are working as drivers on monthly basis and possessing permanent driving license shall be given preference. For the schemes under transport sector.**

Unemployed candidates whose claims were deferred by bank may be given weight age during the selection. General aptitude and abilities possessed by candidates must be observed while selecting the candidates.

After selection the provisional selection list should be displayed in the offices of Executive Directors, Collectors, RDOs and MPDOs.

The list of selected candidates, scheme wise should be sent to the Head office in the proforma prescribed by the NSTFDC.

- vii. As per the choice of the beneficiary a letter specifying the brand and name of the supplier/manufacturer or authorized dealer. No for this purpose. The premises of the firms/authorized dealer shall be inspected by an officer of the District Society in advance to avoid fraudulent transactions. All Payments should be made only through cheque.



**"FINANCED BY S.T.CORPORATION WITH NSTFDC LOAN"**

- IX. Documentation of forms plays a very important part in; the implementation of schemes. Hence proper documentation with legal sanctity is very important. In case of failure to repay the loan, the District Society should be in a position to initiate necessary legal action for recovery of the loan. The application should contain complete details of the beneficiary, his /her address etc., the application should be accompanied by the following certificates.
- a. Caste certificate issued by MRO
  - b. Income certificate issued by MRO
  - c. Pro Note and surety bonds
  - d. SURETY BONDS: Surety should be signed by two govt. Employees. It is compulsory to secure post dated cheques from the beneficiaries at the time of documentation. A pass book should be issued to every beneficiary showing particulars of the beneficiary.
- X Under all schemes, before delivering the asset. it is essential to provide training inputs to the beneficiary for a period ranging from one week to a month for effective handling of the asset proposed to be given.

It is proposed to pay stipend @ Rs.25/- per day per candidate and organizational fee not exceeding Rs.25/- per day per each candidate may be paid.

- XI The term loan and margin money loan should be recovered after a moratorium period of (3) months from the date of grounding for all the schemes. NSTFDC Term loan and margin money loan carries the interest rate of 8% and 4% per annum respectively. Recoveries will be done under Sections 71 (1) A.P.C.S Act. Recoveries made against the NSTFDC self employment schemes should be sent to Head office on or before 10th of each succeeding month. A separate sub account should be maintained. for these schemes while maintaining a separate sub account loan portion and interest shall be shown separately. Beneficiary wise loan ledger should be maintained for the beneficiaries, under NSTFDC scheme containing full details of the loan, interest including due dates etc., DCB statement must be prepared every month and demand notices should be issued to the beneficiaries for proper recovery of loans. If more than (3) installments have been overdue, the overdue amount shall be recovered by obtaining a certificate under sections 71 (1) of A.P.C.S.Act.



XII. For effective implement of the scheme physical monitoring by the p.o./ Member secretary is essential in every ITDA/Nsn ITDA. The p.o./district. Member secretary should personally inspect and evaluate the NSTFDC units grounded in that particular year at a rate of the atleast a minimum of 5 units a month. Based on the necessity, awareness programme for the candidates to whom the NSTFDC (SES) units are sanctioned may be arranged before grounding.

XIII. Unless utilization certificate in NSTFDC format is substituted to NSTFDC, the term loan component will not be released by NSTFDC, New Delhi. The member secretaries are directed to take personal care in submission of utilization certificates (i.e., progress report in NSTFDC format) to the extent of grounding and completed even in parts. After receipt of funds, utilization certificates have to be submitted to NSTFDC within 90 days time. Other wise NSTFDC imposes penal interest.

#### **BANK-LINKED SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME**

- I. The unit cost of bank linked self employment scheme is Rs.50,000/
- II. The candidates studied up to 10th class shall be encouraged to establish industry, service and business sectors schemes under bank linked programme. For this programme, the executive Directors shall place the Action plan before District Level Committee and see that the Bankers assist the beneficiaries as per the targets.
- III. Sufficient funds are to be released to the principal Banks to meet Corporation requirement and see that SGSY subsidy is topped. In the absence of SGSY subsidy, the Corporation subsidy can be released by the District Societies without delaying the process.
- IV. 

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Unit cost              | RS.50,000                |
| Subsidy                | 50%(limited to 10,000/-) |
| Corporation loan (M.M) | 20%                      |
| Bank Loan              | Balance of the unit cost |



- V. There is a wide spread criticism that total village is denied loans at the instance of single defaulter. The matter may be properly taken up with Bankers for personal participation in OLC meetings and impressing on the District Collectors for providing more loans.
  
- VI. Basing on the performance of bankers in providing loans to ST beneficiaries, surplus funds can be deposited. To avoid last minute rush for grounding of schemes in the month of March by bankers, the issue should be taken up in advance in the form of DLC or SLBC. Monthly progress reports on Bankwise performance should be submitted to Head office before 3rd of every month for placing it before SLBC and Secretary.

**FUNDING PATTERN**

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Bank-Linked Schemes: | Agriculture,<br>Horticulture,<br>Sericulture,<br>Fisheries,<br>Animal Husbandry,<br>Minor Irrigation, Processing of MFP,<br>ISB Schemes,<br>PMRY,<br>SGSY<br>As per NABARD Norms |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Unit Cost                       | 50% limited to Rs. 10,000/-.  |
| Subsidy                         | 20% limited to Rs. 30,000/30% |
| Margin Money                    | or Balance amount.            |
| Institutional Finance           | @ 4% Per Annum.               |
| Rate of Interest (Margin Money) | As per Bank Norms             |
| Repayment Period                |                               |

|                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 2) Non-Bank linked Schemes: |                      |
| a) PTGs:                    | 80% of the Unit Cost |
| Subsidy                     | 20%                  |
| Margin Money                |                      |

|                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| b) AMSY (NSTFDC):     | Rs. 50,000/- (Maximum limit)  |
| Unit Cost             | 50% (maximum of Rs. 10,000/-) |
| Subsidy               | 20%                           |
| Margin Money (TRICOR) | Balance Amount.               |
| Term loan (NSTFDC)    | @ 4% P.A                      |
| Interest Rate         | 3 to 10 years                 |
| Repayment Period      |                               |

|                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| c) NSTFDC Term loan:  | Rs. 10.00 lakhs maximum       |
| Unit Cost             | 50% (Maximum of Rs. 10,000/-) |
| Subsidy               | 20% (Maximum Rs. 30,000/-)    |
| Margin Money (TRICOR) |                               |

|                    |                                                            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Term Loan (NSTFDC) | Balance Amount.                                            |
| Interest Rate      | Upto Rs. 5,00,000/- 6% P.A.<br>Above Rs. 5,00,000/- 8% P.A |
| Repayment Period   | 5 years (Maximum 10 years)                                 |

|    |                       |                         |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| d) | land Purchase Scheme  | Unit Cost - Rs. 54,000/ |
|    | Subsidy               | Rs. 10,000/             |
|    | Margin Money (TRICOR) | 20%                     |
|    | Term loan (NSTFDC)    | Balance amount          |

|    |                       |             |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|
| e) | Minor Irrigation:     |             |
|    | i) Bore Wells         |             |
|    | Unit Cost             | Rs. 52,800/ |
|    | Subsidy               | 50%         |
|    | Margin Money (TRICOR) | 20%         |
|    | Bank Loan             | 30%         |

|  |                              |                               |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | ii) Drip Irrigation:         |                               |
|  | Unit Cost (for fruit plants) | Rs. 7,800/- (per acre approx) |
|  | Subsidy                      | 50%                           |
|  | Margin Money (TRICOR)        | 20%                           |
|  | Bank loan                    | 30%                           |

|  |                       |             |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|
|  | iii) Filter Points    |             |
|  | Unit Cost             | Rs. 24,200/ |
|  | Subsidy               | 50%         |
|  | Margin Money (TRICOR) | 20%         |
|  | Bank Loan             | 30%         |

|  |                       |             |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|
|  | iv) Electrical Motors |             |
|  | Unit Cost             | Rs. 14,500/ |
|  | Subsidy               | 50%         |
|  | Margin Money (TRICOR) | 20%         |
|  | Bank loan             | 30%         |

|  |                          |             |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|
|  | v) Submersible Pump sets |             |
|  | Unit Cost                | Rs. 28,500/ |
|  | Subsidy                  | 50%         |
|  | Margin Money (TRICOR)    | 20%         |
|  | Bank loan                | 30%         |

|     |                            |                                                                                                              |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| vi) | Pipe Lines                 |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost                  | Rs. 10,000/                                                                                                  |
|     | Subsidy                    | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | Margin Money (TRICOR)      | 20%                                                                                                          |
|     | Bank loan                  | 30%                                                                                                          |
| f)  | Horticulture               |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost                  | Rs.5,000/50%                                                                                                 |
|     | Subsidy                    | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | NSTFDC Term loan           | 50%                                                                                                          |
| 3)  | Grant-in-aid Schemes       | i) land Development<br>ii) Minor Irrigation (Check Dams/<br>Tanks/ Kuntas/ Open Wells.<br>iii) Energisation. |
| 6)  | Horticulture for 1 st year |                                                                                                              |
| a)  | Mango (per acre)           |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost (per acre)       | RS.5,145/                                                                                                    |
|     | Beneficiary Contribution   | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | Subsidy (Grant-in-aid)     | 50%                                                                                                          |
| b)  | Cashew (per acre)          |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost                  | RS.4,484/-                                                                                                   |
|     | Beneficiary Contribution   | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | Subsidy (Grant-in-aid)     | 50%                                                                                                          |
| c)  | Sapota (per acre)          |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost                  | RS.5,060/-                                                                                                   |
|     | Beneficiary Contribution   | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | Subsidy (Grant-in-aid)     | 50%                                                                                                          |
| d)  | Ber (per acre)             |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost                  | RS.5,930/-                                                                                                   |
|     | Beneficiary Contribution   | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | Subsidy (Grant-in-aid)     | 50%                                                                                                          |
| e)  | Pomegranate (per acre)     |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost                  | RS.10,990/-                                                                                                  |
|     | Beneficiary Contribution   | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | Subsidy (Grant-in-aid)     | 50%                                                                                                          |
| f)  | Custard-apple (per acre)   |                                                                                                              |
|     | Unit Cost                  | RS.8,570/-                                                                                                   |
|     | Beneficiary Contribution   | 50%                                                                                                          |
|     | Subsidy (Grant-in-aid)     | 50%                                                                                                          |

### **3.1.7 Savings:**

Tribal Communities in general and PTG's in particular are still continue to be indebted to exploitative money lenders/ Traders. They are in the habit of spending entire amount whatever they earn without thinking of tomorrow. Thus there is an urgent need of alternative savings and credit mechanisms. The PTG's are to be supported by the following Credit requirements

- i) Consumption loans to meet urgent needs.
- ii) Short term loans for production and income generation,
- iii) Long term loans to diversify income. These needs can be met by a village based savings and Credit system.

Since women have the primary responsibility for managing the domestic needs of the household, they would be encouraged to establish savings and credit groups. The women group shall only see that once a sufficient sum of savings has been mobilized then the group can commence lending activities. The group would be responsible for drawing up its own set of rules on the basis of consensus. These regulations will cover the purpose of loans, interest rate, extent of loan amount repayment periods, penalties in the event of default.

To encourage savings and to strengthen the funds ability to cater the needs of the members, a matching grant is provided but only after one year on the basis of satisfactory record of lending and recovery of loans by the group. As their income increases, the group would be encouraged to review the amount saved to augment the quantum of savings available as the basis of promoting loans for investment and income generation.

The savings and credit groups would also serve a number of purposes in strengthening the position of women. Particularly these groups provide 1) Source of strength, confidence and mutual support for women seeking to confront social change 2) a frame-work for awareness raising 3) a forum in which women can critically analyse their situations and constraints they face and devise strategies to overcome them.

### **3.2.0 Socio Cultural Profile of Chenchus**

The Chenchus still a food gathering tribe is predominantly found living in Nallamalai Hills, which are part of eastern ghats and widely spread over Kurnool, Prakasam and Mahaboobnagar districts. Nallamalai Hills are enthralled with rich Flora and Fauna. This encouraged the Chenchus to have their habitats in river beds and forests and thus since time immemorial.



Chenchus have been subsisting on food gathering, hunting wild animals and fishing.

There are good number of explanations and stories about the origin of Chenchus. The famous one being attributed (Aiyappan-1948) to the word , Chenchus' by explaining that a person who lives under a tree is a Chenchu. An old Chenchu of Mannanoor narrates how the name was desired. This legend is connected with the word Mallikarjuna of Srisailam temple.

Once there lived a couple near the temple. They were leading a happy and peaceful life except for the sorrow that they are child-less. They worshipped all deities in the hope of begotting children but in vain. One day the couple went for hunting in the deep forest, while returning they met Lord Mallikarjuna and prayed to beget children. The Lord granted their wish on the condition that they should dedicate their child to him. After nine months, the wife gave a birth to a female child. The couple felt very happy and dedicated the child to Lord. When the girl attained the age of three, she left her parents and started living in the forest, all alone under a tree eating wild fruits and leaves. Because she was living under a tree she was called Chenchita. One day while she was roaming in the forest she came across the Lord Mallikarjuna and fell in love with him. The Lord also very much attracted by her and married her with the permission of his queen. The descendants of 'this girl are called Chinchas meaning the children of a girl who lives under a tree (Chettu)

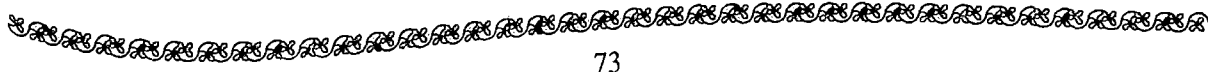
The chenchus are divided into four endogamous group viz;

- 1) Adavi Chenchus (Temple Servants)
- 2) Deva Chenchus (Temple Servants)
- 3) Bontha Chenchus (Prepare Bamboo sticks) |
- 4) Krishna Chenchus (Namadic Beggar)

The Chenchus spread over in six districts viz: Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool, Mahaboobangar, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda inhabiting in 351 Villages of 49 Mandals with 10,284 house holds and with a population of 36104 of which 18,413 are males and 17,691 are females.

Approx 60% of the total Chenchu population is represented by Adavi and Deva Chenchus. who are found in the ITDA Project area and the remaining 40% of the total Chenchu population is shared by Bontha Chenchus and Krishna Chenchus who are spread in mostly plain areas.

The Social structure, clan organization, customs and traditions of Adavi Chenchus, and Deva Chenchus are identical. Basically they being the food gatherers, they collect varieties of roots, wild fruits, edible leaves.



They are adept in honey collection from honey combs settled on the mountain cliffs and 'caves'. They collect honey during nights only. Each clan among Chenchu community gives top priority for Honey collection, as areas are demarcated for honey collection. They even consider it as traditional and ancestral property; Besides this they also collect Minor Forest produce viz. Myrobalans, nuxvomica, Tamarind, Gum, Mohwa flowers, Soapnuts. Honey-bee wax etc. The most significant fact of the Chenchu area it is embellished by important Pilgrims viz; Srisailam, Ahobilam and Mahanandi of Kurnool District. Earlier it was a customary practice of Chenchus to share from temple revenues for their services. Further they used to earn little by carrying old and infirm pilgrims in "dolis" now they are turned to begging near temple. They live in a small conical and circular shaped huts. Generally it is pitched on elevated area measuring approx 10 feet in diameter, supported by a single central pole. It is most common that the bamboo wattles are fixed along the surface at the Circular area, of the hut. They share the house along with their pet animals viz; Sheep, Goats as they fear of thieves and wild animals. This habit led them to lead an un-hygienic life: The nutritional standards are also very very low.

The socio-economic conditions of Chenchus are at the bottom web when compare to other tribals, as they are solely dependent on food gathering and hunting; Now the situation is slowly changing as they are taking up to cultivation mostly settled besides domestication of cattles because of special schemes taken-up for their development by various developmental agencies. The progress of developmental activities is significant in R.R District as not only the Government lands but also private lands are assigned, besides permanent housing colonies, Irrigated wells are provided, Gas plants are also established in Chenchu colonies in Vikarabad Mandal similarly in other districts also Chenchus are provided with Plough Bullocks, Oil Engines, Irrigation wells.

Another significant factor noticed is, earlier the Chenchus who were reporting to highway robbery and thefts in Kurnool District are now being weaned from this anti-social activity by rehabilitating them by providing housing colony in Nandyal and Kurnool District. Every family was provided by a Pucca house and a Poultry unit, to enhance their economic level. Thus it is quite visible that the Chenchus who were once leading semi-nomadic life with meager level of economy are now gradually settled with settled agriculture with permanent assured source of income.

### **3.2.1 KOALAMS:**

Kolams are mainly found in tribal areas of Adilabad District of A.P. They spread over in 393 villages of 35 mandals of Adilabad District, with 10403 Households, with population of 44998 of which 22577 are males and 22421 are females. The present level of economic development among Kolams, can be viewed that the Kolams have stood firmly the onslaughts of the winds of change. Their habitats



are generally found in the remote forest and mountainous tracks, and always inclined to live separately from the main stream.

Kolams call themselves as "Kolavar. Kola means a stick or bamboo in their dialect. The telugu speaking identify themselves as " Mnner Varlu', who lives in forest. Mannem means forest. They prepare baskets, wattles and wind moving fans from bamboos and eke out their livelihood.

The medicine man is called "Delak' among Kolams. He measure the magic stick before prescribing medicines to sick persons, and also to fore-cast events. The Rajgonds usually call Kolams as Priests (Poojaris) Kolams and Rajgonds enjoy equal social status.

It is significant to note that from tribal groups viz; Gonds, Kolams, Pardhan, Thotis who have been maintaining symbolic relations among themselves possess identical clan systems. Kolams are considered as priests in view of their special skills in gaining favour of their local deities. Prof Haimenderf described the special relationship between Gonds and Kolams as follows". Despite the difference in language and generally also in economic status. Kolams and Gonds considered themselves as related communities. Kolams eat freely in the houses of Gonds and many Gonds part take without hesitation the food of Kolams. Cases of inter-marriages between Gond and Kolams are rare and are considered irregular by both tribes. But the offspring of such union experience no great difficult in being accepted into one or the other community. Indeed Gond tradition tells that atleast one particular Kolam clan, owes its origin to the change encounter of a legendary Gond Raj with a Kolam main".

### Mythological Origin:

Kolams trace their decent to Bhima (of Mahabharatha) and Hidinbi. They narrate the story of marriage of Bhima with Hidamala Devi as follows: Lord Bhima during his exile in the forest came across Hidimbi. She tied her cradle to two big trees on either side of the path and began rocking the cradle. Hidimbi never allowed any man pass through the path except under her legs while rocking the cradle or else the man had to face her in the Combat. It was so happened one day Lord Bhima was passing through the same way and refused to go under her legs and met her Challenge to fight. Hidimbi though defeated in Combat yet she won the heart of Lord Bhima Latter they both married and were blessed with a son. Kolams call him as Ghatodasu referred as Ghatodgaza of Mahabharatha. This myth is still Practiced by Kolams in modified form. If any man commits rape or insults any women the entire village cause the accused to pass between the legs of the aggrieved women in public' if so, he will be exempted, other wise he had to pay heavy penalty fixed by elders. This is practiced till now to upkeep the respect of their women folk.

It is interesting to see that the Rajgonds and Kolams possess identical structure. The four phratry system of Gonds is also found in Kolams. The details are hereunder.

| Gonds Phratry                                 | Kolams phratry   |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Yeduwen Saga (Seven devine ancestor group) | 1. Yedudayalker  |
| 2. Sarwan Saga (six devine ancestor group)    | 2. Arudayalker   |
| 3. Seewen Sapa (Five devine ancestor group)   | 3. Idudayalker.  |
| 4. Nalwan Sage (Four devine ancestor group)   | 4. Nalidayalker. |

In Gondi dialect "wen" means 'devine' and this term is very close to Telugu word "Velpu" in Kolams dialect dayal means 'devine' but in telugu it means, 'devil' and ker means clans or groups.

Though the above phrantys structure is identical yet the composition of clans in each phranty is significantly different. In this connection Prof. Haimendorf in his monumental work "The Gonds of Andhra Pradesh" observed as follows: " But among the Kolams these groupings are devoid of any mythological sanction and it is almost certain that they have been formed by the coordination of existing exogamous unit with gond's clan system just as in Berar. The Kolams have adopted Marathi sect names and Teluguised names(Intiperlu) like their Telugu neighbours".

Government of India havee recognized "Kolam" as a Primitive Tribal group in the year 1980-81. Since then special attention is being given exclusively for their development in addition to regular family based schemes by ITDA. As a result of all this special intervention, the "Kolams, hitherto shifting cultivators are now inviting change with new methods of cultivation in order to bring socioeconomic development on par with their neighbourhood.

### 3.2.2 SA VARAS

Savaras are one of the important and ancient tribal groups living in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. "The Aitaraya Brahmana "of Rigveda makes the Savaras the descendants of the sons of Viswamithra who were cursed to become impure by their father for an act of disobedience, while the Ramayana describes them as having emanated from the body of Vasista's cow to fight against Viswamithra" (E.Thurston Vol.6 P.305). Savaras are believed to be Admixture of Mongolian and Dravidian stock. Their population according to 1991 census reports is 81,121. Savaras generally live on hill tops or valleys in linear shaped rows of huts parallel to each other. This tribe is divided into following sub divisions.

1. Sudda Savaras
2. Kapu Savaras
3. Lanjiya Savaras
4. Dulia Savaras
5. Baru Soraji or Toka Savaras
6. Parbat Savaras (malia Savaras or Konda Savaras or Bheema Savaras).

The sub-groups mentioned at Sl.nos 1 and 2 are settled in plain areas and pursuing settled cultivation. They are sufficiently acculturated groups and Sudda Savaras (pure Savaras) have completely become vegetarians, while Kapu Savaras gave up beef. The Savaras living in the interior hill areas eat beef. During investigation in Bhadraviri Panchayat Samithi area of Vizianagaram district, the Savaras stated that there are no sub-divisions among Savaras and Savaras who settled in plain areas and who are sufficiently rich are claiming as Kapu Savaras or Sudda Savaras. The sub-divisions mentioned from Sl. Nos.3 are usually living in the hill areas and practicing shifting cultivation.

The Savara social structure in the past was not based either on clans or septs. The village exogamy was the guiding principle for acquiring mates. The boys and girls of the same village were considered brothers and sisters. The cross cousin marriages were also encouraged. But in modern times, Savaras are adopting surnames of Jatapu tribe who are living in their own "area. The common totemic clans adopted by Savaras from Jatapus are as follows:

1. Arika (small millets)
2. Biddika (Earthen pot)
3. Kumbirika (a kind of tree)
4. Gedala (Buffaloe)
5. Korangi (Descendents of those who ate the daughter-in law by mistake).
6. Kondagorri(wild sheep).
7. Addakula.
8. Mutaka (Moduga tree)

The Kapu Savaras who settled in plain areas adopted the surnames of the neighbouring Telugu castes. The common surnames found among Kapu Savaras and Sudda Savaras are Parasingi Poddidi, Jingika, Jammi Labara, Konkada, Tadakala, Rova, Bommika, Mettipeta, Jeeva, Tumuca, Boijina, Asani, Gedala, Bontu, Sidda madaga, paturi etc.

Savaras speak a dialect and this dialect can be included in the Mundari linguistic family. They call themselves as Soaramay. With regard to acquiring mates (Sirocram) they resort to capture (Ding Dingbai), negotiation, (Valbai) love and elopement (Dongabai) and service. All these methods of

marriage are recognized by their society. They also practice levirate type of marriage (Dandala Jumba). The traditional village headman is called Chodamar or Gomango and he settles all kinds of disputes within the village. The medicine man or Shaman who is known as 'Kudumboyi', Savara dialect plays significant role in magico-religious functions. The village headman is known as Gamang and Pujari as Buya. The Savaras worship the following gods and goddesses.

- 1) Janango or Jakara Devata (village deity)
- 2) Barubuop (Hill deity)
- 3) Yongubuoy (goddess of smallpox)
- 4) Gusadabuoy (village boundary goddess)
- 5) Mundadabuoy (Household deity)
- 6) Jamudubuoy (Goddess of fertility).

E. Thurston while describing Savaras stated that they got only 12 numerals in their dialect (Vol.6P.312). But it is not correct. They got numerals upto thousands in their own parlance. Savaras perform robust dance called 'Tramson' to the accompaniment of blowing of trumpets and beating drums. The Savaras living in the interior places follow scrupulously the age old customs and traditions. One of the significant custom related to sexual relations is practiced by savaras even today. After birth of a child, the husband generally abstains from sex relation with the wife till the child is completely weaned. That is why the postnatal diseases among tribals in general and Savaras in particular are absent and proper spacing is given from one child to another. Savaras celebrate new fruit eating festival (Agawa Panduga), seed charming festival (kil jab) and hair tonsuring festival (Jumjumjal) with more joy and merriment. Of all the festivals, Savaras give much importance to hair tonsuring festival (Jumjumjal) of the child. Generally hair of the child is removed when the boy attains the age of five or six years. This festival is observed for five days. They consult the Dasari and fix the auspicious day for starting the festival, They invite the relatives for this hair, tonsuring festival. On the first day night a design is drawn on the wall of the house followed by sacrifice of a pig, goat and buffalo. The blood is collected and kept at the place where design (Muggu) is drawn on the wall. The hair of the boy is removed and mixed with cow dung and the same is pasted on the design (Muggu) on the wall. When the cow dung is dried it is removed and thrown out. They arrange feast with the animals sacrificed to all the relatives and villagers.

Konda Savaras of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts who are eking out their livelihood by shifting cultivation, are recognized as Primitive Tribal Groups by Government of India for taking up special schemes for their development.

### 3.2.3 KOYA

The Koyas are mainly inhabiting the hilly areas of West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam and Warangal districts and are sparsely found in Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. The Koya population of the State as per 1991 Census is 4,56,496 constituting 11.41 % of the total Scheduled Tribe population.

The Godavari and Sabari rivers flowing through the Koya country exercise profound influence on Koyas' economic, social and cultural life. Koyas popularly call themselves as Dorala Sattas (Lords group) and Putta Dora (original lords) and they are believed to be a section of Gondi speaking race. Koyas of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and some parts of East Godavari have forgotten their own dialect and adopted T elugu as their mother tongue like Gonds. Koyas call themselves as Loiter in their dialect.

Racha Koyas claim their descent from the legendary king Pagidida Raju and his wife Sammakka.

The Koya tribe divided into several exogamous phratries Racha Koyas (ruling class) claim superiority over all other functional groups. But in modern days, this distinction based on functions of each group is disappearing and even respective groups are not following their traditional occupations.

The phratry structure of koyas is identical with the phratry system of Gonds and are divided into (1) Mudava gatta (2) Nalgava gatta. (3) Idava gatta, (4) Aravagatta and (5) Yedava gatta. These divisions are exogamous and are meant mainly to regulate marital alliances and other familial relations. Each phratry is again divided into several clans with different gods and goddesses. Marriage among koyas takes place after puberty and cross-cousin marriages are encouraged. The following four types of acquiring spouses are in vogue among Koyas:

1. Marriage by negotiations (pillatini Ttalipipe) Tungatam)
2. Marriage by Love and elopement (Eruvuru Istamasi Kaliathoru).
3. Marriage by capture (Poye thor).
4. Marriage by service.

Marriage by negotiations is becoming more popular in modern times.

Divorce is oral and conventional but not legal and it may be initiated from either side. After divorce children are generally left with the father or grand parent. The Kulapanchayath and Poyi (village headman) play an important role in administering the divorce. Widow remarriage known as

Maru Manuvu is allowed among Koyas. Though the re-married widow is not allowed to wear Pu: (marriage badge), she is given equal status with other married women in all social and religious functions.

Monogamy is the general practice among Koyas though a few rich people and landlords marry more than one woman. Levirate marriages are also in vogue. Descent is through male line. Though Koya woman has got equal status with men in all social, religious activities and more important in economic sphere, she is not entitled to inherit property.

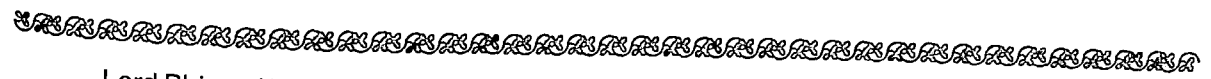
Koyas believe that pregnancy of a woman is the result of God's gift and an aged woman of the village attends the delivery. The purificatory bath is given to the mother and child on eleventh day and a feast is arranged for the community people. No specific ritual is celebrated for name giving ceremony.

During the period of first menstruation, the girl is seated on palm leaves in seclusion in a corner of the house. She is given purificatory bath and new clothes on 11th day and then only allowed to attend to her normal routine.

Koyas bury or cremate the dead. Usually in case of children or pregnant women, the corpse is buried and in others it is cremated. Only clan members carry the corpse to the burial ground. After burial, all the people who accompanied corpse take bath and after seeing a lighted lamp in the dead person's house, they go to their houses. They observe Chinna Karma on 11th day and Pedda Karma on 21st day.

