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Contingency Plan to Wean
Tribals from Extremist Activities
in Tribal Areas

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CONTINGENCY PLAN TO WEAN
TRIBALS FROM EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES
IN TRIBAL AREAS

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
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CONTINGENCY PLAN TO WEAN AWAY TRIBALS FROM EXTREMIST
ACTIVITIES IN TRIBAL AREAS

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION:

The sprawling Scheduled Area which is traditional tribal habitat in Andhra Pradesh extends over 30,293 sq.kms. in the districts of (1) Srikakulam, (2) Vijayanagaram, (3) Visakhapatnam, (4) East Godavari, (5) West Godavari (6) Khammam (7) Warangal (8) Adilabad and (9) Mahabubnagar. The Scheduled Area constitutes about 11% of the total Geographical area of the State. Out of the total 33 recognised Scheduled Tribes, 30 groups are inhabiting the forest covered mountainous tracts. Two other tribal groups namely, Yerukula and Yanadi are found in the plains, living in symbiosis with other rural population while the Lambada/ Banjaras are found both in tribal areas of Telangana and plains areas except in the northern Coastal area. The density of population in tribal areas is 69. The picturesque tribal area presents a variegated canvas in ecological setting and ethnic composition.

The Scheduled Tribe population in Andhra Pradesh is 31.76 lakhs according to 1981 census and this constitutes 5.93% to the total population of the State. The district-wise predominant tribal groups in the 9 Scheduled districts are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Main Tribal groups.	Percentage of S.Ts. to total population of the district.
1.	Srikakulam	Savara, Jatapu Gadaba, Konda Dora	5.36
2.	Vizianagaram	-do-	8.49
3.	Visakhapatnam	Gadaba, Bagata, Konda Dora, Kotia, Khond, Manne Dora Muka Dora, Reddi Dora, Porja, Valmiki.	13.74
4.	East Godavari	Koya, Konda Reddy, Kammara, Konda Dora Valmiki.	3.87
5.	West Godavari	Koya, Konda Reddi, Yerukula, Yanadi	2.31
6.	Khammam	Koya, Konda Reddi Lambada.	24.54
7.	Warangal	Koya, Lambada	12.72
8.	Adilabad	Gond, Kolam, Pradhan Thoti, Andh, Lambada Naikpod.	16.69
9.	Mahabubnagar	Lambada, Chenchu, Yerukula.	6.35

Lambada(Banjaras) are the largest tribal group in the State and the dialect spoken by them can be included in Indo-Aryan linguistic group. Mongoloid racial features are traceable in the tribal groups living in Srikakulam district especially Savaras and the dialects spoken by them comes under Mundari linguistic group. Most of the tribals of the State racially belong to proto-Anstrolid group and the dialect

spoken by them can be classified under Dravidian linguistic group. A few Negrito racial characteristics like frizzly hair, black complexion etc. can be traced among Chenchus of Nallamalai Hills.

In their social system both regional and local patterns can be delineated. The great Gond tribe of Adilabad is characterised by a four-fold phratry organisation. The same social organisation prevails among not only its two satellite tribes namely Pradhan and Thoti but also among the neighbouring Kolams. The Koyas are found living in the Godavari region starting from Adilabad to East Godavari District. The Koyas and Gonds linguistically and culturally belong to same family. The tribes of Visakhapatnam except the Khonds or Samanthas have common totemic clan organisation while the Khonds exhibit loose phratry organisation with a number of brother clans grouped together. Savaras are ancient tribe which is supposed to have many sub-groups and they are found in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. It is interesting to note that the basic exogamous unit namely clan is absent in some sections of the Savaras where marriages are regulated by the principle of precedent and cross-cousin alliances. In other sections adopted the surnames of their neighbours like Jatapus and even of the plains castes.

Almost all the tribes have agriculture as their main-stay. The most primitive form of agriculture

locally called 'Podu' or shifting cultivation is still practiced by the hill dwelling Konda Reddi, Konda Dora, Savara, Khond etc. However in their agricultural practices and cropping pattern regional and local variations can be noticed especially among the settled cultivators. In Gond area of Adilabad mixed cropping is practised with pulses mixed with cotton or Jowar, and cotton being the cash crop. In the Koya country Khammam, Warangal, East and West Godavari districts Jowar is the food crop while virginia Tobacco and Chillies are grown as cash crops. Small millets are mainly grown in the undulating terrains of Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts and Niger being the commercial crop. In the Savara country of Srikakulam and Vijayanagaram district wet crops are grown on terraced fields specially prepared on hill slopes by the side of running streams where besides wet Paddy, the commercial crops of Ginger turmeric and bananas are also grown.

The Chenchus, the most primitive of the tribes are yet to out-grow the food gathering stage characterised by hunting small game and collection of roots, tubers and honey. For all the tribal groups collection of Minor forest produce both for domestic consumption and sale is an important subsidiary occupation.

The brief description of the socio-economic life of tribals of the State in the preceeding pages brings into

focus the variegated social system and livelihood activities which are basic factors that influence their behaviour pattern and are consequently of high significance in the formulation of action plan to meet the situation of this nature.

CHAPTER - II

THE GENESIS AND CHARECTERISTICS OF TRIBAL UNREST

In this context it would also be worthwhile to trace briefly the history and characteristics features of tribal unrest and the factors contributing to the present situation.

The Tribal areas of our country which were once known as placid places have been periodically rocked by violent outbursts of disturbances because of exploitation of tribals by outsiders. These ever recurring struggles of the tribals for survival with a long history of 200 years have always been waged against either stringent forest laws or exploitation by non-tribal Sowkars, land lords, money lenders liquor vendors, unsympathetic administration etc. Every one of these struggles against vested interests insiduously aided and abetted by intruder non-tribals and local administration resulted in loss of lives and properties of the gullible tribes.

The first recorded revolt in the country was that of Pahadia Sardars of Bihar in 1778 which led to enactment of Regulation ^I of 1796. The tribal insurrections continued to occur in various parts of the country and each time it was followed up by the concomitant of protective Regulation which served as a palliative rather than a long term remedy.

In Andhra Pradesh the Rampa rebellion of 1803 Tammanna Dora revolt of 1880 , Konda Reddi insurrection of 1915, Savara and Gond (Babjhari) uprisings of 1940 are some of the instances of the past revolts against ruthless exploitation.

A sort of Paradoxical situation had developed in post independence ~~era~~^{era} in which while the area advanced, the tribal inhabitants could not reap the full benefits of the development activities that have been introduced. This was due to the fact that the extension of communication and health programmes to relatively inaccessible areas resulted in influx of land hungry non-tribals from the plain areas in search of virgin lands and lands available at much cheaper rates. Ultimately these benefits went to the immigrants who relatively more advanced. Further, taking advantage of official lethargy and some times connivance and flaws in the protective laws, land alienation, money-lending and the consequent indebtedness continued unabated and made the life of the tribals miserable and desperate.

This flux situation provided the extremist elements in the country, with fertile ground for experimenting the efficacy of their ideology in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, especially in Srikakulam in the beginning, and East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad districts in the ~~xxx~~ later days.

NAXALITE MOVEMENT OF SRIKAKULAM, 1970.

The movement, popularly known as 'Naxalite' movement first started in Naxalbari of Bengal and slowly gained ground in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. This movement was initially started as an agrarian struggle for higher wages and greater tenant share of the produce and exploitation by non-tribals. It ultimately became a large scale unrest. This ultimately led to confrontation with Government. The arrest or killing of a number of ring leaders of Srikakulam uprising only smothered the movement but could not eradicate it. This was however followed by a comprehensive programme of development and protection by the creation of Girijana Development Agency in Srikakulam. This focussed the attention of the Government about the inadequacies of protective laws. Even though Land Transfer Regulation was made in 1959, rules for implementation and machinery to enforcement were not made till 1969. Not only rules were made in posthaste and special enforcement machinery was created to implement, but also the protective laws were amended to remove the lacunae and to make their enforcement more effective. Land Transfer Regulation was amended in 1970 to impose a blanket ban on transfer of land in scheduled areas without permission. Tribal debts were scaled down under Debt Relief Regulation and moratorium was imposed on payment of outstanding debts. Money lending was regulated in tribal areas to afford protection to the tribals from

usurers. Enforcement machinery specially created was pressed into service.

