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PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF YANADI IN CHITTOOR DIST.

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OF
YANADIS IN CHITTOOR DIST.

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PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF YANADIS IN CHITTOOR
DISTRICT

Chapter-I

INTRODUCTION

The district derived its name from Chittoor, its headquarters town. It is located between $12^{\circ} 37'$ to $14^{\circ} 08'$ North Latitude and $73^{\circ} 03'$ to $79^{\circ} 55'$ East Longitude. It is surrounded by Tamil Nadu State on the East and South and by Karnataka State on the West. Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nellore districts form the Northern boundary of this district. The district extends over an area of 15,152 sq. kms.

HILLS:

The district can roughly be divided into two regions namely (i) the hills and up-lands and (ii) the plains. The plains, valleys, plateau and the hills combine to make this district one of the most picturesque in the State. The Eastern ghats are the most extensive range of hills in this district. This range enters the district in Kuppam taluk in the South West corner. It then passes Northwards through the eastern parts of Palamaner and Punganur taluks bending towards the East as far as the hills of Tirupati. At this spot, the range intersected by a long valley which passes northwards into Cuddapah district through the villages of Karkambadi and Mamandur. East of this Mamandur valley, the ghats once more rise and follow a North Easterly direction until they enter Nellore from Srikalahasti taluk. The general elevation of this part of the district is about 2,500 feet. The spurs of the Eastern ghats run through Chittoor taluk into the West of Puttur

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taluk. A broad and fertile valley runs through Puttur taluk and this is closed on the Eastern side by a range known as the Nagari hills which extend Northwards into Brikalahasti taluk. These hills which look as if they were suddenly thrown up by volcanic action, overlook the valley with high precipitous cliffs. The prominent cliff known as the Nagari Nose, is conspicuous for miles around. The imposing Sheshachalam hill over which the famous pilgrim centre of Tirupati is located is perhaps one of the most picturesque spots in this part of the country. The Horseley hills which have been developed into a hill station in Madanapalli taluk also form part of the plateau engulfing Palamaner, Punganur, Madanapalli and Vayalpad taluks.

RIVERS:

There are no perennial rivers in the district. Some of the important minor rivers flowing in the district are the Papagni, Pincha, Koundinya, Palar, Ponne, Arani, Swarnamukhi, Bahuda, Kalyani and Kusasthali.

The Papagani rises in the Nandi hills of Karnataka State and after flowing through Madanapalli and Thamballapalle taluks enters Anantapur district.

The Pincha, a tributary of the Bahuda river rises in the forests of Avulapalle in Punganur taluk. It flows northwards in Punganur and Vayalpad taluks before entering Cuddapah district where it joins the Bahuda. Bahuda rises in the Horseley hills in Madanapalle taluk and after flowing through Vayalpad taluk enters Cuddapah district to the

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the Pennar. The Palar river takes its origin near Wandidurg in Karnataka State and after flowing across Kuppam taluk from North to South, it enters North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu. The Ponne, a tributary of the Palar, takes its origin in the rocky hills to the West of Chandragiri and flows southwards in Chittoor taluk before joining the Palar in North Arcot district. The Arani river takes off near Thaduku village which is 4.8 Kms. from Puttur and after flowing through Puttur and Batyavedu taluks enters Chengalput district of Tamil Nadu.

The Swarnamukhi river rises in the Chandragiri hills and after passing through the broad valley in which the town Tirupati is situated, it reaches Srikalahasti. From Srikalahasti it flows in a North-Easternly direction into Nellore and ultimately joins the sea near Bidhavarani in Gudur taluk. Apart from the above rivers, the Kalyani, Kusasthali, Pedderu and Chimneru are the other rivers that flow in the district.

FLORA:

The flora of Chittoor district has made considerable progress, although the ecological succession is rather hampered mostly by biotic influences. The climate, topography and geology have played a great role in preserving the flora of the district. The district has hills and plateau and elevation ranges upto 1,518 metres. Mesophytic type of flora like *Syzygium cumini* (Meredu), *Pongamia glabra* (Kanuga) and large trees of *Terminalia Arjuna* (Erra Namidi and Tella maddi) are found. Large trees of mango, phoenix

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syvestris and a number of grasses along water courses are also found. The district which was once rich in tamarind trees which are being cleared to get more areas under plough and for widening the roads. The floristic compositions in the forests vary from dry mixed deciduous to thorny scrub with occasional patches of dry, ever green growth. The forests of this region can be broadly classified into three principal types viz., (1) Dry Tropical South Indian Dry mixed Deciduous forests, (2) Southern Cutch Thorn forest groups and (3) Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests.

FAUNA:

In olden days, the forests of this district were full of wild animals and birds living an unhindered and poised life. The advent of fast moving vehicles and the jeeps that can cruise the rugged forest tracts, the proliferation of unlicensed weapons and some people's unsportive spirit for ruthless destruction of wild beasts have all cumulatively contributed to the present sad state of affairs of reduction in the rare and varied fauna in the forests. At present wild animals like Tiger and Panther (*Panthera pardus*) are present in small numbers. Sloth-bear (*Melursus - Ursinus*) is found still in good numbers in all class I reserves of the district. The other carnivora present in the district are wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), wild pig (*Sus cristatus*), porcupine (*Hystrix Indica*), Hyena Jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Wolf (*Canis Lupus*) etc. Amongst the herbi-

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vora, Sambur, black buck, chital, wild sheep, mousedeer here, rabbit etc are commonly found. The Avifauna is in a much better condition than the quadrupeds. A number of species among birds exist in this district; their number swell in winter by swarms of migratory birds. A large grey babbler, the large grey shrike, the king crows, Mynas and crows, bee-eaters, hoopoes, swifts, vultures, eagles, kites, owls, quails, partridges, green pigeons, pigeons, peacocks etc. are some of the birds found in the district.

