

U-10

R-181

Konda Reddis

(Economic Development and  
Priority Project: 1972)

A REPORT ON ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES OF KONDA REDDIS OF POLAVARAM  
T.D.BLOCK, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

\*\*\*

*Neelak*  
*12/4/72*

Submitted by:

V.Sri Krishna Reddy, M.A.      G.Kutumba Rao, M.A.

To  
THE TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
HYDERABAD.

*T. C. R. M*  
*T. I*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank Sri D.R.Pratap, M.A., Director-In-Charge, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad, for his valuable guidance at every stage of this Research Project.

We owe much to Sri J.Pullaiyah, M.A., Research Officer, for his active and expert guidance to bring this report to right end.

Hyderabad, }  
Dt. 11/4/72. }

G.K.R.

V.S.K.R.

## C O N T E N T S

	Page
CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION .. ..	1
CHAPTER-II HABITAT OF KONDA REDDIS ..	4
CHAPTER-III SOCIAL LIFE .. ..	28
CHAPTER-IV POPULATION - PATTERN OF LIVING .. ..	35
CHAPTER-V ECONOMIC LIFE .. ..	65
CHAPTER-VI CONCLUSIONS - DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES - SUGGESTIONS ..	122
BIBLIOGRAPHY .. ..	

--:oOo:--

I\_N\_T\_R\_O\_D\_U\_C\_T\_I\_O\_N

"Develop or perish" is the slogan that aptly summarises the economic endeavours of any community as well as the countries of the world -- in the past, at present and in future. Economic development is essentially concerned with an economy in which people make a living.

English people showed only step-motherly attitude towards India during their regime. Only very few communities received their attention. Tribals were totally ignored. Only since the dawn of independence ceaseless efforts are being made by both Central and State Governments to merge the tribals in the mainstream of economic prosperity. Several Development Programmes are being launched in this regard. Above all the real knowledge regarding their economic position is very important because it renders all the future plans to be effective.

The tribes of Andhra Pradesh can be broadly classified on the basis of their traditional occupations into four categories viz., (1) Food gatherers (2) Pastoralists (3) Agriculturists and (4) Traders. The Chenhus of

Nallamalai forests and Amarakantak plateau still eke out their livelihood by collecting honey and other edible forest food and by hunting wild game while their counterparts namely Yenadis mainly subsist on snake and rodent catching and fishing. The Banjaras and Gonds are traditional cattle breeders. Agriculture of one type or the other is the main source of livelihood for most of the tribals of Andhra Pradesh. While Savaras are expert Terrace cultivators, the Samanthalas of Vizag and Srikakulam agencies and Hill Reddis of Godavari gorges are shifting cultivators. Gonds, Koyas and Bhagatas are settled agriculturists. Valmikis are petty traders.

Since the dawn of Independence, the tribal areas have witnessed changes on an unprecedented scale in various spheres of life. Consequently, there are significant changes in the occupational structure and attitudes of tribals towards their traditional occupations. It is therefore necessary to take stock of prevailing occupational situation of tribes of Andhra Pradesh so as to fix up development priorities and to evolve suitable schemes for each tribe of the State. It is with this aim, a study of Economic Classification and Development priorities is undertaken.

This monograph pertains to such study among Konda Reddis of Godavari gorges who had changed their occupation from shifting cultivation to settled cultivation in recent times.

The main objectives of this study are

- 1) To study the changing pattern of occupational structure vis-a-vis the traditional occupations of Konda Reddis.
- 2) To identify the factors of change.
- 3) To assess the attitudes, aspirations and preferences for various occupations.
- 4) To fix up development priorities on the basis of the findings and suggest suitable programmes of development.

Basing on concentration and nature of occupation, Pelavaram T.D.Block has been selected and by purposive sampling methods, three villages and a hamlet viz., Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta have been selected and 100 households from Konda Reddy tribe were studied. The tools used in this attempt were observation, interview and canvassing of schedules.

Door to door study of every aspect of Konda Reddy tribe has been undertaken with a view to highlight the problems of the present study. Whatever conclusions drawn are only based on empirical study.

CHAPTER--II

HABITAT OF KONDA REDDIS

The habitat of the Reddis is the section of the Eastern Ghats which, lying approximately between 17°-15' and 18°-00' northern latitude and 81°-10' and 82°-00' eastern longitude, stretches from the confluence of the Machkund and Goperu Rivers Southwards across the great Godavari gorges to the fringe of the deltatic plain between the Godavari and Krishna Rivers. This tract is divided between the then Nizam's Dominions and the East Godavari Agency. Thus the Reddis share with many of India's aboriginal tribes the fate of falling under several different administrations. The Reddis are essentially a hill people and their home is the high valleys of the main ranges, the slopes and spurs of foot-hills, and the narrow gorges of the Godavari, while Koyas and Non-tribals occupy the surrounding plains and are gradually filtering into the border valleys where land is suitable for plough cultivation.

The Eastern Ghats run in several chains of densely wooded hills from north-east to south-west. South of the Godavari the main range, which is known as the Papikonda Range, reaches heights of nearly 2,500 feet, but

in the north, where the mountains are on average higher, peaks such as Katramraj Konda and Pedda Konda exceed 4,000 feet. The Godavari, the most important river of the Reddi country, cuts almost at right angles through the Eastern Ghats. Most of the Reddi country is watered by mountain streams. In some area, such as the hills to the north, these streams are numerous and perennial, and here even the highest valleys are inhabitable, but in the hills flanking the Godavari water is scarce and large tracts are very sparsely peopled.

DIVISIONS: The main body of the Reddi tribe is found in the Nugur, Bhadrachalm, Yellandu, Kothagudem, Burgampadu, Yellavaram in Khammam District, Polavaram Taluk in West Godavari District, Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Taluks of East Godavari District. But on the border of the Agency the Reddis overflow into the Visakhapatnam District and the Malkanagiri Taluk. By their geographical and cultural homogeneity, it will be convenient to divide the Reddi country into 3 regions. The important physical feature of the Southern part of the Reddi country is the Godavari and this exercises a profound influence on those living on its banks and in the hills on both sides of the riverain tract. Therefore, it will be convenient to speak of a Godavari Region, which embraces the villages on the river-bank as well as those in the immediate hinterland to the north and those in the whole of the hilly country south of the Godavari, therein included are all the Reddis of Andhra Pradesh.

Katkur, the first Reddi village on the right bank, is at a distance of 15 miles downstream from Kunavaram at the confluence of the Godavari and Sabari Rivers. Opposite to Katkur, lies Kaltanuru and Jiddaguppa and at some distance Kotarugommu. From here on the dark wooded hills are chequered with the bright green or yellow of Podu-fields and patches of young secondary jungle growing on slopes that have been cultivated. But level plough-land is confined to a few pockets of alluvial soil at the mouth of side-valleys. Returning to the Hyderabad bank and passing Tekur and Kasaram, we come to Koinda, a large village with a mixed Reddi and Koya population, and 3 miles further downstream to Tekpalli, opposite which lies Pochavaram. Here the hills begin to close in and Kakishnur, the next village, and Tumileru on the opposite bank. Parantapalli, since the abandonment of Jidugumma the last village within the boundary of the then Hyderabad State, is situated in the most eastern corner of the Dominions. 2 miles further downstream at the mouth of the Pamuleru, we find the village of Kolluru. Here 3 small settlements, Balamamedi, Telladibala and Sirivaka, cling precariously to the rocky slopes, but when the valley widens we find first the large village of Kondamodalu, where good cultivable land has attracted many Non-tribals settlers, and then several Reddi villages at intervals on either bank, until after 12 miles the hills recede and we arrive at Detipatnam and Pelavaram.

The hills north of the Godavari between Kunavaram and the gorge, known as the Rekapalli Hills, are hardly

inhabited and the only villages are Pedda Konda and Semanamallu, but in the hills to the South, there lives a considerable of Reddis on both sides of the Papikonda Range. Within the <sup>then</sup> Nizam's Dominions we find foot-hill settlements like Brametta and Chintamreddipadu and in the highlands villages like Gogulapudi, Modela, Pantapalli and Kutravada; in the Polavaram Taluk lie Mautagudem, Chintapalli, Munjaluru and Daravada.

The second region is the mountain tract bounded to the north-west by the plain of Malkanagiri and to the east and south-east by the Gudem Hills and the upper course of the Pamuleru river; a line drawn from Kutravada village on the Pamuleru westwards to Lakavaram in the Bhadrachalm Taluk may be taken as its southern border. In these Northern Hills, the Reddis live in numerous scattered and frequently shifted settlements, often consisting of only one or two houses. Here it is that the mountain-peaks reach heights of over 4,000 feet and perennial streams and rivulets flow through every valley. Viewed from one of these peaks the country appears as an immense mass of wooded hills. The other aspect of the Northern Hill's Region is the Gurtedu-Patakota valley, where the forest has been cleared to accommodate plough cultivation, and the few enclaves of land under permanent cultivation in places such as Bodlanka and Pullangi. In this region, the villages are Bodulur, Satavada and Pullangi in the South, Bodlanka and Kanivada further north, and Gurtedu and Patakota in the north-east.

The third region comprises the lower hills and the broad valleys, which extend south-east of the Pamuluru river and south of the Gudem Hills, and fall gradually away into the Godavari valley below the gorges. On the fringe of these hills lies Rampachodavaram. Here the Reddis are no longer the predominant population, for the potentialities of permanent cultivation afforded by the wide fertile valleys have attracted large numbers of Koyas and plains cultivations, and these exert a considerable influence on the local Reddis. Apart from Rampachodavaram, there are numerous villages with mixed populations such as Peddageddada, Maredumilli, Gujjumamidivalasa and Bhimavara; the most northerly village is Kutravada on the Pamuluru River.

In addition to the above 3 regions there are several small groups of Reddis, isolated from the main body of the tribe by intervening plains population. Thus we find 2 Reddi villages viz., Reddigudem and Pusukunta in the block of hills some 18 miles south-west of Rudramkot, and 4 or 5 villages in the hill range near the boundary between Bhadrachalam Taluk and Bastar State, south-west of Konta.

PHYSICAL FEATURES: The basic geological formation of the Reddi country consists of Archaean gneisses and schists, while the lower Gondwana rock, found on both sides of the Godavari above the Ghats, is mainly restricted to the

lowlands. Fluvial alluvium lines the river for long stretches and within the gorge zone fills the small pockets that are created by mountain streams flowing into the Godavari. Red ferruginous soil predominates, but there are also patches of heavy black soil. Graphite is found in small quantities both in Hyderabad and in the Chodavaram and Polavaram Taluks. Considerably the climate differs here. The hot season lasts from the beginning of March to the middle of June, when the temperature in the Godavari Valley rises to 116°(F). The rainy season lasts from June to September. During the South-west monsoon, the fall is about 30 to 40 inches. The average rainy fall for the month of October is 9". The winter season lasts from November to February. The driest time of the year is from January to March.

Among the inhabitants of the adjoining plains of the Godavari Region and the Rampa country have the reputation of extreme unhealthiness, and this is mainly due to the frequent occurrence of a malignant and dangerous type of Malaria. The unhealthy character of the Reddi country is probably one of the causes for its backwardness and though malaria no longer represents the danger which it did 50 years ago, the Reddi country is still avoided by most outsiders.

FLORA AND FAUNA: The flora of the Reddi country resembles in some respects that of the Nallamalai Hills. In the Godavari Region, particularly on the lower hill-slopes lining the river, the forests are of a mixed deciduous type containing "Angeissus latefolia", which is the predominant species in many places. Good growth of teak is found on the Papikonda Range, and though the teak does not occur naturally in the hills of the Godavari. The palmyra palm, grows in large topes on the Godavari banks and in the lower valleys. On the lower hill-slopes and in the valleys timber is largely interspersed with bamboos and these constitute in many parts the main value of the forest and are extensively exploited. The most common species in the Godavari region is "Dendrocalamus Strictus", which thrives on hill slopes as well as on level ground, and appears to favour abandoned hill-fields where it grows gregariously. It is the species most in demand on the Rajahmundry market.

The flora of the Northern hills is of a very different character. Great shady trees, rambling creepers high growing grasses, a wealth of wild bananas, and spraying orchids and ferns clothe the upland valleys, and this luxuriant growth is probably due to the higher rainfall and the present impossibility of exploitation owing to transport difficulties.

Further South, in the Godavari region and particularly South of the Godavari, evergreen flora is restricted to such deep ravines with perennial streams as the valley leading from Parantapalli to Kutravada. Here we find mango and jack-fruit trees as well as tattan and other palm species and in the cold weather the shady hill-slopes are covered with the blue flowers of "Barleria strigosa".

FAUNA: The bison, which gives its name to the mountains enclosing the Godavari gorge, occurs on both sides of the river. Tigers, Panthers, Bears, Jackals and Wild dogs are numerous as well as sambar, spotted deer, Nilgai, Jungle Sheep, Black Buck and Wild Pig. There is plenty of small game and monkeys are a continual menace to the crops. Water birds of many descriptions, storks, cranes, pelicans, herons, egrets, gulls and kind fishers are abundant in the Godavari valley, and the forests are the home of peafowl, jungle-fowl, hornbills and a host of smaller birds, many brightly coloured and many sweet singers. Fish, both large and small, and prawns are to be caught in the Godavari.

COMMUNICATION: The water-way of the Godavari by sailing-boats and Motor-launches was the only vein of traffic that traversed the ~~then~~ Reddi country. The Motor-launches have

competed with the sailing-boats. At the height of the dry season they are not always able to reach even Kunavaram and are forced to dock at Ippuru. All the bamboo and timber cut in the hills flanking the river, as well as great quantities from Bastar and Chanda, are floated down to Rajahmundry tied into enormous rafts, and it is this easy and cheap mode of transport which renders the exploitation of forests in the Godavari Region extremely profitable. To the Reddis of the River-bank too the Godavari serves as an easy means of communication, and in their light dug-outs they paddle speedily from one village to another. On the other hand, the roads are non-existing in the Godavari region, except for one short metalled road on the left bank connecting Ippuru with Kunavaram, with a feeder stretching northwards to Chinturu. Even cart-tracks are scarce. The remaining villages can be reached only by foot-paths. There is no cart-track on the opposite side of the Godavari, and in the gorge zone there are not even foot-paths along the banks. Very similar are the conditions in the hills of the Polavaram Taluk. The then Rampa country has far better communications than any other part of the Reddi country. In the broad valleys cart-tracks are numerous and a motor-road with a daily bus service links Godavaram with Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Devipatnam.

g Thus the scarcity of has no doubt retarded development in the Reddi country and is responsible for the backwardness of the people; but it is above one of the main factors that have led to the preservation of their tribal individuality and their traditional mode of life.

BRIEF BACKGROUND OF WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT AND  
POLAVARAM BLOCK

By its very name one can understand that the West Godavari District is lying on the Western side of the river Godavari. West Godavari district is earned out of old Krishna district in 1925. The total geographical area of the district is 3009.8 Sq.miles, of which 491.30 Sq.miles constitute agency portion. There are eight taluks in the district with total population of 19,78,257 as per 1961 Census. Eluru is the headquarters of the district. The entire district is conveniently divided into three revenue divisions. They are Eluru, Kovvur and Narasapur.

Polavaram, the agency taluk, as well as the T.D.Block are situated on the Western bank of River Godavari. The T.D.Block, Polavaram came into existence on the eve of delimitation of former C.D.Block, Koyyalagudem on 1.4.1959 and was declared as T.D.Block on 1.4.1964. This block is circumfenced by River Godavari on the east, Buttayagudem Block on the West and North and Koyyalagudem Block on the south. The total geographical area of the Block is 202 Sq. miles, mostly agency part. 40,358 hectares out of the total population of the Block as per 1961 census is 29,119 persons. Schedule tribes, Schedule Castes and other constitute 14,315; 2,206 and 12,598 respectively.

The entire region of the Block can be divided into two distinct physical divisions viz., hilly tract which is transfersed by eastern ghats broken by Papikonda range

of hills and the other is larger plains. Hill after hill piled up together and interrupted by small plains is prominent feature of hilly tract. Peaks and ravines, hillocks and hallows and undulated plains render the whole regime uneven. Rivulets, streams and springs can be seen flowing gently here and there in hilly region. Large plains which form the second part of the division is best suited for cultivation.

The great and holy river Godavari flowing on the eastern side of the Block and attracts all the streams of the hill tract is a source of drinking and irrigation to the riverside villages of the block. It is navigable throughout the year except during floods. The Byneru and Yerrakalava are the streams which are of some-help for minor irrigation in the block.

Climate is not uniform throughout the district. It is of extreme kind particularly in the hilly tract i.e. severe hot summers and very cold winters. Polavaram block mostly registers this type of climate. The climate in plains will be normal. Normally, the onset of monsoons will be earlier in the agency than in plains. The rain fall is heavy in the forest and clad hills. The rigour of cold weather will be extreme in the hill tracts of Polavaram Block. But the altitude, dense and thick forests and luxuriant vegetation will not allow severity of summer to exceed normal.

South West and North East monsoons cause rains to Lower Godavari division from early June and middle of November. The highest peaks and forest clad hills in Polavaram block are the natural hosts of monsoons. In Polavaram block, rainfall will be heavy in the early and midmonsoons and scanty at the end of the season. An observation of the rain fall data since 1958 till 1967, number of rainy days are at an increase and rainfall in 1967 was 1693.22 m.m compared to 491.40 in 1958 with an average rainfall of 984.46 m.m per year and 76.6 average rainy days.

From the point of variation in elevation, soil and rainfall, the forests of Polavaram Block may be classified into three distinct types: (1) Bamboo (2) Timber and (3) Fuel forests. The type of forest is dry mixed deciduous of south Indian type with dense sparse growth. Teak is common in Lankas (sandy soils) and Ravigudem valley.

Thick forests, forest clad hills, perennial streams and springs provide more conducive atmosphere for wild animals. Panthers, bears, wild pigs, Kanusu deer, wild goats, wild buffeloes and jackals are found in the forests. Large numbers of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes are commonly found in these regions. The most common birds found in this region are peacock, pigeon, jungle fowl, red-spur fowl, dove and crane.

Gneiss and Schists form the underlying rocks in all the hill reserves of the Block. Chintalapudi sand stone, Rajahmundry sand stone, the granet graphite and the granite

siliveranite quartzite are the common minerals found in the Polavaram Block. Very low quantity of greenish grey muscovite mica is also seen near Bothappagudem. But the quality is also not encouraging.

With regards to people, there are number of castes and tribes residing in the Block. Koya, Konda Reddy, Naik, Sugali, Yanadi and Yerukula are the tribal groups, the former being prominent and also dominant tribe. Brahmin, Karanam, Viswabrahmin, Kamma, Adi-Andhra etc. are the non-tribal communities residing in the Block.