The Koyas are mainly settled cultivators. They grow Jowar, Chodi Bajra and other millets. According to 1991 census reports, 52.71% are the working population of which cultivators constitute 45.60% and agricultural labourers constitute 48.75%. This shows that many of the cultivators are losing their lands and forced to work as labourers.

The traditional village panchayat of Koyas (Kula Panchayat) consists of (a) Povi (headman), (b) Pinapedda (who assists headman in conducting enquiries) and (c) Vyapar (messenger). Disputes like divorce; inter-caste marriages etc. are dealt with by this panchayat. It also takes active part in the marriage ceremonies and conducting of fairs and festivals. The presence of Povi is imperative on marriage occasions and in fact all formalities are observed under the supervision and direction of the headman. In Khamman and Warangal districts, Koya headman Povi is known as Patel. Inter village disputes are settled by a traditional institution called Samuthu which is presided over by Samuthu Dora and assisted by a messenger called Bantroth. This council generally will have ten to fifteen villages in its jurisdiction.



Lord Bhima, Korra Rajulu, Mamilli and Potharaju are the important deities to koyas. Their main festivals are Villi Pandum (seeds charming festival) and konda kolupu (festival to appease hill deities). Koyos have a number of religious functionaries who attend to different aspects of their religious life such as:

1. Linga Vaddel      dol carrier
2. Jalakapu Vadde      Sprinkles water in front of shrines
3. Talapathi      Custodian of ceremonial ornaments of deities.
4. Edamarri      Horn blower.
5. Veliu or Kattubot      Medicine man who placates evil spirits.
6. pujari      Priest.

Most important fair celebrated by Koyas is the Sammakka-Saralamma Jatra once in two years on full moon day of the Magha Masa. (January or February) at Medaram village in Mulug taluk of Warangal district. This is a traditional fair for the Koyas of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States also. In modern times, lakhs of non-tribals particularly from backward Classes also attend this fair with much devotion and traditional gaiety.

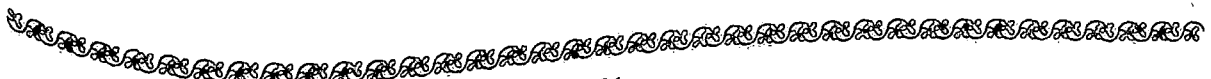
Koyas perform a robust dance called Peramakokata (Bison horn dance) during festive and marriage ceremonies.

#### **3.2.4. PARDHAN:**

Pardhans or Pradhans are traditional bards to Gonds and recite mythologies, folk tales and songs of their gods and goddesses at various festivals, ceremonies and fairs for which service they are paid in cash or kind. Each Gond family possess a Pardhan family as traditional bard. Gonds call them 'patadi' meaning singer or genealogist. Pardhans claim that they are called Pradhans because they served as ministers and advisors to Gond Kings in the Past.

Pardhan community is divided into four phraties and they possess similar clan names of Gonds. The basic rule of the patron-client relationship of Gonds and Pardhans is that both of them should belong to the same phratry and same clan. The four phraties in Pardhan tribe are Satha Devi (Seven deity group), Saha Devi (Six deity group) Pacha Devi (Five deity group) and chow Devi (Four deity group). Pardhans call the divine ancestor as Devi where as Gonds call the same Wrn. Each phratry is further divided into exogamous clans similar to Gonds.

Monogamy is highly preferred among Pardhans though polygamy is in vogue and in theory



There is no limit to the number of wives, a man may have. Pardhans celebrate marriages of their children both before and after puberty. Payment of a customary bride price of rs. 15/- and seven sarees is the prevalent custom of Pãrdhans. They follow the following six types of acquiring mates Le. marriage by negotiations (Khaja Khobra), marriage by capture (Darun Tajtba), marriage by love and elopement (Darun parala or Darun parali) and marriage by exchange (sealed choding). Widow marriage is called 'pat'. The widow is required to marry younger brother of her deceased husband. If there is no younger brother, she has to marry a man from the same clan of her deceased husband. No elaborate procedure is followed in widow marriage. The re-married widow is not allowed to participate in religious ceremonies.

Divorce is common among Pardhans and is granted by the village council 'panch'. The causes for divorce in general are sterility, adultery and quarrelsome nature on the woman's part and impotence, drunkenness etc, on the man's part. Inheritance of property is in male line only. If a man dies without male children, his property goes to the nearest kinsman in male line Le., brothers or brother's sons only.

There are no food taboos for pregnant women. The local midwife (suin) attendance the delivery. On fifty day after delivery the child is given bath and the mother is given purificatory bath on 12th day. No ceremony is observed for giving a name to the child.

When a girl attains puberty, she is made to sit in a corner of the house and is not allowed to touch the household articles. She is given purificatory bath on 5th day after which she is given new clothes and can attend to all activities.

Cross-cousin marriages are customarily celebrated. Pardhans attribute cause of death to witchcraft and evil spirits. The dead are either cremated or buried. Their obsequies are identical with that of Gonds.

The economic conditions of Pardhans were linked with those of their Gond patrons in the past. Each Pardhan family serves a minimum 30 to 50 Gond families and visit them whenever there is some ceremony or the other and receives various gifts for various functions. These economic ties are gradually being disrupted in modern times and they are also becoming settled cultivators as Gonds. They grow cotton, jowar, redgram, greengram etc., and sericulture also. Their staple food is jowar and are also traditional beef eaters.

The village level unit of social control among Pardhans is called 'panch'. It consists of Patel, Mahajan, Devari (priest), Hawaldar (Messenger), and Karbari (Record keeper) as its members. The Patel and Mahajan with the assistance of other members settle various disputes brought to their



notice. The posts of Patel and Mahajan are hereditary and hereditary and even they may be replaced with other persons if they lose the confidence of the community people.

Pardhans were assigned lands after survey and settlement operations during forties. Now they are cultivating lands. Their children are attending to schools and colleges. The integrated Tribal Development Agency at utnoor is implementing several poverty alleviation programmes for the welfare of Pardhans along with other tribal groups.

### 3.2.5 YERUKALA:

Yerukala is a plains living tribe spread over the entire state. They are known by different names in different regions. They are called as 'Korva' from the extreme south to the North of North-Arcot district, of Tamil Nadu and as 'Yerukala', 'Korcha', and Kaikadi in Andhra Pradesh State.

### SOCIAL SYSTEM:

Yerukala tribe is an endogamous group, which is divided into various functional sub-groups like Dabba, Ethapullala, Karevepaku, kunchapuri, Uppu, Parugimuggula etc., each sub-group i.e. named after the commodity which they trade or used in the occupation they adopted. Besides this the Yerukala community is divided into four clans (Gothras), viz, a) Sathupaty, 2) Kavety, 3) Manpaty, Mendruguthi.

The main function of clan organization is to regulate the marital unions between persons of various sub-groups and to avoid incest which is universally approved as a taboo as it causes disruption of social co-he-sion. In social hierarchy system, Yerukalas consider "Sathupatis" is superior clan followed by Kaveti, Manupaty and mendraguthi respectively. For the purpose of acquiring spouses, the four clans are clubbed into two divisions as explained below:

|                             |                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sathupaty Kavati            | Sathupathy man can marrya Kavaty women and vice-versa as the satupaty clan is known as pothan (male) and the Kavety known as penty (Female). |
| 2) Manupathy<br>Mendraguthi | Manupathy man can marry Mendraguthi woman and vice-versa.                                                                                    |

The superiority of Sathupaty clan is not only known in matrimony alliances but also in religious functions. It is further explained as follows:

All Yerukalas are the worshipers of Lord Venkateshwara. The first clan Sathupaty has the right of decorating the God and dressing Him in His festive attires, besides offering Nivedyam (prasadam), before seven '0 clock in the morning (7.00 A.M.) i.e. Sathipadi.

The second clan Kavaty is used to carry flowers, Dress, God's Prasadam on , Kavadi' and thus the word' Kavati" is derived. The third clan" Manupathy'. People are responsible to drag the temple cart (chariot) to sing and dance to beat the drums during its march in the streets. The fourth clan namely' Mendruguthi' people used to cleanse the temple and temple premises.

#### **MATRIMONY:**

The general type of marriage in Vogue in the Yerukala Social Milieu is monogamy but polygamy is also prevailing. The primitive types of acquiring spouses i.e. marriage by capture, marriage by intrusion, Levirate type of marriage is not in vogue in Yerukalas. Marriage by mutual love and elopement is socially accepted. Child marriage is socially allowed. The daughter of maternal uncle commands preference in the choice of bride. It is also customary that a sister must offer her first two daughters to her brother for marrying them to his male children. If he doesn't have any male children he will give them in marriage with any men of his own clan. If his sister didn't beget any girl of her wom!?: she has to compulsorily pay an amount equivalent to the amount paid at her wedding. This institution is known as "Bodesulla" in Yerukalas social milieu.

#### **BETROTHAL CEREMONY:**

It is called' Munthakallu" or Agumadi" in Yerukala dialect. Once this ceremony is over, the marriage can't be postponed or cancelled, if it is cancelled due to any reason the defaulter would face the adjudication of the Kula Panchayath.

#### **BRIDE-PRICE**

The practice of paying bride price known as Malu or Yoli is in vogue among the Yerukalas, maternal uncle is to be given a share of bride.

#### **WIDOW-REMARRIAGE:**

It is socially accepted among Yerukalas Levirate type of marriage is highly denounced. The remarriage is known as "Marumanuvu".

## KULA PANCHAYATS:

The traditional Kulapanchayats of Yerukala is headed by an elderly man who is called 'Beromanosom'. He is not paid any remuneration but he is given a position of honour in all the social functions. The Kula Panchayat is Competent to try and decide the domestic disputes, a feud between two persons, disputes regarding loans, property and Land. All cases pertaining to the community would be decided by him. The place of sitting is specially known as 'Vekusthalam' means a place of justice besides this the Yerukalas also have intervillage Kula Panchayats with regard to offences occurring between different clans and sub-groups. where in the Kula Panchayat has no jurisdiction to try such cases. The Yerukala Panchayat generally uses three types of ordeals to test the guilty of the culprit. 1) Dipping of fingers in boiling oil 2) Picking-up the burnt iron crow bar and 3) Walking barefoot through the fire bed. If the Yerukala man causes breach of Social customs, he will not continue as a member of his society. Yerukala man in no case may marry a woman from 'Muslim, Mala, Madiga, and Chakali community. If he does so, not only he, but all his clan members will be ex-communicated by the Kula panchayat in the presence of all the community people. Inter dining and even giving water to the excommunicated people is also not acceptable and is considered to be a pollution till the man who committed the breach is readmitted, into the community fold by the Kula Panchayat after burning his tongue with a hot Gold ring. After this purification ceremony the members of the group arrange a feast with Pork and Toddy.

Their traditional occupation is Pig-rearing, Mats and Basket weaving out of date palm leaves, ropes and twines from jungle fibre some of them are professional buglars and - high way dacoits, and are always under the vigil of police. The women folk are engaged in fortune-telling. Their religion is animism rather believe in strong spirits their main deity is "Ellamma". In addition they also believe in Pochamma, the goddess of small pox Balamma the goddess of epidemics like Cholera. They eat fowls, pigs, field rats, Jackals, foxes, cats, mangooses, dead flesh of crows, Fish etc., they also consume all types of liquors. They live in small huts, generally on the out skirts of the main village.

AGRICULTURE

4.0 Podu/Shifting Cultivation:

Shifting Cultivation is popularly known as 'Podu' Cultivation, in the entire state of A.P.. The other names in vogue are 'Bewar' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Jheem' in Assam and Nagaland, and 'Kumre' in Kerala. It is not only in existence since time immemorial but also a Primitive way of cultivation of dry crop. Another important feature of this Cultivation is consisting of two good hold practices viz; rotation of Fields, and rotation of crops as to regain the loss of soil fertility due to continuous cropping of the same piece of land without applying any fertilizers. The significance of shifting cultivation is the Podu patches are so selected after taking into consideration of the soft soil, thick leaf foliage, shrub jungle growth etc., preparations of Podu operation are initiated at the dawn of summer i.e. March/April. After selecting a convenient patch, tribals cut the trees and clear bushes with hand-axes and knives, and leave these patches to dry in hot summer. Then the head of the family sets fire to the dried bushes and trees until they are reduced to ashes. This ash will be spread evenly all over the patch by the entire family. This operation they do after three to four days after burning. These ashes contain potash and Phosphorus which is an unknown boon to these tribals, as it not only enriches the fertility of the virgin soil but also sterilizes the activity of nitrifying bacteria which further supports in enrichment of the soil. Then the tribals hoe the field with a digging stick and cover the ashes with the loosened soil before the onset of monsoon May/June and then broadcast the seeds in the patch. During the first year only single crop is preferred and from second year onwards mixed crops are raised. This practice is continued for two to three years afterwards they abandon the field and go in search of another suitable patch

Of the three selected PTGS' viz; Konda Savara, Kolam, Chenchu only Konda Savara are still depend on Podu Cultivation, where as Kolams are little dependent on this activity.

In order to wean-away from this practice the following programmes are to be concentrated as an alternative for a sustenance living.

- a) Assignment of land to landless PTG
- b) Supply of bullock carts.
- c) Supply of Milch Cattle, who would sustain on them.
- d) Non-formal training on animal care, soil Conservation, Latest agricultural techniques.

- e) Encouraging Horticultural programmes especially raising orchards.
- f) Improvement of existing irrigation sources, while providing new irrigation sources.
- g) Provision of protected water supply.
- h) And Provision of Pucca houses.

Main thrust focused on Assignment of Land to Landless PTG and supply of Bullock Carts again for Landless' PTG. As these are family oriented schemes which provide, supplemental income as well as seasonal occupation so as to bring them above poverty line. Besides, supply of Milch Cattle is also proposed because just agricultural Development is not enough to maintain economic equilibrium, as dairying also occupies as an important- activity which is very well known to farmers. It is a known fact that different domesticated animals are being used at different places for milk production; cows and buffaloes are major animals which are suitable and commonly used for dairy farming in Indian scenario. The important aspects of technicality are to be kept in view; These aspects are potential and infrastructure like grazing lands, availability of fodder, feeds, veterinary and, milk collection, chilling centers, milk routes and transportation etc., suitability of climate as climatic conditions are very much essential for successful of the scheme. Further water is also an important factor" which cannot be neglected.

Another important programme proposed for shifting cultivators is Horticulture programmes, especially raising orchards. It is because, the importance of Horticulture, in general and fruit crops in particular is fast increasing for its income as well as employment generation capacity, which also enables, double the earnings. Another important feature of this programme is it will contribute to good health of vulnerable groups as these fruits contain vitamins and minerals.

#### **4.0.1 Settled Cultivation:**

Earlier studies on Nallamala forests have revealed that right from the word go, the Administrators, planners, and the social scientists were aiming to transform the Chenchus, who were Food-gatherers and hunters into agriculturists, ( for this reason they were encouraged by providing Land, bullocks and Carts, besides now being provided with special schemes like Land purchase schemes, supply of Agricultural Implements, Plough Bullocks ,employment guarantee scheme, etc while providing basic amenities like drinking water Bores, IAY Houses, Road and Bus facility, Electricity, School Buildings, F.P.Shops energisation of M.I.Schemes to bring them into mainstream on par with 'advanced brethren and non tribals.

As they were habituated to lease their lands to non-tribals and some time the Chenchus enter into Crop-sharing agreement only to avoid cultivation of their lands by themselves. They never used to believe cultivation by plough since time immemorial, cultivation by digging has been in vogue

The traditional practice of the chenches, is usually they select a piece of land nearer to their habitation and clean them by plucking grass and weeds, and scraping the earth with bamboo scrapers. Then the plot is fenced with bamboo pieces for protection of the crop from cattle and other animals, at the time of sowing the chenchus move in straight line making holes, at regular distance with digging stick while dropping seeds of jowar, millets, corn, etc., in the holes. The implements they were using earlier are dokidupara, karrapara, chenchu kathi, kodavale goddali etc.,

#### **Kolams:**

Earlier studies conducted on Kolams shows that only 30% Kolam families are settled cultivators. Kolams till recently depended on hoe cultivation. It is interesting to note that Kolams have not only borrowed the social structure of Gonds but also copied the agricultural practices.

The cultivators among Kolams constitute a small minority. They still continue to rely on primitive agriculture. "Khoke" a digging stick is still prevalent in Kolams. Now most of them adopted improved agriculture. Kolams grow mostly jowar, millets, maize besides growing cotton as the soils are rich black cotton mixed cropping pattern is practiced by this primitive group.

#### **Konda Savara:**

The Konda Savara is still a primitive agriculturist a low level of production which is resulted in number of limitations influencing on economic environment like uneconomic holdings undulating terrain, low fertility, of all these factors lack of capacity to apply improved inputs and technology. Though Podu cultivation is their main occupation, yet they collect forest roots, tubers and fruits. They also hunt animals with bows and arrows to supplement their food. Even now their agriculture technologies is very primitive in character as they still use Hoe-cumdigging stick called "kanki borigi", besides using EMS A, a plough, Nalla for loosening soil, a wooden leveler called "Sadue", Pandrakola consisting of lean bamboo with hook at one end either wooden or iron for collecting straw etc., the konda savaras are experts in preparing terraced fields on small patches of flat land available on hill slopes by the side of running hill streams. They grow variety of Banana called Konda Arati (Red variety). They also grow ginger, turmeric, citrus and cashew.

TABLE - X  
4.0.2 LAND CLASSIFICATION

| Sl No. | Name of ITDA/PTG       | Area Irrigated     |                    |                    |                         |                    |                          | Area Un-Irrigated  |                    |                    |                         |                    |                          | Total No. of House Holds | Total Extent | % Irrigated land to total irrigated | %un Irrigated Land to total irrigated | Average Holdings |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
|        |                        | No. of House Holds | Extent acres 0-2.4 | No. of House Holds | Extent Acres 2.5 to 4.9 | No. of House Holds | Extent acres 5 and above | No. of House Holds | Extent Acres 0-2.4 | No. of House Holds | Extent Acres 2.5 to 4.9 | No. of House Holds | Extent acres 5 and above |                          |              |                                     |                                       |                  |
| 1      | 2                      | 3                  | 4                  | 5                  | 6                       | 7                  | 8                        | 9                  | 10                 | 11                 | 12                      | 13                 | 14                       | 15                       | 16           | 17                                  | 18                                    | 19               |
| 1      | Vizianagaram (Savaras) | 2099               | 2615               | 188                | 656                     | 106                | 4373                     | 4754               | 6714               | 907                | 3198                    | 166                | 5062                     | 8220                     | 22628        | 33.82                               | 66.18                                 | 2.75             |
| 2      | Srikakulam (Savaras)   | 3820               | 4937               | 477                | 1684                    | 482                | 18642                    | 6087               | 8223               | 1155               | 4028                    | 332                | 16299                    | 12353                    | 53813        | 46.95                               | 53.05                                 | 4.35             |
| 3      | Adilabad (Kolams)      | 1240               | 1940               | 1404               | 5978                    | 456                | 8080                     | 1621               | 2506               | 3051               | 13429                   | 1261               | 76432                    | 9030                     | 108365       | 14.76                               | 85.24                                 | 12.00            |
| 4      | Srisaillam (Chenchus)  | 1128               | 1836               | 479                | 1800                    | 62                 | 10099                    | 1276               | 2221               | 698                | 2740                    | 71                 | 1012                     | 3714                     | 19708        | 69.69                               | 30.31                                 | 5.30             |

Source: Basic line survey of PTGs

Table number-X gives the land classification in four important ITDAs of Andhra Pradesh where the PTGs are living i.e. Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Adilabad, and Srisailam. The classification made in this table is area irrigated, area under unirrigated, the total number of households and the average holdings. In Vizianagaram if we take Savaras the number of households having land holding 0 to 2.4 acres are 2099, who owns around 2615 acres of land in the category of 2.5 to 4.9 acres, there are 188 households, holding an extent of 656 acres: The number of households who owns the land above 5 acres are 106, with total holdings of 4373 acres. In case of unirrigated area large number of population i.e. 4754 are in the possession of 0 to 2.4 acres. And the extent of land under this category is 6714 acres. If we take the land between 2.5 to 4.9 acres the number of households are 907 and the extent of land in their control is 3198. very few PTG's i.e. 166 owning the land above 5 acres and the extent of land under their control is also high i.e. 5062 acres. If we look at the percentage of land under irrigation is to the extent of 33.82 with an un-irrigated area mounting to 66.18 acres and the average holdings in this area is 2.75 acres.

In case of Savaras living in Srikakulam area the number of households with 0 to 2.4 acres are high when compared to the Savaras of Vizianagaram i.e. 3820, who owns the land to the extent of 4937 acres and in case of persons holding 2.5 to 4.9 the number is 477 and owns an extent of 1684 acres. And persons holding more than 5 acres are 482 with land holdings of 4028 acres. The PTG's in Vizianagaram district are though double in this category but holds less land. The households owning more than 5 acres are 332 in number with an extent of 16299 acres 53.05% area is under unirrigated and the average holding is 4.35 acres which is more than the average holdings of Vizianagaram.

If we take the Kolams of Adilabad the average land holding is very high because of the developmental activities initiated in this area in pre and post independence period. The number of households within the group of 0 to 2.4 are 1240 and land owned by them is 1940. The households within the group of 2.5 to 4.9 are 1401 owning 5978 acres. It is to note that persons owning more than 5 acres are 456 and the extent of land under their control also 8080 acres. The area under unirrigated households in 2.5 to 4.9 category acres are high and persons owning 5 acres and above are also high when compared to other tribal groups in the study area i.e. 3051 households owning 13429 acres and 1261 households owning 76432 acres. The unirrigated land constitutes 85.24% to the total land owned by the tribals. Only 14.76% owns the land under irrigation.

If we look at the Chenchus of Srisailam 1128 households owns 1836 acres owning land 0 to 2.4 acres. Very few Chenchus i.e. 62 households owning 10,099 acres under the 'category of above



5 acres. And 479 also holds 1800 acres within the classification group of 2.5 to 4.9 acres. In case of unirrigated area 1276 households owns 2221 acres within the group of 0 to 2.4 acres. And 698 households owning 2740 acres between 2.5 to 4.9 acres, only 71 households holding 1012 acres. It is to note that 69.69% of land is under irrigation and the average holding is 5.3 acres.

#### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT**

##### **4.1.1 ROLE OF MONEY LENDERS**

The showkar/ money lender is the only agency concerned to meet these twin problems of these vulnerable groups whose income was below the subsistence level and who are habituated to spend largely of their income on Festivals, rituals. This unproductive social factor always make them to depend on the money Lenders for loans to meet their expences.

The Committee on special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks expressed that "In actual fact the increased earnings of the tribals simply go into the Treasury of Money lenders.

The money lenders are generally the persons who migrate from plains to the tribal areas with an intention to exploit poor tribals sincerity, honesty, innocence and illiteracy. They command a high degree of adaptability and adjustment with not only scheduled areas but also the tribal borrowers. Due to uneconomic holdings, low level of literacy, lack of adaptability to modern Agricultural technology, the yield from land is very meager to sustain a family, and also the income derived from other sources viz., M.F.P. Labour etc. is very low to supplement the family needs, without going for Loans.

Under these compelling circumstances the tribal has no other way except to approach the money lender. The tribals get entangled in the net skillfully crafted by the usurious money lender on the day the tribal approaches for a loan. The tribal debtor is bound by moral obligation to sell his produce to the money lender -cum- sowkar even though the money lender offers him low price. Violation of time honoured obligation entail complete blocking-up of traditional credit channels. The value of the commodities thus sold will be adjusted to the loan amount so that the tribal returns to the money lender for loan both in kind and in cash for subsistence as well as agricultural needs. Thus the tribal is totally at the mercy of money lender who always exploits the situation' by manipulating accounts and extracting exorbitant rates of interest. The vicious cycle of borrowing and repaying continues year after year without the loan get cleared.

This is how the money Lender-cum-showkar While meeting the credit and marketing needs of the tribals slowly but systematically saps, the whatever income these vulnerable groups earns and hamper tribal economy.

## 4.1.2 ROLE OF GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) established in the year 1956 for the Socio-economic upliftment of Tribals in the state of Andhra Pradesh is serving around 4.0 Million tribals against a total tribal population of 5.2 Millions in the State.

- II. OBJECTIVES**
- a) To ensure payment of remunerative prices for the Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collected by the Tribals by eliminating the middlemen and private traders who were indulging in unfair trade practices.
  - b) To ensure availability of Essential Commodities even in the interior agency areas through a net work of Daily Requirement (DR) Depots. To provide support to the tribals in their agricultural activities by extending credit facilities.

### **III. ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY**

- a) GCC is a state level organization with its Head Quarters at Visakhapatnam governed by the Board of Directors (consisting of a Chairman, Official and Non Official Directors nominated by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh).
- b) The affairs of the Corporation are administered by the Vice Chairman & Managing Director.
- c) The project Officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) act as Executive Directors of GCC in the area of their operation.

### **IV. THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT IN THE SERVICE OF TRIBALS.**

At present 1437 employees of the Corporation are engaged in the service of tribals through a net work of 1 Regional office, 10 Divisional Offices, 43 Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies (GPCMS) and 839 DR Depots, which work in close coordination with 10 ITDAs in the state.

- a) Divisional officers & Girijan Primary Coop Marketing Societies (GPCMS): For effective administration, GCC has established 10 Divisional offices & 43. Girijan primary Coop Marketing Societies (GPCMS) across its area of operations. Each Divisional office controls 4 to 5 GPCM Societies.
- b) Establishment of Domestic Requirement Depots (DR Depots) in tribal areas: GCC has established 839 Domestic Requirement Depots (a typical fair price shop) in the tribal habitats to cater to the needs of the tribals by supplying essential commodities under Public Distribution System (PDS) and other daily requirement commodities. These DR Depots are



manned by the salesmen who attend to diversified activities making DR Depot as center of all activities like collection of NTFP thorough out the year and disbursing loans during the agricultural operations.

c) The Credit-cum-Purchase Assistant (CCPA):

The most important duty of CCP A is to collect NTFP through out the year and from the very door-steps of the tribals. The other collection centers of NTFP from tribals by CCP A are daily and weekly hats known as Shandies and DR depots. The CCPA also disburses loans to tribals for their agricultural operations and recovers the loan both in cash and kind i.8- in terms of procurement of NTFP.

V.

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

- a) Procurement of Non Timber Forest Produce & Agricultural produce b) Sale of Essential Commodities and other DRs
- c) Credit Disbursement & Recovery
- d) Sale of value added products

VI.

**PERFORMANCE DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS:**

The several initiatives taken by GCC during the last 5 years has resulted in hundred per-cent improvements in performance through its core functions. The details are as follows:



| SI No. | ACTIVITY                     | 2001-02        | 2002-03         | 2003-04         | 2004-05         | 2005-06         |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Purchase of NTFP             | 1560.74        | 2010.70         | 1822.81         | 3106.87         | 2853.06         |
| 2.     | Sale of ECs                  | 5020.76        | 4971.02         | 5472.86         | 6453.78         | 7065.46         |
| 3.     | Sale of other DRs            | 2107.72        | 3034.33         | 4250.20         | 4973.53         | 8038.12         |
| 4.     | Credit-Disbursement          | 356.18         | 281.00          | 251.65          | 364.99          | 335.74          |
| 5.     | Credit - recovery            | 371.95         | 265.21          | 308.38          | 348.30          | 315.17          |
| 6.     | Sale of value added products | 316.31         | 444.33          | 581.73          | 774.62          | 840.99          |
|        | <b>Total</b>                 | <b>9733.66</b> | <b>11005.96</b> | <b>12687.63</b> | <b>16022.09</b> | <b>19448.54</b> |

Action plan & Performance for the year 2006-2007 (upto September 2006)

| SI No | Activity                     | Annual target   | Cumulative Target | Cumulative Achievement |
|-------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1.    | Purchase of NTFP             | 3800.00         | 1217.00           | 1132.61                |
| 2.    | Sale of ECs                  | 7100.00         | 3413.32           | 3562.84                |
| 3.    | Sale of other DRs            | 9500.00         | 4326.82           | 4269.06                |
| 4.    | Credit - Disbursement        | 400.00          | 410.00            | 341.91                 |
| 5.    | Credit - recovery            | 500.00          | 118.53            | 98.99                  |
| 6.    | Sale of value added products | 1500.00         | 725.78            | 534.68                 |
|       | <b>TOTAL</b>                 | <b>22800.00</b> | <b>10211.45</b>   | <b>9940.09</b>         |

#### VII. NTFP PROCUREMENT BY GCC:

##### THE STRATEGY FOR PROCUREMENT OF NTFP:

Harnessing the maximum NTFP from tribal areas:

Efforts are made to ensure that entire quantity of NTFP procured by the tribals is purchased by the GCC: However, emphasis is given on NTFP which are having market potential and high dependence by tribals for their sustenance.

