



**INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**FOR**  
**TRIBAL AREAS OF SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT**

R-235

**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE**  
**TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**  
**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**  
**HYDERABAD**  
**MAY 1977**



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**SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT**

	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
Preface	1
CHAPTER I Introduction	1
CHAPTER II Tribal Development Situation	11
CHAPTER III Plan in outline Strategy for Tribal Development	32
CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE	45
CHAPTER V Prior Irrigation	67
CHAPTER VI Electricity	74
CHAPTER VII Animal Husbandry	79
CHAPTER VIII Forestry	89
CHAPTER IX Industries	91
CHAPTER X Education	103
CHAPTER XI Medical and Health	108
CHAPTER XII Communication	112
CHAPTER XIII Credit Cum Marketing Structure	118

**ANNEXURES:**



A N N E X U R E S

PAGE

Sl.No.	Programme	Annexure Nos.
1.	Girijan Development Agency Area	I
2.	Sub Plan Area	II
3.	List of Villages in the Sub Plan Area.	III
4.	List of Growth Centres	IV
5.	Minor Irrigation	V to XII
6.	Education	XIII to XVIII
7.	List of D.R.Depots to be converted in the Credit-Cum-Marketing Centres.	XIX

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## P R E F A C E

INTEGRATED Area Development approach has been adopted as a method for accelerated development of areas of tribal concentration. For this purpose areas of tribal concentration in each district have been carved out and a separate Sub-plan prepared at the State level for such areas. The Sub-Plan has been prepared with the aim of presenting an aggregative plan for all identified areas of tribal concentration in the State during V Five Year Plan, the major source of finance being State General Sector supplemented by funds from special central assistance and State Tribal Welfare. To reduce the gap in the levels of development between areas of tribal concentration and adjoining non-tribal areas integrated tribal development plans have been prepared for identified areas of tribal concentration in each district to fully exploit the human and natural resources of the areas over a period of time. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies were started to



implement Sub-Plan programmes in districts having sub-plan areas except Srikakulam District.

In Srikakulam District tribal areas, the Girijan Development Agency, a centrally sponsored agriculture oriented project has been functioning since IV Plan period and it is continued till the end of V Plan period. It is therefore found imperative to expand the activities of G.D.A. to other sectors such as health, education, major roads etc., that are hitherto outside its purview besides intensifying development effort in agriculture and allied sectors with additive funds from State general sector, State Tribal Welfare sector etc., so as to ensure integrated development of the area.

It is with this end in view the I.T.D. Plan is prepared so as ensure integration of General Sector, Tribal Welfare sector, special central assistance and institutional finance programmes with centrally sponsored G.D.A. programme

The present Plan is only for the fifth plan period and the preparation of the perspective I.T.D. Plan by collecting village wise particulars of development data will have to be undertaken later.



:: 3 ::

I express gratitude to Sri R.P. Agarwal, I.A.S., Project Officer, G.D.A., and Sri P.V. Subramanyam, Assistant Project Officer who provided necessary information on Girijan Development Agency programmes. I also thank the Divisional General Manager, G.C.C., District Tribal Welfare Officer and all Heads of Departments who cooperated in collection of information.

C.S. VEERKATESHAM,  
DIRECTOR OF TRIBAL WELFARE.



INTRODUCTION

GIRIJAN Development Agency (G.D.A.) a centrally sponsored agriculture oriented project has been functioning in tribal areas of Srikakulam District since January 1972. The Project with an outlay of Rs.1.50 crores completes its five years period by March 1977. The Government of India in Ministry of Agriculture have agreed to extend the period of the project for two more years i.e., upto the end of V Plan period.

The project, mainly meant for development agriculture and allied sectors with some additional provision for arterial roads does not touch other important sectors of human resource development such as education, health etc. The gap in integrated approach of tribal development is proposed to be filled in by preparing an action oriented integrated tribal development plan for tribal areas of Srikakulam District



by integrating programmes of Girijan Development Agency with general sector and central assistance programmes which have been or proposed to be implemented in these tribal areas.

GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROJECT AREA AND INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA:

The project area of existing Girijan Development Agency covers 11 Panchayat Samithis of the District namely Bhadrakiri, Pachipenta, Seethampeta (Tribal Development Blocks) Salur, Parvathipuram, Kurupam, Kothuru, Saravakotá, Mandasa, Kasibugga and Tekkali (Community Development Blocks). As the programme is family based, there are no specified areas identified within the C.D. Block and covers all tribal families in those block areas. The area identified for integrated tribal development under Sub-Plan and approved by Planning Commission consists of 821 villages (428 Scheduled Villages and 393 Non-Scheduled Villages) belonging to all 11 Blocks of Girijan Development Agency besides the C.D. Block of Sharemahammedpet which does not form part of Girijan Development Agency so far (List of villages furnished in Annexure 3). This was done as per of Sub-Plan exercise, areas of tribal concentration have



been identified in Srikakulam District also by including (a) all Scheduled villages, (b) All T.D. Block villages (c) villages of tribal concentration adjoining Scheduled or T.D. Block areas besides the (d) Specially carved out pocket of Sarvakotapadu. The tribal population of 1,52,425 constitutes 76.73% to the total population of the area (Annexure - 2). List of villages furnished in Annexure - 3.

SUB-PLAN PROGRAMMES AND GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

The Sub-Plan ensured greater contribution from General Sector than was the previous practice with funds of Tribal Welfare sector and special central assistance supplementing the efforts of general sector by providing the missing inputs. The Action Plan prepared for Sub-Plan gives yearwise disaggregation of programmes with financial and physical targets for Srikakulam District also. The Action Plan of Girijan Development Agency also gives physical and financial targets.

PLAN FOR V PLAN PERIOD:

As Girijan Development Agency will continue



till the end of V Plan period, there is no scope for establishing Integrated Tribal Development Agency till the beginning of VI Plan period. It is therefore found imperative to integrate the programmes under General sector, Special Central Assistance and Girijan Development Agency so as to present a balanced picture of the total development effort and in the process provide the much needed new dimension to the Girijan Development Agency programmes. The present Plan is prepared for V Plan period only and a detailed study of Villagewise potentialities of project area will be conducted separately for preparing a perspective plan.

The present plan has been prepared with the following socio-economic background of the project area.

POPULATION:

The tribal population of the District is 2,12,459 which constitutes 8.2% to the total population of the District. The major tribes inhabiting the tribal area are Savara, Jatapu, Konda Dora and Gadaba. Other tribes are numerically small as most of them are spill over population from other Districts. The Scheduled areas are spread over Parvathipuram, Palakonda and Salur Taluks where 74,470 tribals live with the remaining tribal population distributed in scattered villages



outside these scheduled areas. The Girijan Development Agency covers 1,79,783 tribal population, living in both scheduled and non-scheduled areas of the district.

OCCUPATION:

Both shifting cultivation and settled cultivation are practised by tribals and dependence on sectors other than agriculture is negligibly small. The comparative occupational distribution of tribals of the district as per 1961 and 1971 census is as follows:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1961</u>
1) Total tribal population	2,12,459	1,92,276
2) Workers	1,02,752 (48.37%)	1,26,336 (65.70%)
Persons engaged as		
i) Cultivators	35,248 (34.33%)	60,678 (48.02%)
ii) Agricultural labourers	54,835 (53.36%)	50,752 (40.17%)
iii) Mining, Quarrying, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries, Plantation etc.	3,442 ( 3.34%)	5,043 ( 3.99%)
iv) Manufacturing, Process- ing, Servicing and repairs.	1,558 ( 1.51%)	2,210 ( 1.74%)
v) Other Services	7,669 ( 7.46%)	7,653 ( 6.05%)
3) Non-workers	1,09,707 (51.63%)	65,940 (34.30%)



Among the workers in 1971 census period 37.69% are engaged in Agricultural sector as cultivators or agricultural labourers while other sectors are not developed to the extent of providing main occupation to sizeable tribal population. A comparison between occupational distribution of tribes in 1961 and 1971 census periods shows a negative development situation. While 48.02% of the workers were cultivators during 1961 census period, only 34.33% are cultivators during 1971 census period. The percentage of agricultural labourers has increased from 40.17% in 1961 to 53.36% in 1971. Employment in other services remained almost static.

This decrease in number of cultivators is largely because of alienation of tribal land by non-tribals which was one of the major factors contributing in large scale unrest for in the latter half of 1960s. To save the tribals from the clutches of moneylenders, protective machinery has been strengthened and credit and marketing facilities were provided on a large scale through Girijan Cooperative Corporation. Girijan Development Agency has been started for providing stable economic base for tribals through its agricultural oriented programmes with equal stress on allied programmes like animal husbandry, minor irrigation development etc.



SOILS:

Soils belonging to red ferruginous series and black cotton are predominantly found in the district of which the former are found in hilly tracts and the latter along the river valleys of the tribal belt.

RAINFALL:

South-west monsoon contributes to much of the rainfall while rainfall due to north-east monsoon is moderate. The normal total rainfall is 1086.90 mm. and about 706.00 mm. of rainfall occurs due to south-west monsoon. The total normal rainfall during north-east monsoon is 264.90 mm. During winter and hot weather periods, a total rainfall of 26.40 mm. and 89.60 mm. is recorded.

CLIMATE:

The climate varies within the district from tribal areas to plains areas. The lowest temperature recorded in the district is 13°C while the highest is 40°C.

LAND UTILISATION:

The latest land utilisation particulars of the project area could not be collected due to lack of time. The following are the land utilisation particulars available in the Action Plan prepared for Girijan



Development Agency, Sriekulam District which gives a fairly good idea of the Integrated Tribal Development Project also.

Sl.no.	Particulars	Scheduled area in acres.	Non-Sch. area in acres.	Total area in acres.
1.	Total geographical area.	3,97,609	1,29,752	5,27,361
2.	Area under forests	2,88,541	39,042	3,27,583
3.	Area under orchards	2,597	1,470	4,067
5.	Net area sown	42,931	50,255	93,186
5.	Fallow lands	8,325	9,148	17,473
6.	Cultivable waste	19,617	5,273	24,890
7.	Land not available for cultivation.	35,597	24,564	60,161
8.	Total number of holdings.	14,130	14,336	28,466
9.	Total area covered.	48,837	50,255	99,092

Out of 28,466 holdings, a large number (17,992) are less than 1 hectare in size and holdings with sizes varying from 1 to 2 hectares are also sizeable (6,613) in number. The average land holding size is 3.48 acres and the man-land ratio works out to 1 : 0.70 acres.



WATER RESOURCES:

Besides important rivers like Nagavali, Vamsadhara, Suvarnamulhi, Vegavati, Gomukhi and Mahendra Lanaya, numerous hill streams, seasonal and perennial, flow in tribal areas of the district. These rivers and hill streams provide abundant scope for irrigation development.

The preliminary ground water survey and results have shown encouraging results, majority of irrigation wells so far dug by Girijan Development Agency proved successful. Out of 4115 wells dug by S.F.D.A., Srikakulam throughout the district only 70 wells failed.

FOREST RESOURCES:

The forests are mostly of deciduous type and the important species of the flora are Sal (*Shorea Robusta*), Nalla Maddi (*Terminalia Tomentosa*), *Pelera-coaspar Marsopium*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Cloroxylan*, *Bwietenia* etc. The bamboo forests are widespread in tribal belt. The under growth consists mainly of *Eachernania Lanjan*, *Isora*, *Parvi flora*, *Emplica*, *Afficanalis*, *Morinda*, *Citra-folia*, *wood fordia*, *fruticosa* and others. The forest areas extend to 3,27,583 acres.



SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND:

The social and cultural patterns of tribes show similarities and diversities. While the similarities help in identifying 'culture areas', diversities reflect the identities maintained by individual tribal groups.

Racially, Khond and Savara belong to Mongoloid group while other tribal groups like Konda Dora, Mukhadora etc., exhibit protoaustraloid strains. Khond, Savara and Gadaba have their own languages belonging to Dravidian and Mon Khmer family of languages, other tribes speak Telugu.

The social structures of the seven major tribes are also marked by diversity. While Savara do not have even clan system, Khond (Jatapu) and Gadaba social structures are characterised by a loose phratry organisation which is a product of proscribed and prescribed marital relations. The other tribal groups like Konda Dora, Manne Dora and Mukha Dora have non-totemistic 'inteperulu' (Surnames) which assume the role of clans. Among the tribal groups, Mukha Doras occupy highest rung in social hierarchy, with Konda Dora and Khond in the intermediary rungs and the Savara and Gadaba in the lowest rungs which is reflected in their commensal and behavioural patterns.



Striking similarities are observed in performance of fertility festivals, first fruit eating ceremonies (Pothas) and ancestor worship among all the tribes.

With this socio-economic background of the project area, a review of the development situation is done in the following pages to know the base on which the future programmes are to be grounded.



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SITUATION

TRIBAL development effort in Srikakulam District can be categorised into two periods i.e., prior to establishment of Girijan Development Agency (G.D.A) in 1972 and after the formation of Girijan Development Agency:

PRIOR TO GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

Until the establishment of Stage I Blocks in Seethampeta and Bhadragiri in second five year plan and Pachipenta in Third five year plan no concerted effort has been done for developing the tribals and tribal areas but for some sporadic programmes implemented by normal Departments and work/some voluntary agencies in tribal areas during independence movement. The C.D. Blocks of Bhadragiri and Seethampeta have been converted into T.D.Blocks with effect from 1.4.1961 and Pachipenta from 1.4.1965. Upto 1970-71 an amount



of Rs.117.80 lakhs has been spent on various tribal development schemes since 1966-67.

EDUCATION:

About 195 primary schools with 18 Ashram schools, 3 Upper Primary Schools and 3 High Schools are functioning in the project area. There are 15 hostels. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation has been training eligible tribal candidates as motor drivers besides giving training to carry out minor repairs. During 1975-76, about 1063 tribals were granted scholarships and 1800 tribal students were distributed books, slates and clothing.

GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION: (G.C.C.).

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation Limited, started functioning in Srikakulam District with the establishment of a Primary Society and Daily Requirements Depot at Gummalakshmipuram in 1956-57. By the end of 1976, the No. of depots has increased to 72 through which daily requirements such as rice, Kerosene, Dal Oil, Salt etc., are sold at cheaper rates. Each D.R. Depot is expected to cover a tribal population of



2000 and they are generally situated in weekly markets or centrally located villages. The turn over of D.R. Sales during 1975-76 is Rs.36.80 lakhs. The second important activity of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is purchase of Minor Forest Produce from tribals, thereby completely eliminating intermediary Sowcars. Under existing forest laws, tribals can collect and sell Minor Forest Produce to Girijan Cooperative Corporation. With its monopoly right over purchase of M.F.P. from tribals, the G.C.C. is providing 'support price' to the M.F.P. procured by tribals which is determined by taking into consideration the prevailing market price. Rs.10.34 lakhs worth of hill produce was purchased by Girijan Cooperative Corporation in Srikakulam District during 1975-76 which includes commodities like tamarind, adda leaf, myrobalams, hill brooms, 'Mohwa' seed, 'Pungam' seed, cleaning nuts etc.

The Corporation is also purchasing niger seed, 'Ragi', turmeric, French beans, Annatto seed, horsegram, paddy, 'Bajra', chillies, mustard Seed etc. During 1975-76, Rs.1.94 lakhs worth of agricultural and forest produce has been procured by Girijan Cooperative Corporation in the district.



The procurement of M.F.P. and Agricultural produce is done through a net work of 41 procurement centres distributed all over the district. These centres are also either weekly market centres or centrally located villages. The Corporation is also engaged in the purchase of minor forest produce from tribals, such as, horsegram, French beans, Amruto seed, Under Third important activity of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is its role as credit agency and the Reserve Bank of India has recognised it as apex body for credit activities in tribal areas of this district. Even though S.A.O. loans to the extent of Rs.11.73 lakhs and medium term loans to the tune of Rs.9.4 lakhs to 4783 and 911 tribal families respectively were distributed during 1975-76 the recovery position is not encouraging as is evident from the amount outstanding against tribals during 1975-76 and S.A.O loans above which accumulated to Rs.21.18 lakhs. Only 1.52 lakhs were recovered during 1975-76 leaving a balance of Rs.20.66 lakhs by the end of 30.6.1976. In case of Medium Term loans also, out of Rs.9.41 lakhs distributed in the same year, only Rs.0.33 lakhs were recovered.

One of the experiments under taken by Girijan Cooperative Corporation that met with success in these tribal areas is the introduction of 'Pass Book' system



for hand loans. The Corporation provides consumption loans to tribals and the amount repaid by them by sale of M.F.P. etc., is recorded in the pass book.

PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS:

The protective legislation in the district has a long history dating back to 1839 when Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act was enacted for the first time separately for Scheduled Areas. In 1874 Scheduled Districts Act was enacted to administer agency tracts by appointing Officers to administer civil and criminal justice and to superintend the settlement and collection of the public revenues and all matters relating to rent and otherwise to conduct of the administration within the Scheduled Districts. Later on, Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 was enacted by the then Madras Government which was repealed by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 (also called Regulation I of 1959).

The salient features of Regulation I of 1959 are that any transfer of land by a member of Scheduled Tribe to anybody other than a member of Scheduled Tribe is considered null and void. Where a transfer of land is made in favour of any member other than that of Scheduled Tribe, the Agent or the Agency Divisional Officer on application by any interested person could restore the property to the transferer or to his heir. Again,



no land situated in the Scheduled areas owned by a member of a Scheduled Tribe shall be liable to be attached and sold in execution of money decree.

In order to plug loopholes in the legislation, the 1959 regulation was amended in 1970 and 1971. The amending regulations imposed absolute prohibition on transfer of immovable property in scheduled areas to non-tribals whether it is from a tribal or non-tribal except in the case of partition or devolution by succession. Even when a tribal is not able to sell his immovable property to another tribal on reasonable terms, provision has been made for surrender of land to Government upon which the Government shall be obliged to acquire it on payment of reasonable compensation under section 10 of Andhra Pradesh Ceiling of Agricultural holding Act 1961.

Another notable incorporation in the amending regulation is the provision of rule of presumption according to which a non-tribal in possession of immovable property in scheduled areas shall be deemed to have acquired it through a transfer from a tribal unless otherwise proved thus shifting the burden of proof



of ownership to the non-tribal land holder.

Further, facility has been provided in 1971 amending regulation to mortgage without possession any person whether or not such a person is a member of scheduled tribe subject to provisions of clause II to any Cooperative Society including a Land Mortgage Bank or any Commercial Bank or other Financial Institution approved by the State Government with the express condition that in the event of default, the property should be sold only to the tribals or Cooperative Societies consisting solely of members belonging to scheduled tribes.

MONEYLENDER'S REGULATION, 1960

This regulation of 1960 regulates moneylending by allowing only licenced moneylenders to operate in scheduled areas at stipulated rates of interest. The amending regulation of 1970 declared null and void all loans advanced by unlicenced moneylenders either for recovery of loan or interest thereon.

DEBT RELIEF REGULATION, 1960

This was enacted to scale down the outstanding debts of tribals in order to provide relief for tribals from the accumulated indebtedness in the past.



For effective implementation of protective regulations, a special deputy collector has been appointed for the project area with headquarters at Bhadrargiri and he tours the tribal areas and conducts suo moto enquiries in the field itself. He is supported by special staff for detecting cases of unauthorised moneylending land alienation etc. in scheduled areas.

PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS:

By the end of October 1976, in 1374 cases covering an area of 6652.61 acres, enquiries have been initiated under section 3 (1) of A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation. Of them, 1078 cases covering an area of 5216.00 acres were disposed of and 4058.77 acres were restored to tribals.

Under moneylenders regulation, 2141 cases of illegal moneylending have been detected by the special staff and in 2136 cases charge sheets were filed of which 2119 cases have been disposed.

Under debt relief regulation, 2065 tribals were detected to be indebted to the tune of Rs.4,89,212.00 and of which Rs.4,87,481.00 were scaled down or extinguished.



SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT:

According to the latest information available, various stages of settlement operations have been completed and the scheme report submitted to the Government. Final pattas are under preparation for delivery after publication of the scheme reports.

VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENT:

In the three agency taluks, village establishment does not exist except in one village of Mondemkallu in Parvathipuram and 11 groups of villages in Palakonda Taluk. At present 52 village Officers groups have been formed in the three scheduled taluks to look after the village level administration. By the end of 1975, about 76 tribal candidates were trained as village officers and posted in Tribal Areas.

WEANING TRIBALS FROM EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES:

Tribals living on hill tops in small villages and mostly depending on shifting cultivation have been brought down and settled in six regrouped centres at 1) Podi, 2) Sobba 3) Ramabhadrapuram 4) Peddetholumanda, 5) Chilakem and 6) Jammuvaleasa. In these centres 1234 tribal families were rehabilitated by allotting lands, providing agricultural inputs, subsistence allowances



during lean periods etc. Amenities like schools, medical institutions, veterinary institutions, communications, daily requirements depots etc., have been provided. Village Officers have also been appointed for these centres.

Besides this, 14 reclamation blocks were organised at 1) Peddamadi, 2) Desupuram, 3) Bharanikota, 4) Maluve 5) Kesarajodu, 6) Ghanasera, 7) Choppagothili, 8) Beruva 9) Rupaikivada, 10) Arasada, 11) Kakili, 12) Kukkidi 13) Iridi and 14) Udayapuram.

An amount of Rs.7.40 lakhs was spent to undertake relief measures to the tribals affected by Naxalite activities and to the innocent victims of Police action.

Lands to an extent of 68,674.61 acres to benefit 33,351 tribals were assigned by various Tahesildars and the Special Deputy Collector, Sriekulam. When survey and settlement operations were conducted in scheduled areas, an extent of 2427.77 acres of Govt. land (401.45 acres wet, 1815.34 acres dry and 210.98 acres Manavari) was found to be under illegal occupation of 374 non-tribals, in Kurupam. Of them, 76 non-tribals were already evicted and these lands were assigned to 407 tribals.



TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

Employment oriented training programmes have been organised. This includes training of 12 scheduled tribe candidates in typewriting and shorthand during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 and 50 candidates in motor driving. Almost all of them secured jobs. About 6 candidates are being trained in carpentry by providing stipend during 1976-77.

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

During 1976-77 there are 335 Special Nutrition Programme feeding centres in 17 Panchayat Samithis of the District to provide supplementary diet to tribals in those areas. These Centres originally maintained by school teachers and village level workers of respective areas who were paid nominal honorarium were organised into 62 groups and organisers were appointed. The total number of beneficiaries is 20526 of which 16942 are children in the age-group of 0-6 years and 3584 are expectant or nursing mothers.

GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (G.D.A.):

Though the G.D.A. has been established in January 1972, the agency started functioning in 1972-73 and commendable work has been done since then. In the



initial stages of its establishment the Agency has to face two types of Challenges. One is that it is a new experiment which needed a lot of spade work mostly in the administrative field to get things moving.. On the other hand, it has to tackle tribals who are psychologically and economically disturbed and the consequent suspicion of the intentions of the new agency. Added to this, the financing agencies were reluctant to pay the loan component of the programme because tribals were not having patta lands in the absence of survey and settlement.

When once these teething troubles were overcome by the concerted efforts of the implementing authorities and the tribal is once convinced of the economic gains from the programmes, some concrete work could be done by Girijan Development Agency for the upliftment of tribals.

COVERAGE:

The Girijan Development Agency has identified 44,464 tribal participants and about 50,000 tribal participants would have been covered by the end of March 1977. However, this figure does not reflect



actual coverage as a single tribal benefitted by two programmes has been counted as two participants. As such, it is necessary to have correct quantification of tribal population benefitted and those families which are yet to receive any benefit. This will help in covering the remaining population in the extended period of Girijan Development Agency for ensuring 100% coverage. The Girijan Development Agency has spent an amount of Rs.14 2.894 lakhs upto 31.3.1976 on various programmes. The achievements are as follows:

A G R I C U L T U R E:

Prior of Girijan Development Agency under agriculture, two seed stores have been constructed at Bhadragiri and Seethampete and 859 pairs of plough bullocks distributed. Besides installing 41 diesel pumpsets and electric motors for irrigation, sizeable number of tribal cultivators were introduced to improved methods of agriculture through supply of high yielding varieties of seed and fertilizer.

An area of 8619 acres was bunded and 1200 acres reclaimed in Seethampete and Bhadragiri Blocks as part of soil conservation measures. About 374 families were settled in 9 villages under land colonization schemes.



After the formation of Girijan Development Agency the project has already covered 28,597.00 acres and 20,012 beneficiaries by the end of 1975-76 under the programme of supply of short term inputs on 50% subsidy. The target was 20,000 acres. High yielding varieties of Paddy, 'Ragi', 'Baajra', Jowar, maize and ground nut have been introduced and the yield per acre has shown considerable increase. The programme is by and large a success.