Transport and communication facilities are adequate in the plains of the block. Buses ply regularly between Polavaram and Eluru, the district headquarters, Polavaram and Kovvur, the revenue and railway centre stop and between Polavaram and Tedepalligudem, the business centre.

Postal facilities are being provided even into remote villages of the Block.

River Godavari is very much useful which is main source of navigation to the river side villages of the block. Express and passenger launches ply between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam stop at almost all river side villages. Most of the interior villages are connected with earthen roads, but there are some villages even without such.

BRIEF BACKGROUND OF THE VILLAGES STUDIED:

All the villages of the Block have been divided into Ten (10) V.L.W. circles for purpose of administration. Polavaram, Kondrukota, Kortur, Pragadapalli, L.N.D.Peta, Rajanagaram, K.R.Puram, P.R.Gudem, Atchipalem and Nimmala-gudem are the V.L.W. circles of the Block. Tekur and Cheeduru in Kortur circle, Tutigunta in Kondrukota circle and Tanalakunta in Pragadapalli circle have been selected for study. A brief description of each selected village is given below:

Tutigunta lies on the Western side of the River Godavari. It's total geographical area comprises <sup>of</sup> 1.51 Sq. miles. The main types of soils found in this village are Black cotton, Red and Rocky. On the southern side of Tutigunta village, another village by name Odapilli is situated. Gaddapilli Konda is the boundary on the west and to its north is Tekur village. Tutigunta is Panchayat by itself. The distance from Polavaram to Tutigunta village is 16 Kms by launch.

Tekur and Cheeduru which are in the Kortur(VLW) circle, are at a distance of 4 and 5 Kms respectively from Tutigunta to its north. They are also situated on the western bank of River Godavari. The total geographical area of Tekur village <sup>is</sup> 0.31 Sq. miles while it is 0.67 sq. miles in the case of Cheeduru. The natural boundaries of Tekur

village are Tutigunta village on the southern side, Malakonda (Hill) on the west and Cheeduru on the north. Devarakonda on the west, Tekur on the South and Velagakonda on the North are the natural boundaries of Cheeduru village. Main forms of soils found in these villages are loamy and Black cotton. They are affiliated to Koruturu Panchayat.

Tanalakunta, a hamlet of Vinjram village is at a distance of 8 Kms from Polavaram with total geographical area of 0.21 Sq.miles. It is circumfrenced by hills on the westren and Northren sides and Vinjram village on the east and Gunjavaram village on the south. The unigual feature of Tanalakunta hamlet is that all the residents of it belong to Konda Reddy Tribe. Black cotton, Redd Rocky, light and heavy soils are common types found there. It is connected to Polavaram by earthen road.

POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN: There are 557 households in four villages of Polavaram Block out of which 420 households are tribals, 41 households are Schedule Castes and remaining 90 belong to other castes. Family is the basic unit of the tribal society with patri-local residence and authority. The predominant feature of family organisation in the tribal society is nuclear family or simple family. Extended families are also found in tribal societies. The population particulars are presented (Village-wise) in the following page.

**TABLE NO.1**

**POPULATION PARTICULARS (SELECTED FOUR VILLAGES)**

Sl. No.	Village	SCHEDULE TRIBES						SCHEDULE CASTES						OTHERS						
		No. of H.Hs.	No. of persons		Literacy		No. of H.Hs.	No. of persons		Literacy		No. of H.Hs.	No. of persons		Literacy					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	Li.	Illi.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Li.	Illi.	M.	F.	F.	Li.	Illi.
1.	Tutigunta	185	306	312	618	36	532	28	36	33	69	7	62	35	76	77	153	63	90	
2.	Tekur	37	66	58	124	26	98	14	31	30	61	3	58	16	31	24	55	41	14	
3.	Cheeduru	34	77	78	155	19	136	3	3	5	8	1	7	17	24	20	44	6	38	
4.	Tanalakunta (Hamlet of Vinjram village.)	226	463	502	965	94	871	2	5	2	7	1	6	22	39	35	74	48	26	
<b>Total:</b>		420	912	950	1862	175	1687	47	75	70	145	12	133	90	170	156	326	158	168	

Source:- V.L.Ws of respective villages.

Literacy rate is very low both in the case of tribes and schedule castes. It is only 11% and 9% respectively in all the four villages combined.

The main occupation pursued by most of the Konda Reddis settled cultivation supported by agricultural and forest labour because most of the land they cultivate is dry and do not yield sufficient income. Schedule caste people are mostly either agricultural or non agricultural labour. They normally do not possess any land. Others who mainly comprise of migrated plains people lease-in lands for the purpose of raising commercial crops like tobacco etc.

Among the occupational groups, owner cultivators and landless labourers are almost exactly in the same proportion out of total number of households i.e. 46% and 49% respectively in the four villages. The tenants and rent receivers form a very low percentage i.e. only 5%.

There are about 60% owner cultivators in Cheeduru while only 35% in Tutigunta village. In Tutigunta village, mostly, they lease out their land and will be hiring out their labour. In Tanalakunta village people mostly do not possess land of their own and they will be engaged in labour works. In Tekur village 46% are owner cultivators and as many as 21% are tenants who are mostly plains.

In almost all villages there are considerable proportions which are mainly rent receivers. Out of their financial inability to cultivate their own lands, they lease out most proportions of their land for very meagre rates

ranging from 50 to 150 rupees per acre per year. Tutigunta village as registered high percentage of leasedout land.

Out of 265 landless labour in the four villages 70% of the households are engaged in agricultural labour works, 25% in forest labour works and only 5% in non-agricultural works like constructions etc. Only in Cheeduru village 40% of the households are forest labourers and remaining are agricultural labourers.

Casual labour in agriculture is predominant in every village who form 67% of total agricultural labour house holds in all the four village. In Cheeduru, all the agricultural labourers work on casual basis, only. They are not either attached or bonded. Only in Vinjram village to which Tanalakunta hamlet is affiliated, there are about 20% bonded labour households among total agricultural labour households. On the average there are 19% bonded labour and 14% attached labour households. Attached labour in all the villages are mainly attached to plain people.

Among the landless non-agricultural labour households, 90% in almost all villages form forest labour while the remaining in construction and development works.

All the above details are presented in the tabular form in next page.

TABLE NO.2

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Sl. No.	Village	No. of H.Hs.	O C C U P A T I O N S																		
			Owner cultivators		Tenants		Rent receivers		Landless labourers		Landless culture labourers.		Agri-culture labourers.		Landless Non-Agricultural labourers						
			N.H	N.P	N.H	N.P	N.H	N.P	N.H	N.P	Casual		Atta-ched		Bonded		Labour in Development works.		Forest labour		
											NH	NP	MH	NP	NH	NP	N.H	N.P	N.H	N.P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1.	Tutigunta	186	65	78	18	23	16	20	103	320	55	136	6	9	14	16	1	2	27	67	
2.	Tekur	67	29	64	14	14	18	20	38	76	18	46	8	18	2	4	..	..	10	25	
3.	Cheeduru	54	32	45	8	8	12	12	22	48	8	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	34	
4.	Tanalagunta (Vinjaram)	250	140	277	8	19	13	13	102	270	276	60	65	23	21	29	29	7	72	12	35
Total:			557	266	464	48	64	59	67	265	714	129	265	27	48	37	49	8	14	64	161

N.H = No. of Households  
N.P = No. of Persons.

Coming to the spread of artisans, in all the four villages, there are carpenters, basket weavers and petty traders who assist the villages in their occupational and domestic needs. Black smiths are not found in any of the villages. Basket weavery is predominant in Tutigunta village who supply mostly to all the adjoining villages. There are no industries or training centres either small scale or cottage in any of the four villages.

TYPES OF CULTIVATE LAND:

The following table represents the area under various types of cultivated land and the number of house holds engaged.

TABLE NO.3

TYPES OF CULTIVATE LAND

Village.	WET		DRY		PODU	
	Area	No. of H.Hs.	Area	No. of H.Hs	Area	No. of H.Hs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tutigunta	88.35 (16.3%)	46	393.49 (72.8%)	62	58.00 (10.9%)	41
Tekur	..	..	229.00 (97.5%)	86	6.00 (2.5%)	3
Cheeduru	..	..	108.00 (95.6%)	33	5.00 (4.4%)	3
Tanalakunta (Vánjaram)	..	..	586.00 (95.60%)	87	30.00 (5.0%)	11
Total:	88.35 (6.5%)	46	1316.49 (87.5%)	208	99.00 (6.0%)	58

In all the four villages 93.5% of the total cultivated land is rain fed. Only 16.3% of the total cultivated area in Tutigunta village, there are natural irrigation facilities. Most of part of the cultivated land is dry in all the village which is more than 95%, except in Tutigunta (72.8%) where on Podu cultivation is still existant. Though it is legally banned, it is still continuing there(10.9%). Podu cultivation covers only 5%, 2.5% and 4.4% in Tanala-kunta, Tekur and Cheeduru respectively of the total cultivated land. The rate of assessment ranges from 1.75/- to Rs.2.50/- in case of dry and 0.85 paise to 1.50/- in case of Podu per acre.

The main irrigation facilities existing in these villages are oil engines which are used only by the plains who have migrated for the purpose of leasing in lands for cultivation. The tribals or any native castes are practically unaware of getting them. Only in recent years, they are being guided by the Block people.

Data relating to various crops grown in these four villages are presented in the following page.

TABLE NO.4  
VARIOUS CROPS GROWN  
KHARIF & RABI-  
1970-71.

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	E X T E N T							
		Tutigunta		Vinjram		Tekur		Cheeduru	
		Khariif	Rabi	Khariif	Rabi	Khariif	Rabi	Khariif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jowar	61	22	95	58	34	14	41	23
2.	Paddy	45	..	159	..	45	4	18	12
3.	Bajra	4	..	2	..	..	..	12	1
4.	Maize	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Samai	4	..	6	..	7	..	..	..
6.	Korra	14	..	1	..	6	..	7	..
7.	Horsegram	..	22	..	84	..	27	..	9
8.	Green gram	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	2
9.	Black gram	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	4
10.	Chillies	..	45	..	32	..	22	6	16
11.	Tobacco	..	258	..	150	..	90	..	17
12.	Vegetables	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Gingelly	12	..	86	..	8	..	13	..
14.	Other pulses	..	12	..	8	..	13	..	5
15.	Red gram	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Groundnut	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
17.	Corriandura	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Total:		143	432	374	332	100	205	97	89

The major food crops grown in these village are Jowar, Paddy and Korra which comes to 30%, 22% and 4% respectively in all the villages together out of the total cropped area in 1970-71 kharif season. Gingelly is commonly grown in all the villages in Kharif season as a second crop after food crops have been harvested. But that is only on small proportion ranging between 10 to 25% of the cropped area because most parts of the soils of all these four villages are very conducive for gingelly because of low rain fall. During rainy season conducive coudercial crops lake Tobacco, Chillies, Pulses are grown; the predominant being Tobacco. Nearly 70% of the area of all the four villages was under Tobacco, the maximum upto 90% of the cropped in Tutigunta village during 1970-71 Ruby season. Pulses which include Horsegram, Greengram, Black gram, Red gram are grown in mixture mostly with Jowar during Ruby. Horsegram is the common pulses grown in all the villages. It was grown on 16% of the total cropped area in the Ruby season in 1970-71, In all the four villages combined.

10% to 25% of the cropped area in Ruby season is being, brought under chillies every year in all the four villages. 31% of the cropped area in Tekur is highest among the other villages under chillies during 1970-71 Ruby season.

In 1970-71, Polevaram Block has equipped all these four villages with HYV of seeds like IR8 and Jaganadh etc. (Paddy varieties) G.2 (Chillies), Varginia (Tobacco) and

fertilisers like urea, super phosphate and CAN and pesticides viz., Endrine and Parathion and also iron ploughs. But the failure of these methods is mainly due to financial instability of the residents to implement them.

Cooperative Institutions: Tutigunta village has its own service cooperative society with total members of 360 out whom 214 are benefited during 1970-71. But the benefit given by the co-operatives are mostly being misused by the people and there is also D.R.Sales depot in which all the tribals are members. Tanalakunta hamlet is not having any co-operative institutions at all. Tekur and Cheedur are affiliated to Kortur service co-operatives. Agency produce co-operative marketing society (K.R.Puram) have members from the four villages.

With regard to other institutions there are Ashram Schools at Tutigunta and Tekur and Veterinary Stopman centre at Tutigunta. There are no such institutions in other villages.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*  
\*

SOCIAL LIFE

The economic aspects of any society is primarily guided by the social life of such. According to 1961 Census the total population of Konda Reddies is 39,333 mostly confined to the either bank of Godavari in the hilly areas of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam Districts. They are also sparsely distributed in Visakhapatnam district and Warangal district. Their settlements are mostly on hill slopes and jungle clearings. The settlements in the interior areas are small in size exclusively inhabited by Reddis whereas in the neighbourhood of plain's areas they live in settlements of mixed population with Koyas and Non-tribals. The intra and inter relations of Konda Reddis <sup>with others</sup> are fair.

The house types of Konda Reddis vary from square to rectangular, built with mud walls and thatched roofs. Even in settlements of mixed population, they maintain group identity by constructing all their huts in one locality, a little away from the Koyas whom they consider inferior in social status. The mother tongue of Konda Reddis is Telugu, and they do not have a dialect of their own. They speak Telugu with a peculiar accent.

The predominant physical features of Konda Reddis are small and sturdy stature with shorten legs when compared to the length of the body. The skin colour varies from a very light copper brown to dark chocolate, but medium brown with ruddy and sometimes yellowish colour is also met with. A primitive type frequent in the tribe is characterised by a broad, sometimes heart shaped face with a small pointed chin, high and predominant cheek bones and a flat nose, whose bridge is straight, sometimes slightly concave and not exclusively broad though the nostrils are wide. The lips are not particularly full and the mouth is usually rather weak. The hair is usually wavy but almost straight. Curly hair is also found. Moustache and beard are very sparse. T

The main occupation of the Konda Reddis is agriculture and allied labour. They eat a variety of fruits, roots, tubers and leaves which are available in the surrounding forests. Pork is their choicest dish while 'Jilugu' supplies the Konda Reddis with their favorite palm wine. Primitive plough, digging stick, hoe, axe and reaping knife are the most important implements of a Konda Reddi household.

The primitive social organisation, poor material culture, superstitions beliefs, bloody rituals, hilly and forest habitat and unproductive and wasteful agricultural methods reflect the low level of material and social development of Konda Reddis. Thus it can be concluded that Konda Reddis are one of the backward tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh.

F A M I L Y:

The Konda Reddi's family is patrilineal, patrilocal and patrearchal. In the 4 villages most of the families are nuclear families, and consists of husband, wife and children. Besides the nuclear families, we also observe extended and polygynous families among Konda Reddis. The son is separated from his father as soon as he is married. The social structure of Konda Reddis is based on exogamous septs or inteperulu.

CHILD BIRTH:

Reddis are fully aware of casual nexus between sexual intercourse and conception; and most women seem to consider that pregnancy lasts for 9 or 10 lunar months. They believe that pregnancy-las a girl child is born after 9 months, while 10 months elapse before a boy is born. During pregnancy, until the day of confinement, a woman confines her usual life. There are taboos which a pregnancy woman must observe but she is ~~warned~~ not allowed to move out of the house or to the forest, lest a Konda Devata, a hill deity, may harm her; and she is also strictly forbidden to enter a boat or caress the Godavari. During pregnancy, the women is not debarred from cooking or eating them. Intercourse during pregnancy seems to be purely a matter of personal inclination. If the couple resides in the husband's village, his mother or his near female relating will assist at the time of birth. But if they live in the wife's village, her mother or mother's sister is ~~present~~ present. There is also an elderly woman, who is skilfull

in the care of parturient women and is called at every confinement. She is rewarded for her services with some measures of grain. As soon as a child is born, the woman in attendance cuts the naval string, either with a knife or a sharpened bamboo and sprinkles the child with a cold water. Only next morning, she washes it with warm water. The after birth is put into an old pot and burried in a deep hole in the jungle by any man or woman of the family. During his wife's confinement, the husband should stay near the house and should do the house work, fetch water and cook. But at the time of harvesting and sowing this taboo is not observed. At that time he arrange for some woman to look after wife and cook for her. After delivery a women is considered impure. At the end of the period of impurity, a domestic ceremony is performed.

There is no rule as to when a child should be given its name. In some region naming ceremony is hold after 6 months while in other regions 8 days after birth. At the time of naming ceremony, a few relatives gather in the parents house, and another woman of the family cooks some food, and some of which the father puts on a leaf and offers it to spirits of dead. Then he touches child's feet with his lipse and announce the name by which it will be called. Then he eats a small part of the consecrated food and distributes the rest among those present. A meal concludes this domestic ceremony.

### MARRIAGE:

Among Konda Reddis premarital sexual relations are not allowed. In the 4 villages the most forms of marriages are, (1) marriage by negotiation (2) marriage by capture (3) marriage by elopement. Among Konda Reddis, in any form of marriage, the payment of bride-price is necessary. Levirate and sororate are also socially accepted. A married woman can elope with another person if she dislikes her husband and the new husband should pay a compensation to her former husband. Widow remarriage and divorce are socially permitted among them.

### FESTIVALS:

Konda Reddis observe a few festivals. The most important among them are 'Mamidi Panduga', 'Gangamma Devi Panduga', 'Vana Devudu Panduga', 'Bhudevi Panduga', and 'Vari Kotha Panduga'. Mamidipanduga is celebrated in the first week of April before celebration of this feust the eating of monagoes is strictly prohibited. During this festival they scarifice a pig and chicken to their diety, Mutalamma. Pujari cleaned the place in front of the scared of Mutalamma by poring water over it. The he lits some incense in a leaf-cup, and decorated the Mutalamma with vermilian. When food was ready the cooked rice and unripped mangoes were fut on leaves in front of the scared stone. After offering pig and chicken this ceremony is completed.

Gangamma Devi Panduga is a feast in honour of the river goddess. This feast is intended during the coming season to ensure a plenty of rain by the propitiation of Gangamma Devi. Gangamma Devi is identical with Bhumi Devata. Only at this festival the stick dance (Kolata) is danced by Konda Reddis.

