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SHIFTING CULTIVATION IN THE NORTHERN COASTAL AREA OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
(TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT)
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INTRODUCTION

The Shifting Cultivation is one of the ancient methods of cultivation practised all over the world specially in the areas of forest and mountainous tracts. " This new form of cultivation appears to have been well established during the neolithic period more than 10,000 years ago. It was admirably suitable for the humid tropical forests where vegetation regenerates very fast. Africa accounts for the biggest land area under shifting cultivation followed by Latin America. Shifting cultivation also continues to be the main stay of economy of the hill people in the South and South-East Asia where pressure of population has significantly increased in the last one century. It is practised by about 12 million house holds over 264 million acres in this region alone. In our country shifting cultivation was prevalent in most of the tribal areas till about hundred years back. Many of these people however have graduated to settled agriculture". (Dr.B.D.Sarma,1934). But some of the tribal communities who are inhabiting in the interior places and who are leading primitive economic life are eking out their livelihood by shifting cultivation supplemented by hunting and gathering. The shifting cultivation is known in different regions by different names. It is known as Jhum in Assam, 'Tekeonglu' in Nagaland, 'Adimdik' in Arunachal Pradesh, 'Heckusisomoms' in Tripura, Taila, Koman,Dahi, and Podu in Orissa, 'Bogad', 'Dewar', Dipa and Dahia in Madhya Pradesh, Vatra in South East Rajasthan, Wala in Gujarat, Kumri in Tamil Nadu, Kumari in Western Ghats,'Kurai' and Khallu in Bihar. (Saradendu Bose, S Ghatall etc., 1982).

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The Tribals in Northern Coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, call shifting cultivation as Podu, Gonds and Kelams of Adilabad as Padaka and Vegad respectively. Koyas call it as Lankapadsenad.

The estimated Area under shifting cultivation, communities & population depend on shifting cultivation is furnished in Table - 1.

Even though dress, decoration, political structure and and behaviour patterns of Tribals in this State are undergoing rapid changes due to long standing and increased contact with the general population, their agricultural practices and other methods of exploiting nature remained relatively un-changed. Both advanced and primitive tribal groups still subsist on 'Podu' Cultivation. In the tribal areas of this State especially in the hilly and forest region of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari, there are small but innumerable problem areas where the tribals practice shifting cultivation which is locally known as 'Podu'. The shifting cultivators are at subsistence level, that is at a level where every family must produce whatever is required for consumption.

Two types of 'Podu', namely 'Chelaka Podu' and 'Konda Podu' are in vogue. While the podu practised in plain jungle clearance and flat lands is known as 'Chelaka Podu' the podu confined to hill slopes is called 'Konda Podu'. Both the types involve shifting of cultivation site from one patch to another after the fertility of the patch is exhausted. The cycle of shifting is determined by agro climatic conditions locally prevailing. In Konda Podu

primitive implements like hoe, digging stick, hand axe and sickles are used, for 'Chelaka Podu' the implements employed by the settled cultivators are used. 'Konda Podu' operations start with the onset of summer to the accompaniment of certain rituals. After selecting a patch of land the trees and bushy growth are cleared and allowed to dry. Before the onset of monsoon this is burnt. This process marginally increases the fertility.

Podu cultivation essentially provides the bare requirement of tribals for survival rather than generating surplus and profit, nevertheless, it plays a vital role in the economy of certain tribal groups as it ensures food supply almost round the year. Over the ages it has become an inalienable part of their life and culture with a number of ceremonies built around it.



Methodology:

The study of Socio-Economic conditions of Podu cultivators was taken up in the ITDA areas of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh where the Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Projects assisted by I.F.A.D was proposed for rehabilitation. A total of 12 villages were selected, on the basis of magnitude of shifting cultivation in each area. Care was also taken to cover the major tribal groups depending on Podu in the districts. A sample of 479 households by taking all the households in the selected village were covered. The heads of households were studied with the help of interview schedule. Details on the size, composition of the household, Land holdings and economic conditions of the households are collected. In addition village information, and infrastructure facilities available to the sample village was also collected through village schedule by interviewing knowledgeable persons in the village. Further method of Podu cultivation and rituals connected with Podu cultivation in the different regions of the Podu Project area was also studied.

Distribution of Shifting Cultivation Land:

It is estimated that the total extent of Podu in the Project Area is 41,459 hectares cultivated by 50001 shifting cultivators in 2366 villages. The average Podu per family constitute 0.83 hect. The total number of families in the project area is 77,802 of which the families depending on Podu cultivation are 50001 which constitute 64.3%. Of the total 41,459 hectares of Podu land in the Project area, 7401 (17.8%) hectares are on the hill top, 25,517 (61.5%) hectares on the hill slope and the rest 8541 (20.6%) hectares at the foot hills (Annexure IV).

The location of Podu land reveals an interesting feature in each IEDA area. Most of the Podu lands in Seetham peta area are located on hill slopes (92.7%). The remaining Podu land is at the foot hills. In the case of Parvathipuram entire podu land is on hill slopes whereas in Visakhapatnam the podu land is distributed on hill tops (30.8%), hill slopes (32.8%) and foot hills (36.4%).

In Rampachodavaram 10.6% of Podu land is on hill tops, 84.7% on hill slopes and 4.7% on foot hills.

Out of 479 tribal families in the sample villages studies 434 are entirely or partially depending on Podu land constituting 90.60% to the total families. An extent of 541.50 hectares of Podu land is owned by these 434 families. The average size of Podu holding per family works out to 1.25 hectares. Again out of the total land of 541.50 hectares of Podu land, an extent of 492.20 hectares come under unreserve forest while the remaining 49.30 hectares of land is in the Reserve Forest (Annexure - VII).

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Selection of Podu:

Earlier, the tribal used to cultivate a Podu patch for a period of two to three years, abandon it permanently and then used to go for a new patch of podu Land. Gradually, due to the restrictions imposed by the Government and also growth of population, the tribal had to confine to a limited number of Podu patches in which he is shifting from one patch to another. This practice is noticed in all the sample villages of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. In East Godavari district, it is found that Kondareddis who are inhabiting the two sample villages, viz. Chekkavada and Boddagondiare still going for fresh patch as restrictions imposed by Forest Department are not rigorously applied. Besides as long as a tribal resides in that particular village he has a right to re-occupy the land last cultivated by him and could not be contested by any other villager. It is believed that the Podu fields become unsuitable for cultivation due to loss of fertility after raising crops for three years successively. If sufficient Podu land is not available then shifting does not take place. For instance, in Balyaguda village^{of} Visakhapatnam district Khonds are continuously cultivating the Podu land without leaving it fallow by applying farm yard manure as there is scarcity of Podu land. In Kondamusuru village of Vizianagaram district, the Kondadoras are extending their Podu cultivation beyond the three year cycle by applying Farm yard manure. Still some tribes still going for fresh patch as restrictions imposed by Forest Department are not rigorously applied. As long as a tribal resides in that particular village he has a right to re-occupy the land last cultivated by him and could not be contested by any other villager. It is believed that the Podu fields become unsuitable for cultivation due to loss of fertility after raising crops for three years successively. If sufficient Podu land is not available then shifting does not take place.

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The tribals are very careful in choosing the location of the land to be cultivated. They have to rely on their knowledge of the local vegetation in selecting the site as an indicator of the fertility of the soil. The tribals interviewed expressed the view that any species of tree, bush, shrub with thick leaves indicates fertility of Podu land. Experience and oral tradition directs the farmer to the soils that are more fertile, easiest to cultivate or best suited for raising crop. His index of returning fertility after a fallow period, is based on the succession of the vegetation that followed cultivation. While selecting site, shifting cultivators consider not only the physical characteristics of the site but also its distance from their habitation.

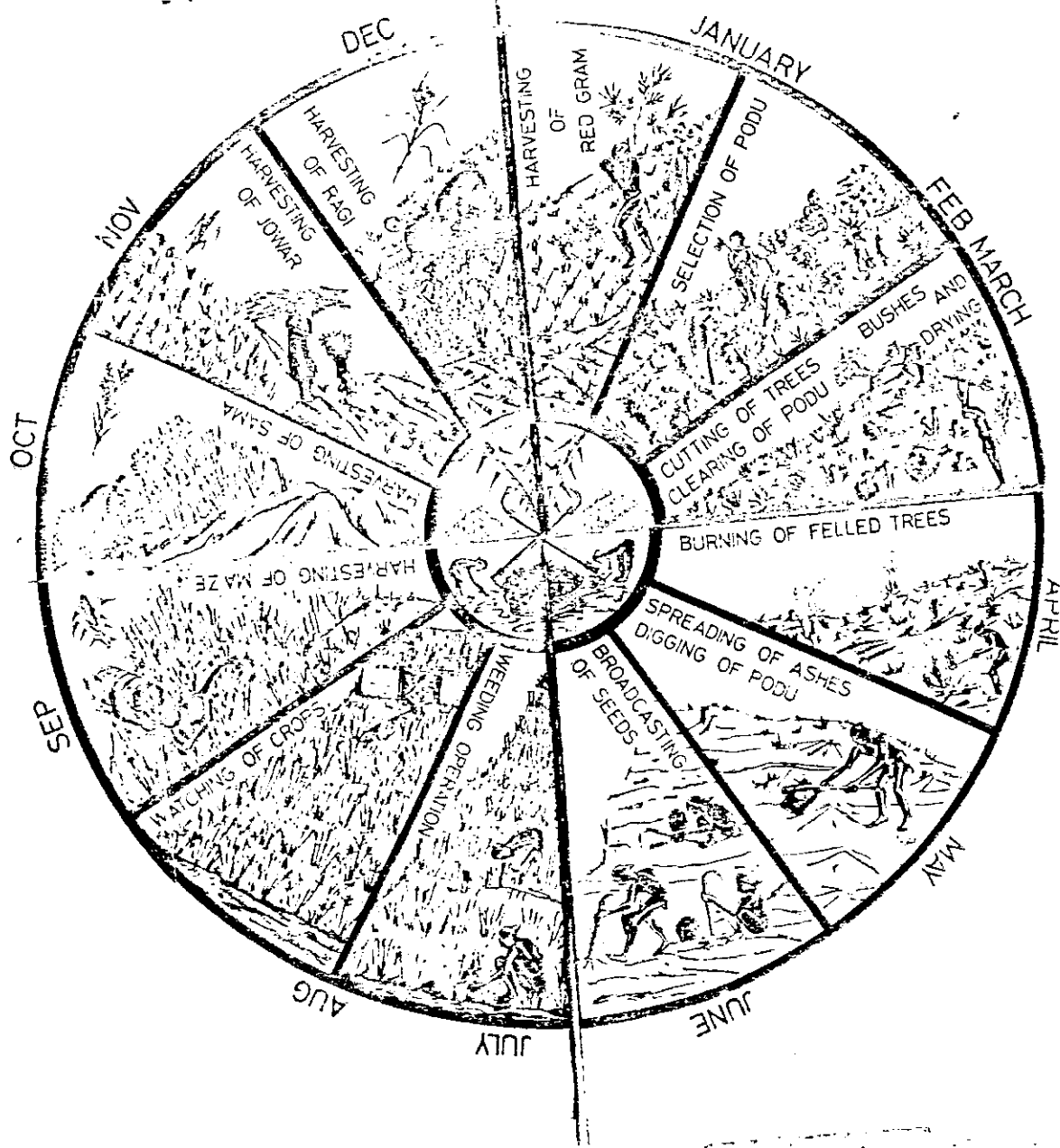
Most of the hilly areas are very thinly populated and the villages/hamlets are situated far apart. Each village operates in a particular demarcated area. It is observed during the field study that Savaras and Jatapus in Seedhi village of Srikakulam district have separate demarcated areas, though they are living in the same village. Savaras exclusively undertake Podu cultivation on two hills called Dasari Konda and Pedamma konda while Jatapus cultivate Raimanukonda and Puddikonda. Apart from these both these groups share two other hills ie. itchingalukonda and Athakarikonda with clear demarcation between the two groups. In Gudamaliputta of Visakhapatnam district, it is noticed that there is no demarcation of area for undertaking podu cultivation among the inhabitants viz., Malis, Valmikis and Kondakammara on a group basis, however, no disputes are noticed in the sample villages with regard to jurisdiction of Podu area as

