

Scanned

BASELINE SURVEY REPORT ON THE PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS OF ANDHRA PRADESH



TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
Tribal Welfare Department
Government of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad

**BASE LINE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE
PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS OF
ANDHRA PRADESH**

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

DRAFTING OF REPORT

PROJECT DIRECTOR - SRI O.S.V.D.PRASAD, M.Sc.,

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-SRI K.V.MURALI KRISHNA, M.A

FIELD OFFICER-SRI V.C.VIJAYA KUMAR, M.Sc

SENIOR PROJECT FACULTY

SRI M.A.S.RAJU, (Rtd)

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

PROJECT FACULTIES

SRI K. RATNAKAR BABU, M.A

SRI B.K. SRINIVAS, M.A (Ph.D)

SRI N.CHANDRAPP, M.Sc

ARTIST

SRI U.P.RAMAKRISHNA

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

1

SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

5

PREVAILING SCENARIO OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF PTGs

27

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN PTG AREAS

84

STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

107

ANNEXURES

116

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

While formulating Tribal Sub Plans during the Vth Five Year Plan, it was observed that the advanced groups among Scheduled Tribes are able to utilize the concessions and privileges extended by Central and State Governments leaving behind certain tribal groups who are still in pre agricultural stage or practicing shifting cultivation and are at subsistence level of economy either dependent on forests or on unfertile lands. It was further recognized that these tribal groups would need special attention. Many of such groups are scattered all over the country with varying socio-economic conditions.

In view of wide disparities in socio-economic conditions among Scheduled Tribes, certain criteria were laid down by Government of India for identification of some of the backward tribal groups as "Primitive Tribal Groups" such as low literacy, pre agricultural level of technology, hunting and gathering economy, isolated habitat etc.,. Based on this criteria, a total of 75 tribal groups in 15 States have been identified as Primitive Tribal Groups including 12 tribal groups in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India evolved a new strategy to bestow special attention to these Primitive Tribal Groups who form the bottom layer among Scheduled Tribes.

PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh State has the largest concentration of tribal population in South India and occupies 8th position among the States having tribal population in the

country. The S.T. population in Andhra Pradesh is 50.24 lakhs as per 2001 census constituting 6.59 % to the total population of the State. A total of 35 tribal groups have been notified as Scheduled Tribes in respect of Andhra Pradesh State under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002. Majority of these tribal groups are inhabiting the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of the State. Each tribe is endowed with resonant cultural heritage of its own from times immemorial and in view of variegated cultural values and varied habitat, there is bewildering diversity in the socio-cultural and economic life of various tribes of the State.

Government of India have identified 12 tribal groups as Primitive Tribal Groups in Andhra Pradesh (including sub-groups of certain main tribes) in three stages during different periods based on the criteria prescribed for identification of PTGs and accorded special attention by implementing various schemes for their overall development in order to improve their living standards on par with that of other tribal groups of the State.

- ❖ In the first stage, only *Chenchus* were identified as Primitive Tribal Group in the year 1975-76
- ❖ *Kolams* and *Kondareddis* were identified as Primitive Tribal groups in the Second stage during the year 1980
- ❖ The PTGs identified in the third stage during the year 1983 include *Konda Savara*, *Thoti*, 2 sub-groups of Gadaba tribe such as *Bodo Gadaba* and *Gutob Gadaba*, 2 sub-groups of Khond tribe such as *Dongria Khond* and *Kuttia Khond* and 3 sub-groups of Porja tribe such as *Bondo Porja*, *Khond Porja* and *Parengi Porja*.

Though 12 tribal groups (including sub-groups of main tribes) have been identified by Government of India as Primitive Tribal groups in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh, they actually come under eight main tribal groups. Since

Government of India have identified sub groups of some of the main tribes, population figures of these Primitive Tribal Groups are not available in census reports. All the PTGs except Chenchus are found distributed in the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of the State. The Chenchus are found in the Nallamalai forest and adjoining areas spread in Mahaboobnagar, Prakasham, Kurnool, Guntur, Rangareddy and Nalgonda districts. The PTG wise areas of concentration is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the PTG (Main tribe)	Areas of concentration
1.	Chenchu	Nallamalai forest and adjoining areas in Prakasham, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy Districts.
2.	Kolam	Interior forest and hilly tracts of Adilabad District.
3.	Kondareddis	Interior forests in Godavari gorges of East Godavari, Khammam and West Godavari Districts.
4.	Khond	Interior forest tracts of Visakhapatnam District.
5.	Konda Savara	Hill tops or valleys in the agency areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram Districts.
6.	Gadaba	Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Districts.
7.	Porja	Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam District
8.	Thoti	Tribal areas of Adilabad District.

Keeping in view the felt needs of these vulnerable groups, several development programmes pertaining to various sectors are being implemented by the State Government for the upliftment of the Primitive Tribal Groups. All the schemes

are supported by subsidy, margin money and institutional finance components. However, these components vary depending on the nature of the programme. Special Programmes for Primitive Tribal Groups are being implemented with the funds released under Special Central Assistance. All the PTG development programmes are being implemented by respective Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) spread in 8 ITDA areas in the State. A separate ITDA was established exclusively for the Chenchus in order to promote accelerated development of Chenchus.

Government of India have entrusted Base line Survey of PTGs of Andhra Pradesh to TCR&TI, Hyderabad in the year 2003. This Base Line Survey is intended to obtain data on socio- economic status of each PTG to facilitate formulation of appropriate plans and programmes for their overall development during the 11th Five Year Plan and thereby to pull them up from PTG status. Necessary Household and Village Schedules have been prepared by Government of India for conducting Base Line Survey of PTGs.

Base Line Survey of PTGs of Andhra Pradesh was taken up by the Project Officers of respective ITDA areas under the guidance and co-ordination of TCR&TI, Hyderabad and a total of *2802 PTG Habitations* were covered in the survey consisting of *70,248 Households* with *3,02,285 population*.

The report on Base Line Survey of PTGs is divided into 5 parts. **Part-1** deals with the identification and distribution of Primitive Tribal Groups in Andhra Pradesh. **Part-2** presents brief profile of socio-cultural aspects of each PTG in the State. **Part-3** deals with the demographic aspects and prevailing living conditions of PTGs in all facets of life while **part-4** depicts the existing infrastructure facilities in the PTG habitations. **Part-5** outlines the problems faced by the Primitive Tribal Groups, their felt needs and appropriate strategies required for their overall development.

**SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE OF
PTGs OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

The Primitive Tribal Groups in the State of Andhra Pradesh are mostly found distributed in the interior forest tracts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Adilabad, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Prakasham, Guntur and Nalgonda Districts. Except Chenchus, *all the PTGs inhabit the Tribal Sub-plan areas of the State.* The traditional economy of these PTGs vary from hunting and gathering, shifting cultivation to settled agriculture based on their geographical distribution. However, due to concerted development efforts, they have taken to agriculture and allied activities.

Chenchus are found in scattered habitations in the Nallamalai hill ranges extending over six bordering districts viz., Prakasham, Kurnool, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Rangareddy. They largely depend on food gathering and hunting and are now in the process of transition from food gathering and hunting economy to settled agriculture. Their main source of income is from sale of Non-Timber Forest Produce particularly gum and honey.

Porjas and Khonds are exclusively found in the agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district. Porjas are traditionally basket makers and also subsist on settled as well as shifting cultivation, while Khonds are traditionally shifting cultivators. Gadabas mainly inhabit the agency tracts of Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts and some of them are also found in Srikakulam district. The Gadabas who were engaged as palanquin carriers and weavers in the past have now

shifted to agriculture and allied activities. Konda Reddis are mostly found in the Godavari gorges of East Godavari, Khammam and West Godavari districts. They live in the interior forest areas and are largely cut-off from the main stream. They practice shifting and settled cultivation wherever possible. Forest labour, Non-Timber Forest Produce collection and basket making are subsidiary sources of livelihood to them.

Thotis are traditionally bards to their Gond patrons and inhabit the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Adilabad district. They are now engaged in agriculture and casual labour. Kolams inhabit the same region and they live in exclusive settlements in the interior forests and hilly tracts. Traditionally, they are makers of various bamboo products such as baskets, wattles, winnowing fans etc besides resorting to shifting cultivation. Now most of them have become settled agriculturists.

Konda Savaras live on hilltops or valleys in the agency tracts of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. They largely depend on shifting cultivation and are experts in terrace cultivation. They also subsist on collection of forest roots, tubers, fruits and varieties of Non-Timber Forest Produce. Certain variations are discernible in the social organisation, economic and religious life, political organisation etc among these PTGs based on the geographical distribution, which are given hereunder.

CHENCHU

The Nallamalai Hills spread in the districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda constitute the traditional habitat of Chenchus, the food gathering and hunting tribe of Andhra Pradesh. They are also found in a few villages of Ranga Reddy district. They mostly live in small habitations called '*pentas*' in small conical or oblong huts with wattle walls and thatched roof. The population of Chenchus is 49,232 and literacy rate is 32.28% as per 2001 census. Their mother tongue is Telugu.

The Chenchu tribe is divided into a number of exogamous clans, which are prefixed to their names. The clan names are derived from some animals, birds, plants, material objects, villages from where they hailed etc. Marriage by negotiations, marriage by elopement, marriage by mutual love and elopement, marriage by service and marriage by exchange are the methods of acquiring mates but the most common form is marriage by negotiations. Cross-cousin marriages are mostly preferred. Levirate is in vogue. In addition to the payment of bride price, the groom or his parents have to bear the expenditure of the marriage ceremony. Family is of nuclear type. A few joint families are also found. Chenchu tribe is patriarchal and patrilineal. Monogamy is the most prevalent form of marriage. Polygyny is also practiced but it is rare. Divorce is socially permitted.

They are traditionally hunters and gatherers and now they are in the process of transition from food gathering and hunting economy to agriculture. They also collect minor forest produce items like *Gum, Tamarind, Myrobalans, Nuxvomica, Honey Wax, Mohwa Flowers, Soap Nuts, Broom-Sticks* etc., and sell them to Girijan Co-operative Corporation or in the local markets. They collect varieties of roots, tubers, wild fruits, edible leaves etc., and consume them. Goats, sheep, buffaloes and cows are the domestic animals and there are also plough bullocks with cultivating families. They are non-vegetarians but abstain from eating beef.



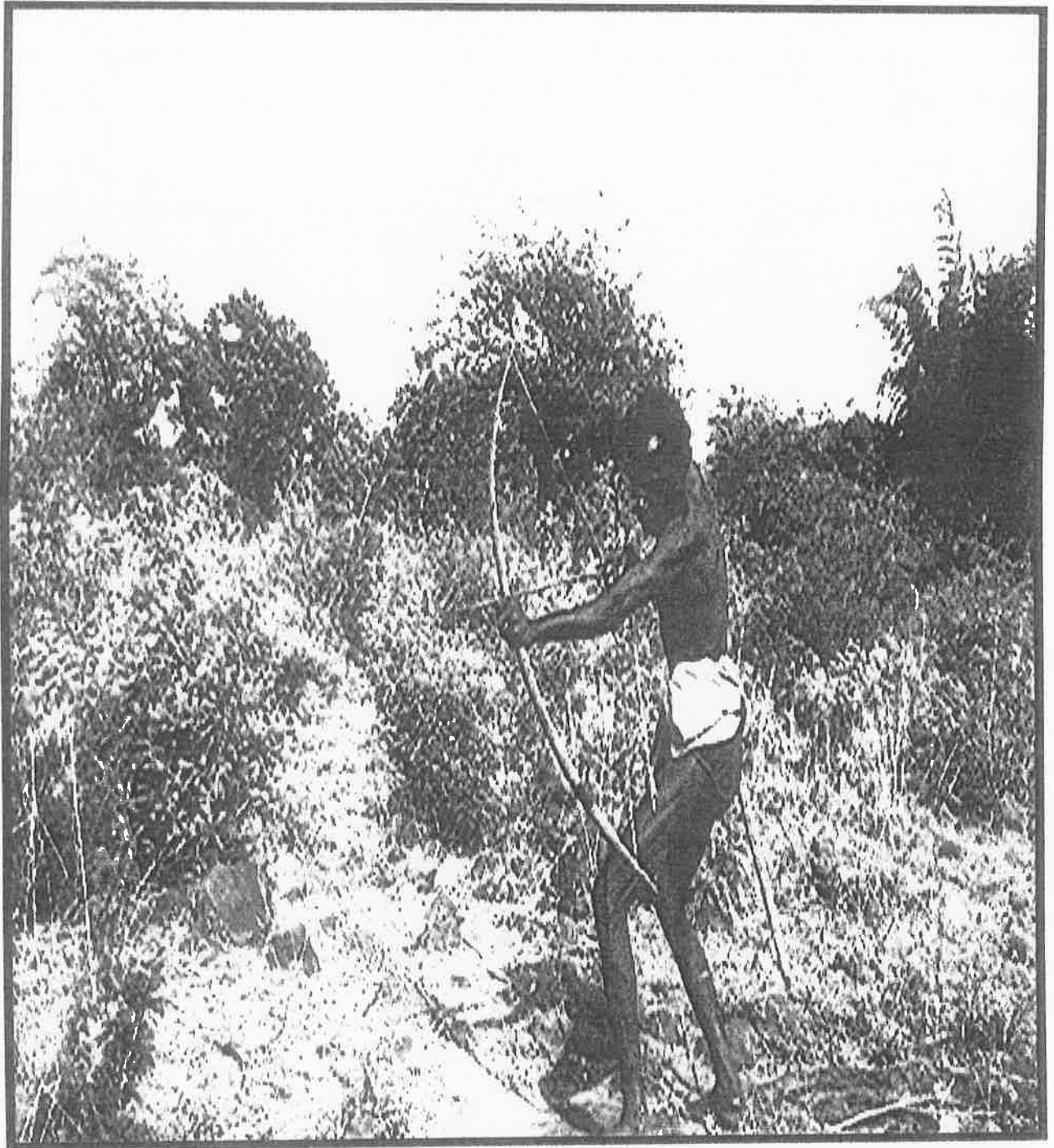
They are adept in honey collection from honey combs perched on the mountain cliffs and caves. Each clan among Chenchus has demarcated areas for honey collection and they consider it as their traditional property.

They worship and believe in many deities and spirits both malevolent and benevolent and celebrate all Hindu festivals. The Chenchus claim Mallikarjuna, lord of Srisailam as their patron god and also trust him as their kith and kin by calling him Chenchu Mallayya. They claim that Chenchu Lakshmi, consort of lord Narasimha was also born in their community. The idols in the temple at Ahobilam and various rituals performed in Srisailam temple testify their association with lord Narasimha and lord Mallikarjuna.

The important pilgrim centers like Srisailam, Mahanandi and Ahobilam of Kurnool district are situated in the traditional habitat of Chenchus and the Chenchus are assigned special role in the rituals performed in these temples. They are also entitled to customary shares from temple revenues. Further, they used to get money by carrying old and infirm pilgrims in "dolis" (swinging cot) and escorting the other pilgrims when transportation facilities were not developed. They were paid some amounts for their services. With the development of modern transport facilities, the Chenchus have been gradually deprived of the traditional sources of income and some of them have even taken to begging at the temples.

The health and hygienic conditions of Chenchus are very poor. Several persons especially children suffer from scabies and other skin diseases. They also suffer from nutrition deficiency diseases.

The headman of Chenchu settlement is called 'pedda manishi'. Most of their settlements called pentas are named after the headman that established the settlement. Disputes relating to violation of clan exogamy, theft, elopement of married woman, divorce etc., are decided by the 'pedda manishi' in the council meeting comprising the



CHENCHU WITH BOW AND ARROW

clan heads of the village. A separate ITDA is functioning at Srisailam exclusively for the overall development of Chenchus and it has been implementing a plethora of development schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, animal husbandry, education, health and nutrition, drinking water supply , laying of roads etc.,

GADABA

Gadabas are predominantly found in tribal areas of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts and mostly live at the foot hills in small clusters of 15-20 families. Gadabas have their own dialect. Total population of Gadabas including all its sub groups is 36,078 as per 2001 census with a literacy rate of 36.63%. The population and literacy rate of its sub groups like *Bodo Gadaba* and *Gutob Gadaba* which are identified as P TGs, are not available in the census reports.

The Gadaba tribe is divided into different sub divisions viz., *Bodo*, *Gutob*, *Katheri*, *Kollari*, *parengi*, *ollero*, *kaspa/boyi* etc. The sub-groups like *Bodo Gadaba* and *Gutob Gadaba* were only declared as Primitive Tribal Groups. Each sub division is endogamous which is further divided into various exogamous clans which regulate marital relations, descent and kinship. The modes of acquiring mates among Gadabas are marriage by negotiations, by mutual love and elopement, by capture and by service. Family is of nuclear type. Widow re-marriage and divorce are permitted.



The traditional occupation of Gadabas was carrying of palanquins and weaving. The males used to attend to former job while women used to attend to latter work. After abolition of Estates and Zamindaris and introduction of modern means of

transportation, the profession of carrying palanquins also became out dated and Gadabas have taken to cultivation and agriculture labour. The women folk also gave up weaving of their own traditional clothes on primitive looms and started purchasing mill cloth in weekly markets. Those inhabit the hilly areas practice shifting cultivation and cultivate the crops like ragi, red-gram, niger etc in their podu lands. They collect Non-Timber Forest Produce from the forest for household consumption and sale.

They take diet thrice in a day. Their staple food is gruel of Ragi (a millet) which is locally called '*chodi ambali*'. They take '*chodi ambali*' in the morning, *rice* and '*chodi ambali*' in the afternoon and *rice* in the evening. They consume all types of edible leafy vegetables, tubers, roots etc available in the forest. They are non-vegetarians and consume liquor in all socio-cultural occasions.

They worship the Gods and Goddesses like '*Sankudevudu*', '*Peddadevudu*', '*Moda Kondamma*', '*Jakaridevatha*', '*Ippapolamma*' etc., and they celebrate festivals like '*Eetelapanduga*', '*Ashadapanduga*' (*Korrakotha*), '*Kothamasa*' and '*Maridamma Panduga*'. In addition to the above festivals, they worship the spirits of their ancestors. In the field of religious activity, the village priest called '*Disari*'/*Janni*/*Guniya*', officiates all the religious ceremonies. The village priest generally refers two books made of Palmyra leaves called '*zogini*' and '*jatok*'. '*Zogini*' deals with matters such as auspicious days and time for starting various domestic and agricultural activities or religious festivals. '*Jatok*' contains details relating to diseases, fevers and associated spirits. These two books serve the village priests and medicine men as guides and calendar to give prescriptions to their clients. But in modern times, the role of traditional priests and medicine men is gradually diminishing.

The Gadabas perform two varieties of folk dances i.e., *demsa* and '*dung-denga*'. In '*dung-denga*' dance, girls and boys form into separate batches, each batch consisting of 22 to 30 persons. The boys stand in the center of the circle while the girls form outer circle and perform dance to the accompaniment of music produced on sitar

like instruments. Boys and girls sing songs and the main theme of these songs is woven round love stories and romantic experiences. 'Demsu' is performed on festive occasions or important social functions like marriages. Approximately 50 boys and 50 girls perform this dance. They form into two groups and each group is led by an experienced leader who holds a small piece of red cloth and wave it rhythmically while performing the dance. Each group moves swiftly in serpentine movements to the accompaniment of music.

The traditional council among Gadabas is called 'villennon' and the traditional village head among Gadabas is known as 'Naiko' or 'Naidado'. His office is hereditary. In case the headman is not able to discharge his duties properly, the entire village community assembles to select a new leader. The village headman is further assisted by 'Challan' (Messenger), 'Barika' (Village servant) and 10 to 12 elders of the village.

KOLAM

Kolams are predominantly found in tribal areas of Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Their habitats are generally found in the interior forest tracts and they live in exclusive settlements which are spread over the northern parts of Adilabad district. Kolams are also found in neighboring states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Their population is 45,671 and literacy rate is 24.51% as per 2001 census.



Kolams call themselves '*kolavar*'. '*Kola*' means a stick or bamboo in their dialect and as Kolams prepare baskets, wattles, winnowing fans and other household articles with bamboo they might have got this name. They speak their own dialect called '*Kolami*'.

Kolams are shifting cultivators and manufacturers of baskets, wattles, and other household articles with bamboo. But with the introduction of stringent forest conservancy laws and depletion of bamboo in the forests, now-a-days Kolams are practicing settled cultivation and agricultural labour as primary occupation and basketry and collection of minor forest produce as subsidiary occupations. Their staple food is Jowar.

House types of Kolams are identical with that of other tribals of Adilabad district. They are either square or rectangular in shape. The wall consists of closely fixed wooden poles and plastered with mud or cow dung. The roofs are generally thatched with grass but in recent years replaced by tiles supplied by the Government. Each house contains either single room or two or three rooms depending on the economic status of the family. In traditional type of houses, there are two doors, one in front facing the center of the village and another in the backside. Kolams observe strict taboos connected with menstruating woman and she has to move only through the backdoor to avoid seeing the village deity located in the center of the village.

The Kolam tribe is divided into four phratries i.e., '*Yedu Dayalkher*' (Seven Spirits Group), '*Aru Dayalkher*' (Six Spirits Group), '*Idu Dayalkher*' (Five Spirits Group) and '*Nali Dayalkher*' (Four Spirits Group). Each phratry is further divided into various clans. The socially accepted modes of acquiring mates among the Kolams is by negotiations, capture, mutual love and elopement, service and intrusion. Cross-cousin marriages are encouraged but marriage with one's own sister's daughter is not permitted. Levirate is also practiced by them. The divorce is known as '*parkat*' in Kolami dialect and is permitted on the grounds of extra-marital relations and other

maladjustments between wife and husband. After divorce, the husband has to return the vessels, tumblers, and cows etc., given to his wife by her parents at their marriage.

