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**BENCH MARK SURVEY  
IN  
P.T.G. AND MADA POCKETS**

**MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS  
OF  
INVESTIGATORS**

**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
HYDERABAD-500 004  
1984**

catno: 10874

Pub - Rack - Self - 10

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## INTRODUCTION

Formulation of Tribal Development Plan and ITDA's for MADA and PTG pockets have thrown light on deficiencies of data in assessing the Socio-economic conditions of the Tribals and Tribal Areas. Government of India in Ministry of Home Affairs have taken a decision to conduct B.M.S. in P.T.G. areas and MADA pockets, so that the information processed through this surveys could be used for formulation of Five Year Plans for MADA pockets and PTG areas and reviewing the Plan schemes. In pursuance of this decision it has become necessary to initiate action for conducting surveys and to strengthen the information base by processing the data collected through B.M.S. in P.T.G. areas and MADA pockets. Hence this survey in the P.T.G. areas, and MADA pockets. The proposed surveys will throw light on the Socio-economic and Geo-ethnic profile of the area and the Tribals inhabiting in the identified pockets and facilitates the planners and Executive Officer to have a better understanding of the situation. It helps information of plans and smooth implementation of programmes. Further this will also help the project officers and planning units to formulate the plans and programmes in such a way as to be in tune with needs of the people and potentialities of the area.

## II. P.T.G. AND MADA CONCEPTS

P.T.G.:- The review at the end of fourth five year plan at national level had revealed that development efforts have not achieved the desired results while imbalances among region and tribal communities have continued to exist. Further it was observed that certain tribal groups among tribals have advanced considerably. This has been evident from their levels of development and socio-economic conditions. Consequently a policy decision was taken to bridge this gap and to reduce the glaring disparities among regions and between tribal communities with emphasis on most back-ward communities. In pursuance of this policy decision Government of India has suggested to formulate separate plans and issued following guidelines to identify the backward tribals and termed them as P.T.Gs and initiate special measures for their development. The indicators to identify the most back-ward or primitive tribal groups suggested by Government of India are as follows:-

1. Tribals living in Pre-agricultural level of economy.
2. Isolated habitation and
3. Low literacy rate, not more than 2%.

Basing on these guidelines 8 tribal groups have been identified as P.T.G's in Andhra Pradesh, They are Chenchus, Kolams, Konda Reddis, Savaras, Khondis, Thoti, Gadaba and Parj.

The habitations of these groups are as follows:

Chenchus: Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, Prakasham, Guntur, Nalgonda, Rangareddy districts.

Kolams: Adilabad.

Konda Reddy: Visakhapatnam, East & West Godavari Districts.

Savara: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram districts.



Khonds: Srikakulam, and Visakhapatnam districts.

Thoti: Adilabad.

Gadaba: Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

Porja: Visakhapatnam.

In order to translate these policies and programmes into action, pockets of their habitation have been demarcated and ITDA's have been created with necessary organisation arrangements. There are 8 recognised PTCs., in the state. The plan programmes are put on ground through district Collectors and A.P.O's. There is Project officer located at State Headquarters.

D.T.W. is the Chairman for ITDA's and PTCs. He is assisted by a project officer at State level.

M.A.D.A.: The review of five year plans at the end of fourth five year plan revealed the disparities at regional and community level and the special programmes implemented during the previous five year plans did not achieve desired results while glaring disparities continued to exist. Government of India evolved a new strategy and policy for tribal development in the fifth five year plan and has realised the need for affording special attention for the development of tribals and tribal areas. The sub-plan and Integrated Tribal Development Approach have been conceived as instrumental for achieving balanced growth and to reduce disparities. Areas of tribal concentration has been identified for mobilizing general sector funds, so as to provide main thrust of development with tribal funds supplementing them by way of providing missing inputs and special central assistance for removing certain constraints. I.T.D.A's have been formulated for translating policies and programmes of tribal development into action. Special needs and problems have been identified and total approach as against sectoral approach has been adopted in the sub-plan areas. Thus the sub-plan areas has covered all scheduled areas, all tribal reserves, etc.

blocks and non-scheduled villages with more than 50% of pop located contiguously to the scheduled or Tribal Development areas. However the sub-plan area could cover only 54% of the population of the state and the other 6% residing outside sub-plan area.