CLIMATE:

The district has a dry and agreeable climate. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from December to February is the dry and comparatively cool season. The summer season from March to May is followed by the South-West monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

SOILS:

The soil of the district are broadly divided into red, black and mixed. The red soil predominant in the district is further classified into sandy loams and sandy clay loams. It is generally shallow to moderately deep with appreciable distribution of gravel. The top soil is sandy clay loam and low in organic matter of Phosphoric Anhydride. The black soil is divided into clayey, loamy and sandy. The clayey and loamy black soils are generally

used for the cultivation of paddy, sugar cane and other irrigated crops. The mixed soils are formed due to addition of silts and transportation of surface run-off from the overlying undulating and sloping areas.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS:

Chittoor district was not a homogeneous administrative unit in the past. Its component parts were under the control of various principal dynasties at different periods of time namely, the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Cholas, Pandyas, Rayas of Vijayanagara, Qutub Shahis. The Zamindars of Karvetinagar, Kalahasti, Punganur and Kangundi (Kuppam) also ruled over this district. Chittoor was once a part of North Arcot district and was constituted as a separate district on the 1st April, 1911 with headquarters at Chittoor. It then comprised the talukas of Chittoor, Palamaner and Chandragiri transferred from North Arcot district, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks from Cuddapah district and the ex-Zamindari areas of Punganur, Kalahasti, Puttur and the old Karvetinagar estate (Tiruttani). Later Kangundi taluk of North Arcot district excluding 22 villages was transferred to Palamaneru taluk in 1928. This taluk also gained eight villages which were enclaves of Mysore (Karnataka) State under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order 1950. The next important change in the jurisdiction of this district took place in 1960; consequent on the implementation of what is known as the Pataskar's award on the Madras and A. C. C.

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border dispute, mainly on Linguistic basis. According to this, the district lost a major portion of Tiruttani taluk made up of 282 villages including the towns of Tiruttani and Proddaturpet and part of Vyasapuram village, all of which were added to Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu. As against this loss, 76 villages from Tiruvallur taluk and 72 villages from Pommeri taluk (both in Chingleput district) were transferred to this district. A new taluk named Satyavedu was created taking these villages along with 19 villages from Tiruttani taluk and 17 from Puttur. During the same year, Kuppam and Bangarupalem independent Sub-taluks were constituted. In Nov.1968, the independent sub-taluk of Kuppam was upgraded into a taluk. In 1961, the district consisted of eleven taluks viz. Chittoor, Puttur, Bangaru palem independent sub-Taluk, Chandragiri, Kalahasti, Satyavedu, Madanapalli, Vayalpad punganur, Palmaner and Kuppam independent sub taluk. At 1971 above it consisted of the same number of taluks and the Bangaru palem independent sub-taluk was upgraded into a taluk. During 1981 census there are 15 taluks in the district and they have grouped into 3 revenue divisions viz. (1) Chittoor, (2) Tirupati and (3) Madanapalle. For administrative convenience the whole district is now divided in to 66 mandals in 1984 . There are 1391 villages in the district of which 1352 are inhabited and 39 villages are uninhabited.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Total population of the district is 27.37 lakhs and density of population is 181 persons per sq.km.as against 195 persons in the State as a whole. The Scheduled Tribe population of the district is 78,834, Which accounts for 2.88% to the total population. Yanadi is the predominant tribe in the district. Yanadis are also found in Nellore, Guntur, Prakasham, Krishna districts. Total population of the Yanadis in Andhra Pradesh as per 1981 census (provisional) is 3,15,344 constituting 9.93% to the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State.

The Yanadi population as per 1971 census in Chittoor district is 38,355 which constitutes 57.41% of the Scheduled Tribe population of the district. Tribe-wise population (1971) in Chittoor district is given in Annexure No. 1.

YANADIS AND THEIR SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Yanadis can be broadly divided into two sections, the Manchi meaning: the good or Superior section and the "Challa " or the inferior section. only the manchi Yanadis are found in Chittoor district. The manchi Yanadis or Reddy Yanadis are settled class employed chiefly as cooks by the Panta Reddies. They do not mingle with other section ^{of} yanadis. The Reddy Yanadi and Challa Yanadis are employed as Kavalgars or village watchmen in the Krishna and Godavari districts.

