

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(1977-78)

(Fifth Legislative Assembly).

SECOND REPORT

ON

**THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN PLAIN AREAS**

(Presented to the Legislature on 27th December, 1977)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (1976-77)

(Constituted on 30-3-1976)

Chairman :

Sri K. Bheem Rao

Members :

Legislative Assembly :

Sri I. Ramanna Padalu

Sri J. Muthyalu

Sri M. Baga Reddy

Sri S. A. Devsha

Sri Komaram Ramaiah

Sri M. Ramachandraiah

Sri Pellakuri Ramachandra Reddy

Sri Md. Rajab Ali

Legislative Council :

Sri Galeti Venkateswarlu

Sri Amar Singh Rathod

Sri P. Ramabrahmam

Secretariat :

Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu, Secretary (upto 30th April, 1977)

Sri K. Sriramachari, Secretary

Sri D. L. Narasimham, Deputy Secretary

Sri Md. Ghouse Khan, Asst. Secretary (upto 14th February, 1977)

Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy, Assistant Secretary

Sri M. V. Hanumantha Rao, Section Officer.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (1977-78)

(Constituted on 22-7-1977)

Chairman :

Sri K. Bheem Rao

Members :

Legislative Assembly :

Sri M. Ramachandraiah

Kum. T. Ratna Bai

Smt. D. Bhanutilakam

Sri S. Sathi Raju

Sri Karnam Ramachandra Rao

Sri I. Ramanna Padalu

Sri B. Yella Reddy

Sri Gamago

Legislative Council :

Sri G. Venkateswarlu

Sri P. Meenaiah

Sri M. Balakrishnamma

Secretariat :

Sri K. Sriramachari, Secretary

Sri D. L. Narasimham, Deputy Secretary

Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy, Assistant Secretary (upto 31-8-1977)

Sri M. Viswanatham, Assistant Secretary

Sri M. V. Hanumantha Rao, Section Officer.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes having been authorised by the Committee at its meeting held on 5th December, 1977 to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Second Report on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh.

2. This report relates to the work done by the previous Committee constituted in March, 1976 and not covered by its first report. It continues mainly to the problems relating to the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes living in plain areas. Other issues relating to the Socio-economic schemes implemented in West Godavari District in the area covered by Integrated Tribal Development Agency, examination of reservation in Service for Tribals in Singareni Collieries Company Limited and the offices in Guntur District, Seethanagaram Colony in Guntur District and the special plan for development of Mahadevpoor Tribal area in Karimnagar District are also included in this report.

3. The Committee held eight (8) sittings in all and toured the districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nalgonda and Karimnagar and examined the activities of the Tribal Welfare Department, the Integrated Tribal Development Agency, the socio-economic schemes launched for the Welfare of Tribals and the reservation in services etc.

4. The Committee constituted a drafting sub-committee with the following members for preparing a draft report after going through the material placed and the evidence tendered before the Committee.

1. Sri K. Bheem Rao, Chairman
2. Sri M. Balakrishnamma, Member
3. Sri B. Yella Reddy, Member
4. Kum. T. Ratna Bai, Member

5. The drafting sub-committee held five (5) sittings and approved the final draft report on 2nd December, 1977. The draft report prepared by the Sub-committee was approved by the full committee at its meeting held on 5th December, 1977.

6. The Committee is happy to acknowledge the co-operation extended to it by the Director of Tribal Welfare, the Joint Director and the Planning Officer of Tribal Welfare Department, the Collectors of the Districts visited by the Committee. The Committee specially commends the Collector, Karimnagar for the good report prepared by him at the behest of the Committee for the development of the Tribals in Mahadevpur area within the short time given to him.

7. The Committee also acknowledges the assistance and co-operation it received from the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries and other staff members who assisted the Committee in documenting the material and the evidence received and in preparing the report.

HYDERABAD,

Date: 22-12-1977.

K. BHEEM RAO,

Chairman,

Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER I.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PLAIN AREAS

1.1 'Plains' refer to the region outside the Scheduled areas. The population of tribals living outside the scheduled areas is about 12.54 lakhs.

1.2 For the tribals living in the scheduled areas a combination of developmental and protective measures has been taken up by the Government in the shape of introducing the concept of Sub-Plan and enactment of Protective Regulations against Land Transfer, Money Lending etc. There is a general feeling among the tribals living outside the scheduled areas or the Sub-Plan area that their cause is neglected. The Committee visited West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts during the period under report and the Tribals residing in plains in those Districts made a number of representations to the Committee generally expressing this feeling.

1.3 It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should consider seriously as to how best this feeling could be removed. The first step however should be to take action to prevent alienation of tribal lands, usurious money lending, exploitation of tribal labourers (by non-payment of minimum wages as per Act etc.). Followed by this should be the introduction of Sub-Plan concept for the benefit of tribals living in the plains. In the case of tribals living concentrated in a given area in plains the investment from various Departments for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes should be quantified. The Committee is informed that such a step is in the offing. Once the above two steps are taken the local bodies such as the Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads and Municipalities can be asked to so plan their civic amenities Programme that it starts from the locality where the Girijans live. Thus for instance in the case of a street lighting programme in a Municipality/Gram Panchayat it would start this programme from the Girjan locality and then get it extended to the main town/village. The same policy can be followed in respect of Water Supply, Roads, Drainage etc. Mere executive instructions may not help. Therefore, Government may consider suitable amendments in the Acts concerned.

1.4 It is the anxiety of this Committee to see that no distinction is made between the tribals living in the Scheduled areas and in the plain areas in the matter of development and other measures. Therefore,

while initiating any programme in future, Government may always keep in view both the sections of the tribal population i.e., Tribals living in scheduled areas and tribals living in plain areas. *The Committee recommends that steps should be taken for enacting protective Legislative measures for prevention of alienation of Tribal lands and usurious money lending in the case of Tribals residing in plains as was done in the case of Tribals residing in Scheduled areas.*

1.5 *The Committee also recommends that the Minimum Wages Act should be implemented strictly for the benefit of the Tribals residing in plain areas.*

1.6 *The Committee also recommends that the sub-plan concept on the pattern of sub-plan being implemented in the Scheduled areas should be introduced for the benefit of Tribals living in the plains and in the case of tribals concentrated in any particular area the investment by various Departments from their Budgets should be quantified for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes living in those areas.*

1.7 *The Committee also recommends that whenever schemes for Electrification of villages and protected water supply are undertaken in villages where there is Tribal population, these schemes should be first implemented in the Tribal localities and then extended to the main village. In villages which are already electrified and protected water supply exists without extending these benefits to the tribal locality, these benefits should be immediately extended now to such localities.*

ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES.

1.8 Economic uplift schemes are an important part of schematic Budget of the Tribal Welfare Department. In order to raise the standard of living of the Tribals and to provide them the necessary where with all the Department earmarks certain amounts for such schemes. The various schemes that are taken up by the Department under the Economic Upliftment programme in such scheduled areas are reclamation of land, tractor ploughing, short term inputs, medium term inputs, horticulture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, supply of plough bullocks supply of milch animals etc. But in the plain areas only schemes, like short term inputs, medium term inputs, supply of electric motors, oil engines, supply of bullock carts, supply of milch animals and share capital contribution to Co-operative Commercial Banks find a place. As is evident from these the economic uplift schemes differ from scheduled areas to plain areas. It is stated that the difference with regard to the problems faced by the Tribals in the plain areas and scheduled areas is reflected in the steps taken for the development. The Tribal Welfare Department claims that it is allocating the Budget based on the populations.

1.9 The general Welfare of the community as a whole and the Tribals in particular is linked with the economic opportunities afforded by the Government and other agencies and mainly rests on the authorities who implement them. In the districts covered by Scheduled areas even before the formulation of the Project I.T.D.As there were District Tribal Welfare Officers to implement the schemes. But in the plain areas there are no tribal welfare officers except in four districts of Guntur, Chittoor, Nellore and Kurnool where there are Reclamation officers of a Deputy Tahsildar grade. The first step should therefore be to establish proper administrative set up to implement the schemes.

1.10 The Committee had already made certain recommendations in Chapter-VIII of its first report in respect of strengthening the administrative set up of the Tribal Welfare Department in the districts for the purpose of better implementation of the economic uplift and also other schemes for the welfare of Tribals. *The committee now reiterates the same and urges on the Government to take immediate action for implementing those recommendations.*

1.11 *The committee also recommends that the Banks both in the public sector and Co-operative sector may be directed to reserve a certain percentage of their advances for the programmes relating to the economic upliftment schemes designed for the Welfare of the Tribals.*

1.12 *The Committee recommends that in the case of starting of fair price shops, issue of licences for wholesale dealerships and dealership for distribution of Key Commodities such as Kerosine, Cement, Steel etc., preference should be given to the members of the Scheduled Tribes and full support should be extended in their endeavour in this direction.*

1.13 *The Committee also recommends that the amount of Rs. 1,000 being given to each under the self employment scheme should be increased to Rs. 5,000 in view of the present high cost and 50% of this amount should be converted as subsidy after three years of availment of assistance.*

1.14 The Scheduled Tribes Corporation is assisting the Tribals in getting loans from the Banks by giving marginal money for various schemes like poultry, sheep units, milch cattles, pig units etc. In all such schemes the quantum of assistance should be such that the loanee should be able to economically depend on such assistance. *The committee, therefore, recommends that in all such schemes the programme should be so evolved that there are no interruptions in the Tribals' livelihood and the units supplied should be economic. To illustrate this further the second milch animal should be provided before the earlier one gets dried, and in the case of sheep units an economic unit of 20+1 should be provided.*

1.15 In the economic uplift Schemes under the State plan it is noticed that subsidy for the purchase of a tractor is conspicuous by its absence. In the plains area the extent of land holdings and in the scheduled area the hardness and unevenness of land require the land to be tractor ploughed. In all cases tractor will not be available on hire in far off places. In some cases initially in the scheduled area land development is essential which is not possible without tractor ploughing. Furthermore the Tribals are too poor to go in for a loan for purchase of tractors. *The Committee, therefore, recommends that in plain areas as well as in scheduled areas under the I.T.D.As. subsidy should be provided for the purchase of Tractors, as in the case of oil engines, to individual applicants as well as, joint applicants. In cases where the irrigation is under community wells jointly by Tribals, the subsidy should be 100%.*

1.16 The State Government has taken various measures for the development of Tribal areas and various concessions are being given to the Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs also. *The Committee recommends that the Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs in the plain areas may also be given similar concession.*

HOUSE SITES.

1.17 Several representations were made to the Committee that House Sites were not provided to many Tribals and where the assignments were made, the actual possession was not given to them. *The Committee recommends that the assignment programme should be expedited and the possession of the land should be given. While assigning the land for House sites it should be seen that the land is fully developed before allotment and all the civic amenities like roads, drinking water wells, electricity, drainage should also be provided and the land should be very near to the villages.*

CHAPTER-II.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT IN THE AREA COVERED BY I.T.D.A.