INCLUSION OF BANJARAS IN SCHEDULED TRIBE LIST 1977:

In spite of all these steps taken by the Government, exploitation of tribals by outsiders could not be fully controlled due to large scale migration of non-tribals into the tribal areas. Further removal of area restrictions with regard to certain tribes specially Lambadas or Sugalis or Banjaras aggravated the frustrations of hill tribes in Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts in view of much disparity in levels of economic conditions.

G.O. 129 of 1979:- This executive order resulted in such resentment among the other local scheduled tribes groups like Gonds, Kolams Koyas, Konda Reddis etc. This order enabled small land holders belonging to non-tribal communities to legalise their previous illegal possessions. The issue of this G.O. and subsequent inaction of the enforcement machinery made the tribals to lose faith in the welfare intentions of Government. Thus disillusioned, the tribals fell an easy prey to the preachings of extremists. These circumstances paved the way for unrest in tribal areas especially in Adilabad District.

INTERVELLY GOND UPRISING OF 1981 ANDHRA PRADESH:- The prevailing situation of crisis has been fully exploited by

the extremists. Many of the Gond youth were drawn into the fold of these elements, the ultimate result being confrontation between the police and the tribal masses in 1981. The annual Gond Darbar held on 6th February, 1981 at Keslapur declared that the problems of the tribals had come to a boiling point. On April, 20th 1981 a conference was planned by CPI(M.L) at Indervelly. The meet was banned. However, they took out a procession which came into conflict with police resulting in loss of many a precious life. Some of the steps taken by Government to mitigate the critical situation after Indervelly incident do not seem to win the confidence of the tribal. The Gond Development council constituted with Non-official Gond leader appeared to be an eye wash to the tribals who viewed it with suspicion for the following reasons:-

1. It was constituted with Gond leaders who had already lost their credibility with the Gond masses, because of their failure to champion the cause of the Gonds in the past.
2. It had no statutory status or executive powers to implement full development programmes.

Over the past 200 years starting from 1796 to 1971 several protective Regulations have been enacted. It is interesting to note that the enactment of each of these Regulation has been preceded by a tribal revolt which in turn is succeeded by another more stringent Regulation than

the previous one, thus giving rise to a unending process of a tribal restiveness and passing of a protective Regulation. This shows that the Regulations considered to be fool proof at a particular point of time seem to be gaping with too many lacunae and the consequent incapability to contain exploitation of tribals by outsiders. The solution to this difficult and persisting situation lies in not merely enacting more and more stringent laws for the protection of tribals, but in the expeditious implementation of the provisions of these laws in the true spirit of the Regulation.

The situation in these areas was ripe for all kinds of extremist activities for the following reasons.

1. A number of tribals were evicted from their lands by the Forest Department on the plea that these were unauthorised cultivators, within the extended reserve forest boundaries, the cut off year being 1964. This resulted in a series of court cases between the Forest Department and Tribals, especially Gonds, the tribal being the loser ultimately.

2. Many of the Gonds were dispossessed of their lands by people belonging to non-tribal agricultural caste groups and even by the local Banjaras through usuary and deceitful business activities. Protective regulations like Land Transfer Regulation, Money Lenders Regulation etc and the introduction of special machinery for enforcement of the rules ma

under the regulations could not restore alienated lands to Gonds and other Scheduled Tribes. Most of the cases decided in favour of tribals by special Deputy Collector usually landed in Higher courts of Justice. The tribal living in adject poverty was hardly in a position to fight his case. The matters was made worse by his ignorancⁿce of the legal procedures. The ultimate result was non-restoration of lands to the rightful tribal owner.

3. At the same time, the Forest Department was allowing large scale extraction of bamboo by private Industry as per an agreement between the Government and the private industry. This large scale exploitation made bamboo a scarce commodity for tribals of Adilabad and denied the tribal of the basic requirements for domestic and agricultural purposes. The Gond was not in a position to understand the reasoning behind the action of Forest Department in allowing a private industry to lift large quantities of bamboo from the Forests around their habitations while they were not permitting the native Gond to cut the bamboo in small quantities for his genuine agricultural and domestic needs.

4. The Integrated Development approach initiated since 1974-75 could not yield the expected results due to frequent changes in Project Officers and posting of corrupt and inefficient other development functionaries as a measure of

punishment. Even District Collector was changed at short intervals. Consequently the Gond tribal could not find an officer whom he could approach with confidence for redressal of his grievances or for helping him with development inputs as was the case prior to 1952 when Haimendorf, Meazam Hussain Sethu Madhava Rao etc., had won the confidence of the Gonds by their sincere and honest approach in the implementation of development measures.

To sum up there was economic crisis, leadership vacuum among the tribals and official indifference rampant in Gond areas of Adilabad. Added to this, the Banjara, who are comparatively more advanced and articulate than other tribes were included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. This further led to loss of nerve among the tribes. Their faith in the Government was shaken and any act of Government was looked upon with suspicion.

The analysis in the proceeding pages about the various tribal movements brings forth the following points:-

1. The tribal resorted to violence in extreme and desperate conditions of exploitation by outsiders.
2. Their anger was directed against the exploiters in the first instance and later on against the police and administration as the tribal got the impression that police and administration were abetting and

aiding the outside exploiter against the tribal's genuine fight for their survival.

3. Most of the grievances of tribals centre round alienation of interests of tribals in forest and land by the Forest Department and outsiders by resorting to flouting of concessions and privileges granted by the Government and through usury and cheating by the non-tribals respectively.
4. Tackling the tribal revolts as mere law and order problems will not give a permanent solution as shown by the recurrence of the violence in the same areas and among same groups. The solution lies in treating the root cause of the malady rather than the symptom.

The critical analysis of these tribal uprisings from 1778 to today ie. 1981 over a period of 200 years, brings out the pathetic situation imposed on the life style of the tribals. These uprisings are pitiable manifestations of their frustration. These frustrations generated from several disabilities they suffered either from nature or their brethren belonging to other communities. They suffered these frustrations mostly in hostile and adverse conditions in the remote and inaccessible areas of the country.

From the foregoing analysis of the past events, it is seen that the main characteristic of tribal unrest is

sudden outburst on account of persistent irritants mainly related to land and curtailment of traditional rights in forests besides exploitation by outsiders. The unrest is never sustained and subsides the moment attention is paid to it.

CHAPTER III:FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE PRESENT SITUATION

Experience shows that extremist elements from outside select remote and problem prone areas for perpetuating their movement and testing basic concepts of their ideology. More than tribals' susceptibility to get indoctrinated by extremist ideology, it is isolation which has attracted the extremist to tribal areas. It would be inexpedient to equate tribal with extremist, by doing so we may be paving the way for extremist to find a permanent place in the simple tribal mind. However, the following causative factors prevailing in tribal areas provide scope for the extremist activities.

i) THE LEADERSHIP CRISIS:

Leadership is highly localised and small group bound. The consequent lack of regional or tribe level leadership weakens its hold over people and area; thus making it incapable of projecting problems and securing solutions on a large scale. This weak leadership is easily swayed by the self styled saviours from outside. It is, therefore, essential to build up leadership systematically amongst the tribals.

ii) LAND PROBLEMS:

a) LAND ALIENATION: Many a tribal problem centres around land, as their main occupation is agriculture. Two factors contribute to the land problem. The influx of land hungry non-tribal population in search of agricultural lands resulting in alienation of large chunks of tribal land through usury and deceit. The second is the strict enforcement of Forest Conservancy Laws which restricted the movement of the tribals into the Forest which was necessitated in the wake of their increase in population and pressure from non-tribal encroachers. The result is while systematically rooted out from traditional moorings, the tribals could not find fresh pastures to eke out even a precarious living. Thus, he is caught in between the Forest encroachment of non-tribal and Forest Conservancy Laws.

In order to mitigate the hardship caused due to the former factor i.e., land grabbing from outside; Government have enacted protective regulations for safeguarding the interest of tribals in land. In spite of the existence of very favourable provisions in these Regulations restoration of the alienated land to tribal has been tardy; due to various reasons such as litigations in courts of law; tribals own limitations in pursuing the cases in courts etc. The following table shows the position with regard to implementation of the legislation.

