MID-TERM APPRAISAL STUDY OF

A.P. PARTICIPATORY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFAD-II)

(Sponsored by Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of A.P.)

P. PADMANABHA RAO

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES N.O.CAMPUS, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD - 500 016 ANDHRA PRADESH

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AUTHOR

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CHAPTER 0

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.0 Introduction

The Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (IFAD-II) is being implemented in 28 watersheds covering 1016 tribal villages and 76810 families in five (5) TTDAS viz., Adilabad, Eturunagaram (Warangal District), Bhadrachalam (Khammam District), K.R. Puram (West Godavari District) and Sundipenta (comprises of Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Prakasam, Guntur, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda Districts). A special strategy was adopted for identification of predominantly tribal villages/ habitations by fixing two norms. viz., more than 70 per cent of the total population should be tribals and more than 70 per cent of the cultivated land should also belong to tribals. In the Sundipenta project area, most of the tribals are 100 per cent Chenchus forming more than 85 per cent of the total population living in a contiguous area located in six boardering districts (Fig 1).

The overall objectives of the project are :

- 1 To raise income levels ensure food security and improve the quality of life of the tribals, within the context of the traditional tribal environment, culture and values.
- 2 Promote greater self-reliance amongst communities on a sustainable basis; and
- 3 To reduce and reverse the degradation of the environment.

To meet the project objectives in light of the above components, the Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the IFAD, Rome for financial assistance. The loan agreement (Loan No.349-IN) was signed with IFAD on 13th May 1994 and sanctioned the Project with an outlay of Rs.18,550.64 lakhs for implementation from 1994-95 for a period of seven years.

The Commissioner, Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh entrusted to the CESS, the task of a critical Mid-Term Appraisal of the process evaluation of APPTDP to enable him for mid-course corrections and provide the needed insights into the implementation of a major public policy. The Study would enable them to assess whether the development process is moving in the desired direction and capable of achieving the stipulated objectives of the programme. This would also enable the implementing agency to visualise the short falls in the programme implementation and take corrective measures at appropriate time.

As the entire study had to be completed within a short span of three months, it was not possible to take a large: sample. Hence, the study covered only 5 per cent of the sample schemes grounded upto 31st March, 1998. In all 62 schemes were covered from 80 villages of 30 mandal implemented in four consecutive years i.e., 1994-95, 1995-96 1996-97 and 1997-98.

The Study has been conducted through -

- (a) Group discussions with the beneficiaries and village community;
- (b) Physical verification of the schemes for quali assessment and examine the process involved;

(c) Collection of data relating to implementation process, scheme details, visits by officials and non-officials, nature of execution of work, peoples' participation, no. of works completed, formation of VTDAs, maintenance of assets, self help groups, meetings, training received etc.

The technical evaluation covered the percentage of survival, quality and quantity of work, recharging of wells, increase in soil fertility, increase in yield, employment generation, cost norms for implementation in the Study area, yield and outputs, changes in cropping pattern, water availability, income changes, change in employment, changes in asset position etc., their influence and impact etc., through a structured questionnaire; and

(d) Final discussions with the field staff and sectoral officers regarding implementation process and problems/ encountered during the course of implementation.

Multiple stratified random sampling method was adopted in identifying the schemes and villages. From each ITDA 3-5 mandals were selected randomly, from each watershed at least one mandal was covered and from each mandal 2 to 3 villages were selected.

The Study was conducted between 1st July, 1998 and 31st July, 1998 and 31st August to 3rd September, 1998, and covered schemes implemented during the period of four (4) years period from 1994-95 to 1997-98. in five (5) ITDAs viz., Utnoor, Eturunagaram. Bhadrachalam, K.F.Puram and Sundipenta.

The scope of the Survey was mainly restricted to soil conservation works, small scale irrigation, horticulture, women development (thrift groups), satellite nurseries etc.



It was observed that 12 watersheds were not considered and also less than 70 per cent of tribal settlements were not covered. As these are backward villages and there are households, it is necessary that all the left over villages and families have to be identified, to cover them in future through provision of required allocations.





The Study observed that the process of selection of villages during the first and second years, was fairly good. While selecting the villages during the first and second years, preference was given to the remote and most backward villages, and therefore, the implementation process was delayed in these villages. During the implementation, some areas and families within the selected villages have not been covered under any one of the scheme. The purpose was affected due to non-availability of the required staff, technical assistance and funds crunch in the initial years, and the implementation of the programmes was delayed. Soil conservation works were started late but picked up in all the ITDAS.

The initial years were utilised for the purchase of material and equipment like computers, training of Project staff by sending them to various places, conducting workshops, orientation training programmes to monitoring staff. AOs, engineers etc. Besides, surveys for identification of irrigation potentialities and areas which peed soil conservation works, and horticulture activities and formation of Village Tribal Development Association (VTDA) in the project villages for taking up developmental activities were taken up.

2.0 Socio-economic and Demographic Conditions

The Study covered 429 households with a total population of 2428 of the total 51.6% males and the rest 48.4% females. The adults in the productive age group of 15-55 form 50.8%. There are 938 females per 1000 males. The average size of a household in the Project area is 5.55. The more medium size family households consisting of 5-7 members, are 56.6%.

There are more small farmer households (48%) followed by marginal farmers (24.7%). The Project area has more koya community (46.1%) followed by Gonds (19.3%). The koya community's predomination is in Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam and K.R.Puram.

In the study area, 76.8% of households are illiterates; 14.4% studied upto primary education. Among the eligible school going children, the proportion of children going to school is 67.4%. The proportion of children studying in secondary education is very low (14.8%).

There are more cultivating farmers (76.6%) followed by labour households (20.4%). Across ITDAs, the cultivating farmers are more in Bhadrachalam. There are about 32% of working population in the study area including 4% of child labour. The school drops are employed as labourers.

The proportion of land under irrigation is 32%. Across ITDAS, Utnoor has less irrigated land (10%), whereas Eturunagaram has more (50%).

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It is observed that there are only 13.7% of pucca houses in the project area. The kutcha houses (thatched roof) which account for 68.8%, need improvement of housing conditions.

Due to absence of middle and high school level education in the nearby villages, the secondary level education being inadequate leads to the children being engaged as wage labourers. This aspect has to be taken care by upgrading the present primary schools to secondary and higher secondar schools.

The Study reveals that there are more number of cultivators, but the agricultural and irrigation activitie are not reaching interior areas of the tribal pockets. This can be attributed to the presence of extension activities Officials are not willing to go to the interior areas which leads to under development. By motivating the people, th can be involved in the development activities.

positive sign in labour households is due implementation of off-farm schemes. Some of the househol got self-employed. The goat and milch units are a successful. Hence, it is suggested that more funds are to allocated to the off-farm activities, and should be assis to the unemployed educated youth for self-employment their sufferings.

The proportion of area under irrigation is very low Utnoor and other ITDAs. Hence, priority should be given the irrigation schemes by constructing the MI tanks/kun check dams etc. for storage of rain water and for cultivation , purpose.

Pucca housing programmes may be implemented in all the ITDAs, where 68% of the households still live in the thatched houses. In every alternative year, they are relaying the houses by cutting the forests. By constructing houses, degradation of forests may be arrested.

3.0 Process Evaluation

The major thrust of the Project is Natural Resource Development, and soil and moisture conservation measures such as small scale irrigation and water harvesting structure and horticulture. About 82% of the money was allotted to these activities. The achievement during the 4 years period, is only 51 per cent.

The Study revealed that in the case of 96% of beneficiaries/schemes, they were identified on the basis of survey and selected in the Gramsabha meetings conducted within the villages. About 62% of the households expressed the opinion that the Government Officials were the main source for giving information regarding the programmes. All the Senior Officers and Project Officers must attend the motivation meetings/awareness camps, and PRA approach has to be followed.

About 87% of the households reveal that the grounding of the schemes, were done in proper time and at a time. 67% of the schemes were given in the form of assets. About 60% of the beneficiaries were involved in the purchasing process. Only 21% of the schemes were partially grounded in which minor irrigation tanks/kuntas, check dams, soil and moisture conservation works were there. The works were initiated, but due to local problems, they stopped at the middle stage.

The schemes were intact with the 77% of beneficiaries, whereas in 14%, it is partially intact, which was happened in horticulture. Only 27% of schemes are in productive use. Most of the small scale irrigation, soil conservation and horticulture schemes are not yielding any income because they are completed recently.

Altoin Briles In 96% cases, the quality of assets was good; 79% expressed the view that the selection of schemes was done as per their own choice. The potentiality of the village and programmes should to be taken up by the villagers themselves; feasibility and technical aspects are to be examined by Officials.

There is no serious deviation from the programme guidelines and leakages have not been found excepting in some soil conservation and minor irrigation works.

The agricultural officers and VLWs are playing an important role in contacting the people and made them aware of soil conservation and irrigation works.

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The impact of soil conservation works is not so visible. There is a great need of gully control works, because of presence of rocks structure which creates water run-off, thereby leads formation of gullies. In many cases, the farmers are in need of land development, graded bunding and

contour bunding. Only less than 50% of their lands were covered under soil conservation measures.

The soil and moisture conservation measures result in increasing productivity and water harvesting structure lead to improvement in the water table/storage facility for drinking and irrigation purposes. The economic conditions of the households can be seen in the form of increased production, yields, intensification of agriculture, change in cropping pattern etc.

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The horticulture officials seem to be concerned with distribution of sapplings to fulfil the target. The mortality rate of the plants is very high (80%).

Under IFAD programme, due to implementation of various schemes, 123 days of additional employment was created. This is a good positive sign of the programme. By sector-wise, the employment created in small scale irrigation is 114 days; soil conservation 118 days; and horticulture 41 days; ISB sector created 312 days and animal husbandry schemes with 261 days.

Due to provision of irrigation facilities, increase in yield, change in cropping pattern from cotton to soyabean, jowar/maize to paddy is found. Cultivating during Rabi season also was observed. In the case of soil conservation, there is an increase in the area of rainfed paddy to the extent of 2 acres per household and increase in yield to the extent of 3.3 quintals per acre. The average income generated from all the schemes is Rs.693. Irrigation schemes contributed Rs.938; soil conservation works Rs.520. For ISB

sector, it is Rs.3948 per annum followed by animal husbandry schemes with Rs.1513.

4.0 Small Scale Irrigation

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65% of small scale irrigation works are completed. In 49% schemes, the works are undertaken through VTDAs and in 11% through contractors. Participation of outside labour is 20% in which case 6.7% quality of works is poor, whereas 76% of local people involved in the work and the quality of work was good (54%). In 35% works, the quality is average.

Before implementation of SSI schemes; 82% of peopl depended on rainfed, and 15% on old wells.

The impact of the programme shows that after completion of the schemes, 40% of households increased their operate land and 34% converted dry land to wet land. In 16% cases intensification of cultivation was seen. They are cultivating in both the seasons. On an average, under each scheme 24.16% of land gets irrigation facilities.

The overall observation in small scale irrigation show that the execution of Mi works through contractors is still continuing. But as per IFAD norms, it is to be executed the tribals. Only a few tribals are involved in digging wells where there are motivation and officials pursuance interest in the participation. The participation is less Bhadrachalam and Utnoor, followed by Eturunagaram. In the areas, more motivation and meetings are to be conducted for women.

The procedures were followed in identifying the appropriate schemes by conducting Gramsabhas and PRAs. No leakage is observed in the irrigation schemes. In many cases, the works were undertaken and executed by the tribals. Both men and women participated.

It is necessary to conduct more motivation meetings/ awareness camps to educate the tribals for their participation in the developmental activities. This will give them for construction of good quality of works and will attend maintenance works in absence of engineers in case of emergency. Some of the youth have shown interest and come forward to involve concrete and cement works. They can be employed.

In future, Binami contractors/outside contractors and outside labour should be eliminated by motivating the local villagers.

Rebatement has to be done to the embankment of all the tanks and kuntas. As the Project area receives more rainfall, there is a threat to slipping of mud into the tank, and cost provision has to be made for rebatement in the proposal itself.

The Sector-wise and ITDA-wise Findings of the study are presented hereunder :

The engineering staff and other functionaries of the minor irrigation division of each ITDA have conducted preliminary hydraulic surveys in the proposed villages and held discussion with the tribal committee to arrive at the feasibility of the irrigation scheme by using PRA methods.

They prepared a micro-plan for all the project villages. The staff also held motivation/awareness meetings and formed the VTDAs for execution of irrigation works. On the basis of the above, various works were undertaken and implemented in the respective villages.

The main concept of the project is peoples' participation in the execution of the work. The study observed in some of the villages, entrustment of works to outside contractors and development of labour from outside villages. In some villages the work done by the tribals was of good quality when compared to the works executed by contractors. As the villagers were not interested to participate in work involving hard work, and therefore, the officials engaged outside labour and contractors. In such situations, more motivation meetings have to be held to see the involvement of tribals to ensure better quality. The Study concludes that given necessary guidance, motivation and persuasion the community would participate in these activities. These could be provided in future. The ITDAwise findings are presented below.

ITDA: Utnoor (Adilabad District)

All the schemes/works such as minor irrigation tanks/check dams, are completed. The people were involved during the implementation stage. The quality of construction is good except in Laxettipet, where one of the kunta was washed away due to heavy water flows. Some tribals of Maleboregam reported that the check dam/anicut was useful for them where, they are cultivating 6-10 acres during rabi

season, and drinking water to the animals was also available. But officials have to motivate these people to remove silt from their anicut for more storage of water, so that more area can be brought under cultivation, soil conservation works, which could not be taken up till now.

ITDA: Eturunagaram (Warangal District)

Most of the schemes were completed or in the final stage of completion (formation of canals is in progress in the case of minor irrigation tanks). LI schemes and Artisan wells, were completed, people are getting benefits from the schemes. They felt very happy about the scheme. Change in cropping pattern and crop yields are also reported. In the case of minor irrigation tanks, people are involved in the works. They get work for about three months. It is observed that maintenance of LI works at Veerapuram was bad. The Officials may advise them in proper maintenance as otherwise, the investment will become infectious.

ITDA: Bhadrachalam (Khammam District)

The construction of minor irrigation tanks were just completed and some are under final stages (digging of canals and construction of sluice work is going on). In this district it is observed that works were (minor irrigation works) entrusted to the contractors. Peoples' participation is minimal as the contractor brought labour from out side. There is no motivation from the officials for involvement of the tribals in these works. Further, it is also observed that the quality of construction is not good. Bunds have developed wide and deep cracks. In a year's time, due to

heavy inflow/heavy rain it may breach. The villagers have also complained about the quality (V.R.Puram and Kunavaram mandals). But in Cherla mandal it is observed that the quality of construction of check dam as well as minor irrigation tanks are good. The people have also benefitted from these schemes. They were also happy about the implementation of the schemes. They are cultivating paddy during the kharif season and some of them cultivating during Rabi season also.

ITDA: K.R. Puram (West Godavari District)

The irrigation schemes such as check dam/anicuts and 0 minor irrigation tanks are under final stage of completion. The quality of construction is better in the case of Jelugumilli mandal, when compared to Polavaram and Buttaigudem. The schemes are partially complete and the people are enjoying the benefits. They felt very happy. The irrigation schemes are completed and about to complete the soil conservation work may have to be taken up simultaneously. Otherwise, the investment would be wasted. In the case of Polavaram, Buttaigudem, it is observed that the works are not of good quality, where contractors are involved. Participation of villagers is not high. Only 50 per cent of works are completed so far. It was reported that due to rain and non-availability of labour the works are not completed.

ITDA: Sundipenta (Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool Districts)

works are under final stages of completion. It is The observed that the people of the villages are actively participating in the construction activity of minor irrigation tanks, check dam works. In turn they get employment for about 3-4 months. The quality of construction also found to be good. They are yet to acquired the is anticipated benefits of the scheme exception of well and electric motors. Under these schemes the individual farmers benefit. They are cultivating paddy in both the got the earlier it was not. Some of them are growing seasons, vegetables also.

Soil Conservation

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proposed soil conservation works The have to be implemented by using farmers' own labour, for which they may be paid their wages by the Village Committee. The VTDAs are the executing agency. The study finds that in many villages the prescribed procedure was not followed. The villagers are not coming forward for bunding their fields. On enquiry they informed that levelling of the fields and raising bunds is not possible with mannual labour and that too with inadequate amount (Rs.600 per acre). Due to this, the soil conservation works were delayed. Presently, the works are executed with 'Buldozers' where the farmers were not coming help of the forward to undertake them. But this does not appear to be a healthy practice. Everyone will ask for 'dozers' which to complete the work quickly and the objective of the programme not be fulfilled. By convincing and motivating them will

properly they can be involved in these works. The concerned officials may inform the villagers that without their participation the works will not be taken up.

ITDA: Utnoor (Adilabad District)

Bunding has been taken up in most of the villages. It is observed and reported that due to heavy rains some of the bunds are washed away. Some villages are not participating in the work. Out side labour was deployed to complete the work.

ITDA: Eturunagaram (Warangal District)

Due to lack of soil conservation staff and nonparticipation of tribals in many villages the soil conservation works were delayed. In very few villages the people are participating in bunding their fields. In the rest of the villages the officials are using 'Dozers' for levelling and bunding. Due to delays the anticipated benefits have not yet accrued.

ITDA: Bhadrachalam (Khammam District)

In Chintur mandal, the soil conservation works are good. All types of works have been taken up in this mandal such as vegetable growing, contour bunding, formation of diversion canals, rockfill dam, etc. In other mandal due to lack of staff and non-participation of tribals, the works were 'delayed. In such villages the officials are planning to use 'dozers'.

ITDA: K.R. Puram (West Godavari District)

Bunding works were taken up and completed with the help of tribals to arrest soil erosion. But the bunds are washed away in many places due to heavy rains and run-off.

ITDA: Sundipenta (Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool Districts)

No soil conservation works were observed in any of the sample villages.

Horticulture

The success of horticultural programme mainly depends on training, demonstration and visits to HNTCs and progressive farmers. In a majority of cases, the farmers were given three days orientation training and taken to the HNTCs and demonstration plots. But due to intensive heat, a majority of the plants was lost. The average survival rate less than 20 per cent. Due to non-availability of water in the near by places the farmers have not watered the trees during the summer season, which led to high mortality. Further, in some cases due to pests and diseases, the trees were lost. The Study was found that the officials were not visiting regularly and were not giving proper guidance for the success of the schemes. The success of any programme depends mainly proper supervision and regular monitoring by the on concerned authorities. But in these cases, these were lacking which led to higher mortality rate and wastage of investment on these schemes.

ITDA: Utnoor (Adilabad District)

The success of horticulture programme mainly depends on motivation of farmers, training visits to HNTCs, progressive farmers and demonstrations. In the project area, the tribals lacks awareness - for success of the programme, proper motivation and awareness among them is necessary. In this ITDA, the officials have selected some farmers and took them to the HNTCs and given them training for three days.

The soils in the project area is black cotton. The farmers were given mango seedlings. But due to lack of water facilities more than 50 per cent of the plants were lost. During the second year, because of the heat waves and also water problem the survival rate was only 5-10 per cent. A very few farmers with great difficulty watered their plants in 2 to 3 study villages. In those cases the survival rate is 50-60 per cent, whereas in other case due to lack of interest, and lack of awareness about the scheme, the scheme has failed.

It was also observed that there was no frequent visits, guidance and monitoring by the concerned officials, which caused heavy mortality.

The farmers complained that during the summer season due to heat and lack of moisture in the black soils, heavy and deep cracks were appearing. Hence, the plants required more irrigation. But the farmers had to bring water from far off places which was not sufficient, and which led to failure of the horticulture crops. During summer season, the farmers are going to collect MFP leaving the plants to the mercy of God which leads mortality.

In view of non-availability of HNTCs and progressive farmers and availability of nurseries within the ITDA purview/district, the scheme could not succeed. Lack of monitoring and timely advice by the officials and lack of awareness among the tribals and lack of water facilities were important factors for failure of the programme.

ITDA: Eturunagaram (Warangal District)

No tree plantation during the first year.

During the second year mango plantations were taken up in three villages, and in the third year, it was extended to another eighteen villages. Besides, the youth were given training in Satellite Nurseries. During the three year period, mango plantations were taken up in about 1000 acres. Vegetable cultivation was also taken up in 100 acres each year.

The Study found that with the exception of Gudur mandal, in the rest of the mandals, the survival rate was very low at less than 10 per cent.

The main reason for mortality is lack of water facilities and lack of motivation and awareness among the tribals. Further, during last year heat waves, most of the plants were lost. In some places plantation were not taken up. During May the tribals go for collection of beedi leafs, leaving the plants to mercy. In some places, the soils are sandy and not suited for Mango which needs more water which is lacking.

Due 'to lack of staff, there is no proper monitoring and proper guidance to the farmers.

In some of the villages, where there was an irrigation source, the farmers are taking interest for development of the plantation and inter cropping is also observed. These farmers badly need proper advice and some more inputs like fencing and pesticides for the success of the scheme.

ITDA: Bhadrachalam (Khammam District)

The situation in this ITDA is also similar to Utnoor. Here also, lack of irrigation facilities and lack of interest, led to the failure of the scheme. The survival rate is only 10 per cent.

ITDA: K.R. Puram (West Godavari District)

The percentage of survival of cashew plantation is higher in Polavaram, when compared to the mango seedlings. The horticulture plantation (mango) is good in Jelugumilli mandal, when compared to Polavaram and Buttayagudem. Lack of water facilities and lack of interest among tribals led to the failure of the scheme. Overall the survival rate is 40 per cent.

ITDA: Sundipenta (Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool Districts)

At the time of our field work it was observed that in all the three study villages, the percentage of survival of horticulture plantation is more than 70. Inter-cropping is also observed in these areas, such as vegetable cultivation,

jowar, groundnut etc. The farmers are also taking interest in the plants. Monitoring by the officers and proper advice by them are also reported by the farmers.

The two Satellite Nurseries was also visited by the team which is fetching good incomes to the tribals. The family members are involved in this activity.

Arable Crop Development

The 'seed production sites' by the tribal farmers is one of the successful programmes implemented in all the ITDAs. The results are very good and the demonstration effects also yield good results in most of the tribal villages. But the adoption of high yielding variety is not used by other other farmers. Due to lack of extension/motivation by the agricultural officers or liaison workers, this scheme is not much success in many villages. However, it is observed that some of the seed producing farmers are preserving the seed for themselves for the next season and the rest sold to traders for getting consumption items.

In overall, the Study finds that motivation regarding demonstration plots and seed selection site were conducted and identified the progressive farmers in the initial stages of the project. Training was given to 2 to 5 farmers selecting from each village in agro-economic practices and latest technology. Selection of the seeds were done depending upon the suitability of the area. Seeds, fertiliser and pesticides were supplied, but supervision and close monitoring is lacked in many places. This is because of absence of ADCs and other field staff.

Women Development

Under Women Development Programme, women thrift groups were formed in each village. It is observed that excepting in ITDA Utnoor and Etrunagaram, all the women thrift groups are functioning well.

All the members are regularly meeting at their group leaders (presidents) house and handing over their monthly savings of Rs.30. The groups are also lending among themselves for consumption, health, agricultural and marriage purposes at the rate of 5 per cent interest. These members are also repaying the loan amount with interest regularly. All most all the groups have got the matching grant from the ITDAs.

They are maintaining the registers properly by writting the minutes, members individual contribution, loan payment and repayments, decisions taken in that meeting with the help of the VLW or educated youths. They are also discussing about health and sanitation aspects. Some of the groups (Yerragonda Palem in Sundipenta and Cherla in Khammam District) are giving loans for income generating schemes such as goat rearing, sewing machines, kirana shop etc., to their members. This shows awareness among the tribal women in savings and earnings through off-farm activities.

If the CDCs can visit regularly, some of the inactive groups may become active and they can also save regularly, which in turn, would be useful for lending among themselves for their consumption and other purposes. This prevents them from going to the money lenders who charge heavy interests leading them into the debt trap.

GENERAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Study is observed that integrated approach is lacking at planning and implementation stages. This project is meant for tackling special problems in the backward tribal areas, integration with all the sectors will yield better and quick results. This can avoid over lapping of some of the programmes. The best way for this integration is mapping of all the existing and proposed programmes to be taken in that area/village to be done and distribute to the all the sectoral officers. This will help for filling up the gaps and avoid overlaps and shows where still gaps exist.

Constant monitoring and evaluation is a must. Establishment of a monitoring cell in all the ITDAs by appointing a monitoring officer with staff attached to him. This will help to the project as well as study team for procuring first hand information regarding the programme. Presently this is lacking in all the ITDAs. In absence of this, the study team faced problems in collecting the information for the study. The monitoring cell is the overall responsibility and coordinating agency between sectoral officer and PO ITDA. He is directly responsible to the PO.

The working of the functionaries of ADC & CDCs is not upto the mark. On enquiring from the villages, they reply that they are not aware about these officers. The ADCs is the main person in the implementation of the programme at ground level. He has to see the progress of the work and give advice to the farmers on agriculture and related activities, whereas, the CDCs will supervise the activities

of VTDAs and women thrift groups. By making regular visits, he can activate the default groups. He can motivate the women thrift group members and VTDAs for better performance/ functioning. But practically, it is lacking. No regular visits to the villages by these functionaries. They should be made to visit the villages compulsorily for the proper implementation and success of the programme.

In all the villages, VLW to be selected by the villagers in the VTDA meetings, wherever their work is not satisfactory, they can be removed by calling VTDA meetings. The responsibilities of VLW is to oversee the all developmental activities under taken by the ITDA within the village and identifying the issue and notice it to the concerned. authorities. In some places, only agriculture and horticulture works are being attended by him. Some villages he is not actively working. The present honorarium of Rs.150 to be raised to Rs.300. Presently, he is not paid any DA to attend meetings at mandal or ITDA. Their demand may be considered sympathetically.

The Study observed that 86 per cent of tribals are living in kutcha houses. There are lot of demand for permanent housing. They are destroying the forest for wood and grass. Some places it is not available due to degradation. This housing programme has to be taken up on priority basis by providing special funds to this aspect.

The self employment programme under ISB and milch animal schemes may be given more priority. The tribals are going to weekly markets to sell their MFP and exchanging them with consumption articles. In turn they are not getting much

returns to their goods. By providing more funds to off-farm sectors the landless tribals and unemployed youth may be assisted for establishing petty business within the villages, which is useful for both buyer and seller. The study observed that presently, the GCC is not active in these areas. They have to engage more field staff to purchase MFP, for giving and collecting cash credits and inputs. This can avoid, tribals going to the private traders and falling in debt traps. Immediately after harvesting season the GCC staff may go to the farmers and purchase the output and pay the reasonable rate by deducting the value of the inputs given to them.

With regard to education, the visits to the GVVK Schools and Ashram schools by the study it is observed that the functioning of schools are not upto the mark. The GVVK school teaches are not regular to the school and not spending much time with the students. Due to his irregular functioning, the students are also not coming. There are instances/complaints against the school teachers by the parents to the study team.

It is suggested that strengthening of GVVK School by giving more powers to the parents committee/VTDAs. It should be made that the teacher should stay compulsorily within the village, if he is a outsider. In most of the cases he/she is an outsider. On the basis of the recommendation of the Village Committee, only his salary is to be paid.