##### MAJOR NTFP PROCURED DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Commodity | 2002-03 |                | 2003-04 |                | 2004-05 |                 | 2005-06 |                |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
|         |                       | Qty     | Value          | Qty     | Value          | Qty     | Value           | Qty     | Value          |
| 1.      | Gum Karaya            | 6935    | 516.00         | 5083    | 381.51         | 7594    | 676.92          | 6179    | 534.25         |
| 2.      | Honey                 | 2078    | 87.74          | 1104    | 57.87          | 3584    | 284.18          | 2335    | 186.47         |
| 3.      | Hill Brooms (Nos.)    | 436637  | 57.82          | 475623  | 74.01          | 381878  | 60.70           | 3441156 | 42.28          |
| 4.      | Sheekakai             | 2600    | 30.58          | 2698    | 29.06          | 3559    | 35.68           | 1751    | 17.57          |
| 5.      | Mohwa flower          | 10003   | 40.02          | 4239    | 18.74          | 26245   | 152.84          | 13706   | 84.08          |
| 6.      | Nuxvomica             | 5399    | 53.35          | 2349    | 29.97          | 13703   | 236.80          | 1416    | 23.78          |
| 7.      | Naramamidi bark       | 8192    | 163.81         | 3261    | 70.73          | 2764    | 45.97           | 1929    | 34.8           |
| 8.      | Mohwa seed            | 6252    | 55.07          | 4950    | 49.25          | 11941   | 121.21          | 6188    | 65.24          |
| 9.      | Maredugaddalu         | 2651    | 115.10         | 1833    | 31.66          | 470     | 7.61            | 1258    | 31.44          |
| 10.     | Others & SAP          | 0       | 890.58         |         | 1072.01        | 0       | 1484.96         | 1258    | 31.44          |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>          |         | <b>2010.07</b> |         | <b>1822.81</b> |         | <b>31.06.87</b> |         | <b>2853.06</b> |

IX. SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND OTHER DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS TO REQUIREMENTS TO TRIBALS:

Efforts to make DR Depots self supporting and improvement in other DRs sales.

There is continuous improvement in sales of other DRs during the last six years as shown hereunder.

| Activity        | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (Upto Sep'06) |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| Other DRs Sales | 1627.85 | 2107.72 | 3034.33 | 4250.20 | 4973.53 | 8038.12 | 4269.06               |

**The strategy to improve" other DRs sales"**

- i. Introducing pulses and other requirements in sachets.
- ii. Conducting mobile sales.
- ii. Organizing additional sale counters in shandies
- iv. Identifying needs of tribals by conducting house hold survey in the interior tribal villages.

- v. Supplying other DR items like pulses, oils, Chillies etc.. required for Midday Meal Scheme to the schools situated in the interior tribal area.
- vi. Supplying required items other than food materials to T.W. Hostels/ Ashram Schools as per approved indents of the ITDAs.
- vii. Distributing rice relating to Food for Work Programme to the beneficiaries through DR Depots.
- viii. Distributing LPG to women below the poverty line under Deepam scheme.

**X. CREDIT ACTIVITY:**

GCC is acting as a lending institution in the tribal areas as far as credit to the tribal members for their agricultural operations is concerned. This activity was grounded by GCC during 1990-91 in 15 districts of Andhra Pradesh through its 43 affiliated societies.

The objective of GCC in this direction is to discourage private money lenders and provide loans at low rate of interest and facilitate the tribals to repay the loans both in cash or in kind.

Statement showing the year-wise disbursement and recovery of credit from 1999-2000 to 2005-06:

| Sl.No. | Year                              | Total        |          |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
|        |                                   | Disbursement | Recovery |
| 1      | 1999-2000                         | 493.93       | 198.58   |
| 2      | 2000-2001                         | 502.45       | 341.46   |
| 3      | 2001-2002                         | 356.18       | 371.95   |
| 4      | 2002-2003                         | 283.85       | 265.21   |
| 5      | 2003-2004                         | 251.65       | 317.44   |
| 6      | 2004-2005                         | 364.99       | 348.30   |
| 7      | 2005-2006                         | 335.74       | 315.17   |
| 8      | 2006-2007 (Upto September - 2006) | 341.91       | 98.99    |

**XI. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:**

The GCC turnover for the last 5 years is given below:

| SI.NO | Year      | Target   | Achievements |
|-------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 01    | 2001-2002 | 10000.00 | 11074.06     |
| 02    | 2002-2003 | 11000.00 | 11005.96     |
| 03    | 2003-2004 | 11000.00 | 12687.63     |
| 04    | 2004-2005 | 13000.00 | 16022.09     |
| 05    | 2005-2006 | 25000.00 | 19448.54     |

6.7

LIST OF NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE ITEMS UNDER LEASE AGREEMENT  
ENTERED BY GCC Ltd., VIZAG WITH AP FOREST DEPARTMENT

| S.NO. | NAME OF THE COMMODITY                        |
|-------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1     | ADDALEAF                                     |
| 2     | HILL BROOMS                                  |
| 3     | WILD BROOMS                                  |
| 4     | SHEEKAKAI                                    |
| 5     | AMLA FRUIT & SEED                            |
| 6     | CLEANINGNUTS                                 |
| 7     | CHIRANJI                                     |
| 8     | ROCK BEE HONEY                               |
| 9     | APIARY HONEY                                 |
| 10    | KUSUM OIL SEED                               |
| 11    | MYROBALANS                                   |
| 12    | MOHW A SEED                                  |
| 13    | MOHWA FLOWER                                 |
| 14    | MARKINGNUTS                                  |
| 15    | NUXVOMICA FRUIT & SEED                       |
| 16    | PUGAM SEED                                   |
| 17    | NARAMAMIDI BARK                              |
| 18    | RA WULFIA SERPENTINA                         |
| 19    | SOAPNUTS                                     |
| 20    | HONEY WAX                                    |
| 21    | GUM KARAYA                                   |
| 22    | TAMARIND - A) SHELL B) SEEDED C) deseeded D) |
| 23    | TERIPODS                                     |
| 24    | MAREDUGEDDALU                                |
| 25    | SUGANDHIPALA                                 |



**STATEMENTH SHOWING THE LIST OF MEDICINAL HERBS UNDER LEASE AGREEMENT**

|     |                                                                               |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Abrus precatorius (Guruvindaginjalu) - seed                                   |
| 2.  | Achyranthues aspera (Uttareni( Apamarga) - whole plant                        |
| 3.  | Adhatodavasici (Adda sara) - Leaves                                           |
| 4.  | Aegie marmolos (Maredu) - fruit/root                                          |
| 5.  | Aloe indica (Kalabanda)                                                       |
| 6.  | Metrographies pauculate (Nelavemu) - Aerial plant                             |
| 7.  | Argyreia speciosa (Samudra palo) - Fruits! flowers                            |
| 8.  | Boerhavia diffuse (Atikamamidi/ Rakta punarnava) -whole plant                 |
| 9.  | Bombax Melabaricum (Boorugu) - gum                                            |
| 10. | Butea Superba - Butea of monosperma (Moduga/Teega moduga) - seeds and flowers |
| 11. | Caosalpinia Bondue (Gacha Kayalu) - nut                                       |
| 12. | Cassiatora (Tantemu/ Tagarisa)                                                |
| 13. | Caturnaragam spinose (mango) - fruit                                          |
| 14. | Cassia fistula (Rella)                                                        |
| 15. | Celeastrus paniculatus (Markangari/ Jyothismatti)-seed                        |
| 16. | Centella asiatica (Saraswati aaku) - whole plant                              |
| 17. | Citrullus colocynthis (indrayani)                                             |
| 18. | Curculigo orchioides (nelatadigaddalu) - rhizome                              |
| 19. | Cyporus rotandus (Tunga)                                                      |
| 20. | Eclipta prostrate (gantu barangi/ Gantu galagaru) - whole plant               |
| 21. | Helicteres Isora (Nulitada) - fruit                                           |
| 22. | Holarrhena antidysenterica (Kodisapla) - seeds                                |
| 23. | Gymnema sylvestre (Podapatri) - Nulitadu leaves                               |
| 24. | Jatrofa curcus (Nepalam) - seeds                                              |
| 25. | Mallotos phillippensis (Kumkuma) - seed                                       |
| 26. | Mucuna pruriens (Duradagondi ginjalu- seed                                    |
| 27. | Ocinum amoricnam (Kukka Tulasi) -leaf                                         |
| 28. | Phumbago zoyianica (Tell a chitra mula) - root                                |
| 29. | Phylanthus amarus (nelausiri) - whole plant                                   |
| 30. | Pueraria tuberosa (Nelagummadi/ Magasirigadda) - tuber                        |
| 31. | Solanum surrtense (Mulla vanga) - fruits                                      |
| 32. | Syzyaium cumini (Neredu) - seed & bark                                        |
| 33. | Tinospora cordifo/ia (Tippateega) - stem bark                                 |
| 34. | Tribulus terrestris (Chinnapalleru) - seeds                                   |
| 35. | Woodfordia fruticosa (Are! Jaji) - flower                                     |

**STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARATIVE PURCHASE PRICES OF NON TIMBER FOREST  
PRODUCE AS ON 24/10/2006**

| Sl.No                            | Name of the commodity | 1995-96 | 2006-07       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|
| <b>NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE</b> |                       |         |               |
| 01                               | Gum Karaya Gr.I       | 90.00   | 140.00        |
|                                  | Gum Karaya Gr.II      | 52.00   | 100.00        |
|                                  | Gum Karaya Gr.III     | 32.00   | 75.00         |
| 02.                              | Gum Kondagogu Gr.I    | 64.00   | 120.00        |
|                                  | Gum Kondagogu Gr.II   | 48.00   | 80.00         |
|                                  | Gum Kondagogu Gr.III  | 32.00   | 60.00         |
| 03                               | Gum Dikamali          | 8.00    | 12.00         |
| 04                               | Bees Wax              | 55.00   | 100.000       |
| 05                               | Honey                 | 35.00   | 80.00         |
| 06                               | Seeded Tamarind       | 4.75    | 11.00         |
| 07.                              | Nuxvamica             | 4.00    | 15.00         |
| 08.                              | Cleaningnuts          | 4.00    | 12.00         |
| 09.                              | Gum Olibanum Gr.I     | 15.00   | 40.00         |
| 10                               | Gum Olibanum Gr.II    | 12.00   | 30.00         |
| 11.                              | Marking Nuts          | 3.00    | 5.00          |
| 12.                              | Maredugaddalu         | ----    | 3.00          |
| 13.                              | Mohwa Seed            | 7.00    | 11.00         |
| 14.                              | Pungam Seed           | 4.00    | 7.50          |
| 15.                              | Mohwa Flower          | 2.50    | 6.00          |
| 16.                              | Myrobalans            | 2.00    | 2.25          |
| 17.                              | Gun Tiruman Gr.I      | 30.00   | 80.00         |
|                                  | Gun Tiruman Gr.II     | 20.00   | 60.00         |
|                                  | Gun Tiruman Gr.III    | ---     | 50.00         |
| 18.                              | R.S. Roots            | 30.00   | 60.00         |
| 19.                              | Naramamidi Bark       | 6.00    | 20.00         |
| 20.                              | Hill Brooms (Nos.)    | 6.00    | 8.00 to 16.00 |
| 21.                              | Wild broo9ms (Qty     | 9.00    | 12.00         |
| 22                               | Sheekakai             | 8.00    | 10.00         |
| 23.                              | Dry Amla              | ---     | 20.00         |
| 24.                              | Deseeded Tamarind     | 8.00    | 20.00         |
| 25.                              | Addalef               | 2.00    | 3.50          |
| 26.                              | Green Amla            | ---     | 3.00          |
| 27.                              | Need Seed             | ---     | 2.25          |

**4.1.3 ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED TRIBES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED:HYDERABAD**

**SET UP:**

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad was established in October 1976 and its area of operation is extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

**HEAD OFFICE:**

The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare is the Ex-Officio Managing Director of the corporation and he is assisted by General Manager and other skeleton staff.

**DISTRICT LEVEL:**

In the Districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Srisoilaam and Nellore, the Project Officers of ITDA are looking after the work of TRICOR and in the remaining Districts except Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda the District Tribal Welfare Officers are looking after the TRICOR work. In the District of Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda the Project Officers of MADA are looking after the TRICOR work in capacity of Member Secretaries of District Level Committees headed by the District Collector as Chairman, The Member Secretary is assisted by a Senior Assistant / Senior Inspector of Cooperative Department.

**SHARE CAPITAL:**

The authorized share capital is Rs. 5000.00 lakhs and paid up share capital Rs.52.10 lakhs from State Government and RS.24.21 lakhs from Members.

**STRATEGY:**

The Tribals mostly pursue traditional occupations and they are not able to avail themselves of the new employment opportunities generated through various development programmes. They depend mostly on Agriculture and Minor Forest Produce though a few of the tribal groups pursue activities like Piggery etc. The Scheduled Tribes live through out the State in varying concentrations. In view of their Socio, Cultural and Economic Conditions and areas of habitation the Scheduled Tribes can be broadly categorised into the following groups.

Tribal living in tribal area of concentration Le Tribal Sub Plan Area (9) ITDAs.

Tribals are living outside Sub Plan Area but found in concentration in smaller pockets i.e. (41) MADA Pockets and (17) Clusters.

(8) Primitive Tribal Groups are eking out their livelihood with low level of technology.

Dispersed Tribal Groups living all over State

Therefore different strategies are being adopted for tackling the problems of different tribal groups which should be area specific and group specific economic activities depending on the 10Gal demand..

**OBJECTIVES:**

TRICOR aims at providing financial assistance towards margin money to enable the poor Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries to mobilise the required institutional credit to take up the income generating economic activities. The margin money is provided to the extent of 20% of the unit cost of the scheme subject to a maximum limit of Rs.30,000/- with 4% interest. In order to provide assistance for taking up economic activities by the ST Beneficiaries, the Corporation aims at mobilising financial resources like subsidy from the agencies involved in the poverty alleviation programmes and institutional finance from Commercial Banks, Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Societies.

|   |                            |              |                 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Economic Support Schemes   | Rs. 5,000/-  | Minimum Ceiling |
| 2 | High Investment for E.S.S. | Rs.30,000/-  | Maximum Ceiling |
| 3 | NSTFDC Schemes             | Rs. 30,000/- | Maximum Ceiling |
| 4 | PMRY                       | Rs. 20,000/- | Maximum Ceiling |

**PERFORMANCE UPTO THE YEAR 2004-2005:**

|   |                             |                     |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | No.of Beneficiaries covered | 8,74,220            |
| 2 | Total Out lay               | Rs.56398.845 lakhs  |
| 3 | Margin Money                | Rs.9783.883 lakhs   |
| 4 | Subsidy                     | Rs.25871 .523 lakhs |
| 5 | Institutional Finance       | Rs.19851.949 lakhs  |
| 6 | Beneficiary Contribution    | Rs.919.490 lakhs    |

### **FINANCIAL PATTERN:**

The pattern of assistance is 50% subsidy, 30% Bank Loan and 20% Margin Money for all tribal groups except the Primitive Tribal Groups where the pattern of assistance is 80% subsidy and 20% Margin Money. The subsidy component is being tapped from S.C.A for ITDA, MADA, PTG and DTG Programmes and from DRDA (ST. Component).

### **TARGET GROUP:**

The Poorest of the poor among the tribals whose annual income does not exceed Rs.22,000/- per annum shall be provided financial assistance for various Economic Support Schemes in Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Horticulture etc. Under NSTFDC Schemes, the annual income limit per house hold is Rs.39,500/- in Rural and RS.54,500/- in urban areas of the total loaning programme, 33% of beneficiaries would be women and 3% Physically Handicapped STs as per Government orders.

### **PERFORMANCE DURING 2004-2005:**

The Action Plan for the year 2004-05 envisages to extend Financial Assistance to 102491 S.T. families with an outlay of Rs. 11693.49 lakhs involving a Margin Money of Rs. 1379.58 lakhs and Subsidy of Rs. 3383.40 lakhs tapping Institutional Finance of Rs. 3900.35 lakhs, Grant-in-aid Rs. 2347.85 lakhs and beneficiary contribution of Rs. 682.32 lakhs. The action plan proposes to extend assistance to Irrigation, Land based, Self-employment Programmes and programmes for the benefit of Educated unemployed and also special stress for Women.

The financial target of Rs. 11693.49 lakhs towards implementation of Economic Support Schemes, an amount of Rs. 6726.941 lakhs were released to districts, towards SCA/GIA & NSTFDC Term Loan of which the P.Os/ DTWOs have incurred Rs. 8470.85 lakhs to benefit 97717 ST beneficiaries as on 31/03/2005. As against the P.Os/ DTWOs have grounded is phy. 90273 and Fin. Rs. 6108.90 lakhs.

### **ACTION PLAN FOR 2005-2006:**

Action Plan for 2005-06 is prepared to cover 186554 S.T. beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs. 28385.13 lakhs towards implementation of Economic Support Schemes under various programmes. The details of financial outlay as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

|    |                           |          |
|----|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. | No. of Beneficiaries      | 186554   |
| 2. | Total Outlay              | 28385.13 |
| 3. | Subsidy t.T.W.D.I         | 3474.76  |
|    | Other Departments Subsidy | 2587.49  |
| 4. | MarQin Money              | 2359.96  |
| 5. | Bank Loan                 | 11818.04 |
| 6. | NSTFDC Term Loan          | 2289.61  |
| 7. | GIA                       | 2489.13  |
| 8. | C.I.F.                    | 664.17   |
| 9. | Beneficiary Contribution  | 2701.96  |

The financial target of Rs. 28385.13 lakhs towards implementation of Economic Support Schemes, an amount of Rs. 2002.00 lakhs were released to districts, towards SCA and GIA, of which the P.Os/DTWOs have incurred Rs.1720.98 lakhs to benefit 49374 ST beneficiaries as on 30/09/2005. As against the P.Os/ DTWOs have grounded phy. 38116 and Fin. Rs. 645.27 lakhs.

**YEAR-WISE EXPENDITURE ON ECONOMIC SUPPORT SCHEMES TO STs INDICATING THE SUBSIDY, MARGIN MONEY & I.F**

| Sl. No. | Year         | Total Cost       | Subsidy          | I.F.             | B.C.            | Margin Money    | No. of Beneficiaries |
|---------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1       | 2            | 3                | 4                | 5                | 6               | 7               | 8                    |
| 1       | 1976-77      | 15.900           | 7.950            | 4.770            | -               | 31.180          | 1856                 |
| 2       | 1977-78      | 73.000           | 36.500           | 21.740           | 0.160           | 14.600          | 4272                 |
| 3       | 1978-79      | 166;700          | 83.350           | 48.320           | 1.690           | 33.340          | 9234                 |
| 4       | 1979-80      | 250.400          | 125.200          | 69.070           | 6.050           | 50.080          | 17804                |
| 5       | 1980-81      | 292.750          | 146.375          | 83.435           | 4.390           | 58.550          | 12328                |
| 6       | 1981-82      | 454.050          | 227.025          | 128.205          | 8.010           | 90.810          | 13098                |
| 7       | 1982-83      | 533.500          | 266.750          | 151.870          | 8.180           | 106.700         | 14595                |
| 8       | 1983-84      | 325.350          | 162.675          | 95.455           | 2.150           | 65.070          | 9058                 |
| 9       | 1984-85      | 759.150          | 379.575          | 227.745          | -               | 151.830         | 43706                |
| 10      | 1985-86      | 1124.330         | 562.165          | 337.299          | -               | 224.866         | 29315                |
| 11      | 1986-87      | 2015.435         | 1007.717         | 604.631          | -               | 403.087         | 44838                |
| 12      | 1987-88      | 1819.845         | 909.922          | 545.954          | -               | 363.969         | 43740                |
| 13      | 1988-89      | 1802.700         | 901.350          | 540.810          | -               | 360.540         | 51986                |
| 14      | 1989-90      | 2744.155         | 1372.077         | 823.247          | -               | 548.831         | 59168                |
| 15      | 1990-91      | 1484.705         | 742.352          | 445.412          | -               | 296.941         | 51572                |
| 16      | 1991-92      | 1136.810         | 568.405          | 341.043          | -               | 227.362         | 19966                |
| 17      | 1992-93      | 1458.590         | 729.295          | 437.577          | -               | 291.718         | 22613                |
| 18      | 1993-94      | 1541.135         | 770.567          | 462.341          | -               | 308.227         | 31866                |
| 19      | 1994-95      | 2135.420         | 1067.710         | 640.626          | -               | 427.084         | 33604                |
| 20      | 1995-96      | 2271.655         | 1135.827         | 681.497          | -               | 454.331         | 40039                |
| 21      | 1996-97      | 1854.815         | 927.407          | 556.445          | -               | 370.963         | 17685                |
| 22      | 1997-98      | 2032.585         | 1016.292         | 609.776          | -               | 406.517         | 22932                |
| 23      | 1998-99      | 3415.190         | 1707.595         | 1024.557         | -               | 683.038         | 24407                |
| 24      | 1999-2000    | 2675.670         | 1337.835         | 802.701          | -               | 535.134         | 17024                |
| 25      | 2000-01      | 1671.190         | 835.595          | 501.357          | -               | 334.238         | 8142                 |
| 26      | 2001-02      | 2184.085         | 1092.042         | 655.226          | -               | 436.817         | 42227                |
| 27      | 2002-03      | 4744.390         | 1895.270         | 2204.530         | -               | 644.590         | 37609                |
| 28      | 2003-04      | 6944.500         | 2322.320         | 3295.800         | 364.670         | 961.710         | 51819                |
| 29      | 2004-05      | 8470.850         | 3534.390         | 3510.510         | 524.190         | 901.760         | 97717                |
| 30      | 2005-06      | 1720.976         | 860.874          | 522.176          | 160.743         | 177.183         | 49374                |
|         | Unto Sect.   |                  |                  |                  |                 |                 | 923594               |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>58119.831</b> | <b>26732.407</b> | <b>20374.125</b> | <b>1080.233</b> | <b>9961.066</b> |                      |

A.P. SCHEDULED TRIBES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, HYDERABAD

PERFORMANCE UNDER ECONOMIC SUPPORT SCHEMES FOR 2004-05 (Rs.In Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | District       | Targets       |                  | Releases       |                |                | Achievement  |                | % of Achievement |           | GROUNDING    |                |           | % of Grounding |  |
|---------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|--|
|         |                | Phy           | Fin              | SCA            | GIA            | TOTAL          | Phy          | Fin            | Phy              | Fin       | Phy          | Fin            | Phy       | Fin            |  |
| 1       | SRIKAKULAM     | 5415          | 356.61           | 156.79         | 110.00         | 266.79         | 7321         | 257.58         | 135              | 72        | 7216         | 199.62         | 99        | 77             |  |
| 2       | VIZIANAGARAM   | 6708          | 495.84           | 222.33         | 53.50          | 275.83         | 10370        | 347.59         | 155              | 70        | 10121        | 312.59         | 98        | 90             |  |
| 3       | VISAKHAPA TNAM | 27189         | 1919.95          | 917.01         | 390.90         | 1307.91        | 36960        | 793.99         | 136              | 41        | 36912        | 789.74         | 100       | 99             |  |
| 4       | EAST GODAVARI  | 5497          | 538.26           | 205.42         | 93.07          | 298.49         | 5070         | 312.13         | 92               | 58        | 4208         | 128.28         | 83        | 41             |  |
| 5       | WEST GODAVARI  | 1730          | 406.27           | 99.55          | 39.15          | 138.70         | 595          | 90.19          | 34               | 22        | 160          | 15.89          | 27        | 18             |  |
| 6       | KHAMMAM        | 15290         | 1487.67          | 649.01         | 641.40         | 1290.41        | 13603        | 1192.93        | 89               | 80        | 12606        | 1135.51        | 93        | 95             |  |
| 7       | WARANGAL       | 7309          | 1036.17          | 437.96         | 302.58         | 740.54         | 2891         | 812.30         | 40               | 78        | 2891         | 414.45         | 100       | 51             |  |
| 8       | ADILABAD       | 4286          | 785.94           | 415.50         | 141.00         | 556.50         | 2962         | 837.11         | 69               | 107       | 1818         | 585.74         | 61        | 70             |  |
| 9       | SRISAILAM      | 632           | 103.32           | 60.21          | 4.80           | 65.01          | 379          | 61.16          | 60               | 59        | 379          | 61.16          | 100       | 100            |  |
| 10      | NELLORE        | 2964          | 487.91           | 347.33         | 49.50          | 396.83         | 1635         | 239.01         | 55               | 49        | 2370         | 370.81         | 145       | 155            |  |
| 11      | KRISHNA        | 931           | 129.16           | 107.12         | 1.50           | 108.62         | 706          | 117.59         | 76               | 91        | 425          | 83.56          | 60        | 71             |  |
| 12      | GUNTUR         | 2012          | 394.93           | 202.60         | 109.00         | 311.60         | 1273         | 344.56         | 63               | 87        | 1089         | 345.00         | 86        | 100            |  |
| 13      | PRAKASAM       | 1487          | 292.01           | 64.46          | 15.00          | 79.46          | 1423         | 186.86         | 96               | 64        | 1159         | 175.21         | 81        | 94             |  |
| 14      | CHITTOOR       | 2066          | 383.22           | 67.62          | 35.30          | 102.92         | 560          | 124.23         | 27               | 32        | 496          | 112.42         | 89        | 90             |  |
| 15      | CUDDAPAH       | 1157          | 195.39           | 54.62          | 15.00          | 69.62          | 1075         | 161.17         | 93               | 82        | 1076         | 160.22         | 100       | 99             |  |
| 16      | ANANTHAPUR     | 1105          | 182.51           | 129.47         | 7.60           | 137.07         | 967          | 209.04         | 88               | 115       | 688          | 150.63         | 71        | 72             |  |
| 17      | KURNOOL        | 568           | 111.88           | 57.36          | 2.95           | 60.31          | 481          | 134.54         | 85               | 120       | 194          | 64.10          | 40        | 48             |  |
| 18      | MAHABOBNAGAR   | 2432          | 442.67           | 254.15         | 48.40          | 302.55         | 1536         | 398.18         | 63               | 90        | 1946         | 309.89         | 127       | 78             |  |
| 19      | RANGA REDDY    | 2852          | 270.35           | 124.53         | 32.00          | 156.53         | 763          | 367.64         | 27               | 136       | 594          | 106.05         | 78        | 29             |  |
| 20      | MEDAK          | 1095          | 164.90           | 110.22         | 3.60           | 113.82         | 1202         | 240.91         | 110              | 146       | 1489         | 161.60         | 124       | 67             |  |
| 21      | NIZAMABAD      | 1642          | 355.20           | 141.21         | 35.00          | 176.21         | 1033         | 309.90         | 63               | 87        | 390          | 105.16         | 38        | 34             |  |
| 22      | KARIMNAGAR     | 1002          | 227.37           | 95.51          | 26.00          | 121.51         | 1084         | 252.73         | 108              | 111       | 538          | 177.35         | 50        | 70             |  |
| 23      | NALGONDA       | 6733          | 788.17           | 318.38         | 190.60         | 508.98         | 3572         | 624.08         | 53               | 79        | 1669         | 210.49         | 47        | 34             |  |
| 24      | HYDERABAD      | 389           | 137.80           | 37.86          | 0.00           | 37.86          | 256          | 55.45          | 66               | 40        | 229          | 38.60          | 89        | 70             |  |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>102491</b> | <b>11693.493</b> | <b>5276.22</b> | <b>2347.85</b> | <b>7624.07</b> | <b>97717</b> | <b>8470.85</b> | <b>95</b>        | <b>72</b> | <b>90563</b> | <b>6214.06</b> | <b>93</b> | <b>73</b>      |  |



A.P. SCHEDULED TRIBES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED.HYDERABAD

PERFORMANCE OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT SCHEMES 2004-05

| Sl.No. | Programme    | Target        |                 | Achievement  |                | Percentage |           |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
|        |              | Phy           | Fin             | Phy          | Fin            | Phy        | Fin       |
| 1      | ITDA         | 35713         | 3598.44         | 47251        | 3000.50        | 132        | 83        |
| 2      | MADA         | 6478          | 650.80          | 1677         | 347.27         | 26         | 53        |
| 3      | PTG          | 2485          | 430.92          | 9154         | 389            | 368        | 90        |
| 4      | DTG          | 17781         | 2061.67         | 15381        | 3032.08        | 87         | 147       |
| 5      | CLUSTER      | 936           | 90.53           | 600          | 34.88          | 64         | 39        |
| 6      | NSTFDC       | 37426         | 3767.01         | 23135        | 1494.23        | 62         | 40        |
|        | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>100819</b> | <b>10599.37</b> | <b>97198</b> | <b>8298.14</b> | <b>96</b>  | <b>78</b> |
| 7      | CMEY         | 920           | 574.77          | 133          | 101.00         | 14         | 18        |
| 8      | PMRY         | 499           | 503.55          | 110          | 55.41          | 22         | 11        |
| 9      | SGSY         | 253           | 15.60           | 276          | 16.30          | 109        | 104       |
|        | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>102491</b> | <b>11693.29</b> | <b>97717</b> | <b>8470.85</b> | <b>95</b>  | <b>72</b> |