individual ownership of Podu land is recognised. Each Podu cultivator has a traditional right over a particular Podu land. Some of the tribals in the sample villages have got pattas also or the Podu land situated in un-reserve forest. It can be seen from Annexure VIII that out of the total extent of 541.50 hectares of Podu land in the selected villages, pattas were given covering an extent of 116.437 hectares constituting 21.50% of the total Podu land. It is interesting to note that out of the total 434 Podu land holders in the sample villages, 324 inherited 418.437 hectares (77.27%) of Podu land from their forefathers while the remaining 123.060 hectares of Podu land (22.73%) was cleared by the remaining 110 Podu families (Annexure IX). It indicates that there is little scope for increase in the extent of Podu land. Transfer and sale of Podu land is not reported. Neither traditional tribal leaders nor village councils have any special privileges with regard to Podu lands in this case".

Method of Podu Cultivation:

After the selection of land, the tribal starts clearing the bushes with knife called 'Channakathi' on an auspicious day in consultation with 'Disari' or 'Muhurthagadu', local priest. the tribals offer a fowl or coconut on this day to propitiate the Gods or ancestral spirits. All the family members participate in this activity. They cut off trees and under growth with the help of axe and sickle. As this involves lot of manual labour, they start this operation with the onset of summer. They leave the cut down trees and bushes to dry. If there are

CYCLE OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION



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big trees which cannot be removed by them they dig holes around the roots of the trees and lit fire at the bottom of the trunk. The tree withers in a week and slowly falls on the ground. When all the bushes that have been cleared get dried by the end of April or middle of May, the tribal burns them and spreads ^{the ashes} over the fields. A tribal ordinarily clears $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hectare for Podu. During first year of Podu cultivation the communal labour helps him for preparation of land. When the monsoon is about to set in during the month of June, the tribal prepares the land for cultivation. He uses a hoe or digging stick for raking the land.

When monsoon sets in, the tribal starts broadcasting or dibbling small millets and pulses in the ashes of the burnt trees and bushwood. Pulses like redgram, blackgram, greengram are dibbled, while small millets such as Sama, Gaati and cereals like Jowar are broadcast. After one or two rains, these seeds germinate and within 15-20 days the whole field looks like a green carpet. Weeding operations are carried out twice in an agricultural year. Some times it becomes essential to carry them out thrice in a year if the weeds grow faster and in plenty. The depredation by wild animals and pests starts from the days when the ears of the crops appear and continue till the harvest. The villagers have to watch day and night when the crops are ready for harvest for which they construct a farm 'Machan' or hut in the field. Now and then the tribal beats empty tin with a stick to scare away wild animals or birds that destroy the crop. They do not use either fertiliser or pesticides.

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Harvesting starts in the month of October and continues till December. Varieties of crops are sown with different timings to ensure food supply on continual basis. After threshing operations are over the food grains are collected and stored in baskets for future consumption. The baskets are made of bamboo reeds and in different sizes. All the tribal groups except Jatapus keep these bamboo baskets on the attick, whereas Jatapus keep them on an elevated platform of the house. They sell the commercial crops like Niger, Turmeric, etc. after harvesting.

Simple tools and implements and locally produced seeds are the main inputs of shifting cultivation. The agricultural implements used for Podu cultivation are Kathi (Knife), 2. Kodav li (Sickl), 3. Gunapam (Crobar), 4. Para (Shovel) and 5. Goddali (Axe).

A large variety of crops like 'Same' (Small millet), 'Chodi' (Ragi) 2, 'Sirikandulu' (Red gram) 3, 'Korralu' (Italian millet) 4, 'Jonnalu' (jowar) 5, 'Maize' 6, 'Ganti' (Bajra) 7 'Dellies', 'Timmerlu', 'Niger' 8, 'Tamatamas', 'Dry Paddy' 9 'Judumulu', 'Oodalu', 'Castor', etc. are grown on Podu lands. Podu cultivation has very little scope for mono

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Panicum milare</i> | 6. <i>Zeamays</i> |
| 2. <i>Eleusine coracora</i> | 7. <i>Pennisetum typhoidenn</i> |
| 3. <i>Cajonus cajan</i> | 8. <i>Guizatia Abyssinica</i> |
| 4. <i>Setaria italica</i> | 9. <i>Oryza sativa</i> |
| 5. <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> | |

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cropping as diverse crops are sown in a single plot of land. In most of the podu patches mixed crops are grown. While in a few patches single crops are raised due to specific reason. For instance 'Tomat malu' (a variety of pulse) is a small plant and requires direct sun light for growth. It is therefore grown as a single crop separately. Similarly, crops like 'Thimmerlu' and 'Dellies' are creepers and hence they are being raised as separate crops. The cropping pattern varies from region to region. In Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts they raise redgram only in the first year and in the subsequent years they raise redgram only in the first year and in the subsequent years they raise mixed crops like 'Sama', 'Gante', 'Jonna', 'Korra', 'Judumulu', 'Oodalu', Redgram and 'Chodi', etc. The combination of these mixed crops varies from village to village. In Visakhapatnam district the tribals cultivate crops like 'Sama', 'Chodi', 'Korra', 'Jonna', 'Ganti', 'Maize, Castor, Gingelly with different combinations; while the crops like 'Dellies', Thimmerlu, 'Tamataa - lu', 'Vulavalu', are grown separately. The Tribals of East Godavari district raise crops viz., Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Samar, Bajra, Redgram, Castor, blackgram etc. as mixed crops in their Podu fields. Apart from these crops the tribals cultivate many kinds of vegetables and tubers in the Podu lands. In Podu cultivation the primary emphasis is given to food crops, which are meant for home consumption. Besides food crops, commercial crops are also grown to meet their daily requirements. The mixed cropping pattern has certain advantages as observed in the field and these are:

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1. Combination of certain crops results in low incidence of pest attack.
2. Food supply throughout the year is ensured.
3. Mixed crops serve as a guard against total crop failure as one or the other crop survives providing the much needed food.

Podu is a practice which has persisted over ages.

It is a way of life developed as a reflex to the peculiar geophysical environment of the tribal.

PODU CEREMONIES

Tribals observe various ceremonies and rituals and and propitiate numerous deities associated with Podu cultivation. among the tribal groups various religious functionaries play an important role while performing these ceremonies. The most important religious functionaries with their specific roles in the ceremonies associated with Podu cultivation are discussed hereunder:

1. Disari: He is the most important of the functionaries in the religious ceremonies of many of the tribals in the Eastern ghats of Andhra Pradesh. He also fixes auspicious time for the social and religious ceremonies performed by tribals including ceremonies associated with Podu Cultivation.
2. 'Pejjeni' or 'Pejjeni buddi: The Pejjeni is a married old woman or widow who attends to various rites of Khonds. She is believed to have the power to communion with the spirits. Thus she acts as a spirit medium. Similar female religious functionary called 'Kudan boi' officiates various religious and social ceremonies among savaras.
3. Tromba: He is an young unmarried man who acts as a priest for certain festivals of Khonds.
4. 'Buyya': Headman of a Savara village who fixes the day for celebrating the festivals among Savaras of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram District.
5. 'Kudan': Male religious functionary of the Savaras of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram Districts who officiates social ceremonies. His counterpart among females is "Kudan boi" who also acts as spirit medium.

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The tribal consults 'Disari' to fix an auspicious day for clearing a fresh podu patch by offering one bottle of 'Innasara' or 'Podu' liquor. 'Disari' drinks the liquor and fixes an auspicious day for clearing Podu. This practice is in vogue in the surveyed tribal communities of Khond, Savara, Porja, Jatapu and Goudu.

During the regime of 'Muttadars' (feudalory functionaries created by the British), the tribals were taking consent of the concerned 'Muttadar' for cultivating the Podu patches by offering one fowl, a 'Kuncham' (Local measure) of rice, one pumpkin, plantains and Rs.20/- on Dasara festival day in addition to ploughing the lands of 'Muttadar' free of wages. The 'Muttadari' system has since been abolished. In Visakhapatnam district, Goudus consult 'Disari' for an auspicious day for clearing the Podu patch and on that day the head of the family goes to the Podu field, selects one stone in a corner of the field, decorates the spot before the stone with 'Chodi' powder, applies turmeric and vermilion to the stone selected and after sprinkling the rice before the stone, allows sacrificial fowl to peck and then sacrifices the fowl. If the fowl does not peck, they leave that Podu patch, lest diseases befall the family members.

Similarly, before starting Podu clearance, the Porjas in Chuttumitta village of Visakhapatnam district approach 'Muhurthagadu' to decide an auspicious day. On the prescribed auspicious day the head of the family takes 'Pujari' to the fields, selects one corner of the field, plasters it with conding, draws lines with 'Chodi' powder,

decorates it with turmeric powder and vermilion. 'Muhurtha-gadu' chants 'manthras' (Magical incantations) and sacrifices a chicken. The Podu operations are then initiated by clearing the bush and useless trees on the Podu patch. The felled trees are left to dry and then burnt. Before sowing the seed 'roti' or pan cakes are prepared with 'chodi' flour and taken to the Podu field. Half of the 'roti' will be thrown on the Podu field and the rest is consumed by the family members. The leaf in which the pan cake is eaten will be hung from a wooden pole fixed in the Podu field to drive away the evil spirits according to the local belief.

Kondareddis of East Godavari district feed their co-tribals, who help them in clearing the Podu field. The tribal cooks food either in his house or at the Podu field. He offers 3 handfuls of cooked rice to each tribal who helps him in clearing the bushes or trees. They take the cooked rice to their houses and eat along with the food cooked in their houses. This is called "Vetti" (free service). They also celebrate 'Bhudevi Panduga' after burning the dried bushes. On that day 'Pujari' picks one half burnt stick from the burnt Podu field, erects it before the deity (Bhudevi) and sacrifices a fowl.

Koyas of East Godavari district approach 'Pujari' before cutting trees in the Podu. On the day fixed, the tribal goes to the Podu field with 'Pujari', sacrifices a fowl and spills the blood on the field and prays 'Bhudevi' (earth goddess) for good crops and the sky for good rain. Next day onwards he starts cutting trees and bushes.