T A B L E

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH
(SCHEDULED AREAS) LAND TRANSFER REGULATION, 1959 FOR THE MONTH OF
JUNE, 1987

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Non-tribal occupations as per adangalin violation of provisions of L.T.R., 1959	Extent of land involved under Column 3 (Acres)	No. of cases disposed of	Extent of land restored to Tribals (Acres)	Actual No. of Tribal beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srikakulam	195	918.11	295	437.10	357
2.	Vizianagaram	733	5,435.92	733	5,149.74	3579
3.	Visakhapatnam	4,084	10,330.91	3948	9,852.18	3925
4.	East Godavari	5,452	33,052.00	5303	8,712.00	1881
5.	West Godavari	6,647	22,778.85	1979	5,662.07	1183
6.	Khammam	16,302	62,594.10	15471	23,627.19	6290
7.	Warangal	5,080	12,537.14	4200	3,200.22	1923
8.	Adilabad	4,795	38,004.09	4272	18,679.33	2352
9.	Mahboobnagar	298	1,813.28	282	970.10	143
Total:		43,586	1,87,464.40	36483	76,289.93	21633

It may be seen that land restored is 40.70% of the land alienated. Therefore, it is imperative that apart from accelerating restoration of land; acquisition of agricultural land for distribution among tribals would be necessary.

iii) FOREST AND RELATED MATTERS:

a) Survival of the tribal and his future welfare are inextricably interwoven with his capacity to properly utilise forest resources. Though the traditional right of the tribal to collect Minor Forest Produce remains unfettered, the depletion of the very species in the process of unscientific extraction of Minor Forest Produce and M.F.P. bearing trees for wood resulting in poor M.F.P. collections. The absence of any sustained effort to replenish the Minor Forest Produce bearing trees has further aggravated the problem. Moreover, the little that is collected does not always fetch him a fair price inspite of the activities of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation for obvious reasons.

There is every need to recognise the traditional rights of the tribes in the forest besides helping him to exploit the forest resources on scientific lines and in the process help himself and the forests to grow. This requires a realistic programme of training and employment.

b) Further, the forest boundaries and revenue boundaries very often over-lap each other. Consequently a patta given by Government in Revenue Department indicating boundaries of the patta land on paper is objected to by the Government in Forest Department as the patta

land boundaries over-lap the Forest boundaries. The simple tribal does not understand how an order given by one department is not honoured by another department of the same Government. For him Government either in Forest Department or Revenue Department is one and the same as he cannot understand the subtle administrative arrangements of the Government. It is, therefore, desirable to have a clear cut and co-ordinated inter-departmental approach in such matters and any difference of opinion and contradiction between the departments have to be sorted out before the orders are issued so that the tribal is not put to hardship.

iv) MONEY LENDING:

This is one of the recurring problems. Since the establishment of planned development, programmes are so evolved as to minimise private borrowing by tribal for pursuing or improving his livelihood activities by increasing by channelising institutionalised credit through commercial banks, Grameena Banks, Cooperative Societies etc. Even the establishment of exclusive institutions of credit and marketing like Girijan Cooperative Corporation or TRICOR could not prevent the tribal from falling a prey to the usurious money lender. Though institutional credit mobilisation resulted in preventing the tribal from falling an easy prey to the money lender, still the

problem of private borrowing persists especially for consumption purposes. To some extent even for agricultural purposes especially during lean season i.e., rainy season to meet the cost of agricultural operations, the tribal has to resort to private borrowing. Therefore, it would be necessary to provide institutional credit for both consumption and agricultural purposes.

v) UNEMPLOYMENT:

Introduction of modern education without proper tribal orientation resulted in creation of a large number of semi-educated tribals who could neither secure proper employment in plains area nor go back and be useful in pursuing their traditional calling in their native land. The educated tribal is, ~~is~~ torn between his attachment to the traditional life and the attractions of modern life and is in the process becoming a misfit in both the societies. Most of them drop out before 7th class or fail to cross the 7th class barrier while a few manage to go upto 10th class and get stuck there. Very few of them pursue higher education especially technical and professional courses where the Scheduled Tribe reserved quota mostly goes abegging. It will, therefore, be necessary to formulate appropriate schemes to meet the requirements of this target group.

Along with the dropouts the problem of providing gainful employment to unskilled tribal workers will also have to be tackled..

vi) NON-PAYMENT OF MINIMUM WAGE:

The main propaganda plank of the extremists is that Governmental agencies, especially Forest Department and Forest Corporation do not pay minimum wages as prescribed by Government. The stand taken by Forest Department is that tribal labour is less productive and out turn of the tribal labourer does not conform to Forest schedule of rates. Therefore, it is necessary to take appropriate steps to correct the situation.

vii) GENERAL BACKWARDNESS:

Inspite of the step up in the investment and widening the range of programmes certain areas of backwardness are still discernable. For instance, isolation exists in these areas as low priority was given to laying of roads especially arterial roads. Drinking water scarcity is still acute in many tribal villages. The scope to tap surface water resources is immense and there is need to help the tribal to develop agricultural land to augment his income.

viii) ADMINISTRATIVE DEFICIENCIES:

Inadequate supervision and lack of dedicated personnel to man the posts in tribal areas is another aspect which needs special attention. For instance, it is reported that Rs.25/- per head is being collected from tribal farmers towards issuance of Survey patta pass books though the official rate prescribed is Rs.2/- only. Collection of land tax eventhough land revenue has been abolished in respect those possessing less than 10 acres of land. "No stock" boards are put up frequently by the civil supplies outlets and D.R. Depots of the Girijan Cooperative Corporation, ^{especially} during shandy days by diverting the commodities to private merchants; thus depriving legitimate tribal customers of their share. Non-payment of reasonable price by Girijan Cooperative Corporation for tamarind and honey collected by the tribal. Cheating the tribal by false weights and measures and recording of wrong measurements even by private agencies like paper mills is reported.

CHAPTER IV:AREA REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION

In the present day context of the extremist activities and the situation analysis given in the preceeding pages, the Integrated Tribal Development Agency areas of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram and the MADA and Primitive Tribal Group areas of Mahboobnagar District are proposed to be covered.

The area and population of the identified areas are as follows:

Sl. No.	ITDA/District	Area in Sq.Kms.	NO.OF VILLAGES			POPULATION	
			Sche- duled	Non- Sche- duled	Total	Total	Sche- duled Tribe
1.	Visakhapatnam	5904.51	3434	104	3538	355846	311790
2.	Vizianagaram	1740.98	322	123	445	153000	145000
3.	East Godavari	4191.65	724	51	775	174662	113306
4.	West Godavari	1006.10	102	4	106	64431	34996
5.	Khammam	6899.92	904	7	911	678941	367581
6.	Warangal	3122.46	179	106	285	125834	77958
7.	Adilabad	6138.50	401	241	642	398354	256670
8.	Mahboobnagar	NA	23	-	23	54095	11194
Total:		29004.12	6089	636	6725	2005163	1318495

From the above table, it is evident that about 13.185 lakhs of tribal population is targetted for development for insulating them from extremist influence.

CHAPTER-V:APPROACH AND STRATEGY TO WEAN THE TRIBALS FROM EXTREMIST INFLUENCE:

The approach to be adopted is for implementing a programme intended to wean away the tribals from the influence of extremists has to necessarily take into account the massive development activity already launched under the aegis of the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. The strategy, however, can be varied suitably to tackle the specific issues arising out of current situation. It may be mentioned here that under sub-plan concept wide ranging development programmes are already under implementation. The seventh plan outlay under Tribal sub-plan is of the order of 520.60 crores and in the first two years, the investment was of the order of Rs.36.473 crores and Rs.65.725 crores respectively; and in the current year, it is Rs.72.88 crores. Broadly, the programmes envisage development of the tribal areas with focus on tribals; ultimate objective being, bridging the gap in the levels of development between tribal areas and non-tribal areas. Further, among the tribal groups more vulnerable groups have been identified as Primitive Tribal Groups for whom special programmes have been designed for implementation so as to bring them to the level of fellow tribal groups over a period of time. Review of sub-plan programmes are undertaken up at highest level periodically.