An important ritual among of the Kolams is the initiation ceremony of males called '*khargul sonekad*' in their dialect. Every kolam male at the age of 15 to 18 years has to undergo this initiation ceremony before his marriage. Otherwise he is not eligible for marriage and also to accept the sacred food offered to the deities during various festivals and ceremonies.

Kolams believe that soul ('*panam*') goes to the God after death but it may come back and take rebirth in the same family or in the same clan. The dead are generally buried and some times cremated. After burial or cremation, all the people who carried or accompanied the corpse go to nearby stream, take bath and return to the village. Jowar gruel is offered at the place of burial for eight days. On eighth day, if the family in which death occurred has sufficient food grains, arrange a community dinner or otherwise this dinner is arranged within a year after the death in the memory of the deceased.

Kolams trace their descent to lord *Bhima* and *Hidimbi*, the well-known characters of the epic *Mahabharata*. Kolams call *Hidimbi* as '*Edumaladevi*' and *Bhima* as '*Bhimayak*' in their dialect. '*Bhimayak*' is their chief deity. Shrine of village deity called '*Nadidiyamma*' is invariably found in the center of every Kolam settlement. '*Nadidiyamma*' shrine is put up at the time of original establishment of the settlement. They also worship Gods and Goddesses like '*Sita Devi*', '*Laxmi*', '*Indumala Devi*' (*Hidimbi*), '*Pothuraju*' and '*Jangubai*'. They celebrate '*Pokke Kotha Panduga*' (ceremonial eating of new *Mohwa* flowers), '*Mondos*' (new year festival and ceremonial ploughing), '*Bhimayak lagna*' (marriage of Lord *Bhima*), '*Akhadi*' (deities for protection of cattle) and '*Kothapanduga*' (eating of new food grains). Each Kolam settlement is controlled by a traditional village council called '*Kula panchayat*' which consists of '*Naikon*' (Headman), '*Delak*' (Priest), '*Mahajan*'

(Messenger), 'Tarmaka' (Cook) and 'Gatiya' (Distributor of Food). The village headman and priest settle various disputes and other members assist them in discharging their duties. In case of inter village disputes, the 'Naikon' and 'Delak' of respective villages assemble and settle them.

KONDA REDDI

Konda Reddis are found in the habitations situated on either side of river Godavari in the hilly and forest tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam Districts of Andhra Pradesh. Generally three types of habitations are found among Konda Reddis. i.e. Konda Reddis on hill tops, Konda Reddis adjacent to Godavari river and Konda Reddis in interior and remote habitations. They either live in exclusive habitations or in symbiosis with other tribal groups like Koya, Kammara and Valmiki tribes. Their population is 83,096 and literacy rate is 41.06% as per 2001 census. Their mother tongue is Telugu. They speak Telugu language with an accent of their own.



They are primarily shifting cultivators and largely depend on flora and fauna of forest for their livelihood. Some of them especially those living in fringe areas of plains have adopted settled cultivation and horticulture. They collect and sell non-

timber forest produce like *Tamarind*, *Adda leaves*, *Myroholan*, *Broom Sticks* etc., to supplement their meager incomes. They cultivate largely jowar, which is their staple food. They eat a variety of tubers, roots, leaves, wild fruits etc. They also grow chodi, redgram, bajra, kidney beans, paddy and pulses. Now they have taken up commercial crops like tobacco, chillies, cashew, mango, citrus etc. They are non-vegetarians and eat pork but do not consume beef.

Konda Reddi tribe is divided into various exogamous septs (surnames) for regulating matrimonial relations. Their surnames are pre-fixed to individual names. The descent is traced through patrilineal kin group. The married woman gets the clan name of her husband after marriage. Generally, each sept is exogamous but certain septs are considered as brother septs and marriage alliances with brother septs are prohibited.

Marriage by negotiations, by love and elopement, by service, by capture and by exchange are socially accepted ways of acquiring mates. They also practise polygynous and Levirate type of marriages. The Konda Reddi family is patriarchal and patrilocal. Monogamy is a rule but polygamous families are also found.

Konda Reddis are the worshippers of nature and they believe that certain animate and inanimate objects in the nature possess certain supernatural powers and they identify some of these spirits as benevolent and some as malevolent. They also perform annual ceremonies in memory of their dead ancestors. They attribute certain diseases or even death to the witchcraft only and not to natural causes. They worship '*Muthyalamma*' (Village deity), '*Bhumi Devi*' (Earth Goddess), '*Gangamma Devi*' (River Goddess), Five brother Pandavas and '*Saralamma*'. They celebrate festivals like '*Mamidi Kotha*', '*Bhudevi Panduga*', '*Gangamma Panduga*' and '*Vana Devudu Panduga*' during which they offer blood sacrifices to the deities. They also celebrate '*Dhari panduga*' on large scale as a taken of reunification of their families. During

this festival all the villagers including women and children consume toddy or arrack and dance together.

The women and men folk jointly perform traditional colourful dance namely Bison Horn dance on festive and marriage occasions, which attracts both children and elders. One of the men folk wears headgear made up of Bison Horn and one or two among them play the drums with rhythmical beats to the accompaniment of dance performed by both men and women folk.

Konda Reddis have a highly democratic institution of social control called 'Kula Panchayat'. The kula panchayat is nothing but an informal gathering of all the elders of the village. Each village has a traditional headman called 'Pedda Kapu' whose office is hereditary. Another functionary called 'Pinna Pedda' assists him. The offences relating to adultery, incest, divorce, inter-dining with persons of lower communities etc are dealt by the traditional council.

KHONDS

Khonds are chiefly found in the densely wooded hill slopes in the Scheduled Areas of Visakhapatnam District. The total population of khonds including all sub groups is 85,324 and literacy rate is 17.81% as per 2001 census. They have their own dialect called 'kui' or 'kuvi' and they call themselves in their own dialect as 'Kuvinga' or 'Kui Dora'.

Khonds are divided into various sub-groups like *Dongria Khonds*, *Desya Khonds*, *Kuttia Khonds*, *Tikiria Khonds* and *Yeneti Khonds*. *Kuttia Khonds* and *Dongria Khonds* are recognized as Primitive Tribal Groups for promoting accelerated development. The population and literacy rate of these sub groups are not available in the census report.



The word Khond is derived from Telugu word Konda, which means hill. The settlements of Khonds are invariably found on the hill tops, slopes or valleys in the interior forest areas. They live in linear shaped rows of thatched houses. The settlement pattern and house types of Khonds are distinct when compared to other tribal groups. The hairstyle, dress and ornaments of Khond women of Visakhapatnam district are distinct when compared to other tribal women. Khonds have good physique and fair colour. Men and women of this community can easily be identified by their physical features and ornaments. They put on a number of hairpins called '*kuppinge*' in their braids.

They practice shifting cultivation traditionally. They use to shift their habitat from place to place in order to cultivate fresh podu patches. They grow *millet*s like *ragi*, *sama* and *korra*, *oil seeds* like *niger* and *castor* and *pulses* like *red gram* in *podu* fields. They are adept in hunting and fishing also. They also take up the activities like basket making, mat weaving, oil extraction etc. Khonds eat both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food. Consumption of beef and pork is not traditionally forbidden.

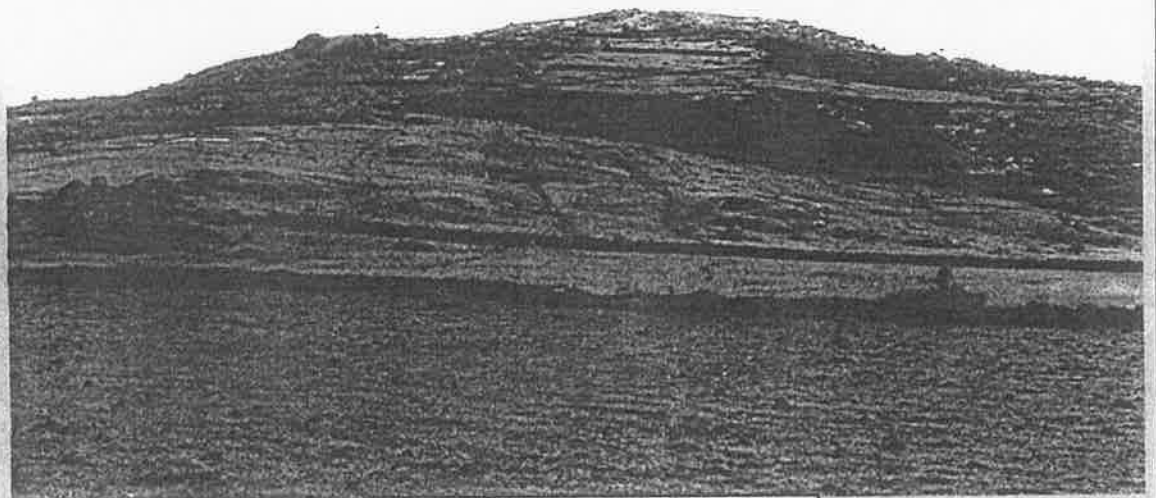
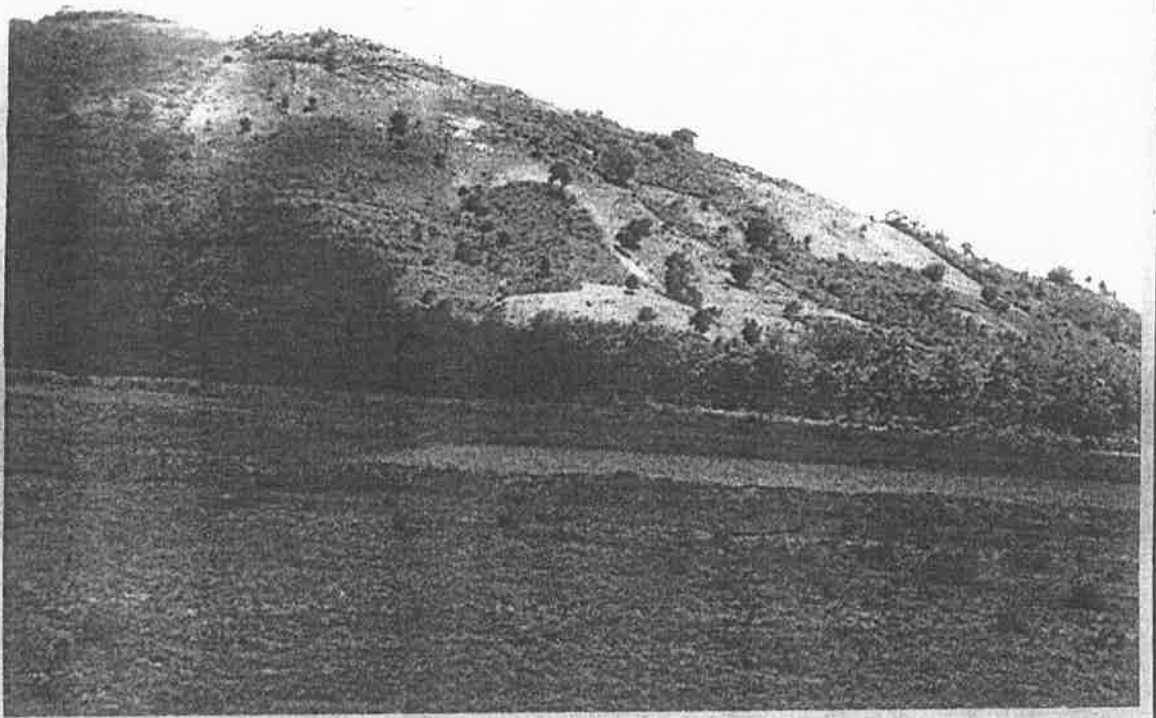
Each sub tribe of Khond tribe is divided into a number of clans, which regulate marital alliances. Marriage by negotiation ('*kaza pendli*'), Marriage by exchange, Marriage by love and elopement ('*horathathi*'), Marriage by capture ('*hasatonai*') and Marriage by service ('*karjomi*') are socially approved ways of acquiring mates. Both widow and widower remarriages are permitted among Khonds. Monogamy is the general guiding principle for setting up of a family. Polygyny is rare but polyandry is unknown. Both levirate and junior sororate are in existence.

These people are polytheists and their pantheon consists of number of deities whose names invariably have the suffix '*penu*'. The priest is called '*disari*' who attends all religious functions and fixes '*muhurthams*'(auspicious time). '*Pejjini-buddi*', a married woman or widow, performs all rituals of Khonds. '*Gumbria*' is a man who plays musical instruments during festivals. '*Mahini-pujari*' is a man who attends death ceremonies.

They celebrate festivals like '*Hira parbi*' (Seed charming) '*Maha parbi*' (New mango fruit eating), '*Kumla parbi*' (Consuming maize and pumpkin products), '*Tukki parbi*', '*Junaga parbi*', '*Painaka parbi*', '*Bhima parbi*', '*Bitcha parbi*', '*Maha Bonda parbi*', '*Rogga parbi*' etc. The '*Perjeni*' (Priestess) and '*Yejjuralu*' play vital role in magico-religious ceremonies of Khonds. Khonds perform splendid peacock dance and this dance is known as '*pirodhi*' in their dialect. In this dance pattern, the dancers decorate themselves with peacock feathers and perform dance to the melodious music produced by bamboo flute. Khonds have a traditional council usually consisting of four or five members and headed by '*Havanta*', whose office is hereditary. The main functions of the council are settlement of disputes relating to marriage, land, properties etc.

KONDA SAVARA

Savara tribe is divided into various sub groups like *Sudda savara*, *Kapu savara*, *lanjiya savara*, *Dulia savara*, *Jadu savara* and *Konda savara* and found distributed in



PODU CULTIVATION

the tribal areas and adjoining plain areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh. The total population of Savaras is 1,22,979 and literacy rate is 34.50% as per 2001 census. Out of all the above mentioned sub groups, only one sub group .i.e Konda savara is identified as PTG by Govt of India. The population and literacy rates of Konda Savaras are not available in census reports since it is a sub group of the main tribe Savara. Konda Savaras speak Savara language which belongs to *Kol Munda* group of Austro-Asiatic family of languages.

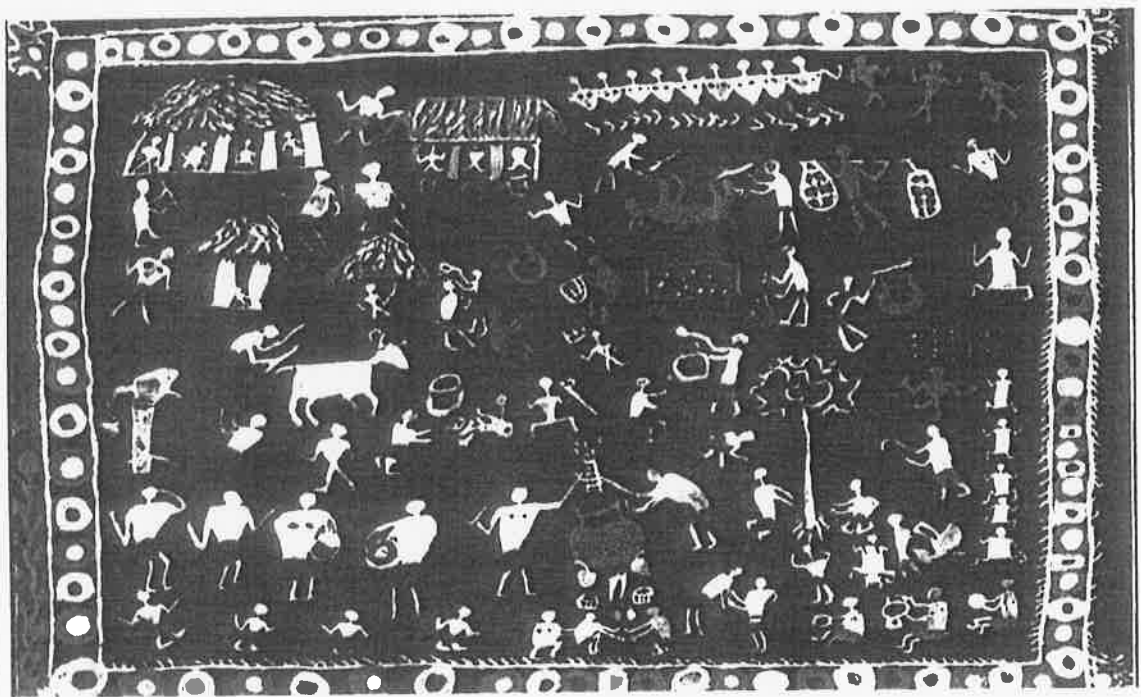
Konda Savaras are basically hill top dwellers and inhabit the Scheduled Areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. They usually live in exclusive settlements of their own in linear shaped rows of huts parallel to each other. Usually they live in small groups of 15-20 families and their dwellings are mainly adjacent to the lands or horticulture plantations. Their settlements are distinct when compared to the neighboring tribal groups. They build their houses collectively. They have single long roof with partitions to accommodate each family. Partitions are made with mud walls while the roof frame is made with bamboo supported by a central wooden pole. Roof is thatched with '*Dabba Gaddi*,' a kind of wild grass. Every partition has two entrances, one is in the front and other is at rear side. The doors are made with wooden flanks. They build their settlements on hill tops, slopes and near hill streams to facilitate easy access to podu and terrace fields and for fetching water.

Konda Savaras subsist on agriculture and horticulture. They practice '*podu*' or shifting cultivation and terrace cultivation on hill slopes besides dry and wet farming. They manufacture their own agricultural implements suited to their shifting, terrace, dry and wet farming. Forest labour, collection and sale of Non-Timber Forest Produce, fishing and hunting are important subsidiary occupations.



The most significant feature of the social organization of Konda Savaras of Andhra Pradesh is absence of clans. In the absence of clans, they resort to cross cousin marriages as a way to regulate their matrimonial alliances and thus avoid incest. Four methods of acquiring mates viz., marriage by negotiations ('*Pankui*'), marriage by elopement ('*Dingdengboi*'), marriage by service ('*Kinersung*') and marriage by exchange ('*Ulaiboi*') are socially accepted among Konda Savaras. Levirate, sororate and widow remarriages are socially approved. Most of the Konda Savara families are of nuclear type.

Konda Savaras propitiate various deities and ancestral spirits. The Gods and ancestral spirits can be classified into benign and malign. The benevolent gods are those of earth, hill, sun, rain, wind, stream etc. The malevolent deities are associated with tiger, small pox etc.,. The '*Buyya*' is the religious head. '*Desari*', another religious functionary of Konda Savaras attends to fixing up of auspicious days for the



TRADITIONAL SAVARA ART (THISING)

performance of both social and religious ceremonies. 'Kudan' is also a religious functionary who recites hymns and conducts social and religious ceremonies.

The wall painting and design is the core aspect of culture of Konda Savaras. Their art is very simple and symbolic figures are drawn on red painted walls using black, yellow and white colours known as 'Edising'. It is also known as 'Lingor' in local parlance. These designs are drawn in honour of the dead to avert diseases and on the occasion of certain festivals. The wall design consists of hunting scenes, potterer carrying pots, peacock, banana plants, caryota palm tree, sun and moon etc... All the household rituals take place near this design. The new food grains, new fruits and vegetables are first offered to this sacred design and then only they consume. Every day, they offer morsal of food to this sacred design by keeping it in the pots kept near the design.

Konda Savaras perform a dance called 'Thongseng'. They also perform robust dance called 'Tramson' to the accompaniment of blowing of trumpets and beating of drums. The musical instruments include 'Kading' (Drum), 'Tudumu', 'Dagado', 'Gamgalam', 'Tetudu' and 'Taraita' (Sannai) and all these are played during dances and festive occasions.

Konda Savaras are governed by their own traditional council. Villagers convene a meeting to select the members of traditional council, which is called 'Abeernaba' in local parlance. The members of the traditional council are called 'Asudamarjee'. Intra-

tribal solidarity is maintained among Konda Savaras through social control institutions decreed by tradition. There are three grades in the traditional leadership in social precedence i.e. the 'Gamang', the 'Buyya' and the 'Parja'. The Gamang is the civil head of the village.

PORJA

Porjas are found predominantly in the Scheduled Areas of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. They are also found in the border villages adjoining Orissa State. The population of Porjas including all sub groups is 32,669 and literacy rate is 26.55 as per 2001 census. Their mother tongue is 'parji', a Dravidian language. Oriya and Telugu are used for inter-group communication and either Oriya or Telugu script is used by them depending upon the area they inhabit.

Porja tribe is divided into various endogamous sub-divisions or sub-groups like *Parangi Porja, Jhodia Porja, Gadaba Porja, Banang Porja, Pangu Porja, Kollai Porja, Didoi Porja, Bondo Porja, Khond Porja* etc of which, the sub-groups of *Bondo Porja, Khond Porja* and *Parangi Porja* were recognized as Primitive Tribal Groups. The population and literacy rate of the PTG sub groups of Porja tribe are not available in the census reports. Each endogamous sub-group is further divided into various totemic clans, which are popularly known as 'bowski' in local parlance. Some of the clans are 'Killo' (tiger), 'Kimudu' (bear), 'Korra' (sun), 'Rambi' (bird), 'Pangi' (kite), 'Ontelu' (snake), 'Gollori' (monkey) etc. Clan names are pre-fixed to the individual names. The woman gets the clan name of the husband after marriage. Marriage by negotiations, marriage by elopement, marriage by capture and marriage by service are socially accepted ways of acquiring mates. Cross cousin and widow re-marriages are permissible among them. Monogamy is a rule but Porjas socially permit Polygyny. Divorce is permissible among them.