It was decided in the conference of Tribal Development Commissioners held in July, 1977 to pay more concentrated attention to the development of tribals living outside sub-plan area. Two broad approaches were suggested i.e. 1) Modified Area Development Approach 2) Family/Community Oriented Programmes to be adopted for tribal development during sixth plan. The pockets of tribal concentration should contain minimum threshold of 10,000 population of which 50% of the population should be tribals and the habitations, so identified should be geographically contiguous, and the pocket should be within one administrative unit boundary.

In accordance with the guidelines provided by the Government of India for identification of MADA pockets, 70 pockets have been identified outside the sub-plan area of the state and sent to Government of India for approval. In the first instance Government of India has agreed for 17 pockets and in the second phase another 21 pockets. The details of these pockets i.e. distribution district wise are furnished here under:-

The family/Community oriented programmes meant for predominantly small and professional groups and dispersed tribal families have been evolved and are being implemented through Collectors and A.P.O's



<u>S.No.</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>No. of MADA Pockets</u>
1.	Warangal	7
2.	Khammam	2
3.	Karimnagar	1
4.	Nizamabad	1
5.	Melak	1
6.	Mahabubnagar	5
7.	Nalgonda	17
8.	Srikakulam	1
9.	Guntur	1
10.	Krishna	1
11.	Ranga Reddy	1
Total:		38

### III SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY.

1. The scope of the survey is confined to tribal households, hamlets and villages identified and included in the PTG and MADA Pockets ie. 38 MADA Pockets and 8 PTG's
2. To find out the tribe-wise distribution of the population in MADA and PTG pockets.
3. To assess the Geo-ethnic and economic profile of the tribals inhabiting in the pockets.
4. To identify and to measure resource potentialities of the area and the people inhabiting in the pockets.
5. To provide basic information for better understanding of the situation at the micro-level and for planning for development and to enable the planners to have household orientation in the micro-planning process of the pockets.
6. To provide information to work out indicators of development to facilitate comparison between primitive tribal groups and relatively advanced tribal groups on one hand and compare the levels of development of tribals with that of non-tribals living in the MADA pockets.
7. To provide basic information for periodical review and comparison to assess the performance of programmes and level of development of tribals and comparative groups in the identified pockets.



#### IV. SURVEY METHODS AND TOOLS

The data base of the survey is <sup>in</sup> beneficiary households, inhabiting the identified pockets of MADA and PTG's Village Officials and their records constitute the source of data for B.M.S. survey - head of the household, knowledgeable persons of the hamlets/village, VDO/V.A or any other Officer In-charge of the village and other Official records.

Three types of schedules would be used for collection of data for household, hamlet and village level.

1. Household schedule.
2. Hamlet schedule.
3. Village schedule.

#### Interview:

Discussions with the locally knowledgeable persons.

NOTES AND GUIDELINES FOR INVESTIGATORS

House hold Schedule : PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

GENERAL

All the households in a village and hamlet will be covered in the Bench Mark Survey. Therefore it will be necessary in the first instance, to prepare a list of all the households in the hamlet/village. It is clarified that the preparation of household list has no other significance except to ensure coverage of all households in a hamlet/village.

I. IDENTIFICATION:

This refers to the identification of the schedule. So write name of the district, ITDA taluk, block, village, Hamlet (it is a smallest unit comprising a number of households which have a distinct entity in the local area) of the concerned household, name of the informant (the person who gives information) head of household, name of the Scheduled tribe and also write name of the subtribe if any, against the relevant column. Then give tick mark(✓) against type of house (J) whether it is thatched, tiled or terraced and also write against (K) item whether the house is built on the household's own capacity or given by the Government.



## II. HOUSE HOLD COMPOSITION:

Against II (a) give tick mark (✓) whether the household belongs to nuclear family or joint family and write total members of the family.

Family  
Nuclear: Husband, wife and their children

Joint family: Husband, wife, children and father ~~and mother~~  
mother and their children.

Item II (b) gives information on number of males and females and their age groups in the household. So write number of males and females below 14 years of age, 15-25 years of age, 26-59 years of age, and 60 and above years of age. The total number of age groups gives total males and females of the household.

## III. EDUCATION:

In (a) write number, of literates below literates column and illiterates below illiterates columns.

(b) gives detailed information regarding the school age children and school going children according to their age groups. So write how many school age children and there in the household between 6-11, 11-16 and 16 and above age. Against sub heading (b) record the number of actual school going children in the respective age groups.