2.1 The Committee visited the West Godavari District during the month of June, 1977 and had discussions with the District Collector and Project Officer, I.T.D.A. regarding the various schemes taken up for the economic uplift of the Tribals residing in non-tribal areas.

2.2 The I.T.D.A. for West Godavari District was registered under the Societies Registration Act during the last week of March, 1976. The Agency was inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister on 28th August, 1976. The Agency serves two tribal blocks of Polavaram and Buttaigudem of Polavaram Taluk. Besides 103 Agency villages in Polavaram and Buttaigudem Tribal Blocks 4 non-scheduled villages of the neighbouring blocks which are situated in close proximity of scheduled villages *i.e.*, one village in Koyalagudem block and three villages in Chintalapudi block have been included in the project. Of the 51,723 tribals in the District 29,980 tribals live in scheduled areas and 1,236 tribals live in the 4 non-scheduled villages covered by the I.T.D.A.

2.3 Koyas, Konda Reddis, Sugali and Nayaks are the main tribals residing in the project. The Project Officer has stated that the following schemes have been taken up for the economic uplift of the tribals by the I.T.D.A.

TRIBAL RYOTS EXTENSION SCHEME.

2.4 The scheme is designed to reclaim an extent of 600 acres by supplying necessary inputs: 85 acres have already been reclaimed and the Project Officer assured the Committee that the remaining land would be reclaimed as soon as the monsoon breaks. A sum of Rs. 1,45,000 has been set apart for supply of plough bullocks to Tribals after giving pattas to them so as to enable them to cultivate the reclaimed land.

2.5 At Reddynagapalem a lift irrigation scheme was taken-up and completed at a cost of Rs. 15,000 to benefit 9 tribal families for irrigating 36 acres owned by the tribals. The Project Authorities are assisting the tribals in deciding the cropping pattern in the lands owned by them and also in excavating field channels in their lands. The tribals were also supplied quality seed.

2.6. The Project Officer stated that 200 acres at Metugudem and 160 acres at Lothuvagu are being brought under irrigation through lift irrigation schemes. Gurmakunti irrigation project intended to irrigate 900 acres is under the investigation of the Superintending Engineer. The Project Officer said that although the cost is rather unremunerative the I.T.D.A. proposed to take up the project. *The Committee recommends that the scheme, which is beneficial to the tribals may be taken up without having consideration regarding remunerative aspect.*

2.7 The Project Officer stated that there are 3 borewells at Barrin-kalapadu village in Buttaigudem Panchayat Samithi area and estimates have been prepared for the water management for irrigating an extent of 240 acres. Subsequently the above 3 borewells had been handed over to the Executive Engineer, Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation after executing the agreement for the proper arrangements of the borewells and to supply water throughout the year after completion of one water management course under one bore. The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation will work out the actual maintenance and operation cost which are inclusive of repairs, replacements and overhead charges for supplying water for irrigation throughout the year and the tribal farmer need pay only Rs. 80 per acre for double crop water irrigated dry. The difference between the actual water rate and Rs. 80 paid by the tribal farmer will be borne by the I.T.D.A. by way of input supplied to the tribal farmer for 5 years. Out of the 3 borewells, it is stated, one is out of order and action is being taken to restore the same. A fourth bore is being put up now to supplement the water supply. *The Committee recommends that the work should be taken up and executed immediately as it wanted to irrigate more land. The Committee also suggests that when borewells are proposed, the Agency should consult Ground Water Department about feasibility of the scheme, so that the scheme may not become only a futile venture without benefit and unnecessary waste of expenditure.*

2.8 At Jeelugumilli village where a lift irrigation scheme was completed, a co-operative farming society was formed and the society was offered all the inputs by the I.T.D.A. The Joint Farming Societies are receiving only managerial assistance from the I.T.D.A.

2.9 *The Committee is of the opinion that lift irrigation schemes are more beneficial where there are perennial water sources and the possibility of having more lift irrigation schemes may be explored in the tribal areas.*

EDUCATION.

2.10 The Project Officer informed the Committee that in the year 1977-78 five Ashram schools with a minimum strength of 50 each were

sanctioned in the District. Two schools at Nutiramannapalem and Kondrukota were proposed to be upgraded as upper primary schools and they would be started by July end. The total number of tribal children who needed education in the District is 7,000. Out of which only 3,152 are enrolled in the schools.

2.11 *The Committee recommends that Ashram Schools should be started wherever necessary in the plain areas, so that more number of children may be provided with educational facilities for the purpose of educational advancement of tribal children.*

BANK LOANS.

2.12 The Project Officer stated that the Central Co-operative Bank, Rajahmundry which had to operate in tribal areas is hesitant to give loans. Discussions were therefore held with the Andhra Bank and State Bank Authorities and loans were arranged in Polavaram and other areas and it was also arranged for adopting some villages by these Banks for which they agreed. *The Committee feels that the Central Co-operative Bank which is a Co-operative organisation should be liberal in giving loans to the tribal people particularly in the context that Government have declared moratorium for the private lending and tribals cannot get loans except through Government Agencies.*

GIRJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION.

2.13. The Divisional Manager, G.C.C. informed the Committee that Tamarind, wild brooms are the only two items of minor Forest Produce purchased by them from the tribals. From January to May, 1977 the Corporation has purchased Tamarind worth of Rs. 42,000 and wild brooms worth of Rs. 5.7 lakhs. In 1972-73 the maximum purchase of wild brooms was to the extent of Rs. 9.00 lakhs. He further informed the Committee that of the total strength of 54 employees, one peon, 9 salesmen and 2 watchmen are tribals. The posts of measurers remain vacant as there were instructions not to fill the posts unless the turnover in the Depot was about the one lakh rupees per annum. The Divisional Manager said that 6 villages were selected for distribution of bee-hives under bee-keeping Scheme.

2.14 The Committee is happy to note that under the guidance of the Collector and the Project Officer, several welfare schemes have been launched for welfare of Scheduled Tribes residing in the areas covered by I.T.D.A. in the West Godavari District within the short period of one year and expect the same tempo to be maintained and extended to several other fields of socio-economic upliftment of tribals.

CHAPTER - III

RESERVATION IN SERVICES FOR TRIBALS.

3.1 The Committee examined reservations made for tribals in services in Singareni Collieries Company Limited in its Bellampalli, Ramagundam and Kothagudem Units and the various offices in Guntur District during the period under report.

I. SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED.

3.2 The rule of reservation was implemented by the Company from 1-4-1976. According to the information furnished by the Company, out of the vacancies that arose during the period from 1-4-1976 to 30-4-1977, 201 posts were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the categories of Coal-fillers, Casual workers, Trainee workers and drivers in Bellampalli, Unit I & II, in Godavari Khani area out of 116 posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes in various categories in the vacancies that arose during the period from 1-4-1976 to 30-4-1977 only 9 posts have been filled by Scheduled Tribes leaving a shortfall of 107. In the Kothagudem Unit of the Company the actual number of vacancies that arose from 1-4-1976 to 30-4-1977 in various categories have not been furnished. But, according to the information furnished by the Company, out of 15,037 total number of posts in various categories 630 post are reserved for Scheduled Tribes and a shortfall of 100 posts in various categories is shown by the Company. The Committee was informed that in the three units 309 posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes in various categories were filled by non-S.Ts. after ascertaining from the local employment offices that suitable tribal candidates were not available. The Company authorities have, however failed to write to the central Employment Exchange at Hyderabad which maintains the list of unemployed Scheduled Tribes candidates, who have registered in various Exchanges in the State, on the notion that the posts falling vacant in a particular area are to be filled only by candidates hailing from that particular area as per the six point formula. The tribals are concentrated in only certain areas. Local restrictions should be exempted in the case of Tribal candidates. Otherwise most of the vacancies cannot be filled. The Company authorities have also failed to seek and obtain the specific permission of the S.C. & S.T. Cell in the Social Welfare Department for filling the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes by non-Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Tribals are residing mostly in a particular region of the State called Agency areas and also in concentrated groups scattered in plain regions. When

the vacancies arise in a particular region where there is no concentration of tribals residing, it would be difficult to find sufficient suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes for such vacancies in that region. Due to implementation of six point formula by way of localisation of cadres, the Scheduled Tribes residing concentrated in certain regions of the State are put to disadvantage and it is the experience of the Committee that in many offices the general slogan is that Tribal candidates are not found for the posts reserved for them.

3.3 *The Committee therefore recommends that in the case of posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes and not filled due to non-availability of candidates, in various Departments of Government, Corporations/Public Undertakings etc., the candidates from other districts may be considered against such vacancies and the order of localisation of services should not be applicable in such special cases, as otherwise it would not be possible to secure sufficient number of Tribal candidates for the posts reserved for them and the shortfall in 'Services' can never be made good.*

3.4 The Committee has also noticed that 267 posts out of the 309 posts which were filled by non-scheduled tribes require no educational qualifications and require only good physique. These posts come mainly under the categories of Coalfillers, Casual Workers, Trainee Workers and Temporary Tunnel and General Mazdoors. Normally unlettered people especially the Scheduled Tribes do not register their names with the Employment Exchanges. Nevertheless, persons among Scheduled Tribes possessing good physique would be found in adequate number. It is heartening to note that the Collector, Karimnagar made a very practicable suggestion in this regard. He agreed to notify the tribals to assemble at a certain place and requested the Additional General Manager and the Physician of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited and also the Employment Exchange Officer to be present there at an appointed time. Recruitment can be made 'on the spot' after medical examination and registration by Employment Exchange. The Additional General Manager of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited agreed to the suggestion and practically implemented the same by recruiting some candidates by this method in Mahadevpoor area. *The Committee recommends that similar type of recruitment should be made in Bellampalli area by the Company with the assistance of Collector Adilabad and in Kothagudem area with the assistance of the Collector, Khammam to fill in the posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes particularly in the categories mentioned above.*

3.5 In this context the Committee likes to emphasise the need of having an agency to work as liaison between the tribals, educated and uneducated on the one hand and the employment exchanges and the appointing authorities on the other for the purpose of securing the employment

for the tribals in the posts reserved for them in Government Offices, Public Sector Corporations and Public Undertakings. The *Committee makes the following suggestions for this purpose and recommends that Government may examine the same and take effective measures for implementing the same.*

1. In the case of students studying in the Hostels the Wardens/Matrons should maintain the list of names with addresses of the students who have left the hostels after completion of the education and after enquiry about their future education or settlement in jobs, assist them in getting their names registered with the employment exchanges. They shall also furnish a list of such names to the Directorate of Tribal Welfare for maintaining a record of tribal candidates available for jobs.
2. The District Officials under Tribal Welfare Department who will be in close touch with tribals in their areas should prepare a census of the unemployed tribals, in their areas, assist them in getting their names registered with the employment exchange and also furnish those names with addresses to the Directorate of Tribal Welfare.
3. The employment exchanges should register the names of tribal candidates sponsored by the Tribal Welfare Department without insisting on the physical presence of the candidates.
4. The Tribal candidates should be exempted from renewing their cards once they have registered with the employment exchange.
5. The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute which deals with the data regarding tribals shall maintain a chart indicating the various posts, for which opportunities exist for the tribals in various Government offices and corporations undertakings by periodically obtaining such information from the Central Employment Exchange and communicate such information to the officials of Tribal Welfare Department at all levels to help those officials for giving wide publicity to the tribals in their area. The Government should also think of the desirability of declaring either the Deputy Director of Information or Deputy Director of Statistics in the Research Cell as a Liaison Officer for the purpose of securing employment for the tribals and assist the tribals as career guide.