The marriage ceremony takes place at groom's house and is always accompanied by a feast and a dance. As soon as the marriage is over, the son separates himself from the family of origin and sets up his family of procreation. The Porja family is generally nuclear type. These people are patrilineal, patriarchal and patrilocal.



Most of the Porjas living in the interior places largely subsist on podu cultivation and collection of minor forest produce. They practice podu cultivation on hill slopes and use primitive implements like hoe, digging stick, hand axe and sickle. They also practice plough cultivation on flat fields and irrigated terraces. The landless sections of them work as agricultural labourers. Porjas are non-vegetarians and consume beef and pork. They are experts in preparing indigenous liquors.

Porjas worship '*Bodo Devatha*', '*Sanku Devatha*' or '*Nishani Devatha*', '*Jakara Devatha*', '*Nandi Devatha*' etc., in addition to the spirits of their ancestors. On every festive occasion, the ancestor worship is paramount in Porja religious life and they offer sacred food and fowls to the spirits of ancestors. Only after worshipping their ancestors, they celebrate other festivals like '*Giliab Porbu*' (hunting festival), '*Poduja*' (sowing festival) '*Gotnakiya*' (ploughing festival) '*Amflashuva*' (new mango eating festival) '*Bandaponpurab*', '*Nandi Purab*', '*Volpoda*', '*Bali devatha Panduga*' etc.

Porjas perform a folk dance called '*jhodianat*' or '*Nandinat*' at the time of *Nandi Devatha festival*. It is also known as '*jillinat*' because the songs which are sung

during this dance performance are full of expressions of love and romance ('*jilli*' in Porja dialect means love and romance). The entire movements of dance resemble the movements of '*dimsa*' dance but swift movements which are found in '*dimsa*' are not found in '*jhodianat*'.

There is a headman for each village called '*Naidu*' and his office is hereditary. Headman bears the responsibility of maintaining social order within the community. The inter-village disputes and disputes among the community people are settled by their traditional village council.

THOTI

The tribal areas of Adilabad district constitute the traditional habitat of Thoti tribe. Their population is 2,074 and literacy rate is 26.55% as per 2001 census. The traditional occupation of Thotis is acting as bards to their Gond patrons while their women practice tattooing. Each Gond family had an attached Thoti family called '*hirdal*' as bard and both of them belong to families having the same clan. They are paid for their services either in cash or kind generally with a fixed quantity of agricultural produce. Now-a-days, there is no much scope for them to continue this occupation as among their Gond patrons, the interest or inclination to continue this bard patron relationship or even to have tattooing marks on their bodies is generally receding due to their dwindling economic position. Majority of Thotis now remained as casual labourers devoid of any skills and taking up all kinds of odd jobs that come in their way to make a living. Some of the Thoti families own lands and practice agriculture.

The social structure and clan organization of Thotis are completely identical with that of Gonds. Thoti tribe is divided into four exogamous phratries known as '*saga*' in Gondi dialect, each of which traces its descent from a fixed number of divine ancestors. All the phratries are sub divided into various exogamous clans. Each clan is again sub-divided into '*khandans*', which consist of different lineages ('*kita*').

Among Thotis, clan name precedes the personal name and is treated as surname. Every clan is strictly exogamous. Marriage by negotiation is the common practice. Besides, marriage by love and elopement, marriage by capture, marriage by intrusion, marriage by exchange and marriage by service are also socially approved.



Monogamy is the most prevalent form of marriage. Polygyny is also practiced. Widow re-marriage is permissible and preferably the widow has to marry her deceased husband's younger brother (levirate type of marriage). In his absence, she has to marry a man from the same clan of her first husband leaving the property rights and children. This type of marriage is known as '*pat*'. Sororate is also permitted. They trace the descent of marriageable partners before conducting marriage and also avoid marriage between collateral kinsmen. Majority of the families are nuclear type while joint families are rarely found. Thoti tribe is patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal.

The religious pantheon includes innumerable phratry, clan and village Gods and Goddesses. Each phratry is having its own '*persapen*'. Important deities worshipped by Thotis are '*Akipen*' (Village deity), '*Nat Awal*' (Village Mother), '*Siwa Awal*' (Mother Goddess), '*Polam Rajul*' (Deity of hills and forests), '*Gouripen*'

(Goddess of tiger) and '*Dodi Marke*' (Mother of cowshed). Since Thotis are traditional bards to Gonds, they visit their Gond patron's house during various religious ceremonies and sing songs in praise of Gond gods. They recite the stories of mythical origin of Gonds and their clan gods. This recitation is invariably accompanied by the music of '*kingri*' or '*keekri*', a three stringed musical instrument. They also narrate the stories of Pandavas, the heroes of the epic Mahabharatha. The women folk also sing songs along with their husbands while engaged in rituals and functions at their patron's houses.

The traditional village council is very strong and powerful among Thoti tribe and known as '*Panch*'. The functions of these traditional institutions are well defined and all the members obey without any reservations, the rules and regulations prescribed by the village council. The traditional village council consists of functionaries like '*Patla*' (village head), '*Mahajan*' (assistant to head), '*Devari*' (priest), '*Ghattiyal*' and '*Havaladar*' (messenger).



DIKSA DANCE

**PREVAILING SCENARIO OF LIVING
CONDITIONS OF PTGs**

PREVAILING SCENARIO OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

The Base Line Survey of Primitive Tribal Groups aims at identification of the habitations of each of the PTG, collection of the resource inventory available in each of such habitations, assessment of the felt needs of PTGs, identification of persistent problems and solutions to mitigate such problems. Keeping in view the said aim, the survey has been conducted and the result of the survey is given hereunder:

HABITATIONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

Thotis are usually found living along with Gonds in the tribal areas of Adilabad District and each Thoti family serves its patron Gonds inhabiting 5 to 6 Gond habitations. There are only 40 habitations inhabited by Thotis. Kolams usually live in settlements of their own and are distributed in 393 habitations in the forest areas of Adilabad district. Konda Savaras are distributed in 608 habitations spread in the hilly and forest areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. 155 habitations have been identified as Gadaba habitations which are found distributed in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts. Porjas and Khonds are confined to hilly and forest tracts of Visakhapatnam district inhabiting 216 habitations and 452 habitations respectively. Chenchu tribe is found inhabiting Nallamalai and adjoining areas spread in 6 districts viz: Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda in a total of 351 habitations. The forest and hilly areas in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam constitute the traditional habitat of Konda Reddis who are found living in a total of 587 habitations. Thus the

PTGs are found distributed in the hilly and forest tracts of 13 districts of the State in a total of 2802 habitations.

The distribution of Primitive Tribal Groups and PTG wise number of households are given below:

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	District	No. of Villages / Habitations	Total no of Households			
				Total	Male headed	Female headed	% of female headed HHs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thoti	Adilabad	40	732	621	111	15.2
2	Kolam	Adilabad	393	10403	9545	858	8.2
3	Konda Savara	Srikakulam	353	7379	6785	594	8.0
		Vizianagaram	255	5627	5276	351	6.2
Sub-Total			608	13006	12061	945	7.3
4	Gadaba	Srikakulam	5	100	90	10	10.0
		Visakhapatnam	55	898	811	87	9.7
		Vizianagaram	95	3159	2760	399	12.6
Sub-Total			155	4157	3661	496	11.9
5	Porja	Visakhapatnam	216	4038	3782	256	6.3
6	Khond	Visakhapatnam	452	8722	8330	392	4.5
7	Chenchu	Guntur	57	1697	1437	260	15.3
		Prakasam	81	3060	2592	468	15.3
		Kurnool	42	1835	1581	254	13.8
		Mahaboob nagar	120	2598	2202	396	15.2
		Rangareddy	35	806	717	89	11.0
		Nalgonda	16	290	258	32	11.0
Sub-Total			351	10286	8787	1499	14.6
8	Konda Reddi	East Godavari	457	15221	12839	2382	15.6
		West Godavari	54	1723	1502	221	12.8
		Khammam	76	1960	1731	229	11.7
Sub-Total			587	18904	16072	2832	15.0
Grand Total			2802	70248	62859	7389	10.5

Family is the basic institution among all the PTGs inhabiting the State. Nuclear type of family is generally found among PTGs which has greater relevance to their cultural and traditional practices. The joint families are also not uncommon which

generally comprise father, mother, sons, daughters and daughters-in-law and their unmarried children. As soon as marriage is over, the son separates himself from the family of origin and sets up his family of procreation within the village or in a village near by his father's village. The head of the family is the father and his decisions are final. The authority, residence and descent are patriarchal, patrilocal and patrilineal respectively. In a family usually the wife enjoys great freedom in day to day running of the household and also controls the allocation of provisions.

The total number of PTG households is 70248 out of which the female-headed households constitute 10.5%. Of all the PTGs, Thotis have recorded highest percentage of female headed households with 15.2% followed by Konda Reddis (15%) and Chenchus (14.6%).

POPULATION

The total population of PTGs is 302285 which includes 151740 males constituting 50.2 % and 150545 females constituting 49.8% to the total population of PTGs. Out of all the PTGs, the population of Konda Reddis is high (27.5%) followed by Konda Savaras (18.9%), Kolams(15.3%) and Khonds (13.5%).

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	District	No. of HHs.	Total Population			
				Male	Female	Total	HH. Size
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thoti	Adilabad	732	1451	1532	2983	4.08
2	Kolam	Adilabad	10403	23169	23031	46200	4.44
3	Konda Savara	Srikakulam	7379	16070	16072	32142	4.36
		Vizianagaram	5627	12519	12494	25013	4.45
Sub-Total			13006	28589	28566	57155	4.39
4	Gadaba	Srikakulam	100	173	175	348	3.48
		Vizianagaram	3159	6102	5927	12029	3.81
		Visakhapatnam	898	1979	1971	3950	4.39
Sub-Total			4157	8254	8073	16327	3.93
5	Porja	Visakhapatnam	4038	8890	9007	17897	4.43
6	Khond	Visakhapatnam	8722	20693	20154	40847	4.68

7	Chenchu	Guntur	1697	3163	2994	6157	3.63
		Prakasam	3060	5614	5484	11098	3.63
		Kurnool	1835	3712	3618	7330	3.99
		Mahaboob nagar	2598	4726	4550	9276	3.57
		Rangareddy	806	1474	1357	2831	3.51
		Nalgonda	290	539	474	1013	3.49
Sub-Total		10286	19228	18477	37705	3.67	
8	Konda Reddi	East Godavari	15221	33983	34317	68300	4.49
		West Godavari	1723	3495	3587	7082	4.11
		Khammam	1960	3988	3801	7789	3.97
Sub-Total		18904	41466	41705	83171	4.40	
Total		70248	151740	150545	302285	4.30	

Population data of PTGs is limited to the areas studied above. The average household size is 4.30 persons, with a minimum of 3.67 among Chenchu and maximum of 4.68 among Khond followed by 4.44 among kolam, 4.43 among Porja and 4.39 among Konda Savara.

AGE GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION

The maximum number of persons is found in the age group of 16-30 years i.e.92412 constituting 30.6% to the total population followed by persons in the age group of 31- 60 years (29%). The least number of persons is seen in the age group of >60 years (2.6%). The details are given in **Annexure - I**

HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION

Each tribe has its own religious pantheon comprising of several Gods and Goddesses and also celebrates festivals of its own. The Thoti tribe is divided into four exogamous Phratries and each of these phratries is further subdivided into a number of clans. The members of each clan worship the clan God called '*persapen*'. The cult of '*persapen*' is maintained by the clan priest. The supreme deity among the Kolams is '*Bheema lak*' and they celebrate festivals in praise of it. The Gadabas worship '*Sankudevudu*', '*Peddadevudu*', '*Modakondamma*', '*Jakari Devatha*' etc., and celebrate festivals like '*Eetela Panduga*', '*Korra Kotha*', '*Maridamma Panduga*' etc.

The Porjas worship deities like 'Boda Devatha', 'Sanku Devatha' or 'Nishani Devatha', 'Jakari Devatha', 'Nandi etc in addition to the spirits of their ancestors. On every festive occasion, the ancestor worship is paramount. They celebrate festivals like 'Giliab Porbu' (hunting festival), 'Poduja' (sowing festival), 'Gotnakiya' (ploughing festival), 'Bandapon Purab', 'Nandi Purab' etc. The Khonds celebrate festivals like 'Hira Parbu (seed charming), 'Maha Parbhu' (new mango fruit eating), 'Kumda Parbu' (consuming maize and pumpkin products), etc. It is customary among the Scheduled Tribes inhabiting the Scheduled Areas of the State to abstain from consumption of new fruits, food grains etc, either cultivated or available in the forest before such fruits or food grains are ritually offered to their Gods and Goddesses. They organize rituals and ceremonies connected with first eating of new food grains or fruits only after these crops/fruits attain the stage of maturity and ready for consumption. In addition to their religious pantheon, the Chenchus worship Hindu Gods like 'Siva', 'Narasimha Swamy' etc. A very few of the PTGs, of late, are worshipping Hindu Gods and Goddesses in addition to their religious pantheon and as a result majority of the PTGs have been considered as belonging to Hindu religion.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	The religion professed (No. Of Households)					Total
		Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Christian	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thoti	732	-	-	-	-	732
2	Kolam	10384	2	15	2	-	10403
3	Konda Savara	12105	-	-	901	-	13006
4	Gadaba	4150	-	-	7	-	4157
5	Porja	4038	-	-	-	-	4038
6	Khond	8690	-	1	31	-	8722
7	Chenchu	10286	-	-	-	-	10286
8	Konda Reddi	18896	-	-	8	-	18904
Total		69281	2	16	949	-	70248

It is conspicuous from the above table that a total of 949 PTG families have professed Christianity of whom 901 belong to Konda Savara families.

MARITAL STATUS

A person among the tribal groups inhabiting the Scheduled Areas of the State is considered to attain the full status of a member of the community only when he undergoes all the marriage rites. He resorts to secure a mate through any of the socially approved ways.

Several modes of acquiring mates have been devised by the Primitive Tribal Groups as given below:

- 1) Marriage by negotiations
- 2) Marriage by mutual love and elopement
- 3) Marriage by capture
- 4) Marriage by service
- 5) Marriage by intrusion
- 6) Marriage by exchange.

Out of the above, marriage by negotiations is the most preferred type marriage among PTGs which involves a series of rituals. When a person is unable to pay the bride price or if he is desirous of a girl against her wishes; he resorts to marriage by capture to secure a spouse of his choice with the help of his friends and relatives. Marriage by intrusion is rarely found where a girl of marriageable age intrudes the house of the boy of her choice if the boy or his parents do not agree to take her in marriage. However, such girl will be heckled and looked down. Marriage by mutual love and elopement occurs either between married persons or unmarried persons or between married and unmarried persons. This type of marriage takes place when they fall in love with each other against the wishes of their parents or partners. Marriage by service is rarely found among PTGs. Those who have no sons or those who are

anxious to perform marriage of their daughters with the persons who will join their households and live with them for some years, resort to this type of marriage.

Monogamy is common among PTGs while polygyny (having more than one wife) is also in vogue. A man who has more land usually resorts to marry more than one wife, as all his wives could assist him in all kinds of agricultural operations in addition to their regular household duties. The social custom called levirate also contributes a person to have plural wives.

Widows as well as divorcees are socially permitted to remarry among all the PTGs. It is also permitted that the younger brother can marry the wife of his deceased elder brother among all the PTGs, though not obligatory. At the time of survey, it was identified that out of 7057 widowed persons, the number of widows is 5759 constituting 81.61% to the total widowed persons. The reasons for more number of widows to widowers may be attributed to the following:

- The widows may be over aged and as such no person come forward to marry them; and
- There may be no younger brothers to the deceased husbands to remarry the widows or even if there are younger brothers, they may not be willing to remarry them.

MARITAL STATUS OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Marital Status (Number of Persons)																			
		Married				Un-married				Widower/Widow				Divorcee				Total			
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	T
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
1	Thoti	722	773	1495	662	642	1304	9	50	59	58	67	125	1451	1532	2983					
2	Kolam	12766	13104	25870	10266	9438	19704	119	466	585	18	23	41	23169	23031	46200					
3	Konda Savara	14417	14783	29200	13861	12693	26554	284	1044	1328	27	46	73	28589	28566	57155					
4	Gadaba	3719	3681	7400	4363	3898	8261	102	424	526	70	70	140	8254	8073	16327					
5	Porja	5487	5590	11077	3329	3161	6490	60	221	281	14	35	49	8890	9007	17897					
6	Khond	11334	11659	22993	9201	8102	17303	126	352	478	32	41	73	20693	20154	40847					
7	Chenchu	9196	9203	18399	9831	7764	17595	191	1497	1688	10	13	23	19228	18477	37705					
8	Konda Reddi	22004	21343	43347	18983	18584	37567	407	1705	2112	72	73	145	41466	41705	83171					
	Total	79645	80136	159781	70496	64282	134778	1298	5759	7057	301	368	669	151740	150545	302285					

More number of widowed persons are seen among Konda Reddis followed by Chenchus and Konda Savaras.

Divorce may be initiated from either wife or husband due to the reasons like adultery, impotency, ill treatment, elopement etc but it should be sanctioned by the respective traditional councils. It is permitted among PTGs to remarry a person of their choice soon after taking divorce from the former spouse. The survey reveals that out of 669 divorcees, 368 belong to females. More number of divorcees are seen among Konda Reddis followed by Gadabas and Thotis.

LITERACY RATE

The literacy rate among Primitive Tribal Groups ranges from 19.66 to 57.00%. However, on the average, literacy rate hovers around 34.01% which is slightly less than the general literacy rate of the tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh. There is perceptible differences in the literacy rates of males and females. It is conspicuous from the following table that the female literacy rate is very less when compared to that of males. The literacy rate of males is found to be more than double to that of females in respect of PTGs like Khond, Porja and Kolam. The higher literacy rate is found among Thotis of Adilabad District followed by Konda Reddis and Gadabas.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Total Population			No of Literates			Literacy Rate		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thoti	1451	1532	2983	1050	650	1700	72.40	42.40	57.00
2	Kolam	23169	23031	46200	8100	3920	12020	34.96	17.02	26.02
3	Konda Savara	28589	28566	57155	13620	7399	21019	47.64	25.90	36.77
4	Gadaba	8254	8073	16327	3920	2340	6260	47.49	28.98	38.34
5	Porja	8890	9007	17897	3570	1625	5195	40.12	18.04	29.02
6	Khond	20693	20154	40847	5812	2220	8032	28.09	11.02	19.66
7	Chenchu	19228	18477	37705	8113	4650	12763	42.19	25.17	33.89
8	Konda Reddi	41466	41705	83171	21210	14620	35830	51.15	35.05	43.08
Total		151740	150545	302285	65395	37424	102819	43.10	24.86	34.01

**PTG - WISE AND AGE GROUP WISE
SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN**

There are a total of 63258 school going children among all PTGs constituting 21% to the total population of PTGs. It is conspicuous from the following table that the boys have out numbered the girls constituting 56% to the total school going children. It is also pertinent to note that more number of school going children are in the age group of 7-11 years studying in primary and secondary schools constituting 51% to the total school going children.

PTG - WISE AND AGE GROUP WISE SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

Sl. No.	Name of the PTG	Balwadi										Primary school										Secondary School					
		3-6 Years			3-6 Years			7-11 Years			12-16 years			Total			7-11 years			12-16 years			Total				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21							
1	Thoti	45	37	82	77	83	131	125	17	14	225	222	447	31	32	29	25	60	57	117							
2	Kolam	618	610	1228	873	841	2331	1873	180	130	3384	2844	6228	229	153	172	70	401	223	624							
3	Konda Savara	836	826	1662	1052	992	2918	1959	168	87	4138	3038	7176	514	310	364	147	878	457	1335							
4	Gadaba	208	201	409	181	182	557	435	27	22	765	639	1404	164	138	114	61	278	199	477							
5	Porja	535	502	1037	246	256	830	671	64	39	1140	966	2106	-	-	125	58	125	58	183							
6	Khond	735	774	1509	-	-	2465	1758	107	59	2572	1817	4389	216	72	117	30	333	102	435							
7	Chenchu	681	634	1315	107	51	2528	2160	-	-	2635	2211	4846	-	-	629	419	629	419	1048							
8	Konda Reddi	1853	1845	3698	796	931	3989	3396	250	173	5035	4500	9535	986	903	772	643	1758	1546	3304							
	Total	5511	5429	10940	3332	3336	15749	12377	813	524	19894	16237	36131	2140	1608	2322	1453	4462	3061	7523							

PTG - WISE AND AGE GROUP WISE SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

Sl No.	Name of the PTG	High school			College			Others								
		12-16 years			12-16 years			3-6 Years		7-11 Years		12-16 Years		Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Thoti	101	75	176	5	3	8	1	1	-	-	7	4	8	5	13
2	Kolam	874	193	1067	13	9	22	3	8	1	5	11	10	15	23	38
3	Konda Savara	837	357	1194	34	11	45	11	6	20	7	10	5	41	18	59
4	Gadaba	322	212	534	36	12	48	6	-	1	6	15	11	22	17	39
5	Porja	319	72	391	25	11	36	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2	5
6	Khond	411	124	535	24	12	36	-	-	9	4	-	-	9	4	13
7	Chenchu	357	178	535	15	5	20	-	-	-	-	28	12	28	12	40
8	Konda Reddi	1718	1324	3042	46	21	67	88	118	240	176	44	35	372	329	701
Total		4939	2535	7474	198	84	282	109	133	271	198	118	79	498	410	908

PTG - WISE AND AGE GROUP WISE SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

SI.No.	Name of the PTG.	Total School Going Children									
		3-6 Years		7-11 years		12-16 years		Total			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
1	Thoti	123	121	162	157	159	121	444	399	843	
2	Kolam	1494	1459	2561	2031	1250	412	5305	3902	9207	
3	Konda Savara	1899	1824	3452	2276	1413	607	6764	4707	11471	
4	Gadaba	395	383	722	579	514	318	1631	1280	2911	
5	Porja	781	758	830	671	536	182	2147	1611	3758	
6	Khond	735	774	2690	1834	659	225	4084	2833	6917	
7	Chenchu	788	685	2528	2160	1029	614	4345	3459	7804	
8	Konda Reddi	2737	2894	5215	4475	2830	2196	10782	9565	20347	
	Total	8952	8898	18160	14183	8390	4675	35502	27756	63258	

OCCUPATION PATTERN

The PTGs mainly subsist on agriculture either settled or podu cultivation and allied activities and they also derive income from the activities like collection and sale of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), forest works and non agriculture labour. Forest plays a vital role in their economy as it provides varieties of tubers, roots, fruits and leaves etc besides various items of NTFP to enable them to derive income in order to supplement the meager and uncertain income derived from agriculture. However, a hand to mouth struggle exists in the economy of PTGs since the agro forest based economy is not free from the vagaries of nature. The PTG wise occupation pattern is discussed here under.