As in the case of other caste people of the area, the yanadis are also sub.devided into several clans, each clan name corresponding to the surname (intiperu) of each Group. Some of the intiperlu or Household names among Yanadis are as follows:-

Aruru, Adduri, Akuthota, Amanduru, Akula, Avula, Badur, Bembeti, Bandi, Bolepa lli, Cheruvubogan, Cherukuri, Chembeti, Chvuru, Chikolu, Chandama mala , Chitla, Dharmarajula, Egala , Elugu, Etipamula, Endolu, Gajula, Gundrathi, Gandala

Kunichetti, Gate, Gurakala, Jadala, Jenda, Katuru, Kottela, Kalepalli, Kanikala, Kothakota, Kadiyala, Kotlapati, Kalluri, Kalavagunta, Konda, Kattamanchi, Koneru, Kotarati, Marlagonda, Mudugolam, Mekala, Manekala, Mallampali, Nagam, Natchukuri, Ootla, Pende-ti, Poola, Puligundla Pasuvula, Puligoti, Potluri, Pala, Pachigunta, Pamula, Puli, Palapu, Rapuru, Surya, Senaga, Tirubogam, Tupakula, Tummala, Tirumalachetti, Ubbara, Ummadi, Vavilathota, Vyapankuppam, Vepainapalli. Veligaruvu, Velugu, Velampalli etc. These surnames are generally based on the occupation a group may follow or the area or the place from which a particular group hails. All these surnames are exogamous divisions.

Mannhi Yanadis maintain distance from challa yanadis. The manchi yanadis refuse to inter-dine, Inter marry or even intermix with challa yanadis keep separate wells, residential areas and separate social relations.

Yanadis of today do not have any clan heads to decide their disputes or to control their day to day conduct. But each and every yanadi village or a group of families living in a specific area will have a head or Leader called 'Maistry'. Though formerly these maistries were appointed by police department. (When yanadi were being organised into colonies under Criminal Tribes act) to control and commander the free services of those that live in a territorial unit. Now a days it appears that the duty of Maistry is to act as a spokesman of that group of yanadi families with an outsider or a Government official or to represent their grievances or needs to the Government. Earlier to this maistry system, the yanadis used to have a senior

head and a Junior to assist him respectively known as 'Podda yanadi and 'Chinna yanadi'. These offices were hereditary, through others used to officiate for them temporarily when the incumbents^{are} minors. These heads functioned as clan heads and Judges. Social offences like elopement of married women, adultery and offences involving, pecuniary benefit were being disposed off by them. They pronounced decrees of excommunication, Levied fines and punishments and maintained general Law and order amongst their followings.

It was reported that one Sri Ponnuluru Laxmaiah a yanadi, native of Gurtur district, had started 'Sangams' for each yanadi settlement in the year 1935. The sangam consists of the following office bearers, one president, one vice-president, one secretary, one treasurer and five or more members.

Functions of such sangam are the same as those of a traditional council in addition to which it works for the socio-economic development of the tribe. The other functions of the Sangam include social control, settling disputes of marriage, elopement, thefts etc. In case of divorce or adultery, the sangam will call both the parties and impose a fine on the culprits ranging from 25-50 rupees depending on the nature of the offence and this amount will be utilised for the common benefit of the settlement.

HOUSING :- Generally the yanadis whether they are manchi yanadis or challa yanadis, prefer to locate their dwelling on or adjacent to a tank bund or very near a perennial pond as ~~fixing~~ is an important subsidiary provision for them. Only a few villages in Chittoor district are located on or adjacent to tankbund or near a perennial pond.

Yanadis dwelling is called a 'Gudisa' (hut) and is invariably circular at the bottom and conical in shape except family only well to do and can afford to build oblong or rectangular houses created on mud walls and covered with thatch their number is too small.

The frame of this low conical huts is made of bamboo which is then covered with palmyra leaves, grass or mill_ot stalks. A small entrance is left uncovered through which grown up people can entre the hut only by bending themselves.

There is no any particular pattern of constructing a group of huts, but generally some vacant space is left in front ^{of} three to four huts where the elders gather in the evenings and gossip about issues of mutual interest and children will play.

Among yanadis, a homestead consists usually of a single dwelling in which a husband, wife and their children live. The grown-up boys and girls leave the father's homestead soon after they enter into making relationships, which are the usual forms ^{of} conjugal life among these people, though now a days it has become a practice to go through the marriage ceremony. However, the number of such marriages are less and are confined to towns and a bit well to do people.

FOOD HABITS :- The food of yanadis mainly consists of Rice and roots, tubers and leafy vegetables gathered from fields occasionally flesh of Rat, Rabbit or Fish is added to this. The following are some of the edible fruits and herbs consumed by yanadis.

HERBS

FRUITS

- 1) Boddikuna
- 2) Chenchalakuna
- 3) Isukadasaraku
- 4) Kodijuttaku
- 5) Tutiaku
- 6) Ponnakantiaku
- 7) Gurugavu

- 1) Kalepandlu
- 2) Ootipandlu
- 3) Nagajennudupandu
- 4) Adavidondapandu
- 5) Palapandulu
- 6) Bikkipandlu
- 7) Birapandlu
- 8) Nakkeripandlu

ECONOMY: - The main occupation of the yanadis is agriculture and agricultural Labourer. Only a few yanadis are having Land below 2 hectares. Majority of them are agricultural Labourers. Their subsidiary occupation is collection of MFP, Fire wood collection, Rickshaw pulling, fishing, working as coolies under Modaliars in power Looms etc. In olden days the yanadis had an assured Livelihood by hand pounding of paddy which enabled them to keep off the hunger for at least fifteen days in a month. But with the advent of rice mills, hullers this yanadi occupation has completely vanished. Yanadis living in and near forests keep themselves busy in collecting and selling minor forest produce like nuxomica, myrabalams, gum, wax, soap nuts and other kinds of Medicinal herbs. They also sell forest grasses, ~~and~~ and sell birds. They got employed by the forest department as Labour in felling and transporting fuel and timber from forest to the towns and cities.