II. OFFICES IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

3.6 The Committee examined the implementation of reservation in posts in favour of Scheduled Tribes in various offices in Guntur District.

The Committee noticed shortfall in the posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the following offices :

<i>Name of the Office</i>	<i>Shortfall</i>
1. Guntur Municipality	Teachers Secondary grade-I Higher Grade-2.
2. S.E. Irrigation Circle, Guntur.	Tracer 1
3. Supdt. Government General Hospital, Guntur.	One post.
4. Zilla Parishad, Guntur.	Record Assts. 1 B.Eds Maths 1 Science 1 Secondary Grade 9 (Telugu) Higher Grade Telugu 21 Telugu Pandit Grade II 2 Hindi Pandit Grade II 2
5. District Educational Officer, Guntur Combined cadre-1	
6. Supdt. of Police, Guntur.	P.Cs. 6.

3.7 The Committee noticed that in most of the Offices no recruitment had taken place since 1970 to the extent of 8th vacancy in the cycle necessitating the recruitment of S.T. candidates except in the offices shown above. *The Committee recommends that in the case of the offices mentioned above the shortfall in the posts which are reserved for scheduled tribes but filled by non-scheduled tribes candidates must be made good by recruiting Scheduled Tribe candidates either in the future vacancies or by resorting to limited recruitment for filling the existing vacancies.*

CHAPTER-IV.

SEETHANAGARAM COLONY IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

4.1 During its tour in Guntur District the Committee visited the Seethanagaram settlement.

4.2 The Seethanagaram settlement is situated on the banks of Krishna Canal in Guntur District. It is only one and a half miles away from the right bank of the river. This settlement is one of the oldest of the settlements formed by the Madras Government.

4.3 The Seethanagaram Colony was started by the Salvation Army in the year 1913 with a few settlers who were released from Jail before the expiry of their period of imprisonment (prematurely released convicts) with a view to reform them and reclaim them for the society. The Government took charge of the Colony from the Salvation Army in the year 1932 and kept under the control of the Commissioner of Labour. In the year 1944 the control was transferred to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., then to the Director of Social Welfare in the year 1956 and then to the Director of Tribal Welfare in the year 1967. The Colony was managed by a Manager of the Deputy Tahsildar's cadre. The Collector, Guntur was the supervisory authority of the Colony, and the administrative control vested with the Director of Tribal Welfare.

4.4 According to the annual administrative report for the year 1974-75 the population of the colony was 274 consisting of 139 males and 135 females.

The inhabitants of the Colony comprise of different communities namely Yerukulas, Harijans, Reddikas, Padmasali and Mutarasi. The total number of families in the settlement is 49 consisting of :

Yerukula	38
Harijans	7
Padmasali	1
Reddika	2
Mutarasi	1

4.5 There are no habitual offenders at present in the Colony. All the colonists are voluntary settlers.

4.6 The total area of the Colony is Acs. 174.17, out of which an extent of Acs. 18.17 is occupied by buildings, roads etc. The remaining extent of 156 acres in the Colony is being cultivated by the colonists, The land in the colony is being allotted to the colonists once in 5 years. in accordance with the recommendations of the Tenant's Co-operative Society subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the assignees who have no ploughs should be tagged on to those who own ploughs.
- (ii) the assignees should get their lands cultivated by those allotted to them on payment of ploughing charges etc., at the rates prevailing in the adjacent villages.
- (iii) if any assignee has no sufficient money for cultivation expenses, he can get the land cultivated for half the produce after paying half of the cultivation expenses.
- (iv) the assignee should not lease out the lands to outsiders.
- (v) if the assignees do not take steps to get the lands cultivated within two months from the commencement of sowing season such lands will be taken possession and allotted to some other deserving colonists.
- (vi) if any colonist fails or pleads his inability to cultivate the lands of the persons tagged on to him for reasons beyond his control such lands will be allotted to others who come forward to cultivate the lands or they will be permitted to get their lands cultivated by outsiders on payment of hire charges or for half of the produce.

4.7 The colonists who are very poor have converted the lands, through their hard labour into cultivable lands. A few years ago the Government assigned 30 acres out of this land to political sufferers. The settlers made strong protest and even represented that the tribals who were cultivating the 30 acres of land previously would be left without any means of sustenance. The Government had all along wanted to improve the conditions of the settlers and change them from their old habits by diverting them towards cultivation and forget their old ways of living. It was the objective of the Government to prove that crime like poverty is not hereditary in character but it is the necessity that drives people to commit offences. Now by assigning the 30 acres of land to political sufferers by evicting tribals, who have developed the land through their hard labour, the very object with which the settlers were encouraged to take to cultivation, is defeated. For one reason or other, the Government did not pay any attention to the representations of the settlers and in spite of their forceful representations the assignment of 30 acres of land to political sufferers still continues.

4.8 Some time later the Government again came forward with an order assigning another piece of 12 acres of developed land to a M. L. A. This time the settlers protested and also made strong representations and they were successful in convincing the Government that such piece-meal assignments would leave the evicted settlers high and dry and that the laudable object of reclaiming them into society would remain only a dream. In fact the land should have been assigned to the settlers long time back on pattas and they should have been made the real owners of the land which alone would convince them of the need of changing their habits and becoming real citizens.

4.9 The settlers made a strong plea before the Committee to use its good office and see that atleast the remaining land is assigned to the settlers on pattas. They have also represented that rumours are afloat that the Government is thinking of constructing a large jail on that land and ultimately drive away the settlers. It is needless to say that the Committee is fully convinced of the need to settle them permanently at Seethanagaram by encouraging them to depend on agriculture as a means to an honourable living.

4.10 The Committee discussed this matter with the Collector, Guntur on 7-6-1977 who promised to pay a visit to the settlement and see whether a Co-operative farming society could be formed for the entire land now available for assignment to the settlers and thereby benefit all the families in the settlement.

4.11. *The Committee recommends that a Joint Farming Society may be formed by admitting all the settlers who are assigned lands in the area on the pattern of the Joint Farming Societies formed by Collector, Nellore and Pattas be given to the assignees with the photo of the patta-holder in the form of a licence. The R. D. O. should be made the Chairman of the Society and any possibility of alienation should be restricted. The Committee also recommends that equipment for cultivation, plough bullocks, community irrigation wells and other financial assistance for the cultivation should be given to the members of the society liberally, and encourage them to become real cultivators and forget their old habits.*

4.12 *The Committee also recommends that even the land of 30 acres already assigned in favour of political sufferers previously should be cancelled and restored to the tribals as they were enjoying the land since a long time, that is prior to the assignment of land to the political sufferers.*

4.13 *In the case of other settlements which have been declared as free colonies by the Government i. e., Stuartpuram in Guntur District Kapparatippa in Nellore District, Siddapuram in Kurnool District near Atmakur and Lingala in Mahabubnagar District, steps should be taken*

to rehabilitate the settlers in suitable occupations for their economic upliftment and avoid the scope of exploitation by non-tribals in these freed settlements. Steps should also be taken by the Tribal Welfare Department to concentrate efforts for their economic upliftment by providing necessary inputs for their rehabilitation.

CHAPTER V.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR TRIBAL AREA OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT—MAHADEVPOOR.

5.1. During its tour in Karimnagar District the Committee had the occasion to visit the Tribal areas in Mahadevpoor Panchayat samithi of Karimnagar District. The tribal areas of the district are situated mostly in the northern and eastern parts of the Mahadevpoor Panchayat Samithi and parts of Manthani Block. Of the 16,433 Tribal population in Karimnagar District, 11,558 Tribals are in Manthani Taluk alone forming 9.7% of total population of Manthani Block and the major part of this Tribal population is mainly concentrated in Mahadevpoor area of Manthani Taluk. As per 1971 census the Tribal population in Mahadevpoor Panchayat Samithi is 9,190 which forms 15.8% of the population of the area and this figure for 1977 is likely to be 10,649 tribals. These tribals are mostly residing in 70 villages of the Mahadevpoor area having density of tribal population ranging from 25% and less in some villages to more than 75% to 100% in some villages.

5.2. The Tribals of the district have not progressed much due to lack of special funds, directional approach and integrated intensive development activities. The sub-plan carved out for the development of the tribals inhabiting in the adjoining areas of Mulug taluk of Warangal district has not been extended to this area and it was left out, though it forms part of the contiguous stretch of tribal inhabitants all along the course of the Godavari river. The places where the tribals live in the district in general and of Mahadevpoor Panchayat Samithi in particular are located faraway from civilisation and as the terrain they live is rugged, the various development activities being implemented by the Government did not percolate to this area. Consequently the economic condition of the tribals in the area is very poor resulting in bad health and poor socio-economic development.

5.3. The Committee felt that for the purpose of the development of these tribals it is necessary that there should be a special plan with strategies for development in different fields like Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Education, Medical and Health, Co-operation, Marketing, Industries and Communications. With this objective in view the Committee desired that a special plan for the

intensive development of these tribals in different fields of economic upliftment be drawn up. Accordingly an Integrated Tribal Development Plan for the Tribal area of Mahadevpur at a total estimated cost of Rs. 4,40,46,325 to be carried out in a phased programme of five yearly plans of Rs. 88,09,065 per annum has been prepared by the Collector, Karimnagar as desired by the Committee which is appended (Appendix). In this context the Committee would like to make it clear that they could not go into the details about the financial implications etc., of the various items as worked out in the said plan for want of time and would, therefore, suggest that all these details require further scrutiny.

5A. The Committee strongly recommends that the said plan be sanctioned and taken up for implementation from this financial year itself.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Plain areas.