Significant decisions were taken after on the spot study undertaken by the Chief Minister both in terms of streamlining the programmes and the delivery system. Appropriate step-up has been made in the investment levels wherever necessary. It would be worthwhile to take stock of the important decisions taken which are as follows:

- i) Opening of 2090 new primary schools in schoolless habitations.
- ii) Appointment of local tribals on these posts and training them in the two teacher training centres established for this purpose.
- iii) Opening of Hostels, Polytechnics and I.T.Is. in the tribal areas exclusively for tribals.
- iv) Sanction of Special investigation divisions for investigating irrigation schemes.
- v) Launching of Special Geo-Physical Survey to identify potential ground water zones.
- vi) To electrify all the tribal villages by the end of Seventh Plan.
- vii) Updating of land rewards after comprehensive survey for which Special Staff has been sanctioned.

viii) Crash programme for assignment of lands to tribals known as "Girijana Magana Samaradhana".

ix) Opening of 10 mobile medical units.

x) Opening of 275 new Domestic Requirement Depots of Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

xi) Formation of 3 Revenue Divisions to cover tribal areas exclusively.

xii) Pooling of sub-plan funds and exhibiting it under single demand.

xiii) Reservation of posts for local tribals in scheduled areas by invoking the provisions of the V Schedule of constitution of India in respect of the following posts:

- 1) Teachers.
- 2) Village Assistants.
- 3) Salesmen and Watchmen of Girijan Cooperative Corporation.
- 4) Record Assistants.
- 5) Deputy Surveyors & Chairmen.
- 6) 50% of the posts of Foresters and 100% posts of Forest Guards and Watchers.
- 7) 50% posts of the Excise Constables.
- 8) All posts of Attenders, Cooks etc.

xiv) Introduction of single line administration by bringing the entire administrative machinery in the sub-plan under Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency.

The sub-plan effort further strengthened by special additive programmes evolved and executed in the wake of the reviews exhibited certain constraints in the emerging tribal development situation. Besides, this massive mobilisation of development effort on various fronts generated more and more demand for development because of their ever rising expectations and widening world view. Perhaps, it is the gap between the development effort and the expectations and aspirations of the tribals that gave scope to extremist elements to take advantage of the situation. It is, therefore, imperative that a fresh look is taken to prime the programmes and step up the development effort in selected fields that have not come upto the expectations.

Within the overall strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan which have been articulated with reference to long term objectives set forth for tribal development; it would be necessary now to evolve a specific plan of action which would meet the situation appropriately. Broadly the four-pronged approach would consist of (i) opening of the areas to remove isolation, (ii) stepping up of activity in selected sectors directly benefitting the tribals immediately, (iii) training tribals in leadership and in equipping them with necessary skills for gainful employment and (iv) removal of irritants through a set of administrative measures.

To meet the situation squarely, the following steps are suggested:

- i) Intensification of programmes under selected sectors like roads (arterial) minor irrigation, drinking water facilities etc. and establishment of "Creche Centres" and introduction of mid-day meals programme to fight mal-nutrition and under-nutrition besides making the centres attractive to tribal children.
- ii) Organising Minor Forest Produce collection linked up with employment to tribals, followed up by programmes for regeneration of Minor Forest Produce bearing species on larger extents.
- iii) Undertaking a survey of the present extent of land alienation and to accelerate restoration of land, coupled with acquisition of agricultural land for assignment to tribals.
- iv) Designing and implementing suitable training programmes to promote right type of leadership and providing employment to able bodied youth.
- v) Expansion of agricultural credit with Girijan Co-operative Corporation as apex body.
- vi) Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act.

vii) Replacement of ~~contractors~~ with Government assisted tribal contractors combined with "Srama Shakti" programme.

viii) Constitution of joint-teams comprising of officials from Revenue and Forest Departments and local non-officials for identifying specific problems relating to Revenue and Forest boundaries.

ix) Inclusion of Land Transfer Regulation in the IX Schedule of the Constitution.

x) Conducting Gramsabhas by elected office bearers of Mandal Praja Parishads every month for a group of tribal villages.

xi) Screening of personnel.

The suggestions made are intended to draw-up programmes that are either corrective or additive to the ongoing programmes. These schemes strengthen sectors like roads, irrigation, education, training and employment etc. The schemes are given in the following pages.

CHAPTER - VI

PROGRAMMES:

The programmes have been designed keeping in view the strategy proposed to be adopted and the steps to be taken to meet the situation. Accordingly the programmes envisage laying of ~~access~~^{arterial} roads, development of minor irrigation works provision of drinking water facility, agro-credit, comprehensive training programmes etc.

Programme Profiles:

A. Arterial Roads

a) Background: One of the reasons for extremist activity in tribal areas is isolation. In the past, roads were given a low priority because of which out of 10,504 tribal habitations, only 2,631 have been connected by roads so far leaving a balance of 7,873 habitations to be covered. It is proposed to connect all these habitations by the end of this century. Accordingly a Master Plan has been drawn up which will cost Rs. 103.67 ^{crores} (on 1984-85 rates). Government of India have stipulated in their guidelines that all villages with more than 1000 population and 50% of the villages in the population range of 500-1000 should be connected by roads by the end of the current plan.

b) Aim: The aim of this contingency Plan is to break the isolation by taking up strategic arterial roads which will throw open the inaccessible tribal areas. While doing so the need to linkup growth centres and

marketing centres will also be covered. Thus providing for effective policing, and protection of tribal areas.

c) Working details:

The total estimated cost of roads ^{cm} comes to Rs. 1958.50 lakhs for 3 years i.e. 1987-88 to 1989-90. The additional length will be 926 kms. The details of roads works are given in the Annexure-II

B. MINOR IRRIGATION

a. Background

Intensive agriculture through irrigation is a compulsion so far as the tribal areas are concerned, if increased productivity is to be aimed at. This is because much of the area is taken away by forests and uncultivable extens^t of land. The following table shows the extent of land available ^{for} under cultivation.

(in lakh acres)				
Sl. No.	I.T.D.A.	Total geographical area	Area under cultivation.	Extent covered by Forests
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vizianagaram	2.63	0.465	1.64
2.	Visakhpatnam	15.30	1.50	11.40
3.	East Godavari	10.36	0.88	5.12
4.	West Godavari	2.34	0.65	10.61
5.	Khammam	28.94	5.07	18.62
6.	Warangal	7.81	0.82	6.06
7.	Adilabad	15.35	5.18	7.21
		82.73	14.675	51.66

There are several hill streams, rivers, rivulets etc. flowing through the tribal areas and the scope for tapping surface water is immense.

b) Aim :

The aim of the action plan is to tap surface water potential to the maximum by constructing M.I. Tanks, Reservoirs, checkdams and lift irrigation sources.

c) Working details:

The following are the details of the programmes

Sl. No.	District	No. of schemes			Ayacut under			Amount required
		M.I. Tanks Reservoir	CheckDams Anicuts	Total	M.I. Tanks	Check Dams	Total	
1.	Visakhapatnam	3	1	4	150	40	190	15.11
2.	East Godavari	-	7	7	--	370	370	12.00
3.	West Godavari	1	-	1	40	--	40	1.2
4.	Khammam	25	1	26	4729	494	5213	510.11
5.	Warangal	30	1	31	5243	30	5273	1330.7
6.	Adilabad	20	--	20	9088	--	9088	612.8
7.	Mahabubnagar	--	4	4	--	80	80	8.00
Total:		79	14	93	19250	1004	20254	2489.0

The scheme-wise details are furnished in Annexure-I.

LIFT IRRIGATION

Lift irrigation schemes on different rivers, hill streams, drains, canals etc. can be taken up in tribal areas for further exploitation of surface water resources.

S.No.	Scheme	Estt.cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Ayacut Acs.
<u>VIJAYANAGARAM DISTRICT</u>			
1.	Kurkunthi Lift Irrigation scheme on Rallagudda	6.76	400
2.	Khandi L.I.scheme on Gomuku river	4.83	200
<u>VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT</u>			
3.	Pandirimattla, L.I.scheme on Mandigadda	4.00	120
4.	Lamsingi L.I.scheme	12.00	600
<u>EAST GODAVARI</u>			
5.	Kintravada L.I.scheme on Pamuleruvagu	4.07	100
6.	Pirikiyalasa L.I.scheme on Pamuleruvagu	1.42	100
7.	Kaborru L.I.scheme pammuluruvagu	2.17	160
<u>KHAMMAM DISTRICT</u>			
8.	Kalluragudem L.I.scheme on 21 Main branch cannel of NSP.	3.00	120
9.	Kalluru L.I.scheme on left Bank of Sileru river	4.91	250
10	Chintyal L.I.scheme on right Bank of Godavari river near Manugura	14.10	660
<u>WARANGAL DISTRICT</u>			
11	Yellapur L.I.scheme on Godavari	33.05	1020
12.	Narlapur L.I.scheme on Left bank of Lakkavaram vagu	8.08	400
<u>ADILABAD</u>			
13.	Lonuvelly L.I.scheme on Vardha river	12.94	840
14	Kobbaraguda L.I.scheme on Eakisavagu	4.16	125
Total:		115.49	5085

The total amount required for Lift Irrigation Development is Rs. 115.49 lakhs.