**YEAR WISE FUNDS RECEIVED FROM NSTFDC**

New Delhi

| SI.No. | Year                          | Released        | Beneficiaries |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1      | 1993-1994                     | 0               | 49            |
| 2      | 1994-1995                     | 14.49           | 23            |
| 3      | 1995-1996                     | 370.6           | 533           |
| 4      | 1996-1997                     | 113.31          | 113           |
| 5      | 1997-1998                     | 443.83          | 262           |
| 6      | 1998-1999                     | 470.5           | 343           |
| 7      | 1999-2000                     | 559.65          | 3602          |
| 8      | 2000-2001                     | 359.5           | 1266          |
| 9      | 2001-2002                     | 351.038         | 718           |
| 10     | 2002-2003                     | 481.88          | 12853         |
| 11     | 2003-2004                     | 49.37           | 17            |
| 12     | 2004-2005                     | 1227.76         | 3046          |
| 13     | 2005-2006 (As on<br>31/07/05) | 44.09           | 54            |
|        | <b>TOTAL</b>                  | <b>4506.018</b> | <b>22879</b>  |

A.P. SCHEDULED TRIBES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, HYDERABAD

ACTION PLAN 2005-06 (DISTRICT-WISE ABSTRACT)

| Sl. | District        | No. of Units | No. of Beneficiaries | Extent Acres | Total Outlay | SUBSIDY  |              |         |        |        |         | Margin Money | Bank    | NSTFDC   | B.C.    | G.I.A. | C.I.F.   | TOTAL OUTLAY |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|----------|--------------|
|     |                 |              |                      |              |              | T.W.D.   | APMIPI DWAMA | RYS     | PMRY   | SGSY   |         |              |         |          |         |        |          |              |
| 1   | SRIKAKULAM      | 10168        | 10250                | 640          | 896.951      | 99.190   | 4.680        | 74.40   | 5.38   | 4.38   | 78.903  | 388.225      | 60.480  | 60.240   | 89.050  | 32.020 | 896.951  |              |
| 2   | VIZIANAGARAM    | 9974         | 10887                | 0            | 956.610      | 150.430  | 0.000        | 69.00   | 5.21   | 3.94   | 75.626  | 327.915      | 83.680  | 97.910   | 115.770 | 27.730 | 956.610  |              |
| 3   | VISAKHAPA TNAMI | 57744        | 59116                | 39173        | 4067.422     | 1022.640 | 0.000        | 106.20  | 12.26  | 4.48   | 213.416 | 670.276      | 506.233 | 1077.570 | 391.945 | 62.400 | 4067.422 |              |
| 4   | EAST GODAVARI   | 9119         | 9422                 | 2698         | 1476.145     | 159.470  | 0.000        | 146.40  | 18.93  | 6.26   | 108.459 | 711.368      | 59.380  | 133.420  | 106.900 | 25.560 | 1476.145 |              |
| 5   | WEST GODAVARI   | 3627         | 4134                 | 1970         | 1082.960     | 71.979   | 4.680        | 117.60  | 15.19  | 5.5    | 81.206  | 607.611      | 45.810  | 64.020   | 51.570  | 16.790 | 1082.960 |              |
| 6   | KHAMMAM         | 15406        | 15484                | 2480         | 2194.195     | 342.755  | 0.000        | 89.60   | 5.41   | 4.67   | 221.342 | 509.902      | 281.580 | 225.080  | 440.475 | 93.380 | 2194.195 |              |
| 7   | WAFANGAL        | 5220         | 6314                 | 2628         | 1630.610     | 206.048  | 0.000        | 93.60   | 9.23   | 4.92   | 183.192 | 629.389      | 181.788 | 62.928   | 225.174 | 34.340 | 1630.610 |              |
| 8   | ADILABAD        | 7615         | 8867                 | 0            | 1473.465     | 263.270  | 9.360        | 68.40   | 4.42   | 3.09   | 162.591 | 454.818      | 160.300 | 62.800   | 207.020 | 77.400 | 1473.465 |              |
| 9   | SRISAILAM       | 4187         | 4273                 | 0            | 530.600      | 83.590   | 0.000        | 76.80   | 0.00   | 0      | 20.900  | 268.800      | 0.000   | 40.960   | 39.550  | 0.000  | 530.600  |              |
| 10  | NELLORE         | 8921         | 9096                 | 0            | 1387.185     | 147.880  | 11.790       | 117.60  | 8.92   | 4.09   | 119.971 | 611.378      | 97.190  | 103.220  | 125.740 | 39.410 | 1387.185 |              |
| 11  | KRISHNA         | 2852         | 3006                 | 0            | 1125.935     | 54.700   | 3.510        | 136.00  | 18.03  | 5.35   | 79.475  | 696.786      | 10.710  | 79.775   | 21.875  | 17.720 | 1125.935 |              |
| 12  | GUNTUR          | 4185         | 4789                 | 2785         | 1242.250     | 97.900   | 0.000        | 86.40   | 17.17  | 7.21   | 125.514 | 627.549      | 94.210  | 54.760   | 102.500 | 29.040 | 1242.250 |              |
| 13  | PRAKASAM        | 3652         | 4608                 | 0            | 1000.410     | 65.880   | 8.190        | 104.40  | 10.72  | 5.45   | 78.360  | 541.509      | 41.560  | 72.200   | 52.500  | 19.640 | 1000.410 |              |
| 14  | CHITTOOR        | 2436         | 2679                 | 2567         | 769.787      | 50.700   | 12.496       | 66.00   | 11.27  | 4.13   | 76.852  | 452.052      | 20.280  | 35.180   | 32.500  | 8.330  | 769.787  |              |
| 15  | CUDDAPAH        | 2209         | 2622                 | 0            | 763.624      | 22.700   | 0.000        | 103.80  | 6.11   | 6.01   | 41.074  | 465.271      | 27.700  | 54.970   | 32.770  | 3.220  | 763.624  |              |
| 16  | ANANTHAPUR      | 2719         | 3272                 | 1491         | 892.330      | 60.925   | 9.360        | 93.00   | 8.60   | 4.79   | 68.626  | 470.744      | 50.270  | 66.220   | 35.060  | 24.740 | 892.330  |              |
| 17  | KURNOOL         | 2428         | 2533                 | 0            | 753.314      | 42.350   | 0.000        | 94.80   | 8.76   | 5.03   | 49.637  | 436.344      | 30.420  | 54.900   | 23.600  | 7.475  | 753.314  |              |
| 18  | MAHABOBNAGAR    | 3372         | 3661                 | 0            | 984.035      | 91.055   | 0.000        | 85.20   | 10.14  | 5.52   | 100.220 | 484.168      | 105.710 | 43.940   | 52.500  | 5.580  | 984.035  |              |
| 19  | RANGA REDDY     | 2464         | 4070                 | 2075         | 799.895      | 53.180   | 14.040       | 72.00   | 11.50  | 2.47   | 68.853  | 391.449      | 60.280  | 58.770   | 33.280  | 24.000 | 799.895  |              |
| 20  | MEDAK           | 3340         | 3666                 | 0            | 755.259      | 63.275   | 4.660        | 67.20   | 7.85   | 3.49   | 65.476  | 349.238      | 61.520  | 56.680   | 60.880  | 15.190 | 755.259  |              |
| 21  | NIZAMABAD       | 2718         | 3028                 | 0            | 947.480      | 78.440   | 0.468        | 99.60   | 7.32   | 3.21   | 76.238  | 472.854      | 86.640  | 53.250   | 47.500  | 21.956 | 947.480  |              |
| 22  | KARIMNAGAR      | 2539         | 3622                 | 0            | 850.230      | 53.930   | 0.000        | 90.00   | 8.43   | 5.44   | 67.196  | 440.038      | 52.460  | 45.590   | 46.250  | 40.900 | 850.230  |              |
| 23  | NALGONDA        | 4259         | 6850                 | 0            | 1432.730     | 170.775  | 0.000        | 120.00  | 8.69   | 2.95   | 122.395 | 594.954      | 124.630 | 96.275   | 154.710 | 37.350 | 1432.730 |              |
| 24  | HYDERABAD       | 504          | 504                  | 0            | 381.755      | 21.700   | 0.000        | 0.00    | 21.54  | 0      | 74.435  | 216.002      | 46.780  | 1.300    | 0.000   | 0.000  | 381.755  |              |
|     | TOTAL           | 171659       | 186554               | 58507        | 28385.12     | 3474.76  | 83.23        | 2160.00 | 241.88 | 102.38 | 2359.96 | 11818.04     | 2289.61 | 2701.96  | 2489.13 | 664.17 | 28385.12 |              |

#### **4.1.4 NSTFDC Programmes & Guide Lines**

##### **ORGANISATION**

National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has been set up in April, 2001 under Section 250f of the Companies Act, 1956 (A Company not for profit). NSTFDC is a fully Government of India owned Undertaking under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and is managed by a Board of Directors with representation from the Central Government, State Level Channelising Agency, financial institutions and persons representing the Scheduled Tribes.

##### **SHARE CAPITAL**

The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 500.00 Crores.

##### **BROAD OBJECTIVES**

NSTFDC is the Apex organization for providing financial assistance for Scheme(s) / Project (s) for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The broad objectives of NSTFDC are as under;

- i. Identification of economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate employment and raise their level of income.
- ii. Upgradation of skills and processes used by the Scheduled Tribes through providing both institutional and on the job training;
- iii. To make the existing State / UJ. Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations nominated as the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for availing assistance from NSTFDC and other development agencies engaged in the economic development of Scheduled Tribes, more effective.
- iv. To assist SCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting necessary training to their staff.
- v. To provide financial support for meeting the working capital requirement of the Central / State Government owned agencies and National Level Federations such as TRIFED, for undertaking procurement and / or marketing of minor forest produce / agricultural produce collected / grown by the Scheduled Tribes and / or related products / services.
- vi. To innovate, experiment and promote rather than replicate the work of the existing agencies.

FUNCTIONS

- i. To finance viable income generating Scheme(s)/ Project(s) through the SCAs for the economic development of eligible Scheduled Tribes.
- ii. To provide grants through the SCAs for undertaking training programmes for the skill and entrepreneurial development of eligible Scheduled Tribes.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA:

- i. The beneficiary should belong to the Scheduled Tribes community.
- ii. Annual family income of the beneficiary should not exceed double the poverty line (DPL) income limit (presently Rs. 39,500/- p.O. for the rural areas and Rs. 54,500/- p.a. for the urban areas).
- iii. Individual. Partnership Firms/ Co-operative Societies/ any other form of Legal Associations are eligible to avail financial assistance from NSTFDC. However, proposals submitted by the partnership Firms, Co-operative Societies and any other form of Legal Associations shall be subject to the following:
  - a. All the members should belong to the Scheduled Tribes community.
  - b. Annual family income of each member/ applicant should not exceed double the poverty line income limit.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

A) CRITERIA

At the beginning of each financial year, funds are notionally allocated by the NSTFDC to the SCAs in proportion to the Scheduled Tribes population in the respective States/ U.Ts. This is intimated to the SCAs. The SCAs may ensure the flow of funds in such a manner so as to maintain proper balance among different districts/ regions, sectors and achieve an equitable gender-wise balance among the beneficiaries.

B) UNIT COST

Within the overall allocation, funds are to be allocated keeping the following broad norms:

% age of Notional Allocation

- i) Scheme(s)/Project(s)/per unit/profit center costing upto RS.5.00 lakh 90%
- ii) Scheme(s) Project (s)/ per. unit/ profit center costing above Rs. 5.00 lakh 90%

**C) SECTORIAL ALLOCATION**

SCAs are to ensure a balanced approach on sectoral allocation while forwarding scheme(s)/ Project (s) to NSTFDC for consideration. The broad norms of sectoral allocation are as under:

**Sector**

- i) Agricultural & Allied Sector % age of Notional
- ii) Service Sector (Including Transport) : Allocation
- iii) Industrial Sector : 40%
- : 10%

**NORMS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

**A. TERM LOAN**

i) UNIT COST

NSTFDC provides term loan for Scheme(s)/ Project (s) costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakh per unit/ profit Centre.

ii) QUANTUM OF ASSISTANCE

NSTFDC provides term loan upto 90% of the cost of the Schemes/ Projects, submit to the condition that the SCAs contribute their share of assistance as per the scheme and provide the required subsidy. The SCAs may also tie up financial assistance from other sources, if any.

iii) Entire working Capital requirement for unit/ profit center costing upto Rs. 1.00 lakh is treated as a part of the project cost.

iv) For unit/profit center costing above Rs.1.00 lakh, Working Capital requirement upto 30% of the cost of Schemes/Projects, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, is considered as part of the cost of project.

V) **PROMOTER'S CONTRIBUTION**

Cost Per unit/ Profit Centre Minimum Promoter's Contribution As % age of cost of project not to be insisted upon

|                                              |    |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| a. Upto Rs. 1.00 lakh                        |    |
|                                              | 2% |
| b. Above RS.1.00 lakh and upto Rs. 2.50 lakh | 3% |
| c. Above Rs.2.50 lakh and upto RS.5.00 lakh  | 5% |
| d. Above RS.5.00 lakh                        | 5% |

vi) **INTEREST RATES**

|                                                            |                                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Amount of loan per unit/ profit center<br>(NSTFDC's Share) | Interest per annum**<br>Chargeable to the<br>SCA Beneficiary |    |
| a) Upto RS.5.00 lakhs                                      | 3%                                                           | 5% |
| b) Above RS.5.00 lakhs                                     | 5%                                                           | 8% |

\*\* The above rates of interest are not on slab basis.

vii) **REPAYMENT PERIOD**

The loan is to be repaid in quarterly/half yearly instalments, as the case may be, within a maximum period of 10 years including suitable moratorium period. Repayment period for each Scheme/ Project is specified in the Letter of Intent (Sanction).

**BRIDGE LOAN**

Bridge Loan may be provided by NSTFDC through the SCAs to meet the gap in funding requirement of Schemers) Project(s) against subsidy/ capital incentives etc available to them.

i) **UNIT COST:**

NSTFDC provides Bridge Loan for Scheme (s)/ Project (s) costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakh per unit/ profit center.

**ii) INTEREST RATE:**

Interest rate on Bridge Loan is at par with rate of interest for term loan.

**iii) REPAYMENT PERIOD**

The sanctioning agency is to ensure that the amount of eligible subsidy/ capital incentive is paid directly to the SCA within a maximum period of 2 years from the date of release of Bridge Loan by NSTFDC.

**ADIVASI MAHILA SASHAKTIKARAN YOJANA**

NSTFDC has introduced an exclusive concessional scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribe Women beneficiaries titled "ADIV ASI MAHILA SASHAKTIKARAN YOJANA". There shall not be any ceiling on the allocation of funds for this scheme within the overall Notional allocation of funds for each year made by NSTFDC.

The broad Parameters of the Scheme are as under:

**i) UNIT COST**

NSTFDC provides Term Loan for Scheme(s)/ Projects costing upto Rs. 50,000/- per unit profit center.

**ii) QUANTUM OF ASSISTANCE**

NSTFDC provides term loan upto 90% of the cost of the Scheme (s)/ Project (s), subject to the condition that the SCAs contribute their share of assistance as per the scheme and provide the required subsidy. The SCAs may tie-up financial assistance from other sources, if any.

**iii) PROMOTER'S CONTRIBUTION**

Minimum Promoter's Contribution may not be insisted upon.

**iv) INTEREST RATE**

For this scheme, NSTFDC charges highly concessional interest @ 2% p.a. from the SCAs. The SCAs may charge maximum interest @ 4%p.a. from the ultimate women beneficiaries.



**v) REPAYMENT PERIOD**

The loan is to be repaid in quarterly/ half yearly instalments, as the case may be, within a maximum period of 10 years including suitable moratorium period. Repayment period for each Schemel Project is specified in the Letter of Intent (Sanction)

**WORKING CAPITAL ASSISTANCE**

To provide financial support for meeting the working capital requirement of the Central/State government owned agencies and National level Federation such as TRIFED, for undertaking procurement and/ or marketing of minor forest produces/ agricultural produces collected/ grown by the Scheduled Tribes and/ or related projects/ services.

**I) INTEREST RATES**

- a) For financial assistance routed through the SCAs, interest @ 4% p.a. shall be charged by NSTFDC from SCAs, The SCAs, in turn may charge interest upto 7% p.a. from the implementing agency (ies)/ ultimate beneficiary (ies).
- b) For financial assistance provided directly to the Central/ State/ UT owned organizations. National Level Federation interest shall be charges by NSTFDC @ 7% p.a. from such organizations.

**II) REPAYMENT PERIOD**

Repayment schedule is drawn depending upon the nature of activities. However, repayment is required to be made in quarterly/half yearly instalments within a maximum period of 10 years including suitable moratorium period.

**INCENTIVE FOR THE SCAs MAKING 100% REPAYMENT TO NSTFDC**

With a view to improve the rate of recovery and to encourage the SCAs to make 100% timely repayment of dues, an amount equivalent to 1 % of the principal amount repaid by them during each financial year shall be given by NSTFDC as an incentive. The following procedure is followed for this purpose:

- a) The status of overdues in respect of the SCA would be taken into account at the close of each financial year 1)31 st March) and those SCAs shall qualify for the incentive who have no overdues on this date of reckoning.

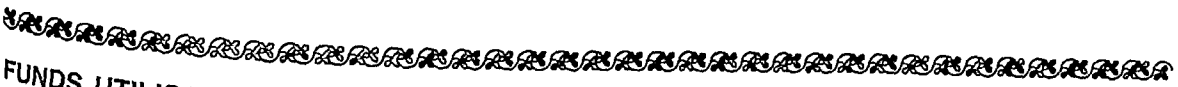
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- b) The incentive amount shall be remitted to the concerned SCAs separately. The incentive may be used in any manner the SCA deems it necessary for facilitating recovery of NSTFDC loan.

### SECURITY

- i) The SCAs and other borrowing organizations shall provide Government Guarantee/ Bank Guarantee for availing financial assistance from NSTFDC.
- ii) SCAs and other borrowing organizations may preferably provide Block Government Guarantee for covering their funds requirement from NSTFDC for a period of 2 to 3 years in order to avoid repetitive work of seeking Schemel Project-wise Government Guarantee.

### DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

- a. The SCAs/ other borrowing agencies of NSTFDC are required to first complete requisite formalities viz., selection of beneficiaries, documentation with the beneficiaries, tie-up of their share ( i.e. Margin Money/ Subsidy), identification of supplier of assets and arrangement of Government Guarantee/ Bank Guarantee etc. as may be necessary for operation of the Schemel Project so that utilization of funds is not delayed beyond the stipulated period.
- b. Funds for the sanctioned Schemel Project may be released by NSTFDC on specific request from the SCAs/ Other borrowing agencies subject to;
  - i. Execution of General Loan Agreement.
  - ii. Furnishing of Government Guarantee/ Bank Guarantee .
  - iii. Submission of list of selected applicants as per prescribed format "A". However in respect of Working Capital Assistance only total number of beneficiaries to be assisted need to be indicated along with utilization certificate.
  - iv. Submission of satisfactory status of overall schemel project wise utilization of funds to NSTFDC in the prescribed format.
  - v. Satisfactory level of repayment of dues of NSTFDC.
  - vi. Tying-up of Subsidy, Margin Money Loan and Promoter's Contribution, if any, by the SCAs.



## FUNDS UTILISATION PERIOD

- i) Funds drawn from NSTFDC by the SCAs are to be utilized within a period of 120 days from the date of its release. In addition to normal moratorium period allowed for each Schemes project. 120 days are allowed for funds utilization as moratorium period for the SCAs. However, for Working Capital Loan, funds utilization period is 60 days from the date of release of funds by NSTFDC.
- ii) NSTFDC funds released by the SCAs to the beneficiary(ies) or paid/ advanced (in exceptional cases) to the manufacturer/ supplier of assets towards procurement of approved items as specified in the Letter of Intent (Sanction) issued by NSTFDC, are only considered as funds utilized. However, funds transferred by SCA to its Branch/ District Office (s). are not considered as funds utilized.

## SUBMISSION OF PROGRESS REPORTS

- (i) progress Reports are to be submitted by the SCAs as per NSTFDC's prescribed format within a maximum period of 210 days from the date of release of funds.
- (ii) In respect of Working Capital assistance, funds utilization certificate duly certified by the SCA at borrowing organization to the effect that funds were utilized within 60 days shall be submitted inter alia including the total number of eligible Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries assisted under the scheme.

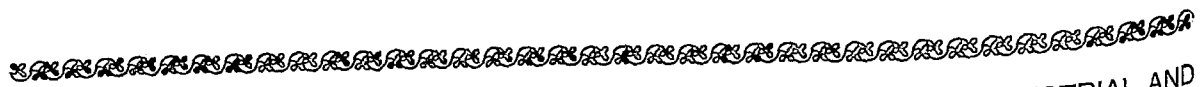
Note: Progress reports of funds utilization to be submitted as per prescribed format 'B'.

## RECALL OF FUNDS

Funds shall be recalled from the SCAs in case the same are not utilized within a period of one year from the date of its release by NSTFDC.

## PROCEDURE FOR AVAILING LOAN ASSISTANCE.

- (i) For availing financial assistance provided by NSTFDC, the eligible applicant(s). is/ are required to approach the concerned SCA.
- (ii) To facilitate submission of the proposals, NSTFDC has devised three different formats as detailed below.



- a) Format of application for seeking financial assistance for INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER SERVICES SECTOR activities (Format No.1)
- b) Format of application for seeking financial assistance for FARMING AND ALLIED SECTOR activities (Format No.2)
- c) Format of application for seeking financial' assistance for TRANSPORT SECTOR activities (Format No. 3)

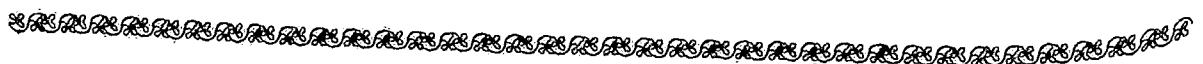
Note: Formats are annexed. Copies of these formats are also available with the SCAs/ Head Office/ Zonal Offices of the NSTFDC.

- iii) Eligible applicant(s) may submit project proposal in line with NSTFDC's application formats 1, 2 and 3, as may be applicable, to the SCAs.
- iv) The SCAs/ other borrowing agencies may also formulate group scheme(s) project(s) after taking into account the specific needs of the target group.
- v) The SCAs may recommend/ submit the proposal(s) to NSTFDC subject to applicant(s) fulfilling the eligibility criteria.
- vi) Copy (ies) of Annual Family Income and Tribe certificate of the applicant (s) (duly attested) ( is/are to be sent along with the project report in respect of individual Scheme(s)/ Project (s).

#### **GRANT FOR SKILL AND ENTERPRENEURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.**

##### **A. NORM OF ASSISTANCE**

- i) Financial assistance in the form of grant is providing through the SCAs for imparting skill and entrepreneurial development training to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons so as to create opportunities for employment / self employment.
- ii) Under this scheme, upto 85% of the recurring expenditure of the training programme is extended as grant by NSTFDC. Remaining 15% is to be provided by the SCA and/ or implementing agency/ concerned institute etc.
- iii) SCAs while recommending the training \ programme shall also take necessary steps to assist the training candidates in getting suitable employment/ self employment after training.



- iv) Along with the proposal, concerned training institute shall submit all relevant information regarding the training course i.e. syllabus, candidates are group, educational level recognition certificate of the course (if any), details regarding institute's main activities, training programmes already conducted, copies of the Bye-laws, Registration Certificate and Annual Reports (last 3 years, if available) of the institute etc.
- v) After approval of the proposal, NSTFDC's share shall be released in two instalments i.e. 70% after receipt of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Selection Committee along with list of selected candidates and copy(ies) of advertisement(s), if any for the training programme. The final instalment of 30% shall be released only after the completion of the course, subject to implementation of the same as per terms and conditions stipulated in the sanction order.

## **B PROCEDURE FOR AVAILING GRANTS**

Detailed proposal may be submitted to NSTFDC by the SCAs.

### **GRANT FOR COMPUTERISATION OF DATABASE OF SCAs.**

#### **A. NORMS OF ASSISTANCE**

NSTFDC may provide one time assistance in the form of grant upto Rs. 1 .00 lakh per SCA for computerization of their database. However the grant is not available to the SCAs who have already availed the same from NSTFDC/ Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment/ Ministry of Tribal affairs.

#### **B. PROCEDURE FOR AVAILING GRANTS.**

- i. Proposals indicating the items required along with quotations for creation of data base of SCAs may be submitted by them to NSTFDC. A certificate to the effect of not having received any assistance for this purpose from the NSTFDC/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment/ Ministry of Tribal Affairs may also be given.
- ii. Details of existing infrastructure (equipment, if any and manpower) concerning management of the database of SCAs may also be included in the proposals.

#### **EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (EDPs) FOR OFFICIALS OF SCAs.**

- i) NSTFDC Provides training to the officials of SCAs for upgradation, of their skills in project identification, formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and recovery of loans etc. For this purpose, the SCAs may approach NSTFDC.

GENERAL

- a. Financial assistance of NSTFDC is channelised through the SCAs only.
- b. Separate account of funds and beneficiaries, etc, are to be maintained by the SCAs in respect of assistance received from NSTFDC.
- c. Where a schemes/ Projects contains identical unit(s)/ profit center(s), in such cases NSTFDC's assistance will be limited to Rs. 150 lakhs per schemes/ Projects.
- d. Those who own the assets under NSTFDC assistance are considered as beneficiaries.
- e. NSTFDC Term Loan/ Bridge loan is not extended for sick/existing units.
- f. Under transport sector schemes, only one vehicle per beneficiary / institution is considered for sanction and the applicant should have valid driving licence for this purpose.
- g. Under NSTFDC assisted schemes, physical assets are required to display prominently of having been financed under NSTFDC schemes, Advertisement, if any, released by the SCA for this purpose shall also indicate this fact.
- h. For implementation and monitoring of Scheme(s)/ Project(s) a Committee shall be constituted by the SCA in which invariably NSTFDC's representative would be included as a member.
- i. SCAs are required to ensure that loan is sanctioned only to eligible Scheduled Tribe persons.
- j. Prior to sanction of the loan. SCAs may obtain name(s) of legal heirs of the prospective beneficiary(ies) and requisite undertaking from them so that assets/ liabilities concerning NSTFDC assistance are taken over by them in the event of death of the beneficiary(ies).
- k. The beneficiaries are at liberty to decide the particular make and model of assets they want to procure. If they so desire, they may also procure it directly and the SCAs may make payment directly to such supplier(s) / manufacturer(s)

- i. Assets created under the Scheme(s)/Project(s) shall be comprehensively insured during the currency of loan. Cost of insurance charges shall be borne by the concerned beneficiary. In case of Working Capital Assistance, comprehensive insurance coverage would be taken by the borrowing/implementing agency at their cost.
- m. In case of any ambiguity in the guidelines, the decision of CMD, NSTFDC shall be final.
- n. The present guidelines have been updated on 30/11/2003.