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Festivals connected with Podu: The tribals celebrate various festivals during their Podu operations. These annual festivals are described in brief hereunder:

Estala Panduga (Kothamasa): The tribals follow rituals before broadcasting the seed. Tribals in Visakhapatnam district would not sow the seeds in the Podu fields unless they are charmed through certain rituals. On an auspicious day fixed by 'Disari' all varieties of seeds are collected from the house of 'Mayudu' (village Headman) 'Pujari'. All the villagers assemble at one place and the 'Pujari' chants 'Manthras' and sacrifices a fowl. The seeds are mixed with its blood. The 'Pujari' keeps some seeds in front of village deity. Afterwards the village headman stands on a platform and throws the charmed seed on the villagers assembled. The villagers catch the seed in a cloth held between their hands. The tribals take these charmed seed to their houses, mix it with the seed to be broadcast and preserve them until the onset of monsoon.

Next day all the male members go for ceremonial hunting. The colourfully decorated women-folk of the village sing various folk songs. No male member is supposed to stay back in the village. If any male member remains in the village, the women folk throw cow dung on him and chastise him. The hunting party returns only after killing an animal. If the hunting party returns without bagging any animals the women folk heckle and jeer at them by throwing cowdung water. The killed animal is brought in procession by beating drums and trumpets and singing songs. The animal is kept in the open ground where the tribals

not quite often. They spend the whole night in singing and dancing around the animal. The animal is shared by all the villagers equally whereas the actual hunter gets the flesh from the thighs. Thus it is believed the seeds are fortified with super-natural power.

Bicon Parbu: Khonds of Visakhapatnam district celebrate this festival before starting sowing operations. The villagers collectively celebrate it during 'Maga lenju' (February).

The 'Havantha' * convenes meeting with the villagers and fixes an auspicious day by consulting the 'Disari'. Some amount is also collected to buy fowl and other items necessary for the festival. On the day fixed by 'Disari' all the villagers assemble at the shrine of 'Jakaripenu'. 'Pejjeni' cleans that place, plasters with cow-dung and decorates it with 'chodi' powder and turmeric. 'Tromba' places a basket of 'chodi' grains and a few grains of redgram, Sama and Paddy on the chodi seed basket. After chanting hymns, a hole is made before the deity and 'sama' seed is dibbled in the hole.

Next morning again all the villagers assemble before the deity, sprinkle good rice on the floor and make the fowl peck the grains. 'Tromba' sacrifices the fowl and spills the blood on the deity first and on the seeds later. A pig is also sacrificed and the blood is spilled on the deity and on the grains. Some water is poured into the hole in which they dropped the seed and it is covered with mud. He distributes the charmed seed among all the villagers and they in turn mix them with the seed preserved in their houses for sowing and

* Khond Village Headman.

broadcast them immediately after the on set of rains. Food is cooked and ceremonial feast arranged to the villagers at the place of the deity.

Hira Parbu: The performance of this festival is restricted to a few Khonds. 'Hira Parbu' is celebrated before sowing seed. During this festival they propitiate 'illu penu' (House hold deity). The 'Pejjeni buddi' performs this ritual first in the house of 'Havantha' (Head man of the village) next in her own house and then in other houses. On an auspicious day fixed by 'Disari', 'Pejjeni buddi' comes to the house of 'Havantha'. The wife of 'Havantha' brings water mixed with turmeric powder and sprinkles on the feet of 'Pejjeni buddi' who plasters a corner of the house with cowdung and decorates with 'Chodi' powder and turmeric. She puts one basket of rice and another basket of 'Chodi', a 25 paise coin, a few grains on this spot and lights a lamp and keeps it on the rice basket. 'Pejjenibuddi' chants 'Manthras' and prays 'Oh God! we are celebrating 'Hira Parbu' bless us with good crops and sound health'. The 'Pejjeni buddi' sprinkles rice on the floor and allows a fowl to peck the rice and sacrifices it. The blood is spilled on the ground. The seeds offered to the God are kept separately in the house and are mixed with other seeds and sown immediately after the monsoon starts.

In Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts 'Savaras' approach 'Disari' to fix an auspicious day for broadcasting the seed in the Podu fields. On the fixed day the headman goes to the field with the seed to be broadcast and one fowl. He sprinkles some seed in one corner and prays "O Baru-sun jun-junnai baggigun amam bagsigon amam aganai jommolan

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"appudsir thanyen anam bangsiegam jumjuma; atellende
"jommolan appusirren adinai attleng gamdomi" meaning " O
Hill deity don't say that we did not give you anything at
the start of broadcasting. See this, eat this, Now we are
broadcasting". The fowl is allowed to peck the grain and
sacrificed. The seed is then broadcast.

Arvu Parbu: Khonds of Visakhapatnam district celebrate
this festival before starting weeding operations. Only
interested families celebrate this festival. On the day fixed
they take 'Pejjeni buddi' to the field. A spot is selected
and cleaned. It is plastered with cowdung and lines are
drawn with 'Chodi' powder where turmeric powder and vermilion
are also applied. After chanting hymns 'Pejjenibuddi' breaks
a coconut and sacrifices a fowl. Later feast will be arranged
to the members present for conducting weeding operations.

Junanga Parbu: Khonds of Visakhapatnam celebrate this
festival in the month of 'Ratta Lenju' (July) and offer
prayers to 'Jakari Penu'. Disari fixes an auspicious day
and on that day 'Pejjeni' plasters the floor in front of
the Jakaripenu and draws lines with chodi powder and decorates
with turmeric powder and vermilion. She offers roasted
maize heads to the deity. She sprinkles rice before the
deity and makes the fowl peck the grain and sacrifices it.
A feast is arranged to the villagers with the money and
grain collected for the purpose.

Kumda Parbu: This festival is celebrated by most of the
tribal communities in Visakhapatnam district. Khonds call
it 'Kumda Parbu' (kumda means pumpkin). This is performed
in the month of Dandapenna-Lenju (August). Every household

celebrates this festival. On the day fixed by Disari, Pajjenibuddi, performs it in the house of 'Havantha', followed by her own house and other houses in the village. The festival is celebrated to offer pumpkin leaves to 'Illupenu' before the tribals start consuming the new leaves. The leaves are placed by the side of rice basket. They pour some rice before the deity and make a fowl to peck the rice after which it is sacrificed. The blood of the sacrificed animal is spilled on the leaves. After celebrating this festival only they start eating pumpkin leaves. Mali tribe also celebrates 'Gummadikotha' festival. A week earlier 'Nayudu' (Head man) assembles all the villagers and after consultation fixes auspicious day to celebrate the festival. Individual families celebrate this festival. On the day fixed their houses are plastered with cowdung. All the family members take oil bath. 'Bonam' (offering to the deity) is cooked with rice. Pumpkin curry is also prepared. The cooked Bonam and pumpkin curry are placed on pumpkin leaf and offered to their ancestral spirits. A part of Bonam and pumpkin curry is carried to the fields. In the field a stick tied with a piece of cloth is erected and a fowl sacrificed. From then onwards they can eat pumpkin and its products.

Korra-Sama-Kotha: The tribals of Visakhapatnam Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts celebrate this festival. 'Korra' and Sama crops will be ready for harvesting in the months of July and August. 'Nayudu' (head man) assembles all the villagers and decides the day for celebrating the festival at the suggestion of Disari and collects some amount in order to meet the cost of the sacrificial animal. On that

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day 'Pujari' cooks food with Korra and Sama grains and take the food to the field of either Naidu or any field which is ready for harvesting along with goat, fowl, chodi powder, turmeric, vermilion and agarbathi. Pujari cleans one corner of the field plasters with cowdung, decorates with 'chodi' powder, turmeric and vermilion. He keeps the cooked food on the leaf plates and after chanting manthras, he sacrifices the fowl and goat in the name of ancestral spirits for protecting the fields, people and animals from all diseases. Then the flesh of the animal is distributed among all the villagers.

The savaras of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram propitiate 'Hill diety' (Baru sonum) before harvesting 'Korralu'. It is the first crop that is ready for harvesting in the Podu fields. Individual families celebrate this festival. 'Disari' fixes an auspicious day for celebrating this festival. On the request of the head of the family 'Disari' and 'Kudan' cook 'Bonam' (ceremonial offering) with Korra grain and recite 'Manthras'. They sprinkle rice and allow the fowl to peck the rice. If it pecks, it is believed that the Baru-Sonum is pleased. The fowl is sacrificed and offerings served to the members of the family.

Jakari and Durga worship ----- Savaras and Jatanus of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts propitiate Jakari and Durga deities to protect their standing crops from wild animals and to safeguard themselves. It is celebrated in the month of October.

The village head collects some money or grain from the villagers to purchase sacrificial animals and other offerings. The 'Disari' and 'Buyya' go to the out-skirts

of the village with two knives representing the two dieties, Jakari and Durga, and plaster that place with cowdung and decorate that place with chodi powder and turmeric powder. The two knives are placed before the diety and after chanting the manthras, they break coconut first and later sacrifice a buffalo and pig to Durga and Jakari respectively by Savaras and goat by Jatapus. The blood of the sacrificial animals is spilled on the knives as the deities are supposed to kill the wild animals which spoil the standing crops with the knives. The 'Disari' and 'Buyya' share the heart of the animals sacrificed and the rest is distributed among all the families of the village.

Kandi Kotha: Before starting harvesting operations of red gram, most of the tribals of Visakhapatnam District celebrate this festival. 'Nayudu' the village Headman, assembles all the villagers and fixes the day by consulting 'Disari'. Donations to purchase goat and fowl are also collected. Mukama Devi, wife of Ganga Devudu is propitiated. On the day fixed for 'Puja', 'Pujari', goes to the deity, gives bath to the idol, plasters the floor with cowdung and draws lines with chodi powder. He offers jaggery, plantains, and cooked food to the deity and decorates the idol with turmeric paste and vermillion. He burns agnihuti. Pujari chants 'manthras' and sacrifices the fowl and goat to the deity. The flesh of the fowl and goat is shared by all the villagers. It is a taboo to the villagers to enter gram without celebrating this festival.

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Savaras and Jatapus also celebrate 'Kandi Kotha' festival. It is the most important festival to these two communities. The festival is celebrated for two days. 'Disari' fixes an auspicious day to celebrate this festival. On the day the villagers collect some amount for the purchase of fowl, pig or goat and rice for feast. First day they assemble at the shrine of the 'Jakari' deity. 'Janni' gives bath to the deity, plasters the place with cowdung, draws lines with 'chodi' powder and decorates the deity with turmeric paste and vermillion. 'Bonam' is cooked and placed in adda plates along with sugar, 'Atukulu' (pressed rice) and 'Guggilam' (incense) before the deity. Rice is sprinkled on the floor. Disari recites some hymns and allows the fowl to peck the rice. If the fowl pecks the rice, it is believed that 'Jakari Devatha' is pleased with their offerings. Savaras first sacrifice the fowl and follow it up with pig or buffalo sacrifice whereas Jatapus offer goat sacrifice in place of pig or buffalo. They cook food and arrange feast to all the villagers at the shrine. The following day 'Kangalapanduga' is celebrated. On this day also all the ritual practices of previous day are followed. A goat is offered as sacrifice to the deity. Next day onwards they start harvesting redgram crop. It is believed 'Jakaridev' that will come in the form of tiger and eat cattle belonging to the villagers, if they do not celebrate this festival.