#### IV OCCUPATION:

There are two types of occupations. ie main occupation and subsidiary occupation. A main occupation is one from which a person derives the highest proportion of his income. To get an idea of this, ask him which of the occupations he will retain if he is asked to keep only one job. The remaining are subsidiary occupations.

So give tick mark (✓) against (i) a, b, c or d. Against (d) Services column write any other occupations other than agriculture, forest labour and agricultural labour. Like wise give tick mark against (ii) a, b, c or d and write other subsidiary occupations against d.

#### V. LAND PARTICULARS:

V (i) a, write the actual area (extent) of land wet and dry having patta and without patta owned by the household. Like wise write cultivated land, irrigated land and unirrigated land.

Write the area only in hectares. If the farmer reports this area in any other unit take down the same and convert it into hectares for recording.

V.2. Record extent of land in hectares under various crops separately for irrigated and unirrigated lands.



V.3. Write the extent of land assigned to the household in against (a) and the year of assignment against column (b) and whether the particular land is useful for cultivation or not against column (c) and assigned documents were given or not against column (d) and write remarks if any regarding land assignment in (e) column.

V.4. Record the information regarding transfer of land to non tribals if any alienations is made write extent of land transfered to non tribals against column 4 (a) and give tick mark against 4 (b) whether it is transfered to tribals or non tribals and write in which year it was transfered against column 4(c) and also write the causes for alienation. In column (4) d write relavant steps to be taken to restore it to the house hold under 4(e).

#### VI. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:

Write total income and expenditure of the previous year in rupees against each item given in the schedule and specify other than the given items in others column and write income and expenditure of that item. For computing the income the value of agricultural produce, KFP and others have to be converted into rupees work out the unit value and multiply by the value to get total value.

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VII. INDEBTEDNESS:

The intention here is to find out the economic position of the tribal household. So write amount in rupees, purpose and year and source of borrowing ie from which source they have borrowed. The money lender may be registered or unregistered. Additional forms of occasional lending in kind or even in cash during distress should be noted. If some of the persons have taken to money lending on a regular basis, then this may be included.

VIII. ASSETS OF THE HOUSE HOLD:

Details about own land, house, implements etc. may be collected by asking the respondent. While recording the value of assets such as implements machinery etc record if there is any partnership in owner ship and what the respondent's share is?

While figuring the value of house, prevailing prices of land in the village locality price of materials etc should be considered. For implements machines and animals, you will quickly know the values and be able to estimate them consistently. For houses, hunting implements and live stock, values should be obtained from one or a group of knowledgeable farmers accompanying the investigator on his visit. So write the value of the assets in rupees against relevant items.



In item VIII (ii) write number of animals and how many are local and improved and their total value in rupees against their respective column.

IX. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED SO FAR:

Write item wise assistance received from Government ITDA/IRDP/BLOCK and its value and the condition fully damaged or partially damaged or in good condition of the item. It is possible that a particular household may have received assistance for more than one activity so write item wise ie house, agricultural implements, pump sets, fertilisers, pesticides, live-stock etc in the relevant column.

X. PRIORITIES OF FUTURE ASSISTANCE REQUIRED:

Write in order of preference the Government assistance required by the house hold.

XI. What are the specific problems faced by you?

Write the problems facing by the house hold.

XII. General observations (Health condition, Sanitation, Drinking water, Housing Problems etc.).



UNIVERSAL BENCH SURVEY - PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

HAMLET SCHEDULE

GENERAL

A hamlet is the smallest unit comprising a number of house-holds which have a distinct entity in the local area. This unit may be determined taking into account the local pattern of habitation and the need for taking social services to a reasonable cluster of houses.

I. IDENTIFICATION:

This is meant for the identification of the Hamlet. So write district, Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Taluk, Block, V.D.O. circle, village and name of the concerned hamlet under investigation.

II. TRIBE-WISE POPULATION IN THE HAMLET:

Tribe-wise population of the Hamlet should be obtained by computing the total households population. Further if the village records give serial number of the hamlets under a particular village, the same serial number has to be followed. If the village records do not have any separate number for the hamlets the number may be given on the basis of the list of the hamlets kept during the survey. So record tribe-wise male and female population from 1961, 1971 and 1981 records and also record other population living in that hamlet.

III. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE HAMLET:

The information about the Physical location of hamlets becomes important for planning of social services like education, drinking water, health etc., so give tick mark (✓) against item 1. Whether the hamlet is built on plain land or on Hill slopes or in valley or at Four hills. Then give tick mark (✓) against 2, whether the hamlet is permanent or seasonal (temporarily staying for livelihood). Item 3 gives relation of the hamlet with the main village. The details under this item have to be given only if the hamlet for which the schedule is being filled up is closer to main village or to a hamlet of another village. The name of the village which is the closest and its distance to be indicated. Any physical barriers like rivers, hills forest etc, in between the village and hamlet should be noted. Then give tick mark (✓) against hamlet pattern, whether it is in shapeless cluster or scattered huts or Linear type or planned streets type. Give brief history of the hamlet like year and circumstances etc., for its existence. In item 6, record number of thatched, tiled and terraced houses in which tribals and non-tribals house-holds live. Give tick mark (✓) against nature of transactions column usually prevailing in that hamlet, Barter (Exchange of goods without the use of money) or cash or both.



EDUCATION:

Record tribe wise total number of households. Male and females having primary, Secondary, College and higher levels of education and also illiterates of the hamlet.

V. COMMUNICATION AND OTHER FACILITIES TO THE HAMLET:

The intention here is to find out level of development of the hamlet. So write against the items. Where they are located, distance in kilometers from the concerned hamlet to the location of the item and physical barriers like streams, hills, thick forests etc., should be noted.

Item 10 gives source of drinking water to the hamlet. Give tick mark(✓) against relevant item and if not, specify other source of drinking water to that hamlet and write its location, distance and physical barriers. Give tick mark against 13 whether the hamlet is electrified or not?

VI. FURNISH ANY OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION:

Record if there are any co-operative societies grain banks or grain golas, dispensaries, Animal Husbandary welfare activities etc.

UNIVERSAL BENCH MARK SURVEY- PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS  
VILLAGE SCHEDULE

-:-:-

General:

The main object will be to assess the level of economic activity in the villages. The extent of monetization of their economy. The intensity of cultivation- a closer look at the benefits occurring to the tribal communities from health, educational services, marketing and communication facilities, financial institutions available and their mode of life from primitive type of agriculture to advanced type of agriculture. The information on all these aspects will be collected in terms of broad ranges.

I. Identification:

This refers to the identification of the village write district, I.T.D.A, Taluk, Block, V.D.O. ~~ex~~ Circle, Panchayat and name of the concerned village under investigation.

II. POPULATION:

Record total population, Schedule tribe, Primitive tribal group, Scheduled Caste and others population of the village from 1981 village census records.

In II(2) record tribe wise and others population in the serial number given in the schedule.

III. Education:

This item refers to the literacy level of the tribal population. In III (1) record tribe wise number of literates and no. of literates in other communities.

In III(2) write item wise number of institutions and number of S.Ts, P.T.G's, S.Cs, B.Cs studying in the educational institutions and staying in the hostels.



Accessibility of Development Centres:

The record serial number wise hamlets/village and distance in kilometers from I.T.D.A head quarters, Pancha Samithi, head quarters, V.D.O. head quarters, Grama Panchayat head quarters.

V.a.Financial institutions:

This is very important in which we can get villagers financial assistance available<sup>for villages</sup> in that location. So write the location and distance from the village to the particular financial institution. In case of moneylender the lender may be registered or unregistered. So mark (✓) against licenced or unlicenced and write the location and distance from the village.

In V(b) mark(✓) against the item-wise facilities available in that village.

VI.Facilities Available:

This item indicates the developmental activities took place to that particular village. So write item wise location and distance in Kilometers from the village.

VII.Land utilisation Particulars:

The land utilisation particulars may be obtained from the V.D.O/ village assistant. So note down the area in heactars item wise given in the schedule.

VIII.Land assignment particulars:

Record land available in the village for assignment in hectares from the village Assistant/VDO's records. Also note down the extent of land assigned in hectares to Scheduled castes and other and year of assignment.

IX.Furnish any other useful information:

Record any specific problems faced by the villagers like housing problems drinking water problems, electricity Sanitation etc.



Instructions Regarding the filling up of Schedule on Tribal Bench Mark Survey (P.T.G's and M.A.D.A. Pockets).