Vana Devidu Panduga is celebrated during the dry weather. This festival is intended to secure rain for the coming cultivation season. Bhumi Devata Panduga is performed by all groups of Reddis, but the date varies from place to place. Some celebrate the feast until the falling of the first rains, when the actual sowing begin. While others observe this festival when the monsoon is full for the last time before the monsoon is expected to break. During this festival they offer chickens to Bhumi Devata. On the day of the feast, men, women and children assemble on a place outside the village, where the sacrifice is to be performed. After the usual preparations over the Pujari invokes Bhumi Devata. By sunset the ritual is over, after this the villagers return to the village. This completes the Bhumi Devata Panduga.

Vari Kotha festival is celebrated by the end of October or first week of November. This festival was observed during the harvest season of paddy. Pujari will decide the day to celebrate this festival. He will collect some contributions from each households and with this amount he will purchase goat, chicken, etc. After the preparations over the Pujari sacrifices the goat and in the name of Mamillama Diety and request her to protected the fields, people etc.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION:

The then Polavaram area was under the Zamindari jurisdiction. 3 villages viz., Thutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru were under Kortur Muttadar in those days, whereas the Tanalakunta village was under Vinjaram Muttadar. A Mutta has been considered as an 'estate held on service tenure of 'watch and ward'. Each Mutta was held by a Muttadar, who was an agent of the Zamindar for the collection of rent. The functions of Muttadar are (1) law and justice (2) property (3) Religion and (4) marriage.

The headman of the traditional village is called patel. In the traditional village there is a village council, consisting of different members from various hamlets.

As per the present Panchayat Raj system Thutigunta is Panchayat by itself, Cheeduru and Tekur are affiliated to Kortur Panchayat and Tanalakunta is affiliated to Vinjaram Panchayat. In Thutigunta and Vinjaram the present sarpanchas hail from Konda Reddi tribe. There is significant representation from the Konda Reddi tribe in the Kortur Panchayat.



POPULATION - PATTERN OF LIVING

The total tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 1961 census is 13,24,368. The population of Konda Reddis and Hill Reddis of the State is 39,333. Constitutes 2.97% to total tribal population. The total population of the West Godavari District is 19,78,257 consisting of 9,93,020 males and 9,85,237 females as per 1961 census. The total Schedule Tribe population of West Godavari District is 44,058 and the total Konda Reddi population is 3,970 which comes to 9.01%.

Polavaram, the agency taluk of West Godavari District consisting of 1,18,231 person of which tribals constitute 29,101 persons and the per centage of tribal population to the total populations comes to 24.61 as per 1961 census.

There are two T.D.Blocks in Polavaram Taluk, viz., Polavaram and Buttayagudem. Four villages have been selected in Polavaram T.D.Block for present study. The total population of Polavaram T.D.Block is 29,119 persons as per 1961 census and the total tribal

population of the Block is 14,315 persons, Konda Reddy population being 3,089 (21.58%). The total population of the Block can be divided under three broad social groups viz., Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes and others. The population of each such social group according to 1961 census are presented here under:

TABLE NO.5  
POPULATION OF THE POLAVARAM BLOCK,  
1961 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Tribe/Caste	No. of persons	Percentage to total population.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Schedule Tribes	14,315	43.26
2.	Schedule Castes	2,206	49.16
3.	Others	12,598	7.58
Total:		29,119	100.00

The geographical distribution of the four selected villages is given below:

TABLE NO.6  
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES - CIRCLE-WISE.

Sl.No.	Name of the village.	Name of V.L.W.Circle to which it is affiliated.
1.	Tutigunta	Kondrukota
2.	Tekuru	Korturu
3.	Cheeduru	Korturu
4.	Tanalakunta	Pragapalli

The population details together with percentages of the four villages are given below:

TABLE NO.7  
POPULATION OF SELECTED VILLAGES - RELATED  
KONDA REDDY POPULATION

Sl. No.	Name of the village selected.	Total population.	Total S.T. population	Konda Reddy population.	Percentage of Konda Reddy to total S.T. population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Tutigunta	840	618	161	26.5
2.	Tekur	240	124	79	65.7
3.	Cheeduru	207	155	148	95.4
4.	Tanalakunta (Hamlet)	51	51	51	100.0
Total:		1338	948	439	35.7

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF KONDA REDDY POPULATION:

It is found that from the study that the average study of Konda Reddy households in Polavaram Block is 4.39. Further analysis discloses that out of 100 households studied as many as 65 are in the size group of 3-5 persons and only one household in the size group of 12 and above persons. In the minimum size group of 0-2 persons, there are only 13 households and 21 households in the medium size group of 6-8 persons. The distribution of households with reference to the size of households is shown below:

TABLE NO.8  
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Size group	No.of surveyed households
0-2	13
3-5	65
6-8	21
9-11	..
12+	1
	<u>Total: 100</u>

\*Household consists of all blood relatives living together and having common hearth excluding geasts and domestic servants.

The average size of household of all the tribal groups in selected villages is given below:

TABLE NO.9  
AVERAGE SIZE OF TRIBAL HOUSEHOLD -  
VILLAGE-WISE.

Sl.No.	Name of the village	Average size.
1.	Tutigunta	5.0
2.	Tekur	3.7
3.	Cheeduru	4.56
4.	Tanalakunta	4.27
	Weighted average.	<u>4.36</u>

It can be concluded from the above table that the average size of household of Konda Reddy tribe corroborates with average size of household of other tribal groups.

SEX RATIO, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS:

The sex ratio of Konda Reddy population is indicated below:

TABLE NO. 10

SEX RATIO OF STUDIED KONDA REDDY HOUSE-HOLDS

S.No.	Item	No.of persons
1.	Total population(100 house-holds)	439
2.	Number of Males	223
3.	Percentage of males to total population	50.8%
4.	Number of females	216
5.	Percentage of females to total.	49.2%

The general sex ratio as per study is 50.8% males to 49.2% females. Therefore, Konda Reddy population is almost balanced so far as sex ratio of males and females is concerned.

Practice of Polygamy is allowed in Konda Reddy tribe but it is rare. It is corroborated with ~~total~~ the fact that the proportion of married males to married females is more or less equal. The marital status table is given below:

TABLE NO.11

MARITAL STATUS-AGE, <sup>SEX</sup> GROUP WISE

Size group-wise	Married		Unmarried		Widower		Divorce		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-10	..	..	56	58	..	..	..	..	56	58
11-20	3	15	42	24	..	..	..	..	45	39
21-30	26	33	13	6	3	1	2	..	44	40
31-40	29	29	2	1	1	5	..	..	32	35
41-50	22	12	..	..	1	7	..	1	23	20
51-60	9	5	..	..	4	6	..	..	13	11
61-70	4	3	..	..	3	4	..	..	7	7
71+	3	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>216</b>
	(44.2%)		(46%)		(9.5%)		(0.3%)		(100%)	

It is evident from the previous table that the percentage of married persons and un-married persons are 44.2% 46% respectively. Widower and widow to constitute a significant proportion of total population. It is as much as 9.5%. Further, the number of unmarried males are more than unmarried females. Widows are more in number than widowers. The practice of divorce is very insignificant.

It is observed that except in Tutigunta, in all the remaining three villages unmarried persons are more than the married persons. In Tekur, the difference is 12.6%, in Cheeduru it is 10.9% while in Tanalakunta It is only 2%. But it is curious to note that the percentage of married persons is more than the unmarried persons in Tutigunta village.

Further more percentage of widowers and widows is significant to total population. The percentage ranges between 7.5 and 15.8, lower being in Tutigunta and the highest in Tanalakunta. The marital status village-wise is shown in the following table.

TABLE NO.12  
MARITAL STATUS, VILLAGE-WISE

S.No.	Village	Number of persons								Total	
		Married		Unmarried		Widow/er		Divorce		M.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Tutigunta	41	42	36	28	7	5	2	..	86	75
2.	Tekur	15	15	22	13	1	7	..	1	38	41
3.	Cheeduru	30	30	47	29	2	10	..	..	79	69
4.	Tanalakunta	10	11	8	14	2	6	..	..	20	31
	Total:	96	98	113	89	12	28	2	1	223	216
		(44.2%)		(46%)		(9.5%)		(0.3%)		(100%)	

LITERACY:

Though there are schools in adjoining villages of the four selected villages, the literacy among Konda Reddis is awafully low. The following table shows the literacy position of the Konda Reddi's in the four villages.

TABLE NO.13  
AGE, SEX WISE EDUCATION STATUS

Age group	Illiterate		Literate		Primary		Secondary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-10	32	40	..	..	24	18	..	..	56	58
11-20	32	30	5	2	7	4	1	3	45	39
21-30	32	36	6	2	5	2	1	..	44	40
31-40	27	28	2	5	2	2	1	..	32	35
41-50	19	20	3	..	1	..	..	..	23	20
51-60	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	11
61-70	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
71+	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Total:	164	178	17	9	39	26	3	3	223	216
	(78%)		(6%)		(4.5%)		(1.5%)		(100%)	

It is evident from the above analysis that the percentage of illiterate to high (78%) of the total population only 3 males and 26 females have studied upto primary stage. Literates without formal education constitute very little (6%). Number of Konda Reddis studied upto Secondary stage is negligble (1.5%). The proportion of females to males at every stage of education is approximately equal except in the case of literates without formal education (i.e. 9 females to 17 males).

Further, the village wise analysis disclosed that the illiteracy is low in Tutigunta and Tekur (77% and 60%) compared to Cheeduru and Tanalakunta (84.5% and 90%) to the the total population of respective villages. The main reason for more literates in Tutigunta and Tekur villages can be attributed to establishment of Ashram Primary School in Tutigunta and Ashram Upper Primary school at Tekur. Comparatively speaking the number of tribals studied upto Primary and Secondary stages (30% and 36%) in the highest in Tekuru village.

The percentage of literates without formal education in all the four villages to the total population is more or less equal ranging between 5.4% to 6.4%. The village-wise educational status table is presented hereunder.

**TABLE NO. 14**  
**EDUCATIONAL STATUS**  
**(VILLAGE-WISE)**

S.No.	Name of the village.	Illiterate		Literate		Primary		Secondary		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Tutigunta	58	66	8	2	19	7	1	..	86	75
2.	Tekur	24	23	2	3	11	12	1	3	38	41
3.	Cheeduru	64	61	6	2	8	6	1	..	79	69
4.	Tutikunta	18	28	1	2	1	1	..	..	20	31
Total:		164 (78%)	178	17 (6%)	9	39 (14.5%)	26	3 (1.5%)	3	223 (110%)	216

ECONOMIC STATUS:

Earning position of the members in Konda Reddy families is mostly conditioned by age. As soon as the members cross 10, they will be adding some income in one form or other to the family. But as the growth of attitude towards education, this has been considerably reduced.

Let us see the earning position of males and females in all the village in respect of ages.

TABLE NO.15  
ECONOMIC STATUS(AGE WISE)

Age-group	Earner		Earning dependent		Non-earner		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-10	..	..	1	4	55	54	56	58
11-20	8	12	30	22	7	5	45	39
21-30	32	30	12	10	..	..	44	40
31-40	26	30	6	5	..	..	32	35
41-50	21	18	2	2	..	..	23	20
51-60	13	7	..	3	..	1	13	11
61-70	4	3	1	1	2	3	7	7
71+	2	1	..	3	1	2	3	6
Total:	106	101	52	50	65	65	223	216
	(47%)		(23%)		(30%)		(100%)	

Earners mainly are those households and managing the family and their wives too comes under the class 'earners'. Earning dependents include sons both married and unmarried, who are living with their parents, daughter-in-laws, unmarried daughters and widow daughter-in-laws and in some cases

parents too. Non earners mainly attribute to age, they are either children or old.

Earners are mostly presents in the 11-70 age groups, while non earners are mostly in the age group of 0-10 and above 60. Earning dependents are spread (nearly 90%) in all age group but with variation of composition.

Earners, earning dependents and non-earners among the population are 47%, 23% and 30% respectively. A look at males and females in all these groups reveals that they are approximately in equal proportion to respective population.

Population spread in respective groups in different villages are represented in the following table.

TABLE NO.16  
ECONOMIC STATUS (VILLAGE WISE)

S.No.	Name of the village.	Earner		Earning dependents		Non-earners		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Tutigunta	44	38	17	20	25	17	86	75
2.	Tekur	19	19	9	7	10	15	38	41
3.	Cheeduru	32	30	20	18	27	21	79	69
4.	Tutikunta	11	14	6	5	3	12	20	31
Total:		106	101	52	50	65	65	223	216
		(47%)		(23%)		(30%)		(100)	

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

The occupational pattern of the Konda Reddis is very much conditioned by the social and cultural milieu in which they are living. Normally theirs' is a hand-to-mouth economy which is just adequate to sustain the people in most part of the year but not throughout.

The yield of income is taken as basis to judge the various occupations pursued ~~is~~ by them. The following table explains the pattern of main occupations pursued by the studied Konda Reddy households in respective villages.

TABLE NO. 17  
MAIN OCCUPATION (HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No.	Name of the village.	No. of H.Hs surveyed	Shifting cultivation.	Settled cultivation.	Agriculture labour.
1.	Tutigunta	38 (100%)	12 (31.5%)	21 (55.3%)	5 (13.2%)
2.	Tekur	19 (100)	.. (..)	18 (94.7%)	1 (5.3%)
3.	Cheeduru	30 (100)	..	28 (93.3%)	2 (6.7%)
4.	Tanalakunta	13 (100)	5 (38.5%)	2 (15.4)	6 (46.1%)
Total:		100	17	69	14

The above table reveals that in Tutigunta village 55.3% of the Konda Reddi household depend mainly on settled agriculture, 31.5% on Podu cultivation and 13.2% on Agricultural labour. In Tekuru 94.7% of the Konda Reddis depend on settled agriculture, 5.3% on Agricultural labour. In Cheeduru

93.3% of the Konda Reddi households depend on settled cultivation, 6.7% on agricultural labour. In Tanalakunta 15.4% depend on settled agriculture, 38.5% on podu, and 46.1% on agricultural labour. From these figures we can say that in 3 villages viz., Tutigunta, Tekur, and Cheeduru settled agriculture is the main occupation; while in Tanalakunta village agricultural labour is the main occupation as they do not possess cultivable land.

Thus in the occupational hierarchy, settled cultivation occupies the first place, agricultural labour takes the second position and last one is podu cultivation. But when we take the persons into consideration the main occupation of some members of the family is differing from that occupation pursued by head of the households. The main observation from the following table is that forest labour and pastoralism has not been pursued by any head of the households while it is found among some members of the family in the surveyed villages except in Tanalakunta.

TABLE NO. 18  
MAIN OCCUPATION (NO. OF PERSONS)

S.No.	Name of the village.	No. of H.Hs studied	Shifting cultivation.		Settled cultivation.		Agrl. labour		Forest labour		Pastoralism.		Total	
			P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.		
1.	Tutigunta	38	22	14	28	29	8	13	1	2	2	..	61	58
2.	Tekur	19	1	1	23	20	3	4	..	..	1	1	28	26
3.	Cheeduru	30	3	1	44	41	4	6	..	..	1	..	52	48
4.	Tanalakunta	13	7	8	5	7	5	4	..	..	..	..	17	19
Total:		100	33	24	100	97	20	27	1	2	4	1	158	151
			(18.5%)	(64%)		(15%)		(1%)	(1.5%)		(100)			

As already mentioned, mostly Konda Reddis are owner cultivators. When we look at the data, persons engaged in settled cultivation is also high in the main occupation (64%) as the households. Shifting cultivation occupy the second place with regards to persons persuing it as main occupation (18.5%). Agricultural labour is also mainstay of most of the labour class (15%). Forest labour and pastoralism has been persued by only a small number of person constituting 1.0% and 1.5% respectively.

But when we see at the individual sex engaged in difference occupation, females are engaged in equal proportion to their total population in all occupations only a little higher proportion of females to their population are engaged in agricultural labour. They constitute 18.5% to their total population in agricultural labour while males are only 12.6% their total population engaged in it.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION:

Every households in all the selected four villages will be having some form of supporting occupation, the form of subsidiary being judge in the same pattern as main occupation. Some households will be depending on more than one subsidiary occupation and some will be having no subsidiary earnings at all. The subsidiary occupations persued by Konda Reddy households in the selected villages are presented seperately.

TABLE NO. 19  
SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION (HOUSEHOLDS)

S.No.	Name of the village.	No. of H.Hs studied	Podu	Agri. labour	Forest labour	M.F.P.
1.	Tutigunta	38 (100)	6 (15.7%)	32 (81.1%)	4 (15.2%)	3 (7.8%)
2.	Tekur	19 (100)	7 (36.8%)	15 (78.9%)	14 (73.8%)	1 (5.2%)
3.	Cheeduru	30 (100)	3 (10.0%)	20 (66.6%)	25 (80.4%)	..
4.	Tanalakunta	13 (100)	..	12 (92.3%)	6 (46.1%)	..
<b>Total:</b>		100	16	79	49	4

Out of the 38 households in Tutigunta 6 households (15.7%) have podu cultivation as one of their subsidiary occupations, 32 households (81.7%) have agricultural labour as a subsidiary occupation, and 4 households (15.2%) have non-agricultural labour (Forest labour) as a subsidiary occupation and 3 households (7.8%) depend on the collection of Minor Forest Produce. In Tekur out of 19 households, 7 (36.8%) depend on podu cultivation, 15 households (78.9%) have agricultural labour, 14 households (73.8%) have taken non-agricultural labour (Forest labour) and one household has taken Minor Forest Produce, as its subsidiary occupation. Out of 30 households in Cheeduru village, 3 households (10%) have taken podu as one of their subsidiary occupations, 20 households (66.6%) depend on agricultural

labour as a subsidiary occupation, and 25 households (80.4%) have non-agricultural labour i.e. Forest labour, as their minor occupation. In Tanalakunta, out of 13 households, 12 (92.3%) have agricultural labour as one of their subsidiary occupation, 6 households (46.1%) have taken forest labour as a subsidiary occupation. Thus an analysis of occupation in the 4 villages reveals that agricultural households supplement their economy by taking several other occupations. The following table reveals the position of males and females engaged in subsidiary occupation.

TABLE NO.20  
SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS (PERSONS)

S.No.	Name of the village	Shifting		M.F.P.		Agrl. labour		Forest labour		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Tutigunta	1	3	3	13	46	32	9	7	59	55
2.	Tekur	1	..	..	1	14	18	15	10	27	29
3.	Cheeduru	2	2	..	..	35	32	29	6	66	38
4.	Tanakunta	..	..	..	..	11	10	8	3	19	13
Total:		4	3	3	14	103	92	61	26	171	135
		(2.4%)		(5.5%)		(63.7%)		(28.4%)		(100)	

Even the persons engaged in agricultural labour as a subsidiary occupation is high (63.70%). Next, 28.4% of the people are engaged in Forest labour, maximum being from Cheeduru. Shifting Cultivation and collection of Minor Forest Produce are also being pursued which amounts to 2.4% and 5.5% to total population pursuing subsidiary occupation. Tanalakunta registers none in the shifting cultivation and Minor Forest group at all.