Beliefs: Sometimes the fowl offered for sacrifice before starting Todu operations does not peck the grain. The tribals of Visakhapatnam believe that they may be afflicted with

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disease if they cultivate that Podu land. Before sowing seed they are purified with the blood of fowl sacrificed to ishan deity. The soaking of seed with sacrificial blood is expected to charm the seed with supernatural powers which help healthy germination. The Tribals celebrate Kandi Kotha before harvesting of red gram. It is a taboo to eat red gram without first offering the newly harvested pulse to the deity. Savaras and Jathapus of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram district believe that if they fail to celebrate 'Kandikotha' festival, Jakari Devatha will come in the shape of tiger and kill the cattle belonging to the villagers.

During 'Korra-Sama-Kotha' festival the tribals first offer the newly harvested grain to the ancestral spirits. It is believed that if they eat the Sama or Korra grains without celebrating this festival, they are sure to suffer from stomach-ache and ulcers. Similarly, it is a taboo to the tribals of Visakhapatnam District to eat pumpkin leaves, flowers and fruit without Guamadi Kotha or Kumda Parbu.

The Konds of Visakhapatnam District believe that without the blessing of Jakari Devi they will not get bumper crops. So to please the deity 'Biccha Parbu' is celebrated before starting sowing operations in the Podu fields. During this festival, they dibble a few seeds in the ground before 'Jakari Devi'. At the time of dibbling the seed, they take care not to touch the earth with their nails as they believe that if the nails touch the earth, the crops will be stunted in growth. Further, Savaras and Jathapus propitiate both Jakari and Durga deities in the month of October to get protection for their standing crops from wild animals.

SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A study was conducted by selecting a few villages in each I.T.D.A. with specific reference to podu cultivation. While selecting the villages care was taken to cover various tribal groups and examine their customs and practices in undertaking podu cultivation. The villages were selected taking into consideration, factors like accessibility and extent of dependance on Podu cultivation. The villages selected in each district and tribal groups studied are shown below:

District/ I.T.D.A	Mandal	Village	Tribal groups
1. Srikakulam/ Sonthampeta	Sonthampeta Kothuru	Soedhi Althi	Jatapu Savaras
2. Vizianagaram/ Pasvathipuram	Gundlakshmi- puram Pachipenta Kurupam	Gopalapuram Kondamurusu Thompalapadu	Savara Konda Dora Jatapu
3. Visakhapatnam Taderu	Dudbriguda G. Madugula Chintapalli Muchinguttu	Balyaguda Chittumitta Kommaranchula Gudamaliputtu	Khond Porja Gouda Khond Mali Konda- kammara Valmikis
East Godavari Lampachoda- veram	Y. Ramavaram Y. Ramavaram Macedunilli	Boddagandi Kanivada Chekkavada	Konda Reddy Konda Reddy Konda Reddy

Out of the 12 villages selected, 9 are located far away from the road point and 3 are relatively nearer. All tribal groups practising shifting cultivation were covered by the study.

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Population:

Altogether 479 families with 2125 members of which the number of males is 1089 while that of females 1036 were studied. The average size of the family worked out to 4.4. The village-wise number of families studied and population is given hereunder.

Sl. No.	District/ I.T.D.A	Village	No. of families	Population		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Srikakulam/ Seethampeta	Seedhi	71	196	135	331
		Althi	23	35	36	71
2.	Vizianagaram/ Tarvathipuram	Gopulapuram	15	43	29	72
		Kondamurusu	24	56	52	108
		Thompalapadu	27	59	63	122
3.	Visakhapatnam/ Padenu	Ballyaguda	21	49	43	92
		Chuttupitta	21	48	42	90
		Kommarachula	26	66	53	119
		Gudamaliouttu	43	96	95	191
4.	East Godavari/ Rampachodavaram	Bodlagudi	31	74	73	147
		Kanivada	104	208	236	444
		Chakkavada	73	159	179	338
			479	1089	1036	2125

Literacy:

The tribals who can read and write have been considered as literate persons. Out of the total population of 2125, the number of literates is 131, constituting 6.16% to the total population. The details of literates in the selected villages are presented below:

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District/ T.T.D.A	Village	Total Popula- tion	No. of Literates	%o. of literates
Srikakulam	Beechi	331	16	4.8
	Althi	71	6	8.4
Vizianagaram/ Barvathipuram	Gopalapuram	72	6	8.3
	Kondarurusuru	108	Nil	Nil
	Thompelapadu	122	16	13.1
4. Visakhapatnam/ Paderu	Ballavugala	92	4	4.3
	Chutturitta	90	11	12.2
	Kollerachula	119	7	5.8
	Gundalicuttu	191	3	1.5
5. East Godavari/ Rampachoda- varam	Boddagudi	147	18	12.2
	Kanivada	444	16	3.6
	Chakkavada	338	28	8.28
		2125	131	6.16

The basic facilities available to these villages like housing, drinking water, irrigation, communication, education, medical and health, banking, marketing, electricity etc., are given in the Annexure - X.

Assessment of the economic situation with statistical tools in a primitive society is a priori a difficult task. The 12 villages selected for study with differing ethnic composition lying in varying agro-climatic zones presents a variegated picture but have one feature in common and that is the practice of Podu cultivation. The position is briefly summarised as follows:

Economic Status & Occupational Pattern:

The economic status of tribals in the surveyed families in sample villages is presented in Annexure-XI. The total population of the 12 villages studied is 2125, of which 1260 members are earners who constitute 59.29%. Non-earners

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are 865 constituting 10.71% to total population. Children and aged persons are categorised as dependents (non-earners). In tribal areas, woman does as much work as man if not more, she participates in agricultural operations, collection of Minor Forest Produce and also takes part in the non-agricultural labour activity besides attending household chores, child rearing etc., therefore, the female population excluding the aged and children is included in the category of earners.

Agriculture either shifting or settled, especially the former and Agricultural labour constitute the main occupation of tribals. Collection of Minor forest Produce, forest labour etc., are subsidiary occupation. The analysis of occupational pattern shows that 95.7% of the tribals are engaged in Agriculture and the remaining 4.3% are depending on non-agricultural activity. 142 families (29.7%) are solely dependent on Podu cultivation 24 families (5.1%) depend solely on settled cultivation while the rest of 292 families (60.9%) are practising both Podu and settled cultivation. With regard to 21 landless families, it is found that they are depending on either Agricultural labour, construction labour or other-wise employed Annexure-XII.

Land Holdings:

In the 12 villages studied the total extent of land in possession of tribals is 990.77 hect. which includes dry, wet and Podu lands. Out of 479 surveyed families, 458 families are having land holdings (95.60%) and 21 families are landless which constitutes 4.40%. Out of 990.777 hect., 386.972 hect. is dry land (39.05%). 62.305 hect., is wet land

(6.29%) and 541.50 hect. is Podu land (54.65%). Out of 990.777 hect. of total land, 440.295 hect. is 'patta' land and 550.482 hect. of land is in possession of tribals without 'patta' and percentage of patta and non-patta lands comes to 44.43 and 55.57 respectively. The average size of settled cultivation land holding per family works out to 2.16 hect. whereas the Podu land is 1.25 hect. both under cultivation (0.951 hect.) and abandoned (0.299 hect.).

The average size of land holding per family is large in Gudamaliputtu village of Visakhapatnam district followed by Gopalapuram village of Vizianagaram district. In case of Gudamaliputtu, the average size of land is 4.190 hect. per family and 3.336 hect. in Gopalapuram. The average size of land is very small (2 1.291 hect.) in Althi village of Srikulam district followed by Chuttumitta and Ballyaguda villages of Visakhapatnam district. The land holdings and distribution of land among the villages surveyed is presented in Annexure-VIII^{it} indicates that large part of the land is under Podu cultivation (541.50 hect. out of total extent of 990.777 hect.) followed by dry cultivation while only a small portion is under wet cultivation. The extent of Podu land without patta is 425.060 hect. far exceeds the Podu land with patta 116.437 hect.

The details presented in Annexure-VII pertain to extent of Podu land available in 12 sample villages. The total Podu land available is 541.50 hect. Owned by 434 families, of which 294.65 hect of Podu land is under cultivation, 119.03 hect. of land is under plantations and remaining 127.82 hect is abandoned (54.42% of Podu is under cultivation, 21.98%

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is under plantation and 23.60% is abandoned Podu). The average size of Podu land in Gopalapuram is large i.e. 2.43 hect. per family followed by Kondamurusu of Vizianagaram District and Soodhi village of Srikakulam District. The distribution of Podu lands in sample villages of Vizianagaram District is large when compared with other villages surveyed in the proposed project area. The distribution of tribal families by the size of Podu holding is presented in Annexure-XIII. Out of 434 families having Podu lands, 113 families are possessing podu land below 1 acre (0.405 hect) 125 families between 1.1 to 2 acres (0.046 - 0.81 hect) 37 families own Podu land between 2.1 to 3 acres, (0.82- 1.21 hect.) 46 families own 3.1 to 4 acres (1.22 to 1.619 hect) and an equal number of families are possessing Podu land between 4.1 to 5 acres (1.620-2.024 hect) while the remaining 47 families own above 5.0 acres (2.024 hect). The classification of Podu holdings reveal that more than 50% of the families are having podu holdings ^{of} below two acres.

Podu land holdings can be classified into 6 categories (1) Those within the reserve forest under cultivation, (2) those within the reserve forest but abandoned, the podu fields lying out side Reserve forest can also be classified as (3) those with patta and under cultivation, (4) those with patta but abandoned (5) those without patta under cultivation and (6) those without patta but abandoned. There is likelihood of overlap between categories (1,2) and (5,6).

Wage rates in the tribal areas are very low in comparison to the plains area. The wages prevailing in selected villages range from Rs.3/- to Rs.10/- depending on demand for agricultural work. Some times, the wages are also paid in kind. Suppose if a person is engaged in harvesting the crops, she/he will be paid 2 to 3 Kuncham' (local measure) of grain for the work attended in a day. However, the pattern of wage rates in Todu cultivation is furnished below:

	Male (Rs. per day)	Female (Rs. per day)
Digging	Rs.3.00 to Rs.10.00	Rs.2.50 to Rs.8.00
Seedling	Rs.3.00 to Rs.5.00	Rs.2.50 to Rs.5.00
Harvesting	1 'Kuncham' of grain	1 'Kuncham' of grain

The value of family labour is only imputed market wage rate. Payments are made either in cash or in kind or both. Sometimes mid-day meal is given. Method of payment varies depending on the type of operation. However, the 'Todu' operations are mostly undertaken on mutual help and exchange labour basis, the host invariably giving food and one or two measures of harvested grain.

In the 12 surveyed villages, it is found that in 8 villages of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and East Godavari districts, wet land is available. The irrigation sources are basically hill streams. The extent of wet land is 62,307 hectares. Actually in some villages, as per revenue records, there is no classified wet land, but during rainy seasons, the tribals divert the stream water by constructing check dams and cultivate paddy. It is considered as wet land cultivation. The tribals are raising two crops, where irrigation facility is available and in

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these cases they are raising only one crop. The availability of wet land is very less in tribal villages and the percentage works out to 6.2 to the total land of the villages.

There is no wet land in Chuttumitta and Kommeronchula villages of Visakhapatnam District, Boddagandi and Chakkavada villages of East Godavari District. The large portion of wet land i.e., 17.71 hectares is available in Gudamalinutlu of Visakhapatnam district followed by Tommalapadu in Vizianagaram district and Althi of Srikakulam district.