In the case of Ashram Schools, it is observed that the maintenance is not good. No proper cleaning, within the room/within the campus. In absence of warden/head master

after school hours, there is no control over the children. Their studies are affecting. In such instance, strict instructions, to be given to warden/head master for proper maintenance of the hostel rooms/campus. Proper care must be taken regarding the studies of the children by allotting specific time for studies and teacher must supervise during that time.

During school hours, the teachers including headmaster is not maintaining scheduled time in most of the schools. These aspects should be considered seriously by taking appropriate action against the irregular teachers by giving two or three warnings. Other-wise the future of the children may be affected. In some of the hostels students complained against the teacher in front of the warden, regarding their studies and food.

Proper care must also be taken on health and sanitation aspects. During the visits of the study team, because of rain the sanitary conditions are not good. Stagnation of waterpools may give raise to malaria disease. During the team visit, there are instances of fever and diahorrea in the villages of Eturunagaram and Utnoor. If the sanitary conditions are good this can be averted. Regular visits by the Doctors/ANMS made compulsory. The thrift group leaders/Anganwadi workers or educated girl children may be given training in basic health aspects and provide them with emergency medicines for fever, cough, diahorrea etc. The services of educated girls may be utilised for health and sanitation aspects by giving some training.

Quarterly/half-yearly evaluation studies of the programmes have to be made to see the process and impact of the programme. Once in a year, impact study on each scheme also be made separately, so that the performance of each scheme may be known. If any gaps or problems in the implementation, delays, if any, can be rectified and suitable action may be taken.



CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The economic and social conditions in the tribal areas, inspite of adequate resource endowments far is from satisfactory compared to similarly endowed other areas. And, therefore, upgradation of productive capabilities in such areas along with the protection of ecology is of paramount importance to narrow down the gap between the backward tribal areas and the developed areas to enable sustainable growth and development and creation of adequate employment opportunities. To achieve this, State intervention through protective and preventive measures to develop dry land agriculture, become absolutely necessary. One of the methods considered most suitable, was to adopt a Micro-Watershed Development Approach

A micro-watershed is a small area, within the watershed area with a common drain and a high degree of socio-economic homogeneity, large enough to manage the natural resources but small for effective planning and implementation of the programme. Such an area generally covers 1000-2500 acres.

The Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (IFAD-II) is being implemented in 28 watersheds covering 1016 tribal villages and 76810 families in five (5) ITDAs viz., Adilabad, Eturunagaram (Warangal District), Bhadrachalam (Khammam District), K.R. Puram (West Godavari District) and Sundipenta (comprises of Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Prakasam, Guntur, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda Districts). Excepting in the Sundipenta ITDA, in all other ITDA areas, the non-tribal population in a revenue village is sizeable.

Therefore, a special strategy was adopted for identification of predominantly tribal villages/ habitations by fixing two norms. viz., more than 70 per cent of the total population should be tribals and more than 70 per cent of the cultivated land should also belong to tribals. In the Sundipenta project area, most of the tribals are 100 per cent Chenchus forming more than 85 per cent of the total population living in a contiguous area located in six bordering districts (Fig 1).

Objectives

The overall objectives of the project are :

- 1 To raise income levels ensure food security and improve the quality of life of the tribals, within the context of the traditional tribal environment, culture and values.
- 2 Promote greater self-reliance amongst communities on a sustainable basis; and
- 3 To reduce and reverse the degradation of the

Project Components

The Project Components are:

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Natural Resources Development, which comprises

- a) Small scale irrigation:
- b) Soil and moisture conservation;
- c) Arable crop development;
- d) Horticulture development;
- e) Livestock development; and
- f) Off-farm income generation

2 Community participation and development, consisting of

- a) Village institution building:
- b) Savings mobilisation; and
- c) Community education and health.

Resume

To meet the project objectives in the light of the above components, the Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the IFAD, Rome for financial assistance. The loan agreement (Loan No.349-IN) was signed with IFAD on 13th May, 1994. The Government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.No.60 dated 6.2.1995 SW (D) Department, sanctioned the Project with an outlay of Rs:18,550.64 lakhs for implementation from 1994-95 for a period of seven years.

Target Group and Selection of Villages

target group for the ITDA tribal development The programmes comprises all the recognised tribal families within the selected project villages, numbering about 76810 The principal tribal groups in the five ITDAs households. are the Gonds and Kolams in Utnoor, Koyas and Konda Reddies in Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam, K.R.Puram and Chenchus in The Chenchus, Kolams and Konda Reddies are Sundipenda. classified as primitive tribal groups in the project area. Within the five ITDAs the project would be implemented in 28 40 watersheds covering 1016 villages and 76810 out of the The selected villages and mandals have a large households. concentration of tribals (atleast 70 per cent of the population and owning 70 per cent of the land) (Fig 2). Cluster of villages/hamlets satisfying the selection criteria have been identified for implementation. In the Sundipenta project area all the 507 Chenchu families will be covered.
Table 1 gives the basic data relating to the project

area.

TABLE 1.1: PROJECT AREA AND TARGET FAMILIES

51	Item			Na	me of the	ITDAs		
No.			Utnoor	Eturu- nagaram	Bhadra- chalam	K.R. Puram	Sundi- penta	То
1	No.of Water- sheds.	,	5	9	8	б		
2	No. of target villages	•	213	98	400	63	242	10
3 ·	No. of project families		21332	8622	34996	6790	5070	768

The financial and physical achievements under the Project upto March, 1998 are presented in the Table 1.2.

The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh entrusted to the CESS, the task of a critical Mid-Term Appraisal of the process evaluation of APPTDP to enable him for mid-course corrections and provide the needed insights into the implementation of a major public policy. The Study would enable them to assess whether the development process is moving in the desired direction and capable of achieving the stipulated objectives of the programme. This would also enable the implementing agency to visualise the short falls in the programme implementation and take corrective measures at appropriate time. But due to lack of time and other administrative problems encountered, some of the aspects were not covered in detail. However, it is our view that the uncovered aspects are not much important for a quick process evaluation study. Even so, an attempt has been made to cover the minor left over aspects also.

Objectives of the Study

The following are the main objectives of the study:

- 1 To study the grounding of schemes and to assess the extent to which the beneficiary households have retained the schemes/assets;
- 2 To assess the degree of involvement of beneficiaries at various levels of project formulation/implementation;
- 3 To find out whether the economic benefits have reached . the beneficiaries properly;
- 4 To assess the degree of involvement of tribal women in various aspects of activities in formation of thrift and credit societies, grain banks and community based activities;
- 5 To elicit the views/reactions of the beneficiaries about the Programme implemented, adopted and asset creation etc., by the authorities; and
- 6 The perception of the beneficiaries on the asset creation and the subsequent status.

Methodology

The main elements in the Methodology adopted are :

- 1) Process evaluation;
- 2) Technical evaluation; and
- 3) Impact evaluation.

1. Process Evaluation

Process evaluation is concerned with a wide range of activities relating to planning and implementation. The aspects of identification, planning, implementation, participation of people and the beneficiaries, physical targets and achievements, delays if any, geographical and sectoral coverage of activities etc.

2. Technical Evaluation

Technical evaluation deals with the indigenous and new technology, adaptability, eco-friendliness, accessibility to the local farm and persuaded technology and other technical aspects involved in the process.

3. Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluation deals with improvement in the production capability, socio-economic changes, increase in the incomes and employment potential of the people/ beneficiaries.

On the basis of the above evaluation methods, some Case Studies are presented on each component.

As the entire study had to be completed within a short span of three months, it was not possible to take a larger sample. Hence, the study covered only 5 per cent of the sample schemes grounded upto 31st March, 1998. In all 627 schemes were covered from 80 villages of 30 mandals implemented in four years i.e., 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98. The year-wise, scheme-wise and village-wise breakup of schemes covered are presented in Table 1.3 and 1.4.

The Study has been conducted through -

(a) group discussions with the beneficiaries and village
 community;
 (b) physical verification of the schemes for
 quality assessment and examine processes involved;
 (c)
 collection of data relating to implementation process,
 scheme details, visits by officials and non-officials, nature

of execution of work, peoples' participation, no. of works completed, formation of VTDAs, maintenance of assets, self help groups, meetings, training received etc. The technical evaluation covered the percentage of survival, quality and quantity of work, recharging of wells, increase in soil fertility, increase in yield, employment generation, cost norms for implementation in the Study area, yield and outputs, changes in cropping pattern, water availability, income changes, change in employment, changes in asset position etc., their influence and impact etc., through a structured questionnaire; and (d) final discussions with the field staff and sectoral officers regarding implementation process and problems/encountered during the course of implementation.

Group discussions for recording the perceptions of the beneficiaries were conducted with the help of a Check list, used as a ready reckoner for soil conservation, small scale irrigation and horticulture etc.

The discussions with the concerned authorities mainly focussed on the problems and constraints encountered in the implementation of the schemes as per time schedule and objectives.

Design of the Study

Multiple stratified random sampling method was adopted in identifying the schemes and villages. From each ITDA 3-5 mandals were selected randomly, on the basis of their geographical distribution. Further, it was also seen that from each watershed at least one mandal was covered and from each mandal 2 to 3 villages were selected where atleast two major schemes were implemented. In the selection of villages care was also taken to cover (a) remote villages/ interior villages; (b) where the scheme was atleast implemented for atleast 2 years; (c) where atleast two important schemes were grounded; (d) some road side and some near by villages to the mandal head quarters to study the difference, if any, in the implementation, awareness and motivation regarding the schemes and to elicit their views on the implementation process.

Altogether 493 beneficiaries' households were interviewed, covering 627 schemes from 30 mandals were covered for the study (Table 1.4).

Study Period

The Study was conducted between 1st July, 1998 and 31st July 1998 and 31st August to 3rd September, 1998, and covered schemes implemented during the period of four (4) years period from 1994-95 to 1997-98, in five (5) ITDAs viz., Utnoor, Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam, K.R.Puram and Sundipenta.

The scope of the Survey was mainly restricted to soil conservation works, small scale irrigation, horticulture, women development (thrift groups), satellite nurseries etc.

On an average, two to three villages were visited each day. In each village, the team held group discussions with the village leaders, the village community and the beneficiaries. The VTDA President and Secretary accompanied the team to places where programmes such as minor irrigation tanks/kuntas, Checkdams, soil conservation works and horticulture etc. were implemented. Separate discussions were also held with women groups in each village. After completion of the field work at each ITDA, the team had discussions with the PO/sectoral officers regarding the implementation process/performance of the schemes.

A Brief Profile of Project Area

The project area (five ITDAs) comprises undulating topography with rolling hills dissected by narrow villages. Slopes in the undulating areas ranging 3-6 per cent, whereas in the hills areas it ranges between 20 per cent. In the plains, settled cultivation has been in practice for several generations. Most of the Chenchu habitations, in the Sundipenta ITDA area, are in the thick forest.

More than 60 per cent of the area is under forest cover. Dependence on forests is more in the case of food gathering and hunting tribe of Chenchus and collection of MFP and wood in the case of other plain and hilly tribes.

The climate is sub-tropical with wide seasonal variations, during the winter and summer seasons, in rainfall and temperatures. The temperature ranges between 10° in December/January to 45° C in May/June. More than 70 per cent of the rainfall is received mostly from South-West monsoon



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season (i.e. June to September). The average annual rainfall is 1050 mm in Utnoor, Bhadrachalam and K.R.Puram, whereas it is 1400 mm in Eturunagaram (the average varies from 913.8 mm to 1264.9 mm). In the case of Sundipenta it varies between 700 mm to 1200 mm. The soils also widely vary from red sandy loams to black cotton soils.

River Godavari and its tributories, besides numerous small hill streams are passing through Utnoor, Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam and K.R. Puram areas, whereas the river Krishna runs through the middle of the Chenchu areas.

The predominant tribal people living in the area comprises Gonds and Kolams in Utnoor, Koyas and Konda Reddys in Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam and K.R. Puram and Chenchus in the Nallamala hill region of Sundipenta area, comprising mostly reserved forest area; presently, it is a Tigers reserve sanctuary.

Legislation prohibiting the transfer of tribal lands, situated in the project area/scheduled area to non-tribals. However, the problem of land alienation has assumed serious problems due to alienation to non-tribals due to money lending. Special measures, by the Government were taken to restore the large areas of the tribal land back to the tribals. This practice exists where non-tribal population also lives. The money lenders, who in turn are also traders have a substantial hold, due to the inadequacy institutional finance. The backward, illiterate tribals are caught in the debt trap, due to the high interest rates charged by the money lenders, high cost of inputs and low return for their their output. The tribals are also forced to sell their

produce to the money lender-cum-trader from whom he is availing loan facility. This practice is still existing in some Project villages. The tribals prefer a trader rather than GCC for quick and timely supply of inputs and provision of cash credits.

Minor forest produce in the forests are mostly gathered by the tribal community, with some individual members enjoying special rights.

Agriculture is predominantly rainfed, with less than 10 per cent of the area under irrigation. Most of the rainfall could not be utilised due to non-availability of storage facility. Due to the absence of soil and moisture conservation measures, poor quality of seed and poor agricultural management practice, lack of capital and low yields, force the tribals in a debt trap. The area under cultivation, in the Project area, is less than 35 per cent only. The important crops that are grown in the area are paddy, maize, jowar, pulses, oil seeds and cotton etc. Inter-cropping is common in these areas.

Most of the tribals about, about 80-90% of the work force, are engaged in settled agriculture. Very few households are engaged in household industry such as making bamboo products. Collection of MFP is one of the most important activities for Gonds and Chenchus.

• Due to lack of education and poor economic development of women do not play any active role in the tribal village society. They, however, are engaged in agricultural and other labour works. They participate in collection of MFP



along with their male counterparts and attend to their household duties. There is no positive self-image in the Community.

The tribal households though well endowed with land, but due to their low productivity, get very low incomes. Poor agricultural management, lack of irrigation facilities, nonadoption of soil and moisture conservation measures lead to environmental degradation. Due to inadequate extension methods and lack of investment for inputs, the outputs are not adequate. In the tribal areas, there are no opportunities for additional employment due to nonavailability of wage employment. Due to degradation of forests, income from collection of MFP is also falling. Borrowing at interest rates from the money lenders to meet their consumption needs, leads the tribals into a debt trap.

Unless their incomes rise they will remain vulnerable groups. This could be achieved through increase in agricultural production by extension methods, new technology and diversification of the activities to horticulture, increase of their traditional source of MFP income by regeneration of forest species. The positive factors in favour of these, are abundant surface and ground water resources for irrigation development, their exposure to settled cultivation, good soils and rainfall to support dry land agriculture, coupled with soil conservation methods. By improving irrigation facilities production can be improved. Provision of infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity, drinking water etc. will develop these areas.

To achieve these, the project would provide opportunity to reinforce and expand the innovated schemes/intervention, so that achievements could make a major contribution to tribal development.

G.O.No: 30 of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to entrust construction works to Village Tribal Development
Agencies (VTDAs), restructuring of GCC staff to meet the new demands of the project and sanctioning of additional staff.

Implementation, appointment of additional staff to look into agricultural and community programmes, are some of the measures taken in the process of development.

The formation of VTDAs on the lines of the traditional village association, which already exists in many villages and their promotion into a community development institute, has enabled them to take up all village development activities through their participation. The agency is responsible for identifying the village priorities, identifying beneficiaries to implement the developmental activities and to protect environmental degradation. The agency may form women groups to activate them in the developmental process, formation of water users association, conducting household surveys and natural resource survey, discussion with elders and youth for the development of the village which gives them the necessary encouragement for increasing community participation for development.

It was observed that 12 watersheds were not considered and also less than 70 per cent of tribal settlements were not covered. As these are backward villages and there are households, it is necessary that all the left over villages

and families have to be identified, to cover them in future through provision of required allocations.

The Study observed that the process of selection of villages during the first and second years, was fairly good. While selecting the villages during the first and second years, preference was given to the remote and most backward villages, and therefore, the implementation process was delayed in these villages. The Officials explained that the villages have been selected `where there was a good response from the villagers, and where there was a need for minor irrigation and soil conservation works'. However, during the implementation, some areas and families within the selected villages have not been covered under any one of the scheme. The purpose was affected due to non-availability of the required staff, technical assistance and funds crunch in the initial years, and the implementation of the programmes was delayed. Soil conservation works were started late but picked up in all the ITDAs.

The initial years were utilised for the purchase of material and equipment like computers, training of Project staff by sending them to various places, conducting workshops, orientation training programmes to monitoring staff, AOs, engineers etc. Besides, surveys for identification of irrigation potentialities and areas which need soil conservation works, and horticulture activities and formation of Village Tribal Development Association (VTDA) in the project villages for taking up developmental activities were taken up.

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b	Ayacut benefits (bectares)	51	7 307		2423	1054		3458	5715	~	33.	8 2120		23	0 47		6988	5 9253	I
C	No. or beneficieri	97	324	9	2054	1855	13	656	4735	77	348	708	14	101	41	32	3266	6495	
đ	to. of villages	25	25	4	Ъ	26	ł	92	92	14	18	18	5	49	40	9	752	702	
2	Soil and Vater Conservation			e															
ā	No. of structures	222	11_	2 -	238	2	2	4632	10	6	93	888	2	62	1		5247	512	
b	Area (headres)	6916	2473		1535	450		-	55		1272	1277		- 555			10399	4255	
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d	No. of beneficiaries			31		395	12	•		25		830	<u>11</u>					1775	7
е	No. of villages	ŧ7	45	٩/	19	21	4	88	5	13	75	23	ł	70	10		187	114	3
3	Arable Crop Develop	ent																	
8	Deecostration plot	180	180	22	117	85	15	682	643	55	52	28	20	75	22	12	1106	553	1
b	Seed production si	140	129	22	55	80	18	224	177	35	51	22	15	71)	17	4	530	13	
1	Korticulture Develop	nont.																	
R	Satellite Nurserie	30	•	2	20	14		25	20	1	20	17		20	4	2	115	55	5
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Total				82			fj0			161			35			36	*******	•••••	17

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TABLE 1.2 : PHYSICAL TARGETS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND COVERAGE FOR THE STUDY 1995 - 1998

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SLRG.	Scheze	7	Å	C	?	Å	C	ĩ	Å	C	Ī	Å	C	?	Å	c	ī	Å
5	Livestock Development	t	78	0	100	171	1	701	500	21	15	-1						
3	Plough bullocks	СI.	10	9	130	111	1	201	240	1:	\$2	35	1	FJ	78	18	670	603
b	Breeding bulk	40	15	5	25	8	1	30	32		15	6		10			120	61
C	<u>Milch animals</u>	50	20		ä	15	3	(9	107	22	. 15	18		10		3	190	160
đ	Goet/sneep	20			35		18	51)	- 153		20	5	5	10	5	5	145	174
6 0	Aff-fare Development																	
5	instruction result (bectares)	150	55	2	85 •	21		150	1995	4							ði.	2071
þ	ISB	120	53	11	55			ĨĎ	12	1	33	94	1	75	28	4	463	187
7	Connunity Participat	00																
ł	Savings and credit groups	90	132	10	20	72	3	130	149	- 19	15	19	4	27	41	8	782	413
b	Grain banks	178	76	11	18			137	24	3	15			2	3		293	103
Sub 1	otal			48			32			73			11			39		
AL IT	lks (Grand Total)			130			92			Z34			35			75		

TABLE 1.2 : PHYSICAL TARGETS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND COVERAGE FOR THE STUDY (1995 - 1998)

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Note: 7 = Targets, A = Achievements, C = Coverage of the study

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TABLE 1.3 : STUDY MANDALS AND VILALGES

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						(1207
SI.No	. Rame of the Vatershed	Kapial	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam		Pitchukalapadu	1	
2	Pladaeda	Bhadrachaiam			Rangopalapuran Karsingapat	Gogabaka Baniet Gogabaka Guden
3	Abicherla	Rudavaram		Lingzour		
4	Rocavaran	KODAVATAN			Kondrajnget	
·					Kothuru Barvaiguda Pydigudau	
	Karrigadan	Energyman			111140/0	Dellere
3	natriganen	AUUIVALAN				rannere
Ó	Pedarkuru	Kunavaran				Repaira
7	V.R.Paran	V.R.Poraz			Vanadivaran Peddanattapalli	
8	Paemilernvagn	V.R.Paras				Thotapally
9	Cherla	Cherla		Upparignáen Singasannáran Gannavaran Colony		
10	Thaliperuragu '	Cherla				Peddapally
11	Dannaguden	Damngaden		K. Yeerabbadrapur Kaoguvaibadava	12	
12	Gubbalanangi	Dansugaden			Chinnanaliaballi	181 2
13	Arvaipaily	Rukunoor -		11	Arvaipally Gunduguden Gundenbore	
14	Chintur	Chinter		1	Pega Surratunta	
			•		Ratoapur Sarrela	

L.Ho.	Same of the Watershed	Kanda!	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
ş	Janpanlavagn	Btornayara n	Jeersborgs			Botaran Ekiela
2	Godavari River	Kangaget		î e	Brankabapaily Raddaigzder	Belegnegusee Lexeloersepur
3	Kunners Taga	Gadar		•		Recurso Thavis
4	Pariala Yaga	Rothagnoes		Polaram		

BARE OF THE ITDA: UTBOOR

51.No.	Same of the Vatershed	Kandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Micro	Ibderveliy			Dasoapor	
2	Kicro	Bazarbatocor			Jatharla Chintal Sangvi Botai-R	
3	Kicro	Jaiboor		Mariamai	Basinetta	
ţ	Micro	hoiladao	*	Chinchughat Haleboregen		
5	Kicro	Sirgur(0)		Kadagan Arlagvõen	Ragdapur	
6	Micro	Tinoor				Larettinet

SI.Io.	Same of the Vate Rajor	rshed Licro	Bandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Godavari River	Sin Vagn	Polavaran		Kamidigondi		
2	Godavari River	Toretaru Local Faga	Polavaram	2	Kuiakalagaden H/O Koruturu		
3	Godavari River	Locai Vagu	Polavaran			Kodárokota Singandapalli	
4	Kovvada Kalva	Panasagondi Yagu	Battaignäen		Monjaioro		
5	Kovvada Kelva	teropo Xziva	Bottaigoden		Annapaien		
6	Kovvada Kalva	Magisetti Vagn	Buttaigaien		Opparilla		
7	Terrataiva	Local Paga	Jelogozilli			T.Gangannagoden	
8	Terrakaiva	Local Vaga	Jelaga a iili				Jeingnmilli
9	Terradalina	Focal Asda	Jeiogoniili			Pakalaguden 8/0 Darbaguden	

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HANE OF THE ITDA: SUMDIPESTA

SI.No.	District	Kandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	¥.Kagar	Baianoor				Chenchugnien
		duradai				Nacharan Jangareddipalli
2	Gantar	Kacheria				8.K.V. Palem Sttipothala
		Veidarthy				Nittamidi Palem Babmapuram
3	Prakasan .	P. Dornala				Chintala Chiltacherla Chinnagadipada
		Paliaiachervu				Kurikimalla Penta
		Terragonda Paien				Kinnam Pally
4	Knrbool -	Ateaior				Kottalachervu Ruòratoin
		veingoan Seiseilen				veingoda Srisailan
	Potal Villages	. <u>J</u> Ø	1	18	28	70

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ITDA -	No. oi Nan- hals	Ninor Irri- gation	Soil Conser- vation	Borti- cni- tore	Vonen Develop- nent	Kilch Ani- Hais	Plongà Builochs-	Sheep and Goats	lainstry Service Business	fotal
Ūtnoor	ÿ	14.	9	7	10	-	÷	-	j	14
Binranagaran	4	4	4	6	3	1	5	2	-	1.9-
Bhaórachalan	8	14	13	13	16	9	ŝ		1	31
K.R.Puran	3	5	4	7	4		-	1	1	1
Sundipenta	10	9	-	j	ŝ	1	5	1	3	16
fotal	31	36	34	36	41	11	25	4	8	30

TABLE 1.4a: . NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED (SCHEME-WISE)

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A periodistic test state of the period

TABLE 1.4h: VILLAGE-WISE COVERAGE OF SCHEMES

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The second secon

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Name of	Bane of	Name of	N.		Typ	e of Scheme	5				
the 17DA	tne Naural	tae Village	Kibor Frri- gation	Soii Conser- Vation	Eorti- col- tase	Tomen Develop- Legt	Niich Ani- Mais	Plongb Baliocis	Sheep and Goats	Ibdustry Service Busibess	- Tot
	• • • • • • • •										
JIAOOI	INGELAGITÄ	dasnapor Anaothapuras 6/V)	3	1	-	1			1:
		Nasgapur Pittalabori <i>Rli</i> j	-	-	1	in the	•	17	-	1	:
	- 373	Dasnapur	÷		2	•	•				
		*							ž		
15	Bazarhathoor	Jatharla	2	3	-	1				7	11
		Chintal Sangyi	-	1	3	- 1			-	3	8
		Butai-K		4	•	I		•	-	Î	6
	14	T									
	Jaingor	Busimetta		7		1		7			5
		Kariavai	-	2	4	-	-	3	-	•	ÿ
	Adilabad	Chinconghat	7.5	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	5
i i		Najeboredaon	3	-	3	i	-	3	2	-	10
	•	Ariagnies	I	3 4 1	-	-	-	-	-	•	1
	Sirpar (4)	Kabagaon	• *	10	6	1 .	-	4	-	•	21
		Raghapur		3	3	1	•	-	-	-	1
	Tinoo t	Lazittpet	1	1		1				•	5
	Sab Total	12	 ٩	11	11	10		14			tās
	JUP 10821	11			vi	10					160
17											
2616960378	Eforasagaran	Veerapuras	3	1	4	1	•				9
		Butaran	•	-	5	-	-		-	-	5
		Bikala	6	•	1	2		ł	•	•	ð
	Vascanet	Ralannannden		6			-	1	1	-	8
	Ubrädher	Branhanpaily		3	3	•	-	2	-		8
		Kannajoudeu	-		3			-	-		3
		Laxui Narsapur	-	-		1	÷		-		1
1											
1	Guður	Bannan Thanda	1	1.	4	•	3	1	2	-	13
	Kotbaguden	Poiarae -	3		-	1	•	1 -			6
	1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A										

Same of	Name of	Name of			fyp	e of Schenes	•				
the ITDA	toe Maodal	ove Viliage	Minor Irri- gation	Soil Conser- Vátion	Horti- cul- ture	Vozen Develop- zent	Nilch Ani- Aals	Piongh Bullocts	Sheep and Goate	Industry Service Business	70141
: ,									******		
Shadrachalan	Bhadrachaian	Gognbara	2	-	-	1	1		-		4
		Golantoyagnaen	-	1	Ĵ	1	-		-		9
1. 1		Randobalbalan	1	3	1	2	2	3	-		12
·		Marsingapet	-	2	-	1	2		-		5
		Picnoralapada	4	2	1	-	4	4	-	1	16
2 8	•	4								•	
.1	Tonavaran	Repaira			;						
		Patinro	-	1		1	-	-	•	•	7
		Tothurn	-		,	2	1	•	•	-	1.
		Fondrainpet	1			1	•	•	-	•	-5
		Dydigndes	1			1	5	-	-	-	3
		Garvainnies	\$		1	-	-		-	-	1
		Bhanayahnuran	i				-	-	-	-	1
		lingannam	-	1		-	-	-	-	•	1
		Dinisheran		1			-	•		-	1
	V V Paran	Peddamattapaily	2		11						
	1.0.1.1.1.08	linganiyaran	-		1	1	-	•	-	•	14
		Totapaliy	7	-	-	2	•	•			5
		10442111				191			•	•	7
	Charles	Singasanuaran	1	-	2						
	201112	Peddapaily	,	4		1	•	-	-	•	3
		P Cannavaran Colony	1	-		1	•	1		-	8
		linestimides	-	-				•	-	-	1
		Finnanura				1	+	4	-		9
	*	Thheistan				-	10 [*]	3	•		3
		N. States									
	Domangoden	Mangnyalpanya	ζ.	-		-	2	1	-		5
		A. Yeerandaarapura		4	-		-	3	-		5
		CDIDOADAIIADAIII			•	Ĺ	ž	5		-	3
	Luignoor	Allsdisalt	ł	1	9	1	-		-	· .	
,		Gundenbore	-		2	1	-	-	-		,
		Gundaguden	-		4	1	-		-		0
		2								•	5
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	ANTHIGTE.	Surrainnia	-	Ž	2	-	-	-	Č.,	-	2
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		SETTERA	1	-	-	-	-			•	ł
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		21	25	75	54	19	22	21			