There is ample ground water potential to be tapped and

it is estimated that as many as 2360 Tube/Bore wells/ Infiltration wells can be dug in ITDA areas. The ground water potential will be exploited with the funds available with ITDAs and Tribal sub-plan.

C. DRINKING WATER FACILITY:

a. Background: Lack of basic facility like drinking water is one of the major irritants. The extremists use this very often to highlight the inability of the Government in tackling this fundamental human necessity. Because of the peculiar habitation pattern of the tribals it has been found difficult to provide a dependable drinking water source to all the habitations in tribal areas.

b. Aim: The aim of this programme will be to provide a drinking water source to 2620 tribal habitations which are yet to be covered.

c. Working details: The unit cost of each source is taken as Rs.20,000/-and the total requirement is worked out at Rs. 524.00 lakhs over a period of 3 years.

D. CREDIT FACILITIES THROUGH G.C.C.

a. Background:- The problem of providing adequate credit facilities in the ITDA areas has engaged the attention of the Government for quite sometime now. Debt relief and money lenders regulations were enacted by Government. In the recent past the Banwa Committee appointed by the Government of India after a country wide review of the situation suggested establishment of LAMPS in the tribal

areas. This proposition was considered by the State Government with reference to already existing set up viz., the G.C.C. and it was decided that instead introducing a new setup it would be expedient to strengthen the existing structure. The main consideration for opting to the G.C.C. set up was that the membership is restricted to tribals in GCC whereas in the LAMPS it will ^{be} thrown open to both tribals and non-tribals. As non-tribals constitute 50% in ITDA areas, it was felt that the tribal population would be denied the opportunity of full participation in this activity. Now the single window concept has been introduced. ^{fresh} A view may have to be taken in the matter. Till such time the GCC may continue to provide credit facility.

b. Aim: The aim of the scheme is to expand the agricultural credit facility being provided by the G.C.C. by ^a augmenting the share capital.

B. ~~SCOPE: FACILITY~~

c. Working Details:

At the high level meeting held by the Principal Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department, with the Managing Director, G.C.C. MANAGING DIRECTOR, APCOB., representatives of NABARD, Registrar of Co.op. Societies, Director of Tribal Welfare on 3.5.86, a decision has been taken for implementing the scheme of agricultural credit to the tribal families through the Girijan Primary Coop. Marketing Societies in the Scheduled villages of 27 tribal development blocks by affiliating them with the co.op. Central bank of the concerned districts.

Accordingly, the scheme has been implemented in 19 at Girijan Primary Coop. Marketing Societies situated in 27 tribal blocks of scheduled areas.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister during the tribal development review meeting held on 14-6-86, has decided to provide Rs. 250.00 lakhs as Agricultural credit to tribal families during Khariff season 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 26.00 lakhs was provided to the Project Officer, ITDA and to the corporation to enable them to provide the required share capital contribution to the members for sanction of loans to tribal families.

Accordingly target of 385 lakhs was fixed to the 19 societies covered by 27 tribal blocks for preparation of credit limit applications.

The details of credit limit applications prepared their ~~application by the~~ sanction by the Co.op. Central Bank and disbursement of loans are noted hereunder

S.No.	Particulars	No. of benefits	Ch. in lakh Amount
1.	Credit limit Applications prepared	22,284	449.20
2.	Credit limit sanctioned by CCB.	10,460	334.07
3.	Drawal applications prepared	15,837	236.40
4.	Drawal applications sanctioned by CCB.	10,382	100.15
5.	Loans disbursed.	11,656	84.98

The actuals estimates for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows:

		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Particulars	1986-87		Estimates 1987-88			
		No. of beneficiaries.	Amount	No. of benef.	Amount	No. of beneficiaries.	Amount
		ESTIMATES		ACTUALS			
1.	S.A.O. Loans (Khariff seasons)	15938	250.00	11056	84.98	14230	100.00
2.	S.A.O. Loans (Rabi season)	7150	50.00
Total:		15938	250.00	11986	84.98	21400	150.00

The short fall was mainly on account of late implementation of scheme and other local factors, like staff strike etc. It is proposed to enroll more members and expand the programme. Therefore Rs. 12.50 lakhs each year for 2 years is provided towards share contribution of the members.

E. COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMMES FOR TRAINING:

Tribal youth are the most vulnerable group falling easy prey to the teachings of extremists. These youth constitute the cream of the society and many of them are educated or semi-educated without proper employment. This is because of their basic incapability to compete with job seekers belonging to more advanced sections of the society. Even the jobs reserved for them are going begging as these candidates are not able to secure minimum percentage of marks prescribed for the written test while selecting candidates from other sections. Further these un-employed youths are to be diverted to make fruitful and worth while activities. It is therefore programmed to conduct training programmes for tribal youth i.e., educated, semi-educated and even illiterate as given below.

1. PRE-EXAMINATION TRAINING CENTRES:

The educated tribal youth starting with Matriculation pass or above level will be trained in Pre-Examination Training Centre so as to enable them to find suitable employment by appearing for competitive examinations of both in Government and in public sector undertakings. Coaching will be provided for entrance test taken-up under EMACET and other P.T. Polytechnic courses. There are already 4 Pre-Examination Training Centres one at Hyderabad and the other three at I.T.D.A. head quarters of Palwoncha (Khammam District) Eturnagaram (Wagangal District) and at Visakhapatnam.

It is proposed to start Pre Examination Training Centre in the following I.T.D.As.

- 1.Paravathipuram (Bhadravari)
- 2.Rampachodavaram (East Godavari)
- 3.K.R.Puram (West Godavari)
- 4.Utnoor (Adilabad)
- 5.Mahabubnagar.

The centres will be provided with minimum staff support and the faculty will be drawn from the local colleges on part time basis. 50 S.T.Candidates will be trained in each centre. The total amount required is Rs.19.00 lakhs.

The details are given below.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>		
	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total
1st Year for 5 P.E.T.Cs	5.00	5.00	10.00
2nd year for maintenance	4.50	..	4.50
3rd year for maintenance	4.50	..	4.50
Buildings:(5 centres)	--	37.50	37.50

Total	14.00	42.50	56.50

11) LEADERSHIP MOBILISATION CAMPS: Leadership in tribal areas is considered to be weak eventhough the strong point of a tribe is the unfettered influence which the leader enjoys. This is because the leader has to operate on a different plane and has to sometimes face with problems totally alien to him. In such situations the tribal leadership leans heavily on the non-tribal leaders; thus providing an opportunity for the extremeist and other undesirable elements to exercise control. The Problem is

essentially one of creating awareness amongst not only the office bearers of elective bodies but also among the progressive tribal farmers and traditional leaders who operate at the grass root level. For the purpose of launching a training programme, the leadership can be categorised into 3 groups.

a) Representatives of elective bodies who will be trained effectively to discharge their statutory functions by creating in them awareness about the various protective measures, development programmes and other policies of the Government.

b) Progressive farmers will be trained in improved techniques in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture etc.

c) Traditional leaders will be given a general briefing of constitutions safeguards, development programmes and Government policies and their role in the new situation.

i) An amount of Rs.7.200/- is required for the categories of traditional leaders (i.e., 'C' category) for a period of 6 days and each batch consisting of 50 participants. The amount required for conducting such 8 courses one in each district per year works out ^{to} Rs.57,600/- and the requirement for 3 years will be Rs.1.73 lakhs.

ii) The training programmes for 30 leaders of elective bodies (i.e. 'a' category) will cost of Rs.18,500/- for a period of 8 days one course will be conducted in each of the 8 districts and the cost per year work out to Rs.1,08,000/- and for 3 years it will require 3.24 lakhs.

iii) The training for 50 progressive farmers per batch will cost of 25,000/- which will be 15 days. One batch in each district will be expenditure per annum for 8 districts will be for 3 years the amount required works out to

d) CITIZENSHIP TRAINING FOR TRIBAL YOUTH:

Under the comprehensive program it is proposed to impart citizenship training tribal youth so that the trained youth can be spreading the message of development in the scheme envisages training of 60 tribal youth during the off-season i.e. during April and May of this tribal youth will be 18 to 35 years. the training will be 15 days out of which 12 voted for class room lectures and 3 days will " SHRAM DAN ". The trainees will be paid Rs. towards their boarding charges. They will be their own food and lead a disciplined life in

The course content will be for a manner that it will cover the various concerns to Scheduled tribes, besides complete over-development programmes, protective Regulations, under the constitution. The Lecturers will be scholars and noted artists. These will be paid Rs. 100 besides meeting their to and fro expenditure of amount required for taking up training for given below.