Annual Costs & Returns:

Under wet land cultivation, preparation of land starts with ploughing. It is undertaken twice or thrice in transverse directions and the number of ploughings varies depending upon the nature of soil and the type of crop that is to be grown in the land. In the case of wet land where paddy is grown, ploughing is done 3 to 4 times. After preparation of land, they sow the paddy and apply farmyard manure. In recent times, the tribals are encouraged to use high yielding variety seeds in limited areas of surveyed families. The tribals of this area undertake weeding two to three times in paddy. Since the preparation of land starts from July, by the end of December harvesting of paddy is completed and threshing by the end of January.

The input cost is obviously higher in case of wet farming followed by dry and podu. The cost of wet land cultivation in the surveyed villages ranges from Rs. 432 to Rs. 864 per hectare depending upon cost of labour. It includes family labour, hired labour, seeds, fertilizers etc. The yield per acre on an average is 10 quintals. In surveyed

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villages, the total output value from 62.307 hectares comes to Rs.0.1749 Million and output value per hectare works out to Rs.2807.58/-. The gross value of the output is calculated with reference to the sale price prevailing in the market. The value of by product is included in the gross value. The cost of wetcultivation in Ballyaguda of Visakhapatnam district and Seedhi of Srikakulam district is comparatively higher when compared to other villages. This is due to use of chemical fertilizers and high wage rates. The average net output value per hectare works out to Rs.2186.00. The highest net value derived per hectare is Rs.2593/- in Seedhi village of Srikakulam district and lowest net output value is Rs.1939/- in Kamivada of East Godavari district (Annexure - XIV).

Sama, Chodi, Jonna, Vooda, Horsegram, Niger, Castor etc., are grown in dry land in the sample villages. (Annexure XV), out of 12 villages surveyed, only in 10 villages, dry land farming is practised. In Ballyaguda village and Chuttumitta village of Visakhapatnam district there is no dry land and total dry land under cultivation in these 10 villages comes to 379.70 hectares. The percentage of dry land with reference to total land comes to 38.32%. Large extent of dry land is available in Gudamaliuttu village (92.24 hectares) of Visakhapatnam district and its percentage is 24.34 followed by Chekkavada of East Godavari district where the dry land cultivation is also proportionately higher. The cost of cultivation per hectare in dry land varies from Rs.296.40 to Rs.679.25. depending on the usage of fertilizers. The total output value of various dry cultivation crops grown on 379.70 hectares comes to Rs.0.7949 million and output value per

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hectare works out to Rs.2093.82. The input value per hectare is Rs.428.30 and net output value per hectare works out to Rs.1665.77 in the surveyed villages.

Large extent of Todu land is under cultivation in Kanivada village of East Godavari district followed by Seedhi village and very small extent of Todu land is available in Chuttumitta village of Nizakhanabad district. In podu lands, the tribals raise crops like 'Kandi', 'Same', 'Korra', 'Jonna', 'Ganti', etc. In some villages, they are raising Kandi(Redgram) in the 1st year and mixed crops in subsequent years and whereas in some areas they are raising mixed crops from the first year itself. The cost of cultivation per hectare ranges from Rs.370.50/- to Rs.738.50/- in the surveyed villages. The average cost of cultivation in Todu lands comes to Rs.444.98/- per hectare. The gross output value in 294.652 hectares of Todu lands is Rs.0.4878 millions and the rate of output value per hectare works out to Rs.1635.64 and net output value on Todu lands is Rs.1170.66 per hectare (Annexure XVI).

A comparative analysis of incomes from the 3 types of farming i.e. wet, dry and podu indicates that there is a significant difference in the levels of net incomes. Wet farming generates more income than dry and podu farming. In the present study, the average net value returns from the three types of cultivations are wet land Rs.2136.00 dry land Rs.1665.77/- and podu land Rs.1170.66.

Income & Expenditure:

The annual income derived from different sources are presented in Annexure-XVII. It indicates that major source of income is Agriculture, followed by Agricultural labour. The gross value of the income from land is calculated by adopting the prices prevailing in the local markets. The total income of 479 families is Rs.1.944 Millions of which Rs.1.468 millions is only from Agriculture (gross value of the Agricultural produce), which constitute 75.48% of the total income. The earnings from agriculture labour is Rs.0.186 millions constituting 9.57% to total income. Income is also derived from the sale of Minor Forest Produce collected and forest labour which constitutes 4.95% to the total income. The income derived through live stock constitutes 3.28% of the total income. The source-wise average income for a tribal family is presented hereunder:

Sl. No.	Source	Amount Rs.	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	3064.40	75.48
2.	Agriculture labour	388.41	9.57
3.	Non-Agriculture labour	70.58	1.74
4.	Collection of M.F.P.	159.07	3.92
5.	Forest labour	41.75	1.03
6.	Live stock	133.00	3.28
7.	Employment (Service)	60.00	1.48
8.	Others	142.17	3.50
Total:		4059.38	100.00

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The average income per family works out to Rs.4059.38 of all the selected villages, the highest average income (Rs.5,6 80) is noticed in Gudamaliputtu village of Visakhapatnam district as the holding size is more. The inhabitant (Malis) are good horticulturists and are raising hybrid varieties of vegetables.

The total expenditure of the 479 families is Rs.2.073 millions (Annexure-XVIII) which is more than the annual income of the surveyed families. The average expenditure of the family is Rs.4,327. Major amount was incurred for consumption of food. Out of total expenditure of Rs.2.073 Millions, Rs.1.123 millions was incurred towards food and the percentage works out to 54.22. An amount of Rs.0.148 millions was incurred towards clothes. Considerable amount was incurred on consumption of liquor. However, the item-wise expenditure per family is presented below:

Sl. No.	Item	Expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage
1.	Food	2,346.34	54.22
2.	Clothes	310.00	7.16
3.	Education	3.34	0.08
4.	Festivals and ceremonies	269.44	6.23
5.	Household equipments	144.10	3.33
6.	Fuel and lighting	122.56	2.83
7.	Travelling	28.33	0.65
8.	House repairs	89.86	2.08
9.	Cultivation expenses	481.60	11.12
10.	Liquor	411.61	9.50
11.	Others	121.00	2.80
Total:		4,327.18	100.00

The preceding discussion on the income and expenditure pattern gives an idea of the standard of living of tribals in the surveyed villages.

The average annual income of the surveyed families is Rs.4059 per family and expenditure is Rs.4,327. All the tribal families incur expenditure over and above their income.

Indebtedness:

In the villages selected for survey, the data on indebtedness from different sources is collected by canvassing household schedules and presented in Annexure-XIX. It reveals that out of 479 families surveyed in 12 villages, 103 families have obtained loans either from Bank, Corporation or non-tribals or fellow tribals. The percentage of indebted families works out to 21.50. It is observed that some of the tribals are not revealing the debts. 38 tribal families borrowed to an extent of Rs.68,540/- from Banks and repayment was to the tune of Rs.21,300/- and the percentage of repayment to banks comes to 31.07. The share of amount borrowed from non-tribals is Rs.30,670/- (26.91%) and the repayment was Rs.900/- only. The average debt amount per family works out to Rs.1107/-. High rate of indebtedness is prevailing in Gudamaliuttu followed by Ballyaguda village of Visakhapatnam district. In Boddagundi and Chakkavada villages of East Godavari district, the tribal group inhabiting is Konda Reddi. It is revealed that they never go in for huge amount of loans and generally borrow from other tribals and is repaid immediately.

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It is informed during the survey that non-tribal traders visit the tribal villages at harvest time and advance loans to the tribals on a condition that the produce should be sold to them at an agreed rate. For example if the prevailing market rate of redgram is Rs.15/- per Kuncham (a unit of 5 Kgs.), the showcar offers Rs.6/- to 7/- At the time of harvesting, the showcar comes to the village and collects the produce. The Savaras of Gopalapuram informed that they will go to non-tribal showcar of Gummalaxminuram, a nearby town for this purpose.

The Khonds of Ballyaguda village (Visakhapatnam Dist.) told that the showcars of Dharmavaram (Vizianagaram Dist.) are advancing loans to the tribals while the crop is in progress. Here also the tribal has to sell the produce to the same showcar at an agreed rate.

Assets:

Assets include cultivable land owned by each household, house, cattle sheds, agricultural implements, household furniture, livestock, household utensils and ornaments. (Annexure-XX). The household equipment of a tribal family include cot, wooden or trunk boxes and cooking vessels. The assessment of the value of the assets particularly the land and household property in the tribal areas is very difficult as in these areas the scope for sale and purchase transactions of immovable properties are rare and infrequent. However, the assessment of assets was made by interviewing the knowledgeable persons. The total value of the assets in 12 sample villages comes to Rs.9.105 millions of which major value is derived from land only, followed by housing and live stock respectively. The average asset value per family comes to Rs.19,009/-.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF ANDHRA PRADESH TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION OF SHIFTING CULTIVATORS

Aim of the Project:

Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project aims at providing food security through natural resource development to the Sch. Tribe families living ⁱⁿ environmentally vulnerable hill slopes within the I.T.D. areas of Sathampeta, Parvathi-
puram, Paderu and Rampachodavaram over a period of seven years.

Objectives:

With in the context of traditional tribal life and culture the objectives of the project are set out as follows:

- 1) Household food security by increasing the productivity of fields.
- 2) Protection and rehabilitation of their environment through the introduction of sustainable agricultural systems
- 3) To reduce their indebtedness to the money lenders through the availability of alternative sources of credit
- 4) To raise incomes and improve the quality of life of the tribal families in the identified project
- 5) To instil self reliance and self confidence.

Important Project components are

- a) Natural Resources Development
- b) Community Development participation education and health.
- c) Marketing and credit support
- d) Project management support

Project Area and targetted group:

The Project area is spread over 4 I.T.D. As viz, Sathampeta, Parvathi-
puram, Paderu and Rampachodavaram in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. These I.T.D. As have been selected as tribal families

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engaged in Todu cultivation are the most disadvantaged. Major tribal groups found in the project area ^{are} Savara, Jatapu, Kondadora, Khond, Torja, Gadaba, Bhagatha, Valmiki, Koya and Konja reddi.

The Targetted area for Todu rehabilitation consists of 16 water sheds and 19 Mandals in four I.T.D.A's. The number of Todu villages in the Project area comprises of 2077 with 63,371 families. The total Todu families are 43,294 which constitute 68% to the total families of the project area. I.T.D.A wise details are given in Annexure - V.