Out put of paddy has increased from 431 Kgs. per acre to 940 kgs. per acre and that of jowar and maize from 250 and 150 kgs per acre to 340 and 640 kgs. per acre respectively. In the same way, the per acre out put of ground nut had increased from 517. kgs. to 720 kgs. after the introduction of this programme in the selected areas.

DEMONSTRATION PLOTS:

About 631 demonstration plots have been organised covering an extent of 204.00 acres till the end of 75-76 as an adjunct of the high yielding varieties programme.

Pomiculture and Horticulture: The programme <sup>is</sup> mainly meant for shifting cultivators and landless labourers, and 8000 seed packets and 40½ kgs. of vegetable seed were distributed to benefit 1656 tribal families. About



10,000 coconut saplings were distributed to 5000 tribals for growing in homesteads. Banana suckers, mango grafts, coconut, acid lime and pinapple sap-lings were distributed to 4302 tribals to cover an area of 1774.00 acres. The results of the programme are yet to be evaluated.

#### SUPPLY OF PLOUGH BULLOCKS:

As against the target of 1000 families, 513 were provided with plough bullocks on 50% subsidy by the end of 1975-76. In view of the apathy shown by financing agencies in the initial stages, progress was not upto expectation. However, in the new economic atmosphere, the commercial banks are coming forward to provide the loan component and the programme has already gained momentum.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SHAPING ON 50% SUBSIDY:

The slopy and undulating terrain in tribal areas necessitates land development <sup>and</sup> /sha-ping to make it cultivable. Though many tribals own pattas, the land is left uncultivated as it requires heavy investment to reclaim it. The agency therefore, initiated a programme of land development and shaping to afford plough cultivation. About 2247.50 acres of land belonging to 932 tribal families has been reclaimed under this programme.



MESTA DEVELOPMENT:

Mesta is one of the important cash crops of the district and the tribals are increasingly introduced to mesta cultivation. About 4160.00 acres covering 3186 tribals has been brought under mesta development as the area is suitable to the growing of the crop with good market around.

SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS:

and shifting cultivators  
A number of landless have been settled on agriculture, coffee plantation and cashew plantation through land assignment and provision of necessary inputs.

a) AGRICULTURE:

An extent of 2430.45 acres has so far been reclaimed and 1276 landless tribal families were settled on the reclaimed land. These tribals have been provided plough bullocks, agricultural implements, seed, fertilisers etc. on 100% subsidy. Besides, 590 acres of land has been reclaimed in three blocks in Anasabhadra, Dokiseela and Muluga villages and 468 tribals were given short term inputs which covers 2950 acres of the reclaimed land. A tractor was purchased in lieu of agricultural implements to be given to 131 tribal cultivators of Mulgu village who were assigned a block of reclaimed land.



b) COFFEE PLANTATION:

Encouraged by the success of the scheme started at Donubai village in Seethampeta Block, Coffee Plantation was taken up in an area of 100.00 acres. During 1976-77, it was proposed to taken up the scheme in 100.00 acres patch in reserve forest and the permission of forest Department was also obtained. The tribals have only usufruct right over the produce. The scheme is in gestation period.

c) CASHEW PLANTATION:

This scheme was taken up in Mendu reserve forest area in Mandasa at a cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs to cover an area of 84.00 acres. After the reclamation of land, cashew plantation was taken up with 72 beneficiaries who will have only usufruct right.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

The water resources of the area have been increasingly exploited after the formation of Girijan Development Agency with the help of the Investigation cum Executive Engineer Division attached to this agency. Of the 31 Minor Irrigation and Lift Irrigation Schemes taken up, 18 were completed to irrigate an area of 1347 acres at a cost of Rs.9.90 lakhs. While the



remaining are on hand, there are 29 Minor Irrigation schemes approved for detailed investigation and 51 identified schemes.

In order to tap the ground water potential, 436 irrigation wells were dug by the end of March 1976 and 131 more wells are under various stages of execution. The provision of irrigation facilities is followed up by demonstration of growing high yielding varieties of food and commercial crops like paddy, ground nut, vegetable seed, 'baisakhi mung' etc.

To facilitate lift irrigation with well water 27 oil engines covering 38 beneficiaries and 27 electric pumpsets intended for 44 beneficiaries have also been provided.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

This is one of the programmes which has generated a lot of economic activity in these tribal areas. The milch cattle distribution has been so well organised that it started providing gainful supplementary employment to the landless labourers who formed majority of the beneficiaries. One milk chilling centre was started at Sitampet, Tribal Development Block headquarters with a capacity of 500 litres at a



cost of Rs.50,000.00 besides two supplemental immersion coolers set up at Bhadragiri. The milch cattle distribution on 50% subsidy is done on identified milk routes and tribals sold the surplus milk after consumption at milk collection points to repay the loan component to the satisfaction of commercial banks who came forward without inhibition. Even the Savara tribals who do not milch cattle due to a traditional taboo started milching cattle because of the immediate and encouraging, economic returns showing that once the tribal is convinced of the utility of the programme, he does not hesitate to adopt himself to new occupation brushing aside even taboos.

About 1221 milch cattle were supplied to 1104 beneficiaries by November 1976. The results of the programme of supply of 187 sheep and 15 goat are yet to be observed. Under poultry programme, units of 20 layers were distributed to tribals but the results were not so far encouraging because they were not viable units for 24 hours management. Due to lack of proper management, the poultry died. It is now proposed to organise units of 500 layers on cooperative lines. The fisheries programme is yet to gain momentum as only one fish seed farm at Dummangi was established and two tanks were charged with fingerlings.



COMMUNICATION:

Three arterial road works are under progress to cover 76.77 kms. The construction work has been taken up by Girijan Development Agency through the State Roads and Buildijgs Department at a cost of Rs.80.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs was provided by Government of India over and above the Rs.150.00 lakhs for roed programmes to open the tribal areas. Besides, 8 link roads of 38.50 Kms. length at an estimated cost of Rs.21.14 lakhs were also taken up and four of them have been completed.

The development effort of general sector Departments and Girijan Development Agency has been quantified in the form of development indicators and capared to the district averages to study the gap.

Sl.No.	Indicator	Project Area.	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Percentage of Net Area sown to the geographical area	30.69	42.65
2.	Percentage of Irrigated area to the net area sown.	3.71	30.80
3.	Percentage of Literates	3.60 (ST)	18.51
4.	Primary Schools per lakh of population.	106	64
5.	High Schools (Nos)	3	103



1	2	3	4
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6. Percentage of villages electrified.	1%	15.6
7. Density of population (No. persons perSQ. Kms.)	164	266
8. Tribal Population	1,79,783	2,12,459
(Percentage of S.T. population to total population)	(76.7 3%)	(8.20%)



### CHAPTER III

#### PLAN IN OUTLINE AND STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

THE Integrated Tribal Development Plan for Tribal Areas of Srikakulam District for V Plan period has been prepared by integrating the Centrally Sponsored programmes of Girijan Development Agency and State Plan General Sector and Central Assistance schemes under Sub-Plan. With the Government of India's decision to extend the term of Girijan Development Agency to the end of V Plan period, it was decided to implement the Sub-Plan programmes through this agency by utilizing the existing Girijan Development Agency set up after making alterations necessary in administrative arrangements.

#### PROJECT AREA:

The Project Area of Girijan Development Agency extends over 11 Panchayat Samithis of the District and all the tribals are proposed to be covered by the development programmes. On the other hand, the Sub-Plan area identified for integrated tribal development in the district consists of 821 villages (428 scheduled villages



and 393 non-scheduled villages) falling in the 11 Blocks of Girijan Development Agency besides the Community Development Block of Sharemohammedpet. In view of the administrative difficulties that may arise if areas of operation of Girijan Development Agency and Integrated Tribal Development Agency programmes are demarcated, it is proposed to treat Girijan Development Agency area as Project Area for Sub-Plan programme also during the remaining period of V Plan period.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS:

Once the Girijan Development Agency was decided as meso level agency for executing Sub-Plan programmes, certain administrative arrangements were made to achieve organisational integration. The Heads of Departments were asked to implement their general sector programmes in Project Area only after the approval of the project Officer. This will have the added advantage of supplementing the financial resources of general sector with special central assistance or funds from centrally sponsored programmes. The Office of the District Tribal Welfare Officer was merged with Project Officer's office and all the Tribal Development Block Officers along with their staff and other tribal welfare institutions in the project area are placed under the administrative control of Project Officer. The special



Deputy Collector implementing the protective legislation was also brought under the control of Project Officer and by declaring Project Officer as Government servant, he supervises the implementation of protective legislation.

The Project Officer assisted by subject matter specialists in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry will execute the programme through the field level staff available in Community Development and Tribal Development Blocks. For minor irrigation schemes, there is an investigation cum-execution division headed by Executive Engineer attached to Girijan Development Agency. In view of the greater scope for exploiting identified potential and funds that are likely to flow from various sources, one more division headed by an Executive Engineer has been proposed.

The administrative sanctioning power of Project Officer and that of project level governing body has been raised to Rs.1.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs respectively. The percentage of revenue returns from Minor Irrigation schemes in tribal areas has been waived completely. The governing body can sanction minor irrigation schemes upto Rs.15.00 lakhs and accept the tenders upto 10% over and above the estimated cost.



In respect of roads programmes executed by Roads and Buildings Department with funds from Sub-Plan, percentage charges have been exempted.

### PROGRAMME INTEGRATION

The Heads of the Departments at State level were asked to furnish yearwise and schemewise details of general sector programmes to be implemented in tribal areas of Srikakulam District. These details have been communicated to the Project Officer and he was requested to modify the schemes if necessary basing on the local experiences.

### GROWTH CENTRES:

Identification of growth centres exclusively for project area was not done as villagewise information could not be collected due to shortage of time. As an alternative, the 'market cum service centres' and 'service centres' identified by Planning Department as part of their State wide exercise was adopted for locating the Institutions. (Annexure - 4).

In the present Plan, the Girijan Development Agency Programmes and Sub-Plan programmes have been integrated and the details are as follows:



Agriculture:

The agricultural development programmes mainly aim at increasing the production from the lands under cultivation by providing the necessary inputs. The scheme also includes rehabilitation of a section of landless and shifting cultivators on agriculture and horticulture while the remaining are proposed to be settled through other development programmes.

For increasing agricultural production, the schemes proposed are bringing more areas under irrigation, land development and supply of short, medium and long term inputs by arranging the loan components through financial institutions. The subsidy pattern to be followed has been indicated. For landless who are assigned land, all inputs are to be provided on 100% subsidy and for cultivators the subsidy component will be ranging from 25% to 50% depending on the scheme. The subsidy component will be reduced from year to year on a tapering scale if the same tribal happens to be the beneficiary. However, the maximum subsidy allowed under the scheme will be available to each tribal benefitted by the programme for the first time.

Certain new schemes like development of Coffee cultivation, Sericulture, Pepper, Cocoa and



its further maintenance. During this period technical advice of the University will be sought. The Government of India while considering the demonstration programme of the agency have also expressed that the programme would be weak in the absence of identification of agricultural technology suited to the tribal areas. For this purpose, the agricultural research station has been proposed.

Animal Husbandry:

The Animal Husbandry programmes mainly aim at increasing the draught power of the local livestock by stationing breeding bulls, supply of livestock to improve their economy, training of tribals in livestock management etc.

Milch cattle distribution programme has been a successful one in this tribal area and it is proposed to install more milk chilling plants in tribal areas and distribute milch animals along the milk routes. This is helping in two ways. On the one hand, it is providing nutritious food to tribals and on the other the tribals are economically benefitted by the sale of surplus milk in the collection points situated in centrally located villages.



It is also experienced that small poultry units of 20 layers did not yield encouraging results in view of ineffective management. It is therefore proposed to establish large sized units of 500 layers for groups of 10 beneficiaries with effective guidance in the form of training and supervision on a cooperative basis. Tribals rear coloured poultry traditionally. Besides its utility as a food item, sacrifice of fowl forms part of every ritual. It is proposed to distribute coloured birds also along with white leg horn which is not used for sacrificial purposes because of its foreign origin.

Sheep rearing units are proposed to be distributed in clusters of tribal villages mostly in the plains areas of the project to form herds of 600 sheep on a cooperative basis. Tribals will be benefitted by the sale of produce in the nearby markets.

Veterinary coverage will be ensured through institutions established and proposed to be established and demonstrations and training programmes that are proposed to be conducted in the plan period.

#### Minor Irrigation:

Vast potentiality for irrigation development is yet to be exploited and the investigation cum



execution engineering division of Girijan Development Agency has identified several schemes and executing a few of them. The Public Works Department( Minor Irrigation) is also taking up several schemes. The funds from Tribal Welfare, State Plan General Sector are also available for minor irrigation. The present investigation cum Execution Division is over burdened and there is necessity for one more division for exploiting all the potentiality identified. Development of irrigation is also envisaged through wells and by energisation of those wells. Subsidy is also proposed for the wells constructed earlier and for wells that failed.

Communications:

Girijan Development Agency with provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs from Government of India for arterial roads, has taken up three road works covering 76.77 Kms. For completing these works, Rs.25.00 lakhs is necessary. The Girijan Development Agency has also proposals for laying of link roads. The Roads and Buildings Department on the other hand, also has programme to link important villages with centres. All these programmes will be coordinated at Girijan Development Agency level to provide proper linkages.



Rubber cultivation etc., have been proposed besides encouraging tapioca and sugar cane cultivation. The sugar cane is already grown by some progressive tribal farmers. The difficulty faced by them is that they are selling the produce to sugar factories located at distant places and are at the mercy of the buyer.

A Khandasari sugar factory in cooperative sector is proposed to be established at Rastakuntubai around which sugar cane is presently grown on large extents of lands. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already granted Rs.7.00 lakhs for this purpose. It is proposed to complete the scheme to benefit present growers and encourage growing sugar cane in view of its economic importance.

The programme of supply of inputs is proposed to be followed by demonstration and training programme.

It was also felt that a small agricultural research station has to be set up at Bhadravari for conducting research into the existing crops and cropping pattern, pests, soil nutrition etc. The research station will be maintained till the end of plan period by the Girijan Development Agency and handed over to Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad for



its further maintenance. During this period technical advice of the University will be sought. The Government of India while considering the demonstration programme of the agency have also expressed that the programme would be weak in the absence of identification of agricultural technology suited to the tribal areas. For this purpose, the agricultural research station has been proposed.

Animal Husbandry:

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Industries:

Small Scale Industries have been proposed to exploit locally available raw material. Training in Carpentry etc., were also proposed besides the self employment schemes. All the beneficiaries in the proposed industries are to be tribals only.

Forestry:

The schemes suggested under forestry are mostly labour oriented like teak plantation and raising of quick growing species. However, schemes like cashew and minor forest produce are also proposed under Girijan Development Agency programme in reserve forest areas to rehabilitate shifting cultivators and agricultural labourers. Besides Coffee growing, Cocoa, Pepper and Rubber plantations are also suggested under agriculture development programmes. Forest based industries are proposed in the Chapter on Industries.

Credit Cum-Marketing Structure:

A Unified system of credit and marketing structure has been suggested by Bawa Committee for Girijan Development Agency area by making Girijan Cooperative Corporation as the sole agency for credit and marketing activities in the tribal areas in view of its established institutional net work.



For every 2000 tribal population, there will be a credit cum marketing centre and for every 50,000 population one Marketing Cum Credit Primary Society to meet the short, medium and long term credit needs of tribals besides selling domestic requirements and purchasing agricultural and minor forest produce. All the credit into the tribal areas flows through Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

As the daily requirement depots in these tribal areas have been reorganised recently to serve clusters of 2000 tribal population each, it is proposed to convert them into credit cum marketing centres by providing the necessary personnel and other infrastructure needed.

#### Electricity:

Electricity being the important input in agricultural and industrial development, a cluster programme to cover 66 villages in Bhadragiri and Seethampeta tribal areas has been evolved by the Rural Electrification Corporation. Electrification is proposed mainly for energization irrigation wells and lift irrigation besides giving industrial connections while domestic connections are to be given second priority.



Education:

The literacy in tribal areas which is presently very low is proposed to be brought on par with general literacy rate of the district. This is to be achieved by enrolling 100% boys and 80% girls of school age children in 6-11 age group. The teacher pupil ratio of 1 : 30, as against 1 : 40 recommended for plains areas, has been adopted.

Ordinary primary schools have been proposed for villages with 300 and above population as they are expected to have a minimum of 36 school age children in the age group of 6-11 years. Ashram schools have been proposed for clusters of small villages below 300 population. These areas are backward areas within project areas. Within these backward areas, zones inhabited by primitive tribal groups like Savara will be given priority while establishing educational institutions.

Upper Primary and High Schools have been proposed after working out the student population that are likely to avail the higher education keeping in view the wastage and stagnation indices. Requirement of hostels was also calculated in the same way.



Incentives such as scholarships, clothes, slates, nationalised text books, bedding material etc. have been proposed to attract tribal children. In case of girl students whose enrolment is not encouraging, attendance scholarships will be awarded if they maintain good attendance.

To provide incentives to teachers, construction of staff quarters has been proposed along with establishment of schools. Other incentives are under examination by Government.

Medical and Health:

Effective coverage of medical institutions is to be achieved by starting more number of sub-centres as the established higher order services could not extend its influence to more than 3 or 4 miles due to peculiar topography.

All the villages and hamlets without drinking water facility are to be covered by the Rural Water Supply scheme.



The following are the requirements under each sector against the ensured flow of funds and the additional funds required.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Requirement	Funds available.	Funds required.
1.	Agriculture	91.72	51.63	40.09
2.	Animal Husbandry	37.24	23.28	13.96
3.	Minor Irrigation	169.03	78.50	90.53
4.	Communications	110.45	75.45	35.00
5.	Industries	36.69	15.30	21.39
6.	Forestry	45.63	30.48	15.15
7.	Credit-Cum-Marketing Structure.	11.88	Nil	11.88
8.	Electricity	46.82	46.82	--
9.	Education	144.37	31.63	112.74
10.	Medical and Health	25.34	13.45	11.89
Total:		720.07	366.54	352.29



# FUNDS FOR INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

-(Rs.in-lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Require- ments	Funds available		Total	Funds required
			G.D.A.	Sub-Plan		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	91.72	19.15	22.48	51.63	40.08
2.	Animal Husbandry	37.24	10.30	12.98	23.28	14.00
3.	Minor Irrigation	169.03	20.00	58.50	78.50	90.53
4.	Communications	110.45	13.05	62.40	75.45	35.00
5.	Industries	36.69	11.71	3.59	15.30	21.33
6.	Forestry	45.63	5.79	24.69	30.48	15.15
7.	Credit-cum-Marketing Structure	11.88	--	--	--	11.88
8.	Electricity	46.82	--	46.82	46.82	--
9.	Education	144.37	--	31.63	37.63	112.74
10.	Medical & Health	25.34	--	13.45	13.45	11.89
T o t a l :-		720.07	50.00	226.54	366.54	352.29



## CHAPTER IV

### A G R I C U L T U R E

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AS said earlier, both settled and shifting cultivation is the mainstay of the tribals of the district. While tribes like Savara, Khonds etc., are predominantly shifting cultivators, Jatapus mainly thrive on settled cultivation. The strategy for agricultural development mainly rests on improving the agricultural practices of settled cultivators and introducing shifting cultivators to horticulture, plantation schemes etc. It is estimated that as many as 5579 families depend on shifting cultivation in the district cultivating an area of 8390.65 acres. Most of these have already been settled in regrouped villages and land colonization schemes taken up in early 1970s as part of the process of weaning away the tribal



from extremist path. The following programmes have been proposed for development of agriculture in the project area.

1) Land Development:

The uneven land in tribal areas makes cultivation difficult and especially there is every need for levelling, bunding and development of command areas of various irrigation schemes for facilitating better water management from the source created. The soil is also to be conserved from erosion. It is proposed to level 250 acres of land (mostly ayacut land) on 50% subsidy at a cost of Rs.400/- per acre with the funds available from Girijan Development Agency. Under Sub-Plan, it is proposed to take up development of 2400 acres through graded bunding, stone terracing etc., at a cost of Rs.11.70 lakhs. An amount of Rs.0.66 lakhs is also provided under sub-plan. for reclamation of 936 acres. In Tribal Welfare Department's programme also it is proposed to spend Rs.1.55 lakhs on reclamation of 2198 acres of land using tractor or bull-dozer. The total land thus proposed to be reclaimed comes to 8168 acres during the plan period. For cultivators, the subsidy is 50% and in case of landless who are assigned lands recently the land development programme is taken up on 100% subsidy.



2) Supply of Short Term Inputs:

Short Term inputs such as high yielding varieties of seed and fertilizers are proposed to be distributed to tribals to introduce them to growing of high yielding varieties of food and commercial crops.

Supply of these inputs are often preceded by a demonstration. In order to encourage this scheme, it is proposed to supply short term inputs during the remaining years of sub-plan period i. e., 1977-78 and 1978-79, on 50% subsidy basis for 1,000 new tribal cultivators covering an extent of 2,000 acres. Regarding the financial implications of the scheme, the average cost per acre, may be taken at Rs.100/-, the cost of the scheme for one year being Rs.2.00 lakhs. So for 2 years it works out to Rs.4.00 lakhs. The proposed allotment from the tribal Welfare Department is Rs.0.70 lakhs for 2 years. Thus the total cost of the scheme will be Rs.4.70 lakhs.

3) Supply of Medium Term Inputs:

a) Supply of plough bullocks:

There is a great need for supplying plough bullocks to the land owning tribals for facilitating proper agricultural operations. Till recently no agency has come forward to grant loans, except the Girijan Cooperative Corporation. The loaning agencies like the Canara Bank, State Bank of India (Agricultural



Development Branch) and Cooperative Central Bank, have been persuaded to sanction loans and it is proposed to supply for 1000 tribals who are having lands; one pair of plough bullocks at an estimated cost of Rs.500/-. Also Rs.100/- each would be given towards the cost of agricultural implements.

Under the Central Assistance scheme it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs towards the cost of purchase of seeds like paddy, cotton, oil seed, ground nut etc., during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

#### 4) Horticulture:

The shifting cultivators are proposed for introduction to horticulture schemes as the project area is best suited for this programme and at the same time improve their shifting cultivation so that all 'podu' lands are brought under horticulture programme or plantation scheme with assured economic returns. A few varieties like Orange, Pineapple, Banana, mango, coconut etc., were already supplied to cover an area of about 916 acres for propagation.

During 1977-78 and 1978-79, it is proposed to develop a homogenous produce in groups of villages by supplying single variety of grafts to each beneficiary will be given grafts @ Rs.150/- to cover two acres of land. It is proposed to cover 250



beneficiaries to cover 500 acres in two years under this scheme. The cost of the scheme for next two years works to Rs.0.375 lakhs.

Demonstration Orchards:

It is proposed to establish demonstration orchards in order to educate and introduce tribal to the growing of new varieties of crops. It is proposed to establish 25 demonstration orchards of 2 acres each during the next two years in the project area. At the rate of Rs.0.046 lakhs per orchard the cost works out to Rs.1.15 lakhs. It is also proposed to spend Rs.0.48 lakhs under central assistance scheme to cover 10 orchards with an area of 2 acres under each orchards. Thus, the total number of orchards proposed are 35.

Tapioca Cultivation:

The easily cultivable and profitable crop in the agency area is Tapioca. The Horticultural Research Unit of Agricultural University, Hyderabad has also suggested to develop this crop in the agency area as the climate, slope and soil of the area are suitable. It is proposed to bring 300 acres under Tapioca to settle 150 tribal families at an estimated cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs.1,000 per acre. The approximate net profit estimated is Rs.2800/- per family having two acres.



2) Development of Sugarcane Cultivation:

The soils of Scheduled Area in Srikakulam District are ideally suited for growing crops like Sugarcane. About 200 acres of land is so far brought under Sugarcane. The Girijan Development Agency now has taken up an area of 150 acres to encourage and develop sugarcane cultivation in the villages under project after providing irrigation facilities. The sugarcane is presently transported to Seetanegaram. A Girijan Khandasari Cooperative Society is already existing at Rasta Kuntubai and Rs.7.00 lakhs was already released by Government for setting up of Sugar Factory at Rasta Kuntubai. It is proposed to complete the construction programme.

It is proposed to bring about 600 acres per year under sugarcane during the sub-plan period, so as to feed the proposed Khandasari Factory.

The cost of cultivation will be Rs.1000/- per acre of which 25% will have to be born as subsidy to encourage the tribal farmers to take up sugarcane, at the rate of 600 acres per year. The financial implications work out to a total of Rs.3.00 lakhs for the next two years.