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the ITDA	tae Naodal	tue Village	Binor Irri- gation	Soil Conser- vation	Rorti- cni- ture	Voxen Develop- nent	Kiich Ani- ueis	Piough Bailocks	Sheep and Goats	Industry Service Business	IGUIL
K.B.Paras	Poiavaran	Kazidigondi	•	-	9	1	•	1	-	-	11
		Kondrakota		· ·	j.		•	2.3	1.0		1
		Singannapalii	-	-	j	1					6
		unisõsisõnden	3			suicta	rin,	1.0-40	1		,
,	Buttaiguden	Koojalara	1	5	11	1	17	1.1	i, ji		18
		Opparilla	1	4	5	1	•	-	1	- 1	1)
		Annapalen	•	1	4		•	niller.		with	5
	Jeelegeniili	Jeeingonilli						intra ett		12.0	
		Darbaguden	6		•	-	•	-	•		6
		f.Gangannagedea	3	1	8	-	•	•	•	-	!?
	Sub Totai	10	14	11	<u>46</u>	<u>+</u>	•	!	!	i	78
	Imrainaí -	Internééra-ile									,
20041heora	2413137	Vadyatendipatty Nacharam	5		1.0	-		2		-	×
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	Baimoor .	Chenchuguden	7		9	1		-		22.00	17
	2							a			
	Bacherla	Ettipothala	2	8 4 1	2	1					5
		B.K.Y.Pales	4	1.		•	•	•		•	4
4	To Liveth-		,					c			
	rentering	Nitianidhinalan	2			1		,	1.1		7
		HICCHICKIPALES				2			1		1
	Pallàlachereve	Norikizallpenta	4		·	1			2.	÷ .	5
	Y.Palen	Hiddaupaily	•	-		L		1	·	•	1
	P.Dornala	Chinagadipain			•	÷	-	5	•		ì
		Chilkacheria	-	•	•	•			•		
2.52		Chibizia	2	•	-	•	•	4	•	1	1
	Atmakur	Kottalacheruvu	Ĵ		1		3	•		1	8
		Rudrapadu	•	-	•	1		2	•	•	3
	Velugoàu	Veingoin		-		•	-			2	2
	Srisailan	Srisailan	•	•	-	÷	-		ĩ		1
	Seb Total	16	37		17	3	1	18	1		78

lake of	Bane of	Bane of			ĪYP	e of Schenes	5			
tbe ITDA	the Napial	the Village	Kinor Trri- gation	Soil Conser- vation	Eorti- cui- ture	Vonen Develop- ment	Milch Agi- gais	Piough Bullocks	Sbeep 20d Goats	lodustry Service Basiaess
Jinoor	(Sub Total)		ŷ	31	31	10		14	-	!!
Bieronagaran	(Sab fotal)		13	12	29	3	3	7	3	-
Bhadrachaian	(Sub Total)		25	25	54	19	22	24	-	1
K.B.Paras	(Seb fotal)		14	11	45	4	-	1	1	1
Sundipenta	(Sab Total)		32	•	12	8	3	18	1	4
All ITDAS	Grand Total		93	79	163	44	28	54	5	17

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CHAPTER - II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

A brief attempt is made here to present the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the sample households from 76 study villages, where the schemes were implemented during 1994-95 to 1997-98. The literacy status, education, land ownership, skills, labour participation, housing condition etc. are analysed. The status of children is examined by considering their participation in education, economic and domestic activities.

Population and Size of the Household

429 households with a total population of 2428 were covered in the Study. Of the total population 51.6 per cent are males and the rest 48.4 per cent are females. The children in the age group of 0-14 form 43.6 per cent, while the adults in the age group of 15-55 form 50.8 per cent and the rest 5.6 per cent are more than 55 years of age (Table 2.1). A majority of them are dependents. The adult child ratio worked out to 1:1.17. It is higher in Utnoor (1.43) and lower in Sundipenta (0.92).

There are 938 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio across the ITDA's reveals a higher sex ratio of 1030 females in Bhadrachalam, followed by K.R.Puram (990 females per 1000 females), whereas lower sex ratio of 812 is observed in Sundipenta ITDA. Within the Sundipenta ITDA, Mahaboobnagar dstrict has a very low sex ratio of 650 females per 1000 males.

Family Size

The average number of persons per family among all the ITDAS is 5.55. Across the ITDAS it varies between 5.24 in the case of K.R.Puram and 5.93 in Utnoor. Across the districts, Prakasam has the highest average with 6.75, followed by Guntur with 6.19 (Table 2.2).

The family size is examined under five categories viz., very small family consisting of less than 2 members, small family consisting of 3-4 members, medium family with 5-7 members, large family with 8-10 members and very large family consisting of more than 10 members.

It is seen that there are more medium sized family households accounting for 56.6 per cent followed by small sized families (22.8 per cent). Large sized family households are higher in Utnoor when compared to other ITDAs as seen from Table 2.2. Across the ITDAs, the percentage variation is not much excepting in K.R.Puram, where the small sized families and large families are more (32 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

Household Category

Household categorisation is done on the basis of the present operational holdings of the households. The distribution of sample households according to their occupation shows that small farmer households form 48 per cent, followed by marginal farmers with 24.7 per cent (Table 2.3). The medium and large farmers constitute 21.2 and 4.2 per cent respectively. While the labour households form only

1.8 per cent. This reveals that in tribal areas, most of the households possesses some extent of land. Across the ITDAs marginal farmers are higher (42.7 per cent) in K.R.Puram, whereas it is only 6 per cent in Utnoor. But in Utnoor, the proportion of large farmers is higher (12.6 per cent) when compared to all ITDAs. The mandal-wise distribution of households are presented in Table 2.4.

Tribe-wise Distribution of Households

The distribution of households tribe-wise, reveals that the Koya community is larger (46.1 per cent) in the project area, followed by Gonds (19.3 per cent), and Chenchus (16.3 per cent). As mentioned in the Chapter-I, the Koya community predominates in 3 ITDAs viz., Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam and K.R.Puram, where Gonds are concentrated in Utnoor and Chenchus in Sundipenta ITDA areas (Table 2.5).

Education Level of Adults

An effort was made to ascertain the attitude of people towards ongoing programmes implemented by the agency and the way they respond to it. The educational levels of the households are considered as factors influencing their attitude. If they are educated, they will be aware of and can respond to developmental programmes implemented by the Government.

It is noticed that a majority of the households (76.8 per cent) are illiterates; 14.4 per cent have studied upto primary level; 3.9 per cent upto the secondary and high school level. Only one per cent have technical and college education (Table 2.6). Across the ITDAs the percentage 🖴 É variation is not much excepting in Sundipenta ITDA, where the £ proportion of illiterates is less, when compared to other f ITDAs (71.6 per cent). This shows that the Chenchus though c more primitive in terms of education, they are ahead of other tribals.

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Educational Level of Children

The Study reveals that among the eligible school going children (5-15 years age), the proportion of school going children accounts for 67.4 per cent. Rest of them are not going to the school. Another important feature is that the percentage of children studying having secondary education is very small (14.8 per cent) (Table 2.7). Another aspects is that the educational level of girl childrens is also low (63.4 per cent). In secondary education also, the percentage is only 29. This can be attributed to the fact that after primary education, a majority of girl children including boys are not having higher education. This may be due to the absence of middle and high schools nearby their villages or to due to the children engaging in agricultural activities. This aspect needs detailed study. Across the ITDAs, the school going children are higher in Eturunagaram 75.4 per cent and lower in K.R.Puram 62.3 per cent.

Occupational Distribution

The Study of occupational distribution of households shows that the cultivating farmers are higher (76.6 per cent), followed by mixed category i.e., cultivator cum labour households (20.4 per cent). The other category of households and non-agricultural population are very much less with 1 per cent each (Table 2.8). Across the ITDAs, the cultivating households are high in Bhadrachalam (84.3 per cent) and lower in Eturunagaram (68.5 per cent). In the Chenchus dominated Sundipenta ITDA, the cultivators are less in Kurnool District (25.8 per cent) and more in Guntur District (93.2 per cent). This reveals that the developmental programmes are not taking place in the interior pockets of the tribal community. This can be attributed to the presence of extremist activities in these areas, which results in the Officials not willing to go to the interior areas for implementing the programmes.

Change in Occupational Status

Due to implementation of the various developmental activities, sometimes, there is a change in the occupations of the households. It is observed from the study that there is a shift from the labour households to cultivators. This may be attributed to the implementation of irrigation schemes. The labour households might have turned as cultivators. Earlier their lands were kept fallow due to non-availability of irrigation. This shift is more in Eturunagaram and Sundipenta ITDAs, followed by K.R.Puram (Table 2.9). Further, due to implementation of off-farm schemes, 3 households got self-employed by running hotelscum-kirana shop, in brick industry and flour and chilly mills. Earlier they were doing some private work. Due to the implementation of IFAD Programme, there is a shift in the occupation of 3.5 per cent of households. Earlier their food security was uncertain depending upon employment. Presently, they are self-employed.

Work Participation

The Tables 2.10 and 2.11 reveals that there are 51.7 per cent of working population to total population, of which 4 per cent are children below 15 years age. The male workers account for 52.3 per cent, while the rest 47.7 per cent are females. The female child workers are very low (0.6 per cent). This shows that 50 per cent of the school drop-outs (between 5-15 years of age group) are employed as labourers. Across the ITDAs more work force is seen in Utnoor where there are Gonds (58.8 per cent), and less in Sundipenta, Chenchus area (45.9 per cent). Due to the large area, the households residing in these area are not getting much labour work, and hence, poverty prevails in this ITDA district. Their main occupation is hunting and gathering.

Asset Structure

. The changes in the economic structure can be measured by either increase or decrease in the ownership of productive assets like land, livestock and changes in housing conditions etc.

Land

The land particulars of the sample households, tribewise and ITDA-wise, are presented in the table 2.12a and 2.12(b). These Tables reveal that of the total land only 32 per cent of the land is under irrigation. Across the ITDAs, Utnoor has less land under irrigation (10 per cent) and Eturunagaram has more irrigated land (50 per cent), followed by Bhadrachalam (48.3 per cent). This indicates the

backwardness in Utnoor in irrigation facilities. High priority has to be given to this sector to bring more lands under irrigation by storing the rain water in minor irrigation tanks or Kuntas. Digging of more borewells, it is not feasible due to lack of electrification.

The Table 2.12b further reveals that the average land per households of Gond, Andh and Nayaka is seven acres, whereas in the case of Konda Reddy household it is 2.8 acres. The Chenchu households of Kurnool District have 1.81 acres only.

Housing Condition

The housing conditions of the sample households are examined by considering the material used for roof, walls and floor. On the basis of this, the houses are classified as pucca, semi-pucca kutcha and Thatched. It is observed that the pucca houses account for 13.7 per cent and semi-pucca 17.5 per cent. The rest are thatched/kutcha houses which account for 68.8 per cent (Table 2.13). Because of implementation of housing programme in Sundipenta ITDA, the pucca/semi-pucca houses together accounts for 57.1 per cent, followed by Utnoor 42.1 per cent. In Sundipenta ITDA area the housing programme is going on in some more study villages. In the rest of the areas, only tiles are supplied to the households. Pucca housing programmes may be implemented in all the ITDAs where 68 per cent of the households still live in thatched houses. Once in two years they are relaying the roots with green leaves/grass. Hence. permanent shelters may be provided at the earliest in a phased manner.

TTDA Name	District	Total	Total	A (16	dults - 55)	Children (< 15 years		
		House- holds	Popula- tion	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	576	161	150	117	100	
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	319	80	71	71	77	
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	731	198	198	157	161	
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	398	102	91	86	91	
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	100	19	17	30	28	
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	107	23	22	34	27	
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	65	16	12	17	15	
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	132	<u>41</u>	34	33	16	
Sundipenta	(Overall)	70	404	99	85	114	86	
All ITDAS		429	2428	640	595	545	515	

TABLE 2.1 a: SAMPLE POPULATION AND AGE STRUCTURE (ITDA-WISE)

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TABLE 2.1b : DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS (ITDA-WISE) FOR SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

ITDA Name	District	Total Popula-	Total Adult	Total	Adult	Total	
		tion	Male	ren	Child Ratio	To Male 276 164 360 200 52 57 34 80 	Fem
Utnoor	'Adilabad	576	161	150		276	27
Eturnagaram	Warangal	319	80	71	1 0.2	164	15
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	731	198	198	1.92	104	37
K R Puram	West Godavari	398	102	91	1.25	360	.) /
Sundipenta	Guntur	100	19	17	1.09	200	- L ,
Sundipenta	Prakasam	107	23	17	0.52	52	
Sundipenta	Kurnool	65	25	22	0.74	57	
Sundipenta	Mahahaahaa	0.5	16	12	0.88	34	
	manaboobnagar	132	41	34	1.53	80	1
Sundipenta	(Overall)						
All TTDAS		404	99	85	1 0.92	223	1
		2428	640	595	5 1 17	1253	

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ITDA Name	District	Total House-	Average Family	Family Size (members)								
		holds	Size	V.Small < 3	Small 3 - 4	Medium 5 - 7	Large 8 - 10	V.Lagr > 10				
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	5.93	6	17	55	11	6				
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	5.43	0	13	41	3	1				
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	5.30	10	29	75	15	2				
K R Puram	West.Godavari	75	5.24	5	24	34	12	0				
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	6.19	0	5	8	1	2				
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	6.75	0	2	9	4	1				
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	4.85	2	3	6	2	0				
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	5.32	3	5	15	2	0				
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	70	5.76	5	15	38	9	3				
All ITDAs		429	5.55	26	98	243	50	12				
	TABLE 2.3:	CATEGORY	-WISE DISTF	RIBUTION O	F HOUSEH	IOLDS		that that the				
TDA Name	District	Total House			Ca	tegory						

		Houses						
		holds	L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	Med.F.	L.F.	
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	. 0	6	41	36	12	
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	1	19	30	8	0	
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	2	31	62	32	4	
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	0	32	34	7	2	
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	0	3	11	2 -	Q	
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	0	3	9	4	0	
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	5	6	2	0	0	
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	0	6	17	2	0	
Sundipenta (()verall)	70	5.	18	39	8	0	
All ITDAS		429	8	106	206	91	18	
			1.86	24.71	48.02	21.21	4.20	

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ITDA Name	. Mandal	Total	Category							
		holds	L.L.	S.F.	Med.F	M.F	L.			
Utnoor	Indervelly	15	0	2	7	3				
Utnocr	Bazarhatnoor	24	0	0	13	8				
litnoor	Jainoor	13	0	2	7	1				
Utnoor	Adilabad	13	0	2	6	5				
Utnoor	Sirpur - U	26	0	0	8	17				
Utnoor	Utnoor	4	0	0	0	2				
Eturnagaram	Eturnagaram	21	0	9	9	3				
Eturnagaram	Mangapeta	20	0	8	11	1				
Eturnagaram	Gudur	13	1	2	7	3				
Eturnagaram	Kotha Gudem	4	0	0	3	1				
Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam	41	0	7	23	10				
Bhadrachalam	Kunavaram	18	1	7	8	2				
Bhadrachalam	V R Puram	24	0	. 3	12	7				
Bhadrachalam	Cherala	14	0	6	4	1				
Bhadrachalam	Dummu Gudem	17	1	3	7	7				
Bhadrachalam	Kukunuru	17 .	0	5	8	3				
K R Puram	Polavaram	22	0	10	8	4				
K R Puram	Buttaigudem -	35	0	16	17	3				
R P Puram	Jeelugumilli	18	0	6	9	2				
Sundipenta	Macherla	8 .	0	3	4	2				
Sundipenta	Veldurthi	8	0	0	7	1				
Sundipenta	Pullalachervu	4	0	0	2	1				
Sundipenta	P Dornala	12	0	٦	c	1				
Sundipenta	Atmakur	11	3	6	2	3				
Sundipenta	Velugodu	1	1	Õ	ó	8				
Sundipenta	Srisailam	1	1	0	0	0				
Sundipenta	Amrabad	9	0	3	5	1				
Sundipenta	Balmur	16	0 ·	3	12	1				
All ITDAs		429	8	106	206	91				
\$			1.86	24.71	48.02	21.21	4			

TABLE - 2.4 : CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MANDAL-WISE

Note : L.L - Landless; S.F - Small Farmer; Med.F. - Medium Farmer; M.F - Marginal Farme L.F. - Large Farmer

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TABLE 2.7: EDUCATION LEVEL OF CHILDREN

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	nistrict		Total	No. 0	f Chil	dren		No. o Joing	of sch r chil	dren	Percen- tage	0
DA Name	DISCLES	0	- 15		5	- 15		(5-15	5)			6
		 М	F	T	М	F	T	М	F	T		
		117	100	217	113	97	210	82	59	141	67.1	1
tnoor	Adilabad	11:	77	148	68	66	134	57	44	101	75.4	
turnagaram	Warangal	/1	11		1.41	149	789	95	85	180	62.3	
hadrachalam	Khammam	157	161	318	141	140	209	75	00	100		
D Duram	West Godavari	86	91	177	79	84	163	58	54	112	68.7	
(R Pulan	Cuptur	30	28	58	31	27	58	20	22	42	72.4	
Sundipenta		34	27	61	31	26	57	23	14	37	64.9	
Sundipenta	Prakasam	17	15	32	16	16	32	8	11	19	59.4	
Sundipenta	Kurnool	11	16	49	33	17	50	21	16	37	74.0	
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	33	10				107					
Sundipenta (Overall)	114	86	200	111	86	197	12		135	68.5	
		545	515	1060	512	481	993	364	305	669	67.4	
ITDA Name	District	Tot Wor	al kers	Cult vato	i- ors	Agri. Labou Culti vator	N 1r+ I 1-	lon-Agr Jabour	ri. 8	Service	Othe	C.S.
						89		2	****			
Utnoor	Adilabad	3	31	100	,	79		2		0	0	
Eturnagaram	Warangal	1	.59	103	,			-			Ŷ	
phadrachalam	Khammam		377	314	8	268		4		2	3	
Dilatit dente	West Godavari	. :	203	16	2	68		2		3	0	
K R Pulan	Cuptur		44	4	1	5		0		Ú.	0	
Sundipenta	Ganewi		41	3	4	13		1		0	0	
Sundipenta	Prakasam	۰.	21		8	21		4		1	0	
Sundipenta	Kurnool		51			23		1			,	
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar		69 								1	-
Sundipenta	(Overall)		185	13	51					2 	10	
		1	255	91	61 	565 		16		9	13	;
ALL ITURS				76	.6	45.0		1.3		0.72	1.0	,
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110% Name	District	Agricu Lab	itural OLT	Non-39 ture	riul- Gior	3đ	Ď	Cultiv	ita:	Priv	ete Job	Sel	f pisyed	No	ĨŢ	1ter	
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Sanagara	ৰিত্ৰজন	20	15	0	3	5	5	ö	28	0	Ũ	Ũ	ĵ	0	ŋ	5	
Bhairachaia	<u>Fransas</u>	30	1	8	8	ŷ	9	6 7	66	1	1	()	0 0	Ū	15	I
K R Puran	ण्डा दिखेल्ला	12	9	ł	5	Ľ	12	55	36	0	0	0	1	0	ą	13	12
Sundipenta	Guntur	0	0	1	0	Ĵ	ł	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Surdipenta	Prize	3	1	0	1	ź	3	8	8	0	ŋ	0	D	0	ij	3	3
Sundipenta	Rencol	1	1	0	Û	Z	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	ą	1	7
Sundipenta	Nahaboobnagar	3	1	2	1	2	2	17	20	0	Û	D	Ç	Û Û	ĝ	1	1
Surdipenta	(Overaii)	7	j	j	2	•	17	38	41	2	Ū	0	1	ŋ	4	1	11
AL LEDAS		72	51	15	18	37	40	243	249	4	1	ĵ	6	1	1	3	59

TABLE 29: OCCUPATIONAL SHIPT OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.10: WORK PARTICIPATION - ITCA-VISE

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ITPL Same.	District	3	iult For	iers	Ċ	iid Tori	ter3	Total	Percen-	Sepen-
		Kale	Fezale	fotal	Maie	Feasie	fotai	TOLLEIS	LEAL	TACIO
Jtegor	<u>1</u> dilabai	156	155	311	20	Ģ	20	331	58.8	1.77
Bturnagaran	Tarangal	82	74	156	1	2	3	159	50.5	2.03
Bhadrachalam	<u>E</u>	183	182	365	8	4	12	377	53.4	1.78
K R Peran	Test Godavari	100	97	197	5	ł	6	203	51.6	1.98
Sudipenta	finter	23	21	44	6	Q	Q	44	44.4	2.69
Sendigenta	Pretasas	19	20	39	2	ģ	2	42	38. p	3.38
Sundipenta	Sernool	15	D	28	3	0	3	31	49.2	2.11
Sundipenta	Tababooknagar	36	29	65	4	ġ	ŧ	69	51.9	1.58
Sundipenta (Overail) -	93	83	176	;	Ø	9	185	45.9	2.11
All IYDAB		514	591	1205	43	1	50	1255	51.7	1.89
}		48.9	47.1	95.0	3.4	0.6	4.9		100.0	
TABLE	2.11:	WORK	PARTICIPATION	-	TRIBE-WISE					
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District	Tribe Name	Ad	ult Wor	kers	C	hild Wor	kers	Total	Percen
· *		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	WOLKELS	tage
Adilabad	Gonds	140	139	279	20	0	20	299	60.3
Adilabad	Pardhans	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	33.3
Adilabad	Andh	15	15	30	Û	0	0	30	49.2
Warangal	Lambadi	14	19	33	0	0	Q	33	48.5
Warangal	Коуа	. 68	55	123	1	2	3	126	51.0
Khammam	Lambadi	20	20	40	0	0	0	40	47.6
Khammam	Koya	157	160	317	8	4	12	329	54.6
Khammam	Nayak	6	2	8	0	0	0	8	40.0
West Godavari	Koya	54	52	106	4	Ō	4	110	50.2
West Godavari	Konda Reddy	46	45	91	1	1	2	93	53.4
Guntur	Chenchu	23	21	44	Ô	Ō	0	44	44.4
Prakasam	Chenchu	19	20	39	2	0	2	41	38.0
Kurnool	Chenchu	15	13	28	.3	Û.	3	31	49.2
Mahaboobnagar	Chenchu	36	29	65	. 4	Ō	4	69	51.9
All ITDAs		614	591	1205	43	7	50	1255	

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TABLE 2.12(A) : LAND OWNERSHIP (ITDA-WISE)

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(IN ACRES)

ITDA Name	District		Own Land		No Culti-	Total
	• •	Wet	Dry	Total	(Current Fallow)	operated land
Utnoor	Adilabad	65.75	588.80	654.55	7.00	647.55
Eturnagaram	Warangal	103.00	102.00	205.00	0.00	205.00
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	296.70	318.00	614.70	32.50	582.20
K R Puram	West Godavari	104.50	166.50	271.00	3.00	268.00
Sundipenta	Guntur	22.00	46.50	68.50	8.00	60.50
Sundipenta	Prakasam	11.50	48.90	60.40	0.00	60.40
Sundipenta	Kurnool	5.00	18.50	23.50	0.00	23,50
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	37.25	54.00	91.25	3.00	88.25
Sundipenta (O	verall)	75.75	167.90	243.65	11.00	232.55
All ITDAS		645.70	1343.20	1988.90	53.50	1935.40
8		32.5	67.5	1 m m = 3	2.7	

TABLE 2.12 (B): LAND OWNERSHIP (TRIBE-WISE)

(IN ACRES)

District	Tribe Name		Own Land		Fallow	Total
		Wet	Dry	Total	Land	Land
Adilabad	Gonds	52.75	515.95	568.70	7.00	561.70
Adilabad	Pardhans	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
Adilabad	Andh	13.00	67.85	80.85	0.00	80.85
Warangal	Lambadi	24.00	28.00	52.00	0.00	52.00
Warangal	Koya	79.00	74.00	153.00	0.00	153.00
Chammam	Lambadi	20.50	43.00	63.50	0.00	63.50
Chammam	Коуа	267.70	260.50	528.20	26.00	502.20
(hammam	Nayak	8.50	14.50	23.00	6.50	17.50
lest Godavari	Koya	66.50	109.00	175.50	0.00	175.50
lest Godavari	Konda Reddy	38.00	57.50	95.50	3.00	92.50
untur	Chenchu	22.00	46.50	68.50	8.00	60.50
rakasam	Chenchu	11.50	48.90	60.40	0.00	60.40
urnool	Chenchu	5.00	18.50	23.50	0.00	23.50
fahaboobnagar	Chenchu	37.25	54.00	91.25	3.00	88.25
11 ITDAs		645.70	1343.20	1988.90	53.50	1935.40

TABLE 2.13: HOUSING CONDITION

					_	
ITDA Name	District	Total-		Type of Ho	use	4
		holds	Thatched	Kutcha Pucca	Semi	Pucca
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	51	4	24	16
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	37	8	13	0 4
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	88	17	22	4
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	58	2	10	5
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	12	1	0	3
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	5	1	1	9
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	2	1	0	10
Sundipenta	Mahahoobnagar	25	6	2	5	12
Sundipenta	(Overall)	70	25	5	6	34
All ITDAs		429	259	36	75	59
8			60.4	8.4	17.5	13.7

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CHAPTER III PROCESS EVALUATION

The 28 watershed have been further sub-divided into micro-watersheds. Most of the micro-watershed falls with in a mandal or two mandals which is an administrative unit. Each micro-wathershed consists of 10-15 revenue villages. These micro-watersheds were selected for overall development in a year's time.

After selection of the micro-watershed and identification of the villages for the year, the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method have been initiated in the planning and development. The officials were prepared plans based on the priorities requirement and perception of the people emerged out of the PRA. The exercise is conducted in all the study vilalges before implementation of the programme and the plans were prepared in consultation with the farmers, VTDAs. The VTDAs are also formed for the purpose. In some of the villages, the water users association were also formed to take up/to oversee the irrigation works. The funds allocated to the works are kept with the local banks at the disposal of VTDAs/VDFS jointly operated by the VTDA president and official of the ITDAs. Usually agricultural officer or Assistant Executive Engineer for taking up development works.