**LIST OF INDICATIVE SCHEMES/PROJECTS**

**AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme/ Project    |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| 1      | Agricultural Implements        |
| 2      | Agricultural Land Purchase     |
| 3      | Bio-gas Plant                  |
| 4      | Cultivation of Medicinal Plant |
| 5      | Dairy                          |
| 6      | Duckery                        |
| 7      | Fisheries                      |
| 8      | Ginger Cultivation             |
| 9      | Goatery                        |
| 10     | Hatcheries                     |
| 11     | Honey Bee Cultivation          |
| 12     | Horticulture                   |
| 13     | Minor Forest Produce           |
| 14     | Piggery                        |
| 15     | Poultry                        |
| 16     | Power Tillers                  |
| 17     | Prawn Culture                  |
| 18     | Pumpset/Minor Irrigation       |
| 19     | Rabbit rearing                 |
| 20     | Sericulture Development        |
| 21     | Spices Cultivation             |
| 22     | Tea Plantation                 |

**LIST OF INDICATIVE SCHEMES/PROJECTS**

**INDUSTRIAL SECTOR**

| SLNo. | Name of the Schemel Project                    |
|-------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | 'Battery MakingUnit                            |
| 2     | Bamboo Furniture Making Unit                   |
| 3     | Bicycle Seat Cover Making Unit                 |
| 4     | Brick Kiln Unit                                |
| 5     | Candle Manufacturing Unit                      |
| 6     | Carpet Manufacturing Unit                      |
| 7     | Concrete Block Manufacturing Unit              |
| 8     | Coir Industry Unit                             |
| 9     | Copperwares/Utensils Manufacturing Unit        |
| 10    | Dest Top Printing Unit                         |
| 11    | Exercise Books Making Unit                     |
| 12    | Flour/Rice Mill Unit                           |
| 13    | Food Processing unit                           |
| 14    | Furniture Making unit                          |
| 15    | Gem Stone Cutting & Polishing Unit             |
| 16    | Handicrafts Unit                               |
| 17    | Handloomsl Silk Weaving Unit                   |
| 18    | Handmade Papers Unit                           |
| 19    | Hosiery Unit                                   |
| 20    | Jute Fabricl Bags Making Unit                  |
| 21    | Leather Items Making Unit                      |
| 22    | Lime Kilns Unit                                |
| 23    | Milk Chilling Centre                           |
| 24    | Mineral Water Bottling Plant Unit              |
| 25    | Oil Mill Unit                                  |
| 26    | Pottery Making Unit                            |
| 27    | Pouch Making & Plastic Baqs Manufacturing Unit |
| 28    | Powerloom Unit                                 |
| 29    | Rubber Industrv Unit                           |
| 30    | Saw Mill unit                                  |
| 31    | Spice Grinding Unit                            |
| 32    | Soft/Stuffed Toys Making unit                  |
| 33    | Supari Processing Unit                         |
| 34    | Steel Fabrication Unit                         |
| 35    | Stone Crushing Unit                            |
| 36    | Tyre Retreading Unit                           |
| 37    | Umbrella making Unit                           |
| 38    | Wooden/ Steel Furniture Making Unit            |



**LIST OF JNDICATIVE SCHEMES/PROJECTS  
SERVICE INCLUDING TRANSPORT SECTOR**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Schemel Project                                      |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Automobiles Workshop                                             |
| 2.     | Band Party/Orchestra Unit                                        |
| 3      | Beauty Parlour/ Health Centre                                    |
| 4      | Bicycle repairing Shop                                           |
| 5      | Book Binding/ Book Shop                                          |
| 6      | Bullock/ Camel Cart                                              |
| 7      | Cable T.V.Centre                                                 |
| 8      | Car Uphoistery & SeatMaking Unit                                 |
| 9      | Chemist/ Cosmetic Shop                                           |
| 10     | Clinical Lab                                                     |
| 11     | Cloth Merchant Unit                                              |
| 12     | Computer Centre (Data processing & Training)                     |
| 13     | Computer Hardware & Servicing Centre                             |
| 14     | Dental Clinic                                                    |
| 15     | Departmental Store                                               |
| 16     | Dhaba & Restaurant                                               |
| 17     | Driving School                                                   |
| 18     | Electric & Electronic Service center                             |
| 19     | Eye Clinic                                                       |
| 20     | Fruits/ Vegetable Shop                                           |
| 21     | Gas Agency                                                       |
| 22     | Crocery Shop                                                     |
| 23     | Hardware & Paints Shop                                           |
| 24     | Laundry/Drv cleaning Shop                                        |
| 25     | Marble Polishing Unit                                            |
| 26     | Ornaments Polishing Unit                                         |
| 27     | Passenger/Fishing Unit                                           |
| 28     | Photo Studios/ Videography                                       |
| 29     | Public Address System Unit                                       |
| 30     | Readymade Garment Shop                                           |
| 31     | Scaffolding Centre                                               |
| 32     | Seeds & Pesticides shop                                          |
| 33     | Spray Painting Unit                                              |
| 34     | Stationery Shop                                                  |
| 35     | STD/IST Booth                                                    |
| 36     | Sweet shop                                                       |
| 37     | T ailoring shop                                                  |
| 38     | Tent House                                                       |
| 39     | Transport vehicles (Autos, Ambassador/maruti Taxies, L VCs etc.) |
| 40     | Travel Agency                                                    |
| 41     | Tyre Servicing & Vulcanising                                     |
| 42     | Water sports Equipment                                           |
| 43     | Xerox/Fax/Typing/Lamination Centre                               |

**Onaioing schemes/ programmes:****5.0 Introduction:**

Government of India have indicated an amount of Rs. 2459.52 lakhs under Special Central Assistance to tribal sun-plan to state of Andhra Pradesh for 2005 06.

Accordingly, the Districts (Non-ITDA) Projects (ITDAs) have identified the areas, Village-wise and have come up with comprehensive plan of action. The plans have been given due consideration, the schemes that were left incompleated in the previous years and thrust areas that need to be focused for the next three years. The unique feature of this year is the plan have been prepared at village level only, by consulting village organizations. This is a bottom-up approach. As per the Plans, sector-wise requirement has come out as follows:

**FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR THE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN A.P.2005-06****SECTOR-WISE ABSTRACT**

| Sector                                                                                     | No. of units | Total Outlay | SCA beneficiaries | No.of beneficiaries | No.of families | ST female beneficiaries | %  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----|
| AGRICULTURE:<br>(Land Development, Land Purchase Scheme, Plough Bullocks)                  | 7388         | 1458.588     | 510.399           | 8244                | 8122           | 2557                    | 16 |
| MINOR IRRIGATION<br>(Soil & Moisture Conservation, Energisation, Improvement to M.I.Tanks) | 9083         | 2327.291     | 840.395           | 14472               | 13976          | 3541                    | 25 |

|                                                                                      |              |                 |                |              |              |              |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| HORTICULTURE<br>(Mango, Cashew,<br>Coffee)                                           | 42129        | 1085.482        | 804.227        | 41341        | 42344        | 10204        | 12         |
| SERICULTURE                                                                          | 125          | 43.415          | 10.097         | 140          | 140          | 34           | 0.47       |
| ANIMAL HUSBANDRY<br>(Live Stock<br>Development)                                      | 6710         | 1751.291        | 713.650        | 7254         | 7152         | 4396         | 19         |
| Fisheries (Fishculture,<br>Boat, Net)                                                | 2337         | 163.545         | 82.944         | 3911         | 3907         | 906          | 2          |
| ISB (Off farm<br>Development/ Self<br>Employment/Industries<br>Service and Business) | 6913         | 2351.423        | 582.828        | 15861        | 15797        | 3634         | 26         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                                                         | <b>74684</b> | <b>9181.035</b> | <b>3544.54</b> | <b>91223</b> | <b>91438</b> | <b>25273</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: TRICOR

As seen from the above Table, out of the total outlay amount of Rs. 9181.034 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 4500.00 lakhs is expected to flow from State Plan and SCA commitment (subsidy) is Rs. 3544.541 lakhs only.

There are (8) ITDAs, (41) MADA pockets, (17) Clusters and (8) PTGs in the state. Apart from this Government of Andhra Pradesh carved out (2) more ITDAs. There is a sizable ST population under DTG also. SCA as per the action plan would cater to the above project in the following manner.

| Sl.No. | TSP<br>category | No | S.T.population | Total<br>Outlay | SCA          |
|--------|-----------------|----|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1      | ITDA            | 8  | 18.22          | 42.20           | 16.42        |
| 2      | MADA            | 41 | 4.98           | 9.41            | 3.66         |
| 3      | CLUSTER         | 17 | 0.90           | 7.02            | 2.75         |
| 4      | PTG             | 8  | 1.64           | 31.00           | 12.06        |
| 5      | DTG             |    | 24.50          | 1.45            | 0.56         |
|        | <b>TOTAL</b>    |    | <b>50.24</b>   | <b>91.08</b>    | <b>35.45</b> |

Source: TRICOR

The total tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2001 census is 50.24 lakhs constituting about 6.59% of the total population of the State. The scheduled areas extent over 31,485.34 sq. kms which is about 11% of total areas of the State with 5938 villages distributed in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahaboobangar Districts. There are no scheduled areas in the other Districts. There are 33 ST communities living in the State. Of the 50.24 lakhs tribal population, 30.47 lakhs are found in the above mentioned 9 districts. The remaining tribal population of 19.77 lakhs is distributed in the other districts. Areas inhabited by primitive tribal groups and remote areas of the ITDAs and MADAs are by and large lacking in necessary infrastructural facilities required for a minimum standard of living. The availability of infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas is far below the State and National averages. Poor infrastructural facilities, overall backwardness of these areas coupled with poor literacy rate have also resulted in increased hardship for tribals. Government accord high priority to the accelerated development of tribals by implementing welfare and developmental programmes which help the tribals lead a better quality of life in terms of Health, Nutrition, Education and Employment etc.

*Decorative border*

### The objective

Grant under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India has been extended by Government of India to State Government as an additive to their State Plan efforts of Tribal Development and thus constitutes part of overall strategy of Tribal Sub Plan. The objective and scope of this grant are to cover employment cum income generation activities and the Infrastructural incidental thereto not only family based but also run by Self Help Groups/ community. The ultimate objective of extending this grant is to boost the demand based income generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals and also to create and upgrade the critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas on par with rest of the country. Government of India directs that area based plans/ projects to enhance income generating activities through increased productivity and value addition in sectors such as:

- \* Watershed Development. Minor Irrigation
- \* Horticulture including WADI Programs
- \* Food processing including creation of infrastructure for storage, processing, value addition etc.,
- \* MFP based activities including processing, value addition, marketing etc.
- \* Medicinal plants preservation and further propagation.
- \* Standardization, development. branding of handicraft items and aggressive marketing thereof.

The tribal areas household food security-based strategy has several elements. These elements are now being addressed by different projects implemented in tribal areas. The first element would be a community development strategy to further ensure the sustainability of economic development. This approach would involve support for community initiated activities. This strategy would be based on the full participation of the tribal people, men and women, in identifying the causes of the deterioration in their physical and economic environment. In understanding the contribution that the proposed initiatives can make to their well-being, and in the planning and implementation of the various project initiatives. This aspect is being taken care of by A.P.Rural Poverty Reduction Project (APRRP) taken by Rural Development department. In that. the project would therefore build on empowering village organizations (V.Os) and Mandal Samakhya of village organizations. In addition, staff would be sensitized to facilitating/participatory approaches, away from their conventional orientation to target driven planning.

Secondly, it focuses on encouraging the re-afforestation of the hillslopes with mixed plantings of horticultural and forest tree crops to provide food and cash income to the tribal families, and soil conservation measures to restore the ecological equilibrium. This strategy element is acceptable to the tribal communities as it reflects their traditional affinity for trees and their traditional values and strategy of spreading risks of food production and income generation. To be effective the soil conservation activities would need to cover entirely of each of the affected areas, and therefore project activities would be implemented on a micro-watershed basis starting with those areas most at risk. This aspect is being taken care of by the Community Forest Management Project (CFM) in the Forest villages.

The third element would focus on measures to address the chronic indebtedness amongst the tribals. The approach would be based on strengthening the credit and marketing systems, so that the tribals have access to credit (including a consumption element), and can thereby avoid bonded sales of their crops and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) to the money lenders while also providing marketing competition to the traders, thereby raising prices received by the tribals. This is being taken care in two ways.

- (a) Community Investment Fund (CIF) Under APRPRP Organisations are provided Community Investment Fund (CIF). This is a grant to the village organization, but loan to the beneficiary. The village organizations would identify the critical areas and provide investment for development.
- (b) Activities of Girijan Coop Corporation Ltd" (GCo): is actively engaged in providing credit to the tribals for seasonal agricultural operations in close coordination with (10) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) of the State.

### **Implementation strategy**

The project implementation has three phases. In the first phase the project proposals are prepared by ITDAs, MADA projects and by District Tribal Welfare Officers in Non ITDA districts, in consultation with village organizations. The Plans are approved by District Collector in consultation with the District Level Bankers Consultative Committees. In the Second phase, Identification of beneficiaries is taken up through a participatory mode, in the presence of village organizations. The S.T.families living below poverty line are Identified taking Velugu POP Data into consideration and Cluster Approach is followed. The economic activities/ thrust areas required were identified taking Velugu POP data into consideration and cluster approach is followed. The economic activities/trust areas required will be identified taking into consideration the available local resources.

TABLE - XI  
FUNDS RELEASED TOWARDS SCA/GIA & NSTFDC - 2004-05 (Rs. In lakhs)

| Sl. No. | District             | SCA             |                |                |                 |               |                 |                 |                |                |                 | GIA             | GRAND TOTAL     |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|         |                      | I.TD.A.         | PTG            | MADA           | DTG             | CLUSTER       | TOTAL           | DTG             | MADA           | PTG            | I.TD.A.         |                 |                 |
| 1       | SRIKAKULAM           | 73.800          | 9.300          | 11.260         | 8.820           | 0.000         | 103.180         | 8.820           | 11.260         | 9.300          | 73.800          | 110.000         | 213.180         |
| 2       | VIZIANAGARAM         | 75.560          | 25.940         | 0.000          | 29.380          | 5.880         | 136.760         | 29.380          | 0.000          | 25.940         | 75.560          | 53.500          | 190.260         |
| 3       | VISAKHAP A TNAM      | *678.39         | 39.060         | 0.000          | 20.560          | 6.400         | 744.910         | 20.560          | 0.000          | 39.060         | 678.39          | 390.900         | 1135.810        |
| 4       | EAST GODAVARI        | 86.100          | 29.860         | 0.000          | 15.660          | 0.000         | 131.620         | 15.660          | 0.000          | 29.860         | 86.100          | 93.070          | 224.690         |
| 5       | WEST GODAVARI        | 40.410          | 2.940          | 0.000          | 15.660          | 4.400         | 63.410          | 15.660          | 0.000          | 2.940          | 40.410          | 39.150          | 102.560         |
| 6       | KHAMMAM              | 396.250         | 3.430          | 13.220         | 39.060          | 2.440         | 454.400         | 39.060          | 13.220         | 3.430          | 396.250         | 641.395         | 1095.795        |
| 7       | WARANGAL             | 114.220         | 0.000          | 62.145         | 69.420          | 6.360         | 252.145         | 69.420          | 62.145         | 0.000          | 114.220         | 302.580         | 554.725         |
| 8       | ADILABAD             | 258.310         | 23.990         | 0.000          | 9.300           | 2.440         | 294.040         | 9.300           | 0.000          | 23.990         | 258.310         | 141.000         | 435.040         |
| 9       | SRSAILAM             | 25.228          | 11.760         | 0.000          | 0.000           | 0.000         | 36.988          | 0.000           | 0.000          | 11.760         | 25.228          | 4.800           | 41.788          |
| 10      | NELLORE              | 53.768          | 0.000          | 0.000          | 103.942         | 0.000         | 157.710         | 103.942         | 0.000          | 0.000          | 53.768          | 49.500          | 207.210         |
|         | <b>Sub-Total (1)</b> | <b>1802.536</b> | <b>146.280</b> | <b>86.625</b>  | <b>311.802</b>  | <b>27.920</b> | <b>2375.163</b> | <b>311.802</b>  | <b>86.625</b>  | <b>146.280</b> | <b>1802.536</b> | <b>1825.895</b> | <b>4201.058</b> |
| 11      | KRISHNA              | 0.000           | 0.000          | 5.380          | 48.460          | 0.000         | 53.840          | 48.460          | 5.380          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 1.500           | 55.340          |
| 12      | GUNTUR               | 0.000           | 0.000          | 6.360          | 95.470          | 0.000         | 101.830         | 95.470          | 6.360          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 109.000         | 210.830         |
| 13      | PRAKASAM             | 0.000           | 0.000          | 0.000          | 40.596          | 0.000         | 40.596          | 40.596          | 0.000          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 15.000          | 55.596          |
| 14      | CHITTOOR             | 0.000           | 0.000          | 0.000          | 44.730          | 0.000         | 44.730          | 44.730          | 0.000          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 35.300          | 80.030          |
| 15      | CUDDAPAH             | 0.000           | 0.000          | 0.000          | 27.420          | 0.000         | 27.420          | 27.420          | 0.000          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 15.000          | 42.420          |
| 16      | ANANTHAPUR           | 0.000           | 0.000          | 0.000          | 72.670          | 0.000         | 72.670          | 72.670          | 0.000          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 7.600           | 80.270          |
| 17      | KURNOOL              | 0.000           | 0.000          | 0.000          | 28.880          | 0.000         | 28.880          | 28.880          | 0.000          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 2.950           | 31.830          |
| 18      | MAHABOBNAGAR         | 0.000           | 0.000          | 35.250         | 86.160          | 6.400         | 127.810         | 86.160          | 35.250         | 0.000          | 0.000           | 48.400          | 176.210         |
| 19      | RANGA REDDY          | 0.000           | 0.000          | 5.300          | 47.480          | 9.680         | 62.540          | 47.480          | 5.300          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 32.000          | 94.540          |
| 20      | MEDAK                | 0.000           | 0.000          | 9.800          | 45.530          | 0.000         | 55.330          | 45.530          | 9.800          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 3.600           | 58.930          |
| 21      | NIZAMABAD            | 0.000           | 0.000          | 10.038         | 57.532          | 3.470         | 71.040          | 57.532          | 10.038         | 0.000          | 0.000           | 35.000          | 106.040         |
| 22      | KARIM NAGAR          | 0.000           | 0.000          | 4.299          | 40.751          | 2.940         | 47.990          | 40.751          | 4.299          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 26.000          | 73.990          |
| 23      | NALGONDA             | 0.000           | 0.000          | 71.489         | 88.611          | 0.000         | 160.100         | 88.611          | 71.489         | 0.000          | 0.000           | 190.600         | 350.700         |
| 24      | HYDERABAD            | 0.000           | 0.000          | 0.000          | 20.991          | 0.000         | 20.991          | 20.991          | 0.000          | 0.000          | 0.000           | 0.000           | 20.991          |
|         | <b>Sub-Total (2)</b> | <b>0.000</b>    | <b>0.000</b>   | <b>147.996</b> | <b>745.281</b>  | <b>22.490</b> | <b>915.767</b>  | <b>745.281</b>  | <b>147.996</b> | <b>0.000</b>   | <b>0.000</b>    | <b>521.950</b>  | <b>1437.717</b> |
|         | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>   | <b>1802.536</b> | <b>146.280</b> | <b>234.621</b> | <b>1057.083</b> | <b>50.410</b> | <b>3290.930</b> | <b>1057.083</b> | <b>234.621</b> | <b>146.280</b> | <b>1802.536</b> | <b>2347.845</b> | <b>5638.775</b> |

\* An amount of Rs. 34.00 lakhs was released to P.O., ITDA, Paderu towards implementation of Coffee Plantation

Source: TRICOR -, Hyderabad

Table XI gives the details of the funds released towards SCA & NSTFDC. The funds released are to PTGs, MADA, DTGs, CLUSTER and GIA. If we take the 9 ITDAs the amount released to help the PTG is shown in col. NO.1 under PTG's: The total amount released is 146.280 lakhs for their development. One of which Visakhapatnam was given 39.060 lakhs, followed by East Godavari 29.860, 25.940 by Vizayanagarom, 23.990 to Adilabad and 11.760 to Srisailem, West Godavari and Khammam were provided 2.940 and 3.430 respectively. Warangal was not provided anything; but the Govt. has provided funds under MADA and other programmes: The total amount allocated under this programme is 146.280 lakhs only for the development of 8 PTG's. It is also very important to note that an amount of 374 lakhs was given to ITDA Paderu towards implementation of coffee plantation as a special case. For 9 ITDAs the total money allotted was 4201.058 lakhs out of which 146.280 was allotted which constitute just meager 3.481 % only for the Development of PTGs.



5.1 Logics of on-going schemes in the process of Development:

The experience so far gained in the scheduled areas, more particularly in PTG areas indicates that, the active participation of poorest of poor Scheduled Tribe in the Development process is the only solution for the sustainable development. This process will enable these Vulnerable groups to utilize their resources which are at their disposal with whatever the knowledge they possess. Further this process enables these groups in setting their own goals while exercising full control over the use of its own physical and natural resources, and also enhancing their confidence in capacity building of the whole community. Hitherto, the decision makers in these groups are exclusively men from rich status but now this approach would enthuse; the women the most disadvantaged groups in the decision making.

In the recent past the Community participation has taken various turns the Village Tribal Development Associations (VTDAS') have been established by the Tribal Welfare Department as in the case of Village Elders Committee's by G.C.C.

Another feather in the logical basis is the selection of Village Liaison Worker (VLW) from among the educated Youth of their community to act as an extension Agent between the Project and the beneficiaries. This procedure has already proved effective in IFAD Phase-I and Phase-II programmes. This VLW is a key element and plays pivotal role between the Project and their Community.

Another important milestone being noticed in the process of development is the formation of Thrift, Credit and Self-Help Groups by women to run grain banks, besides involving in various social activities such as monitoring the attendance of Village teachers, construction activities viz; Anganwadies, Community Halls, School buildings etc.

Much emphasis is being laid on Self Help Groups as they enable the members to become self dependent while gaining self confidence. These groups also provide common forum for members to exchange their views with regard to their day to day problems besides discussing in length about their socio-economic problems. These groups also paves way for creating congenial atmosphere in understanding each member, in true-spirit. Further these groups inculcate the saving habits and make them learn the effective use of common funds, besides providing an opportunity for extending credit needs to the much needy members. Thus these Self Help Groups help in trusting each other, builds confidence, create power to make good decisions and capacity building. The sustainability of SHGs depends on how the group ensures the active participation of the members in managing the affairs on their own with absolute transparency.

As seen from the present day concept this system has already been helping the so far neglected gender in increasing the confidence and self esteem of women.

## **5.2 Experience gained from present ongoing schemes:**

- (A) Too much emphasis has been given solely on mobilising the Community participation to undertake specific technical works without understanding the actual capabilities of the communities, whether they have any basic knowledge of their given work and - whether they are aware, process of empowerment and of learning to take stock of the situation. There is lack of attitudinal change of participants, to clearly understand the concept of Community participation.
- (B) The earlier experiences shows that there is a need to change the mindset of the personnel involved in the developmental works, as there is transformation in the approach to tribal development, which is presently marching towards sustainable village institutions, in this changing scenario, the staff should keep the tract of latest trends in the developmental approach and gain the confidence of Community in Community participation.
- (C) Gender issues to be attended carefully without hurting the disadvantage women. This will not only pave way for for Social advancement of women but also ensure the women's perspective in the process of utilizing the resources for the village development. It is evident that some of the Mahila Mandals have taken up certain highly challenging projects viz; construction of School Buildings, Check Dams, and proved their ability to provide leadership, and increased their prestige within their family and Village.

It is observed that mostly the PTG's are mainly dependent on land and its allied activities. It is quite evident from the on-going schemes that these PTG groups are now slowly weaning away from the ill-practice of shifting cultivation and are showing much interest on plantation development. Horticulture development. In order to protect their interest many more programmes connected to Horticultural such as Fruit orchards, Vegetable Cultivation, Flori-culture may be encouraged. Some of them are also opting to employment Income generating schemes like transportation. Tent Houses, Poultry, Milk Dairy etc.,

It is also observed that non-PTG's viz: Yerukala are mainly dependent on Basket making activities. and are taking much help from these economic support schemes, provided by A.P.S.T.C.F.C.(TRICOR) Ltd.. Kurnool: Besides, one Sri Banapuram Raghu. Yerukala, Hyderabad who has taken a "Tent House" and his success story is also discussed here: The Koyas of Warangal are also coming forward for taking-up Agricultural based activities viz Power. tiller, one Koya woman

from Khammam has taken Flori-culture activity which is really promising in enhancing her economic status. The Economic Support Schemes, Income/Employment generating schemes given under NSTFDC/TRICOR are really helping these poorest of poor tribals in improving their income in all economic spheres. These programmes are really 'Boon' for them.

It is clear-cut indication that while education has to be given the highest priority yet economic development programmes in agriculture, Horticulture animal Husbandry. and Irrigation etc cannot be relegated to the least position.

### 5.3.1 SOME SUCCESS STORIES OF PTGs”

#### A SUCCESS STORY OF VARALAKSHMI SELF HELP GROUP

|                           |   |                                          |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| Basic Information         | : |                                          |
| Name of the District      | : | Adilabad Utnoor                          |
| ITDA                      | : | Utnoor                                   |
| Mandal (PTG)              | : | Tiryani                                  |
| Scheme                    | : | NSTFDC                                   |
| Unit                      | : | Mahindra Tractor, Trailer and Instrument |
| Date of Sanctioning       | : | 30th March'2005                          |
| Grounding                 | : | 17th May' 2005                           |
| Financial pattern         | : |                                          |
| <b>Total unit Cost</b>    | : | <b>Rs.5,25,000/</b>                      |
| Subsidy                   | : | Rs. 10,000/-                             |
| Margin Money (Loan)       | : | Rs. 30,000/-                             |
| NSTFDC Term Loan          | : | Rs. 4,69,250/-                           |
| Beneficiary Contribution: |   | Rs. 15,750/-                             |

Varalakshmi Self Help Group of Ansoor Village, Tiryanji(M) of Adilabad district was provided with Mahindra tractor, Trailor and Instrument unit under NSTFDC scheme with a total unit cost of Rs. 5,25,000/- only of which. subsidy is Rs. 10,000/-. Margin Money (Loan) of Rs. 30,000/-, NSTFDC Term Loan of Rs. 4,69,250/- were sanctioned in addition to beneficiaries own contribution of Rs. 15,750/-.

This Varalakshmi Self Help Group is consisting of eleven (11) members in all. This group has ventured this unit in order to have an additional and remunerative income to overcome their financial problems. Now they are earning about Rs. 15,000/- per month with a net profit of Rs. 8,500/- after meeting their monthly expenditure of (Rs. 6,500/-) Rupees six thousand and Five Hundred only towards monthly recovery of Term Loan, Margin Money (Loan) and Driver wages. The important feature of this groups activity is that they are able to provide employment to two persons as Drivers. Further this Groups is assured with regular labour-contract throughout the year. The part of net profit is being rotated on loan for interest.

Earlier to availment of this scheme all these. group members. were working as labourers with hand to month living. Presently they are very much happy and satisfied for having taken this unit under NSTFDC Term Loan, and also for improving their economic conditions with Pride and dignity in their neighbourhood.