Watching of ryots crops or granaries for three or four months in a year is another occupation common for all yanadis for which they are paid in grain in addition to occasional gifts of rice ~~and~~ from the employer. Yanadi women are employed as maid servants and even as cooks in the houses of well to do farmers. Men and women also collect dry twigs cut or gather fuel and sell the same. They make broom sticks and exchange them for worn out clothing or a few handfuls of rice.

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Another important occupation of yanadis ^{is} fishing. Yanadi is adépt in the fish Lore and knows all the Vagaries and dodgings of fish. The poor among the yanadis fish with traps known as a 'Kodalu, Ootalu, Juvvalu or Galapu Chuvvalu' (Fishing rods). hand nets (Chevalalu) provided with cane and wooden frames, cast nets (Visuru valalu) which are Loaded at the edges and which the fisher men throw wide open in a fan like movement into the water with a swing of the right hand.

Fishing of Yanadis is confined only to the tanks, canals, perennial ponds etc, On whose banks yandis prefer to establish their settlements.

Thus Agricultural Labour, fishing, mat weaving, Basket making and rat hunting are the main occupations of yanadis. Now a days, many yanadis in urban areas have taken to rikshaw pulling, and are also employed as sweepers in municipality, T.T.D.Devastanam, Srikalahasti devastanam etc. Some of the yanadis in Chittoor district for eg. in Satyaveedu and ~~Varradayypalem~~ they are working as labourers in power looms.

Chapter-IV

REVIEW OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT. :-

The main tribes inhabiting in Chittoor district are yanadi, sugali and yerukula. Yanadis constitute 57% of the tribal population of the district. But no special schemes are prepared for the development of yanadis till today. Tribal Welfare department has spent lakhs of rupees for the benefit of the tribals to bring them above the poverty line in Chittoor district. Special attention is being paid for the improvement of education among the S.Ts and with a view to encourage them to take up education. Scholarships are sanctioned to the S.T. boys and girls at all levels of education i.e. from Primary classes to P.G and professional courses and hostels are also maintained to them in addition to free supply of dresses, N.T. Books, Note books etc for pre matric S.T. children.

In addition to concerted efforts made for the improvement in education a women welfare centre is organised at sugalimitta. Acquisition of lands for providing house sites, construction of houses etc are also implemented for the S.Ts in the district.

The district level committee, A.P.S.T. Co.op. finance corporation Limited, Chittoor was formed as per G.O. Ms. No. 141/SWD, dt. 7.10.86 for the implementation of economic support schemes to S.Ts of the district.

A review of tribal development activities during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 reveals that development of agriculture, animal husbandry, Trade and bussiness assistance, small scale industries are the important programmes implemented. An amount

Rs 23,06,450 was spent during 1985-86 to uplift the 563 S.T. families above the poverty line in 20 Panchayat samithis. An amount of Rs. 28,73,200 was spent during the year 1986-87 to benefit 608 S.T. families as against 525 targeted families in 20 Panchayath Samithies. During the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs 27,22,800 was sanctioned to uplift 580 families in all the 66 Mandals.

Under Agriculture sector the schemes implemented are

a) Mango orchards b) Plough bullocks c) Bullock and cart. Under Minor Irrigation sector a) Wells b) individual irrigation wells/bore wells and c) Electric Motors and Oil Engines are undertaken. Under Animal Husbandry sector a) Sheep units b) Milch animals c) calf rearing d) duck rearing and Goat rearing are undertaken.

Small scale industries development programme covers basket making, carpentry, Mat weaving, cycle rikshaws etc;

The details of samithy-wise no. of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are furnished in Annexure II. Mandal-wise no. of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned during 1987-88 is given in Annexure III.

Sector wise amount sanctioned and no. of beneficiaries show that highest amount and maximum no. of beneficiaries are under agricultural sector followed by Animal Husbandry and tertiary sector; The sector wise and year wise details are given in Annexure IV.

All these programmes were implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in general and no special attention was given for the development of poorest and most backward Yanadi. The number of Yanadi from among the beneficiaries of the above programmes is very low. It is observed that during the field work

only a few Yanadies are getting house sites and houses under housing. As it is a general ^{pattern} that Yanadies prefer to reside in the vicinity of water sources like tanks, canals, ponds ^{etc.}. They are leading a very unhygienic life without proper houses. The fact that majority of Yanadies could not express their problems, their needs and they feel shy of facing an outsider (as observed field team) indicates their backwardness. Hence it is envisaged to take up developmental programmes exclusively for the benefit of Yanadies from this year onwards and the perspective plan is prepared with such schemes based on felt needs, their skills and viability of various schemes.

The Yanadies are distributed throughout the district but a vast majority of the yanadis are found in eastern taluks (Mandals). The various programmes under the perspective plan are to be implemented to all the poor and very backward yanadi families on priority basis in the district. The rest of the families will be covered in a phased manner.