Coming to males and females in the case of shifting cultivation and agricultural labour they are engaged in same proportions. Females constitute more in the collection of Minor Forest Produce in all the villages. They are nearly 5 times more than the males engaged. Quite contradictorily, in the case of forest labour, males are thrice the females.

Generally, the wages received by a male member for all the operations varies between 2.50/- and 3.00/- per day while it is between 2/- to 2.50 for a female.

The previous tables throw light on the following significant points:

1. Though the settled agriculturists constitute maximum percentage as a whole or villages separately, they have to depend on subsidiary occupation.

2. In all the four villages tribals are engaged in forest labour. Even then, it do not form their main occupation.

3. Podu, though under going so many restrictions, is being practiced by many Konda Reddy families as main occupation.

4. Agricultural labour constitute the major occupation pursued by most of the Konda Reddy families as well as persons as main as well as subsidiary occupation.

I N C O M E:

In the four villages the major sources of income are, (1) Settled cultivation (2) Podu (3) Agricultural labour and (4) Forest labour and (5) Minor Forest Produce. The source-wise incomes in respective villages are as follows.

TABLE NO.21  
INCOME PARTICULARS

Source	Tutigunta		Tekur		Cheeduru		Tanalakunta	
	No. of H.Hs engaged	Income	No. of H.Hs engaged.	In- come	No. of H.Hs engaged.	In- come	No. of H.Hs engaged.	Income
		-Rs-		-Rs-		-Rs-		-Rs-
Settled Agriculture	20	38,760	16	17,495	27	25,305	3	1,775
Podu	17	5,220	7	13,390	3	880	7	2,820
Agricultural labour	29	15,635	11	2,840	24	9,290	13	3,610
Forest labour	6	6,140	11	8,080	18	8,300	10	3,200
Minor Forest Produce	3	930	1	400	1	310	..	..
<b>Total:</b>		<b>66,685</b>		<b>30,205</b>		<b>44,085</b>		<b>12,405</b>

The total income of Tutigunta village comes to Rs.66,685/-. The total income of Tekur village is Rs.30,205/- While in Cheeduru the total income is Rs.44,085 and in Tanalakunta the total income is Rs.12,405/- as shown the above table. Out of Rs.66,685/- total income in Tutigunta Rs.38,760 total income comes from settled agriculture, Rs.5,220/- from Podu, Rs.15,635/- from Agricultural labour, Rs.6,140/- from Forest labour and Rs.930/- from Minor Forest Produce.

In Tekur village the total income is Rs.30,205/- of which Rs.17,495/- come from settled agriculture, Rs.1,390/- come from podu, Rs.2,840/- come from agricultural labour, Rs.8,080/- from forest labour and 400/- from minor forest produce.

In Cheeduru the total income is Rs.44,085/- of which Rs.25,305/- come from settled agriculture, Rs.880/- from podu, Rs.9,290/- from agriculture<sup>labour</sup>, ~~Rs.880/- from podu~~ Rs.8300/- from forest labour and Rs.310/- from minor forest produce.

Rs.12,405/- is the village total income of Tanalakunta, of which Rs.1,775/- come from settled agriculture, Rs.2,820/- from podu, Rs.3,610/- from agricultural labour, and Rs.3,200/- from forest labour.

In Tutigunta village the income per household comes to Rs.1,754-80. The income per household in Tekur is Rs.1,589-70. While in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages the income per household is Rs.1,469-50, and Rs.954.23 respectively. Thus among Tutigunta, Konda Reddis, the household income is the highest than the remaining 3 villages. The lowest household income is found among Tanalakunta Konda Reddis.

In Tutigunta village the percapita income is Rs.411-60, Rs.387-20 is the percapita income in Tekur village, while the percapita income in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages is Rs.297-87 and Rs.243-23 respectively. Thus the percapita income of Tutigunta Konda Reddis is much higher

in relation to other 3 villages. Within these 3 villages also the percapita income varies. In Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages the percapita income is lesser than the percapita income in Tekur village.

The average household income of the 4 villages is Rs.1,533-80/-. The percapita income of the 4 villages is Rs.349-38/-. When compared with this average household income, in Tutigunta and Tekur villages the household income is much higher, whereas in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages it is lesser than the average household income (Rs.1,533-80). The percapita income of Tutigunta and Tekur villages is also very much higher than the average percapita income, while in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta the percapita income is also lesser than the average percapita income (Rs.349-38).

#### EXPENDITURE:-

Data on consumption pattern regarding food, clothing, smoking and drinking, festivals and ceremonies, cost of cultivation etc, are recorded for the whole year and data for house repairs are taken for 3 years because rethatching is normally done once in three years. With this expenditure it is easy to calculate the data for house repairs for one year. Data regarding the consumption of food, beverages and narcotics, fuel and light are covered for one week, and with this data we can calculate the expenditure on these items for one year(1970-71).

F O O D:

Usually Jawari and Paddy forms the staple food for Konda Reddis; besides, they also consume other pulses like Redgram, Blackgram, Greengram, Cowpea etc., and chillies and tobacco. Further, percapita expenditure on items like edible oil, tamarind, salt, spices and jaggery are taken into consideration while computing the total consumption on food.

The study shows that on the whole 65.8% of the percapita expenditure on consumption is spent for food in Tutingunta village. The percapita expenditure on food is 64.1% in Tekur village, while in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages the percapita expenditure on food is 71.6% and 65.6% respectively.

Beverages and Narcotics: The Konda Reddis are also habituated to drinking rice-beer(Maddikallu), 'Sara' and 'Zeeluga Kallu'. Among all the people irrespective of age and sex smoking of cigars is a very common practice. Few acculturated tribal people in these four villages have also become addicts to certain beverages like the tea and coffee. 14.4% the percapita expenditure on consumption is spent for beverages and narcotics in Tutingunta village. The percapita expenditure on beverages and narcotics is 15.9% in Tekur, while 14.1% and 15.4% is the expenditure on consumption of beverages and narcotics in Cheeduru, and Tanalakunta villages respectively.

FUEL AND LIGHTING:

The Konda Reddis do not purchase firewood but collect it from the forest. For lighting purposes they purchase Kerosene. For the purpose of analysis, however the money value of firewood is also computed. 2.3%, 2.9%, 1.7%, 5.2% of the total percapita expenditure is spent on fuel and lighting in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages respectively.

C L O T H I N G:

In these four villages acculturated Konda Reddi people have began to wear elaborate costume just like non-tribal people of the plains. Some of the adult males have learnt to wear costly pants, dhovatis and shirts while the adult females have also come to wear costly sarees. 6.6%, 6.6%, 6.09% and 6.1% of the total expenditures goes to the clothing in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages respectively.

H O U S I N G:

0.8%, 0.26%, 0.1%, 0.5% of the total percapita expenditure goes to the repairing and rethatching of houses.

AGRICULTURE:

2.2%, 2.6%, 2.6%, 1.4% of the total percapita expenditure goes to the repairing, and purchasing of Agricultural implements, purchasing of seeds, fertilizers etc. in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages

respectively. The total percapita expenditure on Agricultural operations in these four villages are 3.1%, 1.6% 0.76%, 0.9% in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta respectively.

CATTLE MAINTENANCE:

1.7%, 1.2%, 0.91% of the total expenditure goes to the cattle feeding in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages respectively.

0.5% in Tutigunta, 0.89% in Tekur, 0.66% in Cheeduru and 0.99% in Tanalakunta of the total percapita expenditure goes to debt redumption.

The total expenditures on household utensils in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages are 0.4%, 0.05%, 0.48%, 0.9% respectively.

M E D I C I N E:

0.6%, 0.1%, 0.49%, 0.5% of the total expenditures goes to western medicine and doctors in Tutigunta, Tekur Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages.

In Tutigunta village the total expenditure on social and religious ceremonies is 1.08% while in Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages the total expenditure on social and religious ceremonies is 1.3%, 0.4% and 1.5% respectively. The table showing source-wise expenditure is given below:

TABLE NO.22  
EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS ITEMS

Name of item	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
	Tutigunta	Tekur	Cheeduru	Tanalakunta
Food	50,284	22,868	38,484	11,440
Beverage and Narcotics	11,036	5,676	7,587	2,626
Fuel and Light	1,828	1,065	928	908
Clothing	5,055	2,400	3,275	1,260
Housing	640	93	60	100
Agricultural Inputs and implements.	1,691	958	1,420	250
Agricultural operations	2,443	597	410	173
Cattle	1,335	450	485	..
Debt Redemption.	425	312	360	172
Household Utensils	318	190	250	155
Medical	496	380	263	95
Social and Religious	830	480	220	230

CONCLUSION:

From the above analysis it may be seen that (1) percentage expenditure on food is the highest in these four villages. Among these four villages the percentage expenditure on food is a little higher in Cheederu than in the remaining three villages. (2) Next highest percentage of expenditure is on the Beverages and Narcotics. The percapita expenditure on Beverages and Narcotics is also relatively higher in Tekur and Tanalakunta than in Tutigunta and Cheeduru villages. (3) The percentage of expenditure on clothing occupies the 3rd place. The total expenditure on clothing is also relatively low in these four villages when compared with the expenditure on food and beverages and narcotics. (4) Percentage expenditure on the other items like Housing, Fuel and Lighting etc. is relatively less.

The total expenditure per household on all these items is Rs.2,010.26/- in Tutigunta. In Tekur the total expenditure per household is Rs.1,977/-; while in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta the total expenditures per household are Rs.1,790.66/- and Rs.1,550.84/- respectively.

On the average a household needs Rs.1,832/- per year. But a household gets an income of Rs.1,533/-. This means there is a deficit of Rs.299/- per household per year. This 20% deficit will have to be met by the tribals either by taking loans or by borrowing money from

other sources or they will have to go without meal for 50 to 60 days in a year.

In Tutigunta about 15% deficit is recorded. Whereas in Tanalakunta the maximum deficit (48%) has been reached. From these extremities, the percentages of deficit is fluctuate. Thus we see 18% deficit in Tekur and 22% deficit in Cheeduru. From thus we can reduce that the village Tutigunta is comparately better off than the other villages. The economic position of Kenda Reddis in Tanalakunta is not sound. Perhaps the fact lies in their lacking stable income (Agricultural Income).

A S S E T S:

On the following heads the value of assets in the tribal household is counted, viz., (1) Value of land (2) Value of houses (3) Value of implements(Agr.) (4) Value of ornaments (5) Value of household utencils and (6) Value of livestock. The values of the mentioned items in each village are given separately in a tabular form.

TABLE NO.23  
ASSETS - VALUE.

Name of the village.	No. of H.Hs	VALUE OF ASSETS					
		Land	House (each)	Gold & Jewellery	Agri. imple-ments	H.Hs uten-ails	Livestock
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Tutigunta	38	89,200	150 to 250	1400	800	1600	21,264.15
2. Cheeduru	30	82,600	-do-	1200	750	1100	17,532.50
3. Tekur	19	61,900	430 to 220	1500	450	1050	7,535.00
4. Tanalakunta.	13	9,000	100 to 200	490	420	650	2,028.00

The important imovable asset of most of Konda Reddis is land. Their lands being mostly dry ~~ests~~ are valued at an average rate of 650/- per acre. Livestock is the most important imovable asset. They include mainly cattle, sheep, and poultry. Every household with atleast 2 acres of land will normally be having his own pair of bullocks which they will be hiring ~~th~~ out most of the time. A minimum of Rs.40/- to Rs.50/- worth of household utencils will be possessed by each Konda Reddy family. Gold and Jewellry in their possession will be normally left compare to other tribes of the region. Generally every agricultural family will not be having all the necessary agricultural implements and they will borrowing from others in times of need. The value of houses ~~differ~~ from each village in Tutigunta village the average value of an ordinary thatched house is Rs.100/- to Rs.150/-. In Tekur village the average value of an ordinary house will be Rs.150/- and Rs.220/- with regards <sup>teraced</sup> to/thatched house is the highest. While in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages the average house costs Rs.150/- to 175/-. The average value of a terraced house is Rs.200/- to Rs.250/- in Tutigunta, Rs.200/- to 220/- in Tekur, Rs.200/- to Rs.230/- in Cheeduru and in Tanalakunta the average value of a terraced house is Rs.180/- to Rs.200/-. Further other miscellaneous items like furniture, cots etc. ~~will-be-posses~~ are being possessed by them.

D E B T:

Self sufficiency was the predominant feature of tribal economy. This had gradually even changed due to various reasons. For productive purposes, as well as for unproductive needs like the expenses on family maintenance, life-cycle ceremonies etc., both cultivators and non-cultivators borrow money. The terms and conditions of borrowing are quite appressive. There are 3 sources of loan viz.,

(1) Tribal credit Agency:- Rich Tribal people often lend money to borrowers.

(2) Traders:- Most of the traders are non-tribals people who also lend money to needs tribal people and

(3) Money lenders, is a class by itself who have made money lending as their main occupation. These money lenders are non-tribals who have come to the agency area from far off places. B

Besides, there are three institutional sources viz., (1) Block, (2) Takkavi and (3) Coperative. Among the cooperative societies there are two types viz., (1) Cooperative Credit Society and (2) Girijan Corporation Limited. This Girijan Corporation purchases agricultural and non-agricultural produce and sells domestic requirements to the tribal people at fair prices and also disburses loans to the tribal borrowers. The credit agencies like the Cooperative Credit Society and G.C.C.give loans mostly for productive purposes. The other credit agencies issue loans both for productive and unproductive purposes.

However, the Takkavi, Block will also supply loans. The amount borrowed various sources by Konda Reddis of the four villages are furnished hereunder.

**TABLE NO.24**  
**SOURCES OF BORROWING**

Village.	Block	(1970-71)										
		Takkavi		Money lenders				Friends & Relatives		Cooperative Credit Society.		
		No. of H.Hs	Amo-unt of H.Hs.	No. of H.Hs.	Amount (in Rupees)	N.H	A	N.H	A	N.H	A.	
1. Tuti-gunta	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	200	4	200	11	3,030
2. Tekur	..	..	..	..	3.	120	4	400	2	100	27	710
3. Cheeduru	2	300	1	100	2	150	2	100	5	300	11	1670
4. Tanala-kunta	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,410</b>

The above table reveals that most of the Konda Reddis are approaching the money lenders for their personal expenditures. Cooperative Credit Society is much of assistance to them in their occupational expenditures. Such amount received from the cooperative credit society is Rs.5410/- received by 29 Konda reddy households in the four villages combined. But beneficiaries from block and taluk office are only three in all the four villages combined, all from Cheeduru.

Depending on the nature of loan, the rates of interest vary from one credit agency to another. By non-tribal creditors, money lenders and traders, compo und interest alone is charged, whereas simple interest is charged on the loan by the official credit agencies like credit societies, etc. Issue of kind loans is not common with

The tribal creditors and traders issue both cash and kind loans. 100% compound interest is charged in the case of kind loans, whereas 30% to 50% compound interest is charged in the case of cash loans, by creditors, money lenders and traders. Thus, both the tribal and non-tribal creditors charge exorbitant rates of interest. Rate of interest is low on the loans issued by the Government and Credit agencies like Takkavi, Cooperative Credit Societies etc. and it varies from 5 to 6½% of simple interest.



ECONOMIC LIFE

Though significant changes have been taken place in every aspect of tribal life particularly in the economic life of Konda Reddy tribe, the signs of barter economy still persists. But constant influx of non-tribals into tribal belts, introduction of money economy, provision communication and transport facilities, increased culture-contact, tradelinks and other forces of developments created very many wants in day-to-day life of an illiterate and ignorant tribal. The economic life of old, transition and present, of Konda Reddis is discussed in the present chapter.

THE OLD ECONOMY:

Self sufficiency was the predominant feature of tribal economy. By trapping and hunting with bow and arrow, the men procured occasional meat, the woman and children collected considerable quantities of edible wild fruits and plants. Both sexes combined in cultivating the hill slopes, where they raised several kinds of millet and pulse. Since all families grew the same crops and the potentialities of the surrounding, jungle offered all food-gatherers equal opportunities; among the member of a village community, there was little inter-change of provisions, apart from the usual sharing of game. Pigs and chickens, and in some areas goats, were kept as domestic animals and served mainly for sacrifices and

and food at feasts. At the same time they were the only form of movable property, and fines for social offences were as a rule expressed and paid in terms of pigs, goats or chickens. However, it does not seem that domestic animals were often bartered or used as a medium of exchange.

The members of each household manufactured the majority of implements used in the exploitation of the soil and the preparation of food. The men made their bows, and arrows, mats and baskets, while the women fully occupied with cooking, fetching water and firewood, looking after pigs and fowls. From outsiders the Reddi had to procure a number of implements (viz., the iron axe, the cured blade of the bill-hook, the knife, the iron point of digging-stick and the iron-hoe-blades etc.) which he could not make himself. The goods tendered in exchange were baskets in whose manufacture the Reddi was an expert. Earthen pots seem to have been regarded as necessities and bartered from the potters of the plains. The Reddi's clothes are all imported. Ornaments were counted among the imported goods. Thus the iron implements, pots and clothes were the only articles that the Reddi wanted to procure from members of other tribes or castes. Regular production for purposes of exchange was not needed.

Thus there have been neither poor nor rich among the Reddis. Energy and hard work could increase a household's

food supply, but there existed no medium of exchange and no hiring out of labour against wages. Assistance in house-building and occasionally in sowing or reaping was based on reciprocity.

BRIEF HISTORY OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION:

Just how and where manking fell into the custom of planting and cultivating may always remain a matter for speculation\*. Various theories have been proposed to prove the origin of cultivation. But there is a lot of controvercy and discrepancy in these theories. Therefore we accept C. Wissler Council that none of these theories be taken seriously until the data essential to such conclusions are available.

The general concenses of opinion among anthropologists is that early man was a food gatherer. He collected fruits, leaves, tubers and roots and killed wild animals to satisfy his hunger. His sole dependence on nature taught him to preserve food for periods of scarcity.

Plough cultivation owes an immense debt to hoe agriculture as it was the media between food gathering stage and plough cultivation. Dibblers and hoe gardeners with their simple tools and in their most primitive conditions laid the basis of present economic life by initiating agriculture.

---

\*Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences Vol. I-2 572 p.  
@Britanica, Chapter on Agriculture.