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

|    |                                                                      |             |                                                 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|    | NAME OF THE DISTRICT:                                                | ADILABAD    |                                                 |
| 1. | NAME OF THE SCHEME:                                                  | Tropicultor | User Group                                      |
|    | (a) Name of the Beneficiary                                          |             | Pedda pullara                                   |
|    | (b) Father's Name                                                    |             | Wankidi                                         |
|    | (c) Village                                                          |             |                                                 |
|    | (d) Mandai                                                           |             |                                                 |
|    | (e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary                        |             |                                                 |
|    | (f) Sex                                                              |             |                                                 |
|    | (g) Age                                                              |             |                                                 |
|    | (h) Urbani Rural                                                     |             |                                                 |
|    | (i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others              |             |                                                 |
| 2. | <b>Means of Finance</b>                                              |             | Rs. 8,135/-                                     |
|    | (a) Margin Money.                                                    |             | Rs. 24,335/-                                    |
|    | (b) NSFDC Term Loan                                                  |             | Rs. 6,000/-                                     |
|    | (c) Subsidy                                                          |             | ---                                             |
|    | (d) Bank Loan                                                        |             | Rs. 2,202/-                                     |
|    | (e) Beneficiary Contribution                                         |             | <b>Rs.40,672/-</b>                              |
| 3. | <b>TOTAL</b>                                                         |             | A6/NSTRDC/1103/2003,d.<br>23/04/03.             |
| 4. | Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned           |             | 05/12/2003<br>Pullara                           |
|    | <b><u>Grounding particulars</u></b>                                  |             |                                                 |
|    | A) Date of grounding of the scheme                                   |             |                                                 |
|    | B) Location of the unit<br>(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)      |             |                                                 |
|    | (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme                              |             |                                                 |
|    | (a) Details of Vehicle                                               |             | ---                                             |
|    | 1. Make/ Model                                                       |             | ---                                             |
|    | 2. H.P.                                                              |             | ---                                             |
|    | 3. Vehicle No.                                                       |             | ---                                             |
|    | 4. Date of Regn.                                                     |             | ---                                             |
|    | 5. C. Book No.                                                       |             | ---                                             |
|    | 6. Chasis No.                                                        |             | ---                                             |
|    | (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR                |             | ---                                             |
|    | (c) Date of Hypothecation                                            |             |                                                 |
|    | (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.                 |             | M/s Mckins Agro Products Ltd<br>Hyd<br>Enclosed |
| 5. | Supplier of the assets                                               |             | Ch.No. 218152.dt.25/09/02                       |
| 6. | Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) |             |                                                 |
| 7. | Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date                                      |             |                                                 |
| 8. | Name of Bank, Branch                                                 |             |                                                 |
| 9. | Remarks if any                                                       |             |                                                 |

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

|                       |                                                                      |                                                           |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| NAME OF THE DISTRICT: |                                                                      | ADILABAD                                                  |
| NAME OF THE SCHEME:   |                                                                      | Bajaj Steering Auto                                       |
| 1.                    | (a) Name of the Beneficiary                                          | : Awwal Com.mittee                                        |
|                       | (b) Father's Name                                                    | : ----                                                    |
|                       | (c) Village                                                          | : Bordhan                                                 |
|                       | (d) Mandai                                                           | : Tirgani                                                 |
|                       | (e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary                        | : --                                                      |
|                       | (f) Sex                                                              | : F                                                       |
|                       | (g) Age                                                              | : --                                                      |
|                       | (h) Urbani Rural                                                     | : --                                                      |
|                       | (i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others              | : --                                                      |
| 2.                    | <b>Means of Finance</b>                                              |                                                           |
|                       | (a) Margin Money.                                                    | : Rs. 30,000-00                                           |
|                       | (b) NSFDC Term Loan                                                  | : Rs.1,27,200-00                                          |
|                       | (c) Subsidy                                                          | : Rs. 6,000-00                                            |
|                       | (d) Bank Loan                                                        | : ---                                                     |
|                       | (e) Beneficiary Contribution                                         | : Rs. 8,750,00                                            |
|                       | <b>TOTAL</b>                                                         | <b>Rs.1,71,950-00</b>                                     |
| 3.                    | Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned           | : P.O., ITDA<br>Procg.No.A6/NSTFDC/1103/03,dt<br>23/04/03 |
| 4.                    | <b><u>Grounding particulars</u></b>                                  |                                                           |
|                       | A) Date of grounding of the scheme                                   | : 03/07/2003                                              |
|                       | B) Location of the unit<br>(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)      | : ----                                                    |
|                       | (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme                              |                                                           |
|                       | (a) Details of Vehicle                                               |                                                           |
|                       | 1. Make/ Model                                                       | : Minidor M/s., Bajaj Tempo Ltd                           |
|                       | 2. H.P.                                                              | : 9.5 BHP                                                 |
|                       | 3. Vehicle No..                                                      | : ---                                                     |
|                       | 4. Date of Regn.                                                     | : ---                                                     |
|                       | 5. C. Book No.                                                       | : ---                                                     |
|                       | 6. Chasis No.                                                        | : ---                                                     |
|                       | (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR                | : To5102578003<br>: ---                                   |
|                       | (c) Date of Hypothecation                                            | : ---                                                     |
|                       | (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.                 | : Yes, P.O., ITDA                                         |
| 5.                    | Supplier of the assets                                               | : M/s Chandra Enterprise, Adilabad                        |
| 6.                    | Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) | : Enclosed                                                |
| 7.                    | Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date                                      | : Ch.No. 184532 & 184533,dt                               |
| 8.                    | Name of Bank, Branch                                                 | : 26/07/03                                                |
| 9.                    | Remarks if any                                                       | : SBH, Utnoor                                             |

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### A SUCCESS STORY OF AWWAL COMMITTEE

The Awal Committee of Tiryana (M) Bordham (V) of Adilabad District was provided with "Bajaj Steering Auto under Employment Generation Scheme by NSTFDC with a total unit cost of Rs. 1,71,950/- of which subsidy Rs. 6000/- Margin Money (Loan of Rs. 30,000/- NSTFDC term loan of Rs. 1.27.200/- besides beneficiary contribution of Rs. 8750/-.

This scheme has particularly helped the group to overcome their financial problems. Now they are earning about Rs. 6500/- P.M. Of this total earnings she spends about Rs. 2,500/- towards Margin Money (Loan) recovery and NSTFDC Term Loan and fuel charges leaving the net profit of Rs. 4,000/- P -M. which is very encouraging. Prior to this help by NSTFDC they were Agricultural labourers with a meager income of Rs. 1000/- to 1200 P.M.

The group is of the opinion that this scheme by NSATFDC is nothing out a boon to them as it has enhanced their purchasing power with self respect.

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: ADILABAD		
NAME OF THE SCHEME: Mahindra Tractor		
1.	(a) Name of the Beneficiary	: User Group
	(b) Father's Name	: Savathi
	(c) Village	: Asifabad
	(d) Mandai	: Tirgani
	(e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary	:
	(f) Sex	:
	(g) Age	:
	(h) Urbani Rural	:
	(i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	:
2.	<b>Means of Finance</b>	
	(a) Margin Money.	: Rs. 30,000/-
	(b) NSFDC Term Loan	: Rs.3,47,750/-
	(c) Subsidy	: Rs. 6,000/-
	(d) Bank Loan	: ---
	(e) Beneficiary Contribution	: Rs. 20,250/-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs.4,04,000/-</b>
3.	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	: A6/NSTFDC/1103/2003/dt. 23/04/03
4.	<b>Grounding particulars</b>	
	A) Date of grounding of the scheme	: 03/10/2003
	B) Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	: ---
	(C) In case of Transport Section Scheme	
	(a) Details of Vehicle	
	1. Make/ Model	: Mahindra & Mahindra Tractor & Trailor
	2. H.P.	: ---
	3. Vehicle No.	: ---
	4. Date of Regn.	: ---
	5. C. Book No.	: ---
	6. Chasis No.	: ---
	(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	: SNW2 259/SHB/39/03
	(c) Date of Hypothecation	: Yes
	(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	: Yes
5.	Supplier of the assets	: ---
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)	: M/s Adarssha Automobiles, Mancherial, Enclosed
7.	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	
8.	Name of Bank, Branch	
9.	Remarks if any	: Ch.No. 218358, dt.22/10/03
		: SSGB, Utnoor



**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: Vizianagaram

1.	(a)	Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name & Address	:	Mangangi Raju, S/o Ramulu Balluru(V), Jiyammavalasa (M)
2.		Name of the Scheme	:	Diesel Auto
3.		<b>Outlay of the scheme</b>	:	
	(a)	Margin Money	:	Rs.15,000/-
	(b)	NSFDC Term Loan	:	Rs. 78,000/-
	(c)	Subsidy	:	Rs. 10,000/-
	(d)	Bank Loan	:	---
	(e)	Beneficiary Contribution	:	Rs. 5,000/-
		<b>TOTAL</b>	:	<u>Rs. 1,08,000/-</u>
3.		Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	:	322/2002/DSO-1, 26/12/2002 of P.O., ITDA, Parvathipuram
4.		<b>Grounding particulars</b>	:	
	A)	Date of grounding of the scheme	:	03/10/2003
	B)	Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	:	Balluru (V) Juyammavalasa
	(C)	In case of Transport Section Scheme	:	
	(a)	Details of Vehicle	:	Diesel Auto
		1. Make/ Model	:	---
		2. H.P.	:	---
		3. Vehicle No.	:	---
		4. Date of Regn.	:	---
		5. C. Book No.	:	---
		6. Chasis No.	:	---
	(b)	Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:	---
	(c)	Date of Hypothecation	:	---
	(d)	Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:	
5.		Supplier of the assets	:	
6.		Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)	:	Photograph Enclosed
7.		Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	:	Ch.No. 682420, dt. 30/12/02, SBI Parvathipuram
8.		Name of Bank, Branch	:	Varun Motors, Visakhapatnam
9.		Remarks if any	:	SBI, Parvathipuram

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: VIZIANAGARAM

- |    |     |  |   |  |
|----|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | (a) | Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name & Address                 | : | Biddlika Lakkai, S/o, Ugadi<br>J.K. Pady Colony, G.L.Puram |
| 2. |     | Name of the Scheme   | : |  |
| 3. |     | <b>Outlay of the scheme</b>  | : |  |
|    | (a) | Margin Money   | : | Rs. 30,000/-   |
|    | (b) | NSFDC Term Loan  | : | Rs. 1,02,500/-   |
|    | (c) | Subsidy  | : | Rs. 10,000/-   |
|    | (d) | Bank Loan  | : | ---  |
|    | (e) | Beneficiary Contribution   | : | Rs. 7,500/-  |
|    |     | TOTAL  | : | <u>Rs. 1,50,000/-</u>                                      |
| 3. |     | Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned           | : | 322/02/DSO-dt.26/12/02 of PO<br>ITDA, Parvathipuram        |
| 4. |     | <b><u>Grounding particulars</u></b>                                  |   |  |
|    | A)  | Date of grounding of the scheme                                      | : | 26/02/2003   |
|    | B)  | Location of the unit<br>(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)         | : | J.D. Padu Colony, G.L. Puram                               |
|    | (C) | In case of Transport Section Scheme                                  |   |  |
|    | (a) | Details of Vehicle   |   |  |
|    |     | 1. Make/ Model   | : | TENT HOUSE   |
|    |     | 2. H.P.  | : |  |
|    |     | 3. Vehicle No.   | : |  |
|    |     | 4. Date of Regn.   | : |  |
|    |     | 5. C. Book No.   | : |  |
|    |     | 6. Chasis No.  | : |  |
|    | (b) | Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR                    | : |  |
|    | (c) | Date of Hypothecation  | : |  |
|    | (d) | Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.                     | : |  |
| 5. |     | Supplier of the assets   | : |  |
| 6. |     | Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) | : | Photograph Enclosed  |
| 7. |     | Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date                                      | : | 682426 Dt. 30/12/02,<br>Bada Shamiyanas,<br>Visakhapatnam  |
| 8. |     | Name of Bank, Branch   | : | SBI, Parvathipuram   |
| 9. |     | Remarks if any   | : |  |

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

	NAME OF THE DISTRICT:	VIZIANAGARAM	
1.	(a)	Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name	: Biddlika Lakkai, S/o, Ugadi
2.		& Address	: J.D. Padu Colony, G.L.Puram
3.		Name of the Scheme	: Tent House
		<b>Outlay of the scheme</b>	
	(a)	Margin Money	: Rs. 30,000/-
	(b)	NSFDC Term Loan	: Rs. 1,02,500-00
	(c)	Subsidy	: Rs. 10,000-00
	(d)	Bank Loan	: ---
	(e)	Beneficiary Contribution	: Rs. 7,500/-
		<b>TOTAL</b>	: <u>Rs. 1,50,000/-</u>
4.		Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	: 322/02/DSO-dt.26/12/02 of PO ITDA, Parvathipuram
5.		<b>Grounding particulars</b>	
	A)	Date of grounding of the scheme	: 26/02/2003
	B)	Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	: J.D. Padu Colony, G.L. Puram
	(C)	In case of Transport Section Scheme	
	(a)	Details of Vehicle	: TENT HOUSE
		1. Make/ Model	: ---
		2. H.P.	: ---
		3. Vehicle No.	: ---
		4. Date of Regn.	: ---
		5. C. Book No.	: SNW2 259/SHB/39/03
		6. Chasis No.	: Yes
	(b)	Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	: Yes
	(c)	Date of Hypothecation	: ---
	(d)	Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	: ---
5.		Supplier of the assets	
6.		Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please	: Photograph Enclosed
7.		enclose copy)	
		Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	: Ch.No. 682426, dt. 30/12/02. Bada Shamiyanas, Visakhapatnam
8.		Name of Bank, Branch	: Varun Motors, Visakhapatnam
9.		Remarks if any	: SBI, Parvathipuram

**A SUCCESS STORY OF SRI BIDDIKA LAKKAI (PTG) TENT HOUSE OWNER**

The beneficiary Sri Biddaka LakkaL S/o.Ugadi a PTG Rlo. Padu Colony(V). G.LIPuram (M) of Vizianagaram district was provided with anunit of "Tent House" under NSTFDC scheme during the year 2003. The total unit cost. being Rs. 1,50.0001- (Rupees one lakh and Fifty thousand only) of which subsidy is Rs. 10.0001-, Margin Money (Loan RS.30,0001-, Beneficiary contribution is Rs.7.5001 and NSTFDC Term Loan is Rs. 1.02.5001-.

The Beneficiary is earning an income of Rs.75001- P.M. of which Net profit bring Rs. 45001- after meeting the expenses towards Term Loan, Margin Money (Loan) and Rent.

Prior to availment of the scheme. the beneficiary was a labour and earning an amount of Rs. 12001- P.M. which is not even sufficient for his meal. He was leading a miserable lie. Now out of his net profit he is not only able to enhance his economic standards but also providing employment to 2 persons. He is very proud man with self respect.

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: VIZIANAGARAM

1.	(a) Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name	:	Arika Nageswara Rao. So. Masa Ltchapuram (V) Kurupam (M)
2.	Name of the Scheme	:	Diesel Auto
3.	<b>Outlay of the scheme</b>	:	
	(a) Margin Money	:	Rs. 15,000/-
	(b) NSFDC Term.Loan	:	Rs. 78,000/-
	(c) Subsidy	:	Rs. 10,000/-
	(d) Bank Loan	:	---
	(e) Beneficiary Contribution	:	5,000/-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	:	Rs. 1,80,000/-
4.	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	:	322/02/DSO-dt.26/12/02 of Project Officer, ITDA, Parvathipuram
5.	<b>Grounding particulars</b>	:	27/02/2003
	A) Date of grounding of the scheme	:	Itchapuram (V) Kurupam
	B) Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	:	Mandal
	(C) In case of Transport Section Scheme	:	
	(a) Details of Vehicle	:	Diesel Auto
	1. Make/ Model	:	---
	2. H.P.	:	---
	3. Vehicle No.	:	---
	4. Date of Regn.	:	---
	5. C. Book No.	:	SNW2 259/SHB/39/03
	6. Chasis No.	:	Yes
	(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:	Yes
	(c) Date of Hypothecation	:	---
	(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:	
5.	Supplier of the assets	:	Photograph Enclosed
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)	:	682420,dt.30/12/2003 Varun Motors, Visakhapatnam
7.	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	:	SBI, Parvathipuram
8.	Name of Bank, Branch	:	
9.	Remarks if any	:	

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: VIZIANAGARAM

- |    |   |   |  |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1. | (a) Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name                          | : | G. Gowrisankara Rao<br>S/o. Somanadh, Gumma(V)<br>Kurumpam Mandal    |
| 2. | Name of the Scheme  | : | Photostat Shop   |
| 3. | <b>Outlay of the scheme</b>   | : | :  |
|    | (a) Margin Money  | : | Rs. 26,000/-   |
|    | (b) NSFDC Term Loan   | : | Rs. 87,500/-   |
|    | (c) Subsidy   | : | Rs. 10,000/-   |
|    | (d) Bank Loan   | : | ---  |
|    | (e) Beneficiary Contribution  | : | 6,500/-  |
|    | <b>TOTAL</b>  | : | <u>Rs. 1,30,000/-</u>  |
| 4. | Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned              | : | 322/02/DSO-dt.30/12/02 of<br>Project Officer, ITDA,<br>Parvathipuram |
| 5. | <b><u>Grounding particulars</u></b>                                     |   |  |
|    | A) Date of grounding of the scheme                                      | : | 05/03/2003   |
|    | B) Location of the unit<br>(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)         | : | Gumma (V) Kurumpam<br>Mandal   |
|    | (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme                                 |   |  |
|    | (a) Details of Vehicle  |   |  |
|    | 1. Make/ Model  | : | Photostat Shop   |
|    | 2. H.P.   | : | ---  |
|    | 3. Vehicle No.  | : | ---  |
|    | 4. Date of Regn.  | : | ---  |
|    | 5. C. Book No.  | : | ---  |
|    | 6. Chasis No.   | : | ---  |
|    | (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated<br>to DLC/TRICOR                | : | SNW2 259/SHB/39/03   |
|    | (c) Date of Hypothecation   | : | ---  |
|    | (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in<br>safe custody.                 | : | ---  |
| 5. | Supplier of the assets  | : | ---  |
| 6. | Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please<br>enclose copy) | : | ---  |
| 7. | Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date   | : | 682425, dt.30/12/2003  |
| 8. | Name of Bank, Branch  | : | Kushaanth Enterpr <sup>ts</sup> ,<br>Visakhapatnam                   |
| 9. | Remarks if any  | : | SBI, Parvathipuram   |

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES**

- |    |     |  |   |   |
|----|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | (a) | Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name                           | : | Chiguralla Chinna<br>Manthamma,<br>W/o Chinna Venkateswarlu,<br>Vengalareddy Chenchu<br>Colony, Atmakur Mandal<br>Kurnool District. |
| 2. |     | Name of the Scheme   | : | Milk Dairy  |
| 3. |     | <b>Outlay of the scheme</b>  | : |   |
|    | (a) | Margin Money   | : | 44,000/-  |
|    | (b) | NSFDC Term Loan  | : | 6,000/-   |
|    | (c) | Subsidy  | : | ---   |
|    | (d) | Bank Loan  | : |   |
|    | (e) | Beneficiary Contribution   | : |   |
| 4. |     | Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned           | : | Procg.RcNo.D/2434/02,dt<br>11/03/04from ITDA Srisailam  |
| 5. |     | <b>Grounding particulars</b>   | : | 08/09/2004  |
|    | A)  | Date of grounding of the scheme                                      | : | Venkdgalareddy Colony,  |
|    | B)  | Location of the unit<br>(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)         | : | Atmakur Mandal Kurnool Dist   |
|    | (C) | In case of Transport Section Scheme                                  | : |   |
|    | (a) | Details of Vehicle   | : |   |
|    |     | 1. Make/ Model   | : |   |
|    |     | 2. H.P.  | : |   |
|    |     | 3. Vehicle No.   | : |   |
|    |     | 4. Date of Regn.   | : |   |
|    |     | 5. C. Book No.   | : | TRICOR  |
|    |     | 6. Chasis No.  | : |   |
|    | (b) | Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR                    | : |   |
|    | (c) | Date of Hypothecation  | : |   |
|    | (d) | Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.                     | : |   |
| 5. |     | Supplier of the assets   | : |   |
| 6. |     | Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) | : | D.D.No. 234074,dt. 18.06.04 for<br>Rs. 44,000/-   |
| 7. |     | Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date                                      | : | Nirmal Village, W/o. S.Subba<br>Reddy, Sripathipeta,<br>Atmakur Mandal, Kurnool Dit.  |
| 8. |     | Name of Bank, Branch   | : |   |

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

1. (a) Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name : Balmoori Raju,  
S/o. Boddile, henchugudem,  
Balmoor Mandao,  
Mahaboobnagar, Dist.
2. Name of the Scheme : Auto Diesel
3. **Outlay of the scheme**
- (a) Margin Money : 19,000
- (b) NSFDC Term Loan : 65,000
- (c) Subsidy : 6000
- (d) Bank Loan : ---
- (e) Beneficiary Contribution : 5000
4. Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned : Procg.RcNo.D/2434/02,dt  
18/12/03 from ITDA Srisailam
5. **Grounding particulars**
- A) Date of grounding of the scheme : 14/06/2004
- B) Location of the unit :  
(Other than Transport Sector Scheme) : Chenchugudem Village,  
Balmoor Mandao,  
Mahaboobnagar dist
- (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme
- (a) Details of Vehicle : Auto
1. Make/ Model : Bajaj Auto Ltd.,
2. H.P. : 15
3. Vehicle No. : AP22U 8674
4. Date of Regn. : 14/06/04
5. C. Book No. : 034324/04
6. Chasis No. : BAFBKM31730
- (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR : TRICOR
- (c) Date of Hypothecation : 14/06/2004
- (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody. : yes
5. Supplier of the assets : yes
6. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) :
7. Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date : D.D.No. 232721, dt. 23/02.04 for  
Rs. 95,000/-
8. Name of Bank, Branch : Mahaboobnagar, Padmini  
Motors Agencies.



**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES**

1. (a) Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name : Mandla Venkateswarlu  
S/o. Guravaiah,  
Sundaraiah Cehnechu Colony.  
Dornala District, Prakasam Dist
2. Name of the Scheme : Tent House
3. **Outlay of the scheme** :
- (a) Margin Money : 30,000
- (b) NSFDC Term Loan : 1,10,000
- (c) Subsidy : 6,000
- (d) Bank Loan : ---
- (e) Beneficiary Contribution : 3,000
4. Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned : Procg.RcNo.D/2434/02,dt  
11/12/03 from ITDA Srisailam
5. **Grounding particulars** :
- A) Date of grounding of the scheme : 14/03/2004
- B) Location of the unit : Dornala, prakasam, Dist.  
(Other than Transport Sector Scheme) Tent House
- (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme :
- (a) Details of Vehicle :
1. Make/ Model :
2. H.P. :
3. Vehicle No. :
4. Date of Regn. :
5. C. Book No. :
6. Chasis No. : TRICOR
- (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR :
- (c) Date of Hypothecation : yes
- (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody. : Yes
5. Supplier of the assets :
6. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please :  
enclose copy) : D.D.No. 534776,,dt. 23/02.04 for  
Rs. 111,000/-
7. Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date : M/s, Gurudatta Industries,  
Chirala, Prakasam, Dist.
8. Name of Bank, Branch :

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES**

1. (a) Name of the Beneficiary with Father's Name : Bhumani Nadipanna,  
Chadarampenta,  
Kothapalli Mandal,  
Kurnool District
2. Name of the Scheme : Tent House
3. **Outlay of the scheme** :
- (a) Margin Money : 30000/-
- (b) NSFDC Term Loan : 1,10,000/-
- (c) Subsidy : 6,000
- (d) Bank Loan :
- (e) Beneficiary Contribution : 3000/
4. Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned : Procg.RcNo.D/2434/02,dt  
30/12/03 from ITDA Srisailam
5. **Grounding particulars**
- A) Date of grounding of the scheme : 03/03/2004
- B) Location of the unit : Velugonda, Kurnool Dist.  
(Other than Transport Sector Scheme) : Tent House
- (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme :
- (a) Details of Vehicle :
1. Make/ Model :
2. H.P. :
3. Vehicle No. :
4. Date of Regn. :
5. C. Book No. :
6. Chasis No. :
- (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR : TRICOR
- (c) Date of Hypothecation :
- (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody. : 03/03/2004  
Yes
5. Supplier of the assets : Yes
6. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) :
7. Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date :
8. Name of Bank, Branch : D.D.No. 460203,,dt. 23/02.04 for  
Rs. 111,000/-  
M/s, Gurudatta Industries,  
Chirala, Prakasam, Dist.

5.4 SOME SUCCESS STORIES OF NON-PTGs

PROCEEDINGS Rc.No.FI1450/2005, dt. 31110/2005

Sl. No.	Name of the Beneficiary/ Father /Husband/ Name	Name of the Mandai	Village	Unit cost	Margin Money from TRICOR	Subsidy from TRICOR	NSTFD C Term Loan
1	K.Sunkamma, W/o.K.Yellaiah	Bandi A tmakur	Ernapadu	20000	4000	10000	6000
2	K.Venkata Laxmamma, W/o.Pedda Pullanna	Bandi	Ernapadu Atmakur	20000	4000	10000	6000
3	P.Narasamma, W/o.P.Nagendra	Bandi Atmakur	Ernapadu	20000	4000	10000	6000
4	P .Santhamma, W/o.P.Pullaiiah	Bandi A tmakur	Ernapadu	20000	4000	10000	6000
5	N.Venkata Subbamma, W/o. N.Pullaiiah	Bandi Atmakur	Ernapadu	20000	4000	10000	6000
6	P.Kasanna,W/o. P.Noganna	Bondi	Ernapadu Atmakur	20000	4000	10000	16000
7	A.Sanjamma, W/o.Chinna Swamy	Bondi	Ernapadu A tmakur	20000	4000	10000	16000
8	K.Laxmi Devamma, K.Chinna Pullanna	Bandi W/o.	Ernapadu A tmakur	20000	4000	10000	6000
9	K.Yellamma, W/o. K.Pullanna	Bandi Atmakur	Ernapadu	20000	4000	10000	6000

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

	NAME OF THE DISTRICT:	KURNOOL	
	NAME OF THE SCHEME:	N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)	
1.	(a) Name of the Beneficiary	:	K. Sunkamma
	(b) Father's Name	:	K Yellaiah
	(c) Village	:	Eranapadu
	(d) Mandai	:	Bandi Atmakur
	(e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary	:	10000
	(f) Sex	:	Female
	(g) Age	:	25
	(h) Urbani Rural	:	
	(i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	:	Others
2.	<b>Means of Finance</b>		
	(a) Margin Money.	:	Rs. 4,000/-
	(b) NSFDC Term Loan	:	Rs.6,000/-
	(c) Subsidy	:	Rs. 10,000/-
	(d) Bank Loan	:	---
	(e) Beneficiary Contribution	:	---
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Rs.20,000/-</b>
3.	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	:	Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005 dt. 31/10/2005
4.	<b><u>Grounding particulars</u></b>		
	A) Date of grounding of the scheme	:	03/12/2005
	B) Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	:	Ernapadu
	(C) In case of Transport Section Scheme		
	(a) Details of Vehicle		
	1. Make/ Model	:	
	2. H.P.	:	
	3. Vehicle No.	:	
	4. Date of Regn.	:	
	5. C. Book No.	:	
	6. Chasis No.	:	
	(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:	
	(c) Date of Hypothecation	:	
	(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:	
5.	Supplier of the assets		
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)	:	Purchased by the Village Organisation Yes
7.	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	:	
8.	Name of Bank, Branch	:	765602, dt.11/11/05, 927341, dt. 16/11/05
9.	Remarks if any	:	Kalpana (V) Organisation Ernapadu

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

	NAME OF THE DISTRICT:	KURNOOL	
1.	NAME OF THE SCHEME:	N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)	
	(a) Name of the Beneficiary	:	K. Venkata Laxmamma
	(b) Father's Name	:	Pedda Pullanna
	(c) Village	:	Eranapadu
	(d) Mandai	:	Bandi Atmakur
	(e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary	:	7000
	(f) Sex	:	Female
	(g) Age	:	35
	(h) Urbani Rural	:	
	(i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	:	Others
2.	<b>Means of Finance</b>		
	(a) Margin Money.	:	Rs. 4,000/-
	(b) NSFDC Term Loan	:	Rs.6,000/-
	(c) Subsidy	:	Rs. 10,000/-
	(d) Bank Loan	:	---
	(e) Beneficiary Contribution	:	---
			<hr/>
			<b>Rs.20,000/-</b>
3.	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	:	Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005 dt. 31/10/2005
4.	<b>Grounding particulars</b>		
	A) Date of grounding of the scheme	:	03/12/2005
	B) Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	:	Ernapadu
	(C) In case of Transport Section Scheme		
	(a) Details of Vehicle	:	
	1. Make/ Model	:	
	2. H.P.	:	
	3. Vehicle No.	:	
	4. Date of Regn.	:	
	5. C. Book No.	:	
	6. Chasis No.	:	
	(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:	
	(c) Date of Hypothecation	:	
	(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:	Purchased by the Village Organisation Yes
5.	Supplier of the assets	:	
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)	:	765602, dt.11/11/05, 927341, dt. 16/11/05
7.	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	:	Kalpana (V) Organisation Ernapadu
8.	Name of Bank, Branch	:	
9.	Remarks if any	:	

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: KURNOOL

NAME OF THE SCHEME: N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)

1. (a) Name of the Beneficiary : P. Narasamma  
 (b) Father's Name : P. Nagendra  
 (c) Village : Eranapadu  
 (d) Mandai : Bandi Atmakur  
 (e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary : 10000  
 (f) Sex : Female  
 (g) Age : 35  
 (h) Urbani Rural :  
 (i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others : Others

2. **Means of Finance**

- (a) Margin Money. : Rs. 4,000/-  
 (b) NSFDC Term Loan : Rs. 6,000/-  
 (c) Subsidy : Rs. 10,000/-  
 (d) Bank Loan : ---  
 (e) Beneficiary Contribution : ---

**TOTAL**

3. Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned : Rs.20,000/-  
 Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005  
 dt. 31/10/2005

4. **Grounding particulars**

- A) Date of grounding of the scheme  
 B) Location of the unit : 03/12/2005  
 (Other than Transport Sector Scheme) : Ernepadu  
 (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme  
 (a) Details of Vehicle  
 1. Make/ Model  
 2. H.P.  
 3. Vehicle No.  
 4. Date of Regn.  
 5. C. Book No.  
 6. Chasis No.  
 (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR  
 (c) Date of Hypothecation  
 (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.