1. The Committee recommends that steps should be taken for enacting protective Legislative measures for prevention of alienation of Tribal lands and usurious moneylending in the case of Tribals residing in plains as was done in the case of Tribals residing in Scheduled areas. (1.4).
2. The Committee also recommends that the minimum wages Acts should be implemented strictly for the benefit of the Tribals residing in plain areas. (1.5).
3. The Committee also recommends that the sub-plan concept on the pattern of sub-plan being implemented in the Scheduled areas should be introduced for the benefit of Tribals living in the plains and in the case of tribals concentrated in any particular area the investment from various Departments from their Budget should be quantified for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes living in those areas (1.6).
4. The Committee also recommends that whenever schemes for electrification of villages and protected water supply are undertaken in villages where there is Tribal population these schemes should be first implemented in the Tribal localities and then extended to the main village. In villages which are already electrified and protected water supply exists, without extending these benefits to the tribal locality, these benefits should be immediately extended now to such localities. (1.7).

Economic Upliftment Schemes.

5. The Committee reiterates the recommendations in chapter VIII of its first Report and urge on the Government to take immediate action for implementing those recommendations. (1.10).
6. The Committee also recommends that the Banks both in the Public Sector and Co-operative sector may be directed to reserve a certain percentage of their advances for the programme relating to the economic upliftment schemes designed for the welfare of the Tribals. (1.11).
7. The Committee recommends that in the case of starting of fair price shops, issue of licences for wholesale dealerships and dealership for distribution of Key commodities such as Kerosin, Cement,

- steel etc., preference should be given to the members of the Scheduled Tribes and full support should be extended in their endeavour in this direction. (1.12).
8. The Committee also recommends that the amount of Rs. 1,000 being given to each under the self employment schemes should be increased to Rs. 5,000 in view of the present high cost and 50% of this amount should be converted as subsidy after three years of availment of assistance. (1.13).
 9. The Committee recommends that in all scheme of the Scheduled Tribes Corporation the programme should be so evolved that there are no interruptions in the Tribals, livelihood and the units supplied should be economic. To illustrate further the Second Milk Animal should be provided before the earlier one gets dried and in the case of sheep units an economic unit of 20+1 should be provided. (1.14).
 10. The Committee recommends that in plain areas as well as in scheduled areas under the I. T. D.As, subsidy should be provided for the purchase of Tractors, as in the case of Oil Engines, to individual applicants as well as joint applicants. In cases where the Irrigation is under community wells jointly by Tribals the subsidy should be 100%. (1.15).
 11. The Committee recommends that the scheduled tribe entrepreneurs in the plain areas may also be given similar concessions as in the case of Scheduled areas. (1.16).

House Sites

12. The Committee recommends that the assignment programme should be expedited and the possession of the land should be given. While assigning the land for House sites it should be seen that the land is fully developed before allotment and all the civic amenities like roads, drinking water wells, electricity, drainage, should also be provided and the land should be very near to the villages.

Socio-economic schemes implemented in West Godavari District in area covered by I. T. D. A.

13. The Committee recommends that the Gummakunti Irrigation Project scheme, which is beneficial to the tribals may be taken up without having consideration regarding remunerative aspect. (2.6)
14. The Committee recommends that the work of borewells at Barrin-kalapadu should be taken up and executed immediately as it would irrigate more land. The Committee also suggests that

when borewells are proposed, the Agency should consult Ground Water Department about feasibility of the scheme, so that the scheme may not become only a futile venture and unnecessary waste of expenditure. (2.7)

15. The Committee is of the opinion that lift irrigation schemes are more beneficial where there are perennial water sources and the possibility of having more lift irrigation schemes may be explored in the Tribal areas. (2.9)

Education.

16. The Committee recommends that Ashram schools should be started wherever necessary in the plain areas, so that more number of children may be provided with educational facilities for the purpose of educational advancement of tribal children. (2.11)

Bank Loans.

17. The Committee feels that the Central Co-operative Bank which is a Co-operative organisation should be liberal in giving loans to the tribal people particularly in the context that Government have declared moratorium for the private lending and tribals cannot get loans except through Government Agencies. (2.12)

Reservations in Services for Scheduled Tribes :

18. The Committee recommends that in the case of posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes and not filled due to non-availability of candidates in various departments of Government, Corporations, Public Undertakings etc., the candidates from other districts may be considered against such vacancies and the order of localisation of services should not be applicable in such special cases, as otherwise it would not be possible to secure sufficient number of Tribal candidates for the posts reserved for them and the shortfall in 'Services' can never be made good. (3.3)
19. The Committee recommends that "on the spot" recruitment as was done in Ramagundam area should be made in Bellampalli area by the Company with the assistance of Collector Adilabad and in Kothagudem area with the assistance of the Collector, Khammam to fill in the posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes particularly in the categories mentioned. (3.4)
20. The Committee makes the following suggestions for the purpose of securing employment for Tribals in the posts reserved for them and recommends that Government may examine the same and take effective measures for implementing the same. (3.5)
 - (1) In the case of students studying in the Hostels the Wardens/ Matrons should maintain the list of names with addresses of

- the students who have left the hostels after completion of the education and after enquiry about their future education or settlement in jobs, assist them in getting their names registered with the employment exchanges. They shall also furnish a list of such names to the Directorate of Tribal Welfare for maintaining a record of tribal candidates available for jobs.
- (2) The District officials under Tribal Welfare Department who will be in close touch with tribals in their area should prepare a census of the unemployed tribals in their area, assist them in getting their names registered with the employment exchange and also furnish these names with addresses to Directorate of Tribal Welfare.
 - (3) The Employment Exchanges should register the names of tribal candidates sponsored by the Tribal Welfare Department without insisting on the physical presence of the candidates.
 - (4) The Tribal candidates should be exempted from renewing their cards once they have registered with the employment exchange.
 - (5) The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute which deals with the data regarding tribals shall maintain a chart indicating the various posts, for which opportunities exists for the tribals in various Government Offices and Corporations/Undertakings by periodically obtaining such information from the Central Employment Exchange and communicate such information to the officials of Tribal Welfare Department at all levels to help those officials for giving wide publicity to the tribals in their area. The Government should also think of the desirability of declaring either the Deputy Director of Information or Deputy Director of Statistics in the Research Cell as a Liaison Officer for the purpose of securing employment for the tribals and assist the tribals as career guide.
21. The Committee recommends that in the case of certain offices in Guntur District the shortfall in the posts which are reserved for scheduled tribes but filled by non-scheduled tribes candidates must be made good by recruiting scheduled tribe candidate either in the future vacancies or by resorting to limited recruitment for filling the existing vacancies. (3.7)

Seethanagaram Colony in Guntur District.

22. The Committee recommends that a Joint Farming Society may be formed by admitting all the settlers who are assigned lands in the area on the pattern of the Joint Farming Societies formed by Collector, Nellore and Pattas be given to the assignees with photo of the

patta-holder in the form of a licence. The R. D. O. should be made the Chairman of the Society and any possibility of alienation should be restricted. The Committee also recommends that equipment for cultivation, plough bullocks, community irrigation wells and other financial assistance for the cultivation should be given to the members of the society liberally and encourage them to become real cultivators and forget their old habits. (4.11)

23. The Committee also recommends that even the land of 30 acres already assigned in favour of political sufferers previously should be cancelled and restored to the tribals as they were enjoying the land since a long time that is prior to the assignment of land to the political sufferers. (4.12)
24. In the case of other settlements which have been declared as free colonies by the Government, i.e., Stuwartpuram in Guntur District Kapparalatippa in Nellore District, Siddapuram in Kurnool District near Atmakur and Lingala in Mahaboobnagar District, steps should be taken to rehabilitate the settlers in suitable occupations for their economic upliftment and avoid the scope of exploitation by non-tribals in these freed settlements. Steps should also be taken by the Tribal Welfare Department to concentrate efforts for their economic upliftment by providing necessary inputs for their rehabilitation. (4.13)

Integrated Tribal Development Plan for Tribal area of Karimnagar District

25. The committee strongly recommends that the said plan be sanctioned and taken up for implementation from this financial year itself. (5.4)

APPENDIX

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR TRIBAL AREA OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT, MAHADEVPOOR

CHAPTER I

Introduction :

As contained in the Vth Five year plan of Government of India the Sub-plan MESO (District level) region in Karimnagar district has been carved out by including all villages with tribal concentration. This project area is identified for enabling formulation of programmes for Integrated Tribal Development and the proposals are based, aiming at improving the Socio-economic status of the tribals and to bring them on par with the general population living in the area. For implementation of this it is proposed to pool the financial resources of general sector, special central assistance, tribal welfare plan funds, etc.

Location :

The proposed plan lies between 18°15 and 19° north latitudes and between 78°45 and 79°45 east longitudes.

The tribal areas of the district are situated mostly in the northern and eastern parts of the Panchayat Samithi, Mahadevpoor and parts of Manthani block.

Early History of the area :

The area was fully covered by thick forest abounding with wild animals and tribals dominated the area. The history is traced to early times when the Kings of Kakathiya dynasty invaded the area and established habitations in places like Kaleshwar. The area then came under the domain of Khutub Shahi and Nizamia Kirgs. The advent of the civilisation brought in its wake the clearance of jungles, cattle breeding and culminated in the tapping of land for agricultural purposes. The Godavari belt being fertile, the competition for more land for agriculture increased and the voiceless tribals were pushed to few pockets in the jungle area where the modern civilisation could not encroach. The net result of the above led to poor living condition, lack of chances of their development and last but not least reason being their shy nature and lack of confidence to compete with others, led to their further downfall.

Population :

The total population of the district is 19,66,928 (1971 census) and the tribals with their population of 16,433 form 0.83% of the total

population of the district. The tribal population in Manthani taluk is 11,558 forming 9.7% of the total population of Manthani taluk. The proposed Project area has a tribal population of 9190 which forms — 15.8% of the population of the area. The Projected population figures for 1977 in this area is 10,649 Tribals. The tribals are mostly Koya, Naikpod, Gond and Thoti tribes. Koyas form the majority of tribal population in the area.

The tribal population is mainly concentrated in Mahadevpoor area of Manthani taluk and mostly restricted to eastern part of the Panchayat Samithi Mahadevpoor which is adjacent to Mulug taluk of Warangal district which is also inhabited mostly by tribals.

Density of population :

The density of population of Karimnagar district is 166 per sq. kms. and density of population in Manthani taluk is 55 per sq. kms. The density of population in the Project area is as low as about 20 per sq. kms.

Project area :

The project area consists of 70 villages of Manthani taluk covering Panchayat Samithi Mahadevpoor area. The Project area of 443 sq. kms. constitutes of .37% percentage of the total geographical area of the district 1,18,240 sq. kms.

Distribution of villages and Tribal population :

Of the 170 villages in Manthani taluk, 70 villages have been identified by grouping them into different tribal population intervals of 10% to 25%, 25% to 50%, 50 to 75%, 75% to 100%, 50 to 75%, 25% to 50% and below 25% of the total population. (List enclosed as appendix I). This helped in identifying the concentration of villages and density of tribal population to formulate the plan.