Thotis are traditional bards to Gonds while women are experts in tattooing the elaborate designs covering the arms, shoulders etc of Gond women and they receive either cash or grain from their Gond patrons for the services rendered by them. But these traditional occupations have been gradually disappearing in modern times as their Gond patrons are unable to give customary wages for their services due to poor economic conditions. As most of them are landless, they are now taking up agriculture labour and other non agricultural works to eke out their livelihood.

Kolams mainly subsist on agriculture and allied activities while collection and sale of NTFP, forest labour and basket making are the subsidiary occupations. They resort to shifting cultivation which is known as 'vegad' in local parlance. Most of them are forced to give up podu cultivation due to extension of stringent forest conservancy laws and adopted settled cultivation. They still follow primitive methods of cultivation and most of the land under cultivation is dry and rain fed. The meager economic returns from the agriculture make them to depend on agriculture labour for most of the period. Some of them work as attached agricultural labourers called 'Jeethagallu' in the houses of local landlords and they are paid wages depending on age, experience, plough cattle owned etc. Wives

and children of '*Jeethagallu*' are also expected to work in their land lords' farms with meager wages. Some of the Kolams also manufacture baskets, wattles and other household articles with bamboo wherever the raw material is available.

Konda Reddis in the interior habitations largely subsist on shifting cultivation, while those living in the fringe areas of plains are taking up settled cultivation and horticulture. They depend on flora and fauna of the forest for their livelihood and collect varieties of NTFP to supplement their meager income from agriculture. They are experts in forest coupe cutting operations and some of them derive income from selling of bamboo baskets, winnowing fans, wattles etc in weekly markets.

Chenchus are traditionally food gatherers and hunters and now in the process of transition from food gathering and hunting economy to settled agriculture. They derive income from collection and sale of NTFP items like gum, honey, myrobolan, sheekakai, soap nuts etc from the forest which also provides varieties of tubers, roots, fruits, leaves etc for consumption. They are experts in honey collection. Forest labour is also a source of income to them.

Khonds and Porjas inhabit the hilly areas of Visakhapatnam District to whom agriculture, settled as well as podu cultivation, is the main stay of livelihood while landless tribals depend on agriculture labour for eking out their livelihood. Khonds are considered to be experts in podu cultivation and they cultivate podu patches for about 3-4 years depending on the yield and then abandon and shift to new podu patches. Land under wet cultivation is very less for both Khond and Porja tribes due to meager irrigation facilities and most of them eke out their precarious livelihood from their innumerable small fragments of dry land. They also derive income from collection and sale of NTFP and forest works besides resorting to hunting and fishing. In addition, Khonds also take up the activities like basket making, mat weaving, oil extraction etc.

Gadabas were traditionally palanquin bearers to former zamindars in tribal areas and in return to their services they used to get Inams. But with the abolition of zamindari system, Gadabas have given up their traditional occupation and now eking out their livelihood by taking up agriculture and agriculture labour. Those inhabiting the hilly areas are resorting to podu cultivation. There are also skilled artisans among Gadabas engaged in the activities like carpentry, masonry, black smithy, trading etc. Collection and sale of NTFP is also a source of livelihood to Gadabas.

Konda Savaras practice podu and terrace cultivation on hill slopes besides dry and wet farming. They are experts in preparing terrace fields on small patches of flat land available on hill slopes by the side of running hill streams. Terrace fields are developed like steps in a stair case and the running waters of hill streams are diverted to the terrace fields. Konda Savaras collect varieties of roots, tubers, fruits etc. from the forest and hunt small game with bows and arrows to supplement their diet. Their agriculture technology is very primitive characterized by using of hoe- cum- digging stick called 'konki horigi', primitive plough for loosening the soil, a wooden leveler called 'sadue' and 'pandrakola' consisting of lean bamboo with a hook at one end either wooden or iron used for collecting straw. Konda Savaras are now taking up horticulture on large scale and deriving good income. They also derive income from collection and sale of NTFP and forest labour. The PTG wise number of total workers and their main occupations are given in the following table.

There are 172533 main workers among PTGs constituting 57% to the total PTG population. Of them, 86% are depending on agriculture and agriculture labour while the remaining 14% of the workers are mainly engaged in petty business, services, household industries and various other income generating activities. As seen from the PTG wise working population, the percentage of workers varies from 55 to 63. The highest number of workers are seen among Gadabas with 63% followed by 58% among Konda Reddis and Porjas.

OCCUPATION PATTERN

Sl. No.	Name of the PTG	Total workers	% to total PTG population	Cultivation	%	Agriculture Labour	%	Services	%	Business	%	H.H Industries	%	Other workers	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thoti	1627	55.00	130	7.99	984	60.48	118	7.25	21	1.29	60	3.69	314	19.3
2	Kolam	25854	56.00	10469	40.49	11327	43.81	565	2.19	143	0.55	480	1.86	2870	11.1
3	Konda Savara	32659	57.00	16808	51.47	13000	39.81	516	1.58	61	0.19	89	0.27	2185	6.69
4	Gadaba	10271	63.00	2812	27.38	5600	54.52	570	5.55	37	0.36	65	0.63	1187	11.56
5	Porja	10431	58.00	5580	53.49	4030	38.63	153	1.47	113	1.08	123	1.18	432	4.14
6	Khond	22724	56.00	11300	49.73	9400	41.37	267	1.17	111	0.49	161	0.71	1485	6.53
7	Chenchu	20737	55.00	3147	15.18	9930	47.89	358	1.73	53	0.26	289	1.88	6960	33.56
8	Konda Reddi	48230	58.00	26032	53.97	17270	35.81	716	1.48	508	1.05	1200	2.49	2504	5.19
	Total	172533	57.00	76278	44.21	71541	41.47	3263	1.89	1047	0.61	2467	1.43	17937	10.40

HEALTH STATUS

The common ailments among Primitive Tribal Groups are Tuberculosis (TB), Malaria, Amoebiasis, Mumps, Cough and cold, Gas and Abdominal pain, Chest pain, Small pox, Chicken pox, Cholera, Diarrhea, Gynec problems, Scabies and other Skin diseases, Goitre, Pneumonia, Leprosy, Jaundice, Typhoid, Gastro Enteritis, Viral fevers etc.

Among adults, respiratory infections (including tuberculosis) and fevers (including malaria) are the most common diseases followed by alimentary diseases like peptic ulcers, dysentery etc, and various aches and pains. These are mostly caused due to infections, bacterial or parasitic, except dyspepsia and peptic ulcer which are caused due to smoking, drinking and irregular food habits.

Tuberculosis (T.B) is commonly found among PTGs, particularly among Chenchus. Unhygienic conditions and drinking and smoking habits are the main reasons for rapid spread of this highly infectious disease. Lack of proper facilities for diagnosis, inadequate and improper use of anti TB drugs by patients and lack of follow up are the reasons for continuation and perpetuation of TB among PTGs. Malaria is endemic in PTG areas. Especially Pf malaria poses a threat since more than 90% slide positives are falciparum infections. In spite of the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme, malaria continues to be a serious health problem with periodic outbreaks. Goitre due to iodine deficiency is another disease found among PTGs. Outbreak of diseases characterized by gastro intestinal manifestations are often reported periodically due to improper food preservation and food habits. Lot of health education has to be given to the PTGs on this issue.

In contrast to the adults, fever, acute respiratory infections, and gastroenteritis (Diarrhoea) are the most common diseases among children followed by scabies and other skin diseases. These are infections possibly aggravated by malnutrition and due to lack of protected drinking water and

sanitation facilities. Diarrhoea is very common during rainy season affecting all segments of PTG population due to contamination of water. Insanitary conditions and malnutrition take the toll of a large number of children.

The common nutritional problems among the PTGs are protein caloric malnutrition, iron deficiency anemia and vitamin-A deficiency. Malnutrition of varying degrees are very common and there is seasonal variation in the degree of energy inadequacy. Anaemia is another problem found in all age groups and the intake of iron is always below RDA. The deficiency of iron nutrient varies among the PTGs and with the season. Similarly vitamin-A deficiency is also very common in PTG areas and its intake is always below RDA.

Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate are very high among PTGs. Complications during child birth are responsible for large number of deaths among tribal women in the reproductive age since they have no access to essential health care during this period. So that, even minor problems can lead to death. The major causes of maternal mortality are anemia, poor diet of mothers during pregnancy, unhygienic surroundings, lack of facilities for institutional deliveries, complications arising from improperly performed abortions, hemorrhage (pregnancy bleeding) obstructed labour, inadequate pre-natal, post- natal and intra – natal care etc. Apart from these, women also suffer from gynaecological disorders like cervical and vaginal infections, prolapse and backaches etc for which medical attention is not readily available.

High incidence of protein/ vitamin/ caloric undernutrition among pregnant and lactating mothers and strong food taboos regarding consumption of certain nutritious and protein rich foods are responsible for high incidence of gross anemia resulting in low birth weight babies who have greater vulnerability to risk of death. Common infancy diseases and epidemics are also some of the reasons for the prevalence of high Infant Mortality among PTGs.

The PTG wise number of persons affected by the above said diseases repeatedly and number of persons suffering from chronic/prolonged diseases are given below.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	No of people suffering from any diseases repeatedly during last year	Number of persons suffering from chronic /prolonged diseases			
			T.B	Cancer	Leprosy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thoti	287	8	-	6	14
2	Kolam	3867	21	3	3	27
3	Konda Savara	7260	18	1	1	20
4	Gadaba	437	2	2	-	4
5	Porja	416	1	-	-	1
6	Khond	1327	30	18	-	48
7	Chenchu	2301	125	1	-	126
8	Konda Reddi	5433	42	2	1	45
Total		21328	247	27	11	285

APPROACH TO HEALTH CARE

The Primitive Tribes use to get medical and health care through homely treatment, spiritual healers, qualified doctors, Community Health Workers (CHW) and unqualified practitioners who move from village to village on bicycles.

In the event of illness, they generally resort to home remedies in the first instance and think of alternative treatment only after the home treatment fails. Those who cannot afford to spend money mainly rely on home remedies, tribal medicinal healers, Community Health Workers and spiritual healers. Even to day, inspite of expansion of medical facilities to the tribal areas, only a small percentage of deliveries take place in hospitals or are attended by trained personnel and a grater burden of providing obstetric care continues to be

shouldered by traditional village dais in PTG areas. They attribute causes of certain diseases like small pox, cholera etc to the wrath of the gods and goddesses and approach the spiritual healers for appeasing the gods and goddesses responsible for causing the disease.

In order to ensure minimum availability of health care facility in tribal habitations including preventive care, family welfare, nutrition and referral services, Community Health Worker (CHW) scheme has been launched in the State of Andhra Pradesh and these CHWs are village based and selected by the community and act as a link between health institutions and community. They are provided with medical kits along with essential medicines and trained to create awareness about the health care among the community, treatment of minor ailments as well as referral services.

Sl .No	Name of the PTG	Approach to health care in the event of illness(No of H/Hs)					
		Homely treatment	Tribal Medicinal Healer	Qualified Doctor	Community Health Worker	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thoti	140	18	316	200	58	732
2	Kolam	3014	790	3372	3000	227	10403
3	Konda Savara	4204	3217	3298	2000	287	13006
4	Gadaba	542	337	2097	1100	81	4157
5	Porja	1392	1287	619	700	40	4038
6	Khond	2823	2629	885	2200	185	8722
7	Chenchu	2113	498	5733	1616	326	10286
8	Konda Reddi	2531	3720	11033	1300	320	18904
Total		16759	12496	27353	12116	1524	70248

Qualified Doctors are approached for medical treatment by 27353 families constituting 39 % to the total PTG families in case of sickness. Homely treatment

or self-medication is resorted to by 24% of the total households. Tribal medicinal healers are approached by 18% of the total households while 17% have approached the Community Health Workers for treatment. 2% of the PTG households have approached other than the above mentioned functionaries like spiritual healers, private medical practitioners etc for treatment of diseases.

PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES

A small number of persons among PTGs have been reported to be suffering from various major physical infirmities like blindness, deafness, dumbness, leg and hand deformities, mental disorders etc and their number constitute 0.55% to the total PTG population. Among all the PTGs, the percentage of persons suffering from physical infirmities is high (1.32%) among Chenchus followed by Kolams (1.05%) as depicted in the following table.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Total no of persons	No of persons reported physical infirmities	%
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thoti	2983	16	0.53
2	Kolam	46200	485	1.05
3	Konda Savara	57155	198	0.35
4	Gadaba	16327	38	0.23
5	Porja	17897	80	0.45
6	Khond	40847	70	0.17
7	Chenchu	37705	498	1.32
8	Konda Reddi	83171	235	0.28
Total		302285	1620	0.55

HOUSES AND HOUSE SITES

The survey reveals that about 91% of the PTG households own houses and house sites while the remaining families live either in the houses of their relatives or with their parents. Among all the PTGs, largest number of Konda Savara

families (98.34%) possess houses and house sites followed by Porjas (96.04%), Gadabas (95.09%), Konda Reddis (94.85%) and Khonds (90.29%). When compared to other PTGs, Chenchus and Thotis are lagging behind as nearly ¼ th of the total households are not in possession of houses and house sites.

Sl.No	Name of the PTG	Total No of H/Hs	No of H/Hs with House and House site	%
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thoti	732	564	77.05
2	Kolam	10403	8939	85.93
3	Konda Savara	13006	12790	98.34
4	Gadaba	4157	3953	95.09
5	Porja	4038	3878	96.04
6	Khond	8722	7875	90.29
7	Chenchu	10286	7793	75.76
8	Konda Reddi	18904	17931	94.85
Total		70248	63723	90.71

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Generally four types of houses are seen in the tribal as well as PTG areas viz, thatched houses, tiled houses, houses with asbestos roofing and pucca houses with RCC roofs. Thatched houses are constructed with locally available material with either mud walls or walls made of bamboo splints plastered with mud and with kacha flooring. Tiled houses and houses with asbestos roofing are being constructed with financial assistance from the Government and beneficiary contribution in the form of labour and wood procurement from the nearby forest form part of this housing programme. Majority of this type of houses are constructed on the existing walls replacing the thatched grass on the roof. Those who can afford will construct this type of houses with pucca walls and flooring in

place of the old ones. Pucca houses are being constructed by the Govt with RCC roofs under the scheme of Indira Awas Yojana.

The housing conditions of PTGs are given in **Annexure –II** which indicate that 19% of the total PTG households own pucca houses with RCC roofing, 33% are in possession of tiled houses and 6% of the total PTG households are in possession of asbestos roofing houses. The remaining 42% of the total PTG households are living in their traditional thatched huts. Among all the PTGs, Chenchus have more number of houses with RCC roofing as more than half of the total households are in possession of this type of pucca houses. The number of households owning houses with RCC roofing is negligible among the PTGs like Porjas (3.5%), Khonds (4.3%) and Kolams (5.8%). But, the number of households with tiled houses is very high among these three PTGs constituting 68%, 57% and 63% respectively to the total households. Asbestos roofing houses are mostly found among Konda Savaras (20%) while its number is negligible among the other PTGs. It is pertinent to note that still more than half of the total households are living in thatched huts among Konda Reddis and Konda Savaras while around 37% to 39% of the total households are living in thatched houses among the PTGs like Gadaba, Khond and Chenchu.

In all, 74% of the PTG households have either mud walls or with walls made of wooden splints plastered with mud. Pucca flooring is seen in respect of only 11% of the total PTG households while majority of the households (84%) have mud flooring.

Around 54% of the total PTG households are living in single room houses while 38% of the total PTG households are in possession of houses having 2 rooms. It is only 8% of the total PTG households who are living in the houses having more than two rooms. With regard to the area of living houses, majority of the PTG households (77%) live in the houses having < 200 sq ft area.

FAMILIES OWNING LANDS

The number of land owning families among PTGs is 40297 constituting 57.36% to the total PTG families. These lands are exclusive of lands possessed in the forests for shifting cultivation.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Total no of H/Hs	No of H/Hs owning land	%	No of land less H/Hs	%
1	2	3	4		5	6
1	Thoti	732	200	27.32	532	72.68
2	Kolam	10403	5406	51.97	4997	48.03
3	Konda Savara	13006	8915	68.55	4091	31.45
4	Gadaba	4157	1875	45.10	2282	54.90
5	Porja	4038	3039	75.26	999	24.74
6	Khond	8722	5444	62.42	3278	37.58
7	Chenchu	10286	2580	25.08	7706	74.92
8	Konda Reddi	18904	12838	67.91	6066	32.09
Total		70248	40297	57.36	29951	42.64

Majority of the land less families are seen among Chenchus (75%) and Thotis (73%) followed by Gadabas (54.90%). Large number of families owning lands are seen among Porjas with 75.26% followed by Konda Savara (68.55%), Konda Reddi (67.91%) and Khond (62.42%) tribes. However, it is observed during the survey that most of the PTG landless families have encroached the forest lands and resorting to podu cultivation wherever feasible.

TOTAL LAND UNDER POSSESSION

The total land under possession of each PTG household comprises of land owned, land under podu cultivation, land taken for share cropping, land under

mortgage, encroached land if any and any other land in possession in any other capacity exclusive of land given for share cropping and land given under mortgage. Out of the total 265791 acres of land possessed by all PTGs, un-irrigated land constitutes 55.89% and the land under podu cultivation constitutes 11.75% to the total land possessed. The extent of land taken from the co-tribals either under share cropping or mortgage constitutes 3.86% while the encroached land and the land in possession in any other capacity constitutes 4.19% to the total land under possession of PTG households.

With an extent of 88577 acres of total land under possession, Konda Reddis are in the lead followed by Konda Savaras with 58106 acres, Kolams with 40091 acres and Khonds with 34804 acres. The break up of irrigated and un-irrigated lands out of the total land possessed by each PTG shows that more irrigated land is possessed by Konda Reddis with an extent of 35,844 acres followed by Konda Savaras with 26666 acres, Khonds with 18336 acres and Kolams with 14668 acres. More extent of un-irrigated land is available with Konda Reddis with 52733 acres followed by Konda Savaras with 31440 acres, Kolams with 25423 acres and Khonds with 16468 acres.

Land brought under share cropping and land taken on mortgage is mostly found among Kolams (3869 acres) followed by Khonds (1742 acres), Konda Savaras (1317 acres) and Porjas (1123 acres). Among all PTGs, more extent of land was given by Kolams (1185 acres) followed by Khonds (611 acres) and Porjas (579 acres) either for share cropping or for mortgage. Land under podu cultivation is more among Konda Savaras followed by Konda Reddi, Porja and Khond.