IDENTIFIED AREA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PERSPECTIVE PLAN :

Majority of yanadi villages spread over in 39 mandals of 16 Panchayat samithies in Chittoor district . The following is the list of mandals in which the yanadi villages are found.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Mandal</u>	<u>Name of the Panchayat samithi.</u>
1.	Chittoor	Chittoor
2.	Gudipala	
3.	Bangarupalem	Bangarupalem
4.	Tavanampalle	
5.	Irala	
6.	Pathalapattu	Gangadhara nellore
7.	Penumur	

8. Karavettingar	4. Karavetinagar
9. Vedurukuppam	
10. Sri Ranga Raja puram	
11. Nagari	
12. Narayanawanam	
13. Hindra	5. Nagari i
14. Vijayapuram	
15. Putturu	
16. Vadanalpet	6. Puttur
17. Kamaapalle	
18. Tirupati	
19. Chandragiri	7. Chandragiri
20. Renigunta	
21. Srikalahasti	8. Srikalahasti
22. Yerpedu	
23. Tottam-bedu	9. Thottanbedu
24. Kovanur	
25. Satyavedu	
26. Buchinaidu Kandriga	10. Satyavedu
27. Varadaiah palem	
28. Pichatur	11. Pichatur
29. Nagalapuram	
30. Pulicherla	12. Pulicherla
31. Pakala	
32. Palamaner	13. Palamaner
33. Bairreddipally	

34. Somala		14. Chokklepalle
35. Sadum		
36. Kalakada		15. Voyalpad
37. Khabhamvaripalle		
38. Chinagottigallu		16. Chinnagottigallu.
39. Erravaripalan		

The exact no. of yanadi villages where yanadis live in the district is not known. At the time of field visit as per the informants, there are 97 villages (Annexure-I) in 39 mandals which are having 50 persons and above population. The remaining yanadis are residing in other villages with a low population, i.e. 2 to 5 families. Of these 97 villages 11 villages were selected for survey in 10 different mandals. On the basis of sample survey the felt needs, are projected on 1971 census figures (1981 tribe wise population is under finalisation) for the formulation of the perspective plan. At the time of field visit 556 families were contacted in 11 villages. Majority of them expressed their felt need for milch cattle, sheep units, Land development, plough bullocks, bullock and cart, mango orchards, Kirana shops or cycle shops, Basket making, Cycle Rickshaws, agricultural implements, in well bores etc. Only a few house holds expressed their felt need for house and Leaf plate making industry.

PLAN IN OUT LINE:

The perspective plan envisages the implementation of various developmental programmes under 6 sectors viz. Agriculture, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Services and trade assistance and Small Scale Industries. The perspective Plan is prepared for a period of five years.

Under agriculture it is proposed to assist 2330 families at a cost of Rs.59.06 lakhs of which 47.25 lakhs is subsidy and 11.81 lakhs is margin money. As majority of Yanadis are land less labourers, the animal husbandry sector is given higher priority than agriculture.

It is proposed to supply Milch animals, Sheep Units, Goat Units and Duck units under Animal husbandry sector to benefit 4043 families at a cost of 244.79 lakhs. Of this subsidy portion is 80% and margin money is 20%. The other details are given in Annexure No.VII. The subsidy portion of Rs.293.99 lakhs for 5 years is to be borne-by the Tribal Welfare Department and D.R.D.A. Chittoor on 50 : 50 basis i.e. 146.995 lakhs each.

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of beneficiaries.	Amounts (Rs.)		
			Subsidy	Margin money.	Total
1.	Agriculture	2330	47,25,200	11,81,300	59,06,500
II.	Horticulture.	386	12,35,200	3,08,800	15,44,000
III.	Minor Irrigation.	372	14,83,600	3,70,900	18,54,500
IV.	Animal Husbandry	4049	1,95,83,360	48,95,840	244,79,200
V.	Services and Trade Assistance.	469	15,55,200	3,88,800	19,44,000
VI.	Small Scale Industries.	359	8,16,800	2,04,200	10,21,000
Total:		7959	2,93,99,360	73,49,840	3,67,49,200

PROGRAMMES:

Basing on the present occupations of the Yanadis in Chittoor District, their preferences and feasibility of the schemes, the following economic benefit schemes are proposed to be implemented under different sectors.

Sector wise schemes proposed, number of beneficiaries and financial allocations are furnished in Annexure-VI. Sector-wise total number of beneficiaries and amounts allocated are furnished in Annexure - VII.

1. AGRICULTURE:

Majority of the families are land less. Only a few Yanadis are having lands, Even they are having less than 2 acres being allotted from the surplus lands under ceiling Act. Under agriculture sector land, land development, agricultural implements, plough bullocks and bullocks and cart are proposed to be supplied to the poor Yanadis. Thus it is proposed to assist 2330 families at a cost of Rs.59.06 lakhs under agricultural sector.

II. HORTICULTURE:

It is proposed to raise mango orchards of 1 Ac. extent each to small Yanadi farmers to benefit 386 families at a cost of Rs.15.44 lakhs. The particulars of estimates are given in Annexure - VIII. The scheme is proposed to take up in Satyavedu and other surrounding areas as the land is suitable for mango plantation.

III. MINOR IRRIGATION: Under minor irrigation the schemes proposed are in well bores, filter points and electric motors and deepening of old wells. It is proposed that filter points and electric motors are to be supplied @ of one each for a group of 3 or 4 families depending on the extent of land. Thus an amount of Rs. 18.50 lakhs is proposed to benefit 372 families.