Locality factors (climate and environment) climate :

Generally climate is hot. There are three seasons in a year. Rainy season starts from midjune and ends with September. The winter season is from October to end of February and summer starts from March. The maximum rainfall is received during July to September. The coldest month is December and the hottest is May.

Rain fall :

The average annual rain fall in the district is 908 mms. and of project area is 951 mms.

The rain fall data of last 5 years of project area is shown in Annexure-I.

Temperature :

The maximum temperature in the Project area in 45° (May) and minimum being (13° December).

Geology and Rocks :

The rock formation of the project area consists of the Dharwar, peninsular granite complex and gondvanas.

Soil :

The soils met with in project area are mostly of Sandy loams sprinkled with patches of B. C. type mostly restricted to northern belt of the area.

Fauna :

The project area is located in the midst of thick jungles of Karimnagar district which abound with wild-life like tigers, panthers, bisons, bears, sambars a variety of deer family and different kinds of birds.

Cultural Background of Tribes :

Koyas being the most numerous and economically powerful tribe in the project area is a model group for other small tribal groups in the area because for all the tribal groups settled cultivation is the main way of life. It is this 'dominant' group that sets pace and direction for the other groups and within this 'dominant' group the 'elite' group as to be identified in the project implementation stage. At the same time little scope should be given for this upper section receiving most of the benefits of investments. The population enumerated as 'Gonds' are akin to Koyas, who call themselves as 'Dorala sattam'.

The Koya social structure is recognized by its phratry organization. The society is divided into five phratries called 'Gattas' namely Mudo Gatta (third), Nalugo Gatta (Fourth), Ido Gatta (Fifth) Aro Gatta (Sixth) and Peramboyah, or Edo Gatta (Seventh). The Gattas comprise of several surname groups which are also exogamous. The children of the same surname group and same 'Gatta' treat among themselves as brothers and sisters.

The traditional Panchayat called 'Kula Panchayat' is headed by the headman called Patel and the village Panchayat consists of priest (pujari) and other village elders called 'Poyalu'. The language spoken by the Koyas of the project is corrupt form of 'Telugu' and Dravidian 'Koya' dialect spoken by Koyas of Adilabad and West Godavari district is not existing here.

The daily dress worn by the tribals consists of a 'Dhoti' and a shirt during leisure hours and only 'Dhoti' or Gochi (a piece of cloth worn to cover organs) when at work.

The important deity worshipped by tribals is 'Bhumi Devata' (Mother earth) and before consuming every crop whether it is paddy, Jowar or first fruit a ceremony called 'Kotta' is celebrated. The important festival 'Bhudevi Pandaga' is celebrated to pay respects to the 'Mother earth'.

Core Problem of Project Area,

The tribals of Project area have lagged behind in their socio-economic progress due to the following reasons.

The tribals have been relegated into the background due to advanced and enlightened communities arrival into the interior project area. The advanced communities have the economic power of investing their funds and improving their agriculture by introducing cash crops and other hybrid varieties. Some of the merchants also have gone into the interior tribal forest areas and have carried merchandise business and money lending activity. Due to their extreme poor condition the tribals have come into the clutches of the merchants and money lenders and they have fallen a prey to these people. Many tobacco cultivators have migrated to the tribal tracks all along Godavari river and introduced virginia tobacco which is money fetching crop as well as foreign exchange earner. Due to this crop being grown on large scale in many tribal villages the tribal cultivators more or less have become wage earners, even leasing out their small plots of lands to the cultivators.

Thus due to exploitation by the advanced communities the tribals have remained backward.

The main problem to make available the amenities to the tribe people is, due to difficult terrain in which they live and inadequacy of knowledge of their's due to lack of education and shy nature, which is preventing them from availing various measures adopted by the Government.

Hence it is proposed to open up the areas by way of laying roads, creating jobs at their door steps and instead of waiting for the tribals to avail these concessions and various other facilities provided by the Government, it is proposed to take a full measure of all the above concessions and privileges to their homes and hearths, to bring them on par with other populace.

CHAPTER : II

RESUME OF DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS.

It is necessary here to review efforts made in the past, their impact on the tribals, to assess the short comings and to safeguard against the pitfalls in future ; and to assess the requirements to bridge the gap between what they are getting and what others in the district are getting. For the purpose, detailed record is not readily available as a separate entity (*i.e.*, tribals) hence the proportionate expenditure on tribals has been worked out.

Not much has been done until 1946, when Dr. Haimender was asked to study the problems of tribals and suggest means of amelioration. On his recommendation, certain concessions have been granted to tribals for collecting forest produce free of cost. Subsequently in 1949, for welfare of tribes and Backward classes a separate Directorate was created under the Director of Social Services. At district level Social Service Officers were appointed. Under the Government of Hyderabad certain powers were vested to restore the Government lands to the tribals and prohibiting non tribals from occupying the same. Labour contracts have been regulated with the Enforcement of ' Bhageleas Contracts Act ' 1353 Fasli. In 1971 facilities of liberal loans to the tribals by Girijan Co-operative Society, Land Mortgage Bank etc., was extended. The various developmental activities that have been taken up in project area is enumerated below.

Agriculture :

A total area of 1248 acres of land has so far been assigned to 624 tribals in the project area.

No demonstration farms have been established in the tribal belt to educate the tribals either in use of improved agricultural practices or to bear the benefit of the high yielding varieties. However in the recent past efforts have been made to lay demonstration plots in 13 Tribal villages and improved agricultural practices in paddy, jawar and pulses was demonstrated.

Under A. N. P. Programme (4) Tribal villages were taken up. However the programme was not continued beyond 1975.

The tribals of the project area are in the habit of growing paddy as ' Asmanthari ' (rain fed) and they have been so far growing about 1000

hectares per annum. Since the success of the crop depends mostly on the vagaries of nature, they have not been able to derive better yields, and in the past not more than 3 to 4 quintals have been obtained per acre. The Jawar is being grown over an area of 7,400 hectares per annum and the yield due to old agricultural practices has been as low as one quintal per acre. Maize is being grown by selected few, over an area of 100 hectares only and the yield has not been appreciable.

Animal Husbandry:

The tribals are not basically cattle rearers and not much advancement is made by them in either rearing the draught animals or in keeping the milch animals.

There was only one Primary Veterinary Dispensary at Mahadevpur. In the recent past 4 Sub-Centres at Vellamkunta, Damarkunta, Annaram and Kataram were opened up to intend better facilities to bevine populated area, but tragically none of them are located in the tribal concentrate areas.

So far only 4 Poultry units each of 10+1 birds have been distributed on 25% contribution, under 6 Point formula to 4 tribals of the area in 1975-76 and to two in 1976-77 in the villages of Kudurpalli, Borlagudem, Nimmagudem, Pankena, Kanakanur and Mahadevpur.

Education:

In 70 villages of the proposed project area there are 67 schools (High Schools-2, Upper Primary Schools-5, Central Primary schools-3 and Primary schools-57) with a strength of 4,540 children, and 120 teachers. In addition to the 67 schools run by the Panchayat Raj and Education Departments, there are four Ashram Schools being run by Tribal Welfare Department, where 240 tribal children are getting education.

There are two tribal hostels at Mahadevpur (one for boys and one for girls) with a strength of 120 boarders.

There are 1,556 school aged tribal children and only 582 are attending schools, which works out to 37.6%.

The attendance of tribals in general schools has been poor, but the response in Ashram Schools has been encouraging.

Employment:

Not many people have found their way into Government employment and most of the tribal boys find their way to only hard agricultural

labour. Recently some efforts have been made to recruit the tribal youth for labour in Godavarikhani mines and as Police Constables by taking entire machinery of Government including of Employment Exchange Officer, and the selecting body to these villages. The results were encouraging.

There are four tribal men under the employment of Forest department and their performance has generally been satisfactory except for their poor griasp. In Girijan Co-operative Society also there are 10 tribals on their rolls. There are five Tribal Teachers and ten fourth grade employees in Asharm Schools run by Tribal Welfare Department.

Medical and Health.

In the project area dreaded diseases of Yaws has been controlled but diseases like cholera, Malaria and Leprosy occur in few places. The Project area is presently served by Primary Health Centres located in Kataram, with Sub-centres at Kaleshwer, Mutharam and Ambatpalli. There is a Family Planning Centre with headquarters at Kataram and Sub-centres at Chintakani and Damarkunta where A.N.M.S. are functioning. In addition to this there is a Mobile Medical Unit located at Mahadevpur whose main function is to render medical aid to the tribals of the area. Due to bad communications and lack of camping facilities, the remote corners where the tribals live, the medical aid is not able to reach.

Co-operation and Marketing.

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation has been established in the Project area in the year 1970. The main aim of the Corporation is to collect the usufructs of the forests, to channelise marketing of the same, and also to make available the daily requirements of the tribals at reasonable rates. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation with a Manager is located at Mahadevpur with daily requirements depots at Mahadevpur, Kataram, Mutharam, Borlagudem and Palmella. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation is advancing loans to the members of the Society.

Industries.

There are no industries worth the name in the project area, except that most of the tribals are engaged in forest exploitation works. The tribals of the area engage themselves mostly in collecting minor forest produce. There is a great potential in the project area to start Agro-forestry based industries. Sericulture industry is in vogue with few tribals, which has a great potentiality.

Women and Child Welfare.

There are (22) Mahila Mandals functioning in the Project area, all located in the non tribal villages.

CHAPTER : III

PLAN IN OUT LINE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS :

For the intensive development of the tribals 70 villages of Mahadevpoor block only, have been identified since other villages of Manthani taluk are located in the vicinity of developed areas.

A detailed survey is required to formulate the plan for the total needs of the tribals, which could not be taken up due to lack of personnel and time necessary for enumerating the needs and prescribe the plan. The proposals in this plan cover only those needs of the tribals which are immediate and are of dire necessity.

The proposals in brief and their financial implications are detailed below :

1. *Agriculture :*

Soil Conservation measures, Supply of Oil Engines, supply of good seed, plant protection measures, Demonstration plots Demonstration farm, Economic support Training of Tribals, Godown constructions and Complementary staff for the above works, have been suggested. The financial implication to execute the above shall be Rs. 9,27,000 per annum.

2. *Irrigation :*

Under irrigation, Breach fillings, Restoration of Tanks, Construction of Anicuts, Lift Irrigation, C.I. Wells, Drinking water wells, have been suggested involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 2,80,800.

3. *Animal Husbandry :*

Supply of Breeding Bulls, Milch Animals, Poultry units exchange of cockerels, establishment of Veterinary institutions has been suggested with an annual expenditure of Rs. 3,25,300.