House hold Schedule - MADA Pockets.

General:

All the house holds in a village and hamlet are to be covered in the Bench Mark Survey. Therefore it will be necessary in the first instance to prepare a list of all households in the village. It is clarified that the preparation of household list has no other significance except to ensure the coverage of all house holds in hamlet/village.

I. Identification:

This refers to the identification of the Pocket. Before proceeding to fill up the schedule please see the Index code book, given at the end of the book. So accordingly write code numbers of district, taluk, village and write block, Hamlet (it is a smallest unit comprising a number of house-holds which have a distinct entity in the local area) of the household concerned, and write name of the head of household. Then write code number of the particular tribe to which the household belongs and type of house.

In I(i) write total extent (in Hectares) of Wet and dry land owned by the household. In I(J) write irrigated and unirrigated land and major crop cultivating in that particular area, likewise record wet, dry and Podu land and major crops cultivating in that particular land.

II. A. Household composition:

Give tick mark (✓) whether the household belongs to Nuclear/ Joint family and write total numbers of the family. Then write number of males and females below 14 years of age 15-25, 26-59 and 60 and above age groups in the respective boxes.

In II(B) give code number of their occupation.



III.4. Education Level:

Write code number of head of households educational level.

(B) gives detailed information regarding number of children and number of school going children according to their age groups. So write the number of children, and school going children in the age groups of 6 to 11, 11 to 16 and 16 and above.

IV. Income:

Write total income from all sources of the household per annum in rupees. Suppose the income is Rs. 5650 write it as 05650 (One letter in each box) like wise write income of each source given in the schedule. Other means other than the given source. So specify other source and write income from that source in computation.

V. Expenditure:

Write total expenditure of the household in rupees per year (Previous year). Then write expenditure of each item given in the household. In others column specify other items which are not covered in the scheduled and write expenditure in rupees.

VI. Indebtedness:

The intention of this column is to find out the economic position of the household. So write amount indebted (in Rs) to various types of lenders given in the Schedule and specify other source of indebtedness also.

VII. Assets of the Household:

Land, house, agricultural implements, hunting implements, Ornaments utensils, pump sets, livestock etc., may be recorded as the assets of the household. So record value of total assets in the relevant column. Values should be obtained from one or a group of knowledgeable farmers accompanying the investigator.



:20:

VIII. Government Assistance received So far:

Note down in a separate paper item wise assistance received from the Government and its value, and record their total value in rupees in the relevant column.

IX. Priorities of Assistance:

Write in order of preference code numbers of assistance required from the Government.

X. Furnish any other useful information:

Here, write any specific problems faced by the household and general observations like health condition, sanitation and housing problem etc of the household.



BENCH MARK SURVEY-M.A.D.A. POCKETS VILLAGE/  
HAMLET SCHEDULE

I. GENERAL:

Record district, taluk, block name of the Modified Area Development Agency pocket, hamlet and village of the concerned pocket under investigation. Then record population of the pocket according 1981 census, and number of households residing in that particular pocket. In I (9) write: area occupied by the pocket in hectares. The above information may get from the V.Do/Village assistant of the pocket concerned.

II. LAND UTILISATION:

Record the area in hectares useful for cultivation, cultivable waste, barren and uncultivable land, permanent pastures and grazing land, forest area etc., of the concerned pocket from the V.D.O./V.A. records,

III. FORESTS :

Here notedown the extent of protected forest, reserve forest and unreserve forest in hectares. In item III(4) give code number of minor forest produce available in the forest of that particular pocket in order of preference.

IV. AREA UNDER CROPS:

Record cropwise code numbers in/ <sup>order</sup> of importance and the area in hectares cultivating in Kharif and Rabi seasons.

V. IRRIGATION:

Write source wise irrigation particulars i.e. source wise number and area irrigated from the source in hectares should be note-down. In others column write other irrigation source like canals, streams etc., and the area irrigated from that source.

VI. LIVE STOCK:

Record category wise number of livestock available in the particular pocket.

VII. FACILITIES AVAILABLE:

Give tick mark (✓) against (1) whether the road connected to the particular pocket is kutcha or pucca and notedown the length in kilometres. Then record the location of nearest railway station, post office, market, medical institution, educational institution, hostel/Ashram school and other facilities if any specify and write its location. There is no need to use code numbers in the items VII (5) & (6).