The major thrust of the project is Natural Resource Development and Soil and Moisture Conservation measures, which includes minor irrigation and water harvesting structure and horticulture. Most of the funds (82 per cent)

are allotted to these activities. The funds allocation for soil and moisture conservation and on farm activities which covered under agriculture sector was less (13 per cent) when compared to irrigation sector (62.7 per cent).

As per the Financial Targets and Achievements table only 51 per cent of the money has been spent on different activities during the four years period. By sector-wise the achievement is very low in the case of soil conservation works. This is because of lack of staff, non-participation of people in the works, effected the implementation process during two years. The financial achievement on irrigation is 47 per cent. Where it is 78 per cent in the case of livestock development, 71 per cent for arable crop development followed by community participation (63 per cent). Off-farm development accounts for 48 per cent.

Identification of Beneficiaries

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The criteria followed for identification and selection of schemes and beneficiaries, the sample households as well as the village community replied that the identification of schemes and beneficiaries has been taken place during the gramsabha meetings. Those who needs the individual asset have to approach the VTDAs. The VTDAs will recommended their cases to the ITDAs by sending a copy of the resolution taken during the meetings, which will takes place once in a month. The selection of individual beneficiaries were taken up on the basis of their socio-economic condition and the requirement. Based on the recommendation of the VTDAs, the individual households were provided assistance under different sectors/schemes.

Selection Process

The success of any programme mainly depends upon the proper identification of the beneficiaries, who really required the assistance. For identification and selection, a household survey has to be conducted first. The study revealed that in the case of 96 per cent of beneficiaries, they were identified on the basis of household survey, and 97 per cent of households opinioned that they were selected in the gramsabha meeting conducted within the village (97 per cent) (Table 3.1). A majority of the households were satisfied with the selection process adopted for identification and selection as a beneficiary.

If we look into the income criteria as generally adopted for financial assistance under different developmental programmes. All most all the tribal households are eligible for assistance. The average annual income of all the households accounts for Rs.8154 (Table 3.2). Only 7 per cent of beneficiary households income was more than Rs.12000 per annum. For the rest the annual income is below Rs.12000.

A majority of them (62 per cent), opinioned the Government (ITDA) officials were the main source for giving information regarding the programmes/schemes. In the case of 27 per cent beneficiaries, the village community (VTDAs) motivated them to take up the schemes after selection in the gramasabha (Table 3.3). In the rest of the 7.2 per cent cases the village level workers (VLWs) and the village elders played important role in selecting them for assistance.

Sanction and Grounding of Schemes

After completion of the identification/selection of schemes during gramsabha meeting, the officials took six months to one year to ground the scheme. Because of lack of staff and money at the initial stages. The majority (87 per cent) of households reveals that the grounding of schemes was done in proper time. In 13 per cent cases the grounding was delayed (Table 3.4). The study further revealed that in 55 per cent of cases, the beneficiaries visited ITDAs for grounding of schemes, whereas in 2 per cent of cases the household visited more than 6 times.

Most of the schemes were implemented at a time (83.4 per cent), whereas in the case of 17 per cent it is in phased manner.

As per the guidelines, the individual assets sanctioned under the schemes had to be procured by a purchase committee, consisting of the representative of the ITDA, concerned sectoral officer, along with the beneficiaries. The study revealed that most of the schemes were given in the form of asset (67 per cent). But in the case of off-farm schemes cash was given in the case of 14 per cent.

Further 59.7 per cent of beneficiaries were involved in purchasing process (Table 3.5). In the rest the purchase cannot arise as most of the schemes are minor irrigation tanks/percolation tanks, land development and soil conservation works. About 87 per cent of beneficiary households replied that the grounding was in time (Table 3.5) and at a time (83.4 per cent).

Status of the Asset/Scheme

Of the total schemes taken up for study, only two schemes were not grounded. Of the rest, 427 schemes, 95 per cent schemes were grounded fully, and 21 schemes (about 5 per cent) were grounded partially. The partially grounding schemes were small scale irrigation works, soil and moisture conservation. In these cases, the works were initiated, but due to some local problems they stopped the work at middle 'stage. In the case of lift irrigation scheme pipe lines has to be laid from the source to the fields.

Present Status of the Asset

The study observed that in 37 cases (8.8 per cent), the asset was not intact/not grounded yet. this was happened in the case of beneficiaries who assisted under drought animals like plough bullocks, breeding bull and horticulture. The asset will intact over 77 per cent of cases. Whereas in the case of 14 per cent of cases, the scheme is partially intact (Table 3.6a). This was happened in the case of horticulture schemes, where only less than 20 per cent of trees are survived.

Of the total schemes about 27 per cent were in productive use. Whereas the rest of the schemes are not in productive use (Table 3.6a and 3.6b). Most of the small scale irrigation, soil conservation and horticulture schemes are not yet completed/just completed. It will takes time to get benefits from these schemes immediately when compare to off farm schemes who generates income immediately.

With regard to the quality of scheme/assets, 96 per cent of the households reported that the assets provided to them are of good quality. As the quality of the asset contributes to the income earnings.

A majority of the households (79 per cent) expressed view that the schemes selection was done as per their choice. Twenty one per cent households, opinioned that the selection is done by officials and VTDAs (Table 3.7). The analysis further reveals that there is no serious deviations from the programme guidelines and, leakages have not been found in the study, exception of soil conservation and small scale irrigation works, where the works was under taken by the bulldozers instead of involving the local people as per the guidelines as the people are not coming forward to take up the works.

Suitability and Maintenance

As regards, the suitability of the assets secured by them, more than 80 per cent were reported that they were in line with their traditional family occupation. Most of the small and marginal farmers also expressed satisfaction that the assets provided to them were as per their traditional occupation (83 per cent). They further pointed out that the assets created/procured were suited the land and other endowments owned by their families (Table 3.8).

Retention, Sustenance and Maintenance

It is observed that checkdams, percolation tanks and water harvesting structures are mostly affected by siltation

and sedimentation in some of the villages. This leads decreasing the volume of the catchment and storage drastically. This in turn effect on water table, water recharge at lower reaches and moisture retention. Hence, regular maintenance has to be done by motivating the farmers/beneficiaries under that scheme.

The similar case may be observed in the soil conservation works, without ensuring the proper involvement of the people, there seem to be a very high failure rate of these measures in certain patches. Some fo the bunds are washed away due to heavy rains, but no immediate action from any side to relay those bunds.

Perception of People/Beneficiaries Implementation

With regard to the implementation process about 10 per cent of beneficiaries expressed view that the process of implementation of the programme was very good (37 per cent). Only 7 households (67 per cent) expressed that the process was very poor. Across the ITDAs, the beneficiary households (about 20 per cent) are expressed that the implementation process is very poor (Table 3.9).

Selection Process

In regard to the selection process, about 6 per cent of the household are dissatisfied with the selection. Whereas 49 per cent of them are satisfied with the selection process of, the scheme, 45 per cent expressed view that the selection process is very good.

Grounding Process

About 43 per cent of beneficiaries expressed satisfaction that the grounding process was very good, as the schemes are grounded timely and at a time (Table 3.10). Only 7 per cent dissatisfied regarding the process. As they were not much benefitted with the scheme, causes dissatisfaction.

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On the whole, exception of a very few people, a majority of them were satisfied with the sanction and grounding process adopted by the officials.

IMPACT EVALUATION

Peoples/Officials participation

The agricultural officers and VLWs playing important role in contacting people and made them aware of the soil conservation works. The works starts with land development, contour bunding, graded bunding and stone checks to avoid soil erosion. The agricultural officers and VLWs being the field functionaries are contacting the people/beneficiaries and take people into confidence and create understanding among themselves regarding the programme and activities to be taken up.

It is observed from the analysis and also from the study that mostly earthern bunding was seen in these areas and the coverage of the area was less. Hence, the impact of the soil conservation works are not so visible. There is a great need of gully control works because of the presence of rocky structure which creating water run-off, there by leading the formation of gullies. But the number of gully control works are not optimum. In many cases the farmers are in need of land development, graded bunding and contour bunding to their fields. Only less than 50 per cent of their lands were covered under soil conservation works during four years period.

Horticulture

The horticulture officials seems to be concerned with distributing of saplings to full fill the target. The mortality rate of the plants are very high. The farmers are

not getting any benefit through this programme. The survival rate was also very low in this area, which accounts less than 20 per cent.

The farmers could visibly see the impact of checkdam constructed in this area. But the number is also low, when compare to the targeted number.

The ultimate success of the programme is not only to achieve the stipulated objectives/ goals or target but also its desired impact on the target population and the area. The soil and moisture conservation measures results in increasing productivity and water harvesting structures leads to improvement in the water table / water storage facility for drinking and irrigation purposes. The economic condition of the beneficiaries/peoples can be seen by the increased production, yields, intensification of agriculture and cropping pattern, income generating and off-farm activities etc.

Impact on Employment

Due to implementation of the different schemes under IFAD Programme, the schemes have generated additional employment to the tune of 123 days fully and 26 days part time, i.e., four and half month additional employment. This is a good positive sign for development. The additional employment created in small scale irrigation is 114 days full and 30 days part time, whereas in soil conservation, it is 118 days, followed by horticulture (41 days) (Table 3.11a&b). In the case of off-farm activities, the ISB sector schemes created 312 days of employment to 17 households, followed by

sheep and goat scheme with 270 days and animal husbandry scheme with 261 days. The plough bullock generated employment to the extent of 131 full days and 53 days part time.

Across the ITDAs, Eturunagaram tops in employment generation. This is due to grounding of irrigation schemes, which are in productive use, followed by K.R.Puram and Sundipenta with 122 days and 120 days (Table 3.11a).

Income Generation

most of the irrigation, soil conservation and AS horticulture schemes are not yet started income generation. They are in the process of income generation from this The average net income generated from all the season. schemes worked out to Rs.693 (Table 3.12b). The average income generated by small scale irrigation schemes is Rs.938 (Well, Bore wells, artisan wells etc), and soil conservation scheme is Rs.520. Whereas the income generation from offfarm, sectors like ISB schemes is Rs.3948 per annum, followed by animal husbandry with Rs.1513 and plough bullocks Rs.983. Across ITDAs, in Sundipenta the schemes are generating good income as most of the ISB and irrigation works are grounded income generating process. Whereas in started and Eturunagaram, the average income from all the schemes together is Rs.191 (Table 3.12), as most of the schemes are recently grounded. They are in the process of income generation.

Change in Income

About the change in their overall income, 2.3 per cent of households expressed view that, with the help of the schemes their income has substantially increased. In the case of 38 per cent families, the increase is average. About 41 per cent of families stated that there is no change in their incomes as the schemes of small scale irrigation and horticulture were of yet started income generation.

The income generated from the activities such as agriculture and off-farm activities, reveal that the additional income generated by animal husbandry sector such as milch animal was more. On an average each family is generating an income of Rs.230 per annum (Table 3.12b). Other important activity are ISB, and plough bullocks beside minor irrigation. The income from land development and horticulture is not yet started. There is no change in the income of these households.

Due to provision of irrigation facility the study finds that the increased in yield, change in cropping pattern is also observed in many areas. Growing of second crop (rabi) is also seen where the possible source of irrigation is there. In the case of soil conservation there is an increase in area in rainfed paddy to the extent of 2 acres per household and increase in yields to the extent of 3.3 quintals per acre. Across the ITDAs it varies. The impact is more in K.R.Puram and Eturunagaram, whereas there is a change in area and yield in the case of paddy. In Utnoor also increase in area and yield of soyabean during rabi season.

ITDA Name	District	Total House- bolds	Surv unde	ey rtaken	Grams meeti	abha ing	Within the vi	llage
,			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	92	3	94	1		0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	57	1	57	1	57	1
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	+ 130	1	130	1	128	3
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	70	5	73	2	73	2
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	12	4	13	3	13	3
Sundipenta -	Prakasam	16	16	0	15	1	15	1
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	10	3	10	3	10	3
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	24	1	25	0	25	0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	70	62	8 ·	63	7	63	7
11 ITDAs		429	411	18	417	12	416	13
			95.8	4.2	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0

TABLE 3.1: SELECTION PROCESS/AWARENESS OF PROGRAMME

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TABLE 3.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL PAMILY INCOME (ITDA-WISE)

ITDA Name	District	Total House-	Total	Average		No. of ho	useholds	
		holds	Income (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	< Rs. 5000	5000 - 8500	8501 - 12000	> 12000
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	824700	8681.05	5	42	44	4
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	472900	8153.45	7	29	20	2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	1136710	8677.18	22	44	57	8
R R Puram	West Godavari	75	507350	6764.67	30	28	11	6
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	101000	6312.50	6	7	2	1
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	100300	6268.75	7	6	2	1
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	110700	8515.38	5	2	3	3
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	244600	9784.00	6	3	12	4
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	70	556600	7951.43	24	18	19	9
All ITDAS		429	3498260	8154.45	88	161	151	29
}					20.5	37.5	35.2	6.8

TABLE 3.3: MOTIVATION

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			Mo	otivation	of the Be	neficiary		
ITDA Name	DISCICC	Offfi- .cial	Village commu- nity	Local Poli- tician	Other Benefi- ciary	Village level worker	NGO	Others
Utnoor	Adilabad	45	36	Ņ	0	13	0	1
Eturnagaram	Warangal	44	13	0	0	0	0	1
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	96	24	0	0	9	0	2
K R Puram	West Godavari	54	18	0	0	1	1	1
Sundipenta	Guntur	8	4	1	- 0	1	Ó	2
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6	6	0	1	ò	0	3
Sundipenta	Kurnool	6	5	0	0	0	0	2
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	7	11	0	0	7	Q	-
Sundipenta (Overall)	27	26	1	1	8	0	7
All ITDAs		266	117	1	1	31	<u>1</u>	12
*		62.0	27.3	0.2	0.2	7.2	0.2	2.8

TUA Tage	Districe	lotal Tomas	Ho	ie of g	isborse	1951	5724	me innie	mentation	-101	ending state	15
		1048 10145	Cheque	Cash	Botz	Throngh asset	<u>kt</u> a tine	Phased Babber	Not inpie- nented.	fully grounded	Partially grounded	lot groznieć
ftado!	ktiladat	9 3	4	14	1	76	Ņ	5	Ç	<u>72</u>	3	ę
ltaroaqaral	Tarangal	38	7	9	1	41	43	10	ŷ	57	1	ġ
Biedrecheim	In sum 24	131	26	11.	1	91	111	19	1	124	5	1
T 3 Pates	Test Godevari	75	13	5	ł	51	62	13	ņ	4	1	ą
Sandipenta	Gustar	16	6	1	-	1	11	5	Û	14	2	ij
Sandipenta	Prataban	15	ł	3	ħ	4	11	5	ů	13	j	ŷ
Seadigente	feradel	13	3	1	ŧ	3	9	ł	Ą –	11	Ą	0
sedipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	10	1	ţ	14	н	9	ŷ.	15	4	ų
Sználpente (Öv	erall)	70	23	19	ł	28	47	23	Ģ	59	11	ġ
ii itels		429	78	60	Į	287	355	10	1	£1	21	2
			18.2	14.0	ę ۽	66.7	81.4	K.1	9.2	94.5	1.1	9.5

TABLE 3.4: SAUCTION AND GROUNDING OF THE DELT

TABLE 3.5: SANCTION AND GROUNDING OF THE UNIT

ITDA Name	District	Total House-	Groun appro	ded in . time	Involve purchas	d in ing proc
		noras	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	94	1	52	43
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	55	3	26	32
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	88	43	80	51
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	70	5	47	28
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	14	2	11	5
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	15	1	13	3
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	13	ů	12	1
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	24	1	15	10
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	70	66	4	51	19
All ITDAS		429	373	56	256	173
 t			86.9	13.1	59.7	40.3

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TABLE 3.6a: STATUS OF THE ASSET

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		Total	 Sch	eme intact		Present st	atus of Scheme
DA Name .	01201100	House- holds	Intact	Partially intact	No Unit	Productive use	Not productive use
		 95	66	21	8	J1	64
ltnoor	Manandal	58	41	12	5	10	48
Sturnagaram	Walangal	131	97	14	20	28	103
Bhadrachalam	Knamman	75	69	2	4	12	63
(P. Puram	West Gouavarr	. 16	15	1	0	7	9
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	13	3	0	8	8
Sundipenta	Prakasam	13	11	2	, Q	6	7
Sundipenta	Kurnool	25	19	5	0	12	13
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar			12	0	33	37
Sundipenta (O	verall)	 120		61	37	114	315
All ITDAS				14.7	8.6	26.6	73.4
\$							

TABLE 3.6b: STATUS OF THE ASSET - SCHEME-WISE

	Total		Scheme intact		Present s	tatus of Scheme	
Scheme Name	House- holds	Intact	Partially intact	No Unit	Productive use	Not productive use	
		75	11	2	22	66	
Minor Hillyacton	70	66	2	2	8	62	
Soil Conservation	162	89	44	29	9	153	
Horti Culture	0	0	0	0	Ņ	0	
Women Develoment	Û	0	0	0	0	0	
Land Development	28	27	1	0	16	12	
Animal Husbandary	59	55	1	3	42	17	
Plough Bullocks	5	3	2	0	1	4	
Sheep / Goat	17	16	0	1	16	1	
ISB			61	37	114	315	
All Schemes	429						

ITDA Name	District	Total House-	Choice	e of	Group	or individual
		holds	Yes	No	Group based	Individual based
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	70	25	10	85
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	41	17	15	43
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	101	30	25	106
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	64	11	17	58
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	14	2	3	13
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	15	1	2	14
Sundipenta .	Kurnool	13	11	• 2	0	13
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	24	1	8	17
Sundipenta (Overal	11)	70	64	6	13	57
All ITDAs		429	340	89	80	349
 }			79.2	20.8	18.5	81.4

Table 3.7: SCHEME DETAILS

TABLE 3.8: CHOICE

ITDA Name	District	Total house-	Satisf with q	ied quality	Work capi	ing tal	Possesion of required skill	
		norus	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	90	5	55	40	80	15
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	58	0	36	22	39	19
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	122	9	113	18	119	12
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	75	0	52	23	64	11
Sundipenta	- Guntur	16	16	0	7	9	12	4
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	15	1	11	5	15	1
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	11	2	Q	4	9	. 4
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	24	1	13	12	21	4
Sundipenta (Overall)		70	66	4	40	30	57	13
All ITDAS		429	411	18	296	133	359	70
*			95.8	4.2	69.0	31.0	83.7	16.3

TABLE 3.9: REACTIONS/PERCEPTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

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ITDA Name	ITDA Name District			Tota.	1	Scheme Implementation				Sele	Selection Process			
			House hold:	s Ver goo	y Goo d	d Sa fa	atis- actory	Poor	Very	Good	Satis- factory	Poo		
Utnoor		Adilabad		95	1	26		67	1	0	36	57	2	
Eturnagaram		Warangal		58	8	17		32	1	3	22	32	1	
Bhadrachala	n	Khammam		<u>1</u> 31	11	39		57	24	8	45	59	19	
K R Puram		West Goda	vari	75	9	31		32	3	7	32	34	2	
Sundipenta		Guntur		. 16	0	15		1	0	1	15	0	0	
Sundipenta		Prakasam		<u>1</u> 6	1	. 9		6	0	3	10	3	0	
Sundipenta		Kurnool		13	6	4		3.	0	6	6	1	0	
Sundipenta		Mahaboobn	agar	25	5	16		4	0	5	14	6	0	
Sundipenta (Ove	rall)		70	12	44		14	0	15	45	10	0	
All ITDAS				429	41	157	2	202	29	33	180	192	24	
 ≹					9.6	36.6	4	7.1	6.7	7.7	41.9	44.7	5.6	
		TABL	3.10:	REACTIONS /	PERCEPTIONS	OF THE BEBI	PICINIIS							
TDA Name District fotal	React.	ion regardin	lą gronočieg	process		Càai	ge in inc	087						
		Horse- Loide	Tery good	Good	Satis- factory	Poor	Sobstag- tial	Average	Karginal	So j Change Cou	o Bents			
16007 Lilla	bać	95	1	26	63	6	Ų	33	19	25	15			

TABLE 3.10: REACTIONS / PERCEPTIONS OF THE DEMEPTICIARIES

ITEL Same	District	fotal	React	jop regard	ling gronożi	ng process	*	Chao	ge in inc	097	
		Bouse- bolde	Ter: 7001	Good	Satis- factory	Poor	Sobstan- tial	<u>Average</u>	Karginal	So Change	Jo Coments
Gigoor	lilabać	95	1	26	62	6	Ú	33	19	25	li
Btorcegeram	, Taradçal	58	2	20	35	1	1	8	5	23	16
Bhadrachaian	Thankal	131	5	45	58	23	3	47	24	35	21
A R Peran	Test Godavari	75	3	33	38	1	1	35	18	7	14
Sundagenta	Genter	16	ŋ	14	2	ę	1	13	0	1	1
Sennicenta	Pratasan	16	2	7	ő	1	â	5	8	!	2
Sendipenta	Errool	13	4	5	4	Ø	2	5	2	2	2
Sendicenta	Kababooboagar	25	j	15	7	ģ	2	17	?	3	1
Sandipenta (Or	erell ¹	70 70	9	41	19	Q	;	46	12	1	;
11 77225		429	20	165	212	32	10	163	78	105	72
			4.7	38.5	49.4	7.4	2.3	J8.0	18.2	24.7	H.1

ITDA Name	District	Total	No. of	days (avg.)
		holds.	Full	Part time
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	110	32
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	141	26
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	102	28
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	122	20
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	115	24
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	103	25
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	191	7
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	98	24
Sundipenta (O	verall)	70	120	21
All ITDAs		429	123	26

TABLE 3.11a: EMPLOYMENT (ITDA-WISE)

TABLE 3.11b: EMPLOYMENT (SCHEME-WISE)

Scheme Name	Total	No. of	f days (avg.)
	holds	Full	Part time
Minor Irrigation	88	114	30
Soil Conservation	70	118	<u>1</u> 6
Horti Culture	162	87	17
Women Develoment	0	0	0
Land Development	Û	0	0
Animal Husbandary	28	261	21
Plough Bullocks	59	131	53
Sheep / Goat	5	270	90
ISB ·	17	312	26
All Schemes	429	123	26

TABLE 3.12a: IMPACT OF THE ASSET IN GENERATING INCOME (ITDA-WISE)

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IDA Name	District	Total House- holds	Average Net income	Average Total income	Avgerage Total hhld. income
		95	676.84	8123.16	8724.21
tnoor .	Adllabau	58	191.38	8053.45	8117.24
turnagaram	Kpam@30	131	451.91	8330.92	8694.66
Bhadrachalam	West Godavari	75	546.00	6461.33	6983.33
(R Puram	Guntur	16	918.75	6843.75	7762.50
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	456.25	5425.00	6131.25
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	3400.00	6140.00	9323.08
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	2216.00	5984.00	8920.00
Sundipenda		70	1737.14	6081.71	8092.86
SUNDIPENTA (O		429	692.66	7553.54	8225.76

INDE CLE				(Income in Rs.
Scheme Name	Total House- holds	Avg. Net income	Avg. Total income	Avg. Total hhld. income
	88	938.64	7242.61	8384.66
Minor Irrigation	70	520.00	7497.14	7632.86
Soil Conservation	162	65.74	7889.51	8079.32
Horti Culture	0	0.00	0.00	0,00
Women Develoment	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land Development	- 28	1513.57	7471.43	8626.07
Animal Husbandary	59	983.05	7271.19	8152.54
Plough Bullocks	5	0.00	7200.00	7200.00
sheep / Goat	17	3948.24	7412.94	11136.47
ISB				
	429	692.66	7553.54	8225.76
All Schemes				

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CHAPTER - IV

SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

The Project area receives heavy rainfall from south west monscons from June to October. But due to the uneven topography and hilly nature of the area, the run-off is very high leading to soil erosion. Under the IFAD Programme, the ITDA authorities proposed several schemes for development of irrigation to promote agricultural development. The proposed schemes have to be implemented in seven (7) years. During the 4 year period, the authorities have proposed 62 check dams, 166 LI schemes, 109 Minor Irrigation tanks, 131 kuntas, 14 artisan wells, 194 dug wells and 171 bore wells. Besides, they have taken up some works for renovation and augmenting storage facilities. After completion, these works will benefit 3,266 families. Further, 6,986 ha of ayacut area will be benefitted in 202 villages. Till March 1998, 733 schemes were completed. But the actual benefits are higher than the proposed benefits. This is because of availability of water during Rabi season on account of which extra ayacut was brought under cultivation (40.4%). As far as achievements are concerned, only 64 per cent of the works were completed during these 4 years.

As per the Appraisal report and the Objectives of the Project, peoples' participation in planning and execution of the irrigation schemes, should be insisted upon. As a regular practice, outside Contractors were involved in the works (20.2%). Due to this, the quality of the works in some of the villages suffered (6.7%). Local tribals were not involved in these works undertaken by the Contractors

(20.4%). And, therefore, the Project Officials have identified some procedures in selection and execution of the works for better participation in the development process.

Execution and Status of Work

Of the 89 SSI Schemes taken up for the study, in 65% cases, the schemes are completed in all aspects (Table 4.2). The people are getting benefits from the schemes. In 35% cases, the sluice works and canal digging works have to be Works are under different stages. In 49% of completed. cases, the funds are executed and operated by VTDAs, whereas in 11% cases, the Contractors involved, and the amounts are paying by the VTDAs to the contractors. Hence, the role of VTDAs in the execution of work is only nominal. In these cases participation of works by the outside labur is observed in. 20.2 per cent and in wihtin this the quality of work is also poor (6.7 per cent). Whereas the participation of local people is 76 per cent in which they have done good quality works (54 per cent). In 35 per cent cases the quality is average. Across ITDAs the percentage varies.

Before taking up the scheme 82 per cent of farmers are depended upon rainfed and 15 per cent on old wells, 3.4 per cent is in paying rent in which case the water is draining from fellow farmers (Table 4.3).

Impact

The impact of the schemes shows that after grounding of scheme, 40.4 per cent household increased their operated land and 33.8 per cent converted them dry land to wet. Ten per

cent have changed the cropping pattern (Table 4.5). In 16 per cent of them intensifying the cultivation by cultivating in both the seasons. The appraisal report also envisage 115 per cent intensive cultivation. The study also reveals the same. On an average from each scheme 24.16 acres of land got irrigation facilities.

Minor Irrigation Tanks / Kuntas Dugwell / Borewell

In the Project area, 194 dugwells and 171 borewells were proposed. But the achievement shows that among 41 dugwells (21%) .and 201 bore wells (118%) were sunk. 18 dug/bore well schemes of which 17 were grounded in Sundipenta and were inspected during the study. The cost of the open well is Rs.50,000/- and that of the bore well is Rs.15,000/- In the rest of the ITDA sample villages, the schemes were not sanctioned, excepting in Etunagaran where 2 Artisan wells were grounded in Ekkala village. Both the Artisan wells are functioning well. Both of them are yielding adequate quantities of water. Under these wells, about 68 acres of land is under cultivation. These farmers earlier used use to cultivate under rainfed cultivation. With the provision of this asset, they are going in for second crop also. The yields have also increased under irrigated conditions. The farmers felt happy about this scheme, beneficial to about 20 villages. Now, they get assured water supply. The households are getting additional incomes in the range of Rs.2000 - Rs.3500 per acre. The maintenance expenditure is met by the farmers.