4. *Education :*

It is proposed to establish Ashram Schools, Adult literacy centres Night Schools, Midday Meals, Special Nutrition Programme centres, and Construction of Schools has been suggested involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 8,09,200.

5. *Communications :*

It is proposed to lay Two Roads covering the entire tribal belt. The length of the Road proposed is 160 KMs. costing Rs. 3,06,10,300

6. *Small Scale and Cottage Industries :*

Sericulture, forest based industries like Gum collection and processing, Mohwa oil extraction, Rope Making units have been suggested with an expenditure of Rs. 1,22,500

7. *Integrated Credit-cum-Marketing :*

The agency of Girijan Co-operative Corporation is operating in the area and they may be advised to meet the expenditure. Hence not included in this project.

8. *Medical & Health :*

It is proposed to establish (5) Sub-Centres with one A.N.M., and increase of Medical attention with the existing staff. The cost shall be Rs. 1,32,600 per annum.

9. *Forestry :*

It is proposed to train the tribals in the use of modern logging equipment, M. F. P. collection and to provide avenue trees on the proposed roads. An annual expenditure of Rs. 75,600

10. *Women and Child Welfare :*

It is proposed to start (5) Creches for the benefit of tribal working mothers. The expenditure shall be Rs. 90,000

Financial Implications.

Sl. No.	Programme.	Total amount required for the plan.	Expenditure per annum.
1.	Agriculture	46,35,000	9,27,000
2.	Irrigation	14,21,000	2,84,000
3.	Animal Husbandry	20,46,500	4,09,300
4.	Education	41,71,000	8,34,200
5.	Communications	2,87,00,000	57,40,000
6.	Small scale industries	8,21,825	1,64,365
7.	Credit-cum-marketing	Nil.	Nil.
8.	Medical & Health	16,23,000	3,24,600
9.	Forestry	6,28,000	1,25,600
Total :		4,40,46,325	88,09,065

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

The strategy for the development of Agriculture includes both quantitative and qualitative improvements in the existing agricultural practices. Hence the following is suggested.

1. *Soil Conservation, Land Shaping and Bunding :*

Many of the lands held by tribals in the project area are situated on undulating terrains and the crop yields have been dwindling down because of the faulty agriculture practices resulting in soil erosion. In order to save the rich top soil from being drained into Godavari, it is proposed to take up soil conservation measures like land shaping and bunding in 300 hectares. The cost of this will be of Rs. 1,000 per hectare. Thus the total cost of soil conservation would be Rs. 30,000 per annum.

2. *Supply of oil Engines :*

Most of the cultivable land in the project area is located on the banks of Godavari river, which is a perennial one. The quantum of rain fall is available in abundance but due to lack of lifting facilities, neither the land is being put to its best land capabilities nor the abundant water is being utilised for irrigation purposes.

It is proposed to supply 50 oil engines to 50 families who hold 125 hectares of cultivable land. The financial requirements would be Rs. 2,50,000 which will be phased over 5 years. The annual expenditure shall be Rs. 50,000.

3. *Food Crops :*

(a) *Jawar*.—Jowar is being grown in 2,000 hectares by the tribals in the project area, but the yield per acre is as low as 3-4 quintals per hectare, which is far below the district average of 6-7 quintals per hectare. The reasons for such low yield is due to usage of local seed and lack of application of suitable fertilizers, as the tribals are economically backward who cannot afford to pay for the same. The tribals are not convinced of the better returns by better agricultural practices and fertilizers and their economic backwardness further adds to the trouble. Hence it is proposed to supply improved varieties of seeds and other inputs

on subsidised or free basis to encourage them to take to improved agricultural practices. The total area under Jowar by tribals in the Project area is 2,000 hectares which needs 20 tons of seed and 100 M. tons of fertilizers costing Rs. 1.60 lakhs and 2.00 lakhs respectively. It is proposed to phase the programme over a period of five years. The annual expenditure shall be Rs. 72,000.

(b) *Paddy*.—The tribals of project area cultivate 900 hectares of paddy as rain fed crop (Asmanthari). This type of cultivation mostly depends upon the vagaries of nature and consequently the yields are as low as 2 to 3 quintals per acre, which does not work out economically. Hence it is proposed to supplement the water requirements by sinking bore wells. It is proposed to dig 10 wells, each costing Rs. 1.00 lakh.

In order to improve the unit area yield it is proposed to supply improved varieties of paddy seeds to cover 100 hectares on seed exchange basis or on free basis. The total requirement of such seed shall be 5 M. tons which will cost Rs. 5,000. Further it is proposed to supply N.P. and K. on subsidy basis. In the case of N. 50% and in the case of P. and K. on 100% subsidy for the first year only to induce the cultivators to take up balanced application of fertilizers to boost up the yield. The expenditure for one year is estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.

(c) *Maize*.—Maize is grown as kharif crop in 98 hectares. The present yield is 3 to 4 quintals per hectare when compared to 8 to 10 quintals per hectare of district average. It is proposed to make available hybrid variety of seed. 1.5 M. tons of seed costing Rs. 9,000 are proposed to be supplied on full subsidy basis. Further it is proposed to supply N.P.K. on full subsidy basis for one year. The amount required works out to Rs. 20,000 per annum.

(d) *Greengram*.—The tribals of project area grow green gram as kharif crop under rain fed condition over an area of 50 hectares. The yield has been only to 1.0 quintal per hectare. It is proposed to supply 'Baisakhi moong' to the tribals free of cost. A quantity of half a tonne is required costing Rs. 2,000.

(e) *Seasamum (Gingili)*.—Seasamum is being cultivated by the tribals over an area of 55 hectares. Seasamum cultivation involves less labour and more returns. It is proposed to bring 150 hectares under Seasamum. Supply of good seed is pre-requisite of harvesting better yields. Hence it is proposed to supply 1.5 M. Tons of Seasamum seed on 50% subsidy basis. The cost of 1.5 M. Tons of seed would be Rs. 6,000.

(f) *Kitchen garden*.—In order to supplement the unbalanced diet that the tribals are now consuming, it is proposed to organise Kitchen gardens to give them the balance diet with protenacious vegetables.

Good vegetable seed shall be supplied in 'Kits' at the beginning of the monsoon to each tribal family. Each kit shall have vegetable seed, fertilizer and pesticides power. There are 2,000 families. It is proposed to supply to 400 families per annum. The cost of each kit shall be Rs. 25. The annual requirement shall be Rs. 10,000.

4. *Plant Protection Measures :*

The tribals being in isolation are ignorant of the damage caused by the pests and diseases. It is an established fact that any crop raised without plant protection-measures being observed, would not only result in low yields but would also at times annihilate the total crops. It is much more important to bring to light of the tribals, the havoc that is caused to their crops since they are located in the interior jungles. It is therefore necessary to take up Spraying and supply of pesticides by the Government agency whether they ask for it or not. It is also necessary to supply free of cost until the tribals are convinced of the advantages of Plant protection measures. It is proposed to place 100 sets at 4 centres where village level workers are located. The cost of each set is Rs. 1,000. Thus Rs. 1,00,000 is required. The pesticides requirement is Rs. 1,00,000. Thus the total cost would be Rs. 2,00,000.

5. *Demonstration Plots :*

It is proposed to establish 100 Demonstration plots for all crops in order to make the tribals imbibe better agriculture practices. Each demonstration plot costs Rs. 200. Thus Rs. 20,000 are required per year.

6. *Agricultural Demonstration Farm :*

Besides laying out Demonstration plots it is proposed to establish an agricultural demonstration farm at Mahadevpoor or at any central place to educate the tribals in the field of Agricultural technology for adoption of better farming methods to increase their acre yields.

The extent of proposed farm will be 10 acres and this area will be utilized for cultivation of different crops suitable to locality as detailed below.

	Acres
1. Paddy	3
2. Maize	2
3. Jowar	3
4. Tobacco (Nursery)	1
5. Land kept fallow for paths, pastures and cattle-shed etc.	1
Total ..	10

Funds required during the first year for the establishment of the farm is Rs. 56,000 (Excluding cost of land).

	Rs.
1. Capital expenditure for sinking of well, pumpset, farm equipment and fencing etc.	44,000
2. (a) Recurring cultivation expenses	6,500
(b) Contingence staff	5,500
Total ..	56,000

7. Economic Supporting Schemes :

About 624 tribals were assigned lands to the tune of 1,248 acres but none of them possess ploughs and plough bullocks. They can depend on others for hiring them. Since it is tribal area ploughs and plough bullocks will not be available even on hire. Therefore it is proposed to distribute one plough to each tribal farmer with a pair of bullocks just to start cultivation on 50% subsidy basis. The amount required is as follows:

	Rs.
624 Ploughs at Rs. 100 per plough	62,400
624 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 2,000 pair of bullocks	12,48,000
Total required	13,10,400

8. Training Tribal Farmers :

There is a training wing of Agriculture Department at district level, whose services could be utilised in training the tribal cultivators. It is proposed to train 100 tribal farmers per year. The training programme includes Lectures, Demonstrations and tours of 6 to 8 days to places where improved agricultural practices are in progress. The emphasis shall be training, only in those crops which are suited to tribal belt.

The training of each tribal would cost Rs. 50. Thus Rs. 5,000 are required.

9. Godowns :

Most of the tribal villages are located in the interior places and major portion of project area is not bestowed with better communication facilities and almost all tribal villages are cut off with rest of civilization from July to October, when exactly all the crops are grown and because of the incapacity of the tribals to purchase, transport and to store the agriculture inputs during non-rainy season, resulted in adopting crude

agricultural methods. In order to make available the necessary improved seed and required inputs of fertilizers and pesticides to the tribals during the crop season, it is proposed to construct Godowns at following 6 growth centres.

1. Borlagudem.
2. Peddampet.
3. Palmalla.
4. Kankanoor.
5. Mutharam.
6. Kaleshwar.

The cost of construction of each Godown is Rs. 20,000. The cost of required seed, fertilizers and pesticides has not been included here, since it has been proposed under respective crop proposals.

The total cost of construction of 6 Godowns will be Rs. 1,20,000.

10. *Staff Quarters :*

It is proposed to provide the staff with quarters for affording better services to the tribals. It is proposed to construct the quarters at Rs. 1,15,000 per annum.

11. *Establishment :*

In order to provide technical assistance to the tribals, the following staff is proposed.