Rs.

18,000

- i) Boarding charges
 @ Rs.20/- per day
 day per boarders for
 60 boarders for 15
 days

22,000

- ii) Conveyance and honorarium
 to eminent scholars

2,000

- iii) Conveyance charges to
 60 trainees and other
 Misc.expenses

 42,000

Two training programmes are proposed to be conducted at a major ITDA headquarters. Out of the 60 members, the major 4 ITDAs will provide 10 each and the remaining 4 ITDAs (including chenchu project) will provide 5 each. The cost involved per year is Rs.0.84 lakhs and per 3 years it will be Rs.2.52 lakhs.

iii) MINOR FOREST PRODUCE:

Collection of M.F.P. is a traditional occupation of the tribal which is also a way of life to him. The available potentialities of Minor Forest Produce are not being fully tapped as can be seen from the following table.

PURCHASE OF M.F.P. DURING 1984, 1985 and 1986

Sl.No.	Commodity	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals
1.	Tamarind	60,000	25,670	50,000	42,274	25,000	27,431
2.	Gum Karaya	16,600	25,192	28,000	23,467	20,100	8,038
3.	Tamarind	11,000	1,971	20,000	10,184	5,000	3,189
4.	Tamarind seed	16,000	4,534	8,000	11,217	8,000	5,660
5.	Nukvesica	5,000	4,588	3,000	2,057	2,000	1,930
6.	Mohavaseed	4,000	6,502	7,000	3,240	4,000	2,402
7.	Addaleaf	40,000	32,726	35,000	23,289	25,000	36,320
8.	Rock bee Honey	600	166	500	229	550	228
9.	Mohwa Flower	11,000	17,656	17,000	3,524	6,000	6,759
10.	Sheekai	15,000	1,600	1,600	290	300	1,825

This is because the tribal is not fully engaged in MFP Collection as it is only a supplementary livelihood activity at present. It offers immense potential to employ more and more tribals provided the activity is systematically organised and necessary support price is assured. For this purpose the GCC is to be given financial support for stepping up of its procurement in tune with the potentialities given in the above table.

~~To enable the GCC to undertake this activity and to impart training for scientific extraction of MFP and amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs per annum is required and for 3 years the amount required will be Rs.300.00 lakhs.~~

iv) PROMOTION OF SPORTS

a) BACKGROUND: It is considered that promotion of sports will go a long way in helping the tribal youth in developing their personality competitive spirit besides engaging them in physical activity. To begin with 'Foot Ball' game is proposed to be introduced."

b) AIM The aim is to introduce 'FOOT BALL' game which the tribal can take to without much equipment.

c) WORKING DETAILS: It is proposed to supply poles for goal posts and football at cost of Rs.1,000/- per centre and 10 such centres are proposed to be organised per annum in 2 each ITDA districts. The cost per year works out to Rs.0.80 lakh and for 3 years the requirement will be 2.40 lakhs.

v) IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKS PROGRAMME THROUGH GOVERNMENT ASSISTED TRIBAL CONTRACTORS

a. Background:

Entrepreneurial Development Training has been launched to impart training to the tribal youth to enable them to take up various industries. Assistance is proposed to be given to them in obtaining Bank Finance margin money and also subsidy to set-up Industries. A similar scheme to develop construction work contract skills is proposed to be taken up. As the extremist elements have chosen non-tribal contractors as a course to tap funds for their activities it will be essential to check these undesirable trend by launching a systematic programme of replacing the non tribal contractors, by educated tribal contractors. Local resistance will develop against collection of money if the tribal is brought into the picture.

b) Aim:

To gradually replace the non-tribal contractors by ~~non~~-Tribal youth.

c. WORKING DETAILS:

It is proposed to impart short training to educated tribal youth to undertake contracts. They will be provided Bank Finance Margin Money to take up this activity. Fifty educated tribal youth will be trained in each ITDA every year. The expenditure on training will be Rs.7200 per batch. The annual expenditure will be ~~Rs.57,600~~ Rs.57,600/- and the requirement for 3 years will be Rs.1.72 lakhs.

F) GRAM SABHAS:

Even though a massive development effort has been launched and considerable progress made, yet the impression one gets is that the tribal still stands aloof. It is therefore very essential that a sense of active participation in programme implementation process is created in the minds of tribals. Further by tradition the tribal likes to discuss matters relating to his life and well being and the 'KULA PANCHAYAT' provides the forum for such matters. Once decisions are taken in the forums which are usually he consensus it because binding on the participants to follow up and ensure compliance. Full advantage of this has to be taken.

It is therefore proposed that elected representatives should hold Gram Sabhas for a group of villages in the tribal areas where all matters relating to development programmes and other local issues can be discussed.

G) LAND PROBLEMS:1) Land alienation:

Village-wise survey of the extent of land alienation by tribals will be launched with the existing field staff. No additional expenditure will be incurred on this activity.

ii) ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES:

The demand for land is increasing in tribal areas because of the increased population. It is considerable that it is necessary to acquire agricultural land from non-tribals for assignment to tribals. Under this programme ~~100~~ 100 S.T. Families will be covered in each ITDA making a total of 800 families in 8 I.T.D.As per annum. Each family will be assigned 1 hect at a cost of Rs.10,000 per Hect. The amount required is ^{Rs.} 80 lakhs per year and the total amount required under this for 3 years will be Rs.240.00 lakhs. Podu cultivators and S.T.cultivators who lost their lands to non-tribals will be preferred under this programme.

H. FORESTRY PROGRAMMES:i) MFP Regeneration:

Most of the present forestry programmes envisage commercial plantations like Teak, Eucalyptus etc, neglecting the propagation of MFP species. The unscientific exploitation of trees both for collection of MFP and extraction of timber resulted in dwindling of MFP species. It is therefore, necessary to raise MFP plantations including medicinal herbs and this also provides immediate gainful employment to tribal besides longterm benefit of replenishing MFP potentiality. This activity will be taken up in 200 hec in 3 districts ITDAs per year involving an amount of Rs.10,000/- per Hect. The amount required in 8 ITDAs per year will be Rs.~~100~~ 20.00 lakhs and for 3 years the requirement will be Rs.60 lakhs.

ii. JOINT TEAMS comprising officials from Revenue and Forest Departments and local non-officials will be constituted to identify the forest problems arising out of boundary disputes.

iii. Minimum wages Act, will be strictly followed by Forest Department.

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF CRECHE CENTRES AND INSTRUCTION OF MID DAY MEALS ^{TROD}

It is proposed to establish 2090 creche centres and also introduce mid day meals programmes. These centres will be attached to the newly opened primary schools.

Rs. in lakhs

1. 2090 creche centres @ Rs.6000 per centre	1.045
2. 2090 mid-day meals centre of 83600 children @ 240/- per head	200.64

Total	201.685

For 3 years Rs. 605.05 lakhs

J. SCREENING OF PERSONNEL AND CONSTANT VIGILANCE OVER THE OFFICIAL
MACHINERY

Government have already prescribed that all of-ficial posted in the sub-plan area should be screened. Besides screening before posting it is considered that periodical review of the work of the of ficials already working should be undertaken.

The existing supervisory machinery may be strengthened by re-deployment. Although Government orders are issued to screen personnel before they are posted in the Tribal areas. But, it is not being scrupulously followed. The Project officers may be authorised to reject the undesirable officers posted in the Agency areas.

K) HOME GUARDS

To provide strength to the existing police force and to employ the semi-educated youth, it is proposed to recruit 100 Home Guards in each I.T.D.A. The cost of employing 800 Tribal Home Guards who will be ~~xxxxxx~~ deployed in (8) I.T.D.A. will be Rs.36 lakhs per year and for 3 years the amount required will be Rs.108.00 lakhs. These trained Home Guards may be absorbed into regular police or Excise constabulary.