Mesta Development:

Mesta a commercial crop can be grown in tribal area also. As a jute factory is being located at Salur, it is beneficial to extend the area under 'Mesta' in tribal areas particularly in Salur, Pachipenta, Kurupam and Bhadraviri Blocks. It is proposed to distribute A.M.Y. seed, improved variety of mesta as an incentive at 50% subsidy to the tribals for the development of 'Mesta' crop in an extent of 4000 acres during the proposed period. At the rate of Rs.12.50 per acre the cost works out to Rs.0.50 lakhs for 4,000 acres, At 50% subsidy, the cost works out to Rs.0.25 lakhs.

Demonstration Programme:

Demonstration programme in the field of agriculture is an important adjunct of any agricultural programme as it educates tribal about new varieties of agricultural technology. This programme has been implemented by Girijan Development Agency for the last 4 years with considerable success. The demonstration programme as proposed here envisages the experimentation of different varieties of seeds and fertilizers. The demonstration programme as suggested now aims at laying the base for suggesting



a complete package of practices for further guidance.

Under this programme it is proposed to conduct separate demonstrations, villagewise, on multiple cropping, and on single cropping etc. It is also proposed to conduct special demonstrations on Niger, Mustard, Ginger and Turmeric at the rate of 50 demonstrations per each crop. Besides, it is proposed to lay 100 demonstration plots in each year, with improved varieties of jowar, red gram etc., at Rs.200/- per demonstration. It is also proposed to conduct 1000 demonstrations during these two years which would cost about Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Agricultural Research Station:

Agriculture being the main occupation of the tribals, tribal lands can be broadly classified into - wet lands in which paddy is the predominant crop and dry or rainfed lands in which small millet like Ragi is cultivated to a large extent.

So far no agricultural research was undertaken specifically to cover the tribal areas. As such, presently the agro-techniques developed in plains areas, are recommended for adoption in the tribal areas also.

The Government of India while satisfied with the demonstration programmes of the Girijan Development Agency, have expressed that the programme would be



Special Schemes of Agriculture:

1) Development of Coffee Cultivation:

Some of the areas in the project area Seethampeta Agency area are extremely suitable for growing coffee plantations on commercial scale. This scheme gives not only employment to several tribals, but also provides a real solution to the problem of shifting cultivation as the tribal is not only prevented from destroying valuable forest but actually shown a way out for earning profitable livelihood while contributing for forest growth. The Girijan Development Agency has already taken up works with 125 litres of coffee seeds, in consultation with the Forest Department and Coffee Board. The Coffee Board has appointed a Fieldman to render technical advice and take up plantations in Seethampeta Panchayat Samithi area. An extent of 100 acres has been taken up by 50 landless tribals by forming a Coffee Growers Cooperative Society. The Girijan Development Agency has already spent an amount of Rs.0.37 lakhs and proposes to continue the programme on free grant basis in 1977-78 and 1978-79 also. The estimated expenditure for the extended period would be Rs.1.834 lakhs under this scheme. During gestation period the identified tribal beneficiaries will be appointed as labour and care will be taken to provide minimum wages fixed by Government.



2) Development of Sugarcane Cultivation:

The soils of Scheduled Area in Srikakulam District are ideally suited for growing crops like Sugarcane. About 200 acres of land is so far brought under Sugarcane. The Girijan Development Agency now has taken up an area of 150 acres to encourage and develop sugarcane cultivation in the villages under project after providing irrigation facilities. The sugarcane is presently transported to Seetanagaram. A Girijan Khandasari Cooperative Society is already existing at Rasta Kuntubai and Rs.7.00 lakhs was already released by Government for setting up of Sugar Factory at Rasta Kuntubai. It is proposed to complete the construction programme.

It is proposed to bring about 600 acres per year under sugarcane during the sub-plan period, so as to feed the proposed Khandasari Factory.

The cost of cultivation will be Rs.1000/- per acre of which 25% will have to be born as subsidy to encourage the tribal farmers to take up sugarcane, at the rate of 600 acres per year. The financial implications work out to a total of Rs.3.00 lakhs for the next two years.



weak as the agricultural technology suited to the specific areas had not been identified and no institutional set up has been suggested to tackle the field problems. So it is absolutely necessary to set up a small agricultural Research Station in the tribal area of Srikakulam District. The Station will be set up with minimum staff at Gummalakshmipuram where Government land is available.

In the Research Station, work will be taken up to evolve:

- 1) The best cropping pattern suited to (a) wet land (b) Dry land (c) Garden level and (d) Podu cultivation,
- 2) The ideal crop varieties to suit mixed cropping system of cultivation,
- 3) The optimum manurial schedules,
- 4) The cultivation practices for various crops,
- 5) Suitability of new crops in the area,
- 6) Better agronomic practices for higher yields in vegetables and horticultural crops,
- 7) The economic plant protection schedules for different crops and
- 8) The irrigation schedules for wet crops.

The results of the Research Station will go a long way in improving the economic conditions of the tribals as results could be tested in different



tribal areas. This will serve the dual purpose of Demonstration and testing in typical tribal holdings.

The proposed expenditure towards salaries of the staff, cultivation expenses and maintaining of the research station will be of Rs.6.60 lakhs of which an amount of Rs.1.888 lakhs is non-recurring and Rs.4.712 lakhs is recurring.

The estimated commitment of the Girijan Development Agency is Rs.2.50 lakhs per year in the next two years, on agricultural Research Station and it will be handed over to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad after March 1979 for its further maintenance.

Scheme for Pepper Cultivation in Seethampeta Agency:

Pepper is a shade loving creeper and can be cultivated as a subsidiary crop in Coffee fields. It is therefore proposed to take up pepper cultivation in the Reserved Forest area, where coffee cultivation is taken up in the Seethampeta Agency area, to benefit 50 tribals of coffee growers.

It is proposed to start the scheme of pepper plantation with 10,000 root cuttings at the rate of 5,000 cuttings in each area one in Donubai area and



another in Adali area in Seethampeta Agency. The number of root cuttings required per acre is 500.

The pepper cultivation scheme is of 3 years duration and the plantation commences bearing from the 3rd year onwards and grows to full production in the 7th or 8th year. The estimated expenditure for 3 years would be of Rs.0.53 lakhs towards the cost of planting and maintenance.

To supervise the pepper plantation and guide the tribals, it is also proposed to give training for two tribals in pepper cultivation. The expenditure on training (including stipend, T.A.) and establishment works out to Rs.0.253 lakhs. Therefore the cost for the scheme leads upto a total of Rs.0.783 lakhs.

The average yield will be about 150 to 200 lbs. for 500 vines and for 5,000 vines, about 1500 or 2000 kgs. of yield is expected. The cost per kg. of pepper will be about Rs.8/- or Rs.10/- The gross return for 5,000 vines will be about Rs.0.12 lakhs to Rs.0.20 lakhs per year. This will be an additional income to the 50 tribals in Donubai area and 50 tribals in Adali area already engaged in Coffee Plantation.



Cocoa Cultivation in Seethampeta Block:

As Donubai area in Seethampeta Agency is suitable for Cocoa cultivation, it is proposed to take it up so as to introduce the shifting cultivators to Cocoa cultivation besides for improving their economic standards.

Cocoa requires warm and moist tropical climate with an annual rainfall of 60 to 80 inches and an elevation of 1,000 to 2,500 feet above sea level. The well drained virgin forest soil of the area which is rich in organic matter and capable of retaining moisture is ideal for planting cocoa.

As the tribal areas of Srikakulam fulfil these conditions it is proposed to start cocoa plantation in 10.00 acres to benefit tribals at the rate of 190 cocoa plants per acre where there are shade giving trees. The cost of planting and maintenance of 10.00 acres of plantation would work out to Rs.0.35 lakhs for next 3 years, with an additional expenditure of Rs.0.55 lakhs towards training, T.A. and stipend and salary for 5 tribals for 3 years. So the total estimated expenditure for next 3 years works out to Rs.0.90 lakhs for this cocoa plantation scheme.

The Plants commence bearing from 3rd year



of planting and full production stage is reached after 7 to 10 years. The expected average yield per acre is about 170 kgs. of dry beans. During gestation period, identified tribal beneficiaries are employed as wage labourers.

Scheme for Rubber Cultivation in Seethampeta Agency Area:

It is proposed to introduce rubber plantation scheme in Seethampeta tribal development block area on an experimental basis.

The requirements for rubber growing such as elevation of 3000 ft. from sea level, minimum rainfall of about 80 inches, and temperature around 90°F are obtaining in the project area.

As Rubber Plantation is to be introduced for the first time, it is proposed to take it up only in 10 acres to benefit five tribals near Adali village in Seethampeta Block. The entire expenditure is to be met by Girijan Development Agency on free grant basis.

About 190 Rubber plants can be planted in one acre and the estimated cost per acre will be Rs.4,300.00 towards jungle clearance, plantation costs, manures, raw material transportation from Kerala etc. For 10 acres, it works out to Rs.43,000.00 or Rs.0.43 lakhs. The cost of establishment for training one tribal



in Rubber cultivation in Kerala for a period of 2 months, would be Rs.20,000 or 0.20 lakhs. The total cost of this scheme is Rs.0.63 lakhs.

The actual production may commence after 8 years or 10 years and the average yield is expected to be 120 kgs. per acre per year.

#### AGRICULTURE SCHEMES FOR THE LANDLESS:

A large number of tribals are engaged in agriculture labour, paddy cultivation and collection of Minor Forest Produce. To wean the tribals away from wasteful practices of shifting cultivation, it is proposed to reclaim 500 acres of cultivable land in order to settle 250 tribal landless families. The land will be reclaimed and assigned to these tribals and short and medium term inputs are provided on free grant basis.

##### 1) Land Development:

It is proposed to reclaim 500 acres during the two years period in the cultivable waste blocks identified so far. This would benefit about 250 tribal families. The cost of reclamation per acre varies from Rs.750/- to Rs.800/- and the total cost of the scheme works out to Rs.4.00 lakhs. The Tribal Welfare Department also allotted Rs.0.34 lakhs for this scheme for the next two years. From special central assistance also an amount of Rs.0.46 lakhs is provided for this scheme.



b) Supply of Short Term inputs on 100% subsidy:

The tribals who are settled in these lands are to be provided agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers etc. It is proposed to distribute short term inputs to these tribals at an average cost of Rs.120/- per acre and the cost of the scheme works out to Rs.0.60 lakhs for 500 acres per year.

c) Supply of medium term inputs:

The local variety of cattle costing about Rs.500/- per pair and the agricultural implements worth Rs.100/- per household is proposed to be provided to these farmers. Since it is proposed for 250 tribal beneficiaries under this scheme, the total estimated cost will be Rs.1.50 lakhs.

SOIL CONSERVATION:

Soil Conservation measures have not been taken up on an extensive scale in the tribal areas and it is proposed to take up the scheme during this period (1977-78 and 1978-79).

a) Stone Terracing:

Where there is selected cultivation like pineapple, coffee, turmeric etc., it is proposed to construct stone terraces to prevent soil erosion. It is



proposed to take up 100 Hec. at the rate of Rs.500/- per hectare, which works out to a total cost of Rs.50,000/- or 0.50 lakhs.

b) Bench Terracing:

The land is to be prepared into terraces and cultivation is taken up on these terraces. These terraces eliminate erosion and make land suitable for cultivation. Even wet cultivation can be taken up on these terraces Savares of this area are traditionally expert terrace cultivators and do wet cultivation also. Hence it is proposed to take up 50 hectares at the rate of Rs.1750/- per hectare under bench terracing. The total cost will be Rs.87,500/- or Rs.0.875 lakhs.

Further, it is also proposed to take up development works, graded bunding, stone terracing etc. at an estimated cost of Rs.7.80 lakhs to benefit 1600 hectares at the rate of 800 hectare per year at a cost of Rs.3.90 lakhs in each year under central assistance scheme.

Under State Tribal Welfare Plan also it is proposed to take up soil conservation works to benefit an area of 800 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs.1.60 lakhs during the period under state plan. An amount of Rs.13.08 lakhs is also proposed for soil conservation under Central



Assistance scheme to cover 6540 hectares.

Introduction of Sericulture Industry:

The soils in the tribal areas of the project are red which are acidic in nature and suitable for mulberry cultivation. For introduction of sericulture industry, the mulberry has to be grown. So it is proposed to take up Mulberry cultivation in an extent of 100 acres to benefit 50 tribals during the next two years. The cost of cultivation per acre during the first year will be Rs.1500/- towards preparatory cultivation, planting materials, manures; inter cultivation and irrigation. For 50 acres the recurring expenditure per year will be Rs.0.75 lakhs and the non-recurring expenditure towards the cost of trays, buildings and irrigation equipment works out to Rs.10,000/- for 2 acres a piece and Rs.2.50 lakhs for 50 acres. Thus the total cost of the Mulberry cultivation during the first year period (i.e., 1977-78) will be Rs.3.25 lakhs.

The expected rate of returns is 300 Kgs. of Cocoons per acre in one year at the rate of Rs.15/- per lg. So the expected annual returns per acre will be Rs.4,500 and for 50 acres, it will be Rs.2.25 lakhs.

In the second year (i.e., 1978-79) the cost of cultivation is expected to be Rs.1200/- per acre.



So far 50 acres it will be Rs.0.60 lakhs.

The cost of maintainance of 50 acres planted in 1977-78 would be Rs.0.45 lakhs at the rate of Rs.900/- per acre. Consequently the total cost of cultivation for 100 acres in the second year will be Rs.1.05 lakhs.

Expected returns from 100 acres will be to the tune of Rs.4.50 lakhs.

Expenditure towards establishment and pay and allowances of the staff in the first year will be Rs.11,000/- and Rs.13,200/- in the second year, the total being Rs.24,200/-.

For miscellaneous and other unforeseen expenditure during these 2 years Rs.0.482 lakhs is needed. The total cost of the scheme for 2 years works out to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

The programme is proposed to be taken up as 100% subsidy programme during the next two years.

#### Training Programme:

As an adjunct to these programmes, it is proposed to conduct training programme for the tribals. It is estimated to involve an amount of Rs.37,000/- as non-recurring expenditure and Rs.48,825/- as recurring expenditure total being Rs.85,825/- in the first year and only a recurring amount of Rs.48,825/- in the second year.



It is proposed to train 100 tribal candidates in two years. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed towards the cost of construction of buildings, pickup van, furniture etc., and training of tribals under Central assistance scheme.

An amount of Rs.0.06 lakhs is also proposed for this programme from the Tribal Welfare Department funds, Thus the total cost of this programme works out Rs.7.4065 lakhs.



ABSTRACT

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Cost Rs.in lakhs.
1.	<u>Agriculture:</u>	
a)	Land Development	2.21
b)	Supply of Short Term Inputs	4.70
c)	Supply of Medium Term Inputs	8.50
2.	Horticulture:	0.375
3.	Demonstration Orchard	1.63
4.	Tapioca Cultivation	3.00
5.	<u>Special Schemes:</u>	
A)	Coffee Cultivation programme	1.834
b)	Sugarcane cultivation	3.00
c)	Wasta Development	0.50
d)	Demonstration programme	2.00
e)	Agricultural Research Station	6.60
f)	Pepper Cultivation	0.783
g)	Cocoa cultivation	0.90
h)	Rubber Cultivation	0.63
6.	Sericulture Industry	5.00
7.	Training Programmes	7.4065
8.	<u>Agricultural Schemes for landless:</u>	
a)	Land Development	4.80
b)	Supply of Short Term Inputs	0.60
c)	Supply of Medium Term Inputs	1.50
9.	<u>Soil Conservation:</u>	
a)	Stone Terracing	0.50
b)	Bench Terracing	0.875
c)	Developmental works, graded bunding, stone terracing	7.80



1.	2.	3.	4.
d) Soil Conservation works (under State Plan)		1.60	
e) Terrace Bunding		13.08	
10. Scheme for development of fruits in agency areas.		0.24	
11. Supply of improved inputs:			
a) Cereals		0.074	
b) Oil Seeds		0.202	
12. Infrastructure facilities		0.32	
13. Extension facilities		0.40	
14. Plant Protection		1.2352	
15. Cost of progeny orchards		0.48	
16. Prevention of Shifting cultivation.		2.00	
17. Establishment		4.20	
18. Infrastructural facilities and construction of godowns		0.44	
19. Plant Protection measures and extension facilities.		2.30	

Grand Total: Rs. 91.7155

Funds available

a) G.D.A. (Assured)	32.72
b) General Sector	13.08
c) State Plan Tribal Welfare	5.83
Total:	<u>51.63</u>
Additional funds required	<u>40.08</u>



MINOR IRRIGATION

1. DEVELOPMENT OF SOURCES AND LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES:

The tribal areas of the District are endowed with a large number of rivers, riv-ulets and hill streams which criss cross the country. Eventhough tribals have been doing terrace cultivation by diverting the hill streams into the fields, no systematic or specific effort was made for full utilisation of irrigation facilities prior to establishment of Girijan Development Agency due to lack of adequate funds. Preliminary Hydro Geological Surveys in Pachipenta, Bhadragiri and Seethampet T.D. Block areas indicated the presence of potential valley fill areas along several hill streams.

The Engineering Division attached to Girijan Development Agency has investigated 45 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.71.03 lakhs. Out of these, 15 minor irrigation schemes and 3 lift irrigation schemes have so far been completed with an expenditure of



Rs.9.907 lakhs bringing an area of 1347 acres under irrigation. There are 2 lift irrigation and 13 other minor irrigation schemes under execution to benefit an area of 2,400 acres at an estimated cost of Rs.22.393 lakhs and they are likely to spill over into the next two years. Hence an amount of Rs.7.75 lakhs is provided for spill over works in the next two years (Annexure No.7) Five new minor irrigation schemes are proposed to be taken up in the next two years at an estimated cost of Rs.7.27 lakhs benefitting an ayacut of 225 acres (Annexure No.8). Besides the scheme completed and under progress, there is vast irrigation potential in the area as revealed by the fact that 29 works with an ayacut of 1439 acres (Annexure 10) are approved for detailed investigation and 51 schemes have been identified for preliminary investigation (Annexure 11) which can irrigate an area of 3692 acres. Engineers working in the area opined that several other schemes can be identified and surveyed if one more special division is available with Girijan Development Agency. Detailed statements showing the works completed and works under progress are given in Annexures 5 and 6. Seven schemes benefitting an ayacut of 2252 acres at an estimated cost of Rs.25.47 lakhs are yet to be given technical sanction for putting them on ground (Annexure 7).



As the operational period of Girijan Development Agency is extended by another two years upto 1978-79, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is likely to be provided by the Government of India under minor irrigation scheme to be spent during these two years.

The financial implications for the next two years are as furnished below:

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
1) Spill over works	4.45	3.30
2) New works to be taken up during 1977-78 and 1978-79	4.02	3.25
Total:	<u>8.47</u>	<u>6.55</u>

Total for two years Rs. 15.02 lakhs

Detailed statements showing the requirements of funds for spill over works and new minor irrigation works to be taken up in the next two years (1977-78 and 1978-79) are given in Annexures.

An amount of Rs.3.29 lakhs is also proposed to be spent under minor irrigation schemes covering an area of 96 hectares by the Chief Engineer (Panchayat Raj).



and (4) Energisation of wells, are proposed in the project area during the two years period i.e., 1977-78 and 1978-79.

1) Stone packed wells for individual tribal farmers:

It is proposed to construct 100 irrigation wells under this scheme. The cost of each well works out to Rs.2,000/-. The Girijan Development Agency will subsidise 50% of the cost, the remaining being loan component provided through commercial banks, the Girijan Cooperative Corporation and Land Mortgage Banks. The total cost of 100 wells works out to Rs.2.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.1.00 lakh will be borne by the Girijan Development Agency under subsidy, the rest being the loan component from various commercial banks.

ii) Individual Pucca Wells:

It is proposed to take up 50 pucca wells in the fields of individual farmers. Pucca wells will be taken up only for farmers who are having about 3 to 4 acres. The cost of each well works out Rs.4,000/-. The total cost of scheme works out to Rs.2.00 lakhs with Girijan Development Agency contributing 1.00 lakh as subsidy the rest being provided by commercial banks as loan.



## CHAPTER - VI

### ELECTRICITY

ELECTRICITY is the one of the important infrastructural facility in the promotion of agricultural and industrial activities. The project area consists of 821 villages in which only very few villages are covered by electricity. The Girijan Development agency has so far supplied 30 electric motors to the tribals in villages where there is electricity.

The details of the loads proposed under various categories i.e., Agriculture, Industrial, Domestic, Commercial and Street lights, are given here under. The length of the lines, various physical aspects, the number of distribution transformers and the villages to be electrified are given hereunder:



iii) Subsidy to Failed Wells:

The Government of India accepted the policy of subsidising the failed wells to an extent of Rs.1,000/- per well. Very few cases of this type are so far reported. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is made for the purpose.

iv) Energisation of wells:

It is proposed to continue the existing scheme of supply of oil engines and electric motors under this programme. It is therefore proposed to supply 30 oil engines and 20 electric motors to the tribal farmers by way of 50% subsidy. The cost of each oil engine works out to Rs.5,000/- and that of an electric motor to Rs.4,000/-. So the cost of 30 oil engines will work out to Rs.1.50 lakhs and that of 20 electric motors will be Rs.0.80 lakhs. The contribution of Girijan Development Agency would be Rs.1.15 lakhs as subsidy, the remaining amount given as loan by Commercial Banks.



ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Scheme	Cost (Rs.in lakhs)
1	a) Minor Irrigation schemes in progress	22.39
	b) Funds required for New Minor Irrigation works to be taken up by Girijan Development Agency.	7.27
2.	Minor Irrigation schemes to be technically sanctioned and put on ground.	25.49
3.	Minor irrigation schemes approved for detailed investigation.	31.85
4.	Minor irrigation schemes for which preliminary investigation is to be conducted.	68.86
5.	Wells	4.00
6.	Water Engines (50% subsidy)	1.15
7.	Financial requirements for additional engineering division proposed.	8.52
		----- 169.03 -----
<u>Expected flow of funds:</u>		
1.	Under Girijan Development Agency.	20.00
2.	State Plan General Sector (Sub-Plan)	19.50
3.	Special Central Assistance (Sub-Plan)	39.00
		----- 78.50 -----
	Additional Funds required.	90.53 -----



Loads Proposed

Category	Total No.	Total K.W/ H.P.
1. Agriculture	110	440 H.P.
2. Industrial	24	240 H.P.
3. Domestic	550	100.00 K.W.
4. Commercial	46	12.00 K.W.
5. Street Lights	300	10.00 K.W.

Physical Aspects:

1. Length of 11 Kv. Lines	97.00 Kms.
2. Length of W.T. 35 W/L Lines	6.00 "
3. Length of L.T. 35 W/L Lines	21.70 "
4. Length of L.T. 34 W/L Lines	21.70 "
5. Length of LTS 3 W/L Lines	16.00 "
6. Length of LTS 2 W/L Lines	16.70 "

Number of distribution Transformers:

1. 25 K.V.A.	34	
2. Total capacity of Transformers		850



The total cost of the above R.E.C. schemes Rs. 46.82 lakhs, and the number of villages to be electrified is 66 in Bhadravari and Seethampeta Blocks. The total number of Industries to be covered by electricity is 24.

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
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48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66



VILLAGES TO BE ELECTRIFIED IN SRIKAKULAMPUR PROJECT  
AREA UNDER R.E.C. SCHEMES.

Sr. No.	Code No. 1971 Census	Name of the village	Sr. No.	Code No. 1971 Census	Name of the village
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		<u>Bhadrakiri Block</u>	30	10	
1.	97	Kaligottu	31	11	Peddapalli Chinnapalli
2.	98	Dhulikappa	32	80	Silagam
3.	92	Jalisila	33	78	Daraba
4.	90	J.K. Padu	34	82	Reddamili
5.	100	Lakkaguda	38	88	Kusimi
6.	89	Savarakotapadu	36	91	Dabara
7.	69	Putta Jammu	37	92	Palada
8.	70	Mullalikkidi	38	90	Kodisa
9.	72	K. Sivada	39	89	Jilledupadu
10.	64	Kothaguda	40	102	Chulumuru
11.	74	Iridi	41	87	Sambham
12.	76	Tokkuraja	42	103	Sarangi
13.	78	Pedakarja	43	75	Velagedda
14.	63	Kukkidi	44	76	Ponjada
15.	62	Dummangi	45	77	Tottadi
16.	58	Rella	46	66	Kuddapalli
17.	57	Kosanibhadra	47	64	Manda
18.	52	Kedariपुरam	48	72	Gandi

Contd...