Shifting cultivation is practiced with some variations throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world with different names. In West Africa it is called as 'farming', 'Khologo' in South-east Solomon islands, 'Chena' in Ceylon and so on. In India, there are different terms for this in different regions. It goes by the name 'Podu' in Andhra, 'Dhabi' in Orissa, 'Penda' among Marias of Bastar, 'Jhun' among hill tribes of Assam, and 'Bewar' in general.

Shifting cultivation is not a speciality of Indian primitive tribes. It is a stage in the evaluation of agricultural technique and precedes plough cultivation. Normally shifting cultivation or patch agriculture persists where topographic, climatic and socio-economic forces have not favoured technological progress in agriculture. So it is not surprising that this practice is found in one or other form throughout the world.

The 'farming' system of West Africa is a typical example of shifting cultivation. The Yoruba of Congo Basin and the Bemba of North-eastern Rhodesia follow a system of shifting cultivation. The Yao of Southern Nyasaland follow the slash-and-burn type of cultivation common in Central Africa. The rural economy of Southern Nigeria still dominated by the system of bush fallowing. The Malasian of Solomon islands also clear their yam plots by burning under growth. In these areas, in order

to prepare the new plots in forest belts, trees and bush are felled during later rains and the short dry period, while in the more open country to the north, the dried/ grass is burnt off in the dry season, and there lands are tilled for five to six years with one or two years interval. The ashes provide the only fertiliser for the soil.

In South America, shifting cultivation is predominant in the Boro of Western Amazon forest and by Bakairi Indians of Upper Xingu region of South America. There in order to make a new patch, the larger trees are felled by burning and the small growth hacked down with stone axes, at the end of wetter season. When the rain have slackend the undergrowth and creepers are burned out by starting a number of fires. The ground is then broken by the men with heavy wooden stakes and clubs and this wilderness of charred trunks and uneven ground the women go out in parties to plant the crop in with simple digging stocks.

The hill tribes of British North Borneo raise the rice crop on plots cleared and burnt in dense forests. On Indo-China, the Moi burn forest plots on communal basis by the end of April and sow seeds. Shifting cultivation is widely practiced in Burma by name Taungya cultivation. The Veddh of Ceylon also carry on this system of cultivation over a considerable area.

SHIFTING CULTIVATION IN INDIA:

Most of the Indian tribal tracts are part of shifting cultivation belt. Patch agriculture was practiced over wide areas by the tribals of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central provinces, Hyderabad and Madras till 30 to 40 years back. It is still survived in Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh in relic form.

Shifting cultivation under the name 'Thung' is still under practice in the tribal tracts of Assam. Naga and Sema Naga tribes mostly engage in Jhum cultivation.

The Juangs of Orissa, practice are cultivation. They about know digging out, damming or terracing the fields. They carry on cultivation only on the slopes of the hills after clearing them.

The tribes mostly engaged in bewar cultivation in Madhya Pradesh were Korkus in Betul, Melghat and the Jagiras of Chinudwara and Hoskangabad, Baigas in Mandla, Balaghat, Northern Durg and Bilaspur and the Maria in the Chanda. In 1867, most of this practice was stopped by Government order.

SHIFTING CULTIVATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

Podu cultivation was common till recently among many tribes of earstwhile Hyderabad combined Madras State which continued till the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

Only after the Andhra Pradesh Government took the management of forests, there was an end to shifting cultivation but not completely. Still in many parts of the state, it is existing.

Talugs of Paloucha and Yellandu in Warangal District, Kolams and Naikpods of Asifabad, Rajura and Utnoor taluks of Adilabad were prominent tribes practicing podu in erstwhile Hyderabad. In the combined Madras State, Savaras of Salur, Parvathipur and Palakonda Taluk of Visakhapatnam District. The Porjas of the same district, Dombs of Agency of Visakhapatnam were the other tribes practicing podu.

The predominant tribe who practice podu are Konda Reddis of West Godavari District. Besides them, Koyas of same region are also practicing not more than their own requirements.

At present relatively backward tribal groups like Kolams, Hill Reddis, Khonds or Samanthas and Savaras chiefly subsist on 'Podu'. Even the advanced tribal groups sometimes subsidiarily depend upon 'Podu' if they do not have enough land for settled cultivation.

While it is fast vanishing from the tribal areas of Adilabad and Warangal, it is still practiced to a limited extent in Khammam and West Godavari Districts and is much rampant in the forest and hilly tracts of East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam District.

In Andhra Pradesh about 7.55% of the tribals are estimated to be engaged in podu involving an area of about 42,000 acres. The particulars of area under 'podu' and the number of families practicing 'podu' in 14 T.D.Blocks of the state are furnished below.

TABLE NO.25  
BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF 'PODU' CULTIVATION-  
1969.

Sl. No.	Block	Total area under cultivation.	Area under 'podu'	No.of families engaged in podu.
1.	Bhadragiri	14,030.22	6,615.90	4,326
2.	Pachipenta	13,350.24	1,775.75	1,253
3.	V.R.Puram	4,880.00	482.52	308
4.	Bhadrachalam	26,885.00	107.00	83
5.	Rampachodavaram	25,897.00	1,363.00	1,202
6.	Maredumilli	13,789.00	7,341.00	7,107
7.	Kunavaram	13,222.00	2,575.00	1,828
8.	Addateegala	33,155.00	353.00	305
9.	Koyyuru	2,861.30	210.00	166
10.	Rajavommangi	5,488.27	303.06	225
11.	G.Madugala	22,151.50	8,650.00	5,258
12.	Chintapalli	21,500.00	200.00	..
13.	Polavaram	4,123.49	563.28	419
14.	Pedabayalu	10,375.50	3,286.50	2,532

Source:- Shifting cultivation in Andhra Pradesh,  
Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute,  
1969 p.177 Research paper-III.

The above table shows that the area under 'podu' cultivation constitutes about 1/5 of total cultivated area of the 14 blocks under review.

STAGES OF PODU CULTIVATION:

Shifting cultivation on hill slopes cleared off forest growth is described as 'podu'. There are two types in podu (1) Konda Podu (2) Chelka Podu. While podu practiced in plain jungle clearing and flat lands is known as Chelka podu and podu confined to hill slopes is called as 'Konda podu'.

Once a man has cleared a piece of ground, it remains in his undisputed possession for as long as he wishes to raise a crop. As soon as abandons the field his claim lapses automatically and the land comes under the joint possession of the village. After 10 or 12 years, once more it comes under the axe.

Even though the dress, decoration, political structure and behavior patterns of Konda Reddis are undergoing rapid changes due to long standing and increased contacts with plains people, their agricultural practices and other methods of exploiting nature remained relatively unchanged.

Generally podu patches are selected by taking into consideration, the existence of soft soil, thick leaf fall, shrub jungle growth, nearness to the village and absence of heavy boulders and big trees.

'Podu' operation start as early as March or April i.e. in the early days of summer season. After selecting the suitable patch, the men folk cut the trees and clear the bush with hand axes and knives respectively and leave them on the podu pathh to dry up till the end of April in the hot sun of the summer. When the branches and stumps are sufficiently driedup for about one month, the head of the family visits the podu patch one evening and set fire to the dried up branches and shurbs. Even the stumps of big trees are burnt down to the maximum possible extent.

Three or four days after the whole family goes to the podu patch and men, women and children spread the ashes all over the field. Potash and Phosphates present in the ashes of the burnt vegetation enrich the fertility of the virgin soil. But this fertility lasts only two or three years and after that period the exhausted patch is abandoned and another plot is selected to repeat the process.

The elderly male members of the family either hoe the field or rake it with a digging stick so as to loosen the soil and cover the ashes with the loose soil. Just before the onset of the monsoon i.e. in the last week of May, seeds are either dibbled or broad cast in the 'podu' field. Pulses like redgram, blackgram are dibbled with a digging stick while small millet such as 'Samai', 'Ganti' etc. and cereals like Jowar are broad cast.

Normally in the first year single crops are raised and from the second year mixed crops are grown. In most tribes seeding is preceded by a feat which culminates in a solemn sacrifice.

After receiving the monsoon rains, the seeds start germinating slowly and within fifteen days after monsoon break, the behole plot looks like green carpet. Usually no systematic heeding operations are undertaken on Konda Podu. Whereas in Chelka Podu two or three heedings may have to be done. Only in the first year, heeding will be undertaken on hill slope patches both the help of hill hocks to oust the heeds. The growth of heeds is more abundant on podu than on plains plough cultivation. Women and children participate in heeding operations. Generally, it takes one week for a family of four members to heed out one acre of 'podu' field.

The crops are continuously guarded against the depredations of wild pig, deer, monkeys and every kind of bird. Normally, shifting cultivators build solid houses on the edge of their field move with their families. Birds are most tiresome and constant menace to the riping crops. At various points the watcher in the field erects split bamboo clappert, which can be operated by strings which produce a clatter frightens the animals. Most boys and men use sling to hit the birds. Firing is also practiced at night to entangle the pigs from damaging the crop.

Different crops are harvested at different times depending upon the time each variety of crop takes for ripening. In the mixed crop pedu field the short term crops are harvested first by reaping the corn ears with a sickle and the long term crops are left out until their term of ripening. Thrashing ground will be specially prepared either in the field or in the front yard of their huts.

The corn ears are spread on the thrashing ground and allowed to dry in the sun for one or two days. The corn is separated from the ears by either trampling the corn ears with the help of bullocks or buffaloes or by beating them with sticks. The husk is separated from the corn by winnowing them with a winnowing fan or basket. The light husk is carried away by the wind while the relatively heavy grains fall in a heap. Thus the grain are collected and stored in baskets for future consumption.

Thus from sowing to harvesting the 'pedu' operations require continuous watch and ward through-out. Pedu is of two types viz., Shelka pedu and Konda pedu.

The main occupation of Konda Reddis previously was pedu cultivations. But it was been found that there is a big shift in this aspect towards settled agriculture. It does not mean that they are not all practicing pedu at all. Besides the reasons for this such shift as already mentioned there are ample number practicing pedu.



The particulars of the number of households practicing podu both partly and wholly according to village wise in the four selected villages and extent of land under podu in respective villages are presented below:

TABLE NO.26  
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN PODU AND  
EXTENT OF LAND UNDER PODU

S.No.	Name of the village.	No. of H.Hs studied	No. of H.Hs engaged in podu		Extent of podu land
			Completely	Partly	
1.	Tutigunta	38	13	5	41.40 acs.
2.	Tekur	19	1	6	9.50
3.	Cheeduru	30	..	3	3.50
4.	Tanalakunta	13	5	..	13.00

From the above table it is eviant that the podu cultivation is still in practice in the four villages. The percentage of households depending on podu to the total surveyed households is 33% and the average size of podu holding is 1.62 acres of land. Further the analysis reveals that the percentage of households depending on podu completely and partly is 57.58% and 42.42% respectively.

The particulars of crops grown the four villages and extent of area under such crops are furnished below:

TABLE NO.27

SHIFTING CULTIVATION - MAJOR CROPS GROWN IN PODU CULTIVATION

Name of the crop.	(Extent in Acres)								Total	Percentage
	TUTIGUNTA		TEKUR		CHIBEDURU		TANALAKUNTA			
	Konda	Cheika	Konda	Cheika	Konda	Cheika	Konda	Cheika		
1. Jowar	17.50	2.00	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	2.50	24.00	36.1
2. Jowar and Horsegram	3.90	..	..	5.00	..	..	2.50	3.50	14.90	22.4
3. Jowar and Redgram	4.00	..	..	1.50	1.00	..	..	..	6.50	9.8
4. Jowar+Redgram+Cowpea	10.50	..	..	1.00	..	..	4.50	..	16.00	24.1
5. Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.50	2.3
6. Chillies	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.5
7. Blackgram	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	3.0
8. Tobacco	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.8
<b>Total:</b>	<b>35.90</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>66.40</b>	<b>100</b>

MAJOR CROPS GROWN IN PODU CULTIVATION:

The total average in the four villages under podu cultivation (both Konda and Chelka) is 66.40 acres. Mostly the crops grown on podu fields are mixed. Maximum podu area during Kharif 1970-71 was under Jowar raised as single crop in these four villages which comes to 36.1% Jowar mixed with other crops too covered a considerable extent of podu area in these villages. The particulars of such mixed crops are already presented in the table. The percentages of such mixed crop extents are 22.4% (Jowar + Horsegram), 9.8% (Jowar + Redgram) and 24.1% (Jowar + Redgram + Cowpea).

Other commercial crops in these villages viz., Gingelly, Chillies, Blackgram and Tobacco, are grown only on Chelka podu land, the extent under these crops is very negligible. However, 2.3% of the podu area was under gingelly, 3.0% under Black gram, 9.5% under chillies and only 0.8% under tobacco.

Jowar is grown in also almost all the four villages, the maximum being in Tutigunta, Jowar and Horsegram mixedly have been raised in Tutigunta, Tekur and Tanalakunta. Jowar, Redgram and Cowpea have been raised combindly in all four villages. Gingelly is exclusively raised in Chaeduru and further, chillies black gram and tobacco were raised only Tutigunta by Konda Reddy farmers.

The following is the cost of cultivation of one acre of 'Konda podu' for single 'Kondakandi'.

TABLE NO.28

S.No.	Operations particulars.	Labour engaged		Cost (in Rs.)	
		Men	Women	Labour	Seed
1.	Felling of the Trees and burning (cost Rs.2.00 for Men)	25	..	50.00	..
2.	Spreading of ashes and hoeing (Rs.1.50 for men and 1.00 per women)	6	4	13.00	..
3.	Seed and Dibbing (1.00 per seer Redgram)	3	4	8.50	4.00
4.	Intercultural operations	8	10	15.50	..
5.	Inter Crop watching (one month)			30.00	..
6.	Harvesting:-				
	a) Reaping	3	5	9.50	..
	b) Bundling and stacking	4	2	8.00	..
	c) Threshing winnowing etc.	5	3	15.50	..
Total:		54	28	150.00	4.00

The cost of cultivating of one acre of Konda Knandi is Rs.154/-. The average th yield of Konda Kandi per acre is 1 bag or 100 kgs. with the value of Rs.130/- The average yield of husk per acre is 3 bags, its total cost is Rs.15/-

Profit or loss = Total income-Cost of one acre cultivation.

$$= \text{Rs.}145 - 154 = \text{Rs.}9-00$$

Thus net loss is Rs. 9.00/-

The above table includes the inputed ost of family labour and exchange labour. The above table reveals that cultivation of single crops on 'podu' fields is in

no way benefitable to the Konda Reddis.

To know the comparative idea of the economics of single crop 'pedu' field and a mixed crop 'pedu' field, the analysis of a mixed crop is given as below:

TABLE NO.29  
COST OF CULTIVATION OF ONE ACRE OF MIXED CROP  
(JOWARI, REDGRAM AND COWPEA)

S.No.	Operation particulars.	Labour		Cost (in Rs.)	
		Men	Women	Labour	Seeds
1.	Clearing the field	15	..	30.00	
	hoeing the field (Rs.2.00 for men and Rs.1.50 for women)	6	..	12.00	
2.	Seeds and dibbling and sowing	4	..	6.00	
	Jowari-4 seers 1 seer cost 0.50	..	..		200
	Redgram 2 seers 1 seer cost 1.00	..	..	..	2.00
	Cowpea 3 seers 1 seer cost 0.75	..	..	..	2.25
3.	Interculture:				
	a) First weeding b) Second weeding (0.75 p. per woman)	..	12 10	9.00 7.50	..
4.	Cropwatching		One month	35.00	
5.	Harvesting:				
	Reaping of Jawar	..	5	5.00	
	Reaping of Redgram	4	2	6.50	
	Reaping of Cowpea	4	3	8.00	..
	Threshing:				
	a) Preparation of ground	2	1	4.00	..
	b) Threshing of Jawari	3	2	9.00	
	c) Threshing of Red- gram	4	3	11.75	
	d) Threshing of Cowpea	2	2	7.00	
		54	38	159.75	6.25

Thus Rs.166 is the cost of cultivating of one acre of mixed crops (Jwari, Redgram, Cowpea). The total number of workers engaged is 92 persons. The following are details of values of mixed crops' yield and input value.

Cost of mixed crop cultivation = Rs.166/-

Crop-wise yields are:

Cost of 1½ bag or 150 kgs. of Jowari =Rs.65.00

Cost of 50 Kgs. of Redgram =Rs. 60.00

Cost of 65 Kgs. of Cowpea =Rs. 60.00

Total cost of the mixed crop yield. Rs.185.00

Profit = cost of total yield of mixed crop -  
cost of cultivation of mixed crop

= Rs.185-166

Profit = Rs.19.

Here the fact is that the mixed crops are grown in the second year so that there is no necessity to spend the amount on felling the trees. Thus podu is not profitable if it is viewed entirely from an economic point of view. But actually, he undertakes all the operations with his family members without hiring. So the whole product appears to be profitable. The most important fact in Konda Reddis continued love for 'podu' cultivation is that it forms part of his cultural milieu in which he is broughting. The cultivation of podu requires minimum investment of capital and can be undertaken with the simple and primitive implements which are within his easy reach. Konda Reddis also believed that the podu gives them freedom of action which they loved very much. Further they believe that the podu can be undertaken with the help of his family and other

family members. 'Podu' is the only alternative land on which he can grow the food grains, in the absence of fertile land in and around his habitat. The important factors responsible for the continuance of 'podu' cultivation are (1) lack profit motive and (2) ignorance of profit-loss account. Shifting cultivation in tribal areas is suitable in absence of diffusion of innovations like chemical fertilizers, seeds, agricultural implements and pesticides etc. Thus a number of social economic and cultural factors have contributed to the prevalence of 'podu' cultivation.

Jowar is the major crop raised on podu fields by most of the Konda Reddy farmers in all the four villages. The total yield of Jowar in 1970-71 Kharif raised on podu fields by the Konda Reddis among those 100 selected in all the four villages comes to 9,454 Kgs. with a value of Rs.4,727/-. As the major item of their food being Jowar, the marketable surplus will normally be less left with them. Though 2,727 Kgs. constitute marketed surplus, nearly 50%. If it was the forced marketed surplus in order to repay the kind debts received by them with 100% rate of interests.

Horsegram is the pulse grown mostly by Konda Reddis. The red soils present in these areas of conducive for this crop. Only very less amount was kept for domestic consumption and the rest was sold out. 91.5% of the total production of 1,040 Kgs to Horsegram was sold out by them in 1970-71 with a rate of Rs.70/- per 100 Kgs. bag.

Redgram and Cowpea also were raised on the podu on a considerable extent. They were mostly raised in mixture with Jowar in these area. But the yields were very low with average yield of 75 Kgs. per acre (both Redgram and Cowpea). Redgram is mostly used by them in regular diet. So the marketed surplus of Redgram last year was 629 Kgs. out of total production of 874 Kgs. The rate that was offered by the merchants to Konda Reddis was Rs.1 per one Kg. of Redgram. 85% of the total production of Kgs.483 of cowpea was marketed at a rate of one rupee per kg.