Borewell / Electric Motors

The Study covered 27 schemes. The households were provided with electric motors after digging of the borewells. The cost of the borewell & the electric motor is Rs.25,000/-Across the ITDAs, the coverage is more in Sudipenta (10 schemes), followed by Bhadrachalam (9), Eturunagaram (6). These households have converted their dry lands to wet with the help of electric motors, and there is a change in the cropping pattern too. Presently, the households are cultivating wet crops like paddy and vegetables. They are also going in for second crop, which was not there earlier. There is a change in the economic condition of the households. In the absence of good monsoons, they can now get atleast one crop. They felt happy at the benefits under the IFAD scheme.

Lift Irrigation Scheme

The Study covered 7 lift irrigation schemes spread over in 3 ITDAs (3 each in Utnoor and Eturunagaram and 1 in Bhadrachalam. It is observed that the authorities have spent large amounts on the schemes initially, benefitting the farmers. Later, due to the theft of wires and electricity problems (low voltage) and inadequate maintenance, some of the lift irrigation schemes are not functioning (Veerapuram). The power rooms have also developed wide cracks; silt is collected obstructing the flow of water into the pipe. The villagers are not maintaining the asset properly. Our enquiries reveal that Officials are not visiting them regularly and point out the mistakes. This shortcoming has to be rectified for the benefit of the people. By involving

them, the repair and maintenance works may be got done without any extra expenditure. In Utnoor also, the schemes are not functioning well. The pipe line were provided upto the fields. The people got the benefits. Earlier they are dependly on monsoon. But after grounding of the scheme they cultivated paddy and got good yields to the extent of 10 to 15 quintals per acre. Due to low pressure in one of the motor the water is not sufficient to some of the fields under this motor. Hence, the farmers are demanding for increasing the capacity of the motor.

Tanks and Kuntas

The Study team visited 7 tanks which are just completed or in the final stages of completion. Besides, the team visited 10 tanks where the work was in progress. Of the 7 tanks, 6 were covered in Bhadrachalam. The cost of the tank /kunta is in the range of Rs.6 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs, which irrigates on an average of 30-50 acres of land benefitting about 20 households under each tank. As mentioned in the earlier pages, the people have participated in the construction activity at Sundipenta, whereas in Bhadrachalam for some of the works, the Contractors were involved.

The second second second

The Study finds that in some of the tanks the rebatement work was not done. The authorities informed that they have not included the cost in the proposal. They will put it in the next proposal. As mentioned earlier during the implementation stage the villages are participated in the work in some of the villages. They worked for 20 to 90 days on an average, 60 to 100 members involved in the work. They

got Rs.30 to 40 per day. Wherever the villages involved the work seems to be good. But in some places there is no provision for rebatement. In absence of this the earth will slip into the tank or bund may weeken due to heavy run-off. Hence, it is proposed to provide rebetting to the embankments for strengthening. The construction of embankments are as per the deigned technical specification.

Earlier, the beneficiaries under there tanks/kuntas depended upon monsoons. They are going for rainfed paddy, jowar, maize etc. After construction/restoration of tanks they have assured source of income at least for kharif season. On an average under each tank 70 to 100 acres of land has brought under cultivation. Presently, they are going for paddy crop. In some places land development work are also taking place simultaneously (Jeelugumilli mandal in K.R.Puram). The people have got the benefits in some villages. They reported that they got 20 guintals per acre of paddy because of the provision of irrigation facilities. Earlier they are getting only 5 to 10 quintals that too uncertanity. Depending upon the availability of water very few farmers are going for second crop. As mentioned above all the works are not yet completed. Hence, the average income from the minor irrigation schemes is very low at 968. But individually, the farmers are benefitted from Rs.3000 to 35.00 per acre.

Whenever the Contractors involved in the work (Bhadrachalam), the quality of work is not good. The embankment developed wide cracks. They brought outside labour. In V.R.Puram mandal, in one of the villages, the embankment washed away, once again they repaid, eventhough

the construction quality is not good. It may not lost long. Further, for strengtheneing of bunds from slipping of earth, cutting etc., rebating is must. Whenever it is not provided, provision has to be made immediately. This cost has to be included in the estimates itself.

On the whole, the impact of MI tanks/kuntas, is very good. People felt happy for the schemes. They are getting the benefits from them. Participation in this process also seen in may cases in which quality maintained as per specifications. In some places, the canal work is going on. In this local people are involved. They are digging the canals from source to the field. In two-third of the villages, the digging of the sluice is not good. It is observed and pointed out by the people that it may not lost long.

All the MI tank works were undertaken by the VTDAs under the overall supervision of DEs/AEs.

Check Dams / Anicuts

The check dams/anicuts constructed across the local vagus and diverted the water to the fields. In take diversion, canals were constructed to take the water to the field. In many places, the check dam works were taken up. But in very few places, the works were completed (Jelugumilli, Kothagudem and Cherla) and the people are getting benefits from this structures. It is reported by the people that in one of the villages in Kothagudem mandal, due to construction of anicut, the cost was recovered in a year's time. The people are going for two crops under this scheme.

Earlier, the water is going waste. Presently, they are storing the water and using for raising crops. Under each check dam/anicut, the net irrigated area is about 30-40 acres. In Jelugumilli, it is more. The farmers benefitted are 15-20 under each scheme. The quality of construction is found to be good in Cherla, Jelugumilli, whereas in KR Puram it is not so good. One of the aprons in Polavaram mandal washed away during heavy rains. Some of villages where the work is in progress, some shutters have to be fixed and formation of canals to the fields are to be taken up.

The Study found and reported that during the construction of check dams/anicuts, the local people have not involved in concrete/cement works, as the outside persons were involved in those works, as the tribals do not know the concrete works. During the process, some of the youth observed the works and at later stage, they have also done the cement works. They reported that in future works, they will attend. All these works were undertaken by the ITDAs under the supervision of Engineers.

The overall observation in small scale irrigation shows and the team observed that the execution of works MI tanks through contractors (Binami) is still continuing (Bhadrachalam). But actually the work under IFAD is to be executed by the tribals themselves. Cheques for payment were issued to the non-field contractors for payment to the labourers. In the case of open well /dug well, it is learnt that the tribals cannot do hard labour. Hence, the works were entrusted to non-tribals. They either owned the cranes or brought for rent to take up the works. Only very few tribals were involved in the digging of well works.

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The procedures were followed properly in identifying the appropriate schemes by conducting Gramasabhas', and potential beneficiaries. For individual schemes, no leakage is observed in the study villages in the case of irrigation schemes. In many cases, the works are executed by the tribal groups of the same villages. The men and women participated in these works. The tribals and the ITDA members are aware of the budget released, expenditure incurred so far, wages, material, number of days and people involved in the works The VTDA President maintains the records regarding the etc. expenditure on construction activities. The Engineering staff are educating and motivating them to take up the works, and how to do the concrete works. It is necessary to give this motivation/education in all ITDAs for more involvement of tribals with technical inputs from the Engineers. This will help the tribals for constructing the good quality of structures and attending maintenance works in absence of engineer in case of emergency.

Regarding wages to the individual members, the men get Rs.30 and the women Rs.20 per day. The women pointed out that all of them are doing similar works, but there is wage difference. They are demanding equal wages. It is recommended that for the similar type of works, equal wages are to be given. The interested tribal youth are to be given in masonary/concrete works, so that in future, they themselves can take up the works. In future works, Binami contractors or outside labourers should be eliminated by motivating the local tribal people by showing completed structures in other villages with the involvement of tribals. Repairing LI schemes, proper supervision/regular visits are

to be made for effective functioning and proper utilisation of the schemes. They can be given guidance how to maintain/how to remove the silt etc. in LI schemes and check dams. Whenever the irrigations works are completed, simultaneously land development is also to be taken up for immediate benefit of the schemes.

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TABLE 4.1: ITDA-WISE COVERAGE OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEMES

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ITDA Name	District	Total	Type of Schemes/work							
		holds	Dug Well/ Bore Well	Bore Well/ Electric Motor	LI Scheme	Tank/ Kunta	Check- dam			
Utnoor	Adilabad	8	0	2	3	0	3			
Eturnagaram	Warangal	13	1	6	3	0	2			
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	22	Q	9	1	6	5			
K R Puram	West Godavari	14	0	0	0	0	14			
Sundipenta	Guntur	9	4	3	0	0	1			
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6	4	1	0	0	0			
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	3	0	0	0	0			
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	14	5	6	0	1	0			
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	32	17	10	Q	1	1			
All ITDAs		89	18	27	7	7	25			

TABLE 4.2: STATUS OF WORK AND EXECUTION

ITDA Name	District	Total	Status o	f Work	E:	xecution of Wo	rk
		hold	Completed	Middle	VTDA	Contractor	ITDA
Utnoor	Adilabad	8	2	6	4	2	2
Eturnagaram	Warangal	13	13	0	6	2	5
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	22	15	7	9	4	9
K R Puram	West Godavari	14	9	5	8	0	6
Sundipenta	Guntur	9	6	3	5	0	4
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6	3	3	4	0	2
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	Ō	3	1	Û	2
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	14	10	4	6	2 .	6
Sundipenta (C)verall)	32	19	13	13	2	14
All ITDAS		89	58	31	43	10	36
2			65.0	35.0	49.0	11.0	40.0

ITDA Name	District	Total House-	Befo	re Arran	gements
,		holds	Rainfed	Rent	Old Wel
Utnoor	Adilabad	8	7		0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	13	11	0	2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	22	19	2	1
K R Puram	West Godavari	14	14	0	-
Sundipenta	Guntur	9	6	0	2
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6	6	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	3	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	14	8	0	6
Sundipenta (C	(verall)	32	23		
All ITDAs		89			9
				3	12
			82.4	3.4	15.2

TABLE 4.3a: BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION

TABLE	4.4:	PEOPLES	PARTICIPATION	AND	QUALITY	OF	WORK

ITDA Name	District		Tota	al Parti	cipati	on of	Work	Quality of Works		
			holds	is Same Vill- agers	Out Side Peo- ples	Both	Non- Tri- bals	Good	Ave- rage	Poor
Utnoor	Adilabad	322	8	. 8	0	0	0	2	5	1
Eturnagaram	Warangal	686	13	10	0	0	3	10	2	1
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	473	22	18	3	0	Ĩ	6	13	3
K R Puram	West Goda	vari 705	14	11	1	2	0	9	5	0
Sundípenta	Guntur		9	6	3	0	0	6	35	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam		6	4	2	0	0	3	3	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool		3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sundipenta	Mahaboobna	agar	14	8	5	1	0	11	3	0
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	. 1)	32	21	10	1	0	21	10	1_
All ITDAs		107	89	68	14	3	4	48	35	6
\$	• .			76.4	15.7	3.4	4.5	53.9	39.4	6.7
				51	т, н.,		્ન	35		
				32010)	- S1	<u>.</u> .	\$1.1		
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				25-22						
				12,5		26.	<u> </u>			
				بې دىدۇ. زېرىق	, ,	23	5771			
TABLE	4.5:	IMPACT	OF	SCHEME						
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ITDA Name	District	Total		Effect	of	Scheme		Area	Farme
5		holds	1	2	3	° 4	5	Benefi- ted (AVG) Acres	Benef ted
Utnoor	Adilabad	8	0	1	0	`7	2	77.88	51
Eturnagaram	Warangal	13	8	1	1	3	1	29.62	284
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	22	7	9	0	6	1	18.14	468
K R Puram	West Godavari	14	4	2	3	5	0	46.93	518
Sundipenta	Guntur	9	5	0	Û	4	0	2.61	25
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6	4	0	0	2	1	3.25	-11
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	0	0	1	2	0	1.50	3
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	14	8	1	4	1	0	2.78	37
SUNDIPENTA (Ov	verall)	32	17	1	5	9	1	2.70	760
All ITDAs		89	36	14	9	30	5	24.16	1397
* ` 			40.4	15.7	10.1	33.8	5.6		
Note: Effect	of Scheme : 1 2	Increase Intensif	in Ope	erate La	and				4
	3	Change i	n Crop	or our	LI I Vali	lon			4
	7	DIY CO W	τι						R
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PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

S1.N	o. Question	Yes ¥	No \$	No. of Respondent
Α.	SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION			
1	If the work is in the middle stage, whether it is in progress	abie anete Cheese		31
2	Execution of work as per your conveyance	97.7	2.3	89
3	Area treated with soil conservation	56.2	43.8	89
4	Are you participated in the labour work?	69.7	30.3	89
5	Whether the entire amount borne by the Government?	96.6	3.4	89
6	Inputs were supplied to you	35.9	64.1	89
7	Whether the checkdam was helpful in areesting the silt at lower reaches?	51.7	48.3	89
8	Is there any improvement in ground water levels in the wells?	48.3	51.7	89
9	Additional area brought under cultivation	48.3	51.7	89

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SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION AND WATER HARVESTING METHODS

Soil is the basic resource, essential for the survival of mankind, and is the greatest gift of nature. It is protected by the natural vegetation. Climate, rainfall, land slope and vegetative cover determine the soil conservation. Loss of vegetative cover causes soil degradation and thus soil nutrients.

With the changing life style of tribals, soil and water became basic resources essential for their livelihood. The lands under tribals, were inherantly fertile and productive. Once, they were brought under cultivation by cleaning the forest, then the problems started. Due to their ignorance about soil conservation and judicious utilisation of soil, the process of degradation took place rendering the soil exposed to reverse soil erosion resulting in less production, since the fertile top soil is washed away.

The soil erosion problem has assumed serious threat, there is an urgent need for soil conservation measures, to protect from further degradation and for improving the land fertility resulting in the increase of food, fodder and fibres.

Realising the fragile nature of eco-system and paramount importance of soil and moisture conservation measures under IFAD, top priority was given to soil and moisture conservation. Some of the important soil conservation measures are :

- 1 Vegetative cover during rainy season;
- 2 To avoid gully formation and putting checks at appropriate places to control soil erosion and improving agricultural production;
- 3 Inter-cropping and sequence of cropping to increase cropping intensity;
 - 4 Alternative land use; and
 - 5 Construction of bunds, i.e., contour bunds and graded bunds rockfill dam, stone checks Jetropa plantation etc. for increasing water availability by improving ground water recharge with these measures.

Types of Soil Conservation Measures

Soil conservation programme was envisaged to be implemented on micro-watershed basis with the following measures :

- 1 Treatment, of arable land; (a) vegetable varrier, (b) construction of graded bunds, (c) contour bunds, (d) bench tenacing.
- 2 Treatment of non-arable land; (a) bunding and other engineering structures.
- 3 Insite conservation farming technologies such as ploughing across the slope, contour forming, deed furrows and other improved dryland practices.

Graded bunds are constructed in medium to high rainfall areas (i.e., 600 mm rainfall) and contour bunds at low rainfall area (<600 mm). The cost of construction of bunds works out to Rs.600 exclusive of peoples contribution.

Small earthen bunds can be provided in agriculture land for lands having 1 to 6 per cent of slopes for controlling the velocity of run-off to avoid gully formation.

Water harvesting structures are essential for water conservation for the survival of agricultural and horticulture crops. The area is very high rainfall areas, eventhough there is no proper facilitate for storage. Hence, ground water level is depleting. The water harvesting structures suited for there areas are; farm ponds, minor irrigation tank/kuntas, nala stabilition bunds, and percolation tanks.

The Study observed that farm ponds were made by excavating a pond with some water course and also by constructing an embankment across a water course. these ponds are providing water storage for irrigation, meet the drinking water for livestock and can also grows fish which was observed in one of the Veerapuram village in Eturunagaram.

The minor irrigation tanks/kuntas are constructed across the streams for creating water reservoirs providing irrigation to the crops. The percolation tanks are constructed for checking the velocity of run-off increasing water percolation and improving soil moisture.

Drip irrigation and sprinklers irrigation methods or traditional pot irrigation methods will help for maintaining soil and moisture for crops and horticulture plants. There is a requirement of judicious and economic use of water resources which is only measure of maintenance in these areas.

Soil Conservation Activities

The soil conservation activities such as bench terracing, contour bunds, stone terracing and graded bunds updertaken in the area (Table 5.1). It is proposed to cove an area of 12229 hectares during four years period, whereas the achievement is 38.3 per cent only. The probable reasons for the low coverage was because of lack of people participation and lack of technical staff. Most of the works were undertaken during 1997-98 and there on after recruitment of staff or engaging bulldozers, the works were completed.

The major works under taken were graded bundings (4164 hectares) (51.4 per cent). In most of the villages these works were undertaken with the help of peoples participation (70 per cent) as well as by engaging bulldozers (21 per cent). There is a great need for gully control works as most of the tribal area lies within the forest and hilly region and heavy rainfall run-off there by leading to formation of gullies. The study reveals that the no. of gully control works under taken were not optimum (Table 5.1). In many cases, the farmers all in need of land levelling and earthern bunding through out their lands. But only very little proportion of their lands were covered under soil conservation works.

Across the ITDAs in K.R.Puram the coverage of the graded bundings is more than the targeted area of 770 hectares. The achievement is 1247 hectares (162 per cent). Whereas in Utnoor and Eturunagaram, the achievement is 36 and 30 per cent only. In the case of stone checks, rock fill dams also the achievements is more than the targeted area in K.R. Puram i.e., among all ITDAs in the soil conservation works in K.R.Puram ITDA achievement is more than the targeted area, when compared to other ITDAs. In the case of Sundipenta from this' year onwards (1998-99) they are taken up soil

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conservation works. For them this is the second year of implementation. Exception of loose boulder structures other soil conservation works are not taken up in Bhadrachalam area.

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It is envisaged from the appraisal report that the soil conservation works would be implemented using the farmers own labours for which they will receive payment. To encourage their participation/involvement the payments are made to the VTDAs, who will paid the wages to the villagers who involved in the work and the balancing money they are supposed to utilise for village development. In practice however, in some of the villages it has not seen. The procedures followed and impact of schemes were presented in the following tables.

It can be seen from the study that, motivation meetings, awareness raising meetings are conducted in all the sample villages. As a result, the tribals in 70 per cent of villages selected sites themselves, for 20 per cent of them officials were selected the sites for carrying out the conservation and development measures (Table 5.2). The Table 5.2 further reveals that 78 per cent of tribals of same village participated in the works, and 84 per cent of them involved. In 15 per cent they were undertaken by contractor. Hence, the wage benefits went to non-tribals (leakage).

Regarding the quality of work by tribals, the team done the spot verification in all the SC works in each village. It is observed that the quality of work is good in 27.1 per cent and in some case it is excellent. In 68 per cent of villages they are average quality. In 5 per cent of village the quality is very bad. Already the bunds are washed away due to floods. Across the ITDAs the percentage varies as presented in the table 5.2.

The Study team asked the tribals to participate in the soil conservation works, so that, the wage benefits may come to them only. But the tribals in Eturunagaram and Bhadrachalam are not willing to participate as these works are heavy works to them. Further, the wages that they are getting also very low (per acre Rs.600).

But the team observed that if they involved in the work including their own labour it will reasonable (Rs.1200 per acre) (Rs.600 + Rs.600). On enquiring it is further reveals that during summer season the tribals will go to the forest for collection of beedi leaves, mahuva leaves, firewood and other MFP; which fetches more income when compare to labour work. As the tribals of Khammam and Adilabad (Gonds & Konda Reddy) will not attend the hard labour. Hence, their participation is very less. With proper motivation and awareness they can be involved in these works.

The farmers reported that in 41 per cent of cases they are not facing any soil conservation problem. In these cases the officials formed field bunds of one acre each. Fifty per cent opinioned that the formation of bunds are not useful for them as the quality is not good and they are washed away. In these case the villagers explained that they cannot formed the bunds, as specified by the officials, as they are paying very less wages. Hence, the quality is average/not good.

In Kunavaram Mandal, the villagers informed that, the officials informed them that they have to remove the trees

and bushes from the podu land. In which the wage rate is Rs.1000 per acre. Some farmers removed bushes and stems but the wages are not paid so far. _oSome more farmers yet to started the work. Even after also their land to be levelled and bunds have to be formed.

As the tribals are not willing to participate in the formation of bunds, the officals are engaged bulldozers in Eturunagaram and Bhadrachalam ITDAs to takeup the land levelling and bunding works. Due to this works may be completed very fast, but the objective of the programme is not fulfilled. The amount is going outside the area.

In some places, where the bulldozers are working and contractors are involved, the tribals of the village and VTDA President are only spectators. They are transacting the money on his name, while the AD's was encashing and distributing to the villagers/contractors. On enquiring it the people reveals that they do not know how much amount is paying to bulldozers per hour. How much land is levelling or how many acres of bunding is forming in a hour's time. The study finds that by using bulldozers there is some misappropriation is taking place. For payment they are calculating more hours when compare to actual working hours.

In some places, where the works were executed by tribals, wage rates have been paid by the VTDAs on the basis of cubic metre wise rates. The cash was not distributed by the owner of the land in any case. The amount is distributed on the basis of no. of persons worked. On an average the males got Rs.30 and the females Rs.20 (Table 5.4). The study did not see any exchange labour in any village. Further,

they are not given away their own labour contribution. They worked for wages only. On enquiring from the villagers as wells as VTDA President that they are aware that the amount earmarked and the extent of area treated and no. of farmers to be benefited. But after completion of the work they are not saving any amount from it. Still they are insisting that some more money to be earmarked. Further, all the farmers in that village was not covered. Some more leftout may also be covered in the next year.

The wages they received, created some impact on their food security. As already mentioned each tribal who participated in the work got Rs.30 (men) and Rs.20 (women) (Table 5.4). On the whole they got employment for abut 20 to 30 days during the lean season. For each house two members has participated in these works. They spent the amount towards purchase of food items some of them spent on consumption of intoxicants. In this way the programme helped the tribals during the lean seasons to create employment and to mitigate food security problem.

Some of the work done by tribals (impact is not yet accrued) are very good. They executed the stone terracing and rockfill dams (gully control works) beautifully under the supervision of concerned officials in the remote areas. In such cases, the tribals reported that with this experience they can construct more rockfill dams and stone tenacing structure without the help of officials. However, some of the stone terrancing structure are washed away due to heavy run-off from the hills. This structures mostly seen in Chintoor Mandal (Bhadrachalam), Gudur and Kothgudem Mandals

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(Eturunagaram). It was seen that the stone terrancing structure are arranged in a row without digging of small trench results washing of the structure.

In the case of graded bunding as mentioned earlier in some villages it was found to be of poor quality. This is mainly because, the works was done mainly keeping in view with a target achievement. Further, the works was supervised by the VLW who do not know much about the technicality. Further, he is not a full time employee. In most of the places he is not present during the executing of the work. The farmers and the contractor done the work on their own resulting some bunds are very small and some are washed away during the rainy season. Where the contractors (bulldozer) are involved, we asked about participation of villagers, the officials explained that they consulted the villagers before engaging the bulldozer. They reluctant to work. But the study finds that due to heavy target, lack of motivation/awareness among the people regarding the soil conservation works and its impact and lack of staff, the works are not completed. Backlog was seen in all the ITDAs. To overcome this problem the easy method is using bulldozers. The villagers are also observing that with the help of this machine work will be faster, but they are forgetting that money is flowing from their village. This has to be inject to the tribals.

The team has seen some excellent gully plugging works at Chintoor Mandal in Bhadrachalam. The area is un cultivable due to heavy run off. The gullys were plugged scientifically using all methods of gully control works. There one can seen diversion .drain, stone terrancing, vegetative barries,

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rockfill dam etc. Presently, the land is fit for cultivation. In the event of heavy rain also due to diversion drain the water is diverting away from the fields without any effect. There has been no soil erosion/edge cutoff in these cases. These works have been done in the interior areas of the forest with great difficulty.

The team also come across some of the instances in the tendency of soil conservation staff, that they started the work in village and leave to another village leads incomplete works. As mentioned earlier in some villages the entire area is not treated/considered for the year. They asked the VLWs as AOs to oversee the supervision. But due to lack of staff and heavy target the works are incomplete/not taken up.

In future, this has to be avoided with proper plans and black log works to be cleared by assessing the magnitude of the work to be done with the present staff.

In spite of all that problem encountered, some of the positive effects of soil conservation is that some of the lands are 'treated very systematically. Formation of bunds are very much useful (78 per cent). In some villages tribals participation is clearly evident.

The impact also clearly visible from the observation. and also from the analyses, that 72 per cent of the households raised crops after conservation methods and the rest of them planted horticulture crops (Table 5.3). On an average for each farmer 3.42 acres of land was treated under this scheme. In all these areas as mentioned above the farmers are raised crops. There is an increase in yield of

paddy to the extent of 2 quintals per acre, in the case of 57 per cent farmers. Increasing area in the case of soybean and cotton in Utnoor (Tables 5.5 and 5.6). During rabi season more soybean is growing in Utnoor after conservation measure (Table 5.4). In the other area where the soil conservation measures are just completed, they are yet to start raising crops in the newly treated lands. The farmers are aware and confident that after these measures, soil erosion may control, fertility of the soil may improve. They are confident of getting additional outputs and brings more area under cultivation.

After soil conservation measures, the follow up action, such as taking up agriculture or horticulture programme in the lands was not followed immediately. Only 17.8 per cent raised horticulture crops. The supply of seeds and other inputs by agricultural development is for only 33 per cent. Hence, the study suggested that after consultation with the farmers and suitability of land etc., the authorities have to take up the programmes such as supply of seeds and inputs or horticulture plants etc.

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TABLE 5.1: TYPE OF WORK

ITDA Name	District	Total		Type of	Schemes/	WOIK
		holds	Contour Bunds	Graded Bundings	Farm Ponds	Treat of non- arable Lands
Utnoor	Adilabad	30	5	25	0	0
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	12	6	6	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	16	3	3	6	4
K R Puram	West godavari	12	10	2	0	0
All ITDAs		70	24	36	6	4

TABLE 5.2: INDICATORS OF SOIL CONSERVATION TORKS

1.1 1.1

ITON Name	District	Total	Site	Selec	tion		Izecat	102		len 1	reated	daiti-	Û3	eloty el 1	1.72
		Loids	Tille- gers	799 <u>8</u>	Offi- cials	Same Villagers	Con- tractor	7531	Self	f:tal'	trerage	(Fade :	900 i	izerste	1
<u>Ştroğı</u>	ktilaþat] ê	25	;	1	14	1	!!	ł	172.55	5,15	6.09	1	.:	
Leor Nagaran	Varangal	12	9	2	1	11	•	ŧ	1	22.50	1.71	1.13	2	10	
Refrecheien	Thannan	16	10	į,	6	15	ņ	ņ	1	31.60	1.5	1.97	3	ł	:
I I Peras	West godavari	12	-	1	5	9	- 1	ů	ñ	11.00	1.50	1.54	:	11	1
ALI ITDAS		70	49	1	14	49	ł	11	6	73.65	1.42	1.55	14	ţ,	ţ

TABLE 5.3: IMPACT OF SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS

ITDA Name	District	Total	Īπ	apact	Involve	d in Labo	ur Work
		holds	Crops rainfed	Horti- culture	Same Village	Outside Village	Others
Utnoor	Adilabad	30	29	ŷ	29	1	Û
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	12	6	2	0	Ũ	3
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	16	10	· 0	12	0	4
K R Puram	West godavari	12	6	6	9	2	1
All ITDAS		70	51	8	59	3	8

TABLE 5.4: IMPACT OF SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS

ITDA Name	District	Total	SC -	- 24	Bunds	used for	SC - 39
		holds	Male	Female	Fodder	Tree Plant	Kg./AC
Utnoor	Adilabad	30	24.83	18.17	28	2	116.2.
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	12	25.42	21.67	10	2	199.1
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	16	25.00	16.38	16	ŋ	238.67
K R Puram	West godavari	12	31.67	27.08	6	6	181.0
All IT	DAs	70	26.14	19.89	60	10	171.9.