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
19.	146	Amiti	49	70	Pedduru
20.	96	Udayapuram	50	61	Panukurlara
21.	161	Kondabaridi	51	60	Kirapa
		<u>Geethampeta Block</u>	52	58	Devanapuram
22.	294	Kerakjodu	53	55	Jagatipalli
23.	291	Pedsgothili	54	54	Karem
24.	295	Valasaballeru	55	53	Uambarelli
25.	293	Kolisa	56	34	Gunada
26.	321	Jumbiri	57	33	Kosangi
27.	320	Dharmalakshmipuram	58	31	Darapadu
28.	318	Nedakontapuram	59	19	Killada
29.	317	Dandusura	60	39	Sidi
			61	38	Somarelli
			62.	36	Donubai
			63	29	Pubbed
			64	23	Veeragattam
			65	28	Gujji
			66	29	Kusumuru



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

THE livestock population in tribal areas is non descriptive in type and the derived utility in terms of milk yield and consumption is very low when compared to plains areas. Even in case of draught animals, their working capacity is very poor as they are stunted in growth. Neglect of livestock in general and poor breeding, feeding and management on the part of tribals, led to deterioration of livestock. In order to increase the production of subsidiary foods like milk, meat and eggs and to provide nutrient diet for tribals, the following schemes have been proposed, the sources of finance being State Plan, Central Assistance and funds from Centrally Sponsored Programmes besides institutional finance.

1) Distribution of Milch Animals on 50% subsidy:

Under Girijan Development Agency it is proposed to distribute 400 Milch buffaloes in the year 1977-78 on 50% subsidy. Out of these 400 buffaloes, 200 would



be supplied to tribals to replenish the dry stock previously distributed and other stock which had lactation failures. The rest of the 200 milch buffaloes will be distributed to new beneficiaries.

400 buffaloes @ 1,400/- each = Rs.5.60 lakhs  
(Rs.2.80 lakhs subsidy)

Under Central Assistance programmes also, it is proposed to distribute 82 milch animals at a cost of Rs.3.69 lakhs on the same subsidy pattern. Altogether, 482 milch cattle will be distributed. The whole programme of milch cattle distribution is correlated to the already existing and proposed mini milk chilling centres so that each chilling centre has its own milk way for ensuring flow of sufficient milk.

## 2) Sheep Development:

a) Supply of Sheep Units: It is a new scheme. Instead of the previous indiscriminate distribution, 600 sheep units are proposed to be distributed in organised way to 600 beneficiaries in a group of 10 to 15 villages where grazing facilities and veterinary coverage are already available. These beneficiaries will be enrolled as members of a sheep cooperative society. Two such sheep complexes will be established under Girijan Development Agency programmes at a total cost of Rs.9.56 lakhs.



b) Establishment of Sheep and Wool Extension Cent

Under I.T.D.A. it is proposed to establish 3 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres at a total cost Rs.1.04 lakhs to support the scheme of distribution sheep units.

3) Poultry Programmes:

Hitherto small 20 layer poultry units were tried in interior and scattered areas. Experience has shown that they are not functioning well due to lack of proper management and technical advice. To avoid these difficulties and to make poultry programmes successful, establishment of large scale poultry unit of 500 layer birds is proposed on a Cooperative basis. Six such units are proposed to be distributed under Girijan Development Agency programmes at 50% subsidy at a cost of Rs.0.54 lakhs. Under I.T.D.A. Programmes also, it is proposed to establish seven units costing Rs.0.49 lakhs besides providing Rs.0.36 lakhs for upgradation of the poultry and 0.65 lakhs for establishing 130 backyard poultry units.

4) Supply of Country type of fowls.

Tribals are found rearing few country type of fowls for their domestic consumption as well as for sacrifice during ceremonial and festive occasions. To



benefit the tribals, it is proposed to supply 5 country pullets and one pedigree cockeral to each tribal family; the total families proposed to be covered by this programme being 500, the total cost of which works out to Rs.0.16 lakhs.

It is also proposed to supply 8,600 cockerals additionally to the tribals at a cost of Rs.0.86 lakhs under Special Central Assistance programmes.

5) Supply of Breeding Bulls:

Due to inadequate transport and preservation facilities and other natural limitations, breeding through artificial insemination has not so far been found feasible in tribal areas. Hence it is proposed to supply one breeding bull for every 100 milch animals to facilitate the breeding programme.

It is proposed to supply 16 bulls on full grant under Girijan Development Agency @ Rs.1,500 each costing Rs.0.24 lakhs in total; besides, 6 natural breeding centres are programmed in the project area under I.T.D.A. whose total cost works out of Rs.0.90 lakhs

6) Provision of Institutions:



Under Integrated Tribal Development Agency programmes also, it is proposed to give training to 480 tribal farmers in livestock management at a cost of Rs.0.63 lakhs and train S.S.C. or Matric studied (72) tribal youth as Compounders. The programme costs Rs.0.78 lakhs.

8) Demonstrations:

Tribal beneficiaries supplied with milch cattle and poultry, need practical demonstrations, once in 6 months on the management of livestock and poultry. The cost of conducting 40 proposed demonstration works-out to Rs.0.12 lakhs.

9) Piggery Programme:

Almost all tribals rear and eat pigs. Pig is also a preferred sacrificial animal. It is therefore, proposed to establish 40 piggery units at a cost of Rs.0.24 lakhs on 50% subsidy under Girijan Development Agency in view of good market prospects. Each Unit consists of 5 sows and one boar, of local variety or large White York Shire pigs. It is also proposed to distribute 140 piglings to the tribals at a cost of Rs.0.80 lakhs under Integrated Tribal Development Agency Programmes.



10) Construction of First Aid Centres:

To ensure proper percolation of veterinary aid and achieve wider dispersal, it is proposed to establish 4 first aid centres under state plan general sector schemes, and 6 first aid centres under State General Sector & central assistance schemes at a cost of Rs.0.93 lakhs and Rs.1.65 lakhs. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is required for the construction of pucca buildings to all the first aid centres. However, finances are not available under the Girijan Development Agency programmes.

11) Subsidy for rearing of Heifers and Pasture Development

Under I.T.D.A. State Plan General Sector Schemes, it is proposed to give subsidy to the tune of Rs.0.36 lakhs for 72 tribal farmers for rearing of heifers born to breeding bulls. Besides Rs.1.76 lakhs, Rs.1.28 lakhs from State Plan general sector and Rs.1.28 lakhs from central assistance are <sup>allocated</sup> for the development of pasture in 140 acres.

12) Over all coverage and supply of medicines:

It is also noticed that many of veterinary institutions do not have adequate drugs throughout because of inadequate budget and irregular supply of.



medicines from M.S.D. It is therefore, proposed under Integrated Tribal Development Agency and State Plan General Sector schemes an amount of Rs.0.12 lakhs for Foot and mouth vaccine on 25% cost and Rs.0.50 lakhs for medicines from Girijan Development Agency Programmes.



PROPOSED ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT UNDER SUB PLAN  
AND GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Sub - Plan		G.D.A.	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Distribution of Milch Animals	3.69	82 Nos.	5.60	50% 400 Nos.
2.	<u>Development of Sheep:</u>				
	a) Supply of Sheep Unit	--	--	9.56	50% -2 Nos.
	b) Establishment of Sheep and Wool extension centre.	1.04	3 Nos.	--	--
3.	<u>Poultry Programmes:</u>				
	a) Poultry Farms	0.49	7	0.54	50% 6 Nos.
	b) Upgrading of Poultry	0.36	--	--	--
	c) Backyard Poultry Units	0.65	130	--	--
	d) Supply of country type of fowls	--	--	0.315	50% 500
	e) Supply of Cockerels	0.86	8,600 Nos.	--	--
4.	Supply of Breeding Bulls	--	--	0.24	Full grant 16
5.	Natural breeding centres	0.90	6	--	--
6.	Provision of Institutional Facilities				
	a) Mini Milk Chilling Centre	--	--	3.00	-do- 4 Units
7.	a) Educated Tribal Youth	0.78	72 Nos.	0.18	20 Nos.
	b) Tribal Farmers	0.63	480	--	--

Contd...



Contd...

1

2

3

8. Demonstrations	--
9. \ Piggery Units	--
10. Distribution of Piglings	0.80
11. Establishment of First Aid Centres	2.58
12. Construction of Buildings	2.00
13. Subsidy <sup>for</sup> /Feeding of heifers	0.36
14. Pasture Development	1.63
15. Supply of medicines	0.12

Total:

16.94



4

5

6

--

0.12

40 Nos.

--

0.24

50%

40 Units

140 Nos.

--

--

10

--

--

10

--

--

72 Nos.

--

--

1

140 Acres

--

--

3

--

0.50

--

1

20.30

Total Requirement: 37.24

Total Funds available. 23.28

Funds Required: 14.00



## CHAPTER - VIII

### FORESTRY

THE concessions available under forestry to tribals were discussed earlier and the schemes for development of forest based industries were given in the Chapter on industries. Schemes like Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber and Pepper Cultivation for improving shifting cultivation were discussed in the Chapter on Agriculture. In this Chapter, the programmes of forest Department and programmes to be taken up by G.D.A. are only given.

The forest Department has chalked out of programmes of growing Teak plantation to an extent of 360 Hect. at an estimated cost of Rs.5.01 lakhs. Another important programme is rejuvenation of 2400 hecets of degraded forests at a cost of 34.83 lakhs. Both these programmes are labour oriented as tribals work only as wage earners. However, the G.D.A. in its forestry programme as allied programme of Agriculture proposes to raise cashew plantations in 300 Hects of reserve forest area and raising of M.F.P.



SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

THE project area of Srikakulam District is rich in natural resources, but lack of local entrepreneurial skills and the absence of infrastructure contributed to a large extent to the poor industrialisation of tribal areas. The heavy pressure on unisectoral agro-based economy naturally gave rise to unemployment and under employment which is considered to be one of the major malaise of tribal economy. It is therefore imperative to start Agro-Forest Based, Small Scale and Cottage Industries so as to divert a section of population to industrial oriented occupation and lessen the pressure on land.

The potentiality for raw material to be used in these can be fairly estimated from the quantum of minor forest and agricultural produce procured by Girijan Cooperative Corporation. The procurement



plantations in 250 hectares of shifting cultivated areas of Kurupam, Bhadraviri, Palakonda and Kothuru.

In both the G.D.A. schemes, tribals are allowed 'Kumri' cultivation and they will have usufruct right over the produce and the forest, boundaries are not disturbed. The additional advantage of this scheme is that there will be vegetation in forest areas where there was none earlier. About 500 tribal families are benefitted by these programmes.

The G.D.A. has also programmes to raise bamboo and silver oak trees and growing of medicinal herbs. The total cost of the forestry schemes of G.D.A. and forest Department worked out to Rs.45.63 lakhs as given below:

Forest Department Schemes (General Sector)	Extent	Cost Rs.
1. Teak plantation	360 Hect.	5.01 lakhs
2. Rejuvenation of Degraded forests.	2400 Hects.	34.83 lakhs
Plantation Schemes by G.D.A.		
1. Cashew plantation	300 Hects.	4.38 lakhs
2. M.F.P. plantation	250 Hects	1.41 lakhs
Total requirement:		45.63
Funds available:		30.48
Funds required:		15.15



A Dhall mill is proposed at a cost of Rs.1.430 lakhs with Girijan Development Agency funds. The Dhall mill is to be located at Bhadraviri. The one ton capacity and the unit will be run by Industrial Cooperative Society. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation provides the raw material and sells it to the society at reasonable price.

Scheme for the Establishment of Sago Rice Factory:

The tribals are growing tapioca around Kurupam which is the raw material for the sago industry. Further it is proposed to bring about 300 acres of land under Tapioca crop in Seethampeta area this year particularly under newly constructed irrigation wells. The sago is in demand in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts, where the prospects are good. It is proposed to set up 2 units in addition to three up coming units and one already under production. Of the two new units proposed, one will be established under Girijan Development Agency with an outlay of Rs.4.282 lakhs, while the other is to be financed <sup>from</sup> / sub-plan funds to the tune of Rs.6.91 lakhs. Sourcewise break up of sub-plan funds is Rs.3.00 lakhs from special central assistance, Rs.0.580 lakhs from general sector, Rs.1.330 lakhs from State Financial Corporation and Rs.2.00 lakhs is from Banks.



A Dhall mill is proposed at a cost of Rs.1.430 lakhs with Girijan Development Agency funds. The Dhall mill is to be located at Bhadragiri. The one ton capacity and the unit will be run by Industrial Cooperative Society. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation provides the raw material and sells it to the society at reasonable price.

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(General Sector)

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2. M.F.P. plantation	250 Hects	1.41 lakh
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	Funds available:	30.48
	Funds required:	15.15



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THE project area of Srikakulam District is rich in natural resources, but lack of local entrepreneurial skills and the absence of infrastructure contributed to a large extent to the poor industrialisation of tribal areas. The heavy pressure on uni-sectoral agro-based economy naturally gave rise to unemployment and under employment which is considered to be one of the major malaise of tribal economy. It is therefore imperative to start Agro-Forest Based, Small Scale and Cottage Industries so as to divert a section of population to industrial oriented occupation and lessen the pressure on land.

The potentiality for raw material to be used in these can be fairly estimated from the quantum of minor forest and agricultural produce procured by Girijan Cooperative Corporation. The procurement



details of minor forest produce and agricultural produce during the year 1975-76 by Girijan Cooperative Corporation in the district is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the commodity	Quantity (Qts.)	Value in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Minor Forest Produce</u>			
1.	Seed Tamarind	15,879.35	7,93,157.83
2.	Deseeded Tamarind (new)	15,891.41	74,556.52
3.	Tamarind (Godisa)	185.23	1,852.30
4.	Tamarind Seed	2,158.71	32,380.05
5.	Adda Leaf	131.67	2,996.04
6.	Adda Nara	0.68	34.00
7.	Myrobalams	1,742.11	37,938.26
8.	Hill Brooms (Nos.)	1,109.70	34,477.10
9.	Mohwa Seed	21.49	3,389.37
10.	Pungam Seed	74.51	4,501.72
11.	Nuxvomica	312.33	36,973.50
12.	Cleaning nuts	270.07	8,524.00
13.	Rd. Roots	1.97	1,026.00
14.	P.T. Bundles	1.73	259.50
15.	K.T. Bundles	2.23	355.85
16.	Marking Nuts	34.91	450.78
17.	Rellabark	12.73	206.60
18.	Soap Nuts	2.18	126.50
19.	Peddanara	5.51	644.75
20.	Amla Seed	2.77	69.02
Total Rs.			10,33,870.35



Realising the need for accelerating the industrialisation of tribal areas, the State Government have constituted an expert committee. In its report (1975) the committee has recommended the following industries for Brikakulam District based on the raw material available in the District agency areas.

<u>Agricultural Produce:</u>	
1. Niger Seed	
2. Ragi	
3. Turmeric	
4. French Beans	
5. Castor Seed	
6. Annotto Seed	
7. Horsegram	
8. Cumber	
9. Jowar	
10. Paddy	
11. Mustard Seed	
12. Gingilly	
13. Black Gram	
14. Hill Gram	
15. Bajara	
16. Redgram	
17. Chillies	
	Total: Rs.
582.6	1,93,5
258.63	1,
35.77	
71.12	
2.69	
146.94	
20.15	
26.47	
36.70	
212.87	
36.25	
15.71	
1.93	
8.63	
42.45	
2.15	
2.07	



Scheme for the Establishment of Saw Mill:

Srikakulam forests are rich in timber. There are no saw mills in the tribal areas except in the nearby towns like Parvathipuram and Salur. The surplus timber is transported to Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam and Bobbili, where there are timber depots. To provide employment to local inhabitants, saw mills are proposed to be located in tribal areas. A saw mill can provide employment to 30 tribals. One Unit is proposed at Bhadrakiri at the cost of Rs.0.645 lakhs under Girijan Development Agency schemes, while under sub-plan programmes it is proposed to establish another unit at a cost of Rs.0.85 lakhs at Seethampeta. Source-wise break up of funds is Rs.0.374 lakhs from special central assistance, Rs.0.060 lakhs from General Sector, Rs.0.411 lakhs from State financial Corporation.

Scheme for the Establishment of Dhall Mill:

The pulses produced in Seethampeta and Bhadrakiri areas are being purchased by middlemen like Sowcars and moneylenders at low price, thus the tribals are deprived of fair price. They again purchase dhall at high price from merchants. In order to provide fair price for the pulses grown and supply dhall at reasonable price to tribals besides providing employment to 20 tribals.



A Dhall mill is proposed at a cost of Rs.1.430 lakhs with Girijan Development Agency funds. The Dhall mill is to be located at Bhadrakiri. The one ton capacity and the unit will be run by Industrial Cooperative Society. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation provides the raw material and sells it to the society at reasonable price.

Scheme for the Establishment of Sago Rice Factory:

The tribals are growing tapioca around Kurupam which is the raw material for the sago industry. Further it is proposed to bring about 300 acres of land under Tapioca crop in Seethampeta area this year particularly under newly constructed irrigation wells. The sago is in demand in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts, where the prospects are good. It is proposed to set up 2 units in addition to three up coming units and one already under production. Of the two new units proposed, one will be established under Girijan Development Agency with an outlay of Rs.4.282 lakhs, while the other is to be financed <sup>from</sup> / sub-plan funds to the tune of Rs.6.91 lakhs. Sourcewise break up of sub-plan funds is Rs.3.00 lakhs from special central assistance, Rs.0.580 lakhs from general sector, Rs.1.350 lakhs from State Financial Corporation and Rs.2.00 lakhs is from Banks.



It is estimated that the two units can provide employment to 60 to 70 tribals.

Tamarind Seed and Starch Unit:

The Tamarind trees are abundant in Sri-kakulam Tribal Areas and it is one of the important minor forest produce collected by the tribals. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation has procured 31,700.76 Quintals of Tamarind valued at Rs.8,67,714.40 during the year 1975-76. The average annual procurement is around this quantity. Particularly starch used for textiles is very good. The products of Tamarind export market particularly in north-east and middle-east countries is significant.

It is proposed to establish one big unit at a cost of Rs.5.35 lakhs under Girijan Development Agency programmes. About 20 to 30 unskilled tribals and three technical persons can be given employment.

Another small unit is proposed at a cost of Rs.2.090 lakhs under Sub-Plan programmes. The sourcewise break up of Sub-Plan funds is Rs.0.33 lakhs from special central assistance, Rs.0.60 lakhs from general sector, Rs.0.66 from State Financial Corporation and Rs.0.50 from Banks.



Scheme for Bee-Keeping and Collection of Honey:

Some steps in this regard are already being taken by Khadi and Village Industries Commission through the Girijan Cooperative Corporation for expanding the activity in other agency areas.

In view of the vast potentialities, it is proposed to distribute 200 Bee Hive Boxes to 200 tribals. It is also proposed to introduce such of those varieties of bees which produce quality honey and replace wild bees with better variety of bees. The honey will be **purchased** by Girijan Cooperative Corporation Limited.

An amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs are allotted under Sub-Plan programmes for the purpose. Out of Rs.0.20 lakhs, 0.100/<sup>is</sup> from special central assistance, and Rs.0.100 lakhs from Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Non-Edible Oil Seed collection and Processing:

The tribals of Srikakulam District collect non-edible oil seeds abundantly and sell them to Girijan Cooperative Corporation. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation procured about 778.63 Quintals of Mohwa, Pungam and Niger Seed, valued at Rs.1,05,905.12 during 1975-76.



The oil obtained from Niger seed is used in cooking, paints, varnishes and in soap industry.

Seed cake is used as cattle feed. The oil obtained from Pungam seed is used for skin diseases, rheumatism and soap making. The Mohwa seed contain edible fat used in margarine manufacture, soap industry and the cake is used as manure.

An amount of Rs.0.42 lakhs are allotted under Sub-Plan programmes to establish one Unit. The sourcewise break up of Sub-Plan funds is Rs.0.21 lakhs from special central assistance and Rs.0.21 from Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Coconut and Coir Complex:

In view of large potentiality of coconut trees in the project area, it is proposed to start a mechanical copri making unit to produce quality products. The estimated targets are given hereunder:

D. Copra 7500 Kgs., Oil 4250 Kgs., B.F. Fibre 2500 Kgs., and M.F. Fibre 8750 Kgs.

Under Sub-Plan programmes it is proposed to establish one Unit at a cost of Rs.3.02 lakhs. The sourcewise break up of funds is Rs.0.50 lakhs from special central assistance Rs.0.05 from General Sector, Rs.1.00 lakhs is from State Financial Corporation and Rs.1.47 lakh is from Banks.



Khandasari Unit:

In view of large potentiality of Sugar cane in the project area, and expanding area under sugarcane, it is proposed to start one Khandasari Unit with an estimated production of 1,300 Tons. of Sugar. Presently sugarcane grown is sold at distant urban areas at cheap rates.

It is proposed to establish one Unit at the cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs at Rasta Kuntubai. Work on this project has already started with a grant of Rs.7.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance.

Training of Tribals under Self-Employment Programmes:

In view of vast employment<sup>and</sup>/entrepreneurial potentialities and to encourage the tribal youth, particularly those who are educated upto Matric or S.S.C. it is proposed to establish one Industrial Training Institute at Parvathipuram. Eventhough the location is in plains area, it is easily accessible from different parts of tribal areas of the District.

The tribal youth will be given necessary training, guidance and finance in Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Sheet Metal Works, Pottery, Tailoring and Bamboo and Rattan works etc., to engage themselves as skilled and semiskilled workers and as entrepreneurs. During the



training period, the candidates will be given a stipend of Rs.100/- per month for six months. It is proposed to give training to 40 Tribal youth. This will help in channelling the energies of educated and semi-educated tribal youth for productive purposes.

Under Sub-Plan programme an amount of Rs.0.38 lakhs is allotted for training programmes, Rs.0.98 lakhs for the construction of Industrial Estate and Rs.1.25 lakhs as credit guarantee from Special Central Assistance to start self-employment schemes.

Incentives and Concessions:

With a view to stimulate the industrialisation in remote backward areas and in view of inherent disadvantages faced by tribals, the incentives and concessions offered by the Government are as follows:

- 1) Concession of Sales Tax.
- 2) Power subsidy.
- 3) Exemption from payment of water rate.
- 4) Refund of Water Rate.
- 5) Exemption on land revenue or taxes on land used for industry.
- 6) Transport concession.
- 7) Exemption from payment of stamp duty.

Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the above purposes in the Sub-Plan.



PROPOSED SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT UNDER  
SUB PLAN - AND GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROGRAMMES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	SUB PLAN		G.D.A.		Total	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1.	Scheme for establishment of Saw Mill.	0.845	1 No.	0.645	1 No.	1.495	2 No.
2.	Scheme for establishment of Dhall Mill.	--	--	1.43	1 No.	1.43	1 No.
3.	Scheme for establishment of Sago Rice Factory.	6.910	1 No.	4.282	1 No.	11.192	2 No.
4.	Tamarind Seed and Starch Unit	2.090	--	5.35 Output	1.00 M Tons.	6.32	1.00 M.Tons
5.	Bee-Keeping and Collection of Honey.	0.200	200 No.	--	--	0.20	200 No.
6.	Non-edible oil seed collection and processing.	0.421	1 No.	--	--	0.42	1 No.
7.	Coconut and Coir Complex.	3.02	1 Unit Copra-4500 Kgs Oil -4250 Kgs. BF Fibre 2500 Kgs. MF Fibre 8750 Kgs.	--	--	3.02	1 No.
8.	Khandasari Unit.	7.00	1,300 Tons	--	--	8.00	1,300 Tons.
9.	Industrial Training Institute						
	a) Training programmes	0.38	40 Nos.	--	--	0.38	40 Nos.
	b) Construction of Buildings.	0.98	--	--	--	0.98	--
	c) Credit Guarantee	1.25	--	--	--	1.25	--
10.	Incentives and Concessions	2.009	--	--	--	2.00	--
Total:		24.98	--	11.707	--	36.687	--

Funds available

15.30

Additional Funds required

21.33



SOURCEWISE BREAK UP OF SUB-PLAN FUNDS

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Special Central assistance	General Sector	Khadi & Village Industrial Commission.	State Financial Corporation	Bank	Total
1.	Sago	3.00	0.580	--	1.330	2.00	6.910
2.	Non-Edible Oil	0.211	--	0.210	--	--	0.421
3.	Saw Mill	0.374	0.060	--	0.411	--	0.845
4.	Tamarind	0.330	0.600	--	0.660	0.500	2.090
5.	Bee-Keeping	0.100	--	--	0.100	--	0.20
6.	Coconut and Coir complex	0.500	0.050	--	1.000	1.470	3.020
7.	Khandasari	7.000	--	--	1.00	--	7.000
8.	Training programme	0.38	--	--	--	--	0.38
9.	Industrial Estate	0.98	--	--	--	--	0.98
10.	Credit Guarantee	1.250	--	--	--	--	1.250
11.	Incentives and Concession	2.00	--	--	--	--	2.00



## CHAPTER X

### EDUCATION

ooo

EDUCATION is the most important factor of social change. The main objective in increasing educational facilities to the tribals is to accelerate pace of change so as to bring them into the main stream of society by equipping them with knowledge, skills and capabilities necessary for competing with materially advanced non-tribals. However, the gap to be jumped is too wide as the literacy level among Scheduled Tribes in the District according to 1971 census is only .... while it is 18.51 for general population. A brief resume of the development effort for educational promotion in the Project Area was given in Chapter - II. Instead of the previous practice of opening Ashram Schools and elementary schools indiscriminately, a rational and systematic approach is suggested.