Futher, Gingelly and Blackgram were also the crops raised on Chelka podu which added to the incomes of Konda Reddis though in small proportions 125 Kgs. of gingelly out of total production. Of 150 Kgs had been marketed by them whose value amounted to Rs.150/- and 30 Kgs out of 50 Kgs of black gram was also marketed last year at a rate of one rupee per Kgs

Chillies and Tobacco, on small proportions of Chelka podu, were exclusively raised for domestic consumption purposes. The yields were very low because they are totally rain fed. The yields per acre on Chelka podu fields came to 25 Kgs. and 100 Kgs. in the cases of Chillies and Tobacco respectively.

The sole marketing agency in all these villages is private merchant coming from Polavaram and rates offered by him are very meagre.

The following table shows particulars of Yield, consumption, and marketing of various crops.

**TABLE NO.30**  
**YIELD, CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING**  
**(SHIFTING CULTIVATION)**

S.No.	Name of the Crop.	PRODUCTION		CONSUMPTION		MARKETING	
		Quan- tity.	Value	Quan- tity.	Value	Quan- tity.	Value
(in Rupees)							
1.	Jowar	9,454	4,727	6,730	3,365	2,724	1,362
2.	Redgram	874	874	245	245	629	629
3.	Horsegram	1,040	728	85	59.50	955	668.50
4.	Cowpea	483	483	72	72	411	411
5.	Gingelly	150	300	25	50	125	250
6.	Chillies	25	62.50	25	62.50	..	..
7.	Blackgram	50	75	20	30	30	45
8.	Tobacco	50	350	50	350	..	..

**TRANSITION:**

The new wants as well as new agricultural products have increased monetary and market economy among Konda Reddy community to a considerable extent. It has been seen realised by them the benefits of exploiting the soil to its maximum capacity with the use of improved implements. In this transition, they began to domestic the cattle for their agricultural operations and in course time, they shifting to plough cultivation.

With the extension of an effective administration over the hill tracts, the Reddis became liable to money payments, for the cultivation of the land and the forest produce. In order to meet these obligations he had to commute into cash many of his marketable goods, hitherto bartered against articles for his own consume. But at the same time, sustained and growing contact with lowlanders instilled into him a taste for certain previously rare or even unknown commodities. Some of these commodities, such as certain spices, clothes, metal and glass ornaments were at first luxuries, but soon these luxuries grew into wants, and to balance the new expenditure the Reddi had to supplement his income either by increasing the output of his exchangeable surpluses or by selling his own labour. They follow the latter type. The exploitation of the rich timber and bamboo growth in the hills offered unlimited employment to all men willing to engage in forest labour. Contact with other castes not only stimulated the growth of wants, but it brought the Reddi into close contact with new and more advanced methods of agriculture. Where the country lent itself to permanent cultivation particularly in the fertile, he began to plough with bullocks and to cultivate small areas of flat ground in addition to cutting 'pedu' on hill slopes. Both regular forest labour and plough-cultivation on permanent fields foostered a greater stability of settlement. Thus ultimately it led to the formation of the large villages on the Godavari bank,

whose inhabitants are today only partly dependent on 'podu' and forest produce, and subsist to a large extent on the provisions received from merchants in payment for their labours in the forest and on the yield of their plough-land.

The Reddis association with timber merchants and the development of plough-cultivation were interdependent processes. The merchants must have encouraged the Reddis to settle in the villages on the Godavari bank and to take to the plough, thereby they were tied to one locality, and thus were assured a constant supply of forest labourers. Most of the new settlers depended for the supply of forest labourers on the merchants, and when they received bullocks on credit, it was mainly for the purpose of transporting bamboos and timber from the interior to the river bank, but in the intervals of forest-labour they used the animals also for ploughing.

The interest of the two occupations began to conflict with the intensification of both forest-exploitation and plough-cultivation. Because of growing demand for bamboo at Rajahmundry market, the merchants began to view with disfavour the agricultural preoccupations of their employees. Because the Reddis had proved successful plough-cultivators; now they are unwilling to neglect agriculture in order to supply the merchants with increasing quantities of bamboo and timber. Many Reddis carried on both occupations side by side. Very few gave up forest-labour and returned to a purely agricultural economy. Thus this was roughly the development in the Godavari Region.

considerable proportions i.e. 10.6% and 9.4% respectively.

Most of the owner cultivating households have a family comprising of 3-5 members (60%). Even households of 6-8 size constitute the owner cultivators (29%). There are practically no households in the size of 9-11 having land and very insignificant number in the size of 12 and above number of members.

The important conclusion from the above table is that most of the households come under 0-2.50 acres size of holding and with a family of 3-5 members.

The type of land owned by Konda Reddis' is dry. The extent of podu land possessed by them will be only for 3 to 4 years. Though they claim ownership on the dry land, they are not surveyed lands in any of the village except few in Tanalakunta. Most of the households will be having dry land as well as podu lands also.

Such important as extent of lands both dry and podu in each village seperately are presented village in the following table.

TABLE NO. 33  
TYPES OF LAND POSSESSED BY KONDA REDDIS

Name of the village.	No. of H.Hs studied	No. of H.Hs having dry land	Extent (per H.H)	No. of H.Hs having podu land	Extent (per H.H)
Tutigunta	38	21 (55%)	127.50 (6.07%)	18 (47%)	41.40 (2.30%)
Tekur	19	17 (90%)	103.50 (6.9%)	7 (31.5%)	8.50 (1.21%)
Cheeduru	30	28 (93%)	118.50 (4.23)	3 (10.0%)	3.50 (1.61)
Tanalakunta	13	3 (23%)	18.00 (6.00)	5 (38.5%)	13.00 (2.60)
Total	100	69	367.50	33	66.40

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL METHODS:

Recent legislations restricting podu has contributed to shift from podu to settled agriculture. A Reddi relinquishes his traditional mode of life and ranges along his neighbours when turning from podu to plough-cultivation. The following are the main factors of change. As a podu cutting man, he occupies owner of permanent fields he enjoys economic prospects similar to those of other ordinary cultivators and has become subject to the same economic needs. The yield of settled land that a man cultivate with ploughs and bullocks is larger than that of a podu clearing worked by any single household. Thus, larger harvests free the Reddi from gathering of forest produce, and allows him to raise his standard of living by exchanging surplus grain. This is the attraction of plough cultivation. But on the other hand he becomes burdened with a number of new responsibilities. They are (1) to plough he must have cattle, (2) he has to buy ploughing cattle on credit or borrow a pair of bullocks against a share of the crop (3) there are Reddis who have inherited a sufficient stock of cattle to breed their own draught animals, but their number is small and the majority are always in difficulties ever procuring or replacing bullocks for ploughing and manuring their fields. (4) besides these investments, the Reddi must find the money for land-revenue which is considerably higher than imposed on Podu Cultivation. The necessity of raising the cash dues and land revenue on his land will affect the Reddis to abandon their plough land and return to the hills for podu cultivation.

SIZE OF HOLDING:

Further, the analysis of the size of land holding is one of the important aspects of agriculture. The size of holding among the Konda Reddy households having land in the manner of size of the household are presented below:

TABLE NO.32  
SIZE OF LAND HOLDING.

Size of House- holds.	No. of Households in the size of holding.					Total
	0-2.50	2.51-5.00	5.01-7.50	7.51-10.00	10.00+	
1-2	4	4	1	..	1	10
3-5	22	15	5	3	6	51
6-8	7	11	3	1	1	23
9-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
12+	..	1	..	..	..	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>85</b>

It is evident that out of 100 Konda Reddy households studied 85 households are having land. The land includes the dry and podu. There are no wet lands at all in any of the four villages.

The observations from the above table are given below:

39% households are in the size of holding 0-2.50 acres. These constitute the maximum. As many as 36.4% of the households are in the size of holding of 2.51-5.00 acres. The percentage of households in the 7.51-10.00 acres is insignificant. In the 5.01-7.50 acres size of holding and 10.00 and above size of holding, the households constitute

Cheeduru ranks first in the matter of land(dry) possessed by households. 93% of 30 Konda Reddy households possess dry land. Next comes Tekur where 90% of surveyed Konda Reddy households of land owners. In Tutigunta and Tanalakunta they constitute 55% and 23% respectively.

With regards to ownership of Podu lands, 47% of surveyed households in Tutigunta have podu, many of them also come under the households possessing dry lands. In Tanalakunta, there are 38.5% households Podu land who are more than the owners of dry land. There are considerable proportion in Tekur possessing podu lands (31.5%). In Cheeduru, they constitute very low percentage (10%).

Calculated the per household holding of dry land, the average extent of land possessed by 69 households of 100 surveyed Konda Reddy households is 5.32 acres. Looking at the village wise per household possession, Tekur registers 6.09 acres which is highest compared to other three villages. Next comes, Tutigunta with an average possession of 6.07 acres per households. Tanalakunta also stands in the approximately same rank with an average acreage of 6.00 acres per household among the land owing households. Cheeduru stands last with an average acreage of 4.23 acres per household.

On the whole, the average Podu acreage stands at 2.12 acres per household. An observation at the per household possession of podu land in four villages separately, it is highest in Tanalakunta (2.60 acres per household) and Tutigunta the such possession in Tutigunta is 2.30 acres.

In Tekur and Cheeduru, the average podu acreages per household are 1.21 and 1.16 acres respectively.

The conclusion from the above data is that extent of podu practiced by Konda Reddis now a days is not high enough to sustain on it. Even the per household possession of dry lands are not even high.

To give a birds eye view regarding the number of selected Konda Reddy households depending on land and other sources, the following table is presented here:

TABLE NO.34

Name of the village.	Number of people depending on land	Number of people depending on other sources.
1. Tutigunta	21	17
2. Tekur	17	2
3. Cheeduru	28	2
4. Tanalakunta	3	8

LAND LEASING PARTICULARS:

TABLE NO.35  
LAND LEASING PARTICULARS

Name of the village.	No. of H.Hs who have leased out their lands.	Extent	No. of H.Hs who have leased in	Extent
1. Tutigunta	13	52.00	2	3.50
2. Tekur	11	57.00	..	..
3. Cheeduru	4	7.00	3	5.50
4. Tanalakunta	1	6.00	..	..
<b>Total:</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>122.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9.00</b>

The analysis of the table discloses that the number of households leased-out is more than lease-in households. Konda Reddis, out of their financial inefficiency could not cultivate their own lands and thus leased-out for very meagre rates ranging between Rs.50-100 and they live by hiring out their labour to the same person to whom they have leased out. The persons who lease-in the lands from Konda Reddis are mostly migrated plains. The most prevailing method of leasing transactions is cash payment. Kind payment and share cropping also prevail but that is mostly from their relatives but not from others.

40% of the land owing Konda Reddis households in all the four villages combined have leased out their lands. This includes leasing of either whole or part of their holdings.

Such percentage is highest (64%) in Tekur and it is 62% in Tutigunta. In Tanalakunta one out of 3 land lords have leased out half of his holdings. It is very low percentage in Cheeduru who have leased out their lands(only 14%).

With regards to leasing in of lands by Konda Reddis, they constitute insignificant proportion i.e. only 9 out of 100 households surveyed in the four villages. There are none in Tekur and Tanalakunta. Only 2 out of 38 in Tutigunta and 3 out of 30 in Cheeduru have lease in lands, that too all from their relatives on the basis of either kind payment or share cropping. Even the extent in these two villages is also not much in 1971. There

are none among the 100 households in Konda Reddy tribe who have been benefitted by Land Reclamation scheme.

A brief description of various operations in settled cultivation practiced in these four villages by Konda Reddis is given operation-wise.

Generally preploughing is done in the month of ~~May~~ April or May in these village. Ploughing starts with the onset of monsoons, normally in July. There, land is often ploughed 3 to 4 times in transvrse direction and number varies with the nature of crop and soil. Thus the land made ready for transplantation or broadcasting of the seed.

Just before broadcasting or transplanting, they apply farm yard manure, which will be transported to fields with the help of bullock carts or headloads just before ploughing but in very low quantities. Few Konda Reddy farmers who began to grow cash crops like (Chillies, G2), Tobacco and improved varieties of paddy recently are using chemical fertilisers.

In all these villages crops are rainfed. There are practically no irrigation facilities available to them. So with sufficient rains, they will generally broadcast the seeds and very few farmers undertake transplation.

CROP WISE - ACREAGE AND YIELDS:

Prior to the inception of Community Development Programme, the tribal farmers used to grow Jowari, Paddy etc. Recently some acculturated Konda Reddi farmers have learnt to grow non-traditional crops on the recommendations of the authorities of Community Development Programmes. The cultivation of corriandrum, chillies, varjeenia tobacco and gingelly crops is slowly gaining prominence in the village. Chillies(G-2), and Varjenia Tobacco is prominently grown in Tutigunta and Tekur villages whereas gingelly is grown in Tanalakunta.

Among Konda Reddis in Tutigunta village the gross cropped area is 90 acres, 55.50 acres is in Tekuru, 73.50 acres is in Cheeduru and in Tanalakunta village the gross cropped area is 11.50 acres.

TABLE NO.36  
ANALYSIS OF THE PATTERN OF  
VARIOUS CROPS.

Crop	Tutigunta Acres.	Tekur Acres.	Cheeduru Acres.	Tanalakunta Acres.
Jowari	21.00 (23.3%)	9.00 (15.2%)	15.00 (2.4%)	2.50 (21.7%)
Paddy	47.50 (52.7%)	35.50 (63.9%)	50.00 (54.4%)	2.00 (17.5%)
Redgram	0.50 (0.5%)	..	2.50 (3.4%)	..
Blackgram	2.00 (2.2%)	..	2.50 (3.4%)	..
Greengram	3.00 (3.3%)	2.50 (4.5%)	4.00 (5.4%)	..
Horsegram	..	4.50 (8.1%)	1.50 (2.04%)	7.00 (60.8%)

The traditional cropping pattern in the four villages is given in the above table. The gross cropped area in Tutigunta is 23.3%, 15.2% in Tekur and 2.4% and 21.7% in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta respectively. The total cropped area under paddy is 52.7%, 63.9%, 54.4% and 17.3% in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages respectively. In Tutigunta village the gross cropped area under Redgram is 0.5% whereas in Cheeduru village 3.4% is under Redgram; is 0.5% while in Tekur and Tanalakunta Redgram is not grown as a single crop in settled plough cultivation at present. Under Blackgram the total cropped area in Tutigunta is 2.2%, whereas in Cheeduru 3.4% is under this crop. Last year i.e. in 1970-71 this crop was not grown in Tekuru and Tanalakunta villages. The total cropped area under greengram is 3.3%, 4.5% and 5.4% in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages respectively, whereas in Tanalakunta this crop is absent. Under Horsegram the total cropped area in Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta is 8.1%, 2.04%, and 60.8% respectively, while in Tutigunta this crop is absent. Thus 81.6%, 80.1%, 74.8% and 39.1% of the cropped area is under cereals, respectively in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages, whereas the cropped area under pulses is 12.7%, 12.6%, 14.2% and 60.8% in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and and Tanalakunta respectively. By the above figures we can conclude that the percentage of cereals crop is more than the percentage of pulses.

TABLE NO.37

ANALYSIS OF CROPPING PATTERN (OF HYV)  
(IN ACRES)

Name of pulses	TUTIGUNTA Acres	TEKUR Acres	CHEEDURU Acres	TANALAKUNTA Acres
Chillies	6.50 (7.2%)	1.50 (2.7%)	8.00 (10.8%)	..
Tobacco (Varjeenia)	7.00 (7.7%)	2.50 (4.5%)	..	..
Corriandrum	3.00 (3.0%)	..	..	..

CASH CROPS: Cash crops grown and average in the four village is given in the above table. The gross cropped area under chillies in Tutigunta is 7.2%, in Tekur 2.7% is devoted for <sup>U</sup>chillies cultivation, 10.8% is the total cropped area in Cheeduru whereas in Tanalakunta village the cropped area under chillies is absent. The total cropped area under Tobacco is 7.7% and 4.5% in Tutigunta and Tekur villages respectively; while in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages this crop is not cultivated. In Tutigunta village only 3.0% of the total cropped area is devoted for corriandrum, whereas in the remaining 3 villages there is no cultivation of corriandrum. Thus by the above figures we can pay that the cropped area under pulses is absent in tanalakunta as they do not possess cultivable land.

The Community Development programmes partly <sup>convinced</sup> responsible for/ ~~convincing~~ the tribal farmers to cultivate the non-traditional crops and encouraged them by granting subsidies and aids in seeds and fertilizers.

CROP YIELDS:

The yield per acre of some important crops like Jowar, Paddy, Blackgram, Greegram, Horsegram, Corriandrum

Redgram, Chillies and Tobacco are shown in the following table.

TABLE NO.38

PER ACRE YIELD OF VARIOUS CROPS (IN QUINTALS)

Name of the crop	Tutigunta	Tekur (in quintals)	Cheeduru	Tanalakunta
Jowari	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
Paddy	5.29	3.64	4.15	3.0
Blackgram	1.0	..	0.6	..
Greengram	1.1	1.0	0.95	..
Horsegram	..	1.7	1.5	2.0
Redgram	0.9	..	0.8	..
Chillies	1.4	1.1	1.0	..
Tobacco	0.9	0.9	..	..
Corriandrum	0.75	..	..	..

In Tutigunta village 2.8 quintals is the yield of Jowar. Whereas in Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta the yield per acre of Jowar crop is 2.8, 2.7 and 2.5 quintals respectively. Thus the yield per acre of jowar declined in the last village viz., Tanalakunta. The average yield per acre of paddy is 5.29, 3.64, 4.15 and 3.0 quintals in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages respectively. Thus these figures show that the yield per acre of paddy higher in yield acre is lower in two villages viz., Tekur and Tanalakunta.

The yield per acre of black gram is one and 0.6 quintals in Tutigunta and Cheeduru villages respectively,

while in Tekur and whereas in Tekur and Tanalakunta this crop is not grown. 1.1, 1.0 and 0.95 quintals are average yield per acre of greengram in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages respectively. The average yield of Horsegram per acre in Tanalakunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages are 2.0, 1.7 and 1.5 quintals respectively while in Tutigunta this crop is absent. The yield per acre of Redgram is 0.9, and 0.8 quintals in Tutigunta and Cheeduru villages respectively while in Tekur and Tanalakunta villages this crop under plough cultivation is not grown. Non-traditional crop viz., corriandrum is grown only in Tutigunta village and its per acre yield is 0.75 quintals. Another non-traditional crops viz., chillies and tobacco are grown in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages only whereas in Tanalakunta these new crops are not grown as their land is not cultivable. The per acre yield of chillies in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages are 1.4, 1.1 and 1.0 quintals respectively. The average yield of Tobacco per acre is 0.9, 0.9 quintals in Tutigunta and Tekuru villages respectively.