TABLE - I
ESTIMATED AREA UNDER SHIFTING CULTIVATION
COMMUNITIES & POPULATION DEPEND ON SHIFTING CULTIVATION
(a) 1960-61 & (b) 1974-75

Sl. No.	State	District(s) & off-ces	Name of tribe practising shifting cultivation	*Estimated area under shifting cultivation for a year (in sq.Km.)	*Estimated population (Primarily or parti- ally de- pendent on shifting cultivation (in thou- sand)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(a) Srikakulam Agency tracts, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari.	Bagata, Gadaba, Kammaru, Khond, Kotiyas, Koyas, Konda-Reddis, Konda-Dhoras, Malis, Manna, Dhora, Naya-khs, Rena, Savara	384	200
		(b) East Godavari, Srikakulam & Vizag.	Bagata, Jat, Dus, Konda Dhoras, Konda Korus, Konda Reddis, Mukha Dhora, Savaras	173	116
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(a) Not available		600*	500*
		(b) Kameng, Khit, Siang, Subansiri & Tirap	Adi including the sub-groups of Gollong, Niniyong, Tadam, Tosi, Ashing, Bagui, Bagun, Simong and Tangam, Aska, Dafla or Nissi, Hill Miri, Khonwa, Mishmi, Miji, Nocte, Tangs and Wancho	920	797
				2035	977
	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	(a) Garo Hills, United Mikir & North Garo Hills, United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	Gharo, Garo, Jaintia, Khasi, Laushai, Lachung, Mikir, Mizo, Naga		

	Naga Hills, Mizo (Lushai) Hills (Kamrup Nowgong, Cachar			
Assam	b) Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills	Dimas (Kachari) Garo, Kachari, Karbi or Mikir, Khasi, Kuki, Lalung & Naga	690	331
Assam	b) West Garo hills, East Garo Hills East Khasi Hills, Jaintia hills, & West Khasi Hills	Garo, Hmar, Jaintia, Khasi & Mikir	760	344
Nagaland	b) Khom, Ihek, Moke- kchung, Mon Tuesang, Jokha & Zunhebote	Naga, Kuki & Mikir	730	396
Mizoram	b) Aizawl, Chhiru- tuipul and Lunglei dist.	Chakma, Hmar, Lakhor Mizo Pawi & Ridug	650	295
4. Bihar	a) Singbhum Santal Par- gas, Ranchi	Birjia, Kharis, Norws, Mal- haris, Sauria Taharia	436	115
5. Karnataka	b) Santal Targars	Mal Taharia & Sauria Taharia	162	61
5. Karnataka	a) Interior Mountainous of Belgaum & South Kan- ara District.	Bettakurba, Jenukurubas Kumbis Kuman, Marat Soligars	10	14
	b) Not available			



: 3 :

6. Kerala	a) Attappady Irular, Kurumbas Amosn, Val- Kurichains, luyanad Mudugar, Taluk, Malabar Taniyan Dist Dist.	40	10
	b) Talghat Kurumbas & Mudugar	19	16
7. Gujarat Madhya- shtra	a) Dang Bhil, Kumbi, Dist. and Kakais, Mavchi in some Varhli parts of Surat Dist.	298	25
	Kelaba Dist. Halkki, Kothari South Chanda Kumari, Maratha, Division, Maria Gond, Jan-jira sub- Thakur, division Wakhals		
	b) Not available.		
8. Madhya Pradesh	a) Durg, Bastar, Agariya, Baiga Chhindwara, Bharia, Gond, Chanda, Balag- Korva, Kodaku, hat, Nandia, Madia, Majhwar, Raigarh. Mawasi.	90	30
	b) Bastar Hill Maria	81	15
9. Manipur	a) Hill areas Angami, Kabui- Kacha-Naga, Mariang, Tangkul	216	183
	b) East Distt. Anal, Chothe Hmar, 600 North Distt., Kabui, Kacha Naga South Distt., Lamgang, Mao Maring Tangnoupal, & West Pite, Simte, Tang- District. khul, Thadou, Valphui and Zou.		293
10. Orissa	a) Keonjhar, Sund- Bhuiya or Bhuyan 1600 ergarh, Denkanal, Bhunjia, Gadaba, Sambalpur, Kala- Jatapu, Juang, Ko- bandi, Ganjam, nga, Koya Khanda, Karaput. Kotia Poroja, Saora.		937
	b) Baudh-Khond- Shuiya, Bondo, mals Dhenkanal, Poraja, Didayi, Ganjam Keonjhar, Kaluhanoi, Sambal- Kharagpur, Sun- pur. dergarh.	2298	746

11. Tamil Nadu	a) Coimbatore dist., Nilgiris dist.	Kadar, Kurumbas Malasar, Pulayans, Paniyans.	12	22
	b) Not available.			
12. Tirpura	a) Sagar, Khowai, Kailashahar, Kama- lpur, Dharma nagar Udaipur, Sonemura, Belonia & Amarpur Sub-division	Chakma, Garo, Halam, Jamatia Kuki, Lushai, Mag, Noatia, Beang, Tripura.	467	193
	b) North District, South District, & West District.	Chakma, Halam, Jamatia, Lushai, Mag, Naotia, Rieng & Tripura.	620	246
Total :	a)		6184	3309
	b)		13263	3606

* Figures for Arunachal for 1960-61 interpolated by author for comparison purposes.

Source: 1. Shifting cultivation in North East India, published by North East India Council for Social Science Research 1976.

2. Report on population Data regarding forestry communities practicing shifting cultivation in India (FAO/UNEP project).

ANNEXURE - I

TRIBE WISE POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH-1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Tribe	Total Population	% to the total S.T. population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andh	5,350	0.168
2.	Bakata	89,567	2.820
3.	Bhil	184	0.005
4.	Chenchu	28,297	0.921
5.	Gadaba	28,049	0.883
6.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	1,67,108	5.261
7.	Goud	6,256	0.196
8.	Hill Reddi	20	0.001
9.	Jatapu	86,762	2.731
10.	Kammara	36,295	1.142
11.	Kattumayakan	173	0.005
12.	Kolam, Mannervarlu	17,096	0.538
13.	Konda Dora	1,42,374	4.482
14.	Konda Kapu	27,830	0.876
15.	Konda Reddi	54,473	1.715
16.	Kondh, Modi, Kodhu, Desiy, Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Kuttiya Kondh, Tikiria Kondh, Yenity Kondh	50,726	1.597
17.	Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dhulia, Dulia, Holva, Paiko, Putiya, Soerona, Sidhonaiko	16,847	0.530
18.	Koya, Goud, Rajah, Racha, Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhino Koya, Raj Koya	3,62,341	11.408
19.	Kulia	157	0.004
20.	Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	2,017	0.063
21.	Mamre Dora	21,329	0.671
22.	Mukha Dora, Nooka Dora	17,948	0.565
23.	Nayak (in the Agency tracts)	4,323	0.136

Contd. . .



: 2 :

1	2	3	4
24.	Iraddhan	15,573	0.490
25.	Torja, Marangi Torja	16,374	0.515
26.	Beddi Dor	4,177	0.131
27.	Rona, Rona	122	0.003
28.	Savara, Kapu Savara, Jallia Savara, Khutto Savara	81,121	2.554
29.	Sugali, Lambada	11,57,604	36.448
30.	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	1,753	0.055
31.	Valmiki (in the agency tracts)	40,985	1.290
32.	Yanadi	3,15,344	9.928
33.	Yerukula	3,15,618	9.937
34.	Unclassified	61,808	1.946
Total of all S.T.S		31,76,001	100.00



1	2	3	4
24.	Iradhan	15,573	0.490
25.	Torja, Parangi Torja	16,374	0.515
26.	Teddi Dor	4,177	0.131
27.	Rona, Rena	122	0.003
28.	Savara, Kapu Savara, Talia Savara, Khutto Savara	81,121	2.554
29.	Sugali, Lambada	11,57,604	36.448
30.	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	1,753	0.055
31.	Valmiki (in the agency tracts)	40,985	1.290
32.	Yanadi	3,15,344	9.928
33.	Yerukula	3,15,618	9.937
34.	Unclassified	61,808	1.945
Total of all S.T.S		31,76,001	100.00

Annexure - II

DISTRICT-WISE SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION, 1981 CENSUS

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	S.T. population in 1981
		1.05
1.	Srikakulam	1.53
2.	Vizianagaram	3.54
3.	Visakhapatnam	1.43
4.	East Godavari	0.67
5.	West Godavari	0.67
6.	Krishna	1.40
7.	Guntur	0.78
8.	Prakasam	1.77
9.	Nellore	0.79
10.	Chittoor	0.38
11.	Cuddapah	0.82
12.	Anantapur	0.40
13.	Kurnool	1.55
14.	Mahboobnagar	0.73
15.	Ranga Reddy	0.14
16.	Hyderabad	0.69
17.	Medak	0.80
18.	Nizamabad	2.73
19.	Adilabad	0.60
20.	Karimnagar	2.93
21.	Warangal	4.30
22.	Khammam	1.96
23.	Nalgonda	31.76
Total:		

ANNEXURE - III

TRIBE WISE POPULATION IN THE FOUR I.T.D.A's OF THE PROJECT AREA
(1981 CENSUS)

1. Tribe	2	3. Srikulam	4. Vizianagaram	5. Visakhapatnam	6. East Godavari	7. Total
1. Andh		31	33	463	29	556
2. Bagatha		377	372	86331	82	87,662
3. Bhil		3	13	17	5	38
4. Chenchu		109	30	101	354	594
5. Gadaba		947	15202	11,148	423	27,720
6. Gond		74	4	38	163	279
7. Goudu		92	586	5,273	1732	7683
8. Hill Reddi		2	3	11	5	21
9. Jatapu		19,318	66,348	231	10	85,907
10. Kammaru		252	303	17,694	15,988	34,237
11. Kattunayakan		2	.	46	1	49
12. Kolam		1	62	352	11	426
13. Kondadora		4,929	37,772	83,963	10,778	1,37,442
14. Kondakapu		191	179	8,224	16,106	24,700
15. Konda Reddi		37	..	2,715	41,685	44,437
16. Khond		1,769	199	37,021	52	39,041
17. Koti		11,194	659	19,210	98	31,461
18. Koya		46	349	1238	30,263	31,896
19. Kulia		4	6	186	10	206
20. Mali		401	130	1717	3	2251
21. Mannedora		258	3,424	4081	2230	9993
22. Mukadora		9	3078	14,267	13	17,367
23. Nayak		45	55	254	8	362
24. Nardhan		3	19	4	5	31
25. Torja		5	8	15,717	645	1,375
26. Reddidora		9	37	5047	12	5105
27. Rona - Rona		..	2	85	..	87
28. Savara		62,355	17,827	661	226	81,069
29. Sugali		55	35	635	175	900
30. Valmiki		99	360	34,187	8,102	42,748
31. Yanadi		590	356	216	2449	3,619
32. Yerukula		1733	4721	2276	11,229	19,959
33. Unspecified		194	672	718	530	2,114
Total:			1,05,142	1,53,344	3,54,127	7,56,033

Source Census of India - 1981.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY WISE DETAILS OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION

Sl. No.	Name of the I.T.D.A	Total number of families	No. of Todu villages	No. of families engaged in Todu out side Reserve forest	Total extent under active shifting cultivation			Total	Remarks
					Hill	Ton slopes	Foot hills		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Soethampeta	9051	80	9051	..	4901 92.7%	381 7.3%	5282	
2.	Iaravathipuram	11920	266	8696	..	7396 100%	..	7396	
3.	Taderu	47117	1816	25383	6632 30.8%	7080 32.8%	7817 36.4%	21529	
4.	Rampachodavaram	9714	204	6871	769 10.6%	6140 84.7%	343 4.7%	7252	
Total:		77802	2366	50001	7401 17.8%	25517 61.5%	8541 20.6%	41459	

Source: Project report on Rehabilitation of shifting cultivations of Eastern Ghats of Northern coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure - V

DETAILS OF PROJECT AREA AND TARGETTED GROUP OF FAMILIES

Sl. No.	Project Area	Seethampet	Arvathi puram	Iaderu	Ranna-choda-varan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. of Mandals	1	4	10	4	19
2.	No. of watersheds	4	6	3	3	16
3.	No. of villages	86	147	1728	116	2077
4.	Total population	39,741	43,480	1,73,785	26,980	2,88,774
5.	Total families	9,051	7,252	41,528	5,540	63,379
6.	Total podu families	9,051	5,310	24,137	4,796	43,294
7.	% of podu families	100	73	58	87	68
8.	Target group families	5,420	5,310	15,230	4,796	30,756
9.	Target group population	23,300	23,400	67,000	23,400	1,37,600