SCHEME-WISE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTSA b s t r a c t

Sl.No.	Programme	Financial requirements (Rs. in lakhs)				Employment Generated/ Beneficiaries
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. A.	Arterial roads	685.475	783.40	489.625	1958.50	1,63,208
2. B.	1) Minor Irrigation	871.346	995.824	622.39	2489.56	2,07,463
	11) Lift Irrigation	40.421	46.196	28.873	115.49	9624
3. C.	Drinking Water facility	183.40	209.60	131.00	524.00	2,620
4. D.	Credit facility through GCC.	12.50	12.50	--	25.00	31,400
5. E.	<u>COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAMMES:</u>					
6. i)	Establishment of 5 PECTs.	37.50	14.50	4.50	56.50	400
7 ii)	Leadership mobilisation					
8. a)	For traditional Leaders	0.576	0.576	0.576	1.728	1,200
9. b)	For leaders of elected bodies	1.08	1.08	1.08	3.24	720
10. C)	For progressive Farmers	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	1,200
11. d)	Citizenship training for tribal youth	0.84	0.84	0.84	2.52	480
12. iii)	Procurement and training in MFP collection by GCC	100.00	100.00	100.00	300.00	--
13 iv)	Promotion of Sports.	0.80	0.80	0.80	2.40	--
14 v)	Implementation of works programme through Govt. Assisted Tribal contractors	0.576	0.576	0.576	1.728	1,200
15. F)	Gram Sabhas	--	--	--	--	--

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. G. LAND PROBLEMS; 17. Village-wise survey on land alienation.							
18. Acquisition of land for agricultural purposes.							
19. H. <u>FORESTRY PROGRAMMES</u>							
20. MFP. Regeneration							
21. Joint teams for sorting out forest boundaries.							
22. Implementation of mini- mum wages Act.							
23. I. Establishment of Creche Centres and Mid-day meals centres.							
24. J. Screening of Personnel							
25. K. Home Guards.							
Total:							

The total requirement for 3 years is Rs. 65 Crores.

A N N E X U R E - I
LIST OF M.I. WORKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Location	Acreage covered	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
<u>VIZAG DISTRICT</u>				
1.	Reservoier	Across Kondagedda near Sirasapalli Paderu	50	5.075
2.	-do-	Across gedda Near Ramada, Paderu	50	4.47
3.	-do-	Across Ananthagiri gedda Near Lakshmi puram village	50	2.98
4.	Check Dam	Across gedda Near Gundraputra Village, Paderu	40	2.65
Total			190.00	15.715

contd...

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	Location.	Acreage covered.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2	3	4	5
<u>KHAMMAM DISTRICT:</u>				
1.	Ex-Zamidari Tank	Iegada Nagur Mandal.	52	8.50
2.	Ex-Zamidari Tank	Subbampet Nagur	43	3.50
3.	Ex-Zamidari Tank	Regunta Nagur	76	5.00
4.	-do-	Ramannaguda Nagur	62	5.00
5.	-do-	Across Tunikivagur near Padamitapally Bhadrachalam.	44	3.00
6.	Errabokkalavagu(tank)	Near Jaggaram Burgampad.	137	12.00
7.	Kongalacheruvu	Near Chirumalla Pivapaka.	130	15.44
8.	T/F --	Across Pulicheru near Chirumalla Pinapaka.	100	12.33
9.	T/F --	Across Kodipurjula Vagu, Pattalgudem Palawancha.	122	6.44
10.	T.F. --	Across Rallavagu near Nacharam Enkoor.	394	54.44
11.	L.B.Chintala Cheruvu	Near Ravikampad Chandragonda.	800	90.00
12.	T.F.Across Tekulavagu.	Near Sunkarivari Sanjar.	288	42.00
13.	T.F.across Buggavagu.	Near Padmapur Pinapaka.	248	80.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
14.	T.F.across Kakaralavagu.	Near Koyagudem Tekulapalli.	98	8.95
15.	T.F.across Geravagu.	Near Rollapad Tekulapally.	76	8.10
16.	T.F.across Potha- rajugandivorra.	Mamidi Gundala Bayyaram.	57	8.44
17.	T.F.across Pocharapugandi.	Near Mutharapukatta Yellandu.	175	10.44
18.	T.F.across Billilavagu.	Near Jastipally Yellandu.	202	10.00
19.	T.F.across Kanbalavagu.	Ippalagudem Tekulapally.	126	14.58
20.	T.F.across Chakilivorre	Sugalithanda Tekulapally.	264	15.00
21.	L.B.Tank.	Mutharapukatta Yellandu.	625	25.00
22.	T.F.across Parikalavagu.	Near Kamalapur Mulkalapally.	310	16.00
23.	T.F.across Uchinnapalavorre	Ulvachelka H/o Gangaram Tekapally.	87	8.00
24.	T.F.across Marrivagu.	Near Seethampeta Julurpad.	130	13.00
25.	T.F.across Chintalagandivagu.	Near Kothagudem H/o Seemithimotha Pinapaka.	84	8.00
26.	Anicut across Janampet thogu	Janampeta Pinapaka.	484	27.40
			5214	510.56

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme.	Location.	Acreage covered.	Estimated cost (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	2	3	4	5
<u>WARANGAL DISTRICT:</u>				
1.	Pattamvanicunta.	Peddapuram Vg. Mulugu.	26	7.11
2.	T.F.across Gundlavagu.	-do-	30	4.10
3.	Kothakunta (Tank)	Karlapally Vg. Mulug.	28	6.80
4.	Gotticunta	Baupur village Mulug.	18	2.31
5.	Reservoir	Across Karlapally vagu, Mulug.	1072	580.00
6.	T.F.across stream.	Near Kowesltivai Eturunagaram.	100	8.70
7.	T.F.across stream.	Near Domada(Vg) Eturunagaram.	324	41.85
8.	Raicunta	Englapur village - Eturunagaram.	81	4.00
9.	T.F.across stream.	Near Kinnarasani- vagu near Bandala Vg. Eturunagaram.	24	2.00
10.	Tank.	Singaram cheroo, Singaram Vg. Eturunagaram.	120	6.00
11.	T.F.across Jurruduvagu.	Venkatapur Vg, Eturunagaram.	243	28.68
12.	L.B.Yengammacheroo Kalwapally Vg.	Eturunagaram.	486	20.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
13.	T.F.across stream near Chinnaboinapally.	Eturunagaram.	24	2.00
14.	T.F.across stream near Reddavagu, Rangapur Vg.	-do-	1214	600.00
15.	T.F.across Reservoir Chinthagudem Vg.		809	44.75
16.	T.F.across Narsimluthogu near Gangaram Vg.	-do-	75	6.20
17.	L.B.Chinthacunta Tadvoiz	-do-	40	1.85
18.	Vattiyagu Yela- chettipalli Vg.	-do-	14	3.30
19.	T.F.across stream near Lavala Vg.	-do-	20	1.75
20.	T.F.across Gurralla- vagu Bhupathipur Vg.	-do-	30	2.50
21.	Chintalapad Cheroo Kothapally(V).	-do-	45	3.85
22.	Kothakunta Gunjod(Vg)	-do-	15	1.24
23.	T.F.across shoguvorrey Kamaram(Vg)	-do-	32	6.30
24.	Dameracheroo Thirumalagandi(V)	-do-	73	4.00
25.	Konneryanicunta Narlapur(Vg).	-do-	25	2.20

1.	2.	3.	4.	5
26.	T.F.across stream Erramnavorray Dubbagudem(V).	Eturunagaram.	36	3.15
27.	T.F.across stream near Gajulagutta.	-do-	14	1.20
28.	T.F.across Bheemuni Padamavagu near Sethanagaram(V).	Gundur	104	5.00
29.	T.F.across Kothavorry Karlapally(V).	-do-	40	4.50
30.	<u>Anicut across</u> Rangaiah cheroo	Narsampet.	30	3.00
31.	Excuvation of new irrigation channel from L.I.Kambalapally(V).	Mahabubabad.	81	1.81
			5273	1330.15

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	Location.	Acreage covered.	Estimated cost (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

ADILABAD DISTRICT:

1.	Formation of new tank.	Jhari Adilabad.	396.49	35.00
2.	New tank Randlapally, H/o Navvalwada.	Boath.	69.40	13.12
3.	Tank --	Patnapur Boath.	198.27	11.00
4.	Tank across Local stream.	--	200.00	8.20
5.	Tank --	Pieri, Utnoor.	60.00	3.76
6.	Tank	Khadli, Utnoor.	100.00	1.85
7.	Tank	Hasnapur, Utnoor (Govt. land).-	270.00	12.50
8.	Tank across local stream.	Ushogoon	40.00	2.00
9.	Formation of tank scheme I.	Utnoor	313.70	46.00
10.	-do- Scheme II.	-do-	70.00	8.00
11.	Restoration of long Breached tank.	Narayanacheru Ghanpur, Utnoor.	100.00	3.18
12.	Reservoir across stream.	Near Parda H/o Dhanora Tal, Asifabad.	499.40	36.25

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
13.	Reservoir across Sonapur Nalasonapur.	Luxettipet.H.Q.	163.39	15.60
14.	L.B.Tank.	-- Indla Kunta Ralli H.G.Luxettipet.	82.00	Estimate under Modification.
15.	Tank across.	Venkatapur H.Q.Luxettipet.	215.40	8.00
16.	Tank.	Across Raveuruvarry Halledheri Tq. Wankidi.	60.00	15.00
17.	Tank.	Across stream Funagoon H/o Sonapur Tq. Wankidi.	87.00	5.94
18.	New tank.	Pochammacheru Kosara Tq. Wankidi.	31.40	6.40
19.	Tank(Twin) across stream.	Kosara	131.40	15.84
			3087.85	2465.54 247.64
20.	Chelonala vagu Project.	Iskapalli(V) Wankidi(H).	6000	366.00

ARTERIAL ROADS PROPOSED

Sl. no.	District.	Roads proposed to be laid.	Villages benefitted.	Estimated cost for the Roads proposed to be laid					Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		
1.	Visakhapatnam	1) Gudem to Veduru Nagar(via) Jerri Gondi, Marripakalu Yerragonda, V.Cheedi palem. A track is existing from Gudem and from Marripakalu to Vedurunagar (110 Kms).	1. Kunkumpudi 2. Chinnagraharam 3. Gurlametta 4. Nallabilli 5. Pavurai 6. Jorrigondi 7. Peddagraharam 8. Gundalapanas 9. Sampangigondi 10. Kothapalem 11. Mandapalle 12. Marripakalu 13. Revulakoda 14. Yerragonda & 15. V.Cheedipalem.	77.00	88.00	55.00	220.00		
		2) G.Madugula to Killamkota via Nurmathi, Maddigaruvu Boithala Kathca road is existing from G.Madugula and needs construction of Culverts in between (26 Kms).	1. Narmathi 2. Maddigaruvu 3. Boithala 4. Rachaveedhi 5. Stulam. 6. Gaddimetla 7. Chinabandaveedhi 8. Killamkota 9. Tarthala & 10. Portubanda etc.,	18.20	20.80	13.00	52.00		

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

3) Dharekonda to Prama
singaram (via) Guddare
vulva Dargeda, Potha
varam, Matthanbhemvaram
Katcha road is existing
from Darekonda to Guma
revula and needs constn.
of Culverts in between

(37 K.ms).

1) Darakonda	25.90	29.60	18.50	74.00
2) Kongapakalu				
3) Tokarai				
4) Cheedigunta				
5) Mochuru				
6) Annavarum				
7) Melajarthu				
8) Kondajartu				
9) Kakanuru				
10) Gummaravulu				
11) Gurtedu				
12) Dargadada				
13) Chanagunuru				
14) Pothvaram				
15) Madigamallu				
16) Mattam				
17) Parama Singaram				

4) Jerrela to Korukonda (via)

1) Verrela	11.20	12.80	8.00	32.00
2) Nachakota				
3) Photalegondi				
4) Gijnangi				
5) Panasepalli				
6) Vanabalingi				
7) Kannera Salwa				
8) Gedimamidi				
9) Genkurai				
10) Asamepalli				
11) Kondrupalli				
12) Gudlwada				
13) Burugupakalu				
14) Kothuwada				
15) Koppagondi				
16) Kallegedda				
17) Korukonda				

is a katcha road
(16 Kms).

5) Jerrela to Siribala
(via) Vanchela, Kuruga
depalli (26 Kms).

1. Vanchela
2. Murugadapalle
3. Tellavaram
4. Godsingi
5. Ethalabanda
6. Charlapalli
7. Kachakota
8. Samageeda
9. Nadiniveedhi

6) Rompulu to Turabala
gedda (via) Pullalamamidi
Godumamidi, Yernabilli,
Signapalli, Kiksilabandi
Gangulabanda, Jegrakonda
Yerravaram and Samagiri
(42 Kms).

1. Pullalamamidi
2. Godumamidi
3. Tellavaram
4. Kothuru
5. Yernabilli
6. Sigapalli
7. Kiksilabanda
8. Gangulabanda
9. Komangi
10. Yerrakonda
11. Yerravaram
12. Samagiri
13. Rolangipattu
14. Lenkapakalu
15. Nagulagondi
16. Kodupusingi
17. Kondavachle
18. Yerrabommalu
19. Teppalamamidi
20. Rachapanade
21. Vanthalamamidi

7) Koyyuru to Jerriundi
(via) Chinturupalem,
Balarevula, Pidigupai,
Munakuru Kannavaram,
Nallabilli, Goddumamidi,
Kathcha road is existing
from Koyyuru to Balarevula
(48 Kms).

1. Chinturupalem
2. Balarevula
3. Pidigupai
4. Munakuru
5. Lusam
6. Kannavaram
7. Nallabilli
8. Goddumamidi
9. Lopolam

18.20	20.80	13.00	52.00
29.40	33.60	21.00	84.00
33.60	38.40	24.00	96.00

33
33

11. Godumalanke
12. Cheedipalli
13. Teegalametta
14. Garikabanda
15. Garimanda
16. Annavararam
17. Boipalli etc.,

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2. East Godavari:							
1. Maredumilli to Donakonda via Boddulanka, Pathakota villages (46 Kms).	32.20	36.80	23.00	92.00			
2. Kakinada to Kondamodalu (90 Kms).	63.00	72.00	45.00	180.00			
3. Sunnampadu to Kota (via) Vadepalli Naripudi villages (30 Kms).	21.00	24.00	15.00	60.00			
4. Bolagonda to Bhupathipalem (via) Modicherla village (36 Kms).	25.20	28.80	18.00	72.00			
5. Daraḡadda to Y. Ramavaram (30 Kms).	21.00	24.00	15.00	60.00			
6. Naraḡadda to Maredumilli (40 Kms)	28.00	32.00	20.00	80.00			
7. Y. Ramavaram to Palakajeedi via Jungalathota (30 Kms).	21.00	24.00	15.00	60.00			
8. 1. Seethapally stream near Bhupattupalem (V).	0.525	6.60	0.375	1.50			
2. Kanneru stream near Kōṭa (V)	0.35	0.40	0.25	1.00			

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
3. Warangal.	1. Iturunagaram 45 Kms Tupukulagudem via Itur, Singaram, Sarvaikothuru and Butaram (4 bridges are to be constructed to make it allweather road).			31.50	36.00	22.50	99.00
	2. Pasra 29 Kms Marlapur 8 Kms Kalvapally 62.30 9 Kms Singaram 9 kms Berlagudem 4 Kms Minnagudem 15 kms, Garepally 15 kms Mahadevpur.			71.20	44.50		178.00
	3. Chinnaaboinapally 12 kms Shapally 16 kms Dodla (Bridge to be constructed across Jamparavagu).			22.40	14.00		56.00
	4. Malyala 12 Kms Dorattam.	8.40		9.60	6.00		24.00
	5. Malyala 6 Kms Kondai 10 kms Ilapur.	11.20		12.80	8.00		32.00
	6. Tadavai 18 kms Madram 12 kms Marlapur.	21.00		24.00	15.00		60.00
	7. Pasra 16 Kms, Kodisala 16 kms Lingala	22.40		25.60	16.00		64.00
	8. Mallur 12 kms Paredpally.	8.40		9.60	6.00		24.00
	9. Tadavai 10 kms Katapur 12 kms Beeruli	15.40		17.60	11.00		44.00
4. Adilabad:	All Weather Roads:						
	1. Sirpur to Bijjur (via) Kontala Muthyampeta (35 kms).	24.50		28.00	17.50		70.00
	2. Bellampally 25 kms Kannepally.	17.50		20.00	12.50		50.00
	3. Medharam 25 Kms Tiryani	17.50		20.00	12.50		50.00
	Total:	685.475		783.40	489.625		1958.50