23.3%, 52.7%, 0.5%, 2.2%, and 3.3% of the gross cropped area are under traditional crops viz., Jowar, Paddy, Redgram, Blackgram and Greengram in Tutigunta village. In Tekur village the total cropped area under traditional crops viz., Jowar, Pady, Greengram and Horsegram, are 15.2%, 63.9%, 4.5% and 8.1% respectively. 2.4%, 54.4%, 3.4%, 3.4%, 5.4% and 2.04% of the total cropped area are under traditional crops like Jowar, Paddy, Redgram, Blackgram, Greengram and Horsegram in

in Cheeduru village; while in Tanalakunta the gross cropped area under traditional crops like Jowar, Paddy and Horsegram are 21.7%, 17.3% and 60.8% respectively.

The gross cropped area in Tutigunta under non-traditional crops like chillies, tobacco and corriandrum are 7.2%, 7.7% and 3.3% respectively. 2.7% and 4.5% of the total cropped area are under non-traditional crops viz., chillies and tobacco in Tekur village; while in Cheeduru village only one nontraditional crop is grown viz., chillies and its cropped area is 10.8%. The Tanalakunta village is ignorant of the above nontraditional crops as their land is uncultivable and their resources are also very limited.

Thus by the above figures we can say that except in Tanalakunta, the cultivation of cereals is given first priority in the remaining 3 villages viz., Tutigunta, Tekuru and Cheeduru. Non-traditional crops and non-cereal crops are extensively grown in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages, while in Tanalakunta these nontraditional crops are not grown. On the whole per acre yields of various crops in Tutigunta, Tekur, and Cheeduru record the highest yields than that of Thanalakunta.

\*\*\*

COSTS OF INPUT AND OUTPUT:

The following table presents the average cost of cultivation per acre of various crops grown in these vi the four selected villages. The table shows that the

per acre profits for each nontraditional crop is highly encouraging than the traditional crops. The profit per acre in nontraditional crops (Chillies, Tobacco) cultivation is Rs.362 whereas it is Rs.171/- in paddy (in Tutigunta village). The profit per acre of Jowar is far low when compared with other traditional crops.

The pulses and jowari cultivators did not incur any cost on fertilizers and pesticides. Whereas the use of fertilizers in the cultivation of nontraditional crops is high when compared with that of paddy. The costs incurred on seed are very high in the case of paddy, followed by pulses chillies and tobacco. The cost of casual labour in paddy tops the lists followed by chillies, tobacco and pulses. Here an interesting feature is that the cost of casual labour in the cultivation of pulses are low since the number of operations in these crops are relatively few. The pulses and jowar crops are not weeded as in the case of paddy and chillies. The cost on hired bullock labour is high in the case of chillies and tobacco crops followed by paddy and jowar.

The profit per acre in the cultivation of jowar in Tutigunta village is Rs.30/- which is, of course, far low when compare to other crops. The average output value of jowar is Rs.140/-, its total cultivating cost is Rs.110/-. The output value of jowar in Tekur is Rs.140/- its total cultivating cost is Rs.113/-. Thus the profit of this crop is Rs.27/-. While in Cheeduru and Tanalakunta the profit of this crop is Rs.22/-, Rs.18/- respectively.

TABLE NO.39

COST OF INPUT AND OUTPUT PER ACRE

Crop name.	Tutigunta			Tekurn			Cheeduru			Tanalakunta.		
	Cost per acre	Cost of the produce.	Profit	Cost per acre	Cost of the produce.	Profit	Cost per acre	Cost of the produce	Profit	Cost per acre	Cost of the produce.	Profit
	(in Rupees)											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jowar	110	140	30	113	140	27	113	135	22	107	125	18
Paddy	147	318	171	140	219	79	143	250	107	155	180	25
Blackgram	60	150	90	..	..	..	48	90	42	..	..	..
Greengram	55	138	83	59	125	83	53	112	59	..	..	..
Redgram	67	135	68	..	..	..	40	120	80	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	48	130	82	56	120	64	71	160	89
Chillies	198	560	362	208	440	232	174	400	226	..	..	..
Corridrum	90	310	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	148	540	392	145	520	375	..	..	..	..	..	..

The over all profit of paddy crop in four selected villages is Rs.171/-, Rs.79/-, Rs.107 and Rs.25/-. The profit per acre of blackgram crop in Tutigunta village is Rs.90/- while in Cheeduru its profit is Rs.42/-. The profit from greengram crop is Rs.83/- in Tutigunta and Rs.83/- in Tekur and Cheeduru its profit is Rs.59.50/-. Redgram is cultivated in Tutigunta and Cheeduru villages only. Its profit is Rs.68/- and Rs.80/- in Tutigunta and Cheeduru villages respectively.

Chillies crops is nontraditional which is cultivated in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru. The overall profit per acre of the chillies crop is Rs.362/-, Rs.232/-, and Rs.226/- in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages respectively. Corriandrum is cultivated only in Tutigunta. Its profit is Rs.220/-. Tobacco is cultivated in Tutigunta and Tekur villages. Its overall profits is Rs.392/-, Rs.375/- in Tutigunta and Tekur villages respectively.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME:

The lion's share of tribal Development funds goes to agriculture only. Efforts have been made to revolution the agriculture in the block by Agricultural Extension Officers, and village level workers. For the benefit of tribal farmers, the technical guidance, improved seeds and implements, chemical fertilizers and pesticides fungicides are made available in Polavaram block.

In this block, high yielding varieties like I.R.8, Jagannadha, Pankaja, I.R.4, S.L.013, and C.32.82 have been introduced. During the Kharif season of 1970-71, 440 Kgs. of I.R.8 seed was distributed by the block to the ryots of the three circles viz., Kondrukota, Koutur and Pragadapalli. 95 Kgs of Jagannadha was also distributed by the block to the ryots during the Kharif season of 1970-71. 465 Kgs. of I.R.4, 200 Kgs. of Pankaja, 150 Kgs. of S.L.0.13, and 150 Kgs of C.32.82 seeds were also distributed by the block to the tribal ryots. But the average yield per acre was not upto the mark as expected, due to the drought condition that occurred last year (1970-71) during the season the crops had been badly effected. Hybrid Maize, and wheat seeds were also supplied by the block to the tribal farmers. 32 Kgs. of Maize (Ganges) and 10 Kgs. of wheat (sona) were supplied to the farmers by the block, during the Kharif season. It was told that the tribal farmers coming forward take hybrid variety of chilling and tobacco. 16 Kgs. of chillies feeds (G-2) was supplied to the farmers in this block by the 'National seeds corporation', Hyderabad, during the last year's Kharif season. 22 Kgs. of Varijeenia tobacco seeds was also supplied to the tribal farmers of the villages in this block by the I.L.D.Company during the Ruby season of the last year.

Chemical fertilizers like urea, Ammonium Sulphate and C.A.N. have been supplied to the tribal farmers of three circles. 15.7 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate, 26 quintals of urea and 9 quintals of C.A.N. have been supplied

to the tribal farmers of these three circles. 15.7 tones of Aumonium Sulphate, 26 quintals of urea and 9 quintals of C.A.N. have been supplied by this block to tribal farmers during the Kharif and Ruby season of the last year (1970-71). The technical guidance is also being given by the Agricultural Extension Officer and V.L.Ws.

Another important aspect of scientific method of cultivation is the supply of improved implements. 22 Iron ploughs (Bose super ploughs) were supplied in the Polavaram block to the tribal farmers of the three circles (Korutur, Tutigunta, and Vinjaram) during the last year (1970-71). 3 sprayers were also distributed among the tribals of the 4 villages during the year 1970-71, in this block. 2 Water Engines were also supplied to the tribals of this block.

Paramar and Endrine pestioides are the most popular in this area 146½ Kgs. of Paramar, Endrine, B.H.C. 10%, and D.D.T. 50% are supplied to the farmers (Tribal) in this block to control plant diseases.

Improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, improved implements and improved pestioides supplied to the tribal farmers is given in the following table.

TABLE NO.40

IMPROVED VARIETIES SUPPLIED TO  
TRIBAL FARMERS IN  
FOUR VILLAGES.

1970-71

-----  
S.No.      Name of the item      Quantity  
            supplied.  
-----

1.    Seeds:-

a) I.R.3	440 Kgs
b) Jagannadha	95 Kgs
c) I.R.4	465 Kgs
d) Pankaj	200 Kgs
e) S.L.O.15	150 Kgs
f) C.32.82	150 Kgs
g) Maize (Ganga)	32 Kgs
h) Sona (Wheat)	10 Kgs
i) G.2 (Chillies)	16 Kgs
j) Vargenia (Tobacco)	22 Kgs

2.    Fertilizers:-

a) Ammonium Sulphate	15.7 Tonnes
b) Urea	26.0 Quintals
c) C.A.N.	9.0 Quintals

3.    Agricultural Implements:-

a) Iron ploughs (Bose super ploughs)	22	Nos
b) Sprayers and Dusters	3	Nos
c) Oil Engines	2	Nos

4.    Pesticides:-

Paramar, Endrine, B.H.C. 10%, and D.D.T. 50%.	146.5 Kgs.
---	------------

-----  
Though these programmes have been adopted in these village; the beneficiaries from Konda Reddy tribe in these four villages are only four persons. The main reason for this is their financial instability to adopted them.

MARKETING:

Retails sowcars, D.R.Depots, Shandies, Wholesale dealers are the existing marketing facilities in the area. But retail sowcars can be said as monopsonists. In all the villages some of the Agricultural Produce is being sold to the native consumers directly by the producers. Commodities such as jowar, pady are sold directly to the consumer. Sometimes these commodity are exchanged on barter.

At times some tribal elite in the village purchase the accomodities from the villagers and sell them to the non-tribal traders in the shandy at a little higher price. The tribal farmers who are all not conversant with weights and measures and tactics of trade, who do not have sufficient man power to transport the entire commodity to the shandy and who want to realise the entire contingency, often prefer to sell away or barter the commodity to middlemen within the village itself. It is obvious that he realises a very low price for his goods.

There is one Cooperative Marketing Society in Polavaram. The marketing activities of this society have become defunct. So at present the only organisation that is function is the Girijan Cooperative Corporation, which purchases both agricultural and forest produce from the tribal people at moderate prices. Under this Girijan Cooperative Corporation, there are two branches, one is at Tutigunta and another one is at

at Korutur. During 1970-71 no tribal (Konda Reddi) of these four villages is reported to have sold his commodity to this Girijan Corporation.

Non-tribal traders only act as whole sale dealers in most of the agricultural commodities of this area. Often the trader goes to these tribal village and purchase the commodities on the spot at the prevailing prices in the shandy and takes the responsibility of transporting the commodity. Sometimes the tribal people could not wait for the visit of the trader and so transport the commodity to the shandy for sale. Thus the trader alone has been responsible in arranging the transportation of the entire commodity purchased by him directly or in the weekly shandy to the nearby town viz., Pelavaram. The relations between the trader and the tribal seller are such that a seller prefers to sell away the entire produce always to the same trader, and never likes to approach another trader. The cause for this is that often the trader offers some incentives like free supply of cigars or tobacco leaf, or a few paise over and above the actual value payable to the seller. Besides, the trader maintains one middleman in the village who directs the sellers in the village to the trader and advises the trader to visit the village whenever a large quantity of any commodity is ready for sale. The relations between the trader and the seller

are cemented by the incentives offered by the trader and the agent of the trader. Thus, generally the relations between them are so harmonious that they prefer to purchase gold and gold ornaments also only through these traders.

In Tutigunta village 145.5 Quintals of paddy is sold directly to the Non-tribal trader, with the value of Rs.7,250 Rs.61.5 and 113.3 Quintals of paddy in Tekur and Cheeduru villages are also sold to the non-tribal trader and its values are Rs.2,450 and Rs.4,520. 14 Quintals, 2.2 and 9.0 quintals of Jowar is also sold to the non-tribal trader with the values of Rs.700/-, Rs.125/- and Rs.450/- in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages respectively. 0.6 quintal of Redgram with the value of Rs.80 in Tutigunta and 0.35 quintals of Redgram with the costs of Rs.50/- in Tekur is also sold to the non-tribal trader directly. Whereas in Tanalakunta village the total output of paddy and jowar is completely used for consumption purposes. So they do not sold their produce either to the G.C.C. or to the non-tribal traders. Blackgram is cultivated only in Cheeduru village. In this village 1.6 quintals of Blackgram with the cost of Rs.230/- is sold to the non-tribal traders. 0.24, 1.4 and 5.55 quintals of Greengram with the values of Rs.30/-, Rs.150/- and Rs.650/- in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru villages is sold directly to the non-tribal traders. Whereas in Tanalakunta this crop is not grown. one quintal of Horsegram with its cost of Rs.90/- in Tutigunta, 4.75 quintals with Rs.450/-

in Tekur, 12.5 quintals of Horsegram with the value of Rs.1200/- in Tanalakunta are sold to the non-tribal traders. In Cheduru horsegram crop is not grown. Corriandrum is grown only in Tutigunta village. 1.8 quintals of corriandrum with the cost of Rs.216/- is sold to the non-tribal trader in Tutigunta village. 8.45, 0.5, 6.6 and 0.75 quintals of chillies with its values Rs.3000/-, Rs.220/-, Rs.2400/- and Rs.280/- in Tutigunta, Tekur, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta villages respectively is sold to the non-tribal traders. Tobacco (Várjeenia) is grown only in Tutigunta village. In this villag 6.2 quintals of Tobacco with the rate of Rs.2225/- is sold directly to the non-tribal traders. The following table shows the Marketing of various Agricultural Produces.

TABLE NO.41

Crop.	<u>MARKETING - VALUE</u>							
	<u>Tutigunta</u>		<u>Tekur</u>		<u>Cheeduru</u>		<u>Tanalakunta</u>	
	Qty.	Price	Qty.	Price	Qty.	Price	Qty.	Price
Jowar	14 Quintals	Rs.700	2.2 Qtls.	Rs.125	9.0 Qtls.	Rs.450	..	..
Paddy	145.5	Rs.7250	61.5	Rs.2450	113.3	Rs.4520	..	..
Redgram	0.6	Rs.80	0.35	Rs.50	..	..	..	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	1.6	Rs.230	..	..
Greengram	0.24	Rs.30	1.4	Rs.150	5.55	Rs.650	..	..
Horsegram	1.0	Rs.90	4.75	Rs.450	..	..	12.5	Rs.1200
Corriandrum	1.8	Rs.216	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	8.45	Rs.3000	0.50	Rs.220	6.6	Rs.2400	0.75	Rs.280
Tobacco	6.2	Rs.2225	..	..	..	..	..	..

These are the various economic aspects with which the Konda Reddy tribals are entangled. There are no other cottage or small scale industries being undertaken by them. The economic benefits from the cattle products is absent to them. Though they are engaged in rearing of poultry birds and sheep, none of them are dependings upon them.



CONCLUSIONS - DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES -  
SUGGESTIONS

In foregoing chapters, various aspects of economic as well as Social life of Konda Reddy tribe have been discussed in detail. Basing on that empirical study, the following conclusions are drawn. Traditional Konda Reddis were shifting cultivators. But marked changes have been noticed in every aspect of life in general and economic life in particular.

Land is the main source of livelihood for Konda Reddis. Most of them are settled cultivators. There has been a shift from shifting cultivation to settled agriculture for various reasons. Better income oppertunities and extention of reserve forests are the major pull and push factors for this shift. The main occupation persured by majority of landless Konda Reddis is agricultural labour mostly casual. But attached labour too prevail. Forest labour is also being persued as main source of livelihood but number of dependents in Konda Reddy tribe are very less.

Almost all the Konda Reddis will be persuing some other occupation during the periodical gaps arising in their main occupations. The major sources of subsidiary income to Konda Reddis is through hiring of their

labour in agricultural operations and forest labour works. Shifting cultivation is also being practiced by some settled cultivators to add to their agricultural incomes. Minor Forest Products collected by Konda Reddis for marketing purposes is negligible.

Generally there will not be any migrations associated with their occupations. Most of the rituals and festivals practiced by them are connected with agriculture.

The debt position of Konda Reddis' is awfully meagre. Except for their occupational expenditures, they are approaching money lenders, both tribal and non-tribal for all the other purposes who are charging as much as 100% rate of interest and nearly 35% of their marketable surplus is going for the redemption of debts.

The land in the possession of Konda Reddis generally range between 1 to 10 acres and few have registered more than 15 acres. But due to their financial instability, they lease out most of their lands for very low rates i.e. Rs.50 to Rs.150 per acre.

Though they are facing so many difficulties to continue Podu, it is still under practice. But there is a lot of shift to settled cultivation. Strictly, from

an economic point of there are incurring losses in podu cultivation. But Konda Reddis are unaware of the cost of cultivation principle and further, most of the operations are being done with family labour only. So, as they don't feel the burden of paying for labour, they assume all the output is an income. Even in the case of settled cultivation, the incomes are not so high. The reasons for this are mainly the dependence of crops on rains which are uneven and traditional methods of cultivation. With the initiation of Block people there is a little transformation towards new strategies of agriculture. The major crops grown both on podu as well as on plain lands is jowar. Paddy is also being raised by significant number of Konda Reddis. The common pulses grown are Redgram, Horsegram and Blackgram. But the yields are very low in respect of all the crops.

They are being robbed by the monopsonistic purchases by private merchants who offer very low prices for their agricultural products. Most of them are ignorant of institutional marketing agencies like Girijan Cooperative Corporation, Cooperative Marketing Society etc.

Maintenance of livestock is a big problem of Konda Reddis. They are not having proper grazing fields and no proper veterinary facilities. None are showing positive attitude towards artificial insemination.

Minor Forest Produce collections of Konda Reddis mainly consist of firewood. But incomes from the M.F.P. sales is not much.

The major sources of income of Konda Reddis on agriculture, forest labour and agricultural labour. Though they appear to have been engaged in some work or other throughout the incomes received are not at all sufficient to lead even a simple life with adequate food, clothing and shelter. They are always less than the average expenditures. But one significant thing to note is that they even forgo food for the sake of liquor. With effect they starve for nearly a couple of months in a year.

This is the position of Konda Reddis in brief.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

It will be just like burning the candle at both ends if the vast amounts are incurred on any community for their upliftment without taking the aspirations and attitudes of such .