Source: A.T. Tribal Development Project
Appraisal Report working Paper-I

LAND USE DETAILS IN FOUR INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
AREAS (AREA IN HECTARES)

[illegible]

Annexure-VII
(Area in Hectares)

Sl No.	District	Village	No. of total families	No. of families with Podu lands	Percentage	Extent of podu land			Podu under cultivation	Percentage	Podu under plan-tation	Percentage	Podu abandoned	Percentage	Average size of podu Holdings
						Un-serve	Re-serve	Total							
1.	Visakhapatnam	Balyaguda	21	12	57.14	6.98	4.86	11.84	9.82	82.90	1.21	10.26	0.81	6.84	0.99
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	21	16	76.19	20.75	-	20.75	6.19	29.85	12.35	59.50	2.21	10.65	1.30
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommaranchula	26	20	76.92	6.50	10.32	16.82	14.80	87.97	2.02	12.03	-	-	0.84
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudamalioutu	43	35	81.40	53.56	-	53.56	17.74	33.11	2.49	45.35	11.54	21.54	1.53
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	71	68	95.78	79.04	34.12	113.16	50.19	44.36	40.49	35.78	22.47	19.86	1.66
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	23	18	78.26	16.72	-	16.72	7.00	41.89	5.67	33.90	4.05	24.21	0.93
7.	Vizianageram	Gopalapuram	15	13	86.67	31.58	-	31.58	15.18	48.08	3.85	12.18	12.55	39.74	2.43
8.	Vizianageram	Kondamusuru	24	24	100.00	44.34	-	44.34	22.07	49.77	-	-	22.27	50.23	1.85
9.	Vizianageram	Thompalapadu	27	23	85.18	37.85	-	37.85	14.78	39.03	3.23	8.56	19.84	52.41	1.64
10.	East Godavari	Boddagandi	31	31	100.00	25.10	-	25.10	25.10	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.81
11.	East Godavari	Chekkaveda	73	70	95.89	70.85	-	70.85	44.94	63.43	25.92	36.57	-	-	1.01
12.	East Godavari	Kanivada	104	104	100.00	98.93	-	98.93	66.84	67.56	-	-	32.08	32.44	0.95
			479	434	90.60	492.20	49.30	541.50	294.65	54.42	119.03	21.98	127.82	23.60	1.25

LAND HOLDINGS

Annure- VIII

(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Village	Total families	No. of families with land	No. of land less families	% of land less families	Extent of land		Land owned		Total Land		per family land holdings (W+D+P)			
							DRY Patta	Wet Patta	Podu Patta	W. Patta	Patta	W. Patta		Total		
1.	Visakhapatnam	Ballyaguda	21	19	2	9.5	7.29	6.073	-	6.983	4.858	13.06	12.15	25.202	1.32	
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	21	16	5	23.8	-	-	-	18.242	2.510	18.24	2.43	20.753	1.30	
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommarechchula	26	25	1	3.8	22.06	21.46	-	6.502	10.323	28.53	31.78	60.308	2.41	
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudimaliputti	43	39	4	9.2	92.21	-	17.712	-	53.562	109.93	53.56	163.490	4.19	
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	71	68	3	4.2	54.85	-	9.919	-	79.042	34.109	143.82	34.11	177.927	2.62
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	23	21	2	8.7	3.91	-	6.093	-	16.720	10.00	16.72	26.721	1.29	
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalapuram	15	13	2	13.3	8.95	0.40	2.429	-	3.046	27.732	15.20	28.14	43.360	3.34
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamuguru	24	24	-	-	-	33.20	-	0.809	-	44.332	-	78.34	78.340	3.26
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompalapadu	27	25	2	7.4	8.62	6.39	-	12.754	-	37.854	8.64	57.00	65.636	2.62
10.	East Godavari	Boddagandi	31	31	-	-	19.63	4.05	-	-	1.822	23.279	21.46	27.33	48.785	1.57
11.	East Godavari	Chekkavada	73	73	-	-	41.48	39.07	-	-	-	70.850	41.48	109.95	151.397	2.07
12.	East Godavari	Kaniwada	104	104	-	-	23.40	-	6.518	-	-	98.927	29.93	98.97	128.858	1.24
Total:			479	458	21	4.4	275.11	111.86	48.744	13.563	116.437	425.06	440.29	550.48	990.777	2.16
							386.97		62.307		541.50					
							(total)		(total)		(total)					

PROGRESS ON PODU CLEARANCE

Annexure - I

Sl. No.	District.	Village.	No. of families engaged on Podu.	Extent of Podu.	Podu cleared by fore fathers.		Podu cleared by present generation	
					No. of families.	Extent (Hectares)	No. of families.	Extent.
1.	Visakhapatnam.	Ballyaguda.	12	11.84	10	10.020	2	1.822
2.	Visakhapatnam.	Chuttumitta.	16	20.75	..	..	16	20.753
3.	Visakhapatnam.	Kommaranchula.	20	16.82	12	10.550	8	6.275
4.	Visakhapatnam.	Gudamaliputtu.	35	53.56	6	11.944	29	41.619
5.	Srikakulam.	Seedhi.	68	113.16	68	113.149	..	..
6.	Srikakulam.	Althi.	18	16.72	18	10.720	..	..
7.	Vizianagaram.	Gopalapuram.	13	31.58	13	31.579	..	..
8.	Vizianagaram.	Kondamasuru.	24	44.34	24	44.334	..	..
9.	Vizianagaram.	Tompalapadu.	23	37.85	23	37.854	..	..
10.	E. Godavari.	Boddagandi.	31	25.10	15	14.575	16	10.526
11.	E. Godavari.	Kanivada.	104	98.93	67	59.696	37	39.231
12.	E. Godavari.	Chekkavada.	70	70.85	68	68.016	2	2.834
Total ::			434	541.50 (74.65%)	324 (74.65%)	418.437 (77.27%)	110 (25.35%)	123.060 (22.73%)

DETAILS OF BASIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN AND AROUND THE SAMPLE VILLAGES SURVEYED IN FOUR ITDAs

Annexure-X

Sl. no.	District ITDA.	Name of the village.	Location of the village.	Distance from bus stop.	Distance from railway station.	Type of Road.	Electricity.	House sing.	Drinking water.	Post office.	Bank.	Hospital.	Vet. hospital.	Fair price shop.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1.	VSP/Paderu.	Ballyaguda.	Hillock	5.0	10	18	Katcha	No	No	Hill stream	5	10	10	10	1.5
2.	-do-	Chuttumitta	-do-	0.5	69	0.5	-do-	No	Yes	Bore well	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
3.	-do-	Kommamonchula	foot hill	2.0	116	15	foot path	Yes	No	Hill stream	2	15	3	3	2
4.	-do-	Gudamaliputtu	-do-	3.0	88	12	-do-	No	No	-do-	1.5	12	12	1.5	1.5
5.	SKL/Seethampeta.	Seedhi.	Hillock	6.0	48	15	Katcha	Yes	No	B.Well	6	15	8	15	2
6.	-do-	Althi.	-do-	6.0	8	55	-do-	No	Yes	Well	7	15	15	15	1
7.	V&M/Parvati-puram.	Gopalapuram	Foothill	2.0	40	6	-do-	Yes	No	B.well	1	6	6	3	1
8.	-do-	Kondamusuru	Hillock	31.0	31	31	F.path	No	no.	H.stream	8	31	31	31	10
9.	-do-	Tompalapadu.	Foothill	13.0	56	34	-do-	No	No	Well	9	20	20	19	Yes
10.	E.G/RC.Varam.	Boddagond	Hillock.	18.0	191	2.1	-do-	No	No	H.stream	18	25	18	18	18
11.	-do-	Konivada.	Hillslop	55.0	135	40	-do-	No	Yes	-do-	6	55	40	55	20
12.	-do-	Chekkavada.	Foothill	33.0	115	35	-do-	No	Yes	-do-	5	35	35	35	15

CONTD.....

Shandy.	Balwadi.	Elementary school	Ashram school.	High School.	College.	Hostel.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
10	1.5	1.5	5	10	10	10
0.5	Yes	0.5	0.5	0.5	23	0.5
2	Yes	1	3	15	15	15
12	Yes	1.5	1.5	12	50	12
15	2	Yes	2	15	28	8
8	45	Yes	1.0	13	15	7
6	1	Yes	6	6	20	1
20	4	Yes	12	21	31	12
19.1		Yes	20	20	34	20
18	Yes	Yes	18	18	150	18
20	Yes	Yes	20	55	80	20
35	Yes	Yes	20 15	35	60	35

ANNEXURE - XI

ECONOMIC STATUS

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the village	Total population	Earned	Non-earners	% of earners	Percentage of non-earners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Visakhapatnam	Ballyaguda	92	63	29	68.48	31.52
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	90	42	48	46.67	53.33
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommaronchula	119	70	49	58.82	41.18
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudamali-puttu	191	127	64	66.49	33.51
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	331	221	110	66.76	33.24
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	71	49	22	69.01	30.99
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalapuram	72	45	27	62.50	37.50
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamusuru	108	52	56	48.14	51.86
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompalapadu	122	73	49	59.83	40.17
10.	E.Godavari	Boddagondi	147	73	74	49.66	50.34
11.	E.Godavari	Chekkavada	338	182	156	53.85	46.15
12.	E.Godavari	Kaniwada	444	263	181	59.29	40.71
Total :			2125	1260	865	59.29	40.71

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

Sl. No.	District	Village	Total No. of families	A G R I C U L T U R E									Others (employees)
				No. of families with podu cultivation only	Percentage	No. of families with Podu & settled cultivation	Percentage	No. of families with settled cultivation	Percentage	No. of families depending on Agril. labour only	Percentage	No. of families depending on non-agril. labour only	Percentage
1.	Visakhapatnam	Ballyguda	21	2	9.5	10	47.6	7	33.4	2	9.5	..	..
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	21	16	76.2	..	..	..	..	4	19.1	1 (Moson)	4.7
3.	Visakhapatnam	Komaranchula	26	5	19.2	15	57.7	5	19.3	1	3.8	..	..
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudamaliputtu	43	9	20.9	26	60.5	4	9.3	4	9.3	..	..
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	71	16	22.5	52	73.3	..	..	3	4.2	..	..
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	23	6	26.1	12	53.2	3	13.0	2	8.7	..	..
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalapuram	15	1	6.7	12	80.0	..	..	2	13.3	..	..
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamuru	24	..	..	24	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompalapadu	27	6	22.3	17	62.9	2	7.4	..	..	..	2
10.	East Godavari	Bandagandi	31	1	3.2	30	96.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	East Godavari	Chekkavada	73	8	10.9	62	84.9	3	4.1	..	..	..	..
12.	East Godavari	Kaniwada	104	72	69.2	32	30.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
				23.7	292	60.0	231	50	10	1	0.2	2	