TOTAL LAND UNDER POSSESSION

Sl. No	Land Holdings (Acres)	Thoti						Kolam						Konda Savara					
		No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1	Land owned	200	190	633	823	5406	12366	19734	32100	8915	20385	20834	41219						
2	Land under podu cultivation	3	-	18	18	129	-	1012	1012	5889	5648	9611	15259						
3	Land brought under share cropping	90	184	164	348	493	1338	1560	2898	197	327	350	677						
4	Land taken on mortgage	5	7	27	34	574	226	745	971	257	323	317	640						
5	Encroached land under possession	3	-	12	12	919	1099	2690	3789	149	221	257	478						
6	Land in possession in any other capacity	7	14	10	24	116	254	252	506	83	59	282	341						
7	Land given under share cropping	22	35	37	72	350	471	210	681	88	171	156	327						
8	Land given on mortgage	6	8	6	14	140	144	360	504	96	126	55	181						
	Total land under possession of PTGs	-	352	821	1173	-	14668	25423	40091	-	26666	31440	58106						

TOTAL LAND UNDER POSSESSION

Sl. No	Land Holdings (Acres)	Porja				Khond				Chenchu			
		No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Land owned	3039	7778	9695	17473	5444	16603	14026	30629	2580	9222	4370	13592
2	Land under podu cultivation	349	320	2184	2504	1023	949	1241	2190	88	-	245	245
3	Land brought under share cropping	118	155	220	375	360	600	306	906	71	110	121	231
4	Land taken on mortgage	187	348	400	748	177	416	420	836	43	59	97	156
5	Encroached land under possession	67	23	234	257	213	127	632	759	401	184	998	1182
6	Land in possession in any other capacity	22	15	35	50	59	36	59	95	124	108	192	300
7	Land given under share cropping	46	57	86	143	69	250	84	334	27	36	57	93
8	Land given on mortgage	190	253	183	436	108	145	132	277	19	35	26	61
Total land under possession of PTGs		-	8329	12499	20828	-	18336	16468	34804	-	9612	5940	15552

TOTAL LAND UNDER POSSESSION

Sl. No	Land Holdings (Acres)	Konda Reddi				Gadaba				Total extent of land			
		No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	No. of H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	H/Hs	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	Land owned	12838	30734	43711	74445	1875	3276	3074	6350	40297	100554	116077	216631
2	Land under podu cultivation	4188	2804	7126	9930	67	12	64	76	11736	9733	21501	31234
3	Land brought under share cropping	333	403	502	905	51	73	28	101	1713	3190	3251	6441
4	Land taken on mortgage	130	152	164	316	24	78	43	121	1397	1609	2213	3822
5	Encroached land under possession	435	1271	677	1948	24	7	34	41	2211	2932	5534	8466
6	Land in possession in any other capacity	440	647	705	1352	2	1	2	3	853	1134	1537	2671
7	Land given under share cropping	76	94	94	188	9	5	6	11	687	1119	730	1849
8	Land given on mortgage	60	73	58	131	13	-	21	21	632	784	841	1625
Total land under possession of PTGs		-	35844	52733	88577	-	3442	3218	6660	-	117249	148542	265791

SIZE OF LAND HOLDING

Out of the total PTG households, 40297 are in possession of 216631 acres of irrigated and un irrigated land. Of them, 56% are in possession of 100554 acres of irrigated land and 75% are in possession of 116077 acres of un irrigated land and the average size of land holding among all PTGs is worked out to be 5.38 acres. As seen from the PTG wise position, the average size of land holding of Kolams is more among all PTGs which account for 5.94 acres inclusive of irrigated and un irrigated lands owned, while it is 5.80 acres among Konda Reddis, 5.74 acres among Porjas, 5.63 acres among Khonds and 5.27 acres among Chenchus. **Gadabas are lagging behind when compared to other PTGs with regard to the average size of land holding (3.39 acres).**

All the land owning PTG house holds are categorized in to (a) those having below 2.50 acres of land, (b) those having land between 2.50 acres to 5.00 acres and (c) those owning more than 5.00 acres of land in respect of both irrigated and un irrigated lands.

LAND HOLDING SIZE OF BELOW 2.50 ACRES

Large number of families come under this category in respect of both irrigated and un irrigated land. As seen from the table given below, 62% of the families owning irrigated land and 58% of the families owning un irrigated land come under this category. Among all the PTGs, 82% of Konda Savara families are in possession of small chunks of irrigated land of below 2.50 acres followed by Gadabas (79%), Konda Reddis (65%), Khonds (62%) and Thotis (60%). Similarly, large number of households possessing un irrigated land of below 2.50 acres are seen among Konda Savaras (75%) followed by Gadabas (71%), Khonds and Chenchus (64%) and Konda Reddis (61%). This indicates that majority of the PTGs are having small chunks of land not exceeding 2.50 acres.

**LAND HOLDING SIZE BETWEEN
2.50 AND 5.00 ACRES**

The number of PTG households possessing irrigated land under this category constitute 28% to the total PTG households owning irrigated land. Similarly, those in possession of un irrigated land in this category constitute 31% to the total PTG households owning un irrigated land.

LAND HOLDING SIZE OF 5.00 ACRES AND ABOVE

Only 10% of the total households own above 5 acres of irrigated as well as unirrigated land. Mostly joint families come under this category with undivided properties.

SIZE OF LAND HOLDINGS

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	No of H/Hs owning land	Irrigated land (Acres)												Un irrigated land (Acres)						Average size of land holding		
			Below 2.5 acres			2.5 acres-5 acres			Above 5 acres			Total			Below 2.5 acres		2.5 acres-5 acres		Above 5 acres			Total	
			H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent	H/Hs	Extent		H/Hs	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
1	Thoti	200	41	56	19	82	8	52	68	190	51	72	86	334	20	227	157	633	823	4.11			
2	Kolam	5406	944	1442	1036	4408	357	6516	2337	12366	1207	1802	2185	9702	995	8230	4387	19734	32100	5.94			
3	Konda Savara	8915	3773	7436	344	1449	462	11500	4579	20385	4047	8383	1036	4351	330	8100	5413	20834	41219	4.62			
4	Gadaba	1875	876	1160	181	663	55	1453	1112	3276	853	1210	294	1066	50	798	1197	3074	6350	3.39			
5	Porja	3039	1200	2241	459	2013	439	3524	2098	7778	1251	2499	741	3112	501	4084	2493	9695	17473	5.74			
6	Khond	5444	2293	4083	972	4310	412	8210	3677	16603	2300	4152	938	3646	350	6228	3588	14026	30629	5.63			
7	Chenchu	2580	542	1084	1564	7038	55	1100	2101	9222	892	1684	463	1908	42	778	1397	4370	13592	5.27			
8	Konda Reddi	12838	4400	7520	1874	7736	519	15478	6793	30734	7034	11811	3762	15800	803	16100	11599	43711	74445	5.80			
Total		40297	14069	25022	6389	27699	2307	47833	22765	100554	17635	31613	9505	39919	3091	44545	30231	116077	216631	5.38			

CULTIVATING FAMILIES

Among all the 40297 land owning households among PTGs, only 61.74% of the households are cultivating their lands on their own while the remaining 38.26% of the households are not cultivating their lands on their own for various reasons. Among all the PTGs, the number of cultivating families is high among Konda Reddis (69.2%) followed by Gadabas (65.8%), Konda Savaras (63.7%), Kolams (61.8%) and Porjas (60.9%). The number of cultivating families is very less among Chenchus (43.6%) as they are in the process of transition from food gathering and hunting economy to agriculture.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	No of H/Hs owning the land	No of H/Hs cultivating the land on their own	%
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thoti	200	100	50.0
2	Kolam	5406	3339	61.8
3	Konda Savara	8915	5681	63.7
4	Gadaba	1875	1233	65.8
5	Porja	3039	1850	60.9
6	Khond	5444	2663	48.9
7	Chenchu	2580	1125	43.6
8	Konda Reddi	12838	8888	69.2
Total		40297	24879	61.74

REASONS FOR NOT CULTIVATING THE LAND BY SOME PTG HOUSE HOLDS

The reasons for not cultivating their lands on their own by some PTG families include uneconomical holdings, inadequate manpower, lack of adequate capital and agriculture equipment, degraded lands and various other reasons like lack of irrigation facilities and land development, lack of plough bullocks, female headed families, uncertain rains, disputes over lands etc. During the survey, they have expressed different reasons for not cultivating their lands as given below.

Sl. No	PTG	No of H/Hs in possession of land	No of H/Hs not cultivating the land on their own	Reasons for not cultivating the land (No of H/Hs)					
				Holding un economical	No sufficient man power	No adequate capital	No adequate agricultural equipment	Degraded land	Other reasons
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thoti	200	100	14	8	6	8	2	62
2	Kolam	5406	2067	345	101	164	99	193	1165
3	Konda Savara	8915	3234	421	189	74	13	12	2525
4	Gadaba	1875	642	86	86	104	76	10	280
5	Porja	3039	1189	486	152	85	61	14	391
6	Khond	5444	2781	644	168	125	85	28	1731
7	Chenchu	2580	1455	210	235	272	97	3	638
8	Konda Reddi	12838	3950	250	34	13	40	9	3604
Total		40297	15418	2456	973	843	479	271	10396

DETAILS OF LAND SOLD / ALIENATED DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS:

In exercise of the powers conferred on him under paragraph 5 (2) of Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh made the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 to protect the land base of tribals in the Scheduled Areas. The said Regulation provides that

(a) in the Scheduled Areas, transfer of immovable property by a person whether or not such a person is a member of Scheduled Tribe to any body other than a member of Scheduled Tribe shall be null and void,

(b) where such transfer was effected in favour of any member other than that of a Scheduled Tribe, the Agent or Agency Divisional Officer or any other prescribed officer on application by any interested person would restore the property to the transferor or his heir and

(c) Registration of documents relating to sale transactions in favour of non tribals has been prohibited and all offences under this regulation are made cognizable.

The non tribals have devised several dubious methods to circumvent the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959. Some of the important methods are discussed hereunder:

- Development of spurious marital relations with tribal women to purchase the lands in their names as the Regulation does not prohibit transfer of land from one tribal to the other. The non-tribal, though already married, enter into wedlock with tribal woman in order to acquire lands without any legal complications. The cases of acquiring lands through such marital relations are mainly found in the Scheduled Areas adjacent to the plain areas. The non-tribals utilize all the schemes from development agencies for the lands acquired in the names of tribal women free of cost or subsidized rates.
- The shrewd non-tribals have been managing to enter the local social institutions of the tribals for exploitation. The manipulation of the local social institutions of the tribals for exploitation by the non-tribals is as follows:

A vital social institution viz; institutionalized friendship ('*Nestam*') has been preserved by the tribal communities of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts from times immemorial. This friendship is known as '*Nestham*' in tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district. However, the rituals, practices and conventions connected with this type of institutionalized friendship are similar among the tribal communities of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts. The tribals irrespective of community, sect, creed and sex enter this diminutive association through exchange of gifts. The objective of this friendship is to promote the welfare of each other and they never think or tolerate ill of their friends. This social association is perpetuated from generation to generation. The non-tribals are found to enter this institutionalized

friendship with tribals with an ulterior motive to purchase the fertile lands situated in the Scheduled Areas. The non tribals register these lands in the names of their tribal friends in order to circumvent the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959. It is obligatory on the part of the tribal friends not to reveal that the lands registered in their names are virtually cultivated by non-tribals in view of the oath they took at the time of entering the institutionalized friendship.

The details of extent of alienation of tribal lands in PTG areas are given below. Out of the total 70248 PTG house holds, only 4% of them have revealed that they have sold or alienated some extent of their lands during the last 10 years. Among those who alienated their lands, 41 % have alienated their lands to the fellow tribals while 4% have alienated their lands to non tribals.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Total No of H/Hs	No of H/Hs sold/ alienated land during the last 10 years	No of H/Hs alienated to STs	No of H/Hs alienated to Non-STs	No of H/Hs to whom the land alienated to Non- STs is restored back
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thoti	732	56	24	1	-
2	Kolam	10403	784	412	77	24
3	Konda Savara	13006	527	191	-	-
4	Gadaba	4157	106	59	2	-
5	Porja	4038	191	73	1	-
6	Khond	8722	809	198	1	1
7	Chenchu	10286	80	10	-	-
8	Konda Reddi	18904	415	257	16	2
Total		70248	2968	1224	98	27

The field situation reveals that there may be some more PTG house holds who have alienated their lands but hesitating to reveal the information.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURE AND FOREST PRODUCTS

The points of sale of agricultural/forest produce for the PTGs generally include

- ❖ The production site
- ❖ At their home
- ❖ Market/shandy
- ❖ GCC

The non tribal money lenders /traders coming from adjacent plain areas or their intermediaries mostly purchase the agriculture produce of the PTGs in the local markets called *shandies* or farm sites or at their homes. Usually, they advance loans to the needy tribals either directly or through the intermediaries during the lean season and inturn collect their agriculture produce at the time of harvesting of crop either in the production site or at their houses equivalent to the loan given by them along with exorbitant rates of interest charged by them. Usually, the traders go to the production sites along with men and material in such cases and collect the agriculture produce from the borrowers. The remaining PTGs, other than the borrowers, sale their produce in the shandies at the prevailing market rates.

The weekly markets in tribal areas are called shandies which have become very popular economic institutions. In this "Economic Matrix", certain social and cultural exchanges also take place. Traditionally, these places have paved the way for developing social contacts, settlement of disputes, marriages etc. Each shandy is held at a central point to cover 20 to 50 villages within a radius of 20 to 30 Kms on the roadside to facilitate easy transport of goods to other areas.

The traditional system of barter has given way to monetary transactions and the Primitive Tribal Groups now a days carry out all transactions in cash only. The non-tribal traders are seen briskly engaged in purchasing agricultural produce and minor Forest Produce from the PTGs.



SHANDY IN TRIBAL AREAS

Majority of the stalls are established by non-tribal traders to sell the items like rice, kerosene, utensils, edible oil, toilet articles, dry fish, vegetables, tobacco, salt etc.

The transactions in the weekly markets are mostly exploitative as the traders never reveal the prevailing market rates. Girijan Co-operative Corporation was established with a main aim of purchasing the agriculture produce as well as Minor Forest Produce brought by the tribals in the shandies at reasonable rates and selling essential items to the tribals at fair prices through its network of Domestic Requirement Depots established near their habitations. GCC has got monopoly rights over nearly 40 Minor Forest Produce items and these items are to be sold to GCC only. The transactions of sale of agriculture/ forest produce by the PTGs are given below.

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Total no of HHs	Place of sale and transactions							
			Threshing floor /Production site		Home		Market/Shandy		GCC	
			NO OF H/HS	%	NO OF H/HS	%	NO OF H/HS	%	NO OF H/HS	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thoti	732	3	0.41	42	5.74	218	29.78	20	2.73
2	Kolam	10403	243	2.34	823	7.91	4309	41.42	310	2.98
3	Konda Savara	13006	882	6.78	6404	49.23	7150	54.97	2421	18.61
4	Gadaba	4157	127	3.06	1518	36.52	1488	35.80	215	5.17
5	Porja	4038	58	1.44	396	9.81	3266	80.88	275	6.81
6	Khond	8722	353	4.05	1327	15.21	5292	60.67	1468	16.83
7	Chenchu	10286	206	2.00	488	4.74	2231	21.69	1233	11.99
8	Konda Reddi	18904	2436	12.89	3375	17.85	9812	51.90	3046	16.11
Total		70248	4308	6.13	14373	20.46	33766	48.07	8988	12.79

A very few of the PTG households i.e. only 6.13% of the total households sell their produce at production site followed by 20% of the total PTG households who usually sell their produce at their houses. Majority of the households of PTGs (48.07%) have expressed that they sell their produce in the weekly markets (shandies). The PTG families who collect minor forest produce usually sell their MFP produce to the Girijan Co-operative Corporation.

**TREES OWNED/POSSESSED BY
THE PTG HOUSEHOLDS:**

The Primitive Tribal Groups living in the forest areas have a strong relationship with the forest around them. Each of the PTG village/ habitation has a traditionally recognized boundary usually demarcated by rivulets, stones/geological formations and forest/hills adjoining such habitations. They consider the resources within their boundary as common property resources. The gum yielding trees, amla and other MFP yielding species within the boundaries of a village or habitation are traditionally owned by the community as a whole and the village head man assisted by traditional council members allots these trees according to the needs of the families. Certain trees like tamarind trees, mango trees, guava trees, neem trees, caryota palm trees etc., are owned by individual families.

The ownership pattern and the procedure for sharing of the produce are governed by well-defined rules, which are observed by all the villagers. The trespass into the boundary of a village/ habitation by the tribals other than that village/habitation is viewed very seriously which calls for a meeting of the traditional councils of the habitations concerned to settle the issue.

The products of trees like mango, tamarind, guava etc are utilized for consumption and sale. These trees are a source of income for them. The trees in possession of PTG families are given in the following table.

PTG HOUSEHOLDS IN POSSESSION OF TREES

Sl.No.	Name of the PTG	Total No. of HHs	Mango Trees				Tamarind Trees				Neem Trees				Guava Trees				Other Trees			
			No. of HHs in Possession	No. of trees	No. of HHs mortgaged the trees	No. of trees mortgaged	No. of HHs in Possession	No. of trees	No. of HHs mortgaged the trees	No. of trees mortgaged	No. of HHs in Possession	No. of trees	No. of HHs mortgaged the trees	No. of trees mortgaged	No. of HHs in Possession	No. of trees	No. of HHs mortgaged the trees	No. of trees mortgaged	No. of HHs in Possession	No. of trees	No. of HHs mortgaged the trees	No. of trees mortgaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Thoti	732	6	9	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kolam	10403	530	14934	49	1372	188	240	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	-
3	Konda Savara	13006	3885	57192	144	2180	2346	18561	32	256	874	6340	-	-	12	1315	1	100	153	2933	3	17
4	Gadaba	4157	303	3016	-	-	214	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
5	Porja	4038	628	2644	22	85	921	1955	38	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Khond	8722	935	4829	13	66	1	1	-	-	1684	4328	49	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chenchu	10286	125	4960	3	150	144	1802	2	12	-	-	-	-	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Konda Reddi	18904	4948	25594	252	1235	4177	32214	199	1690	-	-	-	-	36	247	3	21	6	115	-	-
	Total	70248	11360	113178	483	5088	7999	55239	276	2079	2558	10668	49	104	50	1593	4	121	164	3069	3	17

PTGs IN POSSESSION OF LIVESTOCK

The livestock including cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and pigs form an integral part of the PTG's economic system. The animals like goats, sheep, fowls and pigs are sacrificial animals which are sacrificed to appease malevolent spirits lest such spirits may harm them or their crops according to their traditional beliefs.

The PTGs consume all kinds of meat of animals either domesticated or hunted. They domesticate fowls, pigs, sheep, goats etc for consumption of their meat or for sale in the weekly markets. The money they earn from such sales is utilized for purchase of domestic goods in the weekly shandies. The details of live stock possessed by the PTG families are furnished in the following table:

PTGs IN POSSESSION OF LIVESTOCK

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Total no of HHs	Pigs		Poultry		Sheep		Goats		Bullocks		Buffaloes		Others	
			No of H/Hs	No of animals	No of H/Hs	No of animals	No of H/Hs	No of animals	No of H/Hs	No of animals	No of H/Hs	No of animals	No of H/Hs	No of animals	No of H/Hs	No of animals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Thotl	732	-	-	146	486	55	164	82	197	128	256	22	32	6	7
2	Kolam	10403	135	354	2555	7118	177	519	1241	3934	3708	9200	206	412	168	176
3	Konda Savara	13006	450	944	7235	31867	2592	7249	4150	14807	4388	10223	1135	2256	102	106
4	Gadaba	4157	59	175	940	3483	262	964	344	1337	694	1553	294	432	16	24
5	Porja	4038	157	400	2264	8878	854	2257	1446	3955	1819	4443	352	711	64	104
6	Khond	8722	584	1220	4540	18038	1159	3366	2887	7799	3151	7588	465	1403	90	563
7	Chenchu	10286	25	87	1166	5911	122	635	681	5252	380	816	249	456	171	512
8	Konda Reddi	18904	762	1993	13512	70918	648	3384	7682	32344	7575	18779	734	1582	446	601
	Total	70248	2172	5173	32358	146699	5869	18538	18513	69625	21843	52858	3457	7284	1063	2093

ANNUAL INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES (LAST YEAR)

The cultivation either settled or shifting cultivation continues to be the main stay of economy of PTGs. In Andhra Pradesh, shifting cultivation is extensively practiced in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam and sparsely in Adilabad district. They also derive income from the sources like agriculture labour, forest labour, services, horticulture, animal husbandry, trees, forest collections, etc.

The average household annual income is estimated at Rs.7019 among the PTGs. The average annual income is more among Konda Savara (Rs.8414/-) followed by Konda Reddi (Rs 7644/-), Khond (Rs.6798/-), Kolam (Rs.6781/-) and Porja (Rs.6589/-). The average annual income of certain PTGs like Gadaba, Chenchu and Thoti are very less when compared to other PTGs due to their dependence on the sources other than the agriculture.

The major sources of income for Thotis are wage earning, services and settled agriculture while Kolams derive income largely from the sources like wage earning and settled agriculture. A sizeable number of Kolam households work in the houses of local land lords as farm servants who are locally called 'jeethagallu'. They work on fixed wages. Agriculture, horticulture and allied activities are the major sources of income to Konda Savaras, Porjas, Khonds and Konda Reddis. Konda Savaras are experts in constructing terrace fields by diverting the flow of water from the perennial hill streams. Wage earning in the form of agriculture labour and forest labour and collection and sale of forest produce are the major sources of income to the Chenchus living in the forests and for the chenchu families residing in the fringe areas of plains, agriculture is the major source of income.

ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES (LAST YEAR)

Sl. No	Income sources	PTG wise annual income (Rs in lakhs)									
		Thoti (732 H/Hs)	%	Kolam (10403H/Hs)	%	Konda Savara (13006H/Hs)	%	Gadaba (4157H/Hs)	%	Porja (4038H/Hs)	%
1	Settled agriculture	5.94	14.76	220.35	31.24	322.73	29.50	72.87	31.08	127.46	47.90
2	Shifting cultivation	0.05	0.12	1.62	0.23	36.00	3.29	0.14	0.06	4.24	1.59
3	Services	8.56	21.27	39.55	5.61	106.12	9.70	39.90	17.02	12.24	4.60
4	Horticulture	0.06	0.15	58.04	8.23	248.77	22.74	5.60	2.39	30.48	11.45
5	Animal husbandry	0.02	0.05	10.98	1.55	2.66	0.24	0.43	0.18	2.33	0.88
6	Trees Possessed	0.01	0.02	18.00	2.55	66.65	6.09	2.03	0.87	4.00	1.50
7	Forest Collections	0.07	0.17	40.97	5.81	38.89	3.56	3.36	1.43	7.50	2.82
8	Sale of Immovable assets	0.06	0.15	0.91	0.13	0.42	0.04	0.28	0.12	0.13	0.05
9	Wage earning	23.96	59.53	305.73	43.34	260.12	23.78	108.08	46.11	72.68	27.32
10	Others	1.52	3.78	9.27	1.31	11.53	1.06	1.74	0.74	5.04	1.89
	Total	40.25		705.42		1093.89		234.43		266.10	
	Average income per H/H (in Rs)	5498		6781		8414		5639		6589	

ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES (LAST YEAR)

Sl. No	Income sources	PTG wise annual income (Rs in lakhs)									
		Khond (8722H/Hs)	%	Chenchu (10286H/Hs)	%	Konda Reddi (18904H/Hs)	%	Total (70248H/Hs)	%		
1	Settled agriculture	350.65	59.15	128.38	23.22	538.80	37.29	1767.18	35.84		
2	Shifting cultivation	4.71	0.79	0.60	0.11	19.10	1.32	66.46	1.35		
3	Services	39.69	6.69	45.16	8.17	120.12	8.31	411.34	8.34		
4	Horticulture	47.18	7.96	2.66	0.48	254.47	17.61	647.26	13.13		
5	Animal husbandry	1.27	0.21	2.16	0.39	3.51	0.24	23.36	0.47		
6	Trees possessed	5.20	0.88	3.00	0.54	44.36	3.07	143.25	2.91		
7	Forest collections	20.46	3.45	62.40	11.28	81.25	5.62	254.90	5.17		
8	Sale of immovable assets	0.38	0.06	2.20	0.40	0.61	0.04	4.99	0.10		
9	Wage Earning	117.00	19.74	284.58	51.46	340.27	23.55	1512.42	30.67		
10	Others	6.37	1.07	21.86	3.95	42.57	2.95	99.90	2.02		
	Total	592.91		553.00		1445.06		4931.06			
	Average income per H/H (in Rs)	6798		5376		7644		7019			

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

The annual expenditure of the PTGs was estimated on the following components:

Food, Agriculture, Horticulture, Dress and Ornaments, Rituals and Festivals, Drinks and intoxicants, Treatment of diseases, Education, Purchase of durable assets, Traveling expenses, Construction / repair of houses, Fuel and Lighting, Cosmetics, Loan repayments, Litigation, Gifts and Others not included above.

As seen from the following statement, all the PTGs have incurred more than half of the income (52.79%) on food and those PTGs who are mainly depending on agriculture have incurred a sizeable expenditure on agriculture and horticulture. Other items of expenditure include occasional expenditure on clothing, rituals, traveling, cosmetics etc. They purchase their household items either in shandies or in daily requirements depots established by Girijan Co-operative Corporation Ltd.

The average annual expenditure among all the PTGs is worked out to be Rs. 7609/- and as seen from PTG wise position, the average annual expenditure is very high among Konda Savaras (Rs. 9167/-) while it is very less among Chenchus (Rs. 5729/-) when compared to other PTGs.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE (LAST YEAR)

Sl. No	Item of expenditure	PTG wise annual Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)										
		Thoti (732 H/Hs)	%	Kolam (10403H/Hs)	%	Konda Savara (13006H/Hs)	%	Gadaba (4157H/Hs)	%	Porja (4038H/Hs)	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Food	26.28	57.23	421.45	54.53	570.96	47.89	148.55	57.19	150.48	50.76	
2	Dress & ornaments	3.66	7.97	31.2	4.04	69.43	5.82	8.42	3.24	10.23	3.45	
3	Cosmetics	1.76	3.83	20.81	2.69	36.74	3.08	10.13	3.90	12.12	4.09	
4	Agriculture /Horticulture inputs	2.34	5.09	83.18	10.76	274.28	23.01	16.72	6.44	36.65	12.36	
5	Rituals & Festivals	2.76	6.01	28.61	3.70	38.42	3.22	10.28	3.96	12.25	4.13	
6	Fuel & Lighting	1.34	2.92	10.41	1.35	12.82	1.08	4.02	1.55	3.75	1.26	
7	Education	0.24	0.52	9.21	1.19	12.94	1.09	5.82	2.24	7.52	2.54	
8	Drinks & intoxicants	2.30	5.01	34.20	4.42	46.34	3.89	16.74	6.45	15.80	5.33	
9	H/H assets	0.53	1.15	19.59	2.53	16.99	1.43	3.26	1.26	5.54	1.87	
10	House construction/ house repairs	0.62	1.35	29.18	3.78	37.42	3.14	10.14	3.90	6.82	2.30	
11	Traveling Expenses	0.57	1.24	10.24	1.32	12.28	1.03	5.20	2.00	4.83	1.63	
12	Treatment of diseases	0.34	0.74	10.75	1.39	14.34	1.20	6.72	2.59	5.37	1.81	
13	Repayment of loan	0.35	0.76	35.78	4.63	18.79	1.57	3.72	1.43	15.28	5.15	
14	Litigations	0.64	1.39	7.03	0.91	4.07	0.34	0.34	0.13	3.46	1.17	
15	Others	2.20	4.79	21.34	2.76	26.42	2.21	9.67	3.72	6.36	2.15	
	Total	45.93		772.98		1192.24		259.73		296.46		
	Average HH Expenditure (in Rs)	6275		7430		9167		6248		7342		

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE (LAST YEAR)

Sl. No	Item of expenditure	PTG wise annual Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)									
		Khond (8722H/Hs)	%	Chenchu (10286H/Hs)	%	Konda Reddi (18904H/Hs)	%	Total (70248H/Hs)	%		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Food	363.45	55.09	308.58	52.37	831.78	54.41	2821.53	52.79		
2	Dress & ornaments	26.03	3.95	22.95	3.89	45.78	2.99	217.70	4.08		
3	Cosmetics	21.43	3.25	22.06	3.74	47.32	3.10	172.37	3.22		
4	Agriculture /Horticulture inputs	72.33	10.96	28.43	4.82	186.28	12.18	700.21	13.10		
5	Rituals & Festivals	24.46	3.71	26.72	4.53	57.23	3.74	200.73	3.76		
6	Fuel & Lighting	7.20	1.09	11.30	1.92	41.75	2.73	92.59	1.73		
7	Education	13.83	2.10	15.60	2.65	30.69	2.01	95.85	1.79		
8	Drinks & intoxicants	27.26	4.13	33.42	5.67	65.73	4.30	241.79	4.52		
9	H/H assets	12.87	1.95	15.30	2.60	38.15	2.50	112.23	2.10		
10	House construction/ house repairs	22.12	3.35	29.87	5.07	44.02	2.88	180.19	3.37		
11	Traveling Expenses	8.24	1.25	7.340	1.25	13.82	0.90	62.52	1.17		
12	Treatment of diseases	21.18	3.21	27.21	4.62	58.34	3.81	144.25	2.70		
13	Repayment of loan	24.52	3.72	23.12	3.92	35.41	2.32	156.97	2.94		
14	Litigations	3.32	0.50	3.75	0.64	5.43	0.36	28.04	0.52		
15	Others	11.46	1.74	13.63	2.31	27.04	1.77	118.12	2.21		
	Total	659.70		589.28		1528.77		5345.09			
	Average HH expenditure(in Rs)	7564		5729		8087		7609			

VALUE OF ASSETS

The major assets held by the PTGs include agricultural land and house/ house sites followed by livestock. The average value of assets per household is worked out to be Rs 25,802 among all PTGs. It varies from Rs 20,066 among Thotis to Rs 33,383 among Konda Savaras.

The PTG wise position with regard to possession of assets is given below:

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Sl. No	Type of Asset	PTG wise value of assets Owned (Rs in Lakhs)									
		Thoti (732 H/Hs)	%	Kolam (10403H/Hs)	%	Konda Savara (13006H/Hs)	%	Gadaba (4157H/Hs)	%	Porja (4038H/Hs)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	House & House Site	72.99	49.69	894.67	34.05	1299.67	29.93	492.09	52.63	280.63	27.70
2	Agriculture land	44.61	30.37	1218.22	46.36	1519.03	34.99	307.57	32.89	419.38	41.39
3	Orchards/fruit trees	0.15	0.10	46.44	1.77	853.74	19.66	31.08	3.33	74.17	7.32
4	Livestock	9.20	6.26	294.24	11.20	410.78	9.46	50.44	5.39	159.21	15.71
5	Agriculture Implements	0.36	0.25	35.70	1.36	65.90	1.52	8.46	0.90	14.80	1.46
6	Hunting implements	0.03	0.02	2.04	0.08	2.47	0.06	0.21	0.02	2.64	0.26
7	Musical instruments	4.99	3.40	3.74	0.14	1.70	0.04	0.39	0.04	1.49	0.15
8	Durable household goods	5.61	3.82	57.19	2.18	68.64	1.58	23.25	2.49	20.28	2.00
9	Jewellery /Ornaments	3.37	2.29	39.56	1.50	95.62	2.20	11.61	1.24	34.78	3.43
10	Modern Articles (Radio, Bicycle, two wheeler etc.)	4.29	2.92	23.13	0.88	14.67	0.34	7.85	0.84	3.00	0.30
11	Others	1.29	0.88	12.77	0.48	9.53	0.22	2.12	0.23	2.85	0.28
	Total	146.89		2627.70		4341.75		935.07		1013.23	
	Average asset value per HH(Rs)	20066		25259		33383		22494		25092	

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Sl. No	Type of Asset	PTG wise value of assets Owned (Rs in Lakhs)							
		Khond (8722H/Hs)	%	Chenchu (10286H/Hs)	%	Konda Reddi (18904H/Hs)	%	Total (70248H/Hs)	%
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	House & House Site	595.59	31.31	1206.45	58.13	1364.99	26.85	6207.08	34.25
2	Agriculture land	774.68	40.73	604.96	29.15	2163.41	42.55	7051.86	38.91
3	Orchards/fruit trees	113.52	5.97	24.64	1.19	114.14	2.25	1257.88	6.94
4	Livestock	256.87	13.50	94.51	4.55	608.90	11.98	1884.15	10.40
5	Agriculture implements	31.42	1.65	13.80	0.66	45.76	0.90	216.20	1.19
6	Hunting implements	2.99	0.16	8.45	0.41	5.53	0.11	24.36	0.13
7	Musical instruments	3.72	0.20	2.52	0.12	6.79	0.13	25.34	0.14
8	Durable household goods	46.72	2.46	61.29	2.95	152.29	3.00	435.27	2.40
9	Jewellery /Ornaments	66.01	3.47	24.76	1.19	507.02	9.97	782.73	4.32
10	Modern Articles (Radio, Bicycle, two wheeler etc.)	7.03	0.37	29.99	1.45	90.36	1.78	180.32	0.99
11	Others	3.42	0.18	4.20	0.20	24.35	0.48	60.53	0.33
	Total	1901.97		2075.57		5083.54		18125.72	
	Average asset value per HH(Rs)	21807		20179		26891		25802	

INDEBTEDNESS

The indebtedness continued to have a crippling effect on PTG economy. They are often falling into the clutches of the non-tribal money lenders who provide them with liberal credit at exorbitant rates of interest. Majority of borrowing is for consumption during the lean season and for investment on agriculture. They also borrow money for meeting expenses towards conducting life cycle ceremonies like marriage, death etc., and they consider that the maintenance of this link with non-tribals is crucial to their survival. Therefore, the tribals are generally conscientious in repaying their debts. Since the repayments are not made out of surpluses generated by their economic activities, the tribals are forced to borrow again and again and thus drawn into permanent debt trap.

The moneylenders are generally the persons who migrate from plains to the tribal areas with an intention to exploit poor tribal's sincerity, honesty, innocence and illiteracy. They command a high degree of adaptability and adjustment with not only tribal areas but also the tribal borrowers. Due to un economic 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., collection and sale of forest produce, forest labour, agriculture labour etc., is very low to supplement the family needs without going for loans.

Under these compelling circumstances, the PTGs have no other way except to approach the moneylenders. Thus, the PTG is totally at the mercy of moneylender who always exploits the situation by manipulating accounts and extracting exorbitant rates of interest. More often, the tribals would not reveal the money lending transactions since they can not approach the money lender again for loans in case of emergency.

The usurious money lending in the Scheduled Areas is sometimes culminating the tribals to part with their lands.

Realizing the need for protecting the defenseless tribals from the evil mechanizations of money lenders and soweers who have been using money lending as an effective instrument of land alienation, Government of Andhra Pradesh have enacted several legislations like Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation, 1960, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation 1960 and Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1970, but the above money lending and debt relief regulations are not being enforced effectively due to lack of special enforcement machinery. The extent of indebtedness among PTGs is depicted in the following table.

Sl.No.	Name of the PTG	Total no of HHs	No of H/Hs indebted to private money lenders	%	If indebted to private money lenders, amount of loan outstanding					
					Cash (in lakhs.)	No of H/Hs	Average debt(Rs)	Kind (in kgs)	No of H/Hs	Average debt(Kgs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thoti	732	247	33.7	16.31	237	6881	1164	10	116
2	Kolam	10403	2914	28.0	123.63	2413	5124	120240	501	240
3	Konda Savara	13006	1797	13.8	84.79	1646	5152	48320	151	320
4	Gadaba	4157	413	9.9	14.96	350	4273	17010	63	270
5	Porja	4038	250	6.2	3.75	180	2084	15658	70	224
6	Khond	8722	616	7.1	8.89	417	2133	57915	199	291
7	Chenchu	10286	914	8.9	55.28	786	7034	19200	128	150
8	Konda Reddi	18904	1329	7.0	57.83	1140	5073	64260	189	340
Total		70248	8480	12.1	365.44	7169	5098	343767	1311	262

During the survey, only 12% of the total PTG households have revealed the extent of their borrowings from these money lenders/traders while the other households seemed to be hesitating to reveal their debts and the names of money lenders. Of them, 85 % of the house holds have borrowed an amount of Rs.365.44

lakhs and the average debt is worked out to be Rs.5098 per household. The remaining 15% of the borrowers have borrowed food grains and the average debt is worked out to be 262 kgs of grains per house hold.

LEADERSHIP POSITION

Each Primitive Tribal Group has its own social control mechanism headed by a traditional leader at habitation level to safeguard the codes of conduct, to reinforce group solidarity and to ensure strict and regular performance of the important rituals and festivals necessary for community propriety. They are called with different names among different PTCs and each traditional leader is assigned a specific role.

The traditional leaders among *Thotis* include the headman ('*patel*'), the priest ('*mahajan*'), the messenger ('*havaladar*'), the record assistant ('*karbari*') and the distributor of the refreshments after the settlement of the case ('*ghatial*'). They are the selected, secular and religious representatives of the community. The *Patel* is the central figure of the village and it is through him that social control is exerted. The *Mahajan* attends to all religious ceremonies and also hearing of the disputes along with the Patel. The village priest is known as the '*Devari*' and he performs all ritual ceremonies except the worship of the supreme deity called '*Persa Pen*'. He hails from any phratry and his post is hereditary. '*Katoda*' is a priest of a particular clan who is authorized to worship *persa pen*. The *Havaladar* has to summon the villagers at one place called *Chavadi* for general meetings. The record assistant records the judgments of the village council. The *Ghatial* distributes liquor, tea and cigars after collecting the fine imposed from the offender equally to all the members who attend the hearing of the case.

The traditional leaders among the *Kolams* include the village headman ('*Naikon*'), the village priest ('*Dailak*' or '*Dayyalak*'), the village messenger ('*Mahajan*'), the attendant to cook sacred food at village religious functions and ceremonies ('*Tecrakan*') and the assistant to distribute the sacred food to villagers at rituals and ceremonies ('*Ghatiyal*'). The village headman and village priest settle the

disputes and the other members assist these leaders in discharging their respective duties.

Among *Chenchus*, '*Peddamanishi*' is the head of the village and he is assisted by one member from each clan of the village in settling the disputes.

The traditional leaders among *Konda Reddis* are '*Pedda Kapu*', '*Chinna Kapu*' or '*Pina pedda*' and the messenger ('*Bantrothu*') who assists the traditional council in summoning the alleged offenders who caused breach of social norms to meet at a convenient place, preferably under shady trees. The voice of the *Pedda Kapu* and '*Chinna Kapu*' carries more weight in the village.

The traditional leaders among *Khonds* at village level are the village head known as '*Havantha*,' a messenger known as '*Chalani*' and the village priest called '*Desari*' or '*Janni*'. Communal festivals are first celebrated in *Havantha*'s house and he inaugurates them. He fixes the auspicious time for initiating any agriculture or other economic pursuits in consultation with the village priest.

The village headman among the *Gadabas* is known as '*Muddilee*' who is assisted by four members and a messenger known as '*Chalani*' in settling the disputes and taking up the welfare activities at village level. The '*Muddilee*' maintains the common fund accumulated by levying fines.

The '*Gamang*', the '*Buyya*' and the '*Parja*' constitute the *Konda Savara* traditional leadership in social precedence. *Gamang* being a headman plays a prominent role in various facets of Konda Savara life. The bigger Konda Savara settlements have *Gamang* as headman while the smaller settlements have *Buyya* as head-man. The astrologer among the Konda Savaras is known as '*Desari*' who is consulted for fixing the auspicious days for the performance of both social and religious ceremonies like marriage alliances, various agricultural operations etc. The person who recites hymns and conducts social and religious ceremonies is known as '*Kudan*'.

Besides the traditional leaders, there are elected statutory leaders among the PTGs like sarpanches, upa-sarpanches, ward members, Mandal presidents, MPTCs and ZPTCs.

**INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES
AVAILABLE IN PTG AREAS**

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN PTG AREAS

All the development programmes intended for the development of PTGs as well as other tribal groups inhabiting the Tribal Sub-Plan areas are being implemented by the respective Integrated Tribal Development Agencies where single line administration was introduced by bringing all the development departments in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas under the Administrative control of respective ITDAs in order to ensure integrated development of Scheduled Tribes. Several initiatives have been taken up by the State Government for creation of infrastructure facilities in tribal areas through area development approach besides enhancing the living conditions of Scheduled Tribes by way of taking up various family oriented income generating activities. As a result, most of the tribal habitations have been connected by approach roads either pucca or kacha wherever feasible and efforts have been put in place to provide tiled as well as pucca houses in most of the tribal habitations.

In order to ensure access to education and thereby increase the literacy rate among PTGs, several educational institutions have been established with boarding and lodging facilities besides providing various incentives to the PTG children. As a result, the literacy rate among PTGs has been significantly increased reducing the gap between PTGs and other tribal groups in educational levels. Primary Health Centers and Sub Centers have been established at central places in order to cater to the health needs of PTGs. Efforts were also made to ensure provision of drinking water facilities by providing open wells, borewells and taps wherever feasible besides electrification of PTG habitations in accessible areas. Minor Irrigation schemes such as construction

of checkdams, diversion drains, minor irrigation tanks, irrigation wells etc, have been taken up by making use of water flows from the perennial hill streams in order to bring more area under irrigation so as to increase the productivity from agriculture. Horticulture plantations like Cashew, Mango, Tapioca, Pine apple, Banana, Lime etc have been taken up on large scale in PTG areas. Still it requires to create adequate infrastructure in PTG areas since the existing infrastructure facilities are not catering to the needs of the PTGs. Many have become defunct due to lack of certain basic amenities. The distribution of PTGs in ITDA areas and availability of various infrastructure facilities in PTG areas are given here under.

DISTRIBUTION OF PTGS IN A.P

The Primitive Tribal Groups in the State of Andhra Pradesh are found distributed in 2762 habitations including 40 heterogenous habitations (where more than one PTG are found) spread over 13 districts. Among these, Kolams and Thotis are inhabiting 423 villages in Tribal Sub Plan areas of Adilabad District. The Tribal Sub Plan areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram Districts are the traditional habitat of Konda Savara and Gadaba tribes.

Sl. No.	District	ITDA	PTGs inhabiting the area	No of Villages / Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	Uttoor	Kolam, Thoti	423
2	Srikakulam	Seethampet	Konda Savara, Gadaba	358
3	Vizianagaram	Parvathipuram	Konda Savara, Gadaba	346
4	Visakhapatnam	Paderu	Khond, Porja, Gadaba	697
5	Guntur	Srisailam (PTG-Chenchu)	Chenchu	351
6	Prakasam			
7	Kumool			
8	Mahaboobnagar			
9	Rangareddy			
10	Nalgonda			
11	East Godavari	Rampachodavaram	Konda Reddi	457
12	West Godavari	K.R.Puram	Konda Reddi	54
13	Khammam	Bhadrachalam	Konda Reddi	76
Total				2762

Khonds and Porjas are exclusively found in the tribal areas of Visakhapatnam District besides Gadabas in a total of 697 villages. Konda Reddis are distributed in the Tribal Sub Plan areas of 3 districts i.e., East Godavari (457 habitations), West Godavari (54 habitations) and Khammam (76 habitations) which are contiguous to each other. A total of 351 Chenchu habitations are scattered in Nallamallai forest areas and adjoining areas spreading over 6 Districts viz., Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Rangareddy and Nalgonda Districts and an ITDA was exclusively established at Sundipenta (Srisailam), Kurnool district for the development of Chenchus.

ROAD CONNECTIVITY TO PTG HABITATIONS

The PTGs mostly inhabit the remote and interior villages and hence it is very difficult to ensure road connectivity to all PTG habitations in view of their location in hilly terrains. A sizeable number of PTG habitations are even located on hill tops. Therefore, transportation to most of these habitations becomes difficult especially during the rainy season. As a result, the executing agencies are finding it difficult to implement and monitor the development programmes intended for the benefit of PTGs. It involves huge expenditure to ensure road connectivity (All weather roads) to all PTG habitations.