1. DISTRICT

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Code</u>
1.	Srikakulam	01
2.	Visakhapatnam	02
3.	East Godavari	03
4.	West Godavari	04
5.	Khammam	05
6.	Warangal	06
7.	Adilabad	07
8.	Krishna	08
9.	Guntur	09
10.	Mahabubnagar	10
11.	Rangareddy	11
12.	Medak	12
13.	Nizamabad	13
14.	Karimnagar	14
15.	Nalgonda	15

2.TALUK

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Taluk</u>	<u>Code</u>
1.	Srikakulam	Sompeta palasa	01 02
2.	Krishna	Mylavaram Vissannapet	01 02
3.	Guntur	Bapatla	01
4.	Mahaboobnagar	Kalwakurthy Achampet	01 02
5.	Rangareddy	Ibrahimpatt- nam	01
6.	Medak	Narasapur	01
7.	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	01
8.	Karimnagar	Manthani	01
9.	Warangal	Mahaboobabad Narasampet Jangaon	01 02 03
10.	Khammam	Khammam	01
11.	Nalgonda	Devarakonda Miryalaguda Suryapet Bhongir Nalgonda	01 02 03 04 05



3. SCHEDULED TRIBE CODE.

S.No.	Tribe/Caste	Code No.
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SCHEDULED TRIBES

1.	Andh	01
2.	Bagata .	02
3.	Bhil.	03
4.	Chenchus	04
5.	Gadabas	05
6.	Gaudu.	06
7.	Gond.	07
8.	Hill Reddis	08
9.	Jatapus.	09
10.	Kammara	10
11.	Kattunayakan.	11
12.	Kolam	12
13.	Konlakapus	13
14.	Konda Dhoras	14
15.	Konda Reddi s	15
16.	Kond e	16
17.	Katia-Bentho Oriya	17
18.	Kulia.	18
19.	Koya	19
20.	Malis	20
21.	Manne Dhora	21
22.	Mukha Dhora	22
23.	Nayaks	23
24.	Pardhan.	24
25.	Porja	25
26.	Reddi Dhoras	26
27.	Rona	27
28.	Savaras.	28
29.	Sugalis.	29
30.	Thoti.	30
31.	Valmiki	31
32.	Yanadis.	32
33.	Yerukulas.	33.

4. TYPE OF HOUSE

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Code</u>
1.	Thatched	01
2.	Tiled	02
3.	Terraced	03

5. OCCUPATION

<u>Main Sl.No.</u>	<u>Main</u>	<u>Code</u>
1.	Agriculture	01
2.	Forest labour	02
3.	Agricultural labour	03
4.	Collection and sale of MFP	04
5.	Services	05
6.	Others	06

6. EDUCATION

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Code</u>
1.	Illiteracy	01
2.	Primary	02
3.	Secondary	03
4.	College and other higher education.	04



7. FOOD CROPS CODE

S.No.	Name of the Food Crop/Pulses.	Code No.
1.	Bengal Gram.	01
2.	Chodi	02
3.	Green Gram	03
4.	Horse Gram	04
5.	Jowar	05
6.	Maize.	06
7.	Paddy	07
8.	Ragi	08
9.	Red Gram	09
10.	Sama.	10

(N.B.:- Continue the list if necessary from 11 etc., upto 20).

COMMERCIAL CROPS CODE

S.No.	Name of the Commercial Crop	Code No.
1.	Castor	21
2.	Chillies.	22
3.	Cotton	23
4.	Garlic	24
5.	Ginger	25
6.	Ground nut	26
7.	Mesta	27
8.	Niger.	28
9.	Pippal	29
10.	Seasum.	30
11.	Sugarcane.	31
12.	Tobacco.	32
13.	Turneric.	33.

(N.B.:— Continue the list if necessary from 14 onwards)



8. PRIORITIES OF ASSISTANCE

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Code</u>
1.	House	01
2.	House site	02
3.	Land	03
4.	Irrigation well	04
5.	Bullocks with cart	05
6.	Agricultural implements	06
7.	Fertilisers	07
8.	Insecticides	08
9.	Seeds	09
10.	Pumpset	10
11.	Electricity Motor	11
12.	Bullocks	12
13.	Milch animals	13
14.	Sheep/Goats	14
15.	Poultry	15
16.	Hunting implements	16