IV. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: It is proposed to supply milch animals, sheep units, Goat units and duck units to benefit 4043 families at a cost of Rs. 244.79 lakhs. Milch animals are to be supplied only in villages which are in milk routes and road side villages. Duck rearing is more popular among Yanadis (though it is not their traditional occupation) and is suited to the wandering nature of Yanadis. It is proposed in Killapudi and Pichaturu in Pichaturu Mandal and in other villages which are situated near tanks or canals or Ponds. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 7.72 lakhs is required to assist 193 families.

The traditional occupation of Yanadis is fishing and majority of Yanadi houses are situated near tanks, or canals or ponds and such other water sources, but in Chittoor district only a few villages are situated near tanks or canals or ponds because of lack of water sources. Hence fishing is not proposed in this plan.

V. SERVICES AND TRADE ASSISTANCE: In Urban Centres of the Yanadi area, such as Chittoor, Tirupati Satyavedu, Chandragiri, Srikelahasti etc, It is proposed to supply cycle Rickshaws and set up cycle shops by which a few

families of Yanadis are earning their Livelihood. It is proposed to give assistance for establishing Kirana shops to educated Yanadi Youth in bigger villages and semi-urban areas. It is proposed to supply 290 cycle Rickshaws and to assist 170 families for Kirana shops at an estimated cost of Rs.19.44 lakhs.

VI. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES: Schemes such as matweaving, Basket making, leaf plate making industry are proposed under this sector depending on the availability of raw materials and skills. Basket making is proposed in Gopala Krishnapuram Hamlet ^{of} Gollapalli village in Puttur Mandal and in other villages where already basket making is under taken by the Yanadis. Matweaving is proposed in Regulavaripalem hamlet of Jillelamenda village. Leaf plate making industry is proposed for Jayanti Colony hamlet of Mogili village where the raw material is available in the nearby forest. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.10.21 lakhs is ~~xxx~~ required.

HOUSING: Though housing is not proposed in the perspective plan, it is suggested to take up housing under normal housing schemes in the villages where house sites were already allotted.

EDUCATION: As literary among Yanadis is negligible (exact figures of literacy among them are not available it is observed during the field work that literates among them are very less in number) it is suggested to start 3 Ashram schools. One at Srikkahasti, 2nd are at Satyavedu and the 3rd one at Pucchi Naidu Kandriya for the exclusive benefit of Yanadis, so that their children would be attracted to the schools.

It is suggested that the total number of Yanadi students in Pre-matric level in the district could be enumerated and seen that every Yanadi student gets scholarship without fails and extra monetary assistance is also given in deserving cases.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

The main aim of the training programmes is to create attitudinal change and awareness building among Yanadi youth between 15 - 35 years age. The emphasis may be given on various Small Scale Industrial Schemes like power looms, plastic basket making for women. The interested and intelligent youth amongst them may be given training to participate as a representative in village Panchayat meetings and Mandal Prajaperishad meetings and watch and ward duties. In Satyavedu and Varadaiah Palem villages it is found that a good number of Yanadis are working as Labour under Modeliers in dyeing of cotton yarn and Weaving. They are being paid Rs. 10/- - Rs.15/- per day. It will give better results if they are given training in dyeing and weaving and supply of raw materials like colours, yarn and other weaving equipment or even power looms will go a long way in promoting their economic levels. The duration of the training programme is 3 - 6 months. At the time of training they may be paid Rs.200/- per month.

SUBSIDY PATTERN:

As Yanadis are the most backward people, it is suggested that as in case of P.T.Gs., they also have to be given 80% subsidy and 20% margin money. In deserving cases, it is better, if 100% subsidy is given.

ANNEXURE - 1

TRIBE WISE POPULATION IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT - 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribe	Total population as per 1971 Census.
1.	Dagata	11
2.	Chenchu	2103
3.	Kammara	1053
4.	Kathunayakan	26
5.	Konda Dora	3
6.	Konda Kapu	9
7.	Koya or Goud	620
8.	Kulia	36
9.	Mannedara	398
10.	Reddy Dora	167
11.	Sugali	11515
12.	Yanadi	38355
13.	Yerukula	12438
14.	Un-specified	67
	Total:	66801

ANNEXURE - II.

Year-wise and Block-wise number of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned under Tribal Welfare in Chittoor District.

Sl. No.	BLOCK	1985 - 86		1986 - '87	
		No.	Margin money	No.	Margin money.
1.	Chittoor.	14	9,360
2.	Gangadhara Nellore
3.	Bangarupalem	31	24,720	23	22,580
4.	Palamaneeru	18	14,300	34	29,740
5.	Kuppam	8	11,000	30	42,600
6.	Punganur	9	9,500	48	43,800
7.	Chowdepalle	34	32,080	15	10,200
8.	Tamballapalle	85	63,340	60	54,470
9.	Vayalaphad	3	2,500	23	14,800
10.	Madanapalle	32	28,460	48	43,520
11.	Chinagettigallu	28	29,620	71	91,000
12.	Pulicherla	7	6,400	10	8,760
13.	Chandragiri	25	26,500	28	17,400
14.	Srikaka Srikalahasti	45	31,200	30	44,000
15.	Kervetnagar	8	12,800	14	11,960
16.	Tottambedu	68	40,860	44	38,360
17.	Putturu	90	65,740	61	55,740
18.	Nagari	60	50,330	1	800
19.	Pichatur	8	5,460	19	15,480
20.	Satyavedu	4	3,300	35	34,300
Total:		563	4,57,890	608	5,72,670

Annexure - III

Mandal-wise No. of beneficiaries and Amount proposed during the year 1987-88 under Tribal Welfare in Chittoor District.