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TABLE 5.5a : IMPACT OF SCHEME OF AREA AND TIRGES (Thatif - 1) (FIGURES ALL IN AVERAGE)

ITAL Seat	Istrict		P1007				J	WAR			ş	RUTADAGE	
		Azeala	res	Tield/a	:10	lrest	10165)	Tield	iacre	Araala	resi	Tieid	1018
		Before	lfter	Before	lfter	Before	lfter	Before	liter	Before	liter	Before	lfter
<u>Ştagar</u>	lilabad	3.00	5.99	900	1000	15.75	11-11	175.00	1143.80	4.90	4.00	500.00	505,00
linneperea	Tarangal	0.75	3.00	859	1250	2.64	1. dą	666.98	0.60	1.71	1.40	514.74	91.43
Mairectai as	<u>Franka</u>	1.50	1.83	933	1203	4.35	1.13	366 67	333.33	0.00	Q. 00	9,60	3 05
I I His	Test Godavari	0.00	3.59	Ģ	:150	3.3	. 13	1525.0	150.00	0.00	6.60	a ni	• 55
ANI ITAR		1.54	3.64	575	1109	14	⁻ 15	1985 6	641.23	5.71	5.00	? 507.14	······

TABLE 5.56 : INPACT OF SCHERKS ON ABBA AND TIELDS (Marif - 1) (PIGURES ALL IN AVERAGE)

ITA Sue	Sestrict			PLACEGRAN			215	OPLY				OTINIT	•••••
		lrea(acres)	Tield/	1016	lres'st	:::)	Tield/ac	[9	àreaia	cresi	Tield	
		Beiore	After	Before	lfter	Before	lfter	Beiore	After	Beiore	liter	Before	lfter
 M2001	1011abad	5.80	7,00	388.33	596.00	1.15	14.00	125.00	150.00	4.00	4.00	396.66	506_00
Storas facar	Tereogel	0.00	ų . đu	0.00	a. <u>0</u> 0	រាំុមព្	9 ĝĝ	4,60	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	8 Aŭ
Rhadracialan	17 HE H	ij.įQ	0.09	9.09	ą. ą ą	3.49	2.00	100.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	ā āš	4 11
r g Darsk	Fest Godavari	0.00	0.00	Q.QQ	ê.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	ij 66	a ar
		\$.80	7.00	388.33	506.00	3.38	\$.00	263.00	225.50	4.00	' 4.00	300.06	500.01

TABLE 5.5c : IMPACT OF SCHEMS OF AREA AND YIELDS (Kharif - 1) (FIGURES ALL IN AVERAGE)

HDL Same	District		COTTO	8			OTEER	S	-
		Areaja	cresj	Tield	/acre	lrea(a	cres)	Tield/	2016
	*	Before	lfter	Before	liter	Before	lfter	Beiore	After
Tteoor	Miladad	7.97	8.54	535.00	668.43	2.00	4.00	400.00	800.00
Etersegeren	Tarangal	0.50	0.S0	200.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00
Bhairachalam	<u>1021121</u>	1.00	1.00	359.00	500.00	0,00	ij <u>,</u> ŋġ	0.00	0.00
E R Perm	Test Godavari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	ą.QQ	1.00	0,00	40.00
111 ITO1s		6.64	7.13	362.00	489.33	9.67	2.00	133.33	293.33

PABLE 5.6: IMPACT OF SCHEMES OF SOIL COUSERVATION OF AREA AND TIELDS (RABI) (FIGURES ALL IN AVERAGE)

TTN Fame	District		PADDY				RED	<u>OPAN</u>			30	TISTIS	
		Areaia	cres]	Yieli/a	cie	Areai	acres)	Tiels	/ асте	lreifa	cresi	Tielá	ecre
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Beiore	lfter	Before	lfter
Steoor	14112029	5.00	5.00	400.00	\$25.00	12.50	12.59	\$00.00	500.00	3.00	5.00	100 au	900 , 66
Itoroageren	Farangai	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0,00	0,00	<u>0.00</u>	ġ.Ûŷ	0.00	ij.0ġ	ê 80	9.50
Phadrachai an	<u>Cun</u>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,90	0.00	0.00	9.90	9.00	0.00	8,00
E & Parae	Test Godavari	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	A_Aû	0.00
MI ITPAs		5.00	5.00	400.00	625.00	12.50	12.50	500.90	500.00	3.90	5.00	\$\$\$.0Q	309.90

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

Sl.No.	Question	Yes \$	No R	No. of Responden
B. SOII	CONSERVATION			
1	Whether motivation meeting were conducted	00.0	2	70
2	Any irrigation facilities were available?	50.0	50.0	70
3	Are you involved in labour work?	84.2	15.8	70
4	Was there any soil erosion problems before?	58.5	41.5	70
5	Did you find that bunds are useful in arresting soil erosion?	91.4	8.6	70
6	Whether diversion drains/farm points are useful?	57.1	42 9	70
7	Are you taking difficulting in taking up agricultural operations after bunding?	15.7		70
8	Whether any inputs are given	32.8	04.3 67.2	70
9	Whether the entire amount was borne by the government?		φ <i>τ.2</i>	
	-	91.4	8.6	70
Τû	is there any increase in crop yields?	57.1	42.9	7ņ

CHAPTER VI

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Horticulture

For ensuring sustainable economic development and household food security horticultural crops provide a valuable source of income to the poor tribal farmers. Under horticulture development schemes, it is proposed to take up plantation like mango, cashew, citrus, guva in 5763 hectares during four years period with financial outlay of Rs. 255.84 lakhs, beside maintenance of gardening in 907 hectares planted during 1995-96 and 1996-97. Vegetable production and backward gardening were proposed in 34.4 hectares and 76000 plants for backward gardening proposed for Rs. 38.22 lakhs and 9.2 lakhs respectively. Further, an amount of Rs.10.35 lakhs earmarked for 115 satellite nurseries and an amount of Rs.6.42 lakhs were earmarked for demonstration orchards. For training and study tour 6.10 lakhs were allotted. In addition for other items have also been allotted with adequate funds. In total 425.95 lakhs were allotted to the horticulture development. Whereas the achievement is 241.67 lakhs (57 per cent).

Horticulture Programme has been carried out within the families existing land. So that the existing food security levels are not affected. The horticulture trees are expected to provide sustained income and fruits will provide food security to the tribals. Due to degraded forests their dependency on MFP are reducing. Further, the fruit bearing trees may regenerate the bio-mass which lead to ecological

balance. The programme planned for horticultural development are HNTC support, strengthening of infrastructure, establishment of satellite nurseries to provide backward linkages and employment to some of the peoples.

During the first year period 1994-95/1995-96. only extension activities were taken up. The plantation activity was taken up during 1995-96 after identification of interested farmers, suitability of land etc. The study is mainly focussed on extension activities and their effect on horticulture plantation in the project area.

If we look into the physical achievements only 55 satellite nurseries (48 per cent) were estimated. K.R.Puram and Bhadrachalam achieved more than 80 per cent, followed by Eturunagaram (70 per cent) and Sundipenta (20 per cent). Not a single unit was estimated in Utnoor. In the case of demoorchards, the specified target was achieved (165 per cent). Across ITDAs Utnoor and Sundipenta are not yet taken up any nurseries during 1997-98. In the case of horticulture plantation the achievement is 69 per cent, in terms of area 87 per cent, benefitting to 656 families. Under vegetable production 193 mini kits were distributed to 7039 families.

Under backward gardening 76000 plants were distributed to 9988 beneficiaries. In Sundipenta and Eturunagaram three trees per household were distributed, whereas in Bhadrachalam seven varieties of trees were given to each household under backward gardening. But the study reveals that the survived of these trees are very less. Due to negligence, and not proper maintenance, most of the trees dead.

The HNTC can produce quality plants/materials for supplying to the poor tribals. To establish demonstration nurseries and orchards for improved varieties of fruit crops and to conduct various types of training programme for raising and maintenance of nurseries, backward gardening by tribals.

In the appraisal report it is envisaged to strengthen the HNTCs to improve their capacities for undertaking extension and plantation activities.

The findings of the study regarding horticulture presented below.

Training

For training activities to the farmers and field staff, 6.10 lakhs were earmarked upto 3/98. But the actual amount spent was Rs.2.20 lakhs (36 per cent). Exception of Bhadrachalam, in the remaining ITDAs not much activities were taken place. Very few farmers were given three days training in horticulture practice, methods etc. They have shown the progressive farmers and other HNTC located within the district. Some of them were given one month to four months training in satellite nursery. After completion of the training they started establishing satellite nurseries which will fetch good returns. Besides satellite nursery raising households, VLWs are also given orientation training at field level.

Satellite Nurseries

The team visited five <u>satellite nursery cum</u> <u>demonstration orchards</u> at Sundipenta and Bhadrachalam. The training given to the farmers are adequate in case of 66 per cent of farmers and are useful to them for maintaining the horticulture crops. About 73 per cent of them participated in the demonstration methods.

The satellite nurseries mainly aimed to produce plant material. Besides providing good income to the tribal youth who are organising satellite nurseries. The plant material produced here ensures better survival rate.

The study reveals that the coverage of sample nurseries are inadequate for understanding the detail aspects. But it is observed that the process was followed correctly for getting a desired out come. Where there is a failure of satellite nurseries it is not the tribals to blame, only the extension workers who monitor the programme and give proper advice to them. The beneficiaries of Pydigudem in Bhadrachalam and Kottalacheruvu in Sundipenta are doing thei best by raising plants and grafting them, in a proper way All the members of the family are involved in this process All the members of the plants to the traders and gettin They are selling the plants to the traders and gettin income. They raised the nurseries in half an acre of land.

The tribal youth including women members were give training in the grafting technology. They also visited oth HNTCs. These people are raising their nurseries with t help of horticulture officials. In Ethipotala of Sundiper help of horticulture officials. In Ethipotala of Sundiper the beneficiary raising satellite nursery cum demonstration plants. But due to lack of water and rocky area the nurse

is not that good. But due to training and experience he is taking all sorts of care for the development. At the time of visit a bore well was digged and motor was fitted to the bore. With the help of the bore the nursery can sustain. He may get fruitful results. He wants to extend the area in two more acres adjacent to the present field. The ploythene bags required was supplying by the horticulture offices.

A CASE STUDY OF SATELLITE NURSERY FARMER

" A Chenchu tribal from Ethipothala Chenchu colony was selected for the programme. Earlier he is working in the nursery located nearby. He have three years forest experience in satellite nursery. The horticulture officials helped him for establishing a satellite nursery. But the land which he started for satellite nursery cum demonstrate orchards are of not good quality. It is a stony waste with bushes, no water facility. He started nursery grafting in his half an acre of land. The inputs such as implements, parent materials, fertiliser and pesticides was supplied by ITDA. He raised mango and drumstick plants. 45 the mentioned earlier there is no permanent water source. He is getting water from nearby bore well. Due to acute water shortage some of plants dead during summer season. He saved some plants by watering with great difficulty. Out of 500 plants grafted, at the time of our visit only 250 were available. The reason for this is he sold some plants at the rate of Rs.10 and Rs.14 and some he was lost due to lack of water during the summer season. he has done the fencing. But it is only temporary. Pigs and Cattle are entering and damaging the plants. He has to provide fencing for

protection. He reported that after getting electricity connection he wants to raise more plants with the availability of water. He told that he was given good quality of materials and implements.

A similar enthusiastic case also seen in Pydigudem in Bhdrachalam. A youth, Sirivaka Satyanarayana, was selected for raising nursery. He was given training for four months in HNTCs and shown demonstration plots and visited progressive farmers for first hand information. He started to raise nursery in his half acre of land near the village with 1200 plants. Fencing has been done, the horticultural officer were provided him with inputs, implements, fertiliser and pesticides. He started raising mango plants. The officials also supplying the polythene bags. He is selling the mango graft at the rate of 3s.18 per plant. So far he has sell 500 grafts. At the time of visit only 700 grafts are there. He wants to raise more grafts in the near future

Horticulture Plantation

For economic feasibility and sustainability-horticultur plantation is an important programme in the project area. I the farmers take cares in the initial years, in a long run h can get good returns. The programme is covered in most of the villages under each ITDA. The varieties supplied ar cashew (K.R.Puram and Bhadrachalam) and mango seedling (Table 6.1). Overall the horticulture programme has given mixed reaction. Within the village and within the ITDA ther are success stories and complete failures. The observation and discussion reveals that the process envisaged in the

programme was followed as per the appraisal report. Motivation meetings were conducted in 98 per cent of villages and three days training was given to the farmers (67 per cent) which is also helpful to them. Sixty per cent of the area treated with soil conservation methods. The selection of site was identified by the officials and the type and quality of the plants are acceptable to 91 per cent of farmers. For digging the pits and other labour activity the beneficiaries were participated in the work (96 per cent). About 93 per cent of cases the official were visited after grounding and given advice (90 per cent farmers). About 94 per cent of farmers informed that the soils are suitable to the plantation. In the purchase of plants 70 per cent of beneficiaries were involved. In a majority cases the fencing was not provided. The farmers themselves done the fencing to protect from the cattle measures. In 45 per cent of cases inter-cropping was done. Some of them are cultivating vegetables, where irrigation source is available. But the extension support from officials are not regular. In some of the cases the officials are not supplying inputs like pesticide and fertilisers. A majority of farmers (92 per cent) reported that they digged the pits with appropriate spacing and filling the pits with farmyard manure and have followed the instructions given at the initial stages (90 per cent farmers) (Table 6.3). It is also observed that due to non-providing of fencing cattle and pig menace is a serious problem. As per appraisal report provision for fencing or tree guards or both were programmed for the purpose. The tribals were paid for digging of the pits. In 59 per cent of cases the plants are depend on rain water, 19 per cent have bore water/well water (Table 6.2). Twenty per cent of

farmers are watering the trees with pots during the summer. The appraisal report also envisages the same i.e., using of pot waters. But the farmers are facing difficulty in getting water from far-off places. Hence, the mortality is high. Across the ITDAs the variation are not much regarding the process and procedures followed by the officials.

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The overall condition of the plants an assessed by the team and experienced by the tribals and spot visits reveals that the plantation are not so good. Only 47 per cent of sample beneficiaries plants are found to be good. Across the ITDAs the variation is differ. Bhadrachalam, the survival rate is only 10 per cent whereas Sundipenta as high as 78 per cent followed by K.R.Puram 69 per cent, Eturunagaram and Utnoor it, is 35 per cent (Table 6.5). But within the ITDAs situation in all the mandals are not good. In Sundipenta, Macherla mandals and Balamoor mandal in Mahaboobnagar the plantations are very good. The varieties are mango and citrus. Whereas in K.R.Puram it is cashew plantation which is suitable the area particularly in Polavaram mandal. Our sample covers a majority of success stories, where the survival rate is very high. But in overall in each ITDA the survival rate is less than 20 per cent only, except Sundipenta and K.R.Puram, where the survival rate is more than 50 per cent. The reason for high mortality as observed f and reported by farmers is lack of water during the summer season and during last years exhorabent heat waves the mortality rate is very high. Even second years plants are also dead. Some places due to pesticides (Laddi Purugu) the trees are dead. In these cases no proper advice from the horticulture officers to control the pests.

Regarding the inter-cropping till the production from horticulture comes out to meet them food security, the farmers are going for jowar, maize, greengram as intercropping. About 45 per cent of villages reported that they raised inter-crops to meet the food security. Across the ITDAs, the per cent of inter-cropping is less in K.R.Puram and Bhadrachalam. Further, only 27 per cent of them replaced fresh plants with dead trees and only 22 per cent of them got maintenance grant during first year. Last year none of them did not get maintenance grant. The high mortality rate in Utnoor is because of black soils which generate more heat during summer and deep cracks are also appearing. This results plants needs more water whereas due to lack of water near the fields the farmers are not giving required quantity of water which leads also high mortality. Another reason is after first monsoon rain, the farmers are stopping the water to the plants. But due to rain the more heat will generate from the land. Without further water to the plants mortality rate is high.

The VLWs appointed by the VTDAs and ITDA are now made responsible for the supervision of plants. He has to report to the concerned horticulture officer regarding mortality, diseases etc., in turn he will take appropriate action. The discussions with VLW and observation, that the VLW is maintaining farmer-wise records about survival and mortality etc., in most of the villages.

Vegetable Production

Under vegetable production some of the farmers were identified and given vegetable kits. The identified farmers

have grown vegetables in half acre of irrigated land. The study covered only three vegetable growing farmers. They raised the vegetables such as tomoto, chillies, ladies fingers, green laves and sold them in the near by market and within the village. On an average the farmer got Rs.2500 to 3000 by selling vegetables. On an enquiry, the farmer reveals that the vegetable cultivation is good, but it needs proper watch and ward continuously. In absence of this there is no security. This can be encouraged in the villages near to the mandal headquarters for better marketing opportunities and sustained income.

ITDA Name	District	Total	Type of Trees					
		House- holds	Mango	Cashew	Nursery			
Utnoor	Adilabad	31	31	0	0			
Eturnagaram	Warangal	20	20	0	0			
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	50	5	44	0			
K R Puram	West Godavari	46	1	45	Ó			
Sundipenta	Guntur	2	1	0	1			
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	0	0			
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	0.	0	1			
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	9	9	. 0	0			
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	12	10	0 -	2			
All ITDAs		159	68	89	2			
1			42.7	56:0	1.3			

TABLE 6.1: PLANTATIONS VARIETIES

TABLE 6.2: AWARBYESS AND TRAINING

1701 Same	District	fotal		So	nice of	irriga	tion			S	IPECVI	sed he	'n	50. of
		20188- 20148	Bore Tell	NI Taok	Check- ian	úpen Teil	kein- tei	Pot Tater	1g0	10	500	757	Öthers	1279. j
015001	Milen	<u>j1</u>	5	ij	1	2	11	11	24	1	ņ	â	1	1
<u> Itoroagaraa</u>	Terergel	20	7	ů	Q	2	5	6	12	7	ŋ	1	ė	i
Bhairachalan	Thankan .	50	2	2	ŷ	1	38	9	35	11	Ņ	ŝ	ų	1
r r Furan	Fest Havari	46	1	(û	1	ţņ	5	21	11	1	5	Į.	5
Sachigenta	Gooter	1	2	0	ŷ	1	ġ	ŋ	2	ń	ą	ů	ţ.	3
Smodipenta	Prairean	ų	ņ	0	ņ	Û	Ģ	ų	Ō	Û	Į,	ų	ů; *	ů
Sandipenta	Integal	1	1	Ą	ų	Ŷ	ŷ	Û	1	ŋ	ŷ	ŋ	3 ₈	Ą
Spadipeate	Nahaboobsagar	9	6	ů	Ó	Q	2	1	6	3	Ó	ĝ	ų	3
Sandigenta (O	rezall)	12	9	ņ	ŷ	ţ	1	1	9	3	Ŷ	Û	ą	:
AII ITPAs	••••••	159	25	2	1	5	14	32	99	15	1	11	1	

ITDA Name	District	Total	Size of	f pits		Age of		
		holds	Actual	Rec.	Seedl- ing	Graft- ing	Budd- ing	plant (Avg.) Years
Utnoor	Adilabad	31	2.73	2.79	2	29	Ó	2
Eturnagaram	Warangal	20	3.48	3.43	3	17	0	2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	50	2.57	2.57	6	44	0	2
K R Puram	West Godavari	46	1.93	1.85	16	30	0	3
Sundipenta	Guntur	2	1.50	1.50	1	1	0	4
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0.00	0.00	Ô	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	0.00	0.00	i	- 0	0	2
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	9	3.44	1.78	1	7	1	3
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	12	2.83	1.58	3	8	1	3
All ITDAS		159	2.55	2.44	30	128	1	2

TABLE 6.3: TECHNICAL ASPECTS

.

TABLE 6.4: INCOME GENERATION

ITDA Name	District	Total House- holds	Income per month (avg.) Rs.
Utnoor	Adilabad	31	<u>0.00</u>
Eturnagaram	Warangal	20	0.00
Bhadrachalam	Khanman	50	0.00
K R Puram	West Godavari	46	1103.57
Sundipenta	Guntur	2	2000.00
Sundipenta	Sundipenta Prakasam		0.00
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	0.00
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	9	0.00
Sundipenta	(Overall)	12	2000.00
All ITDAs		159	1215.63

ITDA Name	District	Total House- holds	Area (Acres) Total	Planted Trees Total	Present Trees Total	<pre>% OF Survival</pre>
Utnoor	Adilabad	31	58	1920	668	34.79
Eturnagaram	Warangal	20	32 .	1280	450	35.15
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	50	96	4921	473	9.61
K R Puram	West Godavari	46	90	7380	5135	69.58
Sundipenta	Guntur	2	8	410	370	90.24
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	0 '	0	*****
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	1	250	250	100.00
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	23	1290	901	69.84
Sundipenta (Overall)	12	32	1950	1521	78.00
All ITDAS		159	308	17461	8247	47.23

TABLE 6.5: NUMBER OF TREES AND PERCENT OF SURVIVAL

TABLE 5.6: PERCEPTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS ADDER MORTICULTURE AND SATULATE MURSERY

ITEL Stat District	Distric:	totei	Performance			Kaintenance			Geberal Condition of the Plant			Interes*		
		hoids	Good	rade.	Bai	Goot	Satis- Estiory	Bai	9001	Satis- factory	H	Good	Satis- Inctory	hť
Viseer	dilade: *	31	Ņ	<u>]</u>]	ņ	2	29	2	1	27	1	-14	23	1
i tersagaraa	Terangel	20	2	18	ţ.	1	16	!	i	16 .	3	1	• H	1
Bhairachalan	TRADATE	50	1	25	13	â	8	£	•	11	н	â	. M	1.1
11 Put	Test Goisveri	L.	11	36	1	1	34	1	Ĩ.	11	L	11	12	1
Stellpette	Gantar	:	2	*.#	Ŀ		1	5	:		8.0	1	ĩ	5
Stedigente	Prakasas	ŧ	ŷ	6	ņ	ī	t (ů.	6	ņ	1		6	5.
Sepáigenta	Turboo!	1	ł	ñ	ñ		: 1	5	1	ţi			1 4	÷
Sasilgesta	Kahaboostajar	3	2	5	2	•	1	:	1	1	1		1 6	:
Smadagenta	(Overall)	11	i	;	1		; ;	?	:	8	1		•	:
111 15215		153	14	110	15	1	5 93	¥:	ļí	94	49	!	5 145	1:
			11.9	7]	7 16.4	1	4 33	5 11.1	14.	1 59 1	36	1	4 5	* 3

SI NO OWNER					
Cuestion			Yes	No \$	No. of Responde
C. HORTICULTURE	1				
1 Any motivat: regarding the	ion meetings were (horticulture programm	conducted e?	9 8 1	1 0	
Have you un	desmone any train	int see		2.7	159
An Dialitice?		55.7	<i>33.3</i>	159	
Is it helpful?		. 67.3	32.7	159	
Participated in demo	nstration methods	72.9	17.1	159	
Fencing has been done	2	74.8	25.2	159	
Proper spacing ado plants	pted in between two	91.8	8.2	159	
Ouality of plants acce	eptable to you?	91.8	8.2	159	
Have you participated	in labour work?	95.2	3.8	159	
Whether the area conservation measures	'treated with soi ?	<u>1</u> 59.7	40.3	159	
Any inter-cropping wa	s done?	45.3	54.7	159	
Any official visited	after grounding?	93.1	6.9	159	
He has given any advi	re?	90.0	10.0	159	
Plants are suitable to	o the land?	94.3	5.7	159	
Replacement were made	for dead plant?	27.0	73.0	159	
Are you getting any in	acome?	5.0	95.0	159	
Are you getting mainte	enance grant?	22.0	78.0	159	

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

CHAPTER VII

ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT

This intended to adopt improved technology in order to increase the production of arable crops, which includes, replacement of local varieties, guidance in use of fertiliser and pesticides, improved crop management practices etc. This will achieve by means of demonstration plots, training and extension and improved implements. It is proposed to take up 1106 demonstration plots during 1995-96 to 1997-98 at a cost of Rs.7.57 lakhs whereas, the achievement is 87 per cent. The size of the each plot is 0.20 acre to 0.50 acre. Across the ITDAs the achievement is 100 per cent in Utnoor, 95 per cent in K.R.Puram. Whereas it is 21 per cent in Sundipenta. In the similar way 580 seed production sites were proposed. But the achievement is 73 per cent. In case of achievement. it is more in Utnoor (92 per cent) followed by Eturunagaram (84 per cent) and Bhadrachalam (79 per cent). Besides this. implements like two type iron ploughs and three type iron ploughs also distributed to 966 farmers for deep ploughing which costs Rs.1000.

The study finds that at the time of field visit in any one of the sample villages, the team did not seen any demoplots or seed production plots. But the interview with farmers reveals that last year they have given demo-plots and distributed seeds and other inputs. They produced the hybrid seeds and sold within the village and also to trader from whom they took some agricultural inputs.

Some of the farmers given the seed on barter method i.e., 1:1.5 times returned basis. Soyabean seed in Utnoor

replaced by cotton field in many villages The willagess will that for soyabean no pest attack, investment is very low yield will come in four months. Whereas in the case of cotton, it is long duration crop. Pest attacks, uncertainity in the yields. Hence, most of the farmers changed to soyabean crop after seeing the results.

In each village two farmers were selected for demonstration plots by providing them all inputs such as seed, fertilisers i.e., half bag urea and half bag DAP and Pesticides. In the case of seed producing farmers 5 to 10 members in each village were given hybrid seed with a aim to make the village self sufficient in production. The seed can be distributed within the village, which was happened in practical in some of the villages. The VLWs are providing in extension advice to the farmers in consultation with Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Development Coordinator (ADCs) who will provide technical support to the vLWs of 5 to 10 villages. The training were given to the farmers in the demo farmer plots or programming farmer fields by ADCs/AOs at the village land.

Exception of Sundipenta and Utnoor the ADCs are not seen. the villagers also not aware of ADCs and some places VLWs are not giving any advice. The farmer are also not approaching the VLWs for advice. With motivation/awareness among themselves they have to tell the role of ADCs/VLws and then interventions. So that, the farmers can know the latest technology in the agricultural practices.

Some of the villages where soil conservation/land development works are undertaken those land can be converted

to wet lands by creating irrigation facilities or under new tank areas for improvement in the crop intensity along with new agro-economic practices, which is necessary for these farmers.

The study envisages that the farmer need external credit for their agricultural operations. Presently, there are going to private money lenders. They are giving cash/kind credit at a higher rate of interest and also putting condition to sell the produce to them only. As per appraisal report and actual practice, the GCC has to give financial credit, whenever necessary. But a majority of farmers took credits from GCCs long back. They are not repay the loan to the GCC due to crop failures, low yields etc. Presently, GCC rejecting for re-financing to them without repaying the earlier credit. In the circumstance, the farmers are going to private money lenders. Hence, the authorities has to consider their decision of not giving to loan to farmers whose amount is outstanding years together. They, 600 authorities has to finance the farmers and persuade them to repay during the kharif season. If the field functionaries of the GCC and active they can get back their money after harvesting of the crop by purchasing the output by themselves. Presently, in most of the ITDAs this is lacking.