Out of all the PTG habitations, around 50-60% of them are connected to Mandal Headquarters, Gram Panchayat Headquarters and Market Centers (Shandies) either by Kacha roads or pacca roads or fair weather roads. It is pertinent to note that among those villages having road connectivity to the Gram Panchayat head quarters, as many as 62% are connected by kacha roads, 22% by pacca roads and the remaining 16% are connected by fair weather roads. Among those habitations having road connectivity to mandal head quarters, 46% are connected by kacha roads, 37% by pacca roads and the remaining 17% by fair weather roads. Similarly, 47% of the total habitations having road connectively to market centers are connected by Kacha roads.

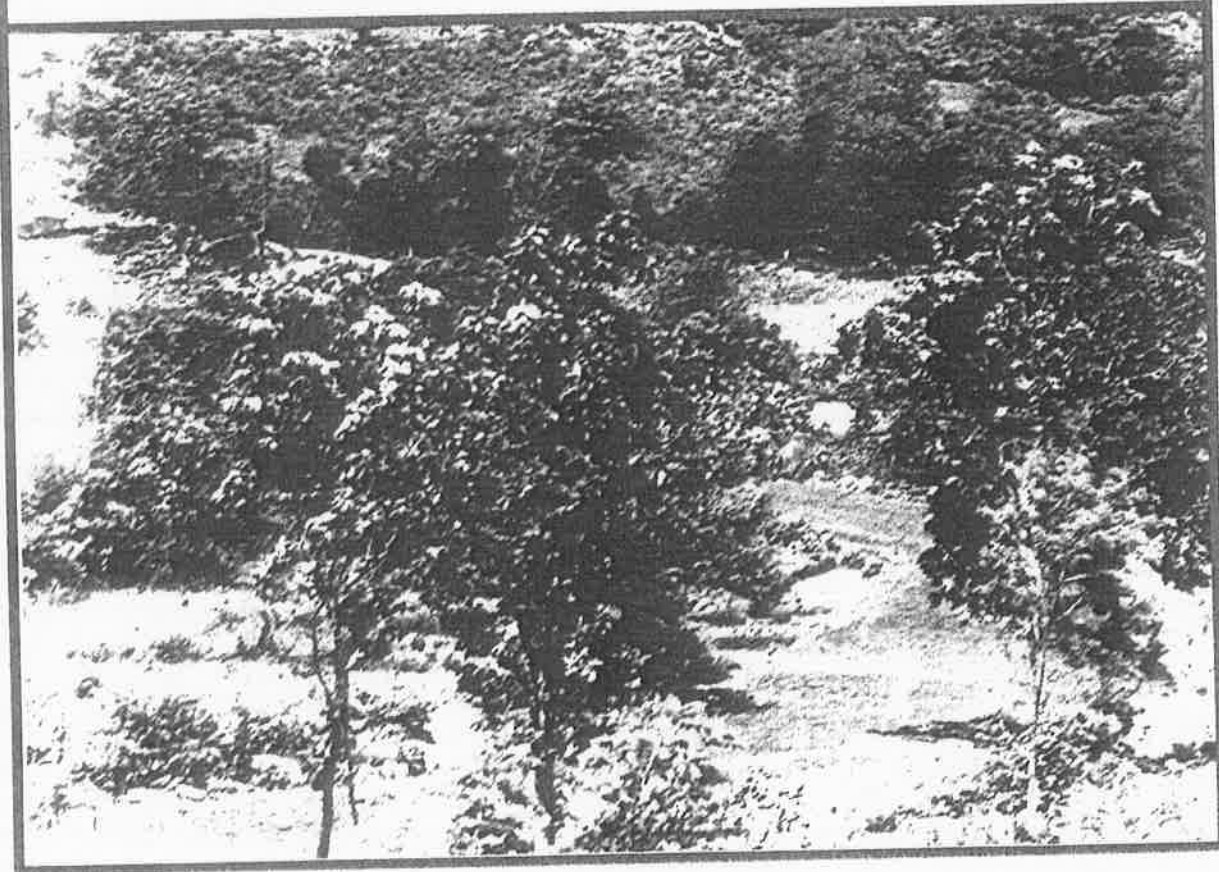
35% are connected by pacca roads and 18% by fair weather roads. It indicates that among all the PTG habitations having road connectivity to the above important centers, around 50% are connected by kacha roads and many of them are not in good condition. ITDA wise position with regard to road connectivity is given below.

ROAD CONNECTIVITY FROM PTG HABITATIONS TO SOME IMPORTANT CENTERS

Sl.No	ITDA	Total no of PTG Habitations	G.P.Hqrs.				Mandal Hqrs					
			No of PTG Habitations with road connectivity	%	No of PTG Habitations connected by kacha road	No of PTG Habitations connected by pucca road	No of PTG Habitations connected by fair weather road	No of PTG Habitations with road connectivity	%	No of PTG Habitations connected by kacha road	No of PTG Habitations connected by pucca road	No of PTG Habitations connected by fair weather road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Utnoor	423	191	45	118	67	6	215	51	147	51	17
2	Parvathipuram	346	244	70	185	52	7	285	82	133	146	6
3	Seethampeta	358	165	46	67	35	63	181	51	54	69	58
4	Paderu	697	349	50	253	53	43	294	42	145	103	46
5	Srisaillam	351	192	55	126	43	23	183	52	87	67	29
6	Rampachodavaram	457	365	80	181	94	90	412	90	158	156	98
7	K.R.Puram	54	52	96	41	9	2	54	100	30	20	4
8	Bhadrachalam	76	26	34	12	4	10	25	33	12	5	8
	Total	2762	1584	57	983	357	244	1649	60	766	617	266

ROAD CONNECTIVITY FROM PTG HABITATIONS TO SOME IMPORTANT CENTERS

Sl. No	ITDA	Total no of PTG Habitations	Nearest market centers				Other important centers					
			No of PTG Habitations with road connectivity	%	No of PTG Habitations connected by Kacha road	No of PTG Habitations connected by pucca road	No of PTG Habitations connected by fair weather road	No of PTG Habitations with road connectivity	%	No of PTG Habitations connected by Kacha road	No of PTG Habitations connected by pucca road	No of PTG Habitations connected by fair weather road
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Utnoor	423	199	47	112	66	21	9	2	4	2	3
2	Parvathipuram	346	227	66	126	95	6	10	3	5	5	-
3	Seethampeta	358	156	44	44	58	54	1	0.3	1	-	-
4	Paderu	697	261	37	134	88	39	11	1.6	1	9	1
5	Srisailam	351	165	47	83	55	27	4	1.1	-	2	2
6	Rampachodavaram	457	392	86	151	137	104	24	5	8	13	3
7	K.R.Puram	54	50	93	30	16	4	6	11	3	3	-
8	Bhadrachalam	76	27	36	14	5	8	2	2.6	1	1	-
Total		2762	1477	53	694	520	263	67	2.4	23	35	9



ROAD CONNECTIVITY TO PEG HABITATIONS

ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Tribal Education has been given top priority since education accelerates the developmental process. Efforts have been put in place by the Tribal welfare Dept for the last four and half decades for promotion of educational development among Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh State for which several initiatives have been taken up as given below.

- Opening of non residential single teacher Primary Schools in school less tribal habitations having more than 20 school age S.T children.
- Opening of Community Schools (Mabadi) or Alternative Schools to be managed by the community in the habitations with less than 20 school age children.
- Opening of Ashram schools with school and hostel facility under one roof for groups of small and scattered habitations.
- Opening of Hostels to provide boarding and lodging facilities to tribal students studying in various educational institutions.
- Establishment of Residential Schools and Residential Junior Colleges to provide higher order education facilities in terms of good buildings, boarding and lodging facilities, highly qualified teachers, laboratory and library facilities, play ground etc.
- Opening of schools of excellence and colleges of excellence to provide intensive coaching to the Scheduled Tribe students appearing for IIT and other Entrance Examinations.
- Establishment of English medium schools for imparting quality education through English medium.
- Opening of 41 Mini-Gurukulams in female low literacy pockets and 40 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas for S.T dropout girls.
- Establishment of School Complexes to provide training and supervise the activities of a group of schools.

- Admitting bright Scheduled Tribe students in reputed private institutions.
- Provision of various incentives like supply of text books, note books, dresses etc, at free of cost besides provision of Pre-Matric and Post - Matric Scholarships.

GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

In order to provide access to educational institutions in school less habitations with more than 20 school age tribal children, a total of 3153 Govt Primary Schools have been opened in tribal areas with single teachers recruited for this purpose from among the local educated tribals with academic qualification of SSC pass or fail. Govt have relaxed the educational and professional qualifications for these posts with a provision of 100% reservation for Scheduled Tribes to provide employment to the eligible local tribal youth. Besides, they are acquainted with local environment, culture, language etc. These schools are mainly established for 1st and 2nd classes only and the selected untrained teachers are imparted training at Govt cost. Such flexible norms and innovative strategies were initiated by the Government to improve access to education even in the remote habitations.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OR ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS

The village in which there is no school within one kilometer radius and if 10 school aged children are available in such village, a Maabadi or an Alternative School was opened and a local educated tribal youth has been selected by the community itself as volunteer to whom the ITDA pays the honorarium with the convergence of DPEP. The volunteers are being given orientation training with the convergence of DPEP, DPIP and CARE-STEP organization. The volunteers who run these schools are held responsible for enrolling all the school age children of 5-14 age group in their respective habitations. Altogether, a total of 5441 alternative schools are being run in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh with the main aim of 1) providing educational

facilities to school age children in the school less habitations 2) getting community support and involvement in functioning of these schools 3) fixing up of responsibility on the community to run these schools by nominating a local educated candidate as a volunteer/instructor and providing accommodation etc possible at their level 4) forming the School Education Committees and 5) ensuring proper functioning of the schools and proper implementation of teaching and learning activities.

ASHRAM SCHOOLS

The habitation pattern in the tribal areas has necessitated opening of Ashram Schools and these Ashram Schools are being provided with school and hostel facilities under one roof. In sparsely populated areas, clusters of hamlets and villages are identified and Ashram Schools are opened at central places to cater to the educational needs of the tribals inhabiting the scattered habitations. There are a total of 599 Ashram Schools (451 for boys and 148 for girls) functioning in the tribal concentrated areas of the State for Scheduled Tribes with a strength of 1, 40,611 children. Out of these, 36 are Ashram Primary Schools, 223 are Ashram Upper Primary Schools, 330 are Ashram High schools and 10 are Central High schools. After completing their education upto 2nd standard in Govt Primary Schools/ Alternative Schools, the tribal children are admitted into nearby Ashram Primary Schools to study from 3rd class to 5th class or Ashram Upper Primary Schools to study from 3rd class to 7th class or Ashram High Schools to study from 3rd class to 10th class. The Ashram Schools have been serving as the centers of awareness, social renaissance and academic performance. The performance of the students in Ashram Schools is being monitored by teachers duly conducting the monthly tests. Special coaching facility is extended especially for the students appearing for 7th and 10th class public examinations.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

With a view to impart quality education to Scheduled Tribe students, 54 Residential Schools (32 for boys and 22 for girls), 49 Residential Junior Colleges (29 for boys and 20 for girls) and 2 upgraded Residential Junior colleges have been

established. In addition to these institutions, 10 Residential Schools have been exclusively established for PTGs and 2 schools for Yanadis. In all the Residential Schools, the entry point is 6th class but in case of those established exclusively for Primitive Tribal Groups, the entry point is 3rd class. In each of the Residential Schools, 300 students are admitted where as in PTG Residential Schools, a total 420 students are admitted in each school. In order to bring all the Residential Schools being run by different managements under one management in tribal areas, and to ensure proper control over budget and for other administrative purposes, a separate society called APTW Residential Educational Institutions Society (Gurukulam) was established in the year 1999 for managing these institutions. Gurukulam is also managing 41 Educational Institutions in female low literacy pockets (Mini Gurukulams) sanctioned by Government of India and 40 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) sanctioned by MIIRD, Government of India for Scheduled Tribe drop out girls. These institutions have achieved 88.38% pass in SSC and 64.85% in Intermediate in the year 2006. Gurukulam is also paying special attention towards scouting, computer education, yoga, physical education, cultural activities and EAMCET coaching.

HOSTELS

The Scheduled Tribe Students who are studying 3rd class to 10th class in the schools run by different managements are being admitted into Tribal Welfare Hostels which are opened at central places in the vicinity of educational institutions in order to provide lodging and boarding facilities to Scheduled Tribe students at free of cost. There are a total of 441 hostels (332 for boys and 109 for girls) established in the State with a strength of 75,258 boarders where accommodation and boarding are provided to the tribal children at free of cost.

BEST AVAILABLE SCHOOLS

In order to provide quality education to Scheduled Tribe children, some reputed educational institutions with good academic standards functioning in the nearby towns

and recognized by the Education Dept have been identified by the Govt for admitting the bright Scheduled Tribe Children who are selected by the District Selection Committee under the chairmanship of District collector concerned. The entire expenditure in respect of all the admitted Scheduled Tribe students in the above institutions is being borne by the Tribal Welfare Dept by way of providing pre-matric scholarships.

SCHOOL COMPLEXES

School Complexes are established for a group of 30-40 schools in tribal areas in the centrally located schools for providing necessary academic counseling and guidance. Govt have provided necessary infrastructure, equipment and manpower to these complexes and they are instrumental in development of primary education in tribal areas. There are a total of 286 school complexes in the tribal areas of the State.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Apart from the above educational institutions, Govt have started 3 Schools of Excellence and 3 Colleges of Excellence with a long term objective of preparing the students for IIT and other competitive examinations. With a view to provide quality education to ST children in English Medium, Govt have started 4 English Medium Schools in important cities like Hyderabad, Warangal, Tirupathi and Visakhapatnam.

All the educational institutions mentioned above are being run by Tribal Welfare Dept. Out of these, either Alternative Schools or Govt Primary Schools are found in almost all the PTG habitations while the other educational Institutions are located either in Mandal Head Quarters or in centrally located places. Besides a large number of educational institutions are being run by Education Department including Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools and High Schools in the tribal areas of the State.

AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN PTG HABITATIONS

There are plenty of perennial water sources available in the form of springs and streams in the tribal areas. Natural springs ('Oota') are preferred source for drinking as well as utility purpose in the remote villages. In spite of availability of plenty of natural

sources of drinking water, people are susceptible to various communicable and water borne diseases like malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea, cholera etc due to lack of protective measures especially during rainy season. Identifying the magnitude of the problem in PTG areas, various drinking water schemes were taken up like PWS Schemes, Gravity Schemes, Open Wells, Hand Pumps etc.

So far as sanitation is concerned, the tribes are diminitively aware of safe hygiene and habitations are poorly managed. There are large number of garbage dumps found in each residential area which form breeding ground to flies and mosquitoes. There is no proper drainage system because of which the water is allowed to stagnate in the habitation it self which leads to mosquito breeding. The available water sources are being used for multiple purposes ie for washing clothes, bathing and also for kitchen proposes. They are also utilized by the animals. The Dinking water facilities available in the PTG habitations are given below:

AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN PTG HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	ITDA	No of PTG Habit ations	Well						Tube well						Taps					
			No of villages having the source	%	No of units	Number functioning	%	No of villages having the source	%	No of units	Number functioning	%	No of villages having the source	%	No of units	Number functioning	%	No of units	Number functioning	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	Utnoor	423	179	42	787	725	92	152	36	573	531	93	81	19	369	305	83			
2	Parvathipuram	346	157	45	289	182	63	76	22	143	135	94	21	6	44	44	100			
3	Seethampeta	358	134	37	157	146	93	22	6	56	28	50	1	0.3	1	1	100			
4	Paderu	697	172	25	202	141	70	42	6	83	59	71	14	2	20	16	80			
5	Srisaillam	351	63	18	245	121	49	83	24	329	268	81	45	13	243	232	95			
6	R.C.Varam	457	126	28	308	241	78	272	60	1136	917	81	57	12	780	708	91			
7	K.R.Puram	54	20	37	25	19	76	36	67	113	112	99	10	18	48	37	77			
8	Bhadrachalam	76	11	14	39	2	5	14	18	43	29	67	10	13	54	25	46			
	Total	2762	862	31	2052	1577	57	697	25	2476	2079	84	239	9	1559	1368	88			

AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN PTG HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	ITDA	No of PTG Habitations	Other sources						Total		
			No of villages having the source	%	No of units	Number functioning	%	No of units	Number functioning	%	
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Utnoor	423	39	9	47	41	87	1776	1602	90	
2	Parvathipuram	346	78	22	123	99	80	599	460	77	
3	Seethampeta	358	25	7	16	14	88	230	189	82	
4	Paderu	697	54	8	60	41	68	365	257	70	
5	Srisailam	351	18	5	40	31	78	856	652	76	
6	Rampachodavaram	457	58	12	106	104	98	2330	1970	85	
7	K.R.Puram	54	2	4	5	5	100	191	173	91	
8	Bhadrachalam	76	15	20	5	5	100	141	61	43	
	Total	2762	289	10	402	340	85	6489	5364	83	



DRINKING WATER SOURCES IN FIG HABITATIONS

ACCESS TO HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Certain factors like income levels, food security and nutritional status, education and literacy, drinking water and sanitation, housing, roads and communication net work have a direct as well as indirect bearing on health status of a community. As a part of developmental activities, steps have been initiated to improve delivery of medical and health services in tribal areas. Additional District Medical and Health Officers have been positioned in ITDAs for administration of medical and health services in tribal areas under the supervision of respective Project Officers of ITDAs besides creating wide net work of health institutions like Primary Health Centers, Sub Centers, Mobile Medical Units, Dispensaries, Community Health Workers etc, to serve the tribals inhabiting the tribal concentrated areas. A three tier system has been adopted basing on population norms as given below:

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS (PHC)

PHCs are established for an average of every 20000 population in hilly, tribal and backward areas. The PHC is staffed by a medical officer with supportive para-medical staff. The medical officers in the PHCs are providing medical care in PHCs and also conducting medical camps in the remote villages as per fixed programme. The para-medical staff visit each and every house in fixed days fortnightly within their jurisdiction and give treatment to the minor ailments and also to the patients suffering from Malaria, Gastro enteritis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery etc. There are a total of 244 PHCs in tribal concentrated areas of the State mainly located at Mandal head quarters.

SUB-CENTERS

In each PHC, its area of operation is divided into Sub-Centers @ one Sub-Center for a population of 2000 to 3000 in the agency areas. In each Sub-Center, two Multi Purpose Health Assistants (one male and one female) or ANMs are positioned. They take up malaria control activities by detecting fever cases and giving treatment by making door to door visits besides treatment of various diseases in their

jurisdiction. The para-medical staff detect TB cases by way of screening at PHC level and the treatment is given at the doorstep of the patients by the staff at Sub-Centre level under the supervision of the medical officer of PHC concerned. The serious cases are referred to the hospital at District head quarters for better care and cure. There are a total of 1012 Sub Centers in tribal areas of the State.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS (CHCs)

32 Community Health Centers (CHCs) are established in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh @ one CHC for every four PHCs so as to serve as a referral institution, having a minimum of 30 beds and four specialists.

Besides the above institutions, there are 18 Dispensaries and 27 Mobile Medical Units functioning in the tribal areas of the State in order to cater to the health needs of tribals.

The delivery of health and family welfare services to the tribal communities through the three tier system include the following components.

- Universal Immunisation Programme
- MCH services
- National TB Control Programme
- National Malaria Control Programme
- Aids Control Programme
- School Health Programme
- National Program for Control of Blindness
- Goitre Control Programme
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- National Filareasis Control Programme

Though numerous PHCs and Sub-Centres have been established in the vicinity of PTG areas, they are not functioning more effectively due to lack of adequate infrastructure like buildings (quality), electricity, water, toilets, transport etc. The PHCs also lack facilities like lab, cold storage, supply of essential drugs, operation theatre, labour room etc. Living conditions in many of the locations do not seem to be conducive to the staff posted there and it is open secret that in many PHCs and Sub Centers, the medical staff including the medical officer, do not stay in their places of working (posting). Though the number of PHCs and Sub Centers are within the population norms defined by the Govt of India, the delivery of health services to the interior habitations is becoming difficult due to hostile terrain, lack of roads etc.

Realizing that the prevailing health scenario in tribal areas warrants a system that improves access to health facilities through dependable and acceptable resource persons at habitation level, a community based health care delivery system has been initiated in tribal areas through introduction of Community Health Workers (CHW) at habitation level. These CHWs are local tribal women selected by the community and are given initial training followed by periodical trainings in limited health areas comprising MCH services, treatment of minor ailments and improvement in environmental sanitation including safe drinking water besides identification of serious illness and referral to nearby medical institutions. The CHWs are being paid honorarium of Rs 300/- per month and they are provided with medical kits containing medicines for treatment of minor ailments. They work as a link between community and primary health care system and report to ANMs concerned periodically to get advice and guidance from them.

Thus appointment of CHWs at habitation level is proved to be a vital intervention in delivery of health care services in tribal areas and they are able to provide better treatment for minor ailments besides actively participating in maternal care and immunization programme.

**ELECTRIFICATION OF
PTG HABITATIONS**

Out of the total 2762 PTG habitations, 1262 habitations (46%) were electrified either by way of conventional lines or solar energy system. Street lights were provided to 35% of the total PTG habitations while 21% of the habitations were provided with electricity for domestic purpose. The ITDA-wise position with regard to electrification of PTG habitations is given in the following table.