S.No.	Mandal	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Chittoor	13	48,000
2.	Gudipala	15	45,000
3.	Yadamari	10	45,000
4.	Bangarupalem	17	87,000
5.	Tavampalle	4	18,000
6.	Irala	7	27,000
7.	Gangadhara Nellore	8	45,000
8.	Puthalapattu	8	33,000
9.	Penumur	7	27,000
10.	Karvetinagar	7	35,000
11.	Vedurukuppam	5	21,000
12.	SriRangaRajapuram	5	15,000
13.	Palasamudram	6	28,000
14.	Nagari	8	38,000
15.	Narayanavaham	6	24,000
16.	Nindra	8	29,000
17.	Vijayapuram	5	21,000
18.	Puttur	10	48,000
19.	Vadamalpet	8	36,000
20.	Kammapalle	4	18,000
21.	Tirupatiurban	7	27,000
22.	Tirupati Rural	6	30,000
23.	Chandragiri	10	36,000
24.	Renigunta	7	21,000
25.	Srikalahasti	12	51,000
26.	Yerpedu	9	39,000
27.	Tottambedu	22	1,02,000
28.	Kovanur	8	42,000
29.	Satyavedu	20	80,000
30.	B.M. Kandriga	13	54,000
31.	Varadaihpalem	12	57,000
32.	Pichatur	7	32,000
33.	Varalapuram	8	33,000

1	2	3	4
34.	Pulicherla	9	36,000
35.	Rakala	7	27,000
36.	Kuppam	15	76,000
37.	Gudupalle	7	30,700
38.	Santhipuram	12	64,000
39.	Ramakuppam	8	40,000
40.	Palamaneru	8	40,000
41.	Baireddipalle	8	46,000
42.	V.Kota	8	46,000
43.	Gangavaram	6	46,000
44.	Punganuru	13	66,000
45.	Peddapanjani	8	36,000
46.	Ramasamudram	9	42,000
47.	Chowdepalle	7	27,000
48.	Somala	5	24,000
49.	Soḡam	6	30,000
50.	Madanapalle	19	1,13,000
51.	Nimmanapalle	5	30,600
52.	Kurabalakota	8	33,000
53.	B.Kothakota	7	30,000
54.	Thamballapalle	12	57,000
55.	Peddathippasamudram	6	30,000
56.	Molakalacheru	6	30,000
57.	Peddamandyam	6	24,000
58.	Vayalpad	8	42,000
59.	Gurramkonda	5	18,000
60.	Kalakḡa	6	30,000
61.	Kalikiri	6	46,000
62.	Chinogottigallu	16	1,00,000
63.	Piler	8	36,000
64.	K.V.palle	12	63,000
65.	Rompicherla	6	33,700
66.	Erramvanipalem	6	38,000
		580	27,27,000

ANNEXURE - IV

SECTOR WISE AND YEAR WISE NO. OF BENEFICIARIES AND AMOUNT
SANCTIONED FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHITTOOR DIST. AP.

S.No.	Sector	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		No. of Bene- fici- aries	Amount sanct- ioned	No. of bene- fici- aries	Amount sanct- ioned	No. of Bene- fici- aries	Amount Proposed
1.	Agriculture	206	681850	177	775800	239	1032000
2.	Minor Irriga- tion.	35	256850	49	430150	45	348800
3.	Animal Husbandry	164	824400	180	982900	108	826000
4.	Sericulture	9	44000	2	16000	16	128000
5.	Territiary Sector	149	499350	200	641150	172	588000
Total:		563	2306450	608	2873200	580	2722800

Annexure-V

MANDAL WISE LIST OF YANADI PREDOMINANT VILLAGES IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

S.No.	Name of the Village/Hamlet	Revenue Mandal	1981 C.C. No.	Total Population	S.T. Population	Approximate No. of Yanadi families	Approximate Yanadi population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Renigunta	99	5756	523	70	350
1.	Karakambadi	do	105	3029	337	30	150
2.	R. Mallavaram	do	98	667	125	26	125
3.	Mamanduru	do	29	2188	259	30	159
4.	Chintabapalem	Yerpedu	4	2976	364	50	300
	Gudimallam	do	7	2848	428	60	328
6.	Chelluru	do		681	240	40	240
7.	Gollapalle	Srikalahasti	90	473	459	100	459
8.	Nelachur	do	8				
9.	Allimadugu	do	84	51306	2047	38	130
	H/o Srikalahasti	do	84			300	1200
10.	Srikalahasti	do	34	2324	191	40	191
10.	Chittathuru	Thottambedu	34	4100	603	35	170
11.	Peddakannali	do	71				
12 a)	Ramachandrapuram H/o Babavaiah	do	79	679	252	30	92
12.	Kalathuru	Kovanooru	83	2397	202	50	202
13.	Neerpakota	B.N. Kandriga	53	200	238	40	238
	Alathuru	do	38	3424	420	41	158
14.	Kanamana	do	43	2356	338	40	110
15.	Kallivettu	do	51	2273	368	49	315
	Katuru	do	56	2690	275	36	265
18.	Varadaya- palem	Varadaya- palem.	16	3880	349	80	349
		do	17	1640	326	35	226
19.	Kambakan	do	9	1279	217	33	217
20.	Kalathuru	do	12	2618	230	48	230