1. Assistant Agricultural Officers	..	3
2. Village Development Officers	..	6
3. Godown Clerks	.. ..	6
4. Godown Watchemen	.. ..	6
5. Attenders	.. ..	3

Financial Implications per Annum

			Rs.
1. Soil Conservation Measures	.. ..		30,000
2. Oil engines	.. ..		50,000
3. Food crops			
(a) Jowar	.. ..		72,000
(b) Paddy	.. ..		1,05,000
(c) Maize	.. ..		29,000

				Rs.
	(d) Greengram	..	..	2,000
	(e) Seasmum	..	..	6,000
	(f) Kitchen Gardens	..	..	10,000
4.	Plant Protection measures :			
	(a) P.P. Equipment	..	..	20,000
	(b) Chemicals	..	..	20,000
5.	Demonstration Plots	..	..	20,000
6.	Agricultural Demonstration Farms	..	..	12,000
7.	Economic Supporting Schemes. (Supply of Bullocks and Ploughs).			2,62,000
8.	Training the tribals	..	..	5,000
9.	Godown construction	..	..	24,000
10.	Staff quarters	..	..	1,15,000
			Total	7,82,000
11.	Establishment	..	..	1,45,000
			Grand Total	9,27,000
	Non-recurring expenditure on the demonstration farms during the 1st year.			44,000

CHAPTER V.

IRRIGATION

Agricultural programme suggested in the earlier chapter, emphasising the introduction of high yielding varieties and improved agricultural practices are mainly conditioned by the extent to which irrigation facilities are provided. The project area is endowed with abundant surface and ground water. The main sources of irrigation in the project area are tanks, and irrigation wells. There are (10) major irrigation sources in the project area, but are not located in the tribal concentrate area except one at Bolaram. There are (224) Minor Irrigation sources with an established ayacut of 2201 hectares. Out of these 224 sources, only 48 sources are located in the tribal concentrate villages, with an ayacut of 291 hectares only, which speak for much work of minor irrigation needs to be done in the tribal area.

In order to improve the irrigation facilities in the project, the villages with 50% and above tribal population have been identified for the purpose of intensive irrigation development.

I. Breach filling and repairs:

—There are 14 sources of irrigation which have breached in recent past, requiring immediate breach filling and repairs. The details of ayacut and probable expenditure is detailed below.

Sl. No.	Name of the source.	Name of the village	Ayacut.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
1.	Peddacheru	Madharam	54.06	20,000
2.	Peddacheru	Gandikamaram	80.00	20,000
3.	Mamidicheru	Madaram	60.00	8,000
4.	Oracheru	Yethanaram	70.00	16,000
5.	Chinnacheru	Gandikamaram	48.00	9,000
6.	Gangugattu	Yenkapalli	40.00	8,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
7.	Polakammakunta	Pratapgiri	31.00	8,000
8.	Palemkunta	Mutharam	25.00	10,000
9.	Nimmakunta	Nimmagudem	25.00	6,000
10.	Dumpallikunta	Mutharam	40.00	15,000
11.	Gaddapallicheru	Gaddalapalli	30.00	15,000
12.	Orakunta	Singampalli	30.00	10,000
13.	Edulakunta	Jeelapalli	38.00	8,000
14.	Jagiraopetacheru	Jadraopet	60.00	20,000
			Total	1,73,000

II. Restoration :

There are innumerable sources of irrigation, which were not fully exploited. Out of these, 22 sources have been identified and an investigation was found to be remunerative to take up the restoration work. These sources are located only in tribal concentrate villages. The details of sources, ayacut and the cost of restoration are detailed below :

Sl. No.	Name of source.	Ayacut.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1.	Chirrakunta, Kirsraopet.	25 Acs.	17,000
2.	Orakunta, at Kanakanoor	24 Acs.	16,000
3.	Komatikunta, Narsingapur	23 Acs.	15,000
4.	Sadvalanikunta, Mutharam	20 Acs.	12,000
5.	Orakunta, Gaddalapalli	25 Acs.	18,000
6.	Naikpallakunta, Vootlapalli	21 Acs.	14,000
7.	Jogakunta, Sthambampalli	20 Acs.	12,000
8.	Kodishelabere, Muknoor	25 Acs.	18,000
9.	Nimmacheru, Nimmagudem	19 Acs.	10,000
10.	Lambadikunta, Borlagudem	22 Acs.	13,000
11.	Chinnakunta at Pegdapalli	18 Acs.	10,000
12.	Baljakunta, Yethnaram	25 Acs.	18,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
13.	Nagulakunta, Polaram	15 Acs.	8,000
14.	Chirrakunta, Kotaregulagudem	15 Acs.	18,000
15.	Raikunta, Sthambampalli	15 Acs.	8,000
16.	Naikpallakunta, Kataram	20 Acs.	15,000
17.	Suddacheru, Yamanpalli	25 Acs.	18,000
18.	Rajnikunta, Gandikamaram	22 Acs.	22,000
19.	Arekunta, Metpalli	25 Acs.	16,000
20.	Chinnakunta, Kanakanoor	18 Acs.	15,000
21.	Kothakunta, Borlagudem	25 Acs.	18,000
22.	Chinnakunta, Borlagudem	18 Acs.	15,000
Total			3,26,000

III. Anicuts:

In interior areas there are small streams which could be harnessed for irrigation purposes. These streams do not have enough catchment to create tanks but would be helpful for temporary storage of water and immediate use. It is therefore proposed to bund these streams by constructing anicuts across the streams, and the water so derived can be led through open channels. Such anicuts would cost less but would be more helpful for channelisation of the rain water. Such sources would convert all crude cultivation methods of the tribals i.e. asmanthari into full fledged paddy cultivation. It is therefore proposed to construct anicuts at the following places.

Sl.No.	Particulars.	Ayacut.	Cost.
			Rs.
1.	Peddathogu anicut at Muknoor	50 Hects.	70,000
2.	Chinnathogu anicut	48 „	70,000
3.	Chinnavagu Korlakunta	50 „	70,000
4.	Pulithogu anicut pratapgiri	50 „	70,000
5.	Chinnavagu anicut at Narsingapur	50 „	70,000
Total			3,50,000

IV. Lift Irrigation :

Most of the tribal villages are located on the streams and river. which have plenty of water but due to incapacity of the tribals, the full potential of the water, flowing through their villages could not be fully tapped. Fortunately the soils, which the tribals hold, are good. But, for want of irrigation facilities the tribals are not able to put the land to its best land capabilities. It is therefore proposed to provide Lift Irrigation facilities with the help of diesel engines. The places where such water facilities exist are identified and the following villages are proposed.

Sl.No.	Particulars.	Nos.	Cost.
			Rs.
1.	Pankena vagu	2	8,000
2.	Singampalli vagu	2	8,000
3.	Kanakanooru vagu	2	8,000
4.	Peddampet vagu	2	8,000
5.	Kudurpalli vagu	2	8,000
	Total		40,000

The advanced farmers amongst the tribals shall be chosen for extending this facility.

V. Community Irrigation Wells:

The Developmental programmes can be more effective if they are taken up on co-operative basis. It is proposed to sink community irrigation wells in the following places by providing diesel pump sets free of cost. The estimated cost of the well and pump sets are detailed below:

		Rs.
1.	Kistraipet	20,000
2.	Ambatpalli	20,000
3.	Lenkalagadda	20,000
4.	Palmella	20,000
5.	Pankena	20,000
6.	Peddampet	20,000
7.	Bodaigudem	20,000
8.	Burgugudem	20,000
9.	Kamanpalli	20,000
10.	Neelampalli	20,000

	Rs.
11. Kanakanoor ..	20,000
12. Pegdapalli ..	20,000
13. Narsingapur ..	20,000
14. Erraram ..	20,000
15. Meenajipet ..	20,000
16. Bayyarampalli ..	20,000
17. Nimmagudem ..	20,000
18. Konampet ..	20,000
19. Borlagudem ..	20,000
20. Kudurpalli ..	20,000
Total	4,00,000

VI. Drinking Water Wells.

1. *Bore Wells.*—It is given to understand that 15 Bore wells have been sanctioned in project area under six point formula programme. Measures may be taken to complete the same at the earliest for benefit of the tribals.

2. *Open wells.*—The dry season lasts about 6 months and the tribals have to truck long distance to obtain drinking water. Hence it is proposed to sink 22 Drinking water (open) wells in tribal concentrate areas, which are detailed below.

	Rs.
1. Ambatpalli ..	6,000
2. Kistaraopet ..	6,000
3. Borlagudem ..	6,000
4. Narsingapur ..	6,000
5. Burugudem ..	6,000
6. Methapur ..	6,000
7. Kanakanoor ..	6,000
8. Kudurpalli ..	6,000
9. Nimmagudem ..	6,000
10. Mutharam ..	6,000
11. Pratapgi ..	6,000
12. Koriakunta ..	6,000
13. Palgul ..	6,000
14. Jeelapalli ..	6,000

	Rs.
15. Lingapur ..	6,000
16. Kuntlam ..	6,000
17. Rapallikota ..	6,000
18. Erraram. ..	6,000
19. Meenajipet ..	6,000
20. Sarvaipet ..	6,000
21. Madharam ..	6,000
22. Lenkalagadda ..	6,000
Total :	1,32,000

General Abstract

	Rs.
1. Breach fillings ..	1,73,000
2. Restoration of sources ..	3,26,000
3. Anicuts ..	3,50,000
4. Lift Irrigation ..	40,000
5. Community Irrigation ..	4,00,000
6. Open wells ..	1,32,000
Total	14,21,000

The above expenditure is proposed to be phased over a period of five years.

The expenditure per annum shall be Rs. 2,84,000.

CHAPTER VI

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry as a main and subsidiary occupation can make a significant contribution to the tribal economy. The development of Livestock can easily be done since tribals live in jungles where fodder resources are plenty. The breeding of animals replenish the lost fertility of the fields by supplying manure. It is therefore very important that the cattle wealth of the tribals is improved.

The tribals are fond of animals and they keep their animals in the same huts where they live. However they do not look after their animals well, because of bad management, poor feeding and lack of Veterinary guidance resulting in deterioration of livestock. The livestock population of the project area is mostly non-descript and stunted in growth.

The project area, has 54, 741 live stock as compared to the 8,67,493 of the whole district. Thus the project area has only 6.31% of the animals of the district.

It is therefore necessary to improve the economic status of the tribals by qualitative and quantitative improvement of livestock. The following measures are suggested.

1. Breeding Bulls :

It is proposed to supply (9) Breeding bulls to the selected tribals for upgrading the local varieties. The veterinary staff proposed under this plan would take up castration of scrub-bulls for the success of breeding programme.

In the past, the programme of upgrading of livestock by supplying Breeding bulls has not met with success. The main reason being bad up-keep of the animals and bad management practices, due to poor economic condition of the beneficiaries and because of lack of technical advice and timely attention. Hence it is proposed to maintain the Breeding Bulls with the technical staff stationed at Supervisory units and Sub-centres proposed. The cost of (9) Breeding Bulls would be Rs. 18,000 and an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000 is required for the up-keep of the animals.