Following are the results of such survey among the 100 households of Konda Reddy tribe in Polavaram block.

TABLE NO.42  
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

	Agricul- ture.	Animal Husbandry	Education	Medical & Housing	Transport	Cooperation	Total
<b>TUTIGUNTA</b>							
I Priority	22	..	6	2	4	4	38
II Priority	5	8	2	8	2	13	38
III Priority	2	5	8	11	9	3	38
<b>TEKUR</b>							
I Priority	9	..	..	1	3	6	19
II Priority	2	1	..	2	4	10	19
III Priority	..	3	1	4	7	4	19
<b>CHEEDURU</b>							
I Priority	8	..	6	3	1	12	30
II Priority	2	..	13	4	8	3	30
III Priority	4	8	1	5	11	1.	30
<b>TANALAKUNTA</b>							
I Priority	7	..	2	..	..	4	13
II Priority	1	..	2	1	4	5	13
III Priority	..	3	4	5	1	..	13

A person on death bed out of hunger never prefers gold or pearls instead of a plate of meal. Likewise, the tribals in particular Konda Reddis who are at far less than the subsistence level mostly preferred agriculture (46%) to the other alternatives viz., animal husbandry, education, medical and housing, transport and cooperatives in all the three out of four villages. Only in Cheeduru, the Konda Reddis who mostly possess land but unable to cultivate it due to their financial instability preferred (40%) for cooperatives out of which they except some financial assistance to improve their agriculture.

The immediate priority in the four villages (except Cheeduru) is for cooperatives (31%), the cause being the same as already mentioned. But in Cheeduru, the heads of households are very careful of the future of their children which forced them to prefer education (43%).

Asked about their next choice, response among 28 out of 100 households in all the villages was for better transport facilities which reveals their aptitude for links in various matters with other tribals and plains residing at different parts. But medical and housing was not totally left in their third preference. As many as 25% besides transport in all the four village have preferred it maximum being from Tutigunta (30%) who are well experienced with diseases like Malaria, Fileria etc. Animal Husbandry has almost been neglected except 19% as III priority.

For a glance, preferences in the aforesaid major fields by the 100 households of Konda Reddy Tribe are given below:

	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Education	Medical & Housing.	Transport	Cooperatives
I Priority	46	..	14	6	8	26
II Priority	10	9	17	15	18	31
III Priority	6	19	14	25	28	8

Now let us see at the most essential needs of Konda Reddis in various villages among these major fields.

#### AGRICULTURE:

As many as 47 out of 100 households showed their anxiety towards possession of land at first. Mostly, they were either agriculturists practicing pedu previously or agricultural labourers. The recent legislations limited the pedu to almost out of existence, which made shifting cultivators to pursue labour work. Even the plain lands possessed by some Konda Reddis are not surveyed. So the natural preference will be for land with record of rights confirmed. But in Cheeduru as earlier mentioned the need is mostly financial 48% in that particular village have preferred agricultural loans.

The second choice among 32% of 100 households was for agriculture loans. The people in these villages are very much crushed in the thresholds of money lenders who charge high rates of interest ranging between 25 to 5% in matters of cash and 100% in case of debts in kind.

In every village, more than 30% of the people are seeking for agricultural loans.

Irrigation has been given due consideration in every village. In Tutigunta, 50% of the people preferred irrigation in third order of preference. 49% of Tanakakunta people's choice was also towards irrigation. Even in Cheeduru and Tekur, 1/3 are anxious to have better irrigation facilities most of the remaining have already given their need for irrigation as second alternatives of I and II preferences in these two villages. On the whole, 42 out of 100 households have mentioned their quest for irrigation facilities. There are practically no irrigation facilities at all in any of the villages. All the crops are rain fed which are well exposed to adversities of nature.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

With regards to preference in the major fields, Animal Husbandry was almost neglected even in the II priority. But this does not mean that they don't want anything within the circle of animal husbandry.

In all the four villages (except in Cheeduru), the I, II and III preferences were towards Milch cattle (38%) Breeding bulls (34%) and Poultry (30%) respectively. As a second preference in the II priority 31% of the households are very cautious about the hygiene of their

TABLE NO.43  
A G R I C U L T U R E

	Land	Blough bullock	Seeds	Ferti- lizers and pesti- cides.	Agr.im- plements	Irriga- tion.	Agr. loans.	Total
<b>TUTIGUNTA</b>								
I Priority	21	..	..	..	..	10	7	38
II Priority	7	10	4	..	..	4	13	38
III Priority	..	7	2	1	3	19	6	38
<b>TEKUR</b>								
I Priority	9	..	..	..	..	2	8	19
II Priority	2	2	1	..	..	5	9	19
III Priority	1	4	6	1	..	6	..	19
<b>CHEEDURU</b>								
I Priority	7	..	..	..	..	9	14	30
II Priority	11	6	3	..	..	6	4	30
III Priority	..	8	2	6	2	11	1	30
<b>TANALAKUNTA</b>								
I Priority	9	1	..	..	..	..	3	13
II Priority	..	1	3	..	..	2	6	13
III Priority	..	2	1	..	..	6	4	13

TABLE NO.44  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

	Milch cattle	Breeding bulls & buffaloes	Sheep & Rams	Supply of pigs & bear- ds.	Poul- try.	Vet. ser- vice	Arti- ficial inse- mina- tion.	Total
<b>TUTIGUNTA</b>								
I Priority	16	2	..	..	5	13	2	38
II Priority	2	9	..	..	2	21	4	38
III Priority	1	11	2	..	18	2	4	38
<b>TEKUR</b>								
I Priority	8	1	..	..	4	6	..	19
II Priority	2	5	..	..	1	9	2	19
III Priority	1	8	..	..	6	2	2	19
<b>CHEEDURU</b>								
I Priority	8	6	1	..	3	11	1	30
II Priority	2	13	4	..	6	..	5	30
III Priority	11	9	1	..	2	7	..	30
<b>TANALAKUNTA</b>								
I Priority	6	2	..	..	..	5	..	13
II Priority	1	9	..	..	2	1	..	13
III Priority	..	1	..	..	4	6	2	13

TABLE NO.45

E D U C A T I O N

	Primary school	Secondary school	Junior college.	Ashram school	Ashram upper primary	Hostel	Reading & dress material	Trained teachers	Training teachers
--	----------------	------------------	-----------------	---------------	----------------------	--------	--------------------------	------------------	-------------------

**TUTIGUNTA**

I Priority	..	7	6	..	23	..	..	2	..
II Priority	..	8	4	..	7	2	4	11	2
III Priority	..	18	9	1	2	..	5	..	3

**TEKUR**

I Priority	..	8	4	..	..	..	3	38	1
II Priority	..	5	9	..	..	4	1	..	..
III Priority	..	2	1	..	..	5	8	1	2

**CHEEDURU**

I Priority	7	..	..	18	4	..	..	1	..
II Priority	9	..	..	..	14	..	..	3	4
III Priority	2	16	1	4	2	2	..	1	2

**TANALAKUNTA**

I Priority	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
II Priority	7	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..
III Priority	..	1	..	1	8	..	1	1	1

cattle. But in Cheeduru village, the first preference is towards veterinary services. Nearly over 80% in all the four villages did not at all showed any attitude towards sheeps and rams and artificial inseminations and supply of pigs and boars at any of the three levels of priority.

#### E D U C A T I O N:

Education has been given due preference and are the people among Konda Reddy tribe are very much precarious about the future of their children. Though they could not educated their children as doctors or engineers, they are very much interested to use the educational facilities provided by government freely in many forms as ashram schools etc.

There is Ashram Primary School in Tutigunta and Ashram Upper Primary School at Tekur which provides facilities of food, shelter and clothing for the children of the village. So the first, second and third priorities were towards Ashram Upper Primary school, trained teachers and secondary school respectively in Tutigunta village and in Tekur, these are in the order of secondary school, Junior Colleges and reading material for grown up.

In the other two villages, Cheeduru and Tanalakunta, there are not even atleast primary schools. Naturally, the preferences in these two villages, are in the respect of Ashram primary school and Ashram Upper Primary school and training teachers. There are 82%, 71% and 60% respectively.

TABLE NO.45

E D U C A T I O N

	Primary school	Secondary school	Junior colle- ge.	Ashram school	Ashram upper primary	Hostel	Read- ing & dress materi- al	Tra- ined tea- chers	Tri- bal tea- chers.
<b>TUTIGUNTA</b>									
I Priority	..	7	6	..	23	..	..	2	..
II Priority	..	8	4	..	7	2	4	11	2
III Priority	..	18	9	1	2	..	5	..	3
<b>TEKUR</b>									
I Priority	..	8	4	..	..	..	3	38	1
II Priority	..	5	9	..	..	4	1	..	..
III Priority	..	2	1	..	..	5	8	1	2
<b>CHEEDURU</b>									
I Priority	7	..	..	18	4	..	..	1	..
II Priority	9	..	..	..	14	..	..	3	4
III Priority	2	16	1	4	2	2	..	1	2
<b>TANALAKUNTA</b>									
I Priority	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
II Priority	7	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..
III Priority	..	1	..	1	8	..	1	1	1

The people in all these villages are mostly not bothered with regards to tribal teachers. They are well satisfied with the good teachers wheather <sup>they are</sup> ~~it is~~ from their own tribe or other.

#### MEDICAL AND HOUSING:

First of all the people of Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru which lie on the westren side of the River Godavari are mostly exposed to the floods which takes away all their hard suffered constructions and leaves them to construct new houses even by foregeing food. This regular experience have forced them to prefer housing first in all these three villages. It is 50% in Tutigunta, 63% in Tekur and 56% in Cheeduru. But in Tanalakunta village who are to go to long distances for water have prefered for drinking as a first priority.

The second priority in Tutigunta and Tekur is towards Primary health cen res which can at least look after the minor hygenic problems. 40% in these respec- tive villages have prefered Primary Health Centre. But in these Cheeduru and Tanalakuna 40% and 60% of the households respectively are looking for hospital with beds.

But the third priority had been the same in Tutigunta and Tekur. Hospital with beds was the thrid priority chosen by 30% of 38 households of Tutigunta, 40% of 19 households in Tekur. In Cheeduru, 48% of 30 households have prefered land colonisation schemes while in Tanalakunta, dispensaries were asked by

TABLE NO.46

MEDICAL AND HOUSING

	Housing	L.C.S.	P.H.C.	Hospital with beds	M.M.U	Dispa- nsaries	Drin- king wells	P.W.Ss
<b>TUTIGUNTA</b>								
I Priority	19	2	7	6	..	4	..	..
II Priority	7	6	16	9	..	1	2	1
III Priority	1	9	3	12	9	3	1	..
<b>TEKUR</b>								
I Priority	12	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
II Priority	1	4	8	3	1	2	..	..
III Priority	..	3	1	8	2	3	1	1
<b>CHEEDURU</b>								
I Priority	22	..	2	3	1	2	..	..
II Priority	..	7	8	12	2	1	..	..
III Priority	2	14	6	2	4	1	2	3
<b>TANALAKUNTA</b>								
I Priority	3	..	2	2	..	..	6	..
II Priority	1	2	1	7	..	..	..	2.
III Priority	..	1	3	..	2	4	..	3

30% of 11 households.

**COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT:**

Over 80% of the studied households in Tutigunta, Tekur and Cheeduru had immediately responded for roads which have no any roads links with other villages for transport purposes. The next urgent necessary of these villages is for bus. Post Office being the third preference have been given due consideration in Tutigunta (40%) but in Tekur and Cheeduru, 52% and 30% of the studied households are for the improvement of boat facilities.

In Tanalakunta, bus has been preferred by over 60% of the 11 households and next 70% are very much interested in Postal facilities. Road links with different villages was thought of better next to postal facilities.

**COOPERATION:** Many households in these villages are unaware of the fruits of cooperation. Many of them had even went to the extent of suspecting the very existance of assistance provided by cooperatives in various fields. In Tutigunta village people are well attached to cooperative credit society and D.R.sales depot. After careful explanation in other villages their results are as follows:

Among 100 households, 29%, 27%, and 34% have prepared cooperative multipurpose society, Girijan Cooperative Society, D.R.Sales dept and Forest Cooperatives respectively in the order of priority. 27% of the households have preferred credit societies as II preference in I priority.

**TABLE NO.43**  
**COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT**

	Roads	Post Office	Bus	Railway	Boat	Total
<b>TUTIGUNTA</b>						
I Priority	30	2	6	..	..	38
II Priority	2	12	18	..	6	38
III Priority	..	16	19	1	2	38
<b>TEKUR</b>						
I Priority	11	3	5	..	..	19
II Priority	6	2	11	..	..	19
III Priority	..	5	2	..	12	19
<b>CHEEDURU</b>						
I Priority	22	1	6	..	1	30
II Priority	2	11	15	..	2	30
III Priority	1	19	..	..	10	30
<b>TANALAKUNTA</b>						
I Priority	5	1	7	..	..	13
II Priority	1	8	1	3	..	13
III Priority	5	2	3	3	..	13

**TABLE NO.48**  
**COOPERATION**

	C.C.S	G.C.C.	G.C.M.S.	C.M.S.	Forest cooperatives	C.M.Society.
<b>TUTIGUNTA</b>						
I Priority	4	..	17	..	4	13
II Priority	6	6	4	4	2	16
III Priority	2	3	6	2	18	7
<b>TEKUR</b>						
I Priority	12	2	..	..	1	4
II Priority	1	4	4	..	9	5
III Priority	..	12	3	..	1	13
<b>CHEEDURU</b>						
I Priority	6	10	..	..	2	2
II Priority	14	7	1	3	4	1
III Priority	2	12	7	1	8	..
<b>TANALAKUNTA</b>						
I Priority	6	2	4	..	1	..
II Priority	1	..	..	..	3	9
III Priority	1	3	1	..	7	1

But, even when the households taken separately according to village-wise different types of cooperative institutions are preferred. In Tutigunta, Girijan Cooperative marketing society has been asked by 46% of the households studied. The reason for this being that whatever the marketable surplus left with the producers have been purchased by the private traders at a very low rates which do not satisfy even half of the requirements other than food. The II and III priority in this village are mostly for Cooperative Multipurpose Society and Forest Cooperatives (48%) respectively. With regard to cooperative credit society and D.R.Sales depot, they are already having them but as a second preferences in the II and III priorities respectively, they have asked for improving them.

In Tekur the first preference extended towards cooperative credit society for financial assistance in their occupational needs. Forest Cooperatives have been preferred by 48% among 19. D.R.Sales depot ~~was~~ won the opinions of 63% of the households in the III priority.

But, 45%, 48%, and 45% have respectively preferred cooperative multi-purpose society, cooperative credit society and D.R.sales depot as I, II and III priorities in Cheeduru. Here also, 27% of the households gave positive response towards having Forest Cooperatives as second preference to D.R.Sales Depot in the III priority.

47%, 70% and 57% have preferred Multipurpose Society, Forest Cooperatives and D.R.Sales Depot in Tanalankunta. The above preference reveals how Konda Reddy tribals are suffering in various fields.

SUGGESTIONS:

The problems of low production, inefficient cultivation, land concentration, welleconomic returning, lack of sufficient timely credit, suitable agrarian pattern and want of effective organisation for marketing of agricultural produce are the correlated factors which retard the economic advancement of these Konda Reddis.

In light of prevalence of the above implements, the following suggestions are of much importance in various aspects of life of Konda Reddis.

**AGRICULTURE:**

- 1) To enhance the worthiness of the tribal farmers, the survey and settlement is needed.
- 2) By implementing the land assignment scheme the cultivable waste land can be brought under plough.
- 3) Wherever possible, the pedu land can be reclaimed and the pedu cultivators can be settled.
- 4) Require urgent attention regarding the provision of irrigation facilities, as these are neglected till now. There are innumerable irrigation sources which are to be tapped. There is much scope for lift irrigation system in these areas. If all the resources are tapped a considerable size of land can be brought under irrigation.

5) The tradition bound agricultural practices of tribals have to be changed by large scale demonstration and persuasive methods and the agricultural production could be increased by improving the fertility of the soil, provision of irrigation facility and by using improved implements and fertilizers.

6) The percapita holding of a tribal could be increased by increasing the area under unreserve since the forest area constitutes high percentage.

#### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:**

Extention of veteriniary services to all the villages is very essential and the tribals must be properly educated regarding the benefits of artificial insemination. Encouragement through financial assistance to start poultry industries will be of some help.

#### **EDUCATION:**

Establishment of primary ashram schools at Tanalakunta and Cheeduru is most important. Conducting night classes to elders will be a good step towards improvement in literacy standards.

#### **MEDICAL AND HOUSING:**

Medical facilities are totally absent in these villages. They are still dependent on medicinal forest roots and tubers which are of very little use. So extention of medical facilities are of atmost importance in these villages. Establishment of atleast dispensaries is most important in all the villages.

Advances for the construction of at least semi-pucca houses is also one thing to be noted and establishment of Girijan Housing Cooperatives will be a fine step in this direction.

**TRANSPORT:**

The most important need of the tribals living in the interior villages like Eastitate, Tutigunta, Tekur and Chceduru is for roadlinks between Polavaram and the respective village and start regular bus services. Which will be beneficial in many aspects of the inhabitant of these villages as better marketing facilities, better employment opportunities etc.

**COOPERATION:**

- 1) Number of Cooperative credit Societies have to be opened to cover all the tribal villages.
- 2) The average loan amount provided per member is only Rs.50/- to Rs.150/- which is not sufficient to meet the credit requirements of tribal cultivators. Hence on a large scale the government should provide liberal credit facilities.
- 3) Even though the business turnover of the Agency produce cooperative Marketing Society, has been showing an upward trend, the following suggestions are put forth to make the functioning of society more effective.

a) Uniform distribution of forest rentals among all the primary societies is not justified since it reduces the purchase price; thereby depriving the tribal of better price. Hence the distribution of forest rentals should be based on the business turnover of each society.

b) The overall provision made under transportation charges is 5% which is apportioned as 3:1:1 among Minor Forest Produce, Agricultural Produce and Domestic Requirements respectively. This apportionment is not realistic since it is not based on the quantitative turnover of each category of business.

c) The dryage scales are always more than the actual dryages which ultimately results in reduction of purchase price of any item. Hence the actual dryages only should be allowed while arriving at the purchase price of each commodity.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Von Furer Haimendorf. C. "Reddis of Bison Hills"
2. Tripathi.D.P. "Shifting cultivation in Orissa".
3. Earl.O.Heady "Economics of Agricultural production".
4. Schilppe, Pierre De "Shifting cultivation in Africa".
5. Naa/ D.S. "Tribal Economy".