Seed Production Sites

This is envisaged to identify the good farmers to undertake the improved hybrid variety of seed production in their own land, so that the farmer of the same village will see the crop and affect of yield, in turn in the next season

they will go for that variety. In the seed production sites paddy, jowar and soyabean seeds were distributed. All the above activities would not only serve demonstration purpose, but also ensures both qualitative and quantitative seed to the tribal farmers. In turn, the seed producing farmers sells the seed within the village. So that the hybrid variety may wide spread with in the village which gives high yields. These demo farmers and seed production farmers will get fertiliser and pesticides. This will ensure bringing latest agricultural technology to the village level.

The best example for seed production is soyabean. The farmer of Utnoor have seen the soyabean crop demo plots and progressive seed production farmers and the yields from the fellow farmers. In the next season most of the farmers have changed their crop from cotton to soyabean, which is a short duration crop, without any disease. Whereas cotton is a long duration crop with pest attack. The yields will be less in cotton and uncertainty, whereas during normal condition the tribals are getting 5 to 6 guintals of per acre or soyabean in four months. Whereas for cotton per acre is getting 2 to 3 quintals during 8 months times. After seeing those benefits from the soyabean most of the farmers in Utnoor. Indervelli, Narnoor and Sirpur-U, Jainoor areas replaced cotton fields with soyabean. This is one of the positive aspect of the project. In the case of other ITDAs the officials are supplied improved variety of jowar and padd seed. In those areas only some farmers took the paddy see from the fellow farmers. Not much impact is seen in thos farmers.

Overall the study finds that motivation regarding demonstration plots and seed selection site were conducted and identified the progressive farmers in the initial stages of the project. Training was given to 2 to 5 farmers selecting from each village in agro-economic practices and latest technology. Selection of the seeds were done depending upon the suitability of the area. Seeds, fertiliser and pesticides were supplied, but supervision and close monitoring is lacked in many places. This is because of absence of ADCs and other field staff. Some times VLWs are reported to the AOs, when he attends the meetings.

After the agricultural season, some of farmers selling the crop output to the money lender/traders. They are suppose to keep for the next year and to sell the farmer within the villages. In practice it is not done. The agricultural department or the GCC has to purchase the foundation seed and keep it ready for next season the officials are majority cases distribution. Īn distributing fresh seeds purchased from other places. The identified farmers again asking the official for distributing the seeds to them in the next season. By proper motivation and regular visits by the officials, this can be avoided in future with proper motivation meetings, the farmers has to purchase the seed from the seed producing farmer instead of coming to ITDAs for seed.

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The study observed that the impact of programme is not so good as envisaged. This is because of gaps and fallow up action by the officials. Hence, it is suggested that there is a coordination among the ITDAs and GCC. For distribution and purchase of seeds and providing fertilisers, implements.
plough bullocks etc., for taking up agriculture in the developed lands and newly created tank irrigated areas has to be provided under IFAD.

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CHAPTER VIII

OFF-FARM AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Plough Bullocks

is proposed to upgrade the quality of the draught Tt power and support livestock as income generating activities for additional household income. The schemes comprising of bullocks, milch animals and sheep and goat rearing. plough Plough bullocks are useful for agricultural operations, transportation of marketable surplus or hiring out for agricultural and other purposes besides personnel use. The poor tribals cannot have own plough bullocks which costs They will take for rent in absence of plough Fs.7000. In absence of any irrigation facilities during bullocks. summer season these people are not cultivating second crop. Keeping the animal idle for six months is also a burden to In this circumstance, some of them disposes their him. animals every year and go for new ones. Under IFAD Programme 59 pairs of plough bullocks was given in these sample study villages. Most of them who got assistance were marginal and Of the 59 households, 18 of them are hiring small farmers. their animals and the rest using for their own purposes. On an average they are giving for rent for 19 days in a year. Across the ITDAs the variation is 7 (Eturunagaram) to 50 days (K.R.Puram) (Table 8.1). In this process the households have get an average rent of Rs.30 (Utnoor) to Rs.60 per day (K.R.Puram). On an average the asset created 55 days of additional employment in a year and secured an average additional income of Rs.1140 per annum from rents/savings on Earlier 41 households used to hire animals for rents.

agricultural operations of which 23 of them are saved the C rental money under this programme 44 per cent are going for e extensive cultivation with their own animals (55 days extra é ploughing). They brought some more land under cultivation C. Ć with the help of the asset. On an average each household É. brought 1.21 acres extra. Across the ITDAs as shown in the 1 table 8.1, the study reveals that the additional land brought AL. under cultivation varies between 0.84 acres to 3.00 acres. 1 -Due to intensive cultivation and additional area, fetches more crop yields to the households. Thirteen per cent of households gave away their asset for rent, which yielded 2 additional income and 24 per cent of households saved their 1 rental money because of the asset. Thus, overall the draught . C animals are generated some impact on the incomes and productivity of the households.

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Breeding Bull (Cattle Development)

Under the cattle development scheme, breeding bull is 1 provided to one of the farmer. It aimed to produce better quality draught animals and increase in milk yield. In absence of artificial insemination centers within the tribal 4 area and other local problems encountering, the immediate solution for upgrading the draught animals is the distribution of breeding bulls. The Ongole variety of bull distributed to the community who is responsible for maintenance. The villagers having more irrigated land and have about 150 to 200 cattle were selected for the scheme. The cost of the bull is Rs.7000.

The beneficiary who received the bull has undergone some training for four days. He will take care of the animal by

sending forest/grazing land along with villagers bulls, for draught animal improvement. The study covered 8 breeding bulls of which one at Sirpur-U (Utnoor) is dead. The beneficiary or custodian informed the authorities that so far no replacement made. Rest of the bulls are well. All of these in good condition. In the opinion of the villagers it is useful for improvement of cattle within the village.

Milch Animals

The unit comprises two animals of murrah buffaloes, the second one will obtain after six months, when the first one goes dry. The cost of the scheme is Rs.10000. Of the target of 190 animals, the achievement is 120 (84 per cent) given to 140 beneficiaries. The study covered 28 milch animals (3 in Eturunagaram, 22 in Bhadrachalam and 3 in Sundipenta).

The animals were given to landed households. Most of the villages situated nearer to the mandal headquarters, which can cater the marketing needs and veterinary assistance. As the beneficiaries are landed households, there is no problem for the feed. The appraisal report suggested that the only landed households to be assisted. Further accessibility to the veterinary institution within 2 to 3 kms radius. But the veterinary hospital were within 5 to 10 kms radius.

Regarding impact of the schemes, the animal generated an average of 261 days of employment i.e., about 8 months. Generally, during the summer season the tribals will to the forest for MFP collection, including children. Further, during rainy season the animal will not go to the forest.

Rest of the period the animals will go to the near by forest/open places for grazing. The study also observed the no. of days employment in 260 days. On an average, annual income generated by this animals is Rs.1513. Across the ITDAs it varies as seen from the table 8.2. The tribal women are asking for more milch animals for income generation and for this livelihood. The overall productivity income generation and the condition of the animals is satisfactory. Hence, the demand is more.

Sheep/Goat Rearing

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The scheme intended to assist only landless women. But 1.11.1 50' in the project this was given in the name of men, who are landless. The study covered the scheme in five also villages. At the time of our visit all the goats are intact. The beneficiaries improved their goat population twice and thrice of their original strength. In Srisailam the six beneficiar'es whom we met are sending their goats with two peoples who are engaged for the same purpose to the nearby .government land. Some time the goats are entering into nearby reserve forest creating problems to the owners. The forest department people objecting for goat rearing. Some of the farmers sold their goats to meet their consumption requirements. They sold them in the range of RS.500 to Rs.800. As the areas are access to the hillocks and the availability of lot of open spaces, grazing is no problem. The beneficiaries are felt very happy. Identificatiion is also proper. The monitoring by the officials are also regular at these places.

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Industry, Service and Business (ISB) Sectors

To encourage landless tribal entreprenuers for setting up self-employment units to generate income. As for as the eligibility criteria is concerned all the beneficiaries under this programme are eligible for assistance. For giving assistance the procedure were followed properly. Of the 17 sample households six households are assisted with kirana, one hotel, two floor and chilly mills, the rest are sewing machines.

The beneficiaries were assisted upto Rs.6000 depending of the availability of money. All the kirana shops are running successfully and generating income regularly. As mentioned earlier the ISB schemes generated 224 days of employment. Across the ITDAs it values as shown in TAble 8.3.

In the case of sewing machines, which are allotted to the women members are running successful. The members are trained for three months in this activity before taking up the activity. They are stitching the clothes for their own and for others. By stiching their own they are saving some money, and getting extra money by stiching others. The study observed that in the vilalges the demand for sewing machines are more particularly from thrift group members. the study team suggested the members to take up some loan from the group and pruchase the machines and give training to other fellow members. it has done practically in one of the mandal in Yeragonda Palem of Sundipenta.

The floor and chill mills are doing good business. In villages for this type of activity not much competition is there. Hence, this activity is doing well. It created e employment to two persons and fetching good returns.

On the whole the icnome generating scheme in the ISB sector are doing well exception of one or two schemes. They generated additional employment to the turn of 224 days to 300 days. The average income generated under this sector is Rs.41.76 per day. It varies across schemes (Table 8.3).

IDA Nane	STAT.	Total	150	ti kset	Led C	ultivated	Own	Fire	i Reat	Ref	is Yz	N	8	1. 5906	<u>le</u>	yat .	
		holds	۶.	Self+ Ringd	Beitre	श्वित	(Avg.) days	CUT (Arg.) Cars	(Avg.) Rs.	Riving	Share	ā-	01 1990 animal	Inter Sol Outivelor	likone 1 fion re	Rent E Saved	Rent saved Rent Inc
itanor	Adiabad	14	10	4	450	5.49	71	21	30.71	7	1	9	5	6	1	ġ	5
atur Dagaran	Yarangal	б	3	3	2.58	3.42	51	1	36.67	5	0	Ũ	1	2	0 0	2	2
Thadrachalan	Channan -	20	15	5	3.18	4.70	5?	74	37.00	16	2	1	1	15	1	2	1
₹ 2 Puran	र्षस (लंकतां	1	1	0	2.00	5.00	100	50	60 (A)	1	0	Ū	Q	. 0	ę	1	ą
Sundipenta	Gustur	5 "	2	Ĵ	3.20	1.20	50	19	38.00	4	0	1	J	1	2	1	1
Sundipenta	Prakasan	9	7	2	2:5	178	35	7	12.22	5	Û	1	3	1	ŷ	5	2
Sundipenta	Fursoi	2	Ż	0	2.00	2.00	70	0	0.00	2	0		0	Ũ	0	2	ij
Jundipenta	<u>Wahaboohnagar</u>	2	1	1	1.50	3.00	30	15	40.00	1	G	1	Ũ	0	2	Ũ	0
Sundipenta (O	e <u>all</u> i	18	12	6	2.55	3.61	38	15	21.11	12	Û	ĵ	3	2	Ļ	9	3
ul itoas		59	11	18	3.72	4.43	55	19	31.02	41	3	4	11	26	ð	14	11

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TABLE 8.1: PERCEPTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ON PLOUGH BULLICK SCHEME

Table 8.2 : HILCE ANIMALS

			field pe	er Day	Con-	Sold	Price	5et	Thon do you sell			
ITDA Name	District	Total House- hoids	Before (Avg.) LTS.	lfter (lvg.) LTS.	tion (Avg.) LTS.	LTS	Rs.	соне (дуд.) Rs.	Pri- vate	Kilk Centre	Local Eoteis	Other
Etor sagaran	Tarangal	3	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	ą. QQ	9.10	0	0	¢	j
Bhadrachalan	TEARED	22	9.34	1.10	0.58	1.20	7.27	6.62	3	3	· 3	!!
Sandipenta	Eurnool	3	0.00	3.33	0.67	2.67	5.67	6.11	1	Ç	1	1
ali itdas		28	0.27	1.22	0.53	1.23	6.43	6.36	ł	;	6	

TABLE 8.3: IMPACT OF SCHEME IN ISB SECTOR

ITDA Name	District	Total House- holds	Daily Sales (AVG.) Rs.	Net Income (AVG.) Rs.	Employment Days (AVG.)
Utnoor	Adilabad	11	43.64	23.64	228
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0	0.00	0.00	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	1	120.0	60.00	100
K R Puram	West Godavari	1	100.00	50.00 0	300
Sundipenta	Guntur	0	0.00	0.00	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	1	50.00	30.00	150
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	433.33	103.33	247
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	0.00	- 0.00	0
Sundipenta (Ov	verall)	4	337.50	85.00	223
ll ITDAS		17	120.59	41.76	224

		-1 ·	0	
Sl.No	o. Question	Yes १	Nô \$	No. of Respondent
F 1	INDUSTRY SERVICE AND BUSINESS	17420010	1. N. 1.	
	INDUDIKI, DEKTICE AND DUDIKEDU	BOR FRANCE		
1	Are you facing any competition/			
	difficulties?	11.8	89.2	17
2	Is there any extra employment created	94.1	5.9	17

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

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CHAPTER - IX WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

Women constitute 48 per cent of the country's population (1991 Census) and the Study also covered the same 48%. They have been playing an important role in various activities such as agriculture, dairy farming, handicrafts etc. A large number of them are unskilled and are employed on wages lower than men. Many of them are illiterate (60.58 per cent). Being tribals, the rate of illiteracy in the Project area is 86.7 per cent. They, therefore, suffer from economic subjugation, powerlessness, isolation, vulnerability and poverty.

Until 1974, no attempt was made to separately deal with the problem of women. During 1974, a Committee on the status of women, was formed to study the problems of the poor and disadvantaged women. The Committee in its report (1979) "Towards Equality" highlighted facts, such as declining sex ratio, lower female life expectancy, high maternal mortality, high female literacy etc.

In the light of the above, the Study suggests to examine whether any change in their quality of life, awareness, social mobility and improvement in their socio-economic conditions, their participation in the development activities etc. has occurred due to the implementation of development schemes. Keeping in view the longterm objective of strengthening the role of women in the development process and enabling their participation in social development and economic self-reliance. The various programmes for improving

the access of women to basic services of health, child care, education, nutrition and sanitation etc. were implemented through formation of womens' groups. The formation of groups rests with the ITDA Officials/CDCs. For each mandal, there is supposed to be a CDC (Community Development Coordinator) to see the functioning of the groups. During the project period, the salaries of the CDCs are met by the Project.

It is seen that the formation of thrift groups in almost all the villages, has been completed in the five ITDAs. The achievement during the 4 years period, is formation of 413 groups with 5006 members, whereas the target is only 282 (146%). The ITDA-wise target, achievements and coverage are presented in Table 1.3.

The Study sought to assess how the group empowerment activity was initiated and sustained, and whether the empowerment of women had actually taken place, besides considering the organisation of non-government organisations in the ITDAs to help women thrift groups. As a result, a few alternatives are suggested for better functioning of the groups as well as programmes.

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The sample Study covered all the ITDAs and 44 thrift groups from 40 villages. All the 44 groups were interviewed to assess the performance of the groups and impact of the programmes. These 44 groups include active and disfunction/ ineffective groups.

The Group leaders (President/Secretary) were interviewed on the basis of a questionnaire specially designed to capture their functioning and their role in the development process. In addition to this, group discussions with CDCs/ADCs/VLWs

and group members, were held. The findings of the Study are presented in the following paragraphs.

Awareness / Motivation

The main purpose of extension education is to familiarise the target population with the aims and objectives of the Programme. In the absence of proper awareness, people do not identify the sponsored programmes and their success. In the Project area, the main sources of information to these people, are VLWs and CDCs (86.4%) followed by other ITDA Officials (9 per cent) and NGOs (4.5%) (Table 9.1). The Study found that many members (not group leaders) do not know about the IFAD programme and its aims and objectives. About 45 per cent of its members explain the importance of the IFAD Programme. It is necessary for the field functionaries to explain the aims and objectives of the IFAD Programme. But the people are participating without being properly made of aware of the programmes relating to health, nutrition, sanitation and child education.

Group Meetings

The groups meet once in a month to discuss various issues relating to social, economic and other activities besides thrift. About 14 per cent of the members are no attending the meetings regularly. Across the ITDAs, is varies. The rest 86 per cent attend the meetings regularly.

During the group meetings, the members generally discus about health, sanitation and savings and domest: expenditure. The group leaders informed that a majority of the members (93.2%) cooperate with them. A majority of group leaders were elected by the members (97.7%) (Table 9.1). In each group, on an average, there are 15 - 20 members. After formation, all the groups start savings at the rate of Rs.20 to 30 per month. Across the ITDAs, it varies depending upon the strength of group members.

The role of the Community Development Coordinators (CDCs) is to attend the group meetings and maintaining all the records. But, it is found that the records are maintained by the VLWs or the group members with the help of an educated person. Another important task is to mobilise the members and persuade them for deposit of the savings and repayment of the loan amount. The CDC has to educate them in child health, sanitation and family planning. It is observed, during the women thrift group meetings, that some of the members are actively participating in the discussions.

Excepting in Bhadrachalam, in the rest of the places, the participation and support of the NGOs, is nil. In Bhadrachalam, the outreach personnel are visiting the women groups and activating them in thrift mobilisation, loaning etc. In the rest of the places, proper monitoring is lacking which leads to dis-functioning of some groups (12%). They stopped their savings due to internal squabble. If the CDCs motivated them properly by calling all the members, they can restart their activities. About 16 per cent of the group leaders, participated in training programmes useful for better perceptions. 37 per cent of groups were given matching grants to an extent of Rs.5000 per group after completion of one year. The active groups are lending loans

to the group members for the purpose of consumption.(59.1%), Farm inputs (34.1%) and investment (6.8%) (Table 9.3). The interest rate is 5%. Those who want loan, have to approach the group. The members will decide in the meeting whether assistance should be given after knowing the purpose and urgency, and decide the amount of loan not exceeding Rs.5,000/-

During the group discussions, the members expressed dissatisfaction among the Officials. They are supposed to visit once a while and have frequent interaction, so that they can build confidence among themselves and mutual trust. Presently, VLWs and VTDA Presents are the most accessible persons followed by CDCs. Across the ITDAs, Sundipenta CDCs and ADCs are actively visiting the villages and have good rapport with the group members and group leaders. The groups' performance is also very good. In one of the villages, they started economic activity by giving loans for purchase of sewing machines and goats. 17 Those who have purchased sewing machines, are planning to train some more members." Similarly, in Cherla mandal, the groups have also given a loan for establishing a kirana soap to one of their members. This gives some of the success studies of groups which are not only saving the money, but also lending for various purposes. In the meetings, the members exchange views and discuss other development activities that are implemented within the village.

All the group meetings are mostly taking place at the group leaders' house/community centres/ and Anganwadi centres.

Grain Banks

Out of the 80 Sample villages in 11 villages, grain banks are functioning. By the end of March 1998, 103 grain banks were started, whereas the target is 293. The the Study covered 10% of the grain banks. Most of the grain banks were started in Utnoor (59%), followed by Bhadrachalam, and the rest in Sundipenta. 3 grain banks were established with 28 The total quantity saved is 7600 kgs. The Study members. covered 8 grain banks in Utnoor, 2 in Bhadrachalam and 1 in Sundipenta. Each household, on an average contributed 20 kgs of grain. Across ITDAs in Bhadrachalam area, the people contributed 30 kgs per household, whereas in Utnoor and Sundipenta, it was 15 kgs. only (Table 9.4). Nine villages were receiving matching grants from the ITDAs, and all the 9 Societies were maintaining the stock registers. The grains, they contributed, includes matching contribution will feed to 4 months during the lean season i.e., summer from 3 season.

Depending upon the availability, the grain will be distributed as per the demand/requirement. The repayment may be made after harvesting the crop yields at the rate of 2:1. The CDCs may motivate the people for starting grain banks.

ITOL Jac	District	Total Eotse	Selectio Group Le	to an address	K	otivation by		Average Savings	Utili of Fe	sation ni	
		20115	Menders	YLV8	ITDA	VLV/CDC	560	per Month	Loan	71DA	
Uteoor	ldilabad .	16	ŷ	1	Q	10	0	13.00	9	1	•
<u>Btornagaran</u>	o Farangai	2	2	0	1	1 ·	9	25.00	2	0	
öhedrechei 2	Thanke.	20	20	õ	1	17	2	29.50	18	2	
S & Peran	Test Godaveri	4	4	Ŋ	ŷ	4	ŷ	21.25	3	1	
Sundipenta	Gnatar	3	3	Ņ	(î	3	Q	36.67	2	1	
Sandipenta	Pratasa	1	2	0	2	9	ų	40.00	2	į)	
andipenta	<u>Reradol</u>	1	1	ŷ	6	1	Q	50.00	1	ð	
Stadipenta	Kanahoodnager	?	2	Q	ų	2	6	30.00	2	ភ្	
landigente für	eraii)	. 1	ş	9	2	ê	Û	37.50	7	 1	
11 19045		, 4	43	1	4	38	2	26.25	39	 i	

97.7 2.3 9.1 86.4 4.5 - 88.6 11.4

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TABLE 9.1: YOWER TERIFT ACTIVITY SELECTION AND MOTIVATION

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TABLE 9.2: WOMEN THRIFT ACTIVITY: PERFORMANCE

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ITDA Name	District	Mai	ntenance of	Activity	GI	oup Performan	ce
		ATA	Members	Others	Good	Satisfacory	Poo
Utnoor	Adilabad	2	6	2	0	7	3
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0	2	0	0	2	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	10	7	3	. 8°	12	0
K R Puram	West Godavari	2	2	0	1	3	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	1	1	1	0	3	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	2	Ó	2	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	Q	0	1	• 1	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	0	2	Q	1	1
Sundipenta (C	Overall)	1	Ō	6	1	6	1
All ITDAS		15	18	11	10	30	4
ŧ		34.1	40.1	25.0	22.7	68.2 9	10

TABLE 9.3: PURPOSES OF LENDING

ITDA Name	District		Purpose of Loan	
		Consumption	Farm Inputs	Investment
Utnoor	Adilabad	3	7	<u>0</u> .
Eturnagaram	Warangal	2	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	12	6	2
K R Puram	West Godavari	2	1	1
Sundipenta	Guntur	2	1	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	2 -	0	លិ
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	2	0	Ū
Sundipenta (O	verall)	7	1	0
All ITDAS		26	15	3
		59.1	34.1	0.8

ITDA Name	District	Quantity Collected (Avg.)	Days of Feed	Shar	ing
		Kgs.	Month	Shares	Othe:
Utnoor	Adilabad	16	4	7	1
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0	0	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	35	2	2	0
K R Puram	West Godavari	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	15	0	0	1
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta (Over	all)	.15	 0	 0	
All ITDAS		20	3	 Q	

TABLE 9.4: GRAIN BANKS

Sl.No.	Question	Yes ¥	No 3	No. of Respondent
D. WC	OMEN THRIFT GROUPS			
1	Are you started savings regularly?	88.6	11.4	44
2	Group members are cooperating?	93.2	6.8	44
3	Sanction of matching grant	38.6	61.4	44
4	Economic activity	- 11.4	88.6	44
5	All the members are attending meeting?	86.4	13.6	44
6	Consider the ideas of group members?	86.4	13.6	44
7	Support from NGOs/other agencies?	18.2	81.8	44
8	Training in maintenance of accounts?	15.9	84.1	44
9	Payments are regular?	86.4	13.6	44
10	Advice from VLW/NGO/Members?	63.6	36.4	44
11	Facing any problems?	2.3	97.7	44
ĢR	AIN BANKS		•	
12	Are you started grain banks?	25.0	75.0	44
13	ITDA matching contribution	81.2	18.8	11
14	Maintaining stock registers?	18.2	81.8	11
15	Are you collecting extra grains?	72.7	27.3	11

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A.P. PARTICIPATORY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IFAD(ROME) MID-TERM APPRAISAL STUDY (Sponsored by The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh)

BENEFICIARY SCHEDULE

1.0	Identification	Schedule NO.	
1.1	Name of the ITDA	:	Code
1.2	District		Code
1.3	Mandal :		Code
1.4	Hamlet :		Code
1.5	Revenue Village :		Code
1.6	Name of the : Beneficiary		
1.7	Father/Husband's : Name		
1.8	Name of the Tribe:		
1.9	Name of the :		

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES N.O. CAMPUS, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD - 500 016

JULY, 1998

2.0	DEMOGRAPHIC P	ARTICULARS				
2.1	уде		2.2	Sex (Male_1, Fe	emale_2)	
2.3	Education Sta (Illiterate- Technical-5,	tus , Literate Others(spec	_2, F-low ify)_	SSC_3, SS	C and abov	e_4,
2.4	Occupation ((Agri. labo 4, Busines artisan_8, N	at the time ur_1, Non_ag s,_5, Priv o occupation	of selectio ri. labour- ate job-5 _9, Others	on) -2, Both 1&2 , Self emp (specify)-10	_3, Cultiva loyed_7, R	stor_ sural
2.5	Occupation ((Agri. labo 4, Busines artisan_8, N	at present) ur_1, Non_ag s5. Priv o work_9, Ot	pri. labour vate job_6 chers(speci	-2, Both 1&2 , Self emp fy)-10	-3, Cultiva loyed-7, F	ator_ Rural
2.6	Family size		2.6a	Total		
	Sex	Children $(0 - 15)$		Adults (16 _ 55)	(55 a	Aged nd above)
2.6b	Male					
2.6c	Female					
2.7	Educational	Levels of t Illiterate	he Members Primary	of the Fami Secondary	ly Higher	Technical
	16 +					
2.7a	Male			1	1	
2.7b	Female				1	1
2.8				noing to	Primary	Secondary
	Children (5-15 yea	rs) Total	scho	ol		
2.8a	Male					
2.8b	Female					1

WorkerMaleFemale2.9aAdult2.9bChildren

2.10 Activity

2.10a	Cultivators		2.10b	Agricultural Jabour	
2.10c	Non_agri_ cultural labour		2.10d	Service	•
2.10e	Others(specif	y)			

3.0 POSSESSION OF ASSETS (in acres and cents)

2.0-	Type of Possession	Wet.	Dry	Total
3.04	Own Land	964223		
3.Øb	Lease-in/ Share cropping	to star and do	a bestautes any	
3.0c	Lease-out			
3.0d	No cultivation		a statute a	
3.0e	Operated Land			

3.1 Type of House (Thatched hut-1, Kutcha-2, Semi pucca-3, Pucca-4)

3.2 Ownership of the house (Owned-1, Rented-2, Temporary-3, Others(specify)-4)

3.3

Annual family income (in Rs.) (from all sources)