ELECTRIFICATION OF PTG HABITATIONS

Sl. No	ITDA	Total no of PTG habitations	No of habitations electrified	%	No of habitations provided with street lights	Agriculture			Cottage Industries			Domestic consumption		
						No of habitations provided with electricity for agriculture pump sets	%	No of connections to agriculture pump sets	No habitations with cottage industries	%	No of cottage industries electrified	No of habitations provided with electricity for domestic purpose	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Uttoor	423	187	44.21	155	36.64	102	3.75	41	9	2.13	2	88	20.80
2	Parvathipuram	346	228	65.32	209	60.40	46	6.18	15	18	5.20	1	136	39.31
3	Seethampeta	358	171	47.77	160	44.69	15	4.58	3	5	1.40	0	57	15.92
4	Paderu	697	218	31.28	139	19.94	71	2.04	1	16	2.30	0	75	10.76
5	Srisaillam	351	150	42.74	90	25.64	72	2.62	22	15	4.27	0	35	9.97
6	R.C.Varam	457	259	56.67	185	40.48	35	4.14	10	4	0.88	1	144	31.51
7	K.R.Puram	54	31	57.41	27	50.00	6	5.11	2	0	0.00	0	29	53.70
8	Bhadrachalam	76	20	26.32	12	15.79	3	1.62	1	1	1.32	0	6	7.89
	Total	2762	1262	45.69	977	36.37	360	12.67	96	68	2.46	4	670	20.64

COMMUNITY BASED MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The participatory development approach which ensures active participation of local tribals in planning, implementation and monitoring of various development programs paved the way for emergence of several village level institutions in the Tribal Sub Plan areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The IFAD assisted A.P Tribal Development Project (APTDP) which was implemented in the year 1990 in the tribal areas of Northern Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh provided necessary platform for institutionalizing the concept of participatory development. Accordingly, Village Development Committees (VDC) have been constituted at village level comprising of the local tribals as members with an aim to involve them in planning, execution, maintenance and management of works.

The Govt of A.P have issued G.O.M.S .No 30, Social Welfare Dept, Dt: 17-2-94 to entrust the execution of all civil works (other than roads and building works) like construction of school/Anganwadi buildings, Minor Irrigation Structures etc to the local tribals in order to ensure speedy execution of works with quality besides accruing of benefits to the local tribals and also to inculcate a sense of belonging through participatory approach. Experience has shown that the local tribals were able to take up small works on their own with the guidance of engineers but at the same time, they were unable to take up works of larger financial value where higher technical competence and machinery are required.

VILLAGE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES (VTDA)

Village Tribal Development Agencies (VTDA) have been established in all tribal habitations in place of Village Development Committees and the Tribal Welfare Department has accorded a formal recognition to the VTDA and it has become an integral part of Statutory Gram Panchayat. The VTDA's function as umbrella organizations at village level encompassing various types of specific interest groups

established for specific purposes like forest management, credit management, school management, grain bank management, health care management, water management etc.

VTDA's have been established in all tribal habitations of Tribal Sub-plan areas having more than 20 households and the general body of VTDA is called Grama Sabha,. The salient features of VTDA's are as follows:

- There shall be one VTDA for each habitation and all male and female members above 18 years are members.
- The VTDA would act as Grama Sabha under the Act 7 of 1998 and ensure coordination between elected bodies and village based organisations.
- The Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat shall be the President of the VTDA at the habitation level. In addition, each VTDA shall elect a Vice President and Secretary. The Secretary has to be elected by tribal Self Help Groups belonging to the habitation.
- No development work should be taken up in the habitation without consultation and involvement of VTDA.
- The VTDA shall be vested with powers to monitor and review the functioning of habitation level institutions.
- The funds of the VTDA should be operated by opening an account in any of the Nationalized Banks. The Vice President and Secretary of VTDA should be joint signatories for drawing these funds.

VANA SAMRAKSHANA SAMITHIS

Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSS) have been constituted to take up regeneration in degraded forests through active participation of local tribals who depend on forests for their livelihood. The forest users in the vicinity of the forests in Scheduled Areas, both men and women are formed into Vana Samrakshana Samithis or Forest Protection Committees to participate in planning and implementation of forest regeneration besides protecting the existing forest. Patches of degraded forest are also protected to enable regeneration of grass etc. The main functions of Vanasamrakshana Samithis are:

- To identify the degraded forests and land which require green cover to take up plantation.
- To suggest socially and economically suitable plant species for plantation in the village.
- To confiscate the forest produce being smuggled and seize various modes of transport used for smuggling of forest produce.
- To ensure protection of forests against encroachment, grazing, fires and thefts of forest produce.
- To carry out development of forests in accordance with the approved plan.
- To apprehend the forest offenders and hand them over to the authorities concerned for taking necessary action.
- To help the Forest Officers in carrying out forestry development works.

Each VSS will protect initially 50 hectares of land each year and 250 hectares in five years and also grow forest species. Later, they would be encouraged to grow forest species useful to villagers. They are eligible for 50% share of produce from the yield from the forest protected or grown by them and 100% share of MFP available.

THRIFT AND CREDIT GROUPS

Tribal communities at present are heavily indebted to exploitative money lenders/traders and are in urgent need of alternative savings and credit mechanisms. The need for consumption loans is paramount. In order to lessen borrowings from the money-lenders and reduce the interest rates charged by the money lenders, womens' savings and credit groups have been established to provide an alternative source of credit. The group members, out of their savings, are availing loans for taking up income generating activities and for self consumption. They are able to take up works like laying of roads, construction of school buildings etc. and express leadership qualities.

GRAIN BANKS

Tribals generally have little concept of forward planning and financial management resulting in borrowing grains from traders during the lean season at exorbitant rates of interest. In order to curb such borrowing and to increase community management in providing household food security, grain banks have been established. These grain banks would be managed by the local communities, either by establishing separate committees or through the womens' savings and credit groups. The food grains are lent to the members during the lean season to meet consumption requirements on the condition that the grain would be repaid to the bank after the next harvest with interest rate as decided by the community.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Community schools have been established in remote areas of school less habitations where the norms of Education Department do not permit to open the schools in such habitats and where the parents do not send their children to far off schools. It is felt to have single teacher schools to provide access to their children preferably in their own village. The Village Tribal Development Association will select an educated youth as teacher.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF MINOR WATER BODIES

It was emphasized that irrigation schemes would only be taken up or developed in tribal areas in response to the request from the local communities who would participate in their planning, construction and maintenance. Accordingly, several minor irrigation works like check dams, tanks, community irrigation wells etc have been taken up in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh with the participation of tribal communities in order to stabilize the ayacut, bring additional area under ayacut, enable qualitative and quantitative shifts in cropping pattern and to increase crop intensity.



TRIBAL WOMEN SELF-HELP GROUPS

**STRATEGIES FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF PTGs**

STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

The Primitive Tribal Groups have not been able to develop educationally and economically on par with the other tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh due to their isolation and habituation to live in hilly and inaccessible forest areas. Even though, the Government have been making lot of efforts for the overall development of these Primitive Tribal Groups over the decades, still a lot has to be done to take these Primitive Tribal Groups closer to the level of life being enjoyed by the other tribal groups. It is required to identify the barriers hindering the development of PTGs to the expected levels so as to formulate appropriate strategies for their overall development during the XIth five year plan period.

The major problems being faced by the Primitive Tribal Groups and appropriate strategies for their development are discussed hereunder.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Most of the PTG habitations are located in remote and interior areas situated away from the main stream of life and as such, they are generally deprived of the fruits of development unlike the other tribal groups. Their habitations remain inaccessible due to lack of road connectivity and because of which, they are facing lot of problems in order to reach the nearby markets for marketing of their agriculture produce and minor forest produce items etc.

Since the PTG habitations are located in the midst of the forests, there is good potential for various items of high economic value. But there is no optimum utilization of forest resources by the PTGs due to lack of marketing avenues in view of interior location, difficult terrain and lack of proper transport facilities. The formidable hills and forests walled off their habitations from the winds of change and process of development. Government officials are not able to make frequent visits to these habitations for effective monitoring and follow up of the implementation of development programmes of the Government. This problem further worsens during the rainy season.

Therefore, it has to be prioritized to make all the PTG habitations accessible by way of connecting these habitations with all weather roads wherever feasible for ensuring comprehensive development of these under-privileged groups.

HOUSING

Housing is another major problem being faced by the Primitive Tribal Groups and even today a large number of PTG households are living in thatched huts inspite of the housing programme being implemented by the State Govt on large scale. Both tiled and pucca houses are being constructed and beneficiary contribution in the form of labour and wood procurement (for tiled houses) form part of housing programme. Some of the houses have been remained incomplete in various stages of construction, due to financial constraints, non availability of wood for roofing etc. Further, it is becoming difficult to transport the housing material to the interior and roadless habitations which is a barrier in taking up housing programme in PTG habitations. Therefore, construction of pucca houses has to be taken up on large scale in PTG habitations after ensuring road connectivity besides providing financial assistance for completing the incomplete houses and also provision to undertake repairs to the existing houses.

ELECTRIFICATION

Most of the PTG habitations are not electrified due to their location in inaccessible areas and forest areas. Therefore, all the unelectrified PTG habitations are to be electrified if necessary by taking permission from the forest Dept wherever necessary besides provision of electricity facilities to all the households

AGRICULTURE

The PTGs generally practice rain-fed agriculture in dry lands and podu lands with less productivity. Though agriculture is the principal activity, the farming and pest management practices adopted by them are mostly traditional in nature because of their primitiveness and backwardness. They are not fully accustomed to use the modern agricultural implements, fertilizers and high yielding variety seeds for good yields.

Agriculture production remains to be very less among PTGs due to small and uneconomic holdings, undulating terrain, primitive methods of cultivation, lack of land development, low fertility and lack of capacity to apply improved inputs and technology. As a result, most of them still depend on the forest for their livelihood and continue to consume roots, tubers, leaves, fruits, small animals and even unpalatable food stuffs to supplement meager yields from agriculture.

Development of agricultural lands, use of high yielding variety seeds and trainings to generate awareness with regard to modern agriculture and pest managing practices etc will enhance agriculture production through which sustainable food security can be guaranteed. To check extensive deforestation and the consequent imbalances in ecological environment due to shifting cultivation, horticulture development programmes are required to be taken up which would in turn check

further erosion of top soil. Soil conservation works need to be taken up wherever required.

The inputs like bullock carts, agricultural implements and seeds and fertilizers have to be supplied to augment the productivity. Since vast extents of tribal lands are undeveloped and lying fallow, land development can be taken up on large scale to develop the fallow lands. Besides, efforts have to be put in place for distribution of land to the landless families wherever feasible.

The PTG families who have been residing in forests for generations and cultivating forest lands and whose rights on such forest lands have not been recognized shall be vested with such rights so as to provide them tenurial security.

IRRIGATION

Provision of assured irrigation is one of the important components for desirable level of productivity. Even though, the PTG habitations are blessed with number of hill streams with the potential of perennial water flows, they have not been fully utilized for irrigation purposes. The ground water potential is also not exploited to the extent possible and permissible.

Therefore, the hill streams with potential of perennial water flows in the nearby PTG habitations can be put to use for agriculture purposes by taking up diversion structures etc, so that assured irrigation facilities can be provided. The commercial crops like ginger and turmeric are to be raised under irrigated conditions in terrace fields which will fetch considerable incomes to the tribal families.

Irrigation wells have to be taken up on top priority wherever feasible along with supply of oil engines/electric motors, besides construction of minor irrigation tanks and check dams. Apart from these, the existing irrigation sources also need to be utilized effectively by taking up repairs/ renovations wherever necessary.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture was proved to be a successful intervention in improving the economic conditions of PTGs and hence deserves to be continued and encouraged. The soil and climate in PTG habitations are suitable for dry land horticulture and the PTGs are raising various horticultural crops like cashew, mango, banana, pineapple, guava, lime etc and these horticultural crops have substantial contribution in the economic development of PTGs. Hence, efforts have to be made to encourage the PTGs to bring additional area under horticulture by raising the plantations as mentioned above in the existing podu lands since they provide more income than the seasonal crops besides protecting the PTGs from malnutrition. It also helps in restoring the ecological equilibrium. The selection of horticulture species shall be made in consultation with the community.

Further, they have to be encouraged to grow vegetable crops like potato, tomato etc., either under irrigation or rain fed conditions. By cultivating these crops near their habitations, it will be possible to make maximum use of family labour and thereby their income would be improved. Consumption of vegetables will also increase the nutritive value of their diet. Demonstration plots need to be organized to encourage growing of vegetable crops in PTG areas.

EDUCATION

Tribal education is the key sector in the development of tribals especially the Primitive Tribal Groups and the State Government have established various educational Institutions like Alternative Schools (Maabadi), Government Primary Schools (TW), Ashram Schools and Residential Schools with lodging and boarding facilities, hostels etc. as a result of which, the literacy rate of PTGs has been increased significantly on par with the other tribal groups inhabiting the agency tracts. But, it was noticed that the existing school buildings have no sufficient infrastructure and the drop-out rate is very high among PTGs. Further, teaching staff are frequently abstaining from duties due to location of these Institutions in inaccessible areas.

Govt have provided school buildings to primary schools through Sarvasiksha Abhiyan Programme and most of the habitations are within the reach of the primary schools. However, it is required to ensure that all the PTG habitations are covered by one or the other type of educational institutions besides providing better infrastructure facilities such as construction of additional class rooms, toilets, dormitories, kitchen and dining halls, compound walls, furniture, etc to the existing Ashram and Residential schools which are catering to the educational needs of PTG students. Besides, certain incentives like school bags, shoes etc and other facilities are to be provided to the PTG students for ensuring better retention. The village organizations are to be empowered to ensure functioning of schools regularly and better retention.

HEALTH

PTGs fare badly when compared to the rest of the tribal society in the areas of health indicators such as Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality Rate, Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Under Five Mortality, Maternal Mortality Rate, Population Growth Rate, Ante Natal Care, Immunization coverage and Births attended by the trained staff. They also fare poorly in comparison to general indicators like income levels, food security and nutritional status, education and literacy, drinking water and sanitation, housing, roads and communication network etc, which have bearing on their health status.

Majority of the pregnant women and lactating mothers look anaemic and the children are affected with nutritional deficiency diseases besides Micro Nutrient Deficiencies and Protein-Calorie Malnutrition as revealed by the studies conducted by the TCR&TI, Hyderabad.

In spite of existence of PHCs, Sub-Centers and Mobile Medical Units in the agency areas, the delivery of health services in PTG habitations are abysmally low when compared to other areas. During the rainy season, they are most susceptible to epidemics like gastroenteritis, malaria etc which need medical attention. Their ignorance coupled with their age old beliefs, customs and traditions, taboos on certain

food items, remoteness of the area, non-acceptance of modern health practices, non-availability of medical personnel at the time of visit of these tribals, lack of motivating skills on the part of medical personnel etc, are some of the contributing factors responsible for the poor state of health scenario of the PTGs.

Conducting of deliveries at the homes by the untrained dais, is one of the reasons for high incidence of Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate. Further, delivery of medical services rendered by the existing medical Institutions is very poor. The present medical facilities available to PTG habitations are not coping with the requirement of the PTGs. There is lack of sufficient equipment in the hospitals.

In order to improve the health status of the PTGs, the following strategies have to be adopted.

- Strengthening of primary health care system with special emphasis on MCH Services.
- Enhancement of technical skills of personnel involved in health care delivery.
- To improve Malaria Surveillance Programme and to control outbreak of epidemics.
- To ensure effective implementation of 100% Immunization Programme.
- To engage and train the village based and community supported Community Health Workers from amongst the PTGs in all PTG habitations to create general awareness about health and hygiene and family planning and guiding them to approach the nearest hospitals and to attend to smaller ailments.
- To establish new PHCs, Sub Centers etc., wherever feasible besides strengthening the existing medical Institutions in the PTG areas.

- To ensure comprehensive food security and to provide appropriate health care delivery system and nutrition supplementary services in order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate among these Primitive Tribal Groups.
- To provide cooked food consisting of rice, egg, oil, spices etc to the children of 0-6 years of age group, pregnant women and lactating mothers to supplement nutrient deficiencies where there are no ICDS centers in order to overcome malnutrition deficiencies and reduction of Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate. Usage of iodized salt is to be encouraged to overcome Iodine deficiency and to control Goiter among the PTGs.

DRINKING WATER

Since most of the PTG habitations are situated mostly in high altitude areas, hill tops and wide table lands ringed by dense forests, the main available drinking water sources are hill streams and spring pits. Due to contamination, the spring pits become the breeding grounds for mosquitoes and as a result, the children are frequently affected with various communicable and water borne diseases like malaria, cholera, diarrhea, typhoid etc.

Many of the PTG habitations are not provided with safe drinking water and this problem becomes worse during the summer season. Therefore, it is required to provide safe drinking water by way of taking up protective water supply schemes and bore wells and to promote sanitation for protecting the PTG habitations from numerous vulnerable diseases.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Under this sector, the programmes which can bring quick and immediate returns such as dairy and other livestock development programmes are to be implemented especially for the landless PTGs. Supply of milch animals is expected to

provide regular employment and dependable source of income. It is also required to supply plough bullocks and bullock carts to the needy households to enable them to improve agricultural production and for transportation of their agriculture produce, goods etc.

MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

Since the PTG habitations are situated in the mid-forest, there is good potential for various items of high economic value. But there is no optimum utilization of forest resources by the PTGs due to lack of proper marketing avenues in view of interior location, difficult terrain, lack of proper transport facilities etc, and lack of awareness in marketing of MFP items. Though Girijan Co-operative Corporation is having wide network of Daily Requirement Depots for procurement of MFP items collected by tribals, still there is every need to streamline the collection practices and opening of additional procurement centers in the PTG areas. The PTGs have to be trained in the collection, processing and marketing of MFP items.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Since the income derived from the activities related to agriculture and horticulture is not sufficient to make them self sustainable, certain additional income generating activities have to be encouraged especially among landless families. The landless families have to be provided with necessary assistance for taking up various income generating activities as per their choice, requirement and feasibility to enhance their annual income levels. It is also essential to impart training to the educated unemployed youth to take up certain income generating activities under self employment depending on local market conditions since they lack entrepreneurial skills to take up the income generating activities besides extending financial assistance.

ANNEXURES

AGE GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PTG POPULATION

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	0-5 Years			6-10 Years			11-15 Years			16-30 Years		
		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
1	Thoti	218	221	439	190	222	412	175	143	318	435	521	956
2	Kolam	2849	2877	5726	3186	2903	6089	2296	2254	4550	7353	7603	14956
3	Konda Savara	3798	3843	7641	4445	4271	8716	3389	3008	6397	6538	6661	13199
4	Gadaba	948	953	1901	1081	1023	2104	901	769	1670	2320	2691	5011
5	Porja	1249	1245	2494	1349	1316	2665	963	830	1793	2360	2783	5143
6	Khond	3525	3372	6897	3456	3117	6573	1820	1504	3324	5459	6565	12024
7	Chenchu	2972	2795	5767	3291	3078	6369	1678	1252	2930	6183	6858	13041
8	Konda Reddi	4775	4693	9468	5817	5761	11578	4468	3938	8406	13622	14460	28082
	Total	20334	19999	40333	22815	21691	44506	15690	13698	29388	44270	48142	92412

AGE GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PTG POPULATION

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	31-60 Years			> 60 Years			Total population		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Thoti	384	387	771	49	38	87	1451	1532	2983
2	Kolam	7032	6928	13960	453	466	919	23169	23031	46200
3	Konda Savara	9588	9872	19460	831	911	1742	28589	28566	57155
4	Gadaba	2816	2444	5260	188	193	381	8254	8073	16327
5	Porja	2714	2574	5288	255	259	514	8890	9007	17897
6	Khond	5894	5083	10977	539	513	1052	20693	20154	40847
7	Chenchu	4675	4109	8784	429	385	814	19228	18477	37705
8	Konda Reddi	11705	11446	23151	1079	1407	2486	41466	41705	83171
	Total	44808	42843	87651	3823	4172	7995	151740	150545	302285

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Sl.No	Name of the PTG	Total no of H/Hs	Type of houses in which they are living																
			Roof				Wall				Floor			Rooms			Area of living house(Sq.ft)		
			Thatched	Tiled	Asbestos	RCC	Mud	Mud and wood	Semi pucca	pucca	Kacha	Semi pucca	Pucca	Single Room	Two rooms	More than two Rooms	<200	200-300	>300
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Thoti	732	175	326	108	123	320	272	-	140	592	27	140	524	194	14	608	50	74
2	Kolam	10403	2798	6509	488	608	3566	6229	-	608	9795	283	325	6015	3983	405	7073	1619	1711
3	Konda Savara	13006	6703	543	2590	3170	5445	2488	1867	3206	9368	1729	1909	4028	5044	3934	9236	2452	1318
4	Gadaba	4157	1614	616	242	1685	1370	860	242	1685	2423	375	1359	1641	2062	454	3548	253	356
5	Porja	4038	1130	2728	39	141	3468	403	27	140	3969	12	57	2651	1198	189	3920	92	26
6	Khond	8722	2548	4939	17	371	6111	1295	98	371	7615	211	49	5929	1799	147	7347	349	179
7	Chenchu	10286	3801	700	189	5596	1650	2435	605	5596	8060	291	1935	7491	2660	135	9374	505	407
8	Konda Reddi	18904	9721	6824	281	2078	4768	10598	1460	2078	16342	790	1772	8636	9488	780	11830	5685	1389
	Total	70248	29337	23185	3954	13772	27545	24580	4299	13824	59011	3691	7546	37762	26428	6058	53783	11005	5460