5. Supplier of the assets

6. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) : Purchased by the Village Organisation

7. Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date : Yes

8. Name of Bank, Branch : 765602, dt. 11/11/05, 927341,

9. Remarks if any : dt. 16/11/05  
 Kalpana (V) Organisation  
 Ernepadu

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

	NAME OF THE DISTRICT:	KURNOOL	
	NAME OF THE SCHEME:	N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)	
1.	(a) Name of the Beneficiary	:	P. Santhamma
	(b) Father's Name	:	P. Puliaiah
	(c) Village	:	Eranapadu
	(d) Mandai	:	Bandi Atmakur
	(e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary	:	9500
	(f) Sex	:	Female
	(g) Age	:	35
	(h) Urbani Rural	:	Others
	(i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	:	
2.	<b>Means of Finance</b>	:	Rs. 4,000/-
	(a) Margin Money.	:	Rs.6,000/-
	(b) NSFDC Term Loan	:	Rs. 10,000/-
	(c) Subsidy	:	---
	(d) Bank Loan	:	---
	(e) Beneficiary Contribution	:	<u>Rs.20,000/-</u>
3.	<b>TOTAL</b>	:	Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005
	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	:	dt. 31/10/2005
4.	<b>Grounding particulars</b>	:	13/12/2005
	A) Date of grounding of the scheme	:	Ernepadu
	B) Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	:	
	(C) In case of Transport Section Scheme	:	
	(a) Details of Vehicle	:	
	1. Make/ Model	:	
	2. H.P.	:	
	3. Vehicle No.	:	
	4. Date of Regn.	:	
	5. C. Book No.	:	
	6. Chasis No.	:	
	(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:	
	(c) Date of Hypothecation	:	
	(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:	
5.	Supplier of the assets	:	Purchased by the Village Organisation
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)	:	Yes
7.	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	:	765602, dt.11/11/05, 927341, dt. 16/11/05
8.	Name of Bank, Branch	:	Kalpana (V) Organisation
9.	Remarks if any	:	Ernepadu

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

	NAME OF THE DISTRICT:	KURNOOL	
	NAME OF THE SCHEME:	N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)	
1.	(a) Name of the Beneficiary	:	N. Venkata Subbamma
	(b) Father's Name	:	N. Pullaiah
	(c) Village	:	Eranapadu
	(d) Mandai	:	Bandi Atmakur
	(e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary	:	10000
	(f) Sex	:	Female
	(g) Age	:	35
	(h) Urbani Rural	:	
	(i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	:	Others
2.	<b>Means of Finance</b>		
	(a) Margin Money.	:	Rs. 4,000/-
	(b) NSFDC Term Loan	:	Rs.6,000/-
	(c) Subsidy	:	Rs. 10,000/-
	(d) Bank Loan	:	---
	(e) Beneficiary Contribution	:	---
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Rs.20,000/-</b>
3.	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	:	Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005 dt. 31/10/2005
4.	<b>Grounding particulars</b>		
	A) Date of grounding of the scheme	:	13/12/2005
	B) Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	:	Ernapadu
	(C) in case of Transport Section Scheme		
	(a) Details of Vehicle		
	1. Make/ Model	:	
	2. H.P.	:	
	3. Vehicle No.	:	
	4. Date of Regn.	:	
	5. C. Book No.	:	
	6. Chasis No.	:	
	(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:	
	(c) Date of Hypothecation	:	
	(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:	
5.	Supplier of the assets		
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)	:	Purchased by the Village Organisation Yes
7.	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date	:	
8.	Name of Bank, Branch	:	765602, dt.11/11/05, 927341, dt. 16/11/05
9.	Remarks if any	:	Kalpana (V) Organisation Ernapadu



**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

	NAME OF THE DISTRICT:	KURNOOL	
1.	NAME OF THE SCHEME:	N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)	
	(a)	Name of the Beneficiary	: P. Kasamma
	(b)	Father's Name	: P. Naganna
	(c)	Village	: Eranapadu
	(d)	Mandai	: Bandi Atmakur
	(e)	Family's annual income of the beneficiary	: 10000
	(f)	Sex	: Female
	(g)	Age	: 42
	(h)	Urban/Rural	:
	(i)	Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	: Others
2.	<b>Means of Finance</b>		
	(a)	Margin Money.	: Rs. 4,000/-
	(b)	NSFDC Term Loan	: Rs.6,000/-
	(c)	Subsidy	: Rs. 10,000/-
	(d)	Bank Loan	: ---
	(e)	Beneficiary Contribution	: ---
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<hr/> <b>Rs.20,000/-</b> <hr/>
3.	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned		: Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005 dt. 31/10/2005
4.	<b>Grounding particulars</b>		: 13/12/2005
	A)	Date of grounding of the scheme	: Ernepadu
	B)	Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	
	(C)	In case of Transport Section Scheme	
	(a)	Details of Vehicle	:
		1. Make/ Model	:
		2. H.P.	:
		3. Vehicle No.	:
		4. Date of Regn.	:
		5. C. Book No.	:
		6. Chasis No.	:
	(b)	Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:
	(c)	Date of Hypothecation	:
	(d)	Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	: Purchased by the Village Organisation Yes
5.	Supplier of the assets		
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy)		: 765602, dt. 11/11/05, 927341, dt. 16/11/05
7.	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date		: Kalpana (V) Organisation Ernapadu
8.	Name of Bank, Branch		:
9.	Remarks if any		

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: KURNOOL

NAME OF THE SCHEME: N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)

1.
 

(a)	Name of the Beneficiary	:	P. Sanjamma
(b)	Father's Name	:	Chinna Swamy
(c)	Village	:	Ernapadu
(d)	Mandai	:	Bandi Atmakur
(e)	Family's annual income of the beneficiary	:	10000
(f)	Sex	:	Female
(g)	Age	:	37
(h)	Urbani Rural	:	
(i)	Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	:	Others
  
2. **Means of Finance**

(a)	Margin Money.	:	Rs. 4,000/-
(b)	NSFDC Term Loan	:	Rs.6,000/-
(c)	Subsidy	:	Rs. 10,000/-
(d)	Bank Loan	:	---
(e)	Beneficiary Contribution	:	---
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Rs.20,000/-</b>
  
3. Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned : Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005  
dt. 31/10/2005
  
4. **Grounding particulars**

A)	Date of grounding of the scheme	:	13/12/2005
B)	Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	:	Ernapadu
(C)	In case of Transport Section Scheme		
(a)	Details of Vehicle		
	1. Make/ Model	:	
	2. H.P.	:	
	3. Vehicle No.	:	
	4. Date of Regn.	:	
	5. C. Book No.	:	
	6. Chasis No.	:	
(b)	Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:	
(c)	Date of Hypothecation	:	
(d)	Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:	
  
5. Supplier of the assets
6. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) : Purchased by the Village Organisation  
Yes
7. Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date
8. Name of Bank, Branch : 765602, dt.11/11/05, 927341,  
dt. 16/11/05
9. Remarks if any : Kalpana (V) Organisation  
Ernapadu

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

	NAME OF THE DISTRICT:	KURNOOL	
1.	NAME OF THE SCHEME:	N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)	
	(a)	Name of the Beneficiary	: K. Laxmi Devi
	(b)	Father's Name	: K. Chinna Pullanna
	(c)	Village	: Eranapadu
	(d)	Mandai	: Bandi Atmakur
	(e)	Family's annual income of the beneficiary	: 10000
	(f)	Sex	: Female
	(g)	Age	: 33
	(h)	Urbani Rural	:
	(i)	Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others	: Others
2.	<b>Means of Finance</b>		
	(a)	Margin Money.	: Rs. 4,000/-
	(b)	NSFDC Term Loan	: Rs.6,000/-
	(c)	Subsidy	: Rs. 10,000/-
	(d)	Bank Loan	: ---
	(e)	Beneficiary Contribution	: ---
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs.20,000/-</b>
3.	Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned		: Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005 dt. 31/10/2005
4.	<b>Grounding particulars</b>		
	A)	Date of grounding of the scheme	: 13/12/2005
	B)	Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme)	: Ernapadu
	(C)	In case of Transport Section Scheme	
	(a)	Details of Vehicle	
		1. Make/ Model	:
		2. H.P.	:
		3. Vehicle No.	:
		4. Date of Regn.	:
		5. C. Book No.	:
		6. Chasis No.	:
	(b)	Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR	:
	(c)	Date of Hypothecation	:
	(d)	Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.	:
5.	Supplier of the assets		: Purchased by the Village Organisation
6.	Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please		: Yes
7.	enclose copy)		: 765602, dt.11/11/05, 927341,
	Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date		: dt. 16/11/05
8.	Name of Bank, Branch		: Kalpana (V) Organisation
9.	Remarks if any		: Ernapadu

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

- NAME OF THE DISTRICT: KURNOOL  
NAME OF THE SCHEME: N.S.T.F.D.C. AMSY (BASKET MAKING)
1. (a) Name of the Beneficiary : K. Yellamma  
(b) Father's Name : K. Pullanna  
(c) Village : Eranapadu  
(d) Mandai : Bandi Atmakur  
(e) Family's annual income of the beneficiary : 10000  
(f) Sex : Female  
(g) Age : 42  
(h) Urbani Rural :  
(i) Educated unemployed/ Physically Handicapped/ Others : Others
  
  2. **Means of Finance**  
(a) Margin Money. : Rs. 4,000/-  
(b) NSFDC Term Loan : Rs.6,000/-  
(c) Subsidy : Rs. 10,000/-  
(d) Bank Loan :  
(e) Beneficiary Contribution :  

**TOTAL**

---

**Rs.20,000/-**
  
  3. Proceedings of P.O<sup>n</sup> ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned : Procg.Rc.No F/1450/2005 dt. 31/10/2005
  
  4. **Grounding particulars**  
A) Date of grounding of the scheme : 13/12/2005  
B) Location of the unit : Ernapadu  
(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)  
(C) In case of Transport Section Scheme  
(a) Details of Vehicle  
1. Make/ Model :  
2. H.P. :  
3. Vehicle No. :  
4. Date of Regn. :  
5. C. Book No. :  
6. Chasis No. :  
(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR :  
(c) Date of Hypothecation :  
(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody. :  
5. Supplier of the assets :  
6. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) : Purchased by the Village Organisation  
Yes  
7. Cheque/ Demand Draft No. & Date :  
8. Name of Bank, Branch : 765602, dt.11/11/05, 927341, dt. 16/11/05  
9. Remarks if any : Kalpana (V) Organisation  
Ernapadu

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: WARANGAL

1. (a) Name of the Beneficiary with Fathers/name & Address : Kunja Ramaiah,  
S/o Chandraiah, R/o  
Mokalapally, Kothaguda (M)
2. Name of the Scheme : Power Tiller
3. **Outlay of the scheme**
  - (a) Margin Money : 0.102
  - (b) NSFDC Term Loan : 0.520
  - (c) Subsidy : 0.300
  - (d) Bank Loan : --
  - (e) Beneficiary Contribution : 0.055
4. 

TOTAL

	0.977 lakhs
Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned	820/25/3449/98 dt.09/01/99
5. **Grounding particulars**
  - A) Date of grounding of the scheme : 08/10/1999
  - B) Location of the unit : Mokalapally (V)
  - (C) In case of Trahsport Section Scheme
    - (a) Details of Vehicle :
 

1. Make/ Model	Mitsu Bishi
2. H.P.	12
3. Vehicle No.	:
4. Date of Regn.	:
5. C. Book No.	V93-76608
6. Chasis No.	Yes
    - (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR : 08/10/1999
    - (c) Date of Hypothecation : Yes
    - (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody. : Enclosed
6. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please
7. enclose copy)
- Remarks if any

A.P.SCHEDULED TRIBES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION-LIMITED,

HYDERABAD

A Success Story of Sri B.Raghu,a "TENT HOUSE" Owner

**District Information:**

Name of the District	:	Hyderabad
Name of the Scheme	:	NSTFDC
Year	:	2001-02
Village	:	Saidabad. H.No.16-1-422/22, Ekalavyonagar, Hyderobad-Urban. Charminar

Mandai

**Beneficiary Bio-data:**

Name of the Beneficiary	:	Banapuram Raghu
Father's Name	:	B. Pochaiah
Age	:	34 Years
Qualification	:	SSC passed
Schedule Tribe	:	Yerukala
Name of the Unit	:	Tent House
Date of Sanctioning	:	19/01/2001
Date of Grounding	:	26/05/2001

**Financial pattern:**

Total Unit cost	:	
Subsidy	:	Rs. 1,55,000/
Margin Money(Loan)	:	Rs. 6,0001
Beneficiary Contribution	:	Rs. 30,000/-
NSTFDC Term Loan	:	Rs. 3,000/-
	:	1,16,000/-

During the year 2001-02, under the NSTFDC scheme, the beneficiary was provided with "TENT HOUSE" scheme with a total unit cost of Rs.. 1.55 lakhs only of which subsidy Rs. 6,000/-, Margin Money Loan of Rs. 30,000, NSTFDC Term Loan of Rs. 1,16,000/- were sanctioned in addition to the individual contribution of Rs.3000/-.

As of now the beneficiary is earning about Rs. 5,300/- to Rs. 5,500/- per month after meeting all his expenses. The beneficiary is of the opinion that he is now very much happy. as he is leading an independent and dignified life as the owner of the Tent House. besides providing employment to three persons. Another reason for his satisfaction that on his own earnings on Tent House he could be able to help his wife to complete her B.Ed degree and presently studying p.o. degree (M.A.Previous) besides helping his younger brothers family. aged father (idle) and physically handicapped mother. There is lot of change in his present social status also. Prior to availment of this scheme he was worked as L.I.C. agent during the year 1998-2001 for a salary of Rs. 1200/- per month. This experience has helped him a lot to enhance his present financial status and also his social status. Now he has admitted his 5 yrs. Daughter in LKG and 3 yrs. Son in Nursery. He is also having a cycle rickshaw to transport his Tent House Material.

On his practical experience he has suggested to enhance the present unit cost of Rs. 1.55 lakhs to 3.50 lakhs in urban areas. where the demand is high particularly in marriage and Festival seasons. In order to satisfy the customers demand. He is forced to fulfill shortage of supplies by hiring from outside on exorbitant rates by reducing his profit margin. So, if the unit cost is enhanced he need not depend on other tent houses.

He finally admits that this NSTFDC scheme is really a boon. which can influence on the lives of poorest of poor. scheduled tribes to come on par with other non-tribes.

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: SRIKAKULAM

- |    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | (a) Name of the Beneficiary with Fathers/name & Address                 | : | Biddika Appa Rao,<br>S/o Nayakamma,<br>Nimmalavalasa (V)<br>Srikakulam District.        |
| 2. | Name of the Scheme  | : | NSTFDC Jeep taxi  |
| 3. | <b>Outlay of the scheme</b>   | : |   |
|    | (a) Margin Money  | : | 30,000/-  |
|    | (b) NSFDC Term Loan   | : | 1,86,280/-  |
|    | (c) Subsidy   | : | 6,000/-   |
|    | (d) Bank Loan   | : | --  |
|    | (e) Beneficiary Contribution  | : | 44,000/-  |
|    | <b>TOTAL</b>  | : | <u>2,49,280</u>   |
| 4. | Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned              | : | Procg.No. 1855/95-3, dt.<br>03/08/96 to the P.O., ITDA                                  |
| 5. | <b><u>Grounding particulars</u></b>                                     | : |   |
|    | A) Date of grounding of the scheme                                      | : | 08/10/1999  |
|    | B) Location of the unit<br>(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)         | : | Mokalapally (V)   |
|    | (C) In case of Transport Section Scheme                                 | : |   |
|    | (a) Details of Vehicle  | : | NSFDC JEEP TAXI   |
|    | 1. Make/ Model  | : | Mahindra & Mahindra   |
|    | 2. H.P.   | : | 196 H.P.  |
|    | 3. Vehicle No.  | : | AP-30/A/372   |
|    | 4. Date of Regn.  | : | 04/10/96  |
|    | 5. C. Book No.  | : | 20  |
|    | 6. Chasis No.   | : | HT/2HUDU 126717   |
|    | (b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR                   | : | TRICOR  |
|    | (c) Date of Hypothecation   | : | 08/10/1999  |
|    | (d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody.                    | : | Yes   |
| 6. | Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset<br>(Please enclose copy) | : | Documents sets along with<br>photographs, submitted to the<br>Managing Director, TRICOR |
| 7. | Remarks if any  | : |   |



**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: SRIKAKULAM

1. (a) Name of the Beneficiary with Fathers/name : Nimmaka Nageswara Rao,  
S/O. Appalanaidu, Kusimi  
(Village), Seethampet Mandal
2. Income of the Beneficiary : 5,000/-  
a) Area : Rural  
b) Age : 33 years  
c) sex : Male  
d) Employee/un employee : Educated unemployed
3. Transport sector : TRACTOR
4. **Outlay of the scheme**
- (a) Margin Money : 30,000/-  
(b) NSFDC Term Loan : 3,39,000/-  
(c) Subsidy : 6,000/-  
(d) Bank Loan : --  
(e) Beneficiary Contribution : 20,000/-

**TOTAL**

3,95,000/-

5. Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned : 1. procg. Rc. TRICOR/B3/18/2001, dt. 09/04/01 of the M.D., TRICOR, Hyd.  
2. procg. No.895/2000-B, dt.02/06/01 of the P.O., ITDA Seethampet

6. **Grounding particulars** : 29/07/2007

- A) Date of grounding of the scheme :  
B) Location of the unit (Other than Transport Sector Scheme) :  
(C) In case of Transport Section Scheme : TRACTOR  
(a) Details of Vehicle : HMT -3522 CS  
1. Make/ Model : 39 H.P.  
2. H.P. : AP/30/T/6975  
3. Vehicle No. : 31/07/2001  
4. Date of Regn. : 760/A1/2001  
5. C. Book No. : 34810  
6. Chasis No. : 36857  
7. Engine No. :  
(b) Whether the vehicle is hypothecated to DLC/TRICOR : 029/07/2001  
(c) Date of Hypothecation : Yes  
(d) Whether Hypothecation deed kept in safe custody. : Documents sets along with photographs, submitted to the Managing Director, TRICOR

7. Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset (Please enclose copy) :

8. Remarks if any

**GROUNDING PARTICULARS OF NSFDC SCHEMES - 2002-03**

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: SRIKAKULAM

- |    |     |   |   |   |
|----|-----|---|---|---|
| 1. | (a) | Name of the Beneficiary with Fathers/name                               | : | Biddika Raikanna, S/o<br>Balamma, Nallaraiguda (V)<br>Bhamini (M)   |
| 2. |     | Income of the Beneficiary   | : | 5,000/-   |
|    | a)  | Area  | : | Rural   |
|    | b)  | Age   | : | 28 years  |
|    | c)  | sex   | : | Male  |
|    | d)  | Employee/un employee  | : | Educated unemployed   |
| 3. |     | Transport sector  | : | TRACTOR   |
| 4. |     | <b>Outlay of the scheme</b>   |   |   |
|    | (a) | Margin Money  | : | 30,000/-  |
|    | (b) | NSFDC Term Loan   | : | 1,27,000/-  |
|    | (c) | Subsidy   | : | 6,000/-   |
|    | (d) | Bank Loan   | : | --  |
|    | (e) | Beneficiary Contribution  | : | 9,000/-   |
|    |     | <b>TOTAL</b>  |   | <hr/>   |
|    |     |   |   | 1,72,000/-  |
| 5. |     | Proceedings of P.O" ITDA in which the scheme is sanctioned              | : | 1. procg. Rc. TRICOR/B3/18/<br>2001, dt. 09/04/01 of the M.D.,<br>TRICOR, Hyd.<br>2. procg. No.895/2000-B,<br>dt.10/07/01 of the P.O., ITDA<br>Seethampet |
| 6. |     | <b><u>Grounding particulars</u></b>                                     |   |   |
|    | A)  | Date of grounding of the scheme   | : | 02/10/2001  |
|    | B)  | Location of the unit<br>(Other than Transport Sector Scheme)            | : |   |
|    | (C) | In case of Transport Section Scheme                                     | : |   |
|    | (a) | Details of Vehicle  | : |   |
|    |     | 1. Make/ Model  | : | Mini Taxi   |
|    |     | 2. H.P.   | : | Mahindra & Mahindra   |
|    |     | 3. Vehicle No.  | : | 510CC   |
|    |     | 4. Date of Regn.  | : | AP/30/T/7085  |
|    |     | 5. C. Book No.  | : | 04/10/2001  |
|    |     | 6. Chasis No.   | : | 971/A1/20011  |
|    |     | 7. Engine No.   | : | Mail B2 FDF 13E/40483   |
|    | (b) | Whether the vehicle is hypothecated<br>to DLC/TRICOR                    | : | Yes, Tractor  |
|    | (c) | Date of Hypothecation   | : |   |
|    | (d) | Whether Hypothecation deed kept in<br>safe custody.                     | : | 02/10/2001<br>Yes   |
| 7. |     | Photograph of the beneficiary along with asset<br>(Please enclose copy) | : | Yes   |
| 8. |     | Remarks if any  | : |   |

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS /FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS:

The Tribal economy is a dichotomy with agriculture and forestry as the base. The forest development and the economic development of the tribals are like two sides of a coin and cannot be separated. Any Plan envisaged for the development of the forest which sacrifices the interests of the forest dwellers may be harmful to the society in general and particularly the poorest of poor tribals in the process of economic development. It is now very well understood that the forestry can't be developed and protected on its own unless there is willing cooperation of the poorest of poor tribals who are living there since generations.

The Tribal economy is also a uni-sectoral economy. To accelerate the economic development of the tribals as well the tribal areas it has to be diversified, besides, the secondary sector in the scheduled areas needs greater attention along with primary sector to bring about sustained growth of the tribal economy.

To release the pressure on land in the tribal areas, the only way is the development of the non-agricultural sector,. While encouraging employment/Income generating schemes.

Credit and Marketing are the twin problems that, be set the tribals. They have high priority both as a protective and a developmental measure. The policy in relation to the basic structure for credit and marketing has been reasonably settled in the last few years. The girijan co-operative corporation (G.c.c.) is unique in that endeavor as it combines both the credit supply and marketing of Minor Forest Produce collected by these PTG's and also in addition the G.C.C supplies domestic requirements to the tribals who were hitherto dependent on local petty traders (sowkars) who very often exploited their ignorance with regard to the quality of the goods, and weights and measures used. The income generating schemes under NSTFDC are yielding good results in enhancing the income while enthusing confidence. Thus helping the social change, Social Status of the individual. These schemes further helping in economic development of the community. Only the need is to arrest the benami transactions forthwith. There is no use saying the fact that the development of the tribals can't be isolated from that of general economic development of the community, the face of tribals is turned towards integration with other communities, rather than towards isolation or separation. The wind of change is blowing fast towards economic development, we have only to see that the tribals do not lose 'their feet on the ground.

It is essential to see that while planning the economic development of the PTG's and tribal areas, the planners should not forget the basic characteristic of the economy.

#### 6.1 The problems in implementation of Economic Support Schemes:

##### Contrary to the Procedure:

- i. In majority of the cases it is observed that there is procedural deviation of selection of beneficiary. As per the existing procedure, the selection committee consisting of concerned MPDO, MRO, Bank representative, ITDA/MADA representative will select the beneficiary in the presence of Gramma Sabha. But contrary to this practice the beneficiaries are identified and selected by the tribal leader (middlemen) and officers:
- ii. Same beneficiaries have been identified for selection for more than one scheme due to scant respect for the procedure laid down for the selection of beneficiaries.
- iii. In most of the cases the defaulters, who have been selected earlier and sanctioned scheme and not repaying the loan installment are again and again being considered for selection.
- iv. Lack of orientation or basic knowledge with regard to the Scheme Components:  
In all most every case it is observed that the beneficiary has no information with regard to the total cost of the unit and its break-up like subsidy amount, Margin Money, Institutional finance, beneficiary contribution etc.
- v. Most of the beneficiaries are of the option that the Mrgin Money one of the components of the unit cost is also subsidy and hence need not be repaid. This is one part. The other part lies with the local leaders who also think that one time or the other this outstanding margin money will be written off besides the Bankers also silent on the repayment of this component.
- vi. Under NSTFDC programme especially the transport sector, the demand is very high. It is noticed that the beneficiaries neither have any knowledge about the maintenance, insurance etc., nor they were educated by the executive persons, this put them to total mess.
- vii. It is also noticed that there is high incidence of Benami transactions in this transport sector. In most .of the cases, the tribals are exploiting their own community members.

viii. It is observed that in Agriculture sector, only influential people are being considered for tractors;

ix. It is observed in -both the ESS and NSTFDC schemes, the recovery of Margin Money and Term loan are very decimal.

## 6.2 SUGGESTIONS:

Interference of middle men / local leaders / officers in selection of beneficiaries though reduced yet this menace is not totally eradicated still there are instances of these middlemen are being present in PTG areas. This practice shall be condemned forthwith.

It is observed that in certain schemes, connected to Automobile transportation, the beneficiaries are being forced rather compelled to accept the scheme in accordance of local influential persons. This shall be discontinued. The choice of beneficiary right from the selection of the scheme along with accessories shall prevail.

There is diversification of funds from original sanction. In most of the .cases the Loan Amounts were used for personal/family requirement. In some cases the units were sold. There is also much misappropriation of loan amounts by middle men. This shall be handled with iron hand and will (should).be discouraged.

There is lack of infrastructural facilities for dairy - forms / poultry form units which were sanctioned without taking into consideration of the above facts. thus mostly Animal Husbandry Schemes were failed.

In most of the cases there is neither any technical training nor guidance in respect of transportation / ISB/ Horticultural programmes: much emphasis shall be laid on above fronts before selecting the unit and the beneficiary.

In most of the cases there is no follow - up of schemes resulting in lots of malpractices. This shall be strictly adhered forth with, in the interest of the targeted group.

Banks are taking much time in releasing the Loan Amount there by causing much inconvenience in grounding the unit. Steps be taken for speeding up the grounding by conducting more meetings with Bankers by the concerned officers.

The formats seeking detailed information of grounding particulars of NSTFDC ESS and other schemes were prescribed by TRICOR. This formats doesn't contain basic question like beneficiaries caste/sub-caste/PTG, levels of education, occupation, Present / past amount of income etc.,

The above details will help in not only evaluating the ongoing schemes, but also helps in analysing, which particular sub-caste/PTG was ignored totally and which sub-caste/PTG people are receiving more no. of schemes very often and why? Educational qualification or levels of education is also not furnished by the district staff. The format shall be redesigned in such a manner, that all the details viz., caste / sub caste, PTG., family size: Educational levels of family members, occupation earning members, annual income from all sources, what was their previous occupation. How much they were earning prior to this scheme. Beneficiaries. personal opinion about the scheme, etc.. This basic information along with feed back information will help administrators / planners to design more effective plans.

At District level (both ITDA / non ITDA no details of amount spent specifically for PTG's, coverage of PTG's, schemes sanctioned for PTG's and grounded are available: If even by a chance, any district has the above details, this is not flown to the State Head Quarters: keeping everybody to their guess. This situation has created actual confusion. Figures given by the district are very often found tailor - made. There shall be clear-cut instructions from the Head Quarters to strictly maintain budget divisions as per sanctions and releases. This will help in understanding the levels of economic development of each~PTG under different economic support schemes / NSTFDC Scheme / ISB sector schemes etc.,

### 6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS:

- i. Grama Sabha meeting shall be convened well in advance according to the time schedule, giving every opportunity to all the members of the village to be present on that particular day. The purpose of the Grama Sabha shall be explained so that all the members are present. Besides, the list of proposed scheme for the economic upliftment of the PTG's shall be informed to the members of Grama Sabha through VTDA's, Mandai Samakhya's, Village Organisations and local NGO's in such a way that programme is clearly understood by the members. The MPDO/ MRO will make all arrangements for giving TOM-TOM about the date of meeting, venue of meeting, purpose of meeting etc.
- ii. The selection of beneficiary will be done in accordance with the procedure laid down, and guide lines issued from time to time. In case of wrong selection of the beneficiary by backdoor method, the selection committee shall immediately reject the choice of selection of the beneficiary, in consultation with enlightened members such as Village Organisations, VTDA's etc., who are present in the' meeting. This procedure will enhance the confidence of all the members present.
- iii. The Schemes proposed shall be in accordance of the need of the family and need of the local demand with available physical/human resources/necessary infrastructure with requisite knowledge of schemes. If not the scheme will be defunct at the utmost dismay of the PTGs.

- iv. The schemes proposed shall be in accordance of the need of the family, and need of the local demand with available physical/human resources/ necessary infrastructure with requisite knowledge of schemes. If not the scheme will be defunct at the utmost dismay of the PTG's.
- iv The role of middle-men in the selection of beneficiary, selection of scheme besides grounding the scheme shall be contained forthwith in the interest of the poorest of the poor vulnerable groups.
- v. Prior to selection of the scheme, the beneficiary shall be educated with regard to component i.e. the total unit cost, subsidy amount, Margin Money Loan, Term Loan, No. of installments, rate of interest, Insurance coverage of the scheme in order to successfully avail the scheme for his/ her own economic betterment.
- vi The necessary technical knowledge, technical guidance, technical skills besides requisite training in availing the scheme shall be provided by concerned departmental officers.
- vii. The Government shall give strict instructions to all the Banks operating in their respective PTG areas to dispense with the practice of insisting the beneficiary for neither depositing some amount nor any collateral security for availing certain schemes under NSTFDC/ ESS/ISB sectors. This will definitely help the needy beneficiary to stop approaching the unscrupulous money lenders for taking loans at exorbitant, rate of interest.
- viii. It is informed in all most of all areas that the beneficiary including local leaders were of the opinion that the Margin Money is not a loan but subsidy and need not be repaid. Accordingly the outstanding amount under Margin Money, recovery is cropping from year to year. Such that the repayment structure of loan components prescribed under each scheme shall be explained in detail till the beneficiary understands in depth. This practice will help in recovery of Margin Money loan/ Term Loan to the larger extent within the time schedule.
- ix. In case of Transportation schemes, necessary steps with regard to availability infrastructure like, Good roads, Mechanical Sheds for frequent repairs, Fueling Points (petrol/Diesel) Bunks, spare parts etc. This will ease the beneficiary and reduces tensions in maintaining the vehicles. In this sector, there is high scope for benami transactions. Strict vigil is necessary in eradicating this bad evil. The concerned Departments shall make frequent visits to the spot and inspect the condition of the vehicle, Loan recovery, and possession of Asset in the hands of right person. There is also need of supplying good quality assets and genuine spare parts for generating attractive remuneration.