ANNUAL RETURNS OF INCOME IN WET LAND CULTIVATION

Sl. No.	District	Village	Extent of wet land under cultivation (Hectares)	Total output value (Rs. in Millions)	Per hectare output value (in Rs.)	Cost of cultivation per hectare (in Rs.)	Net income per hectare (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Visakhapatnam	Balliyaguda	6.073	0.0180	2060	864.50	2009.50
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommaranchula	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gulamaliputtu	17.712	0.0452	2560	592.80	2210.70
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	9.919	0.0343	3460	864.50	2593.50
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	6.093	0.0186	3040	666.80	2371.20
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalanuram	2.429	0.0060	2460	132.30	2025.40
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamasuru	0.809	0.0021	2629	534.50	2074.80
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompalabadu	12.754	0.0347	2720	469.30	2247.70
10.	East Godavari	Boddagandi	..	..	..	..	..
11.	East Godavari	Kanivada	6.518	0.0162	2470	531.00	1939.00
12.	East Godavari	Chekkavada	..	..	..	..	..
Total:			62.307	0.1749	2807.60	620.60	2187.00

ANNUAL OUTPUT AND NET INCOME IN DRY LAND CULTIVATION

Sl. No.	District	Village	Extent of dry land under cultivation (Hectares)	Total output value (Rs. in millions)	Per hectare output value (Rs.)	Cost of cultivation per hectare (Rs.)	Net income per hectare (Rs)
1.	Visakhapatnam	Ballyaguda	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommarachula	43.52	0.1100	2531.75	679.25	1852.50
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudamaliuttu	92.21	0.2234	2419.61	568.10	1851.51
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	54.85	0.1233	2247.70	444.60	1803.10
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	3.91	0.0067	2226.95	419.90	1807.05
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalapuram	9.35	0.0194	2074.80	345.80	1729.00
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamusuru	33.20	0.0518	1561.04	206.40	1264.64
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompalapadu	15.01	0.0353	2348.97	531.05	1817.92
10.	East Godavari	Bodlagudi	23.68	0.0445	1882.14	345.80	1536.34
11.	East Godavari	Kanivada	23.42	0.0396	1703.48	329.74	1359.73
12.	East Godavari	Chekkavada	80.55	0.1389	0723.05	321.10	1403.95
		Total:	379.70	0.7949	2093.82	428.30	1665.77

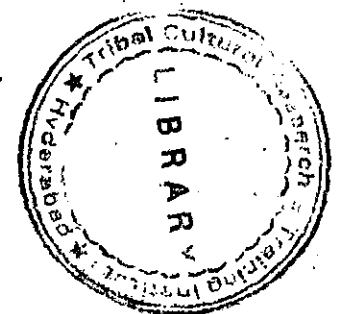
ANNUAL RETURNS OF NET INCOME IN TODU CULTIVATION

Sl. No.	District	Village	Extent of todu land under cul- tivation (Hec- tares)	Total output value in millions	Per hectare output value in Rs.	Cost of cul- tivation per hectare (Rs)	Net income per hectare (Rs)
1.	Visakhapatnam	Bellvaguda	9.82	0.0184	1877.20	666.90	1210.30
2.	Visakhapatnam	Okuttumitta	6.19	0.0091	1470.64	412.50	1057.14
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommarachula	14.80	0.0188	1346.15	370.50	975.65
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudamaliputhi	17.74	0.0316	1783.34	494.00	1289.34
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	30.19	0.0889	1771.00	531.00	1240.00
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	7.00	0.0114	1630.00	148.00	1210.30
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalanuram	15.18	0.0254	1674.66	518.70	1155.96
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamurusu	22.07	0.0439	1988.35	738.50	1249.85
9.	Vizianagaram	Tombalanadu	14.78	0.0291	1615.38	430.66	1175.72
10.	East Godavari	Boodagandi	25.10	0.0350	1393.08	395.20	997.88
11.	East Godavari	Kanivada	66.34	0.1040	1556.10	438.42	1117.68
12.	East Godavari	Chockkavada	44.94	0.0722	1578.33	395.20	1183.13
		Total:	234.652	0.4878	1655.64	484.98	1170.66

ANNUAL INCOME OF FAMILIES-AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER FAMILY

(Rs. in Millions)

S.No.	District	Village	No. of total families.	Agri- cul- ture	Agricul- tural labour	Mon. Agl. labour	M.F.P.	Forest labour	Live Stock	Employ- ment	Others	Total	Average Annual income per family (in Rs.)
1.	Visakhapatnam	Ballyaguda	21	0.036	0.031	--	0.001	--	0.002	--	0.010	0.081	3875
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	21	0.009	0.018	0.031	0.001	--	0.019	--	0.015	0.094	4466
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommaranchula	26	0.106	0.012	0.002	--	0.005	0.001	--	0.003	0.130	4999
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudamaliputta	43	0.232	0.006	--	0.006	--	0.001	--	--	0.244	5680
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	71	0.246	0.033	--	0.006	--	0.003	--	0.010	0.309	4347
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	23	0.039	0.022	--	0.010	--	--	--	0.002	0.072	3151
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalapuram	15	0.051	0.009	--	0.003	--	0.001	--	0.007	0.071	4699
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamusuru	24	0.085	0.009	0.001	0.009	0.004	0.002	--	--	0.110	4596
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompalpadu	27	0.077	0.013	--	0.002	--	0.004	0.024	--	0.118	4384
10.	East Godavari	Boddagandi	31	0.080	0.011	--	0.002	--	0.006	--	0.009	0.106	5427
11.	East Godavari	Kanivada	104	0.296	0.013	--	0.027	--	0.025	0.005	0.003	0.369	3544
12.	East Godavari	Chekkavada	73	0.211	0.009	--	0.009	0.011	--	--	--	0.240	3286
TOTAL:			479	1.468	0.186	0.034	0.076	0.020	0.064	0.029	0.068	1.944	4059



AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF FAMILIES

(in Millions)

S.No.	District	Village	No. of total fami- lies.	Food	Clo- thes	Edu- cation	Festi- val & Cele- bra- tions	House hold equip- ments	Fuel light- ing.	Trav- elling.	House repai- ring.	Liquor	Othe- rs.	Invest- ment on Agri.	Total	Average expenditure per family (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Visakhapatnam.	Ballyaguda	21	0.059	0.008	..	0.005	..	0.003	..	0.0025	0.0042	..	0.012	0.094	4497
2.	Visakhapatnam.	Chuttumitta	21	0.070	0.013	..	0.014	0.004	0.003	..	..	0.0042	0.0042	0.002	0.115	5476
3.	Visakhapatnam.	Kommara-chula	26	0.080	0.012	--	0.007	0.003	0.003	..	..	0.0160	0.0070	0.013	0.443	5494
4.	Visakhapatnam.	Gludimal-puttu.	43	0.120	0.018	..	0.021	0.012	0.006	..	..	0.0378	0.0107	0.062	0.287	6600
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	71	0.160	0.022	..	0.017	0.010	0.009	0.0067	..	0.0380	0.0143	0.038	0.314	4419
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	23	0.050	0.007	..	0.006	0.001	0.002	0.0005	..	0.0063	0.0050	0.009	0.088	3015
7.	Vizianagaram.	Gopala-puram.	15	0.045	0.003	..	0.002	0.001	0.004	..	0.0030	0.0076	..	0.008	0.073	4886
8.	Vizianagaram.	Kondamu-suru.	24	0.062	0.010	..	0.014	0.002	0.004	0.0009	..	0.0183	0.0084	0.018	0.142	5929
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompala-podu	27	0.073	0.022	0.001	0.011	0.003	0.003	0.0006	..	0.0052	0.0039	0.012	0.140	5463
10.	East Godavari	Bodhanai	31	0.070	0.005	..	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.0004	..	0.0063	0.0031	0.009	0.108	3474
11.	East Godavari	Bodhanai	31	0.193	0.010	..	0.016	0.028	0.009	0.0028	..	0.0103	..	0.029	0.318	3059
							0.011	0.003	0.002	0.0007	..	0.0063	0.0031	0.010	0.213	3324

ANNEKURE - XIX.

INDEBTEDNESS AMONG AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS												
Sl. No.	District	Village	No. of total families	No. of indebted families	Bank			Non-tribal Money Lenders				
					No. of families	Amount taken	Interest rest	Amount re-paid	No. of families	Amount taken cash kind value	Interest	Amount re-paid
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Visakhapatnam	Ballyaguda	21	5	1	4000	11%	1600	-	-	-	-
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	21	17	4	2800	11%	-	13	-	2150 (cloth)	100
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommaranola	26	8	1	800	11%	600	6	5600	50%	800
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudamliputtu	43	23	17	43800	11%	19100	-	-	-	-
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	71	6	6	6300	11%	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	23	5	5	10000	11%	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalapuram	15	8	4	840	11%	-	3	900	420 (grain)	-
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamusuru	24	16	-	-	-	-	11	16600	-	25%
9.	Vizianagaram	Tompalapadu	27	15	-	-	-	-	15	5000	-	24%
10.	East Godavari	Boddagandi	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	East Godavari	Checkkavada	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	East Godavari	Kanivada	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			479	103	38	68510	11%	21300	48	28100	2570	50%
			(21.50%)	(35.82%)	(10.13%)	(31.07%)	(49.18%)	(26.91%)				(2.03%)

Cont.

Other Institutions				Corporation				Total amount	Average
No. of families	Amount taken	Interest	Amount re-paid	No. of families	Amount taken	Interest	Amount re-paid	indebted	debt per family
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4	4300	-	-	-	-	-	-	8300	1660
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4950	354
1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5460	808
6	7500	-	-	-	-	-	-	51300	2565
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6300	1050
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	2000
1	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	2750	345
-	-	-	-	5	2360	11%	100	18900	1182
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	334
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	12460	-	600	-	2360	11%	100	11200	1120
(10.03%)	(10.03%)	-	(600)	-	-	-	-	-	-

ASSETS VALUE

Sl. No.	District	Village	Total No. of families	Total Assets value (Rs. in Millions)					Agril. equip-ment	Total	Average Asset value (in Rupees)
				Land	House site cattle or Goats	Live stock	House hold equipment (including gold)				
1.	2.	3	4	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.	10.	11.
1.	Visakhapatnam	Lallyaguda	21	0.211	0.031	0.031	0.051		0.033	0.328	15506
2.	Visakhapatnam	Chuttumitta	21	0.103	0.094	0.086	0.038		0.006	0.326	15541
3.	Visakhapatnam	Kommaranchula	26	0.362	0.052	0.056	0.048		0.005	0.524	20138
4.	Visakhapatnam	Gudammaliputtu	43	1.293	0.108	0.067	0.103		0.006	1.576	36656
5.	Srikakulam	Seedhi	71	1.023	0.142	0.033	0.050		0.016	1.327	18687
6.	Srikakulam	Althi	23	0.320	0.092	0.019	0.015		0.007	0.458	19910
7.	Vizianagaram	Gopalapuram	15	0.154	0.023	0.017	0.007		0.003	0.204	135101
8.	Vizianagaram	Kondamusuru	24	0.452	0.024	0.085	0.014		0.008	0.583	24297
9.	Vizianagaram	Topalapadu	27	0.493	0.054	0.046	0.062		0.009	0.664	24613
10.	East Godavari	Boddazandi	31	0.239	0.047	0.091	0.016		0.006	0.398	12850
11.	East Godavari	Kanivada	104	0.576	0.351	0.100	0.065		0.030	1.213	11661
12.	East Godavari	Chekkavada	73	0.760	0.584	0.124	0.020		0.015	1.504	20509
Total:			470	5.995	1.602	0.908	0.480		0.311	9.105	19009