As per the new approach Ashram Schools are to be opened for the benefit of small and isolated



CHAPTER X

villages. There are about 821 Scheduled and Non-Scheduled villages in the entire project area, of which 201 villages are having more than 300 population. In villages having 300 and above population and without a school, primary schools have been proposed as each of these villages can produce atleast 36 school age children which is sufficient for a single teacher school as the teacher-pupil ratio adopted is 1 : 30. Of the 201 villages only 91 villages are without school facilities. It is therefore proposed that in all the 91 villages primary schools should be established as per the list provided in Annexure - 15.

The school age children living in scattered villages with less than 300 population are to be provided with Ashram Schools. The new Ashram School is to be located in a central place covering a cluster of small and isolated villages. It is estimated that about 3,000 school age children living in these villages are to be covered by Ashram Schools. About 50 Ashram Schools with 60 students are required in the project area. Of these, 30 Ashram Schools are to be located in the three blocks of Seethampeta, Pathapatnam and Kothuru at the rate of 10 each and 15 Ashram Schools in Bhadravathi in view of the concentration of sparsely populated and the remaining five schools are to be distributed one each in Pachipenta, Kasibugga, Turupam, Parvathipuram and Saluru Plains Blocks. These Ashram Schools should



be located in central places like Bidalapuram in Sarayakota Block through which a number of children from neighbouring villages will be covered.

Thus 5730 school age children of <sup>the</sup> 11,668 additional children to be enrolled will be covered by new primary schools or Ashram Schools. The remaining are to be covered by strengthening the existing primary schools.

There are 8 Market Cum-Service Centres and 60 Service Centres identified in and around the project area. All the Market Cum-Service Centres fall outside project area but serve tribal area, and almost all these centres are covered by either Higher Secondary Schools or Junior Colleges.

The Service Centres are to provide Secondary School facilities for their hinterlands. 60 Primary Schools, 11 Upper Primary Schools, and 22 Higher Secondary schools are presently functioning in the service centres. It is proposed for upgrading of all the 11 Upper Primary Schools existing in the service centres into Higher Secondary Schools to serve the students passing out from previous stage. The list of 11 Upgraded Upper Primary School villages are given in the Annexure No. 17. Similarly, there are 25 Service Centres with



Primary Schools, which are to be upgraded into Upper Primary schools and list is given in the Annexure No.16

It is proposed to open 36 Hostels during the Plan period, to be attached to each upgraded Upper Primary School and High School. Each Hostel will have a strength of 50 Boarders. The boarders will be provided free food, clothing and educational equipments like books and playing material. Under Sub-Plan a total amount of Rs.31.63 lakhs is allotted for educational programmes i.e., Ashram Schools, Scholarships and supply of educational material against the total estimated financial requirement of Rs.144.37 lakhs. The remaining financial requirement of Rs.112.74 lakhs should be provided by Government of India.



# ABSTRACT

## ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING) OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sl.No.	Proposed Institutions	Physical targets	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)		
			Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total:
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Primary Schools	91	0.91	9.30	10.21
2.	Upgrading of Primary Schools into Upper Primary Schools.	25	11.25	17.50	28.75
3.	New Ashram Schools	50	12.56	25.00	37.56
4.	Upgrading of Upper Primary schools into High Schools.	11	4.95	7.70	12.65
5.	Construction of new Hostels	36	7.20	18.00	25.20
6.	Teacher's quarters for Ashram Schools.	50	--	30.00	30.00
Total:			36.87	107.50	144.37
				Funds available (General Sector)	31.63
				Additional funds required	112.74



MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The tribal areas of this District are not free from wasting like Malaria and infectious diseases. Venerials, Leprosy etc, are very high in incidence. The frequent ill health of tribals due to malnutrition results in waste of a number of man hours. The ill health also results in tribal becoming easy prey to quacks in view of the small number of medical institutions available in the area.

There are three mobile medical units one each at Nel-akantapuram, Gummalekshmipuram and Salur. Primary Health Centres at Donubai, Mondemkallu and Pachipenta and Government Hospitals at Bhadraviri, Ramachandrapuram and Seethampeta and a Dispensary at Thonam. The P.H.Cs. have four sub-centres each in their areas of operation. The total bed strength is only 46 and their area of influence



a so did not extend beyond 3 miles because of peculiar topography of the area and inhibitions of tribals in the utilisation of medical services.

In view of high cost in establishing higher order medical institutions and poor utilisation of the facilities available, it is proposed to establish only lower order facilities like sub-centres for ensuring wider dispersal of services. The meagre funds available from General Sector and Non-inclusion of health programme as Central Assistance Scheme <sup>tell recently</sup> also imposed restrictions on providing more facilities.

Under sub-plan general sector it is proposed to provide building and staff quarters for P.H.C. at Pachipenta at an estimated cost of Rs.2 lakhs. It also proposed to construct a new sub-centre at Chinnakamba and back log of sub-centres one each at Kusumi, Marripalli and Tadikonda.

The total cost of the schemes of Medical and Health Department worked to Rs.2.66 lakhs.

Multipurpose health workers:

About 100 tribal boys and girls who are educated upto 7th Class will be given training in medical and paramedical services and posted as multipurpose health



workers. They are also given a medical kit with medicines to with Rs.2,500/- per year/treat minor ailments. Each worker covers a group of 8 villages and paid a fixed Travelling allowance of Rs.50/- per month besides the salary, of a Lower Division Clerk. They will be under the control of medical officer of the nearest medical unit.

The cost of the scheme works out to:

a) Salary and T.A. of 100 workers for two year.

-- Rs. 9,600

b) Medicines for 100 workers @ Rs.2,500 per worker per year for two years.

-- Rs.50,000

-----  
Rs.59,000 or  
Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

Rural Water Supply Programme:

There are 33 Scheduled villages and about 100 non-scheduled villages without drinking water wells. It is proposed to cover these villages under rural water supply programme. The Chief Engineer (Panchayat Raj) already has a programme of digging 65 wells at a cost of Rs.10.79 lakhs during V plan period.



Rs. in lakhs.

Cost of digging 133  
Wells.

22.08

Funds available

10.79

-----  
Additional Funds required:

11.29  
-----

Abstract

Total requirements

25.34

Funds available

13.45

-----  
Additional Funds required

11.89  
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C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

To speed up the development programmes like trade and commerce, besides the cultural contacts, mainly depends on communication facilities. But this most important infrastructure is almost neglected in tribal areas. There are only three taluks namely Parvathipuram, Salur and Palakonda coming under Scheduled Sub-Plan area in the District. The District has a net work of roads in plains neglecting the tribal areas.

The net work of communications is not well developed in the project area except the State Highway Road from Bobbili in Andhra Pradesh to Rayagad in Orissa that passes through Parvathipuram villages. The National Highway road from Pottangi in Orissa to Vijayanagaram in Andhra Pradesh passes through Salur area. There is a broadgauge railway line from Bobbili to Salur. Very few of the villages are connected by Pucca Roads. The Savara villages located in mountainous tracts are not connected by any type of road.



The Girijan development Agency has takenup laying of three Arterial roads with special funds made available by Government of India. The Agency has also takenup eight link roads with a total length of 38.5 Kms. of which four roads will be completed by 1976-77. The details are as follows.

<u>Arterial Roads</u>	<u>Miles.</u>
1. Vdayapuram to Sitampeta (Via) Mondenkallu, Ichapuram, Neelakantapuram and Donubai.	3.14
2. Kurupam to Podi	--
3. Santoshpuram to Gothili	18.5
<u>Link Roads:</u>	
1. Approach road to Kedaripuram from E.R.Road.	0.04
2. C.D.Work in Kurupam to Muliga Road	14.0
3. Improvements to Makkuva to Duggeru road including construc- tion of C.D.Works.	8.0
4. Syamalapuram to Uandrajola	2.4
5. Forming and metalling the road from Salur Dandigam road to Kotia	--
6. Karilamma - Marripadu	5.4
7. Cheepi - Mandasa	2.0
8. Pedapadmapuram to Nelabonthu	4.75

Besides, under sub plan, the following roads are under progress.



# ROAD WORKS UNDER PROGRESS UNDER SUB-PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Estimated Amount	Expenditure to the end of March '76.	Balance required as on 1.4.'76	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
					S.P.	C.A.	S.P.	C.A.	S.P.	C.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>Spill over works.</u>										
1.	Forming and metalling Aviri-Pedagottilli Road 8.75 Kms.	10.18	5.072	5.108	5.70	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Forming and Metalling Medari-puram - Vangara Road 3.42 Kms.	9.14	7.54	1.695	1.70	--	0.10	--	--	--
3.	Forming and Metalling Vangara-Kesari Road 3.36 Kms.	5.00	5.469	--	0.10	--	0.10	--	--	--
4.	Forming and Metalling Amity Kerivalasa Road 4.4. Kms.	4.00	3.332	0.668	0.60	--	0.01	--	--	--
5.	Forming and Metalling Moegada to meet Kurupam and Gunpura 6.11 Kms.	7.15	5.110	2.040	2.00	--	1.10	--	--	--
6.	Forming and metalling road from Muliguda to Reepupalli via Diddikallu, Chinageesada, Bobbili and Gopika 25.23 Kms.	19.14	5.278	13.862	5.00	--	4.00	--	4.00	--
7.	Forming and Metalling from Ramabhadrapuram to meet Mondemkallu, Neelakantapuram 13 Kms.	21.00	6.773	14.227	4.00	--	3.00	--	3.00	--
8.	Construction Veeragattam Donubai Road - 23 Km.	19.11	20.056	--	0.10	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Forming and metalling road from Gumada to Karem 6 Kms.	4.995	4.953	0.042	0.20	--	--	--	--	--

Contd...

S.P. = State Plan C.A. - Central Assistance



Contd.....

1                      2                      3                      4

New Works:

10. Construction of bridge across 11.00                      --  
Suvarnamukhi and Gomuki rivers  
on Makuve Duggeru Road.

11. Black Topping Udayapuram Sec- 17.25                      --  
thampet Road - 47 Km.

T o t a l :                      127.96                      63.488



5 6 7 8 9 10 11

11.00 4.98 1.00 2.00 3.00 -- --

17.25 1.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 1.40 2.00

65.892 25.38 2.00 11.31 5.00 8.40 2.00



WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP FROM 1977-78 UNDER SUB-PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Estimated amount	Expenditure to the end of March '76	Balance required as on 1.4.1976	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
					S.P.	C.A.	S.P.	C.A.	S.P.	C.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Black topping Kurupam Podi Road - 20 Kms.	10.00	--	--	--	--	0.10	--	2.00	--
2.	Black topping Santhoshpuram Pedagothili Road - 12 Kms.	6.00	--	--	--	--	0.10	--	2.00	--
3.	Construction of Bridge in Kms. 3/7 of Mondemkallu-Neelakantapuram Road.	1.20	--	--	--	--	0.26	--	1.00	--
4.	Construction of Bridge in Kms. 4/8 of Mondemkallu-Neelakantapuram Road.	2.20	--	--	--	--	0.30	--	2.00	--
5.	Construction of a Bridge in Kms. 5/7 of Mondemkallu-Neelakantapuram Road.	1.70	--	--	--	--	0.30	--	1.50	--
Total:-		21.10	--	--	--	--	1.06	--	8.50	--

S.P. = State Plan    C.A. = Central Assistance.



Further the formation of important link roads to a length of 30 Kms. involving an out lay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the extended period of two years ie., 1977-78 and 1978-79. The proposed road works to be taken up under Girijan Development Agency are given here-under.

LINK ROADS

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Length.	Amount allotted Rs. in lakhs
1.	Formation of a road from Melabonthu to Themburu	6 Kms.	2.00
2.	Formation and metalling a road from Makkuva to Anasabhadra	12 Kms.	4.00
3.	Road from Muneru to Yenda-bhadra	12 Kms.	4.00
Total: 3 Works		30 Kms.	10.00

For taking up arterial roads, Rs.25.00 lakhs is required. The availability of funds and requirement are as follows.

Total cost of Schemes	a) Spill over	Rs. in lakhs
	b) New works	62.64
Funds available		47.81
Funds Required.		<u>75.45</u>
		<u>35.00</u>



## CHAPTER - XIII

### CREDIT CUM MARKETING STRUCTURE

AS discussed earlier, the Girijan Co-operative Corporation has been recognised by R.B.I. as apex agency for flowing credit into the tribal areas of the district through the Primary Marketing Societies. With a net work of 72 D.R. Depots it is also catering to the daily requirements of tribals in their area of operation. The commercial banks, Agricultural Development Banks and Co-operative Banks are also lending long, medium and short term loans to tribals. Even though G.C.C. is presently attending to both these functions, many other agencies are functioning as credit agencies and the duplication of effort is leading to confusion. It is proposed to channelise long term, medium term and short term loans from all agencies through G.C.C., so that the tribal can



secure all types of credit at a single point instead of plural institutions. A unified Credit Cum Marketing structure with G.C.C. as the fulcrum was recommended by Bawa Committee for effective distribution of credit and undertaking marketing operations in view of its already established infrastructure for delivering the goods.

There are 1,52,425 tribals living in the Sub-plan area of the District. The Committee recommended that for every 2,000 tribal population, there shall be a credit cum marketing centre and for every 50,000 population one Primary Marketing cum-credit Society. As such, about 76 centres are required. However, the 72 D.R. Depots in the project area were reorganised recently by G.C.C. to serve clusters of 2,000 tribal population and the same 72 depots can serve the entire project area effectively. It is, therefore, proposed to convert these D.R. Depots into Credit Cum Marketing Centres by suitably strengthening the organisation. A credit clerk will be appointed for each of these centres and for every five centres, there shall be a credit cum Marketing supervisor who supervises the work of the Credit Cum Marketing Centres. Godowns will be constructed at each of these centres.



AT the District level, each one of the existing Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Society will be reorganised into Credit Cum Marketing Society to effectively serve as a single agency catering to the credit and marketing needs of 50,000 tribals and called Girijan Primary Cooperative Credit Cum Marketing Society (G.P.C.C.&M.S.). The pass book system experiment<sup>1</sup> for issuing hand loans will be continued.

The functions of the G.P.C.C. & M.S. will be as follows:

- 1) Enrolment of members and preparation of Pass Books with the following particulars:
  - a) Requirements of Short-term, Medium term and long term production and consumption credit;
  - b) Provision of consumption credit in cash and kind especially during lean periods and to meet ceremonial overheads.
  - c) Sale and purchase details of agricultural produce and minor forest produce.
- 2) Purchase of agricultural produce and minor forest produce brought by tribals;
- 3) Purchase and sale of daily requirements and agricultural inputs for supplying them to members;
- 4) All existing village cooperatives in the selected centres will be merged into the G.P.C.M. and C.S. concerned.
- 5) Suitable higher level organisations such as land Mortgage Bank, District Cooperative Central Bank will be pressed into service to support, supervise



and guide the activities of the society at the primary level as suggested by Bawa Committee;

- 6) The Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing and Credit Society should also approach other Institutions like Commercial Banks, N.C.D.C. for providing the necessary credit for expanding its activities especially N.C.D.C. for its Godown construction programme.

Financial aspects:

Rs. in Lakhs

1. a) Cost of 72 Godowns, one at each of the C.M.Cs with 300 Sq. yards plinth area @ Rs.20,000 per godown.	14.40
b) Less 63% Loan from NCDC.	9.14
c) Subsidy	5.26
2. 72 Credit Clerks, one each at each of the CMCs, cost of salary for 2 years @ 3,600 per Clerk per year.	5.18
3. Appointment of 15 Supervisors @ one supervisor for five centres, cost of salary for two years @ Rs.4,800 per supervisor per year.	1.44

Total:

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11.88  
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CREDIT REQUIREMENTS:

The Credit requirement for Production and Consumption purposes, Marketing of Agricultural and Minor Forest Produce and supply of inputs has been estimated on the yardsticks provided by the Bawa Committee. It is as follows:



(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl.No.	District	Production and consumption credit.	Marketing of Agricultural and M.F.P.	Supply of inputs	Total
1.	Srikakulam	100.00	110.00	20.00	230.00

Total Funds required

11.88

Funds available

Nil

Additional Funds  
required.

11.88

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ANNEXURES



ANNEXURE - I

PROJECT AREA OF GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total Population	Tribal Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bhadragiri	40,189	33,573
2.	Pachipenta	30,986	19,965
3.	Seethampeta	32,540	30,437
4.	Salur	91,451	15,075
5.	Parvatipuram	92,125	9,396
6.	Kurupam	70,926	15,763
7.	Kotturu	1,28,000	19,524
8.	Sarvakota	1,29,455	21,857
9.	Mandasa	1,22,940	7,824
10.	Tekkali taluk (Kasibugga & Tekkali blocks).	2,12,037	6,369
		9,50,549	1,79,783



ANNEXURE -II

SUB-PLAN AREA IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Villages	Sche- duled villa- ges	Non Sche- duled villa- ges	Population 1971		% of S.T. Population
					Total	ST	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Purvathi- pura	346	273	73	75,382	61,535	81.63
2.	Palekonda	127	109	18	28,336	23,771	83.89
3.	Salur	134	46	88	41,288	29,247	70.84
4.	Tekkali	24	--	24	3,755	3,283	87.43
5.	Pathapatnam	187	--	187	49,817	34,510	69.27
6.	Srikakulam	3	--	3	79	79	100.00
Total:		821	428	393	1,98,657	1,52,425	76.73



# ANNEXURE NO. III

## INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROJECT AREA

### SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT - SCHEDULED VILLAGES

X-X										
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Palakonda	Seethampet	Seethampeta	1.	65	65	Rasulpeta	25	36	25	36
			2.	67	67	Yenugupeta	81	129	81	129
			3.	71	71	Pondapeta	23	51	23	51
			4.	72	72	Gondi	186	216	173	184
			5.	73	73	Savaragondi	78	93	78	93
			6.	74	74	Naramdaspet	UI	UI	UI	UI
			7.	78	78	Daraba	225	268	225	268
			8.	79	79	Addakulaguda	75	81	70	76
			9.	80	80	Silagam	216	217	216	214
			10.	82	82A	Bethupuram	31	UI	31	UI
			11.	56	56	Gadiguddi	24	31	24	31
			12.	59	59	Seethampeta	400	989	83	147
			13.	60	60	Kirapa	UI	103	UI	103
			14.	61	61	Panukuvalasa	126	152	126	152
			15.	68	68	Voba	96	77	96	77
			16.	69	69	Tura ipuvalasa	UI	UI	UI	UI
			17.	70	70	Pedaluru	249	294	249	285
			18.	75	75	Valagedda	360	405	357	399
			19.	52	52	Kopuvalasa	100	158	100	158
			20.	53	53	Vembarelli	241	310	241	310
			21.	54	54	Karem	212	305	212	305
			22.	55	55	Jagathipalli	210	355	210	355
			23.	57	57	Pedarana	527	702	496	699
			24.	58	58	Devanapuram	400	354	388	350



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			26.	63	63	Nowgada	129	131	129	131
			27.	40	40	Budagarai	173	194	169	194
			28.	46	46	Kurusingi	126	126	126	126
			29.	47	47	Antikonda	435	431	434	431
			30.	48	48	Achaba	124	57	124	57
			31.	49	49	Pedakamba	189	155	189	155
			32.	50	50	Chinakamba	223	292	218	286
			33.	51	51	Jonaga	375	331	375	331
			34.	64	64	Manda	533	550	533	550
			35.	66	66	Kuddapalli	388	389	381	373
			36.	28	28	Gujji	262	243	230	209
			37.	29	29	Pubbada	252	242	251	242
			38.	30	30	Donubai	387	515	383	473
			39.	35	35	Thumbakonda	286	284	286	284
			40.	36	36	Reikoradu	43	56	43	56
			41.	37	37	Jallara	103	111	103	103
			42.	38	38	Samaralli	175	188	168	186
			43.	39	39	Seedi	288	295	288	295
			44.	41	41	Jeedekola	66	85	66	85
			45.	42	42	Peddapalanki	1268	188	168	188
			46.	43	43	Chinnapalanki	81	92	81	92
			47.	44	44	Berna	47	57	47	57
			48.	45	45	Menakota	34	38	34	38
			49.	1	1	Kandisa	UI	UI	UI	UI
			50.	2	2	Dadikerem	270	153	269	1232
			51.	3	3	Duggi	192	336	192	336
			52.	4	4	Egulada	100	140	100	140
			53.	5	5	Manapuram	145	98	145	98
			54.	6	6	Kottakota	132	154	132	154
			55.	7	7	Tenginebhadra	19	35	19	35
			56.	8	8	Tatukupai	199	193	195	193
			57.	9	9	Kusumuru	314	314	314	314
			58.	10	10	Peddapolla	201	338	200	314
			59.	11	11	Chinapolla	149	237	149	237
			60.	12	12	Velagapuram	199	193	199	193



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			61	13	13	Gadigujji	155	152	155	152
			62	20	20	Rupai	95	75	95	75
			63.	21	21	Mekeva	57	57	57	57
			64.	22	22	Chekkapuram	98	68	98	68
			65.	23	23	Podulaveeraghattam	242	251	181	187
			66.	24	24	Pumbhi	143	136	143	136
			67.	25	25	Dasugumada	108	107	108	107
			68.	26	26	Pedatankidi	176	75	176	75
			69.	27	27	Chintankidi	UI	105	UI	105
			70.	14	14	Jayapuram	305	306	305	306
			71.	15	15	Tadipai	345	258	344	258
			72.	16	16	Gadidapai	276	208	276	208
			73.	17	17	Ramanagarar	276	310	276	310
			74.	18	18	Danjapai	112	89	112	89
			75.	19	19	Fillada	316	254	313	254
			76.	31	31	Darapadu	321	343	313	388
			77.	32	32	Dabara(near Kosangi)	74	79	74	79
			78.	33	33	Kosangi	178	153	172	153
			79.	34	34	Gumada	311	389	250	304
			80.	81	81	Jajjuva	84	137	84	137
			81.	83	82	Peddammalli	222	319	222	314
			82.	84	83	Vijjayyaguda	366	429	366	429
			83.	89	88	Kusumi	351	423	336	391
			84.	91	90	Kodisa	726	960	726	943
			85.	92	91	Dabara (near Kusimi)	457	533	447	533
			86.	93	92	Talada	432	559	432	559
			87.	94	93	Sera	172	151	172	151
			88.	98	97	Kotam	101	125	101	125
			89.	105	104	Mutyalu	137	192	137	192



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			90.	76	76	Ponjada	92	187	92	187
			91.	77	77	Tottadi	180	259	175	259
			92.	85	84	Pindamgi	111	158	111	158
			93.	86	85	Adali	169	232	169	232
			94.	87	86	Pondacherlangi	174	126	174	126
			95.	88	87	Sanbham	375	445	374	441
			96.	90	89	Jalledupadu	182	226	175	226
			97.	103	102	Gulumur	225	306	225	306
			98.	95	94	Lokottavaleasa	37	113	37	113
			99.	96	95	Bhotalaguda	7	26.	7	26
			100.	97	96	Devagiri	33	34	33	34
			101.	99	98	Gajjili	229	310	229	310
			102.	100	99	Pedavangara	113	155	113	155
			103.	101	100	Kadagandi	261	298	257	283
			104.	102.	101	Chinavangara	188	158	188	158
			105.	104	103	Sarangi	200	258	200	258
			106.	108	107	Golukuppa	56	32	56	32
			107.	111	110	Vondrajola	UI	UI	UI	UI
			108	112	111	Buchendri	45	42	45	42
					112	Jembada	74	74		71

Burja



1	2	3	4
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Parvati-  
puram

Seetham-  
peta.