There shall be an effective monitoring system for follow-up of schemes/ grounding/ continuance of scheme. This will check and bring out all illeffects, bad practices in the PTG areas. For this a Monitoring cell is required at each ITDA/Non-ITDA district including the State Head Quarters.

**Xi. Shifting Cultivation:**

In view of existing economic disparities in the backward region, more so in scheduled Areas, where the practice of shifting cultivation is still in vogue, it requires, the mental preparedness of the poorest of poor ST (PTG) as, the development is far longer and much more arduous then it appeared to be.

In order to achieve economic self-sufficiently, the activities concerned shall allow, wherever nature permits and market facilities exist or, are likely to develop in future, Orchard plantation on larger extent in scheduled Areas shall be continuously encouraged and the PTG's be allowed to reap the benefits. The PTG's shall be employed in all types of work for raising the orchard. What is required here is direct involvement of tribal in every economic activity that enable .them to slowly shift from shifting cultivation to settled cultivation.

Economic and social implication of abruptly obstructing the practice of shifting cultivation will certainly add fuel to fire. The prevailing situation of tribal unrest need to be mitigated and cooled down.

As of now the extent of Podu Cultivation in the State is not known either exactly or precisely. A Survey in this regard is very much essential to know the magnitude of the problem. This will enable the planers and administrators in preparation of annual plans and other programmes.

Economic support schemes, besides income/ employment generation schemes shall be encouraged to the larger extent to wean away the PTG' s from the habit of shifting cultivation.

Short-term training camps for PTG farmers be held very frequently in coordination with Agriculture/ Horticulture departments. These camps will provide useful platform to know each other farmer, to understand various agricultural practices besides motivating the tribal farmers to desist from evil practice of podu cultivation.

Lack of coordination between Revenue department and forest department; be removed in the interest of scheduled tribes in general and PTG in particular.



There is much exploitation of PTG's by their own "scheduled tribe brothers, along with other Non-tribal influential groups. This shall be contained forth with.

Transfer of land from PTG's to Non- PTGs shall be banned. All decisions made in favour of Non-tribals by Special Deputy Collector's under LTR shall be analyzed to see whether the law is interpreted properly or not, while deciding in favour of Non-tribals.

All these programmes shall be implemented through active participation by the people as co-partners (PTG) so that they can feel and accept a change in their basic attitude which will pave way for their economic upliftment.

It is also essential to identify the infrastructure needs, to make the PTG project successful while finding ways to bridge the gaps through suitable interventions. Thus it becomes empirical that the main thrust shall always, mean to assist the poorest of poor Scheduled Tribe (PTG) so as to bring them above poverty line on a suitable basis, to enhance their livelihood option centred around economic activity.

To achieve economic self sufficiency, the rules must permit wherever nature permits, and marketing facilities exist are likely to develop in future, the orchard plantation in Scheduled Areas shall be continuously encouraged and the Scheduled Tribes in general PTGs in particular be permitted to reap the benefits of work for raising the orchard. In the present situation what is exactly required is direct involvement of PTGs in every sphere of economic activity which enable these vulnerable groups to slowly but steadily shift from un assured income to assured income, from acute poverty to economic self sufficiency.

**ANNEXURE - I**

**District Wise Population of Scheduled Tribes of A.P. - 2001 Census**

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Total Population	ST Total	ST Male	ST Female	% of ST to Total Population
1	Adilabad	2488003	416511	209586	206925	16.74
2	Nizamabad	2345685	165735	83135	82600	7.07
3	Karimnagar	3491822	90636	45807	44829	2.60
4	Medak	2670097	134533	68966	65567	5.04
5	Hyder-abod	3829753	34560	17862	16698	0.90
6	Rangareddi	3575064	146057	75054	71003	4.09
7	Mahaboobnagar	3513934	278702	143115	135587	7.93
8	Nalgonda	3247982	342676	178373	164303	10.55
9	Warangal	3246004	457679	235451	222228	14.10
10	Khammam	2578927	682617	344027	338590	26.47
11	Srikakulam	2537593	151249	75284	75965	5.96
12	Vizianagaram	2249254	214839	106079	108760	9.55
13	Visakhapatnam	3832336	557572	278399	279173	14.55
14	East Godavari	4901420	191561	95234	96327	3.91
15	West Godavari	3803517	96659	47887	48772	2.54
16	Krishna	4187841	107611	55201	52410	2.57
17	Guntur	4465144	208157	106101	102056	4.66
18	Prakasam	3059423	118241	60670	57571	3.86
19	Nellore	2668564	242257	123554	118703	9.08
20	Cuddapah	2601797	61371	31643	29728	2.36
21	Kurnool	3529494	69635	36097	33538	1.97
22	Ananthapur	3640478	127161	65722	61439	3.49
23	Chittoor	3745875	128085	65048	63037	3.42
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>76210007</b>	<b>5024104</b>	<b>2548295</b>	<b>2475809</b>	<b>6.59</b>

Source: Census of India, 2001

Note: The other details with regards to STs is not yet published by census

## ANNEXURE - II

## TRIBE-WISE AND DISTRICT-WISE SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH - 1991 CENSUS

Sl.No.	DISTRICT	ANDH	BAGA THA	BHIL	CHENCHU	GADABA	GOND/ NAIKPOD	GOUDU REDDY	HILL REDDY	JATAPU	KAMMARA Y -AKAN	KATUNA	KOLAM
1	SRIKAKULAM	15	645	3	145	1063	86	541	17	23137	199	3	12
2	VIZIANAGARAM	45	1278	18	186	17538	52	718	58	81088	339	1	80
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	210	106653	92	142	14,039	141	8950	129	130'	21679	27	466
4	EAST GODAVARI	68	209	5	539	411	175	486	11	13	19228	50	27
5	WEST GODAVARI	16	57	2	1028	0	8	319	1	3	607	0	11
6	KRISHNA	9	27	5	1488	39	309	0	7	0	124	312	2
7	GUNTUR	5	13	6	8233	2	12	0	30	108	148	6	0
8	PRAKASAM	1	1	4	7819	1	19	0	0	37	263	0	0
9	NELLORE	0	37	0	135	0	25	0	0	1	136	5	1
10	CHITTOOR	9	10	1	586	8	33	0	0	57	82	27	14
11	CUDDAPAH	0	0	0	435	1	0	0	0	6	63	0	1
12	ANANTHAPUR	15	0	1	17	2	6	0	5	0	102	0	0
13	KURNOOL	0	0	7	5585	1	8	0	17	15	297	12	0
14	MAHABOBNAGAR	14	0	4	7346	3	1	0	.87	8	66	136	4
15	RANGAREDDY	10	367	10	2378	0	295	0	1	10	88	8	51
16	HYDERABAD	744	54	17	78	7	127	0	6	29	239	5	34
17	MEDAK	7	7	15	194	1	58	0	0	6	44	1	11
18	NIZAMABAD	21	21	18	220	1	1328	0	8	24	61	0	82
19	ADILABAD	7006	158	58	637	6	181549	0	17	84	291	29	40310
20	KARIM NAGAR	15	15	15	59	1	14501	0	10	7	25	0	25
21	WARANGAL	8	8	10	2043	1	6812	0	9	20	74	5	110
22	KHAMMAM	7	7	12	122	1	6463	265	19	13	337	14	13
23	NALGONDA	3	3	98	0	664	1	50	0	0	7	121	2
	TOTAL		8228	109686	314	40869	33127	212058	11279	432	104803	44613	643
													41254

SI.No	DISTRICT	KONDA		KONDA REDDI	KONDH	KOTIA	KOYA	KUIJA		MALI	MANNE		MUKHA DORA	NAYAK	PARDHAN
		DORA	KAPU					DORA	DORA						
1	SRIKAKULAM	5035	1433	22	2381	15961	212	19	44	266	15	44.	'18		
2	VIZIANAGARAM	45033	1449	45	345	693	328	44	259	3943	4483	33	47		
3	VISAKHAP A TN AM	114605	4965	1202	62321	23340	1485	134	2417	4582	24806	155	135		
4	EAST GODAVARI	11450	8441	61916	170	45	38744	10	3	2199	10	33	10		
5	WEST GODAVARI	715	474	5549	59	12	42133	9	11	0	5	5679	1		
6	KRISHNA	1061	1307	1607	35	38	431	1	5	458	9	0	27		
7	GUNTUR	6	823	54	11	38	601	8	9	1025	9	0	23		
8	PRAKASAM	98	21	44	11	7	325	0	1	6	6	0	204		
9	NELLORE	15	5519	20	21	5	21	0	2	58	20	0	6		
10	CHITTOOR	34	417	50	3	13	120	2	4	7	16	0	5		
11	CUDDAPAH	5	55	0	1	0	36	0	1	30	1	0	2		
12	ANANTHAPUR	36	170	0	19	2	448	19	9	21	16	0	9		
13	KURNOOL	22	21	15	8	22	2184	19	0	215	9	0	7		
14	MAHABOBNAGAR	12	3	20	22	20	219	1	0	1274	8	0	60		
15	RANGA REDDY	36	742	22	59	118	2164	10	160	1516	2	0	152		
16	HYDERABAD	123	2625	56	79	582	537	23	0	63	54	0	2851		
17	MEDAK	5	54	4	4	11	693	3	0	430	18	0	13		
18	NIZAMABAD	5	854	8	39	10	87	1	0	14	77	0	31		
19	ADILABAD	44	70	28	67.9	388	8101	34	0	4725	19	0	16667		
20	KARIMNAGAR	6	227	8	31	97	3806	14	0	74	10	0	35		
21	W ARANGAL	376	4897	18	55	26	49189	26	0	313	12	0	28		
22	KHAMMAM	608	172	5690	249	142	294389	130	0	60	23	17620	23		
23	NALGONDA	3	158	13	27	21	243	0	0	30	52	0	33		
	TOTAL	179333	34897	76391	66629	41591	446496	507	2925	21309	29680	23564	20387		

SI.No.	DISTRICT	PORJA	REDDI DORA	RONA, RENA	SAVARA	SUGALI	THOTI	VALMIKI	YANADI	YERUKULA	UN CLASSIFIED	TOTAL
1	SRIKAKULAM	28	11	6	78985	235	0	19	359	2707	390	134056
2	VIZIANAGARAM	23061	29	14	24310	276	0	693	220	6379	134	213219
3	VISAKHAP A TNAM	832	2928	27	308	416	0	42432	345	374	2820	446657
4	EAST GODA V RI	10	17	29	117	305	0	12061	2808	14340	1321	175261
5	WEST GODAVARI	27	6	43	267	6097	0	92	5838	15268	328	84665
6	KRISHNA	5	370	7	51	41687	0	0	13471	28847	6	91745
7	GUNTUR	0	727	7	195	59171	0	0	47412	62889	12	181583
8	PRAKASAM	0	8	0	291	12667	0	0	50298	26339	383	98854
9	NELLORE	4	162	0	5	561	0	0	186914	20393	0	214066
10	CHITTOOR	1	81	114	1	18070	0	0	65526	19401	243	104935
11	CUDDAPAH	1	7	10	0	14541	0	0	16794	15369	55	47414
12	ANANTHAPUR	0	23	7	6	75790	0	0	1177	33259	47	111206
13	KURNOOL	0	16	6	41	22901	0	0	702	24174	150	56455
14	MAHABOBNAGAR	31	153	5	13	198531	1	0	53	18897	410	227405
15	RANGA REDDY	1	30	3	181	89509	0	0	524	10418	529	109394
16	HYDERABAD	7	43	34	186	12618	213	0	713	6594	205	28946
17	MEDAK	3	131	3	90	80170	368	0	373	11843	484	95042
18	NIZAMABAD	3	85	2	27	110496	343	0	354	6150	365	120716
19	ADILABAD	84	465	13	23	77263	1792	0	106	2070	2188	344904
20	KARIMNAGAR	4	63	3	22	48960	482	0	112	12833	723	83017
21	WAR AN GAL	7	204	10	23	297737	270	0	678	18162	4181	385312
22	KHAMMAM	13	48	15	75	218127	1	539	629	12028	1099	558956
23	NALGONDA	6	73	3	248	255769	184	0	323	15794	1703	275629
	TOTAL	24128	5680	361	105465	1641897	3654	55836	395729	387898	17776	4189439

**ANNEXURE. III**  
**Primitive Tribal Groups and their areas of concentration. 1991 census**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Chenchu	Konda Reddy	Kolam	Gadaba	Porja	Thoti	Khond/ Kondhs	Savara
1	SRIKAKULAM	145	22	12	1063	28		2381	78985
2	VIZIANAGARAM	186	45	80	17538	27		345	24310
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	142	1202	466	14039	23061		62321	308
4	EAST GODAVARI	539	61916	27		832		170	117
5	WEST GODAVARI	1028	5549	11		10		59	267
6	KRISHNA	1488	1607	2	39	27		35	51
7	GUNTUR	8233	54		2	5		11	195
8	PRAKASAM	7819	44	1	11	291			
9	NELLORE	135	20	1				21	5
10	CHITTOOR	586	50	14	8	4		3	1
11	CUDDAPAH	435		1	1	1		1	
12	ANANTHAPUR	17			2			19	6
13	KURNOOI	5585	15		1			8	41
14	MAHABOBNAGAR	7346	20	4	3	31	1	22	13
15	RANGA REDDY	2378	22	51		1		59	181
16	HYDERABAD	78	56	34	7	7	213	79	186
17	MEDAK	194	4	11	1	3	368	4	90
18	NIZAMABAD	1220	8	82	1	3	343	39	27
19	ADILABAD	637	28	40310	6	84	1792	679	23
20	KARIM NAGAR	849	8	25	1	4	482	31	22
21	WARANGAL	2043	18	110	1	7	270	55	23
22	KHAMMAM	122	5690	13	1	13	1	249	75
23	NALGONDA	664	13		1	5	184	27	248
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41869</b>	<b>76391</b>	<b>41254</b>	<b>32716</b>	<b>24153</b>	<b>3654</b>	<b>66629</b>	



**ANNEXURE - IV**  
**ITDA WISE NUMBER OF SCHOOL COMPLEXES**

ITDA	School Complexes
Seethampet	18
Parvathipuram	23
Adilabad	40
Srisailam	12
TOTAL	94

**ANNEXURE. V**

**DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS AND AREA OPERATED BY SCHEDULED TRIBES 1995.96**

Sl. No	Name of the District	Number of Holdings		Operated Area	
		Number	%to Total	Area (Hect)	%to Total
1	SRIKAKULAM	26517	3.5	20490	1.88
2	VIZIANAGARAM	34075	4.5	34994	3.21
3	GUNTUR	14572	1.93	13886	1.27
4	PRAKASAM	9595	1.27	8113	0.74
5	KURNOOL	5629	0.74	9839	0.9
6	MAHABOBNAGAR	52063	6.9	81015	7.45
7	RANGA REDDY	18847	2.49	28472	2.61
8	ADILABAD	82158	10.89	167228	15.38
9	NALGONDA	61170	8.11	80235	7.3
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>304626</b>	<b>40.33</b>	<b>444272</b>	<b>40.74</b>

Source: Operational holdings held by SC's & STs, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Hyderabad



ANNEXURE - VI  
DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS - 1995- 96.

SLNo.	Name of the District	Marginal (Below 1 Hect.)	Small (1-2 Hect.)	Semi Medium (3-4 Hect.)	Medium (4-10 Hect.)	Large (10 Hect. & Above)	TOTAL
1	SRIKAKULAM	20254	4444	1560	242	17	26517
2	VIZIANAGARAM	22985	6989	3099	937	65	34075
7	GUNTUR	10123	2795	1464	189	1	14572
8	PRAKASAM	6765	2021	724	75	10	9595
13	KURNOOL	2349	1663	1151	414	52	5629
14	MAHABOBNAGAR	22586	16544	9845	2873	215	52063
15	RANGA REDDY	8850	5646	3361	889	101	18847
19	ADILABAD	25401	22485	24498	9122	652	82158
23	NALGONDA	33781	15361	9437	2465	126	61170
	TOTAL	153094	77948	55139	17206	1239	304626

Source: Operational holdings held by SC's & STs 1995-96  
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Hyd

**ANNEXURE- VII**  
**TRIBE WISE OCCUPATION**  
**MAIN WORKERS**

Sl. NO.	Name of the Tribe	CULTIVATORS						AGRL.LABOURERS						HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY						OTHERS						TOTAL					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17															
1	Chenchu	1758	693	2451	5642	6214	11856	231	194	425	3365	1672	5037	10996	8773	19769															
2	Kolom	7517	3072	10589	4126	4696	8822	145	54	199	707	148	855	12495	7970	20465															
3	Koya	78403	31333	109736	46814	70500	117314	623	243	866	9797	2926	12723	135637	105002	240639															
4	Pordhan	1310	817	2127	1662	2242	3904	50	27	77	1979	504	2483	5001	3590	8591															
5	Yerukula	10201	3847	14048	36751	40131	76882	24673	20371	45044	36371	14926	51297	107996	79275	187271															
6	Savara	10466	5811	16277	16730	16648	33378	142	119	261	4414	3768	8182	1752	26346	58098															
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109655</b>	<b>45573</b>	<b>155228</b>	<b>111725</b>	<b>140431</b>	<b>252156</b>	<b>25864</b>	<b>21008</b>	<b>46872</b>	<b>56633</b>	<b>23944</b>	<b>80577</b>	<b>303877</b>	<b>230956</b>	<b>534633</b>															

MARGINAL WORKERS													
Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	CULTIVATORS			AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS			OTHERS			TOTAL		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Chenchu	4	57	61	34	362	396	24	134	158	62	553	615
2	Kofam	44	416	460	93	1578	1671	45	226	271	182	2220	2402
3	Koya	259	3562	3821	608	10829	11437	287	1537	1824	1154	15928	17082
4	Pardhon	7	52	59	36	228	264	9	33	42	52	313	365
5	Yerukula	60	582	642	377	4069	4446	359	3215	3574	796	7866	8662
6	Savara	57	753	810	129	2147	2376	72	362	434	258	3362	3620
	TOTAL	431	5422	5853	1277	19313	20590	796	5507	6303	2504	30242	32746

**ANNEXURE VIII  
BASIC INFORMATION**

**AN OVERVIEW**

Tribal Welfare Department works for the overall development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas in the state through Tribal Welfare, Girijan Co-operative Corporation (GCe), A.P., Scheduled Tribes Finance Co(poration (TRICOR), A.P. Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (GURUKULAM), Tribal Welfare Engineering, Tribal Power Corporation (TRIPCO) and Tribal Mineral Development Corporation.

1.	<b>BASIC DATA</b>		
	State Population	:	762.00 lakhs
	ST Population (2001 census)	:	50.24 lakhs (6.59%) .
		:	Male - 25.48 lakhs
		:	Female - 24.76 lakhs
	ST Population in Tribal areas	:	30.47 lakhs
	ST population in Plain areas	:	29.77 lakhs
	Tribal groups	:	Total 35 Tribal Groups
	PTGs	:	8
			Chenchus, Konda Reddies, Kolam, Gadaba, Porja, Thoti, Khond and savara
	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs)	:	10
		:	Seethampeta, Parvathipuram, Paderu, R.C.Varam, K.R.Puram, Bhadrachalam, Eturunagaram, Utnoor, Srisailam (PTG Chenchu) and Nellore (PTG-Yanadis)
	ITDA Area	:	31,485,34 Sq. Kms.
	Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets	:	41
	Clusters	:	
	ITDA AREAS	:	17
	a. Scheduled Villages	:	
	b. Non-Scheduled villages	:	5938
	No. of Habitations	:	809
	Total No. of SHGs in Tribal areas	:	11855
	Total No. of ST Members enrolled	:	475646
	Total No. of ST Women received Financial assistance through SHGs	:	10,46,371
	Total No. of ST Women received Deepam Pathakam through SHGs	:	6,80,033
	Total No. of DR Dept., run by SHGs	:	1,91,898
2.	ST ATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN TRIBAL AREAS	:	(93)
	<b>ROADS</b>		
	Roads network so far laid (in Kms)	:	
	To be laid (in Kms)	:	9250
	Habitations to be covered	:	3999
	<b>DRINKING WATER</b>	:	5579
	Total habitation so far covered	:	
	Fully covered Villages	:	11051
	Partially Covered Vilalges	:	5151
		:	6389

**ELECTRIFICATION:**

Total habitations already electrified	:	9609
To be electrified	:	2246

**PERMANENT HOUSING:**

Total houses so far constructed	:	242442
Total households still require Permanent housing	:	325223

The above requirements are programmed to be fulfilled in a period of 2- 5 years by respective departments under Tribal SubPlan.

**3. EDUCATION:**

ST Literacy rate	:	37.04 (2001 censes)
Male	:	47.66%
Female	:	26.11

**Institution Wise Particulars**

Institution	No.	Strength
Hostels	506	81641
Ashram Schools	504	138595
Primary Schools	4317	53975
Maabadi/ Alternate Schools	5441	43411
Residential Schools	29	13996
Upgraded Jr.Schools	38	29019
Independent Jr.Colleges	5	1780
English medium Res.School	4	1280
Mini Gurukulas	41	6170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10885</b>	<b>369847</b>

**Economic Support Schemes since Inception:**

Performance upto 31/08/05:

1. No. of Beneficiaries covered (Nos)	910319
2. Total Outlay (Rs. In lakhs)	57673.295
3. Margin Money (Rs. In lakhs)	9931.45
4. Subsidy (Rs. In lakhs)	27517.363
5. Institutional Finance (Rs. In lakhs)	20155.669
6. Beneficiary Contribution (Rs. In lakhs)	1096.810

**TPMU PROFILE**

1. Total No. of Habitation	11004
2. Total No. of Household	773823
3. Total No. of POP Household	251594
4. Total No. of Poor Household	433650
5. No. of SHGs in the Mandal	46291
6. No. of Members	426895
7. No. of VOs/CFs in the Mandal	3178

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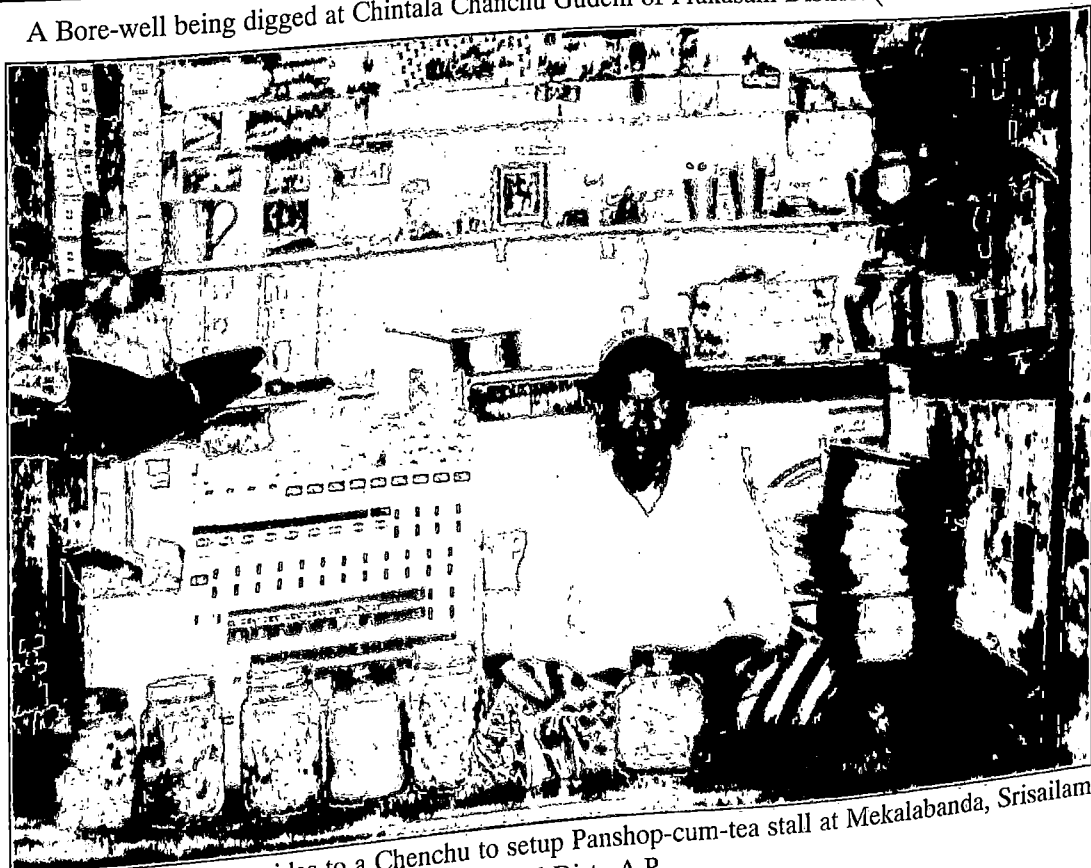
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- Dr. M. Prasada Rao.



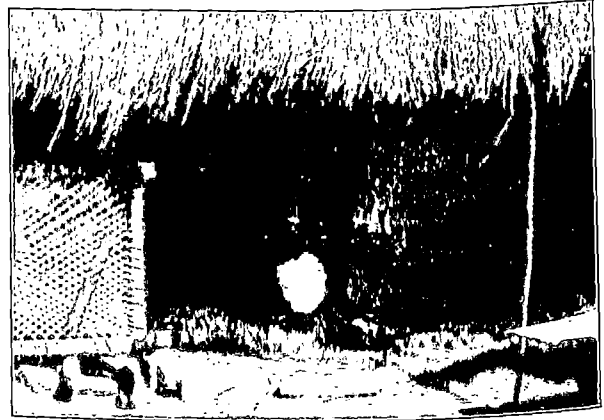
A Bore-well being digged at Chintala Chanchu Gudem of Prakasam District (Andhra Pradesh)



Financial assistance provides to a Chenchu to setup Panshop-cum-tea stall at Mekalabanda, Srisailam, Kurnool Dist., A.P.



**Kolam Female :**  
 Atharam Paggi Bai  
 R/o. Kammaguda, H/o. Pangidi  
 M/o. Sirpur (V), Dist. Adilabad



**Savara Woman :**  
 Chintada



**Savaras Settlement:**  
 Chinthada, Seethampet,



**Chenchus :**  
 water..water...water



**Savaras repairing their hut (Roof)**  
 Chintada,



**I.F.A.D.**  
 Check Dam Approach Road user const  
 Mondemkhallu Village, Parvathipuram,  
 Vizianagaram Dist., Dt. 30.6.94  
 The workers are savaras from Marypalli village





I.D.A. ఇచ్చిన కిరాణాబంకు, భీమని, వీరన్న  
పెద్ద మంతనాల, ప్రకాశం జిల్లా



Dance of Savaras:  
Chinthada, Seethampeta  
Skilms.



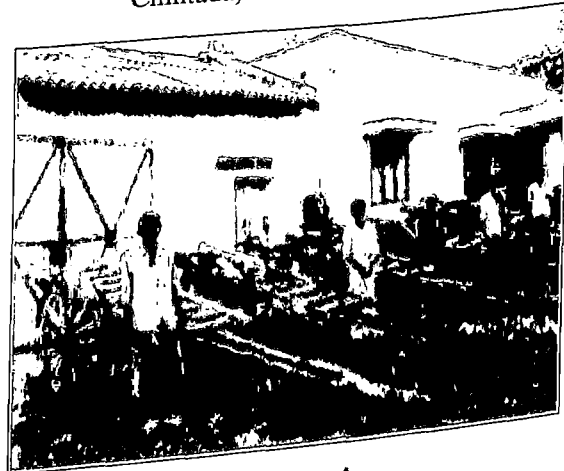
Chenchus, Srisailam



Typical Brial ground of Konda Savaras  
Chintada, Seethampeta, Skilm



పెద్ద మంతనాల మహిళలు:  
భీమని చిన్న అంకమ్మ, భీమని మంతమ్మ కట్టెలు  
తెస్తున్న ధృత్యము



యిన్నంపల్లి చెంపలు  
పాలెం గ్రా|| ప్రకాశం జిల్లా



Sri Singa Raju  
Village : Kamaiah Kunta,  
Mandalam : Buttaigudem,  
Dist. West Godavari  
Tribe : KOYA



Savara man : Archery



Buffalow : the source of milk



Savara man:  
Chinthada, Seethampeta, Sklm.



Savaras  
Chinthada



Chenchu woman





Chenchus clearing and preparing the dry land for ploughing at Tummala Bailu Village, Peda Dornala Mandal, Prakasam Dist. A.P.