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Santhaveluru	Varadayya palem.	1	2792	240	40	240
23.	Satyavedu	Satyavedu	48	7072	419	80	419
24	Kothamarikuppam	do	45	1216	252	40	252
25	Jambukeswara- puram CUF3. h/o S.S.Puram.	Nagalapuram	69	2560	255	48	255
	Sivagiri	Pichatur	85	1830	208	41	208
27	Pichaturu	do	78	3043	168	38	168
	Keelapudi	do	100	1985	185	45	185
29.	Aruru (CJFS)	Mindra	10	1824	164	25	164
30.	Atturu	do	32	2756	256	45	256
31	Mindra	do	7	2656	184	40	184
32	Jagannadha- puram (CJFS) h/o Pannuru	Vijayapuram	41	1094	162	40	162
33	Pannuru	do	41	2609	145	35	145
34	Vijayapuram	do	43	3443	130	30	130
35.	Nettamkandriga h/o Mudipalle	Nagari	19	1361	219	42	219
36	Avaram	do	27	2387	152	26	152
37	O.G.Kuppam	do	25	2266	183	40	183
38	Kakavedu	do	13	2062	121	30	121
	Satyavada	do	16	5547	49	12	49
39	Damarapakam	do	26	1950	148	28	148
	Mudipalle	do	18	2300	138	26	138
	Kasimitta (CJFS)	Narayana- varam	40	996	145	36	145
	Topparajupalem	do	39	534	171	40	171
	IswaraYanadi colony	do	38	3023	187	45	187
	h/o. Aranamkandriga	do	37	2815	125	22	125
	Thumburu	do	36	3165	163	30	163
	Palamangalam	do					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	GopalaKrishna- puram(Nesanur, Thorur, CJFS) h/o Gopalakapalle	Puttur	34	790	424	150	424
48	K.B.R.Puram h/o Kumarabom- marajapuram.	do	46	2352	98	25	98
49	a) Kundimakulagunta Yanadi colony, h/o.Nadimangalam	do	29	2725	57	24	89
49	Ramasamudram	Vadamalpet	9	785	192	40	192
50	S.B.R.Puram	do	33	3027	290	45	245
51	SiddeswaraYanadi colony. h/oChittagunta Ramapuram	Kammapalle	1	2123	158	36	158
52	Padmasarasu, h/oKarvatinagar	Karvetinagar	27	9441	393	50	393
53	Nissankačurgam	do	28	782	181	30	181
54	Jagannadhapuram (CJFS.)	do	51	2184	114	28	114
55	Pillarikona h/o Vedurukuppam	Vedurukuppam	23	2252	109	23	109
56	Brahmanapalle	do	20	1227	46	15	46
57	Pabbinisenimitta h/o Pulluru	SriRanvara- japuram.	82	2175	99	26	99
58.	Pillarikuppam	do	75	1129	70	20	70
59	Puligundlapalle h/o Giddamakaraju- puram.	do	58	1630	117	22	117
60	Swanyreddipalle	Penumur	22	2463	140	20	110
61	Polavaram	puthalapattu	11	2346	111	30	111
62	Tenepalle	do	27	2302	91	25	208
63	Beshapuram h/o Mapakshi	chittoor	91	2223	208	40	208
64.	BangaReddypalle h/oDiguvamasapalle	do	68	3039	70	21	70
65	Paumanda	Gudipala	117	444	48	18	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	Jayanthi, h/o Mogili	Bangaru- palem.	52	3024	340	66	340
67	Bandarupalle h/o Palamaku- lapalle	do	53	667	125	25	125
68	Bandladoddi, h/o Keeramanda	do	77	1985	217	35	217
69	Garukuvvari- palle, h/o Gollapalle	do	54	6365	136	27	136
70	Barakallu	Thavana- palle	18	1417	90	28	99
71	Madhavaram	do	19	1212	211	36	211
72	Bellamgovinda- reddy palle, STs. h/o Polakala	Irala	3	6346	126	20	126
73	Iralapalle, h/o Irala	do	6	3839	159	36	159
74	Gundapalle	do	1	3008	176	34	176
75	Mogarala	Pakala	18	3112	114	20	114
76	Gadanki	do	26	2473	136	26	136
77	Chekkavaripalle h/o Damalcheruvu	do	16	8689	74	20	74
78	Geddavaripalle	Pulicherla	5	1900	247	45	240
79	Thondavada	Chandragiri	52	1757	232	40	232
80	Kalroadpalle	do	33	2232	192	30	165
81	Chandragiri	do	50	11458	169	25	130
82	Ramireddipalle	do	46	1401	92	18	92
83	Arepalle	do	44	1827	83	17	83
84	Ananthagurra- ppagaripalle h/o Narasingapuram	do	48	2953	113	20	105
85	Doddiipalle, h/o Govmi- tinneipalle.	Baireddi- palle	47	3142	120	15	180
86	Kolamasana- palle	Palamaner	26	3798	105	20	105