Mondem-  
kallu

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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
174	172	Kakili	UI	UI	UI	UI
310	308	Bhimpuram	53	69	42	59
311	309	Gadali	62	73	62	73
313	311	Likkidi	159	240	159	233
316	314	Tiyyali	206	253	206	253
315	313	Saki	162	137	148	132
320	318	Neelakantuapuram	306	433	182	144
319	317	Dandusura	72	188	72	188
314	312	Vobhangi	214	310	213	310
322	320	Dharmalaxmipuram	479	244	415	175
323	321	Jumbhiri	868	1016	751	962
292	291	Pedagotuili	329	399	185	214
294	293	Kolisa	247	240	247	239
291	290	Pedabaramani	64	109	62	90
283	282	Arikakoridi	17	UI	17	UI
282	281	Gotikupac	69	Migra- ted	69	Migra- ted
293	292	Chappagothili	12	8	12	8
325	323	Chintalakoridi	62	71	62	71
280	279	Nagarakuntubai	113	56	113	56
327	325	Vusakonda	124	224	124	224
321	319	Panasabhadra	76	64	76	64
308	307	Podisa	140	256	140	256
306	305	Jarada	805	511	795	486
105	106	Sidiguda	UI	104	UI	104
307	306	Gummadiguda	49	154	49	154
305	304	Puliputti	173	286	133	286
301	300	Mittini	489	711	475	668



1	2	3	4	5
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	28.	302
	29.	297
	30.	304
	31.	300
	32.	298
	33.	
	34.	
	35.	
	36.	299
	37.	296
	38.	295
Kurup am:	39.	281
	40.	274
	41.	275
Goipaka	42.	20
G.L.Puram	43.	273
Chinamerangi	44.	334
	45.	335
	46.	332
	47.	328
	48.	333
	50.	326



6	7	8	9	10	11
301	Kulasi	208	107	208	107
296	Dokulaguda	78	43	78	43
303	Abhiri	246	173	246	173
299	Yeguvaballeru	44	61	44	61
297	Kederai	100	100	100	100
316	Gongunnadoulalasa		229		229
305A	Jorda Bit II		502		444
283	Kirada		35		35
298	Dommadi	76	144	76	144
295	Valalaballeru	596	513	596	511
294	Lankajodu	239	298	103	289
280	Sobba	188	374	188	353
273	Megada	77	UI	77	UI
274	Podu	240	771	240	750
20	Anengi	10	UI	10	UI
272	Voppangi	55	UI	55	UI
332	Kidigesu	109	UI	109	UI
333	Laxmipet	162	169	161	169
330	Nidagallu	206	UI	206	UI
326	Gorili	378	UI	378	UI
331	Chilakam	224	556	224	524
324	Dakhini	199	UI	199	UI
Total:		28745	32733	27625	30825
325A	Katampandausingi	--	Migrated	--	
271	Balleru	--	Migrated	--	



1	2	3	4	5
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Parvathi-	Bhadragiri	Komarada	1.	228
puram		(Part)	2.	229
			3.	231
			4.	245
			5.	234
			6.	240
			7.	233
			8.	219
			9.	246
			10.	223
			11.	225
			12.	249
			13.	222
			14.	232
			15.	224
			16.	243
			17.	241
			18.	213
			19.	235
			20.	217
			21.	230
			22.	244
			23.	248
			24.	247
			25.	226
			26.	221
			27.	242
			28.	238
			29.	237
			30.	218
			31.	220
			32.	216



6	7	8	9	10	11
227	Baddidi	66			
228	Bedda	86	106	66	106
230	Chinasekha	211	145	86	145
244	Derupadu	59	311	211	311
233	Derusingi	6	85	59	83
239	Guddem	102	70	6	70
232	Gujjabadi	99	123	99	114
218	Gumadangi	25	108	99	108
245	Kosu		75	25	69
222	Kona	75	U. I.		
224	Kunthesu	322	127	57	105
248	Ladda	54	376	292	240
221	Lanja	171	130	54	130
231	Jala	101	182	153	163
223	Joppangi	42	160	101	160
242	Jimmesu	44	107	42	107
240	Naya	190	139	44	139
212	Pedasakha	548	155	187	155
234	Pedamantikona	45	615	479	485
216	Pudesu	178	311	45	311
229	Pusanandi	152	219	109	136
243	Sankesu	44	238	152	228
247	Vanakabadi	83	106	44	106
246	Tanku	63	116	83	116
225	Gorlimma	121	46	63	46
220	Teelesu	17	176	101	150
241	Ulinadri	90	UI	17	UI
238	Chinamantikona	UI	91	90	91
236	Masanandi	UI	12	UI	12
217	Dummangijola		72	UI	72
219	Vanabadi	87	U. I.		
215	Yendabhadra	125	146	87	146
Total:		3016	4153	2707	3618



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1. Kurupam (Part)	33.	264	263	103	108	101	106														
2. Durubilli	34.	192	191	143	145	143	145														
3. Gondilova	35.	196	195	88	103	88	103														
4. Gotivada	36.	189	188	186	399	186	381														
5. Pennukarja	37.	187	186	315	323	315	323														
6. Ballukota	38.	271	270	102	122	91	118														
7. Pellivalasa (Peerisingi)	39.	190	189	73	91	73	91														
8. Kurupam	40.	276	276	UI																	
9. Borthangi	41.	187	187	UI																	
10. Bore	42.	126	126																		
11. Gunda Teelesu	43.	275	275	519																	
12. Santhosapuram	44.	277	277	UI																	
13. Tuttidi	45.	26	26	5																	
14. Achaba	46.	19	227	66	76	66	76														
15. Babbidi	47.	72	73	316	106	309	106														
16. Bethugudaba	48.	121	122	34	97	34	97														
17. Balesu	49.	116	117	265	504	262	504														
18. Bayyada	50.	21	21	44	206	44	206														
19. Boddili	51.	5	5	144	123	139	123														
20. Beerupadu	52.	109	110	132	176	125	161														
21. Chaparibinnidi	53.	30	30	356	472	356	472														
22. Chingeessada	54.	16	16	74	112	74	112														
23. Chinavankadara	55.	24	24	97	135	97	135														
24. Sorupalli	56.	118	119	284	258	284	258														
25. Diguvaderuvada	57.	4	4	164	180	162	180														
26. Dabbaliguda	58.	123	124	114	160	114	152														
27. Dongurukikkuva	59.	34	34	138	108	138	108														
28. Gadiyankadara	60.	138	139	115	62	115	62														
29. Gandra	61.	119	120	77	83	77	83														
30. Gedderijola	62.	120	247	75	130	71	130														
31. Vanakabadi				237	116	234															



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
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96.		11	Resabadi							
97.		13	Sammu				209		209	
98.	101	14	Saveradangu				UI		UI	
99.	101	102	Vatteda				UI		UI	
100.	112	113	Ponguva			169	304	130	269	
101.	134	135	Vadaputti			121	132	116	132	
102.	122	123	Vendidi			169	185	169	185	
103.	184	183	Dhimitiguda			42	62	42	62	
104.	117	118	Puse			UI	UI	UI	UI	
105.	135	136	Nellikilkuva			70	169	67	169	
106.	29	29	Chinaravikuna			113	88	111	88	
107.	25	25	Geesada			76	83	76	83	
						78	108	78	108	

G.L. Pura

108.	85	86	Alevadde	91	94	91	94
109.	40	41	Addangijangidibhadra	42	50	42	50
110.	60	61	Boddidi	138	162	135	156
112.	39	40	Chaparaijangidibhadra	99	125	99	125
112.	59	50	Chappaguda	100	126	100	126
113.	67	68	Chemuduguda	341	307	193	137
114.	79	80	Deruganda	56	104	56	104
115.	61	62	Dummangi	183	362	162	322
116.	43	44	Japai	97	32	97	32
117.	47	48	Dorukonda	127	137	127	137
118.	52	53	Gunada	75	98	75	98
119.	58	59	Gorati	159	198	159	198
120.	82	83	Gowduguda	90	126	87	126
121.	148	149	Gummelekshmipuram	1407	1748	277	295
122.	40	50	Jamitipadu	49	112	49	112
123.	73	74	Iridi	419	323	390	288
124.	89	90	Jatapukotapadu	312	409	303	395
125.	56	57	Kosangibhadra	102	102	102	93
126.	51	52	Kedaripuram	541	780	316	452
127.	44	45	Kalliti	181	149	181	149
128.	70	71	Kothalikkidi	78	175	78	169







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Salur

Pachipente

Sambara

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Pachipente

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5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
50	39	Dulibhadra				
38	219	Mudakaru	84	765	84	761
39	31	Deliyamba	106	111	186	111
36	29	Soluppuguda	48	125	48	125
37	30	Pagulachemaru	71	114	71	114
35	28	Pattuchennaru	125	178	123	169
34	27	Pypalle	63	52	59	52
33	26	Lolingabhadra	53	20	53	20
31	24	Donkalavelagavalasa	UI	UI	UI	UI
51	42	Kondara	16	22	16	22
29	23	Panasavalasa	25	47	25	47
43	33	Sikhaparuvu	48	59	48	59
28	22	Keeranadu	55	34	55	34
27	21	Nimmalapadu	21	UI	21	UI
46	36	Potiye	28	37	28	37
44	34	Diguvesimbi	175	289	175	273
48	37	Ganjaibhadra	73	110	73	110
49	38	Jilleduvalasa	345	240	340	240
19	25	Diguvamandangi	77	270	71	278
16	15	Diremasi	207	286	197	271
42	32	Baruaguda	UI	UI	UI	UI
150	116	Kanapaledanda	UI	9	UI	9
157	117	Karadavalasa	UI	UI	UI	UI
159	118	Kumbhivalasa	141	290	141	290
160	119	Chikirevuvalasa	90	94	90	94
162	121	Azuru	57	118	57	118
256	205	Parthapuram	62	107	62	107
260	206	Adaripadu	64	190	64	190
265	207	Moduga	16	UI	16	UI
276	214	Etagenivalasa	81	260	81	260
			87	143	86	143



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			194.	177	175	Rajjili	229	265	229	265
			195.	317	315	Ramaduguda	52	146	52	146
			196.	176	174	Rasthakuntubai	251	343	241	331
			197.	161	160	Saradhapurem	61	62	62	62
			198.	93	94	Sanjovai	254	198	254	198
			199.	289	288	Sivada	451	800	351	738
			200.	91	92	Tattiseela	298	447	269	389
			201.	150	151	Uridi	296	25	296	25
			202.	95	96	Udayapuram	240	288	218	252
			203.	160	159	Yegulawada	291	339	285	335
			204.	92	93	Relliguda	24	55	24	55
			205.	94	95	Kakithada	186	95	131	53
			206.	175	173	Chamanekota	21	21	21	21
			207.	312	310	Kakili	351	431	351	431
			208.	172	170	Landagorli	85	100	85	97
			209.	163	161	Beridi (alias Konda- beridi)	249	804	240	801
			210.	285	264	Putivada	106	UI	106	UI
			211.	164	162	Palem	49	UI	49	UI
			212.	63	64	Kothaguda	19	186	19	177
			213.	169	167	Maripalli	625	472	593	440
Pervathi Parva purem		Iomarada	214.		322	Nuttuguda		UI		UI
			215.		289	Remannaguda		UI		UI
Pervathi Pervathipuram purem		Iomarada	1.		214	Bellupadu		64		64
			2.		235	Jaluru		295		290
			3.		223	Masimanda		225		191
			4.		17	Rebba		244		237
			5.		237	Uligesu		43		43
			6.		226	Vetikasu		66		66
			7.		18	Vanadare		96		96



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		1								
			129.	70	71	Kothalikkidi	78	175	78	169
			130.	100	101	Konapadu	28	UI	28	UI
			131.	146	147	Kudda Pelavalasa	158	175	155	175
			132.	104	105	Kuresingi	72	92	72	90
			133.	46	47	Keesari	275	322	275	322
			134.	87	88	Kondavada	212	247	211	247
			135.	41	42	Kappakallu	91	174	91	174
			136.	99	100	Lakkaguda	491	722	261	549
			137.	106	107	Lippiti	96	154	96	154
			138.	83	84	Lumbesu	239	378	209	364
			139.	76	77	Mangalapuram	136	165	136	165
			140.	66	67	Mureda	88	79	88	79
			141.	84	85	Mulajamma	123	90	123	90
			142.	69	70	Mulalikkidi	280	98	278	98
			143.	53	54	Nondrukona	204	190	204	190
			144.	64	65	Nigaram	141	173	141	173
			145.	108	109	Vondrubhangi	117	189	117	189
			146.	145	146	Amiti	386	422	336	371
			147.	98	99	Bhadragiri	267	480	59	141
			148.	77	78	Pedakerja	374	353	399	272
			149.	68	69	Puttajammu	399	536	394	528
			150.	144	145	Putikevalasa	145	125	145	125
			151.	55	56	Tenkasingi	175	173	131	104
			152.	80	81	Thedikonda	492	549	413	489
			153.	42	43	Thota	88	142	88	142
			154.	75	76	Tholukerja	168	196	165	190
			155.	102	103	Ranasingi	150	171	150	171
			156.	78	79	Rayaganda	5	UI	5	UI
			157.	57	58	Rella	572	540	400	356
			158.	147	148	Sadunuguda	42	113	42	113
			159.		75	Irridirividi		UI		UI
			160.		124	Oriti		UI		UI
			161.		51	Merriguda		UI		UI
			162.		55	Melliguda		113		113
			163.		22					



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			164.	65	66	Sikalabai	126	148	124	148
			165.	71	72	Sivada	226	198	194	176
			166.	107	108	Vadabai	93	160	93	160
			167.	48	49	Vengara	317	398	293	390
			168.	86	87	Vappangi	104	152	102	144
			169.	37	38	Vamsai	43	104	43	104
			170.	101	102	Vattada	169	304	170	260
			171.	154	154	Eguvamanda	74	167	74	142
			172.	90	91	Regulapadu	UI	21	UI	21
			173.	45	46	Kaligottu	UI	21	UI	21
			174.	81	82	Sirasaram	UI	UI	UI	UI
			175.	38	39	Srikalapai (near Vamsai)	30	111	30	111
	Monde mkhallu		176.	288	287	Antijola	112	306	112	306
			177.	170	168	Bottili	151	75	151	Nil
			178.	159	158	Dabbaliguda (alias Chinaraidupeta)	4	25	4	25
			179.	173	171	Chinnavenija	49	49	49	49
			180.	287	286	Dongalabaramani	185	300	167	288
			181.	97	98	Dhulikurpe	166	209	166	209
			182.	167	165	Gujjuvai	226	421	195	380
			183.	152	153	Gumma	906	706	543	276
			184.	165	163	Gorjapadu	170	191	127	189
			185.	286	285	Ichapuram	11	14	11	14
			186.	96	97	Kaligottu	119	141	118	141
			187.	151	152	Konaguda	42	36	42	36
			188.	149	160	Levidi	493	597	245	284
			189.	66	164	Mentikonda	245	380	214	348
			190.	178	176	Meripilli	54	73	54	73
			191.	279	278	Nagara	286	315	286	315
			192.	168	166	Mondemkallu	1056	1358	283	383
			193.	171	169	Peddavenija	2	UI	2	UI



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			31.	280	215	Gotturu	70	236	70	236
			32.	281	216	Borramavidi	64	158	64	153
			33.	283	217	Pedakanchuru	82	234	82	234
			34.	295	220	Tangalam	61	120	61	120
			35.	298	221	Satabi	142	120	142	120
			36.	300	222	Chittilaba	UI	421	UI	421
			37.	306	223	Kondamusuru	72	99	72	99
			38.	330	228	Kerangi	48	103	48	103
			39.	334	229	Tummaravilli	44	400	44	400
			40.	352	230	Meliakancheru	87	122	87	122
			41.	353	231	Kondaluddandi	140	201	140	201
			42.	354	231(A)	Chittipuram	104	121	102	121
Total:							3,132	6,313	3,102	6264



SUB-PLAN AREA - SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

LIST OF NON-SCHEDULED VILLAGES

Taluk	Block	Firka/ Circle.	Sl. Code No.			Village.	Total Popula- tion		S.T. Popula- tion.	
			No. 1961	1971			1961	1971	1961	1971
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Tekkali	Tekkali	Tekkali	1.	226	220	Jayapuram	149	154	119	121
			2.	227	221	Palasingi	71	127	71	126
			3.	234	223	Chirutanapalli	51	60	51	60
			4.	235	224	Mokhalingapuram	163	338	163	338
			5.	239	226	Damara	38	51	32	34
			6.	244	229	Sartineru	116	157	116	157
			7.	268	244	Chintamani alias Nuvvuguddi	49	72	49	72
			8.	269	245	Bhimpuram	297	619	239	438
			9.	272	246	Rayipadu	UI	386	UI	332
							934	1964	840	1678
Kasibugga Kondatemburu			1.	135	139	Chinneguruvuru	46	34	46	34
			2.	136	140	Mogilipadu	98	107	47	52
			3.	137	141	Savaralingapuram	290	266	288	266
			4.	138	142	Peddaguruvuru	250	241	243	231
						Savara Rampuram				
			5.	139	143	Savara Rampuram	64	80	56	80
			6.	140	144	Venkatapuram	29	34	29	34
			7.	142	146	Mukundapuram	75	86	75	86
			8.	147	151	Malliveedu	32	36	32	36
			9.	149	152	Beniavuru	17	30	17	30
			10.	152	156	Saverakothuru	157	150	157	150
			11.	154	158	Karajada	87	78	82	78
12.	158	162	Kandulegudem	140	112	140	112			



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			13.	160	164	Bharatapuram	153	196	77	79
			14.	223	217	Bairiboddapadu	54	68	54	68
			15.	224	218	Bellukhole	240	273	240	269
							1732	1791	1583	1605
Pathapatnam	Pathapatnam	Kumanopalli	1.	178	178	Soda	233	284	233	270
			2.	179	179	Somabanti Kothuru	53	UI	53	UI
		Pathapatnam	3.	152	152	Santhoshapuram	286	284	286	270
			4.	157	153	Peddesunnapuram	164	149	164	149
			5.	155	155	Boddaguda	81	108	81	108
			6.	156	156	Althi	188	202	188	202
			7.	157	157	Severasidhamanugu	502	570	502	570
			8.	160	160	Bonni	149	175	133	145
			9.	166	166	Nallabonthu	236	226	236	226
			10.	167	167	Mamidipalle	273	282	270	280
			11.	177	177	Soba	71	105	71	99
			12.	215	215	Bagadala	441	477	441	477
			13.	296	296	Gurandi	427	505	216	218
			14.	307	307	Stuartpeta	441	540	171	153
			15.	308	308	Athisurikeviti	116	132	114	132
			16.	316	316	Koduru	355	558	163	198
							378	365	366	335
		Vasandra	17.	323	323	Bagantra	132	182	132	182
			18.	324	324	Chintapalle	49	96	49	96
			19.	325	325	Rankini	303	381	237	289
			20.	353	353	Penguvada	166	162	166	162
			21.		455	Malapet		UI		UI
			22.		460	Chinnasunnapuram		56		56
			23.		450	Sajjanapuram		94		77



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			24.	354	354	Ampuram	257	212	255	209
			25.	355	355	Rompi	249	248	249	248
			26.	356	356	Ananthagiri	63	108	63	108
			27.	357	357	Nelabonthu	259	299	259	209
			28.	358	358	Illaipuram	140	112	140	112
			29.	359	359	Godde	285	274	138	101
			30.	360	360	Pogadevalli	153	169	153	169
			31.	361	361	Anjarueyapuram	96	146	33	48
			32.	365	365	Sunderade	547	661	183	180
			33.	376	376	Deenabandhupuram	169	158	167	158
			34.	377	377	Perusurampuram	22	27	22	27
			35.	379	379	Mukundapuram	207	228	190	226
			36.	443	443	Pustalavara	45	64	31	42
			37.	444	444	Chinara Neelapuram	120	127	39	39
			38.	446	446	Naidupoluru	215	240	151	162
			39.	447	447	Ramechandrapuram	102	117	93	109
			40.	448	448	Pullingineradilova	151	162	151	162
			41.	451	451	Kuddaba	159	197	79	91
			42.	449	449	Chintalepolusu	87	132	84	132
			43.	453	453	Gedlapoluru	109	141	93	123
			43.	454	454	Degalapoluru	117	114	87	83
			44.	457	457	Bamdapalle	290	354	278	304
			45.	456	456	Kothuru	166	167	163	156
			46.	458	458	Kerasingi	314	290	314	290
			47.	459	459	Dabaru	121	124	116	124
			48.	461	461	Venkatapuram	205	255	198	223
			49.	462	462	Chandanagiri	157	147	157	147
			50.	463	463	Haddivada	169	161	169	161
			51.	464	464	Muttanibonthu	125	143	125	143
			52.	465	465	Gottipalli	152	162	152	162
			53.	466	466	Borusingi	6	5	6	5
			54.	467	467	Peddakedari	175	182	175	182



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Pathapatnam		Maliaputti								
			55.	398	398	Bagadela				
			56.	399	399	Jagannadhapuram	148	148	148	148
			57.	400	400	Singupuram	18	25	18	25
			58.	401	401	Raikola	118	114	118	114
			59.	402	402	Mara	44	20	44	20
			60.	403	403	Bhasarikota	59	69	59	69
			61.	408	408	Savarasekderapuram	357	400	333	366
			62.	417	417	Bhavenapuram	39	45	39	45
			63.	418	418	Santhoshapuram	148	224	100	98
			64.	419	419	Jengiri	8	21	8	14
			65.	420	420	Jarribhadra	92	108	92	108
			66.	421	421	Murukuntiwadra	351	462	128	153
			67.	422	422	Savaracheepurupalli	129	205	51	81
			68.	423	423	Dasupurem	37	81	37	81
			69.	426	426	Hurapuram	75	92	75	92
			70.	427	427	Pedda Medi	132	337	54	179
			71.	428	428	Parasurampuram	68	45	68	43
			72.	430	430	Pandirilova	224	196	205	196
			73.	432	432	Turukondabonjar	35	UI	35	UI
			74.	433	433	Tumukonderamachen-	24	UI	15	UI
			75.		404	drapuram	105	135	102	135
			76.	434	429	Kodikoligam		372		238
			77.	434	434	Ballupadu		UI		UI
			78.	435	435	Rangadighati	31	34	31	34
			79.	438	438	Savarajhadupalli	140	199	140	199
			80.	440	440	Dabbaguda	144	143	144	143
			81.	441	441	Archaveapuram	67	120	67	120
			82.	450	450	Nandalapadu	50	51	50	51
			83.		431	Sajjanapuram	79	94	57	77
						Panasagati		UI		UI



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		Dharmalakshmipuram	84.	202	202	Savramaluva	188	251	188	247
			85.	216	216	Dasupuram	105	192	105	119
			86.	217	217	Kopiriguda	38	56	38	56
			87.	218	218	Dharmalakshmipuram	658	797	215	251
			88.	219	219	Savarabonthu	171	205	169	205
			89.	232	232	China Kittalapadu	304	326	86	114
			90.	235	235	Modilikothuru	414	467	134	180
			91.	236	236	Mahesingi	291	333	82	98
			92.	237	237	Kudrangi	287	309	89	85
			93.	238	238	Poppargi	45	32	22	24
		Sarvakota	94.	231	231	Burujuvada	329	408	197	230
			97.	241	241	Jagamadhapuram	166	189	157	169
			98.	242	242	Agathapuram	181	172	80	96
			99.	243	243	Raivada	143	151	120	124
		Temburu	100.	291	291	Chinnamallipuram	960	1129	262	297
			101.	293	293	Devudala	320	405	175	204
			102.	294	294	Labra	459	594	221	227
			103.	326	326	Peduru	254	276	250	273
			104.	328	328	Gopalapuram	381	499	234	259
			105.	329	329	Baddumalli	398	490	139	133
			106.	330	330	Bommika	136	125	79	74
			107.	348	348	Gittangi	234	327	234	327
			108.	351	351	Sistujagamadhapuram	90	108	81	82
			109.	352	352	Konangi	200	175	200	175
			110.	468	468	Kothuru	122	122	122	122
			111.	469	469	Marripadu	246	325	154	203
			112.	470	470	Sorilgam	537	621	142	159
			113.		356	Duguraja puram		839		786