- 4.0 SELECTION PROCESS/AWARENESS OF PROGRAMME Was there any household survey undertaken before your 4.1 selection as beneficiary? (Yes_1, No_2) Were you : elected as a beneficiary in Gramsabha meeting? 4.2 (Yes_1, No_2) . If Yes, is it conducted within the village? 4.3 (Yes_1, No_2) If No, conducted outside for a group of villagers? 4.4 (Yes_1, No_2) . If No, partial meeting held 1.5 (Yes_1, No_2) If not, did you approach anybody for identification? 1.6 (Yes_1, No_2) If Yes, who motivated you to takeup the scheme? 4.7 (Official-1, Village community-2, Local politicians-3, Other beneficiary_4, Village level worker_5, NGO's_6. Others(specify)_7) Are you satisfied with the mode of selection? 4.8 (Yes-1, No-2) 5.0 SCHEME DETAILS Have you been asked about the type of scheme you need? 5.1 (Yes-1, No-2) If No, how you got the scheme? 5.2 (Officer_1, Village community_2, Political leader_3, Village level worker_4, Others(specify)_5) All the villagers discussed among themselves regarding the 5.3 scheme of their choice for their community (for group scheme) (Yes_1, No_2) 5.1 Name of the scheme ----Code Group based or individual? 5.5 (Grou; hased_1, Individual_2)
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E)		
5.6	Total amount sanctioned (in Rs.)	
Ð	and the second sec	
5.6.1	ITDA Loan (in Rs.)	
D)		
5.6.2	Subsidy (in Rs.)	
5.6.3	Bank Loan (in Rs.)	
5.6.1	Cost of the asset/Scheme (in Rs.)	
5.7	If it has exceeded how did you manage the balance amount? (Own funds_1, Borrowed_2, Friends & relations_3, Others(specify)_4)	
5.8	Where did you purchase the asset(place)?	
6	the state of the second state of the second state of the	
5.9	If the cost of the asset is less than the sanctioned amount how you are utilised the balance amount?	
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))	and the second	
)	and the second second property of a property of the second s	
5.0	CHOICE	
5.1	Was the scheme received of your choice? (Yes-1, No-2)	
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. 2	If No, who suggested you to take up the scheme (Relatives_1, Friends_2, Other beneficiary_3, Village community_4, Local politician_5, Government official_6, voluntary organisation_7, Village level worker_8, Others(specify)_9)	
.3	Are you satisfied with the quality of the asset? (Yes_1, No_2)	
.4	Did the programme provide working capital? (Yes_1, No_2)	<u> </u>
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6.5 If No (סעית Other:	, how did you manage that sources_1, Borrowing_2, Friends & relatives_3, s(specify_4)	
6.6 Posses (Yes-	ssion of required skill to handled the unit 1, No_2)	
7.0 SANCT	ION & GROUNDING OF THE UNIT	
7.1 Month	of Identification: Month	Year
7.2 Month	of sanction	J
73 Month	of grounding	
1.5		
7.1 Mode o (by ch	f disbursement of Money eque_1, by cash_2, both 102_3, Through Asset_4)	
7.5 Nature (At a t	of scheme implementation time_1, Phased manner_2, Not implemented_3)	
7.6 Groundi (Scheme	ing Status grounded fully_1, Partially_2, Not ground=1_3)	'
7.7 a) Whet (Yes	her the scheme is grounded in appropriate time? -1, No-2)	
. b) If n	o, specify the appropriate time (month)	
7.8 Are you (Yes-1,	involved in the purchasing process No-2)	
7.9 How many getting	times did you visit the ITDA/Bank for the loan?	
7.10 Expendit	ure incurred	

- 8.0 STATUS OF THE ASSET
- 8.1 Whether the scheme is intact? (Intact_1, Partially Intact_2, No unit_3, Not grounded_4)
- 8.2 If the scheme is fully/partially intact what is the average monthly income (in Rs.)
- 8.3 Employment created
- 8.3a Full time (number of days)
- 8.3.b Part time(number of days)
- 8.4 If the unit is partially intact, give reasons? (Repair_1, Sold away_2, Death_3, Source of died away_4, Lack. of irrigation source_5, Sickness_6, Theft/Runaway_7, No forward linkage_8, Others(specify)_9)
- 8.5 Since, how long the unit is partially intact (no. of days)
- 8.6 Nature of problem if any while maintaining the asset (Physical-1, Financial-2, Both 1&2-3, No backward linkage-4, No forward linkage _5, Others(specify)-6)
- 8.7 Give details of problem facing? (Grazing land-1, Fodder-2, High maintenance-3, Marketing-4, Working capital-5, Others(specify)-6)
- 8.8 If the asset is not intact, reasons (Sold due to loss_1, Dead_2, Sold away by the beneficiary_3, Purposefully sold away_4, Theft/Runaway_5, Others(specify)_6)
- 8.9 Present status of the asset (Inproductive use_1, Not in productive use_2)
- 8.10 If not in productive use, give reasons (Perished_1, Lost_2, Sold_3, Not purchased_4, Transferred_5, Lactation period _6, Others(specify)_7)
- 8.11 If sold, when was it? (Immediately_1, One month_2, Three months_3, Six months_!

9_0	IMPACT OF THE ASSET	
9.1	Total income from the asset (in Rs.)	
9.2	Expenditure (in Rs.)	
9.3	Net income from the asset (Rs.)	
9.1.1	Agriculture (Rs.)	
9.4.2	Wages (Rs.)	
9.4.3	Other Income (Forest based etc.)	
9.1.4	Total income (Rs.) (9.4.1+9.4.2+9.4.3)	
9.1.5	Total household income from all sources (including asset income) (9.3 + 9.4.3)	
10.0	REACTIONS/PERCEPTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES	
10.1	What is your reaction for the scheme implemented the ITDA? (Very good_1, Good_2, Satisfactory_3, Poor_4, No comments_5)	by
10.2	In your opinion is the selection process proper? (Very good-1, Good-2, Satisfactory-3, Poor-4, No comments-5)	
10.3	If No, what is your view regarding selection pro-	cess?
10.4	Did asset reach you in time? (Yes_1, No_2)	

- 10.5 If No, any changes you want to propose or timely disbursement of the asset.
- 10.6 What about your reaction regarding grounding process? (Very good_1, Good_2, Satisfactory_3, Poor_4, No comments_5)
- 10.7 Is there any change in the incremental income in the family after assistance? (Substantial-1, Average-2, Marginal-3, No change-1, No comments-5)

I. MINOR IRRIGATION (MI) SCHEMES

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MII	Name of the beneficiary
MI2	Village
113	Type of work/scheme? (Dug well-1, Bore well-2, Lift irrigation-3, filter point-4, Minor Irrigation Tank-5, Kunta-6, Energisation-7, Dug-cum- bore well- 8, Check dam-9, Electric Motor-10)
14	What are the arrangements for irrigating the crops before the scheme is given? (Rainfed-1, Rent-2, Sharing-3, Old well-4, Others-9)
15	Status of the work? (Completed-1, Middle stage-7, Not started-3)
116	If it is in the middle stage: Presently, the works is in progress? (Yes_1, No_2)
17	If Yes, what type of work is going on
118	How much time it will take to complete the work?
19	If not, started, reasons
110	Who selected the site? (Village community_1, Village president_2, Tribal and Non_ tribals_3)
[]]	Who executed the work? (Village development committee_1, Contractor_2, ITDA_3)
[12	Whether, the work was executed as per your wish and convenance? (Yes_1, No_2)
13	Whether the area is treated with soil_conservation works? (Yes_1, No_2)
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MIl4 Who participated in the work? (Tribals of same village_1, Tribals of outside village_2, Tribals and Non_tribals_3, Only non_tribals_4)

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MI15 Are you participated in the labour work? (Yes_1, No_2)

MI14 Wages

	Wages per day (Rs.)	Male	Female	
MIl4a	Local			
MI14b	Non-local			

- MI15 Whether the entire amount was borne by the government? (Yes-1, No-2)
- MI16 If No, what was the villagers contribution? (10%-1, 15%-2, 20%-3, 30%-4, 50%-5)
- MI17 How is the quality of work? (Good-1, Average-2, Not satisfactory-3)
- MI18 If not satisfactory, reasons?

MI19 What is the effect of asset/scheme? (Increase in operated land_1, Intensification of cultivation_ 2, Change in cropping pattern_3, Dry to wet_4, Others(specify_5)

MI20 Extent of land benefited due to the scheme (in acres)?

MI21 No. of farmers benefited

MI22 Whether any inputs (seeds, fertiliser) were supplied to you? (Yes_1, No_2)

MI23 If No, how you managed? (Loan-1, Borrowed-2, Own money-3)

MI24 Give particulars of crops grown

Season	Crop Name	Exte Area (Extent of Area (acres)		Quantity per Acre (Kqs.)		By_product per Acre	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	
Kharif 1								
2					Charles .	1		
3		_	ĺ					
Rabi l				Crox 14	10	5.00	_	
2								
3			1.14.14.1		ent.			
Total Annua	1 Income			the day	taab .			

- MI25 Whether the checkdam was helpful in arresting the silt in the lower reacher? (Yes_1, No_2)
- Whether there was any improvement in ground water levels in MI26 the wells/bores? (Yes_1, No_2)
- Whether any additional area was brought under cultivation due MI27 to raise in the ground water level? (Yes_1, No_2)
- Any suggestion and comments on irrigation scheme MI28

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	II. SOIL CONSERVATION (SC) SCHEME	C
sc1	Name of the beneficiary	¢
SC2	Village/Hamlet	
SC3	Mandal	
SC4	Type of work	
SC5	Soil Conservation (SC) (Stone Terracing_1, Contour bunds_2, Bench terracing_3, Graded bunding_4, Vegetative barriers_5, Stone terracing_6, Gully checks_7, Diversion drains_8, Farm ponds_9, Treatment of non_arable lands_10)	
SC6	Whether motivation meeting/group meeting were conducted, regarding the soil conservation (Yes_1, No_2)	
SC7	If Yes, who conducted the meetings (ITDA officers-1, MDO-2, Village level workers-3, Extension officer-1, NGO-5, Others(specify)-6)	
SC8	Who selected the site/field for soil conservation work? (Village community_1, Village president_2, Member of the village_3, Tribal and non_tribal_4, Non_tribals_5,Officials_6)	
SC9	Have you satisfied/convinced by the officers regarding the soil conservation works? (Yes_1, No_2)	
SC10	Who executed the work? (Tribals of same village_), Contractor_2, VTDA_3, Non_ tribals_4, Self_5)	
SC11	Who supervised the work? (ITDA engineer_1, Agri. extension officer_2, Community Co_ ordinator_3, Village liason worker worker_4, Village president_4, Community leader_5, Others (specify)_6)	
SC12	Extent of area treated for soil conservation work	
	Extent of area cultivated	
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- SC14 Whether the work was executed as per your wish and convenyance (Yes_1, No_2) SC15 How was the quality of the work? (Good-1, Average-2, Not satisfactory-3, Very poor_4) its build will shared will SC16 If Not satisfactory/very poor, give reasons SC17 Whether any irrigation facilities are available? (Yes_1, No_2) SC18 Status of work? (Completed_1, Middle stage_2, Not started_3) SC19 If completed impact of the scheme? (Crops raised_1, Horticulture_2, Nurserv_3) SC20 If work is in middle stage, expected date of completion SC21 If Not, started reasons SC22 Who involved in the labour work? (Tribals of same village_1, Tribals from outside village_2, Non-tribals_3, Tribal and Non-tribals_4, Non-tribals from outside_5, Tribal and Non-tribals of outside village_6) SC23 Are you involved in the labour work? (Yes-1, No-2) SC21 Wage Wage rate per day (Rs.) SC21a Male Female SC21b
 - SC25 If piece mill wage rate, what was the average wage rate per day (in Rs.)

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` ' \$C2 6	Was there any problem of soil erosion before formation of bunds/barries/terracing? (Yes-1, No-2)	
SC27	Did you find that the bunds are useful in checking soil	
	erosion? (Yes_1, No_2)	
SC28	How the bunds are being utilised? (Raising fodder_1, Tree plantation_2, Others(specify)_3)	
SC29	Whether the diversion drains/farm ponds are useful? (Yes_1, No_2)	
' SC30	If Yes, in what way they are useful?	
SC31	If Not, why they are not useful?	
SC32	Are you facing any difficulty in taking up agricultural operations after bunding (Yes-1, No-2)	•
SC33	Whether any inputs were given (such as seeds, ferrtiliser etc.,) (Yes_1, No_2)	
SC34	If No, any loan was sanctioned? (Yes-1, No-2)	
SC35	If No, how are you managed?	
SC36	Whehther the entire amount was borne by the government? (Yes_1, No_2)	
SC37	If No, what was the villagers contribution? (10%-1, 15%-2, 20%-3, 30%-4, 50%-5)	
SC38	Is there any increase in crop yields? (Yes_l, No_2)	

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SC39

If Yes, how much (kgs./acre)

SC40 If No, reasons
(Adverse seasonal condition_1, Inadequate inputs_2, Quality
of inputs was not good_3, Late sowing_4, Pest diseases_5,
Others(specify)_6)

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SC41 Crops grown Area (acres) Yield per acre S1. Crop No. After Before After Before SC41a K1 SC41b K2 SC41c Rl SC41d R2

SC42

Any comments/Suggestions

SC43 Comments/Remarks by investigator
III. HORTICULTURE / SATELLITE NURSERY (HC/SN)

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HC/SN1	Name of the beneficiary	
HC/SN2	Village	
HC/SN3	Name of the Plantation Code	
HC/SN4	Extent of area (acres/cents)	
HC/SN5	No. of trees	
HC/SN6	Source of irrigation (Bore well-1, Minor irrigation tank-2, Checkdam-3, Open well- 4, Rainfed-5, Pot water-6)	
HC/SN7	Who selected the site? (Village community_1, Village president_2, Ourself_3, Officials_\$)	
HC/ GN8	Before 1 and use:	
HC/SN9	Whether any motivation meetings/group meetings were conducted regarding the Horticulture/Satellite Nursery Programme (Yes_1, No_2)	
HC/SN10	If yes, who conducted the Programme? (ITDA Officials-1, MDO-2, Village-level worker-3, Extension Officer-4, NGO-5, Others-6)	
HC/SN11	Who executed the work? (Ourself-1, VTDA-2, NGO-3, Official-4)	
HC/SN12	Who supervised the work? (Agricultural extension officer_1, ITDA official_2, NGO_3, Village level worker_4, Others(specify)_5)	
HC/SN13	Have you undergone any training on horticulture/satellite nursery programme? (Yes_1, No_2)	
HC/SN14	If Yes, place of training	
	1	

HC/SN15	Duration
	the second the win instant attend the
HC/SN16	Stipend per month
	stapond por monon
	the second second second second second second second second
HC/SN17	Is it helpful to you? (Yes_1, No_2)
	the state of the s
HC/SN18	What type of training was given to you? (Raising satellite nursery_1, Grafting techniques_2, Plant [disease_3, Others(specify)_4)
HC/SN19	Have you participated in any demonstration methods?
	(Yes-1, No-2)
	the second se
HC/SN20	If Yes, place: HC/SN21 No. of days
	Serve Tallart
HC/SN22	It not, how you are managing the plants?
110 (0110.0	hau inclusione (Sinkles and the provided)
HC/ 3N23	(Yes_1, No_2)
	and the second second second second second
HC/SN24	Fencing has been done?
HC/SN25	Size of the pits: Actual HC/SN25a Recommended
UC/CND6	Whether proper spacing were adopted in between two plants?
nc, 2820	(Yes_1, No_2)
HC/SN27	While planting which method was followed ? (Seedling-1, Grafting-2, Budding-3)
HC/SN28	Cost incurred per each plant/seedling (Rs.)
10120	Place of purchase of trees/plants
HC/SNZ9	Flace of purchase of crossiplance

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	HC/SN30	Plants selection/pure (Yes_I, No_2)	chase was acceptable to you?	
	HC/SN31	While purchasing, any (Yes_1, No_2)	y official involved?	
	HC/SN32	How many trees were p	planted?	
	HC/SN33	Presently, how many p	plants are there?	
	HC/SN34	Reasons for mortality	(dead)	
	HC/SN35	Who involved in labou (Local tribals_1, Out	r work? side labour_2, Not_tribals_3)	
	HC/SN36	Have you involved in (Yes_1, No_2)	the labour work (for diggi pits)?	
	HC/SN37	Wage		
			Wage rate per day (Rs.)]
	HC/SN37a	Male		
	HC/SN37b	Female		
		1		
	HC/SN38	Whether the area treat (Yes_1, No_2)	ed with soil conservation methods?	
	HC/SN38 HC/SN39	Whether the area treat (Yes_1, No_2) Any inter_cropping was (Yes_1, No_2)	ed with soil conservation methods? done?	
	HC/SN38 HC/SN39 HC/SN40	Whether the area treat (Yes_1, No_2) Any inter_cropping was (Yes_1, No_2) If Yes, Name of the cr	ed with soil conservation methods? done?	
	HC/SN38 HC/SN39 HC/SN40 : HC/SN41 A	Whether the area treat (Yes_1, No_2) Any inter_cropping was (Yes_1, No_2) If Yes, Name of the cr any fertilisers and pes Yes_1, No_2)	ed with soil conservation methods? done? opsticides were used?	
ł	HC/SN38 HC/SN39 HC/SN40 HC/SN41 A (HC/SN42 A	Whether the area treat (Yes_1, No_2) Any inter_cropping was (Yes_1, No_2) If Yes, Name of the cr any fertilisers and pes Yes_1, No_2) ge of the plants	ed with soil conservation methods? done? op	
ł	HC/SN38 HC/SN39 HC/SN40 HC/SN41 A (HC/SN42 A	Whether the area treat (Yes_1, No_2) Any inter_cropping was (Yes_1, No_2) If Yes, Name of the cr any fertilisers and pes Yes_1, No_2) ge of the plants	ed with soil conservation methods? done? op	
F	HC/SN38 HC/SN39 HC/SN40 HC/SN41 A (HC/SN42 A	Whether the area treat (Yes_1, No_2) Any inter_cropping was (Yes_1, No_2) If Yes, Name of the cr any fertilisers and per Yes_1, No_2) ge of the plants	ed with soil conservation methods? done? opsticides were used?	

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- HC/SN43 How the material was supplied to you (seeds/ pesticides/plants)? (Free_1, Subsidy_2, Cost to Cost_3)
- HC/SN44 Any extension workers/horticulture officers visiting? (Yes_1, No_2)
- HC/SN45 If Yes, has he given any advise/guidance? (Yes_1, No_2)
- HC/SN46 If Yes, is it useful to you? (Yes_1, No_2)

- HC/SN47 If No, how you are managing?
- HC/SN48 In your opinion the plantation is suitable to the land? (Yes_1, No_2)
- HC/SN49 If No, why you are accpted for this plantation?
- HC/SN50 Whether any replacement were made for the dead plants? (Yes_1, No_2)
- HC/SN51 Presently are you getting any income from this crop? (Yes_1, No_2)
- HC/SN52 If Yes, average income per month
- HC/SN53 If No. expecting year of yielding
- HC/SN54 Expected income per year?
- HC/SN55 Are you getting maintenance grant every year? (Yes-1, No-2)

HC/SN56 If Yes, how much you got so far?

2	ïear	3
7		7

Year

	:)
	HC/SN57	In case of satellite nursery, where were you purchasing the polythine bags?	
	HC/SN58	Place of purchase of plant material	
	HC/SN59	How the material supplied? (Free_1, Subsidy_2, Cost to Cost_3)	
1	HC/SN60	Per day how many plants are selling?	
1	HC/SN61	Cost per plant (in Rs.)	
F	HC/SN62	Profit per plant (in Rs.)	
ł	HC/SN63	Who is purchasing? (Local farmer_1, Local trader_2, Nursery_3, Out side trader_ 4, Out side farmer_5)	
F	IC/SN64	Extension worker/horticulture official visiting regularly? (Yes_1, No_2)	
H	IC/SN65	If Yes, has he given any guidance/advise? (Yes_1, No_2)	
н	IC/SN66	If Yes, is it useful? (Useful~1, Notuseful-2)	
		INVESTIGATOR'S OBSERVATIONS	
H	C/SN67	Performance of the farmer? (Good_1, Average_2, Bad_3)	
HC	C/SN68	Maintenance of the plant? (Good-1, Satisfactory-2, Bad-3)	
НС	:/sn69	General condition of the plant? (Good-1, Satisfactory-2, Bad-3)	
НС	/SN70	Farmer interest (Good-1, Satisfactory-2, Bad-3)	

IV.	PLOUGH	BULLOCK	(PB)
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6	PB1	Name of the beneficiary
D	PB2	Village
9	PB3	How the asset is used? (Self_1, Hiring out_2, Both_3, Share/Joint_4, Others(specify)_9)
0	PB4	If self used, give details {Own land_], Leased_in_land_2, Both_3, Sold out_4}
DDD	PB5	Extent of land cultivated Before After
•	PR6	Number of days our farm
	PB8	Rent per day (in Rs.)
1	PB9	Before how you are managed? (Hiring-1, Share/joint-2, Exchange-3, Old animals-4)
	PRIO	Impact of the asset (Intensive cultivator_1, Additonal income from hiving out-2, Rent saved for ploughing-3, Both 2&3 - 4)
	PB11	Are you facing any problem while maintaining the animals? (Yes-1, No-2)
	FB12	If Yes, what type of problems you are facing?

Comments and suggestions regarding the scheme PB13

V. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY (AH) SCHEME

AHI	Name of the beneficiary	
AH2	Village	- 1806
АНЗ	Animal Husbandry (Milch animal_l)	
AH4	How many animals did you purchase under the scheme?	
лн5	How many animals of same kind did you have before the scheme?	
анб	Total number of animals (at present)	
ан7	Lactation period since grounding of the asset (days)	
AH8a	Milk yield per day (litres) before	
анвр	Milk yield per day (litres) at present	
аня	Self consumption (Lts)	
хн1 0 ¢	Sold (Lts)	
AH] 1	Price per litre (in Rs.)	
AH1 2	Expenditure per day on animal feed (Rs.)	
AH13	Dry fodder per day (quantity in kgs.)	

AH14 Green fodder

AH15 Concentrates per day (quantity in kgs.)

AH16 Expenditure per day on feed (in Rs.)

- AH17 Net income per day (in Rs.)
- AH18 Where do you sell the milk? (Private vendor -1, Milk collection centre -2, Local hotel -3, Others -1)
- AH19 Are you facing any problems while maintaining the asset? (Yes-1, No-2)
- AH20 If Yes, what type of problems?
- AH21 * Are you facing any problems while maintaining the milk? (Yes-1, No-2)

AH22 Suggestion/remarks

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b	VI. SHEEP AND GOAT(SG) SCHEME	
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SG1	Name of the beneficiary	
SG2	Village	
000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
0		
DSG3	How many animals did you purchase under the scheme?	
D9		
SG1	How many animals of same kind do you have before	
0	the scheme?	
b		
SG5	Total number of animals	
6		
SG6	Animals sold (Sheep/ Goat)	
6		
0.07	Price per apiral (Pc)	
507		
568	Number of animals (present) Big Small	
Jero		
9		
SG9	Expenditure on Maintenance of the animal (per month)	
9		
SG10	Net income per month (in Rs.)	
6		
	be you facing any problems while maintaining animals?	
SGIL	(Yes-1, No-2)	
6		
SG12	If Yes, type of problems facing?	
6		
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	VII. INDUSTRY, SERVICE AND BUSINESS(ISB) SCHEME	
ISBI	Name of the beneficiary	
ISB2	Village	
ISB3	What are the average daily sales/earnings (in Rs.)	
ISB4	Daily expenses? (in Rs.)	
ISB5	Net income per day (in Rs.)	
ISB6	Do you facing any competi: n/ difficulty in your business? (Yes_1, No_2)	
ISB7	If, Yes, specify	
ISB8	Is there any extra employment created in your family with the asset/scheme? (Yes-1, No-2)	
ISB9	If yes, how many days in a year?	

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VIII. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT (WD) (Thrift Groups)

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WD1	Name of the beneficiary	The real techter and were ward	
WD2	Name of the Hamlet		
WD3	Village WE	4 Mandal	
WD5	District		
WD6	Name of the thrift group		
WD7	Name of the organiser/leader		
WD8	Аçe		
WD9	Education		
WD10	When the society was started?		
WD11	How many members are there in your	society?	
WD12	Are you started thrift (savings) r (Yes-1, No-2)	egularly?	
WD13	If Yes, when	Year	
WD14	Who chose you as a group leader? (Members-1, Voluntary agencies-2 level worker-4, Others(specify)-5)	, ITDA Official—3, ∵illage	
WD15	Who motivated you to form a thrift (APO-1, Village level worker-2, NGC	group? D_3, Others(specify)_4)	

WD16	Are the group members cooperating with you? (Yes_1, No_2)	
WD17	Are you sanctioned any matching grant by ITDA (Yes_1, No_2)	
WD18	If Yes, when was the matching grant Month sanctioned? (month and year)	Year
WD19	What was the total thrift amount you have (in Rs.)?	
WD20	What was the savings of each member (per month)?	
WD21	How you are utilising the revolving fund? (Loan within group members-1, Fellow villagers-2, Village development society-3)	
WD22	How many households availed the loan facilities so far?	
WD23	What was the loan amount (in Rs.)	
WD24	Are you started any economic activity? (Yes_], No_2)	
WD25	If Yes, Type of activity?	4
WD26	Are you paying any wages for the activity? (Yes_1, No_2)	
WD27	If No, is it a community programme? (Yes_1, No-2)	
WD28	If Yes, What type of community activity was taken up? (Checkdam-1, School building-2, Satellite nursery-3, Village garden-4, Society centre-5)	
WD29	How many meetings do you hold in a month?	/

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WD30	All the members are attending the meeting? (Yes_1, No_2)	
WD31	Do you consider the ideas of other group members? (Yes_1, No_2)	
wd32	If No, why? (Not able to suggest-1, Don't like-2, No consensus-3)	
WD33	Group performance (Good-1, Satisfactory-2, Bad-3)	
WD34	Problems, if any (Yes-1, No-2)	
WD35	Did you get support from any NGOs/Other agencies? (Yes_1, No_2)	
WD36	Are you trained in the maintenance of accounts/records of your group? (Yes_1, No_2)	
wD37	If No, who is helping in maintaining the accounts? (Village level worker_1, Members_2, NGOs_3, Others(specify)_ 4)	
WD38	Do you have a bank account for your group? (Yes_1, No_2)	
WD39	If Yes, is it (Joint account_1, Individual_2)	
WD40	Per month total group savings (in Rs.)	
WD41	How much interest you are charging to members?	
WD42	All the repayments are regular? (Yes_1, Nc_2)	
WD 43	Purpose of loan? (Food items-1, Consumption-2, Medical-3, Farm inputs-4, Investment in business-5, Others(specify)-6)	
WD44	Are you taking any advise of the members/village level worker/NGOs for using the saving funds? (Yes_1, No_2)	

1 1 you facing any problem while obtaining the revolving 4 WD45 Are fund/giving loans? (Yes_1, No-21 In what way the thrift group is useful to you? WD46 Are you started any grain banks? WD47 (Yes_l, No-2) If Yes, how much grain collecting from each household? WD48 What procedure you are following for collecting the grains WD49 from each household Does ITDA given any matching contribution? WD50 (Yes_1, No_2) Are you maintaining stock records? WD51 (Yes_1, No_2) If Yes, what was the total stock WD52 How many months it will feed the entire village community? WD53 How are you distributing it among yourself? WD54 All are sharing equally or depending upon their shares? WD55 (Equally-1, Depending upon their shares-2, Others(specify)-3) Are you collecting any interest (extra gain) from the WD56 members? (Yes_1, No_2)