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Pathapatnam	Kothuru	Baleru								
1.	1.	1	1.	1	1	Palavalasa	219	243	219	234
2.	2	2	2.	2	2	Manuvukonda	311	360	310	349
3.	4	4	3.	4	4	Pakkudibhadr	82	105	43	54
4.	5	5	4.	5	5	Savaraguda	195	225	195	225
5.	6	6	5.	6	6	Kottaguda	82	206	82	106
6.	7	7	6.	7	7	Loharijola	561	651	28	266
7.	8	8	7.	8	8	Vaddangi	855	953	267	390
8.	9	9	8.	9	9	Bommika	287	312	220	256
9.	18	18	9.	18	18	Bhamini	1601	1199	861	296
10.	19	19	10.	19	19	Maniga	300	939	261	845
11.	21	21	11.	21	21	Gajapathinagaram	99	139	99	134
12.	27	27	12.	27	27	Hathikothuru	172	199	129	145
13.	31	31	13.	31	31	Sathivada	867	973	483	558
14.	36	36	14.	36	36	Keesarajodu	364	461	354	454
15.	37	37	15.	37	37	Chinna Begga	706	938	597	824
16.	38	38	16.	38	38	Pedda Bugga	83	62	73	51
17.	39	39	17.	39	39	Marripadu	550	753	469	624
18.	41	41	18.	41	41	Gudangi	73	58	73	58
19.	42	42	19.	42	42	Savidivalasa	480	485	480	469
20.	43	43	20.	43	43	Tumboli	184	275	184	275
21.	44	44	21.	44	44	Neligonda	44	84	44	84
22.	45	45	22.	45	45	Puthikavalase	338	541	338	541
23.		40	23.		40	Katragodda		UI		UI
24.	47	47	24.	47	47	Lada	130	179	130	179
25.	46	46	25.	46	46	Pandra	94	199	94	199
26.	48	48	26.	48	48	Gorabanda	136	223	136	223
27.	49	49	27.	49	49	Sirikondapoppangi	67	91	67	91
28.	50	50	28.	50	50	Benerayi	159	210	159	210
29.	51	51	29.	51	51	Medubbengi	77	90	77	90
30.	52	52	30.	52	52	Kondada	153	191	153	191
31.	53	53	31.	53	53	Eswarei	218	127	218	127
32.	54	54	32.	54	54	Savaraguda	73	47	73	47
33.	55	55	33.	55	55	Chintada	230	236	230	226
34.	56	56	34.	56	56	Upparajammi	325	359	325	359
35.	57	57	35.	57	57					



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			36.	58	58	Haddubhangi	340	398	279	323
			37.	59	59	Billumada	80	61	80	61
			38.	61	61	Gummeda	164	79	151	72
			39.	62	62	Mukundapuram	413	294	364	241
			40.	63	63	Puliputti	135	399	95	354
			41.	64	64	Mahasingi	90	115	78	115
			42.	66	66	Badigam	75	55	75	55
			43.	85	85	Undrejora	823	980	204	221
			44.	86	86	Lobba	857	1019	637	744
			45.	88	88	Addangi	358	381	358	381
			46.	87	87	Rajapuram	266	298	266	298
Pathapatnam	Kothuru		48.	89	89	Cheepurupalli	4848	404	484	404
			49.	90	90	Abalasingi	185	282	185	282
			50.	124	124	Konduru	418	361	418	361
			51.	127	127	Bhulagonda	40	67	40	67
			51.	128	128	Gottipalli	182	236	170	226
	Hiranandalem		52.		17	Pasupuddi		694		200
			53.	129	129	Solipi	181	198	169	192
			54.		23	Dimmidijolu		882		250
			55.	131	131	Kiridivela	169	56	169	50
			56.	132	132	Futtigam	113	71	113	71
			57.	133	133	Antili	215	74	215	74
			58.		24	Solihiri		1356		411
	Dhanmalakshmi-		59.	186	186	Lokonda	162	166	162	164
	purem		60.	187	187	Uvvajola	73	73	63	61
			61.	189	196	Majjigudem		164		159
			62.	189	189	Mamidi jola	110	103	101	103
			63.		199	Jollaguda		UI		UI
			64.	201	201	Neradiguda	43	25	43	25
			65.		195	Nimmelpadu		66		66
			66.	220	220	See hi	254	378	100	147



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			67.		215	Bagadla		505		218
			68.	229	229	Bodavalasalova	4	UI	4	UI
			69.	230	230	Anthekapelli	53	60	53	60
			70.	233	233	Satyannadhapuram	194	272	190	267
			71.		185	Chorlangi		723		237
			72.		239	Gopelpure m		UI		UI
		Garvakota	73.	228	228	Bodalapuram	300	368	181	188
			74.		345	Musidipadu		UI		UI
Pervathipuram	Kurupum	Nagur	1.	352	350	Arrada	889	839	762	786
			2.		349	Jiyyammavalasa	--	3001	--	1247
		Chinamerangi	3.		269	Jakarakandi		UI		UI
			4.	342	340	Raveda	197	191	132	114
			5.	343	341	Maruvada	205	1137	140	1075
			6.		328	Pedadodiji		UI		UI
			7.		329	Chinadodija		UI		UI
			8.		327	T.K. Jammu		1429		1425
			9.	127	128	Sikavaram	827	252	168	175
		Kurupam	10.	128	129	Chollapady	635	737	170	216
			11.	129	130	Kosiseela	279	335	228	275
			12.	130	131	Komiseela	1039	1109	686	693
			13.	131	132	Kusturu	178	209	177	209
			14.	132	133	Ravikonda	223	258	223	258
			15.		134	Toprulamerangi		UI		UI
			16.	191	190	Subhadrammavalasa	381	262	381	262
			17.	194	193	Gummuduguda	381	262	381	262
			18.		259	Kokatotavalasa		UI		UI
			19.	195	194	Mariguda (alias)	178	186	178	179
						Kottaguda				
			20.		266	Somidevalasa		UI		UI



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			21.	196	195	Gondilova	88	103	88	103
			22.	197	196	Palem	457	563	298	346
			23.	199	198	Cheedipalli	140	154	76	41
			24.	201	200	Rayapuram	221	272	138	127
			25.	205	204	Labesu	148	201	122	149
			26.	261	260	Chekkavalasa	230	247	107	114
			27.	262	261	Gujjulapad	166	97	59	97
			28.	263	262	Singupuram	92	88	92	88
			29.	266	265	Sanegadda	143	137	143	133
			30.	270	269	Thekaradhandi	22	UI	22	UI
			31.	375	373	Venkatapuram	55	59	54	53
			32.	377	375	Pattendaravalasa	104	101	103	101
			33.	378	376	Puligummi	155	198	152	178
	Goipaka		34.	136	137	Dorakikkura	26	32	26	32
			35.	137	138	Kolliguda	89	118	75	83
			36.	140	141	Bodalaguda	132	172	132	172
			37.	141	142	Bellidiq	175	194	175	191
			38.	149	177	Viswanadhapuram	84	78	82	78
			39.	180	178	Duddukallu	539	301	501	229
			40.	181	179	Lovalakshmipuram	175	484	162	481
			41.	181A	180	Chintalapadu	167	207	167	207
			42.	182	181	Buddemmakhrja	229	221	189	219
			43.	183	182	Dandusuna	189	221	189	219
			44.	156	155	Peddajammu	74	101	74	101
			45.	..	156	Chinajammu	..	UI	..	UI
	Komarada		1.	250	249	Chinakherhala	309	282	266	238
			2.	251	250	Pedakherjhala	373	403	220	196
			3.	254	253	Sarvapadu	269	321	269	321
			4.	255	254	Regulapadu	71	98	51	89
			5.	256	255	Banjukuppa	254	321	231	303
			6.	338	386	Koncharipadu	145	186	136	183



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
7.				390	388	Sunderapuram	41	48	40	40
8.				412	409	Artham	548	590	200	206
9.				413	410	Ankullevalasa	50	50	50	44
10.				416	413	Konavevalasa	191	117	173	88
11.				415	412	Dangabhadra	94	105	79	80
12.				416	413	Konavevalasa	191	117	173	88
13.				417	414	Chandalangi	219	228	219	228
14.				418	415	Pedamerki	544	591	353	379
15.				419	416	Sanalinge	47	40	34	15
16.				421	418	Radhampeta	48	62	66	60
17.					385	Kambuvalasa		1300		406
18.					211	Pedapedumu		144		97
19.					210	Kuneru		507		386
20.					209	Saruvuduguda		405		401
21.					208	Ulipiri		596		356
22.					207	Alluvada		145		130
23.					206	Devukona		403		337
24.					205	Punapadu		185		127
25.				450	449	Gangamebapuram	94	64	66	60
26.				451	450	Ravikonabettivalasa	267	219	251	206
27.					465	Tandanorivalasa		97		95
28.				452	451	Adduruvaleasa	156	123	115	83
29.				458	457	Mulga	1067	1365	552	657
30.				459	458	Dokiseela	807	576	326	317
31.				460	459	Gotcheeka	318	701	250	394
32.				461	460	Budduruvada	331	289	328	289
33.				462	461	Aderu	195	210	189	204
34.				463	462	Donkekakothapatnam	320	391	189	204
35.				464	463	Tonki	165	182	84	84
36.					466	Laxmipuram		87		26

Pedabondapalli



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Saluru	Pachi- penta (T.D. Block)	Makkuva								
			1.	1	1	Sirivara	385	274	377	274
			2.	2	2	Poyimala	129	252	124	152
			3.	3	3	Belugonda	40	UI	40	UI
			4.	4	4	Gunjari	36	30	36	30
			5.	6	5	Chintamala	405	243	400	243
			6.	7.	6	Bandapai	22	33	22	33
			7.	8	7	Kondema	455	343	455	343
			8.	9	8	Chora	286	256	286	256
			9.	10	9	Masikechintavalasa	83	63	83	63
			10.	..	10	Surapedu	..	85	..	85
			11.	12	11	Mendangi	301	155	300	155
			12.	13	12	Alagaruvu	187	104	187	104
			13.	14	13	Mulavalasa	167	220	163	211
			14.	15	14	Mudangi	206	239	203	237
			15.	17	16	Chintalavalasa	190	139	198	139
			16.	19	58	Nanda	176	374	176	374
			17.	75	51	Gudderu	156	211	109	134
			18.	76	52	Guntabhadra	103	232	103	227
			19.	77	53	Panasabhadra	212	196	156	189
			20.	..	173	Kotikipenta	..	663	..	176
			21.	..	115	Kurukuti	..	1573	..	1259
			22.	..	171	Pachipenta	..	4218	..	70
			23.	..	176	Malakayavalasa	..	56	..	56
			24.	70	54	Erresamantulavalasa	546	526	506	466
			25.	218	169	Padmapuram	720	832	637	725
			26.	167	122	Peddavalasa	349	559	278	474
			27.	255A	172	Kunambadavalasa	366	500	366	221
			28.	..	204	Kunthambadivalasa	..	375	..	374
			29.	267	208	Aluru	46	32	46	32
			30.	270	209	Kudumuru	109	87	109	87
			31.	23	18	Kothaparuvu	661	1022	546	902
			32.	26	20	Thonam	1090	1483	718	1097



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
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			33.	60	41	Sariki	227	691	127	580
			34.	..	43	Kamdulapadam	..	889	..	379
			35.	..	46	M'valasa	..	69	..	63
Saluru	Saluru	Makkuva	1	73	49	Thunda	516	439	516	439
			2.	74	50	Jaggadoravalasa	296	324	281	310
			3.	79	55	Pedavotagedda	147	134	71	44
			4.	80	56	Chinevotagadda	212	200	148	136
			5.	81	57	Nandakapuraghasila	190	102	190	102
			6.	82	59	Merkondaputti	1137	1354	666	729
			7.	85	62	Anasebadra	80	123	80	123
			8.	106	83	Chinnamrajuvalasa	20	45	8	33
			9.	107	84	Pedagasila	339	364	220	244
			10.	109	86	Khairuvalasa	28	43	28	43
			11.	110	87	Bhattivalasa	149	186	122	170
			12.	113	90	Senyasirajupuram	283	320	119	131
			13.	120	95	Bantumakkuva	231	291	226	291
			14.	130	104	Mukavalasa	221	442	221	441
		Pashipenta	15.	214	165	Panasapeddikonda- valasa	282	512	191	236
			16.	216	167	Gavirampet	294	153	205	44
			17.	..	168	Bobbilivalasa	..	135	..	135
			18.	225	179	Viswenadhapuram	..	1125	479	586
			19.	..	212	Taduru	..	323	..	140
			20.	272	211	Saraivalasa	151	201	150	200
			21.	274	213	Kondataduru	195	199	189	199
			22.	308	17	Nanda	357	308	340	308
			23.	315	227	Pudi	247	298	247	296
			24.	..	201	Mulakkeyavalasa	..	UI	..	UI
			25.	..	202	Garillavalasa	..	390	..	308
		Sambera	26.	67	43	Kandulapadem	645	889	370	379
			27.	68	44	Pandirimamidivalasa	106	114	104	113
			28.	68A	45	Annamrajuvalasa	108	135	104	135
			29.	69	46	Mucharalavalasa	77	69	76	63
			30.	70	47	Kondepallivalasa	40	28	46	28



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			31.	72	48	Mavudi	580	583	588	560
			32.	108	85	Seebillipeddavalasa	729	830	370	364
			33.	123	98	Kuddadivalasa	68	75	68	75
			34.	135	108	Tupakivalasa	160	140	159	140
			35.	136	109	Antivalasa	174	221	163	203
			36.	137	110	Dattivalasa	205	221	149	168
			37.	138	111	Gurrapuvalasa	289	339	285	339
			38.	141	114	Mokasidondigam	205	221	161	175
			39.	170	123	Dageravalasa	311	395	302	395
			40.	172	125	Karasavalasa	536	651	265	334
			41.	173	126	Kodukurekavalasa	105	116	105	116
			42.	174	127	Kondakurkavalasa	227	290	218	267
			43.	176	129	Kottavalasa	551	636	440	490
			44.	..	113	Bhutralakarrivalasa	..	54	..	46
			45.	..	100	Eduledandigam	..	210	..	182
			46.	..	112	Maripalle	..	1173	..	583
			47.	..	106	Mirthivalasa	..	91	..	59
			48.	..	107	Marlevalasa	..	936	..	896
			49.	..	108	Tupakivalasa	..	140	..	140
			50.	..	103	Chenudupatipalem	..	UI	..	UI
Sriekulam	Shamaha-	Purshothampuram	1.	..	86	Vennelevalasa	..	79	..	79
	mmedpete.		2.		87	Sniamvalasa	..	UI	..	UI
		Lakshminarayana	1.		73	Parvathipuram	..	UI	..	UI
		pet.	2.		180	Kumbidichapuram	..	178	..	178
Palakonda	Veeraghattam	Veeraghattam	1.	184	184	Pedduru	..	UI	..	UI
			2.		185	Chinagora	..	337	..	337
		Nanagum	1.		173	Jempurekota	..	279	..	610
		Seethampeta	2.		105	Saradam	..	125	..	56
			3.		106	Gorlapadu	..	28	..	28
			4.		109	Kothapeta	..	82	..	82



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		Narayanapuram	<del>113xxxxBoddepadu</del>							
			5.		113	Boddepadu		41		41
			6.		114	Jangalapadu		138		138
			7.		115	Masenaputtujogipaddu		99		99
			8.		116	Venkatapuram		UI		UI
			9.		117	Adduripeta		UI		UI
			10.		123	Somiddivalasa		62		62
			11.		125	Gopidevpeta		15		15
			12.		134	Kondapeta		206		92
		Palakonda	13.		151	Sirikonda		115		115
			14.		152	Vone		1274		378
			15.		159	Gudivada		229		76
			16.		160	Chinakolipalle		87		87



ANNEXURE-IV

MARKET CUM SERVICE CENTRES IN PROJECT AREA

S1. No.	Taluk	Block	Code No.	Name of the Villag
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Palakonda	Veeragattam	182	Veeragattam
2.	Palakonda	Palakonda	155	Palakonda
3.	Sompeta	Mandasa	XIV	Sompeta
4.	Tekkali	Tekkali	243	Tekkali
5.	Pathapatnam	Saravakota and Kothuru	309	Pathapatnam
6.	Parvathipuram	Parvathipuram	447	Parvathipuram
7.	Salur	Salur	163	Salur
8.	Cheepurupalli	Cheepurupalli	106	Cheepurupalli



ANNEXURE-IV (Contd)

SERVICE CENTRES IN PROJECT AREA

S.No.	Taluk	Block	Code No.	Name of the Village
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Palakonda	Seethampeta	59	Seethampeta
2.	-do-	-do-	30	Donubai
3.	-do-	Palakonda	345	Ahobalacharlupet
4.	-do-	-do-	306	Venkuru
5.	-do-	-do-	129	Burja
6.	Sompeta	Mandasa	98	Mandasa
7.	-do-	-do-	139	Haripuram
8.	-do-	-do-	86	Baruva
9.	-do-	-do-	15	Kolluru
10.	-do-	-do-	71	Kelinganagar
11.	Tekkali	Tekkali	284	Santha Bommali
12.	-do-	-do-	298	Kashpanupada
13.	-do-	-do-	204	Nandigaom
14.	-do-	Kasibugga	39	Parsamba
15.	-do-	-do-	118	Amalpadu
16.	-do-	-do-	129	Kondatemburu
17.	-do-	-do-	1	Lothuru
18.	-do-	-do-	79	Akkupalli
19.	Pathapatnam	Saravakota	383	Chapara



## Annexure IV (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
20.	Pathapatnam	Saravakota	385	Themburu
21.	-do-	-do-	410	Karajada
22.	-do-	-do-	218	Dharmelampuram
23.	-do-	-do-	246	Saravakota
24.	Parvathipuram	Parvathipuram	493	Garugubilli
25.	-do-	-do-	468	Tallaburudi
26.	-do-	-do-	251	Komarada
27.	-do-	-do-	293	Kolisa
28.	-do-	-do-	305	Jarada
29.	-do-	Kurupam	357	Lakshnapuram
30.	-do-	-do-	268	Kurupam
31.	-do-	-do-	349	Jiyyammavalasa
32.	-do-	-do-	337	Chinamerangi
33.	-do-	-do-	257	Gumada
34.	-do-	Bhadrugiri	363	Lakshnipuram
35.	-do-	-do-	166	Mondemkallu
36.	-do-	-do-	10	Goipaka
37.	-do-	-do-	81	Tadikonda
38.	-do-	-do-	224	Konthesu
39.	Salur	Salur	92	Makkuva
40.	-do-	-do-	160	Ramabhadrapuram
41.	-do-	-do-	188	Arikithota

Contd..



# Annexure IV Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
42.	Salur	Pachipenta	171	Pachipenta
43.	-do-	-do-	37	Ganjai Bhadra
44.	Cheepurupalli	Cheepurupalli	31	Garbham
45.	-do-	-do-	3	Merakamudidam
46.	-do-	-do-	23	Veedulavalasa
47.	-do-	-do-	77	Karlam
48.	-do-	-do-	129	Gollalamulugan
49.	-do-	Ranastalam	197	Kothakota
50.	-do-	-do-	183	Ranastalam
51.	-do-	-do-	138	Sancham
52.	-do-	-do-	246	Murapaka
53.	-do-	-do-	267	Kuppili
54.	-do-	-do-	161	Patharlepalli
55.	-do-	Sher.Md.puram	292	Sher-Md-puram
56.	-do-	-do-	233	Ponduru
57.	-do-	-do-	307	Tholapi
58.	-do-	-do-	221	Ganguvari Sigadam
59.	-do-	-do-	92	Bathuva
60.	-do-	-do-	274	Dharmavaram



# Annexure -V-

## LIST OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS, COMPLETED.

S1. No.	Name of Work	Ayacut in Acrs. 3.	Cost of work 4.	Remarks 5.
1.	2.			
1.	L.I.Scheme on Vattigedda near Gottivada village	80	64,500	
2.	L.I.Scheme on Mandagedda near Ma- ripalli village	32	37,600	
3.	L.I.Scheme on Gummigedda near Poddemkharja (v)	200	1,53,000	
4.	Construction of an anicut across Gummigedda near Gorada village	20	15,000	
5.	Construction of an anicut across Peddagedda near Lankajodu village	150	1,20,500	
6.	Construction of an anicut across Kothagedda near Pangsabhadra (v)	223	70,000	
7.	Restoration of an anicut across Adaligedda near Sambham (v)	61	23,800	
8.	Construction of an anicut across Lovaragedda of Saruguduguda (v)	50	14,000	
9.	Restoration of Peddaiahbanda near Peddaiahvaia sa (v)	20	14,000	
10.	Restoration of L.I.Scheme near Kuntubai (v)	40	21,000	
11.	Formation of new tank across Irrigigedda near Iridi (v)	80	70,000	
12.	Restoration of anicut across San- dhigedda near Kodisa (v)	11	6,520	
13.	Restoration of Durbiligedda Re- servoir in Bhadrageiri	91	12,000	

Contd...



# Annexure V (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
14.	Restoration of Rushini tank near Kukkidi (v)	30	45,000	
15.	Providing irrigation facilities to lands of Kodisa (v) by taking off take from Lankajodu anicut scheme.	100	1,20,000	
16.	Restoration of L.I.Scheme on Mandagedda near Manda (v)	100	63,000	
17.	Constructing anicut across Chintadagedda near Haddubangi (v)	59	22,600	
18.	Formation of Fish seed farm near Dummangi (v)	--	1,20,000	

1,347 9,90,720



# ANNEXURE - VI

## LIST OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS IN PROGRESS

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Ayacut in Acs.	Estimate amount	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	L.I. Scheme on Gummidigedda near Dorjam (v)	130	1,04,000	
2.	L.I. Scheme on Gomukhi river near Godaivalasa H/o Sirlam.	95	93,000	
3.	Formation of new tank across Vottagummigedda near Killada (v)	67	2,55,000	
4.	Formation of new tank across Gummidigedda near Gondi (v)	120	5,95,000	
5.	Formation of new tank near Rampillivalasa	33	45,000	
6.	Formation of Kothakenuru tank at Rampillivalasa.	17	20,300	
7.	Restoration of Brindavana Sagar tank at Savara Cheepurupalli (v)	90	45,000	
8.	Construction of anicut and improvements to Votla open head channel.	208	1,32,000	
9.	Formation of new tank near Dulikuppa (v)	25	72,000	
10.	Restoration of anicut across Peddagadda near Kodisa (v)	93	49,725	
11.	Restoration of anicut across Dondamam-idigedda near Labba (v)	17	12,000	

Contd....



# Annexure VI (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
12. Restoration of anicut across Sunnapu- gedda near Rupai (v)	45	49,500		
13. Formation of tank at Atchinapuram (v)	5	14,000		
14. Construction of anicut across Gomukhi river near Thonam (v) and improvements and extension of Thonam main channel.	1,440	7,25,000		
15. Formation of new tank near Muka- valsa (v)	15	22,800		
	2,400	22,39,325		



# ANNEXURE - VII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REQUIREMENTS OF FUNDS FOR SPILL  
OVER WORKS IN I & E DIVISION (G.D.A.) SRIKAKULAM.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Cost of scheme OE/RE	Expendi- ture to end of Sept. 1976	Probable amount required for	
				1977-78	1978-79
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Formation of a new tank accross Vootagum- migidga near Killada (v).	2,00,000 2,55,000	25,000	1,00,000	1,30,000
2.	Formation of a new tank across Gummidi- gedda near Gondi(v)	5,95,000	4,50,000	50,000	--
3.	Formation of a new tank near Rompilli- valasa	45,000 65,000	10,000	45,000	--
4.	Construction of anicut across Gomukhi river near Thonam(v) of Thonam main channal.	7,25,000	70,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
5.	Restoration of anicut across Sunnapugedda near Rupai	49,500 80,000	5,600	50,000	--
Total:				4,45,000	3,30,000



# ANNEXURE -VIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REQUIREMENTS OF FUNDS FOR NEW  
M.I. WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP BY G.D.A. - SRIKAKULAM

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Aya- cut.	Cost of scheme	Probable amount requ. for work for	
				1977-78 5.	1978-79 6.
1.	2.	3.	4.		
1.	Formation of a new tank across Savara-baigedda near Peddamadi (V) in Sarvakota P.S.	25 Acs	1,80,000	80,000	1,00,000
2.	Formation of a new tank near N.Kothuru in Saravakota P.S.	70 Acs	1,82,000	82,000	1,00,000
3.	Construction of an anicut across Masi-mandakondagedda near Thummalavalasa (V)	50 Acs	90,000	90,000	--
4.	Formation of new tank near Siragadevalasa H/O Masuru in Galuru P.S.	40 Acs	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000
5.	Formation of a new tank near Budambo colony to irrigate the lands of Budambo colony in Mandasa P.S.	40 Acs.	1,25,000	50,000	75,000
Total:		225 Acs.	7,27,000	4,02,000	3,25,000



A N N E X U R E NO.-IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES  
TO BE TECHNICALLY SANCTIONED AND PUT ON GROUND.

S1. No.	Name of the Scheme	Ayactt in acs.	Estimated amount Rs. 4.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Formation of a new tank across Sarvarabhai gedda near Sarvakota padu (v)	330	6,50,000
2.	Formation of a new tank near Sirigada- valasa H/o Mosuru in Salur P.S.	40	1,50,000
3.	Formation of a new tank across Vootagummi- gedda near Killada (v) in Seethampeta P.S.	67	2,55,000
4.	Restoration of an anicut across Gomukhi river near Mammalapadu for improving the existing channels on right bank of the river along the front of hill range and extension works for the channels in Thonam and near villages of Salur Taluk.	1440	7,25,000
5.	Formation of a new tank across Bellupodu gedda near Paddanadi (v) in Saravakota PS	25	1,80,000
6.	Fromation of new tank near Mandara Kothuru (V) in Sarvakota P.S.	80	1,87,000
7.	Construction of an anicut across Masimanda kondagedda near Peddapeduma.	270	4,00,000
Total:		2252	25,47,000



# ANNEXURE - X.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES APPROVED  
FOR DETAILED - INVESTIGATION UNDER GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT  
AGENCY: SPIKAKULAM.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Approx. Ayacut	Approx. cost.
		3.	4.
1.	2.		
	Formation of a new tank across Nalabanthugedda near Nelabanthu (v) in Sarvakota P.S.	90	3,00,000
2.	Formation of a new tank across Addakulagedda near Bharanikota in Saravakota P.S.	80	2,50,000
3.	Formation of a new tank across Talaguranthi-gedda near Talaguranthi (v) in Mandasa P.S.	90	3,00,000
4.	Formation of a new tank near Basarasai colony in Mandasa P.S.	70	2,25,000
5.	Formation of a new tank near Budambo colony to irrigate the lands of Budambo colony.	40	1,30,000
6.	Formation of a new tank near Jarali (v) in Saravakota P.S.	20	60,000
7.	Restoration of Yerrabanda near Chelli-valasa (v) in Bobbili Taluk.	50	50,000
8.	Improvements to Tamada Chinayerakalath tank of Podivanivaiaasa H/o Kota Sirlam.	20	36,000
9.	Formation of a new tank near Seethampeta (v) H/o Karrivalasa in Pachipenta Samithi.	45	1,25,000
10.	L.I. Schemes on left bank of Suvarna Mukhi River near Makhasa Dandigam (v)	150	1,50,000
11.	Restoration of Rajugarikoneru near Tadi-lova (v) in Salur taluk.	29	30,000
12.	Formation of a new tank near Narlavallasa (v) in Salur district.	60	1,50,000

Contd..



Annexure X (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
13.	Formation of a tank near Raikhola (v) in Mandasa sub-taluk.	65	1,00,000
14.	Formation of a new tank near Kharijulla in Mandasa P.S.	24	1,50,000
15.	Estimate for construction of an irrigation tank near Navagada colony in Itchapuram P.S.	80	2,50,000
16.	Formation of a tank at Bellukhola (v) in Kasibugga P.S.	20	60,000
17.	Estimate for Restoration of Godeabanda (v) in Mandasa P.S.	22	20,000
18.	Repairs to tanks in Jeeragammi and Pandu cheruva of Sunkidi (v)	33	30,000
19.	Repairs to Joragedda tank near Birusai (v)	20	20,000
20.	Formation of a new tank in Savara Sandhi-gam (v).	30	50,000
21.	Restoration of Voora tank near Bandapalli (v) in Saravakota P.S.	21	40,000
22.	Repairs to Patnayuni tank (Thotapunu) in Mandava (v) in S' Kota P.S.	14	30,000
23.	Construction of anicut across Mandagedda near Vanjapuguda (v).	100	1,00,000
24.	Construction of anicut across Irridigedda near Linkidi (v).	76	1,00,000
25.	Improvements to Rajayyakonda near Nerella-valasa H/o Jannivalasa.	20	30,000
26.	Improvements to Sastrulabanda of Mamidipalli (v)	30	40,000
27.	Formation of a new tank at Jilleduvalasa (v)	60	2,00,000
28.	Improvements to Peddaresulabanda of Gunapuvalasa (v)	40	50,000
29.	Formation of a reservoir across hill stream near Godabavalasa (v)	40	1,00,000
Total:		1439	31,85,000



# ANNEXURE - XI

## LIST OF SCHEMES FOR WHICH PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION TO BE CONDUCTED.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Aya -cut	Amount
1.	2.	3.	
1.	Formation of a new tank near Kandalogam (v) in Mandasa P.S.	50	96,000
2.	Construction of tank in Ramarai (v) in Mandasa P.S. under Dry pond programme.	25	25,000
3.	Repairs to Peddabanda in Pinuguvada in S'kota P.S.	20	20,000
4.	Formation of a new tank near Sottamamidi (v) in Saravakota P.S.	60	2,00,000
5.	Formation of a new tank near Maluva colony in S'kota P.S.	50	90,000
6.	Restoration of Peddacheruva of Savaramaluva (v).	60	40,000
7.	Representation of the Surpanch of Mallipuram (v) for taking up repairs to M.I. sources of S'Kota P.S.	80	2,90,000
8.	Formation of a new tank near Pedaguruvulu (v) in Kasibuggs PS (belonging to Harijans and other poor people.)	40	75,000
9.	Repairs to Kanapala tank in Bheerupuram (v) in Tekkali P.S.	30	25,000
10.	Formation of a Reservoir across hill stream at Peddakhayia (v)	38	70,000
11.	Formation of a Reservoir across a hill stream near Tadilova (v).	60	2,00,000
12.	Formation of new tank across hill stream near Belladi (v).	50	1,50,000

Contd...



## Annexure XI (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
13.	Formation of a new tank in Cheemuduguda (v).	40	50,000
14.	Formation of a Reservoir across Hanumanthagedda near Kurukuthi (v) in Pachipenta P.S.	34	1,25,000
15.	Formation of reservoir across Roddamaidigedda and Chittigedda to feed the reclaimed block of Malugu (v).	200	6,00,000
16.	Formation of Reservoir across Vooragedda near Vanija (v)	120	4,00,000
17.	Formation of tank across Satyalagummigedda to feed the reclaimed block of Dokiseela.	120	4,00,000
18.	Restoration of Voora Cheruvu near Mandemkhalli (v).	25	30,000
19.	Formation of a tank across hill stream near Tikkabai (v).	50	1,50,000
20.	Formation of a new tank across Gandragedda near Gollu (v).	45	1,50,000
21.	Formation of a Reservoir across Veeradigedda near Biyyalavalasa (v)	40	1,00,000
22.	Restoration of Kanapale Cherullu near Kukkidu (v)	30	30,000
23.	Formation of a new tank across Kandagedda near Mondrukona (v)	50	1,90,000
24.	Formation of new tank on the hillstream for the benefit of Bandagedda (v) H/o Chemudu in Salur P.S.	16	45,000
25.	Representation of Pottivada (v) Mondemkallu firka for formation of new tank in Bhadrageeri (P.S.).	25	75,000
26.	Reservoir across Kemiseelagedda near Kemiseela in Kurupam P.S.	80	2,00,000

Contd...



# Annexure XI (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
27.	Construction of an anicut across Marripadugedda near Marripadu (v).	52	62,000
28.	Formation of Reservoir near Hanumappakonda (v) in Kothuru P.S.	35	60,000
29.	Improvements to Gajapathinagaram tank by letting water from hill stream near Vedderigi (v) in Pathapatnam taluk in Kothuru P.S.	70	70,000
30.	Construction of anicut across Kumbilgedda near Kumbudi (v) in Veeraghattam P.S.	150	1,50,000
31.	Formation of a new tank near Grapadu (v)	76	1,37,000
32.	Formation of new tank near Pindrangivalasa (v) in Pachipenta P.S.	17	50,000
33.	Construction of anicut and formation of tank across hill stream to feed Udayapuram lands.	30	75,000
34.	Extension of Panasabhadra channel to irrigate the lands near Chintalakuridi (v)	40	45,000
35.	Restoration of left side tank near Darabax(v)	25	50,000
36.	Improvements to right side channel of Padasova anicut scheme.	220	52,000
37.	Formation of a tank near Rayakuridi (v) in Seethampeta P.S.	26	80,000
38.	Construction of anicut across hill stream near Gumma (v)	30	38,000
39.	Construction of anicut across hill stream near Saradapuram (v)	25	31,000
40.	Construction of anicut across Vellagedda near Lakkaguda (v) in Bhadrakiri P.S.	60	75,000
41.	Construction of anicut across Murabagedda in Parvathipuram Taluk.	60	80,000

Condt.....



## Annexure XI (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
42.	Formation of reservoir on Khajagedda near Maradivalasa (v)	100	2,50,000
43.	Investigation into work to left channel of Valasabaleru anicut.	75	1,00,000
44.	Construction of anicut across Gummidigedda near Chintalavalasa (v)	600	5,00,000
45.	Construction of anicut across pilligudagedda near Pilliguda (v)	140	2,60,000
46.	Formation of reservoir across hill stream near Tadikonda (v)	100	3,00,000
47.	Construction of anicut across Thatiseelagedda near Tatiseela (v)	150	1,50,000
48.	Formation of tank across Itchapurangedda near Mandemkhallu (v)	80	2,50,000
49.	Formation of tank across Kandabaridigedda near Kondabaridi (v)	40	1,20,000
50.	Restoration of Right side tank near Daraba (v)	20	25,000
51.	Formation of a reservoir near Manumakonda (v) in Kothuru P.S.	35	60,000
		3692	68,86,000



ANNEXURE NO. XII

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF ADDITIONAL DIVISION PROPOSED

Sl.No.	Post.	Scale of Pay	Average D.A.	H.R.A.	Deputa- tion Allow- ance.	Other allow- ances	Trave- ling allow- ance.	Total for each post	Total commit- ment.	Total	
1.	2.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 9.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 11.	Rs. 12.
<b>I. OFFICERS:</b>											
1)	Executive Engineer (one)	900-50-1450	1230	283	90	40	75	200	1918	1918x12	23,016
2)	Assistant Engineers (Six)	700-30-1000	980	283	73	196	75	200	1857	1807x12x6	1,30,104
											1,53,120
<b>II. UPPER SUBORDINATES</b>											
1)	Junior Engineers (Thirty)	430-20-60-800	620	198	47	124	75	200	1264	1264x12x30	4,55,040
<b>III. LOWER SUBORDINATES:</b>											
1)	Draftsman Grade II (Two)	340-16-640	497	159	37	99	--	--	792	792-x12x2	19,008
2)	Draftsman Grade III (Four)	290-11-450-	410	131	31	82	--	--	654	654x12x4	31,392
3)	Tracers (Three)	260-10-340- 11-450.	356	128	27	--	--	--	511	511x12x3	18,396
4)	Blue Print Operators (Two)	175-2-255-9- 300	244	105	18	;-	--	--	367	367x12x2	8,808
											77,604
<b>IV. OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT</b>											
1)	Divisional Account- tant (One)	425-15-500- EB.15-640 E.D.20-700- 25-750.	620	198	47	124	--	--	989	989x12x1	11,868
											...../-

...../-



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2. Divisional Head Clerk (One)	340-16-534-18- 640	498	159	37	
3. U.D. Clerks (Seven)	310-14-380- 15-560	448	141	34	
4. L.D. Clerks (Eight)	250-10-430	345	128	26	
5. Typists (Three)	250-10-430	345	128	26	
6. Record Assistant (one)	180-9-270- 10-350	258	111	21	
7. Attenders (Eight)	165-5-190-6- 250	212	99	17	
8. Jeep Drivers (Four)	240-10-420	335	128	25	

### Abstract

	Rs.
I. Officers	1,53,120
II. Upper Division Subordinates:	4,55,040
III. Lower Subordinates:	77,604
IV. Office Establishment	2,06,064
Total:	8,91,828



7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
99	--	--	792	792x12x1	<del>9,504</del> -2,372
83	--	---	706	706x12x7	59,304
--	--	---	499	499x12x8	47,904
--	--	---	499	499x12x3	17,964
--	--	---	390	390x12x1	4,608
--	--	--	328	328x12x8	31,488
--	--	--	488	488x12x4	23,424
Total:					<u>2,06,064</u>



ANNEXURE - XX XIV

EXISTING TRIBAL WELFARE HOSTELS IN THE PROJECT AREA  
OF SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT:

Sl. Panchayat No. Samithi.	Location of Hostel	Type of Hostel	Strength
1.	2.	3.	4.
			5.
1. Saravakota	Saravakota	T.W. Boys Hostel	50
2. Kothuru	Bhamini	-do-	50
3. Kurupam	Jiyyammavalasa	-do-	50
4. -do-	Makkuva	-do-	50
5. Bhadrakiri	G.L. Puram	-do-	100
6. Seethampeta	Mondemkallu	-do-	40
7. Bhadrakiri	Regidi	-do-	30
8. Bhadrakiri	P. Amithy	-do-	30
9. Seethampeta	Donubai	-do-	100
10. Pachipenta	Padmapuram	-do-	30
11. Seethampeta	Seethampeta	-do-	100
12.	Memidipalli	T.W. Girls Hostel	30
13.	Komarada	-do-	30
14. Bhadrakiri	Bhadrakiri	-do-	50
15. Seethampeta	Seethampeta	-do-	30



ANNEXURE - 15 XV

VILLAGES WITH ABOVE 300 POPULATION AND WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS - WHERE PRIMARY SCHOOLS ARE PROPOSED.

S1. Code No.	Code No.	Village 2.	S.No. 4.	Code No. 5.	Villages 6.
1.	2.				
	1971			1971	

Palakonda Taluk:  
Seethampeta Block:

1.	53	Vambarelli
2.	54	Karem
3.	55	Jagathipalli
4.	51	Jonaga
5.	3	Duggi
6.	14	Jayapuram
7.	17	Ramanagaram
8.	82	Peddammalli
9.	102	Gulumur
10.	98	Gajjili
11.	58	Devenapuram
12.	31	Darapadu
13.	91	Dabara
14.	92	Taleda
15.	87	Sambham

23.	287	Antijola
24.	310	Kakili
25.	212	Pedasekha
26.	36	Muliguda
27.	90	Jatapu Kotapadu
28.	47	Keesari
29.	146	Amiti
30.	89	Saravakotapadu
31.	164	Mentikon de
32.	278	Nagara

Parvathipuram Tq.  
Kurupam Block

33.	327	T.K. Jammu
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Parvathipuram Taluk:  
Seethampeta Block:

16.	300	Thithiri
17.	341	Jumbhiri
18.	295	Vallalabhelleru

Parvathipuram Tq:  
Parvathipuram Block:

34.	250	Pedekarjala
35.	211	Pedepeduru
36.	210	Kumeru
37.	209	Sarubuduguda
38.	208	Ulpini
39.	206	Devukonde
40.	459	Gotekha

Parvathipuram Tq.  
Bhadraviri Block:

19.	224	Kuntesu
20.	32	Mantrajola
21.	7	Vadajangi
22.	23	Jarana

Pathapatnam Tq.

41.	156	Althi
42.	177	Soba
43.	316	Koduru
44.	457	Bandapalle
45.	420	Jerribhedra
46.	426	Hurapuram



ANNEXURE - 13 XIII

EXISTING ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN TRIBAL AREA OF SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

Sl.No.	Panchayat Samithi.	Location of Ashram School.	Type of School	Strength
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Bhadregiri		1. Udayapuram	Primary	44
		2. Kosingi Bhadra	Primary	46
		3. Regadi	U. Primary	60
		4. Bobbidi	Primary	100
		5. Kedaripuram	Primary	60
		6. Kotheguda	Primary	50
2. Seethampeta		7. Dharmalakshmipuram	U. Primary	135
		8. Sambham	Primary	60
		9. Melli	Primary	100
		10. Diguvamelli	Primary	60
		11. Sobba	Primary	60
		12. Podi	Primary	100
		13. Chilkam	Primary	100
		14. Donubai	U. Primary	60
		15. Vendrajolu	Primary	60
3. Pachipenta		16. Kurukutti	Primary	40
		17. Malaikancheruvu	Primary	40
		18. Yeguvasamba	Primary	30
		19. Badnaikavalasa	Primary	60
		20. Yerrasamanthavalasa	Primary	100
4. Kurupam		21. Rambhadrapuram	U. Primary	247
		22. Jammuvalse	Primary	136
		23. Peddatolumanda	Primary	177
		24. Duddukallu	Primary	60
		25. Bagga	Primary	60
5. Kothuru				
6. Saravakota		26. Peddamandi	U. Primary	135
		27. Peddelakshmipuram	Primary	60
7. Tekkali		28. Bheemapuram	Primary	60
		29. Killoyi	primary	60
8. Mandasa		30. Budambu Colony	Primary	60
9. Itchapuram		31. Nuvagada	Primary	60
		32. Lobba	Primary	60
		33. Saravasiddimanuga	Primary	60



# Annexure XIII (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
10. Veeragattam	34. Baddumasangi	Primary	60	
11. Bhadrhiri	35. Babbidi	Primary	100	
	36. Yetagenivelase	Primary	60	
12. Pathapatnam	37. Nalabanthu	Primary	60	
	38. Tonam	Primary	60	

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Annexure No. ~~15~~ XV (Contd..)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Pervathipuram Tq:

47.	231	Burujuwada
48.	328	Gopalapuram
49.	329	Baddumelli
50.	348	Ghithangi
51.	469	Marripadu

Pathapatnam Tq:  
Kothuru Block:

52.	31	Sathivada
53.	36	Keeserajodu
54.	42	Savidivalasa
55.	45	Puthikevalasa
56.	56	Upparajammi
57.	86	Lobha
58.	88	Addangi
59.	89	Cheepurupalli
60.	124	Konduru
61.	24	Solikiri
62.	220	Seedhi
63.	185	Cholangi
64.	228	Sodlapuram

Salur Tq;:

Pechipenta Block:

65.	39	Dibibhadra
66.	222	Chithilaba
67.	229	Temmaravelli
68.	58	Nanda
69.	175	Kolikipenta
70.	173	Kotikipenta
71.	115	Kurukuthi
72.	122	Peddavalasa
73.	169	Padamapuram
74.	172	Kumambadevalasa
75.	18	Kothaparuvu
76.	41	Serika
77.	43	Kondulapadu

Salur Tq:

Salur Block:

78.	179	Viswanadhapuram
79.	212	Taduru
80.	17	Konda
81.	202	Garillavalasa
82.	43	Kendulapalem
83.	48	Mavudi
84.	111	Gerrapuvalasa
85.	123	Dagrevalasa
86.	125	Kerasavalasa
87.	129	Kothavalasa
88.	102	Marripatti
89.	107	Narlevalasa.

Tekkali Tq: Tekkali Block:

90.	224	Mukhalingapuram
91.	246	Raipadu



ANNEXURE - XVI

PRIMARY SCHOOLS PROPOSED FOR UPGRADING INTO UPPER  
PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

Taluk	Block	Sl. No.	Code No.	Location of Schools.	Existing.	Upgraded into
			1977			
Palakonda	Seethampet	1.	30	Donubai	Primary	U.P.
-do-	Palakonda	2.	345	Ahobalacharlu	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	3.	306	lapet	-do-	-do-
Sompeta	Momdara	4.	15	Venkuru	-do-	-do-
Tekkali	Tekkali	5.	298	Kolluru	-do-	-do-
-do-	Kasibugga	6.	129	Kashpanapada	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	7.	1	Kondatemburu	-do-	-do-
Pathapatnam	Sarabakota	8.	218	Lothuru	-do-	-do-
				Dharma	-do-	-do-
				Lakshmipuram	-do-	-do-
Parvathi-puram	Parvathipuram	9.	293	Kolisa	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	10.	305	Jarada	-do-	-do-
-do-	Kurupam	11.	257	Gumada	-do-	-do-
-do-	Bhadragiri	12.	363	Lakshmipuram	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	13.	10	Goipaka	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	14.	81	Tedikonda	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	15.	224	Kontesu	-do-	-do-
Salur	Pachipenta	16.	37	Ganjai Bhadra	-do-	-do-
Cheepurupalli	Cheepurupalli	17.	23	Veethulevalasa	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	18.	77	Karlam	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	19.	129	Gollalamulugam	-do-	-do-
-do-	Ramastalam	20.	197	Latta Kota	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	21.	183	Ranastalam	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	22.	138	Sancham	-do-	-do-
-do-	Sher-Md.Puram	23.	292	Sher-Md-Puram	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	24.	307	Tholapi	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	25.	92	Bhatuva	-do-	-do-



ANNEXURE - ~~17~~ XVII

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS PROPOSED FOR UPGRADING INTO HIGHER  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Taluk	Block	Sl. No.	Code No. 1971	Location of school	Existing position	Upgradation into
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Palakonda	Seethampeta	1	59	Seethampeta	Upper Primary	High School
Sompeta	Mandasa	2.	139	Haripuram	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	3.	71	Kalinganagar	-do-	-do-
Tekkali	Tekkali	4.	284	Somtha Bommali	-do-	-do-
-do-	Kasibugga	5.	38	Parsamba	-do-	-do-
Patha-patnam	Saravakota	6.	335	Themburu	-do-	-do-
Parvathi-puram	Parvathipuram	7.	495	Garugubilli	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	8.	251	Komarada	-do-	-do-
Salur	Salur	9.	188	Arikitota	-do-	-do-
Cheepuru-palli	Ranastalam	10.	267	Kuppili	-do-	-do-
-do-	Sher-Me.Puram	11.	274	Charmabaram	-do-	-do-



ANNEXURE - ~~17~~ XVIII

EDUCATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

1. Estimated Primary School going age children (6-11 years).	23,600
2. No. of Primary Schools	195
3. No. of Primary Ashram Schools	18
4. No. of Upper Primary Schools	3
5. No. of Hostels	15
6. No. of Higher Secondary Schools	3
7. No. of Villages provided with educational institutions.	224
8. No. on rolls in Primary Schools	9,572
8 a) Percentage of enrolment	40.56
9. Additional number of children to be enrolled for covering 100% of Boys, 80% of girls of school age children.	11,668
10 a) Additional number of teachers required to be appointed in Primary Schools	91
b) School age children proposed to be covered by Primary School	2,730
11. Additional number of teachers required to be appointed in new Ashram Schools.	150
12 a) Number of Ashram Schools proposed	50
b) Additional number of teachers required to be appointed in upgraded Upper Primary Schools.	150
13. No. of tribal boys in Tribal Welfare Hostels	630
14. No. of tribal girls in Tribal Welfare Hostels.	140
15. Total number of inmates in Ashram Schools.	1,480



# ANNEXURE - XIX.

## D.R.DEPOTS TO BE CONVERTED INTO CREDIT-CUM MARKETING CENTRES.

S1. No.	Name of the Society	Name of the Depot	No.of villages served.
1.	2.	3.	4.
			Nos.
I.	<u>G.L.Puram</u>	1. Gummalaaxmipuram	30
		2. Thadikonda	12
		3. Kedaripuram	20
		4. Dummangi	15
		5. Mondemkhallu	18
		6. Gorada	19
		7. G.Sivada	12
		8. Thatiseela	15
		9. P.Amiti	8
		10. Podi	10
		11. Nagara	9
		12. Rastakuntubai	12
		13. Duddukhallu	16
		14. Kurupam	17
		15. Pedatolumanda	11
		16. Ramabhadrapuram	20
		17. Valasaballeru	15
		18. Neelakantapuram	12
II.	<u>SALUR</u>	19. Thadilova	27
		20. Panukuvalsa	20
		21. Pudi	27
		22. Kondakenguva	15
		23. Makkuva	10
		24. Kurukutti	16
		25. Thonam	30
		26. Sarika	13
		27. Nanda	15
		28. Pachipenta	22

Contd...



Annexure XIX (Contd.)

1. 2. 3. 4.

II. SALUR

29. Kesali 19  
30. Duggeru 25  
31. Pedesakha 11  
32. Pedamariki 12  
33. Dokideela 21

34. Gunnada 36  
35. Kureru 18

III. SEETAMPETA

36. Kusimi 17  
37. Gondi 18  
38. Seetampeta 53  
39. Gummada 11  
40. Ddnubai 16

41. Polla 9  
42. Jamparakota 11  
43. Bhathili 14  
44. Kadagandi 11  
45. M.R.Puram 13

46. Marripadu 14  
47. Dibbaguda 12  
48. Attikotturu 9  
49. Labba 18  
50. Bhamini 11  
51. Dimidijola 27  
52. Kotturu 10

IV. PATHPATNAM

53. Pathapatnam 12  
54. Dasupuram 27  
55. Ganguwada 16  
56. Temburu 13  
57. Bandapalli 14

58. Nella banthu 16  
59. Jadupalli 11  
60. Heerapuram 13  
61. Karajada 11  
62. Baidlapuram 8

Contd...