II. Milch Animals :

It is proposed to supply Milch Animals of High yielding varieties to only such of the tribals who dwell in the vicinity of well populated villages which helps in selling the milk for better income. This has been suggested because there is no demand of milk in interior areas and improved varieties of milch animals required constant medical attention. Keeping the above in view the tribals shall be selected. The supply of animal shall be made on 50% subsidy basis.

It is proposed to supply (50) animals per annum costing Rs. 50,000 In view of the 50% subsidy the project expenditure shall be Rs. 25,000 per annum.

III. Poultry :

The poultry population is confined to 'Desi' birds which are of low productivity. Not much attention is paid to feeding and disease control of birds by the tribals. But it is a common feature in the project area that majority of the tribals carry the birds for sale at shandy, to purchase their daily needs. Hence it is very much essential that the poultry, needs to be improved on large scale which goes a long way in supplementing the income of the tribals. The following schemes are therefore suggested.

(A) *Distribution of Poultry Units.*—It is proposed to supply (50) poultry units in the Project area. Each poultry unit consists of (10) hens and one cock of improved varieties. It is an established fact that any thing given free will not be valued by the recipient. Hence it is proposed to supply the poultry units on 50% contribution basis. Each unit would cost Rs. 250. The total cost of the (50) units shall be Rs. 12,500 and the cost of the project shall be Rs. 6,250 per annum.

(B) *Exchange of Cockrels.*—It is proposed to distribute cross breed cockrels for selective breeding on exchange basis. The village shall be taken as unit and entire poultry population will be covered with this and the programme shall be done in a phased manner. It is proposed to supply (100) birds per month. The cost of the cockrels would be Rs. 5 per bird per annum and Rs. 6,000 are required.

IV. Veterinary Institutions :

For the successful implementation of the Animal Husbandry programme in the project area, providing health corner is a pre-requisite.

The tribals are not used to take their sick animals to distantly located Veterinary Institutions. It is therefore necessary that Veterinary

Supervisory Centres are located in the vicinity of their villages. It is proposed to open (3) Supervisory units at :

1. Borlagudem.
2. Palmella.
3. Madharam.

These Supervisory Centres shall be headed by a Veterinray Doctor and other complimentary staff. It is proposed to open (6) Sub-centres at the following places:

1. Muknoor.
2. Kanakanoor.
3. Nimmagudem.
4. Medipalli.
5. Kaleshwer.
6. Suraram.

The Sub-centres shall be manned by a Compounder who will be able to attend to the immediate needs of the live stock.

The following staff is proposed for each Supervisory unit and sub-centre :

Supervisory units :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Veterinary Officer | One |
| 2. Veterinary Compounder | One |
| 3. Veterinary Attendant | One |

Sub-Centres :

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Compounder | One |
| 2. Attendant | One |

Establishment and Medicines :

The Establishment and medicines cost per annum of each centre is as follows:

	Rs.
1. Pay and allowances of 3 Veterinary Officers ..	36,000
2. Pay and allowances of 9 Veterinary Compounders ..	54,000
3. Pay and allowances of 9 Veterinary Attendants ..	37,800
4. Cost of medicines for 3 Supervisory units and 6 Sub-centres,	90,000

Buildings :

It is proposed to construct the following buildings to house the Veterinary Institutions.

		Rs
Supervisory unit buildings	3	45,000
Sub-centres buildings	6	60,000
Total		1,05,000

The abstract of total cost of the animal husbandry requirement of the project is detailed below :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Amount
			Rs.
1.	Breeding bulls	9	18,000
2.	Milch Animals	50	50,000
3.	Poultry :		
	(i) Poultry Units	50	12,500
	(ii) Cockrels	100	6,000
4.	<i>Veterinary Institutions:</i>		
	(i) Pay and allowances of 3 Veterinary Officers.	.. 3	36,000
	(ii) Pay and allowances of Veterinary Compounders.	.. 9	54,000
	(iii) Pay and allowances of Veterinary attendants.	9	37,800
	(iv) Cost of medicines.	.. 9	90,000
5.	Buildings.		1,05,000
	Total :		4,09,300

CHAPTER-VII.

EDUCATION.

Education plays a decisive role in modernisation of tribal people and accelerate their economic development. Education among the weaker-sections provides necessary impetus in social and occupational mobilities, greater economic participation, rational choice of new tools and techniques, and proper exposure to the media of mass communications. Education is therefore a pre-requisite for social and economical development of any society in general and of tribals in particular.

The literacy ratio in the project area is 8.2% and that of tribals is only 0.2% when compared to the District literacy ratio of 15.3%. There is thus a wide gap between the literacy ratio of others and of the tribals. As per the guidelines of Government of India the gap between literacy ratio of tribals and general population is to be reduced by the end of the V Five Year Plan period by providing improved and increased educational facilities and enrolling maximum number of Girls and Boys of school going age group of 6-11.

Though a number of tribal welfare primary schools and hostels were opened by the Government in the past, it could not fulfill the cherished results, mainly because the tribal children were not regular in attending schools because of natural barriers like streams, hills forest etc. and lack of realisation of importance of educating their children by the parents. The other reason being the tribal children are helpful to their parents in agriculture, Cattle rearing, collection of minor forest produce and thus supplement the meagre income of the family. To overcome their problems, Tribal Welfare Department have opened recently Ashram Schools at :—

1. Madharam.
2. Pegdapalli.
3. Medipalli.
4. Damerakunta.

The results have been encouraging since boarding, lodging, clothing etc. are supplied free of cost and due to their location in the proximity of the villagers, better attendance is observed.

There are 57 primary Schools, (4) Primary Ashram Schools, (5) Upper Primary Schools, (3) Central Primary Schools and (2) High Schools

functioning in the project area. Besides this, there are (2) Tribal Welfare hostels, one for boys and another for girls located at Mahadevapur. Out of (9) Tribal Welfare hostels in the district only (2) are located in the project area.

The school aged children in the Project area is 7,800 and out of them 5,700 children are attending the schools, of these the tribal school aged children are 1,556 and only 182 children have attended the schools during last year. There is every need to bridge the wide gap that exists in the education field. The following are therefore proposed.

Ashram Schools :

It is proposed to start (9) Ashram Schools in the following villages, in addition to the existing 4 Ashram Schools.

1. Mulkanoor.
2. Kanakanoor.
3. Borlagudem.
4. Palmella.
5. Mutharam.
6. Jadraopet.
7. Kaleshwar.
8. Ambatipalli.
9. Sandrupalli.

The following establishment is proposed to be appointed.

1. Headmasters.	9
2. Wardens	9
3. Teachers	18
4. Cooks	9
5. Attenders	9
6. Sweepers	18

It is proposed to give free boarding, lodging clothing, bedding material, Text books, Note books and other stationery. The probable expenditure for (9) Ashram Schools shall be Rs. 5,40,000 per annum taking the strength of each school to be of (60) students.

The Ashram Schools have to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs each. Thus Rs. 9.00 lakhs are required for buildings.

Adult Literacy Centres.

Unless Adult tribals are taught to read and write, the various ameliorative measures as suggested, will not be properly understood. It is therefore proposed to start adult literacy centres at the following places.

1. Suraram.
2. Ambatpalli.
3. Peddampet.
4. Palmella.
5. Muknoor.
6. Kanakanoor.
7. Yamanpalli.
8. Borlagudem.
9. Mutharam.
10. Jadraopet.
11. Mahadevpoor.
12. Bogloor.
13. Lankalagadda.
14. Kaleshwar.

The establishment and teaching staff of the **Adult Literacy centre** shall be Rs. 22,400 at the rate of Rs. 1,600 per centre per annum.

Night Schools :

It is generally seen that with the renewed efforts every year the tribal boys are enrolled in the schools at the beginning of the academic year but many drop out since most of the tribals in the Project area engage their children for work during the crops season and all children will be free during summer when the schools are on vacation. This lop-sided arrangement has to be corrected to achieve the aim of educating the tribals. It is therefore proposed to give vacations to the schools during Agricultural operation season and to run the schools in summer.

Midday Meals and Special Nutrition Programme Centres.

In the project area there are (15) Midday meals centres and (22) Special Nutrition programme centres for the benefit of tribal children and expectant and nursing mothers. Most of the centres are in remote corners of the Project area. It is much difficult to transport the ration

from the Block headquarters to the centres. It is therefore proposed to construct (7) Godown buildings @ Rs. 12,000 each at the following places.

1. Mahadevpoor.
2. Ambatpalli.
3. Kataram.
4. Kaleshwar.
5. Palmella.
6. Borlagudem.
7. Kanakanoor.

General :

Out of the (67) Schools present in the project area only (58) are working and (9) schools are not functioning as no teachers have been posted since last five years. Out of the 58 schools functioning, the teachers of 49 schools stay in the nearby better populated villages. This state of affairs is mainly because the teachers have not been provided with basic amenities like housing. It is therefore proposed to construct (20) schools-cum-residences every year. This would involve an expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per annum.

The existing (19) School buildings need immediate repairs, requiring an expenditure of Rs. 20,000.

None of the Schools presently functioning have any furniture which shall be provided at an expenditure of Rs. 25,000.

Financial Implications.

	Total expenditure.	Expenditure per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ashram Schools ..	35,64,000.00	7,12,800.00
2. Adult literacy centres ..	1,12,000.00	22,400.00
3. Mid-day meals Godowns ..	70,000.00	14,000.00
4. Buildings ..	4,00,000.00	80,000.00
5. Furniture. ..	25,000.00	5,000.00
Total : ..	41,71,000.00	8,34,200.00

CHAPTER-VIII.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Development of Communications is a pre-requisite for throwing open the in-accessible tribal area in order to facilitate the percolation of developmental programme, foistering of cultural contacts and for growth of trade. It also helps effective maintenance of law and order. There are practically no communications in the project area and the main reason for the backwardness of the tribal is due to not paying any attention to this aspect. Realising the multi thronged benefits of better communications, programme has been drafted taking into consideration the prospective growth centres and to provide maximum benefit to the tribals.

The following roads are proposed.

- I. Mahadevpur-Neelampalli-Kataram ring road.
- II. Kataram-Gundrathpalli-Nagepalli-Kaleshwer road.

I. Mahadevpur-Neelampalli-Kataram ring road.

I. Preamble.—The District Collector while touring some of the interior areas of Dammur, noticed that plight in which the tribals were. Hence he has requested Special Officer, Mahadevpur Samithi to tour the area intensively and propose various schemes for the development of the tribals. The District Educational Officer and Special Officer, Mahadevpur, after thoroughly examining the issue, while suggesting various other measures, has proposed a Ring road to be laid from Mahadevpur to Neelampalli and thence to Kataram. These proposals were discussed with the Andhra Pradesh Legislature Committee on welfare of Scheduled Tribes, who discussed the proposals during their visit to Mahadevpur Samithi and requested the District Collector *vide* Assembly Secretariate Memo. No. 2/Com. 76-108, dated 8th July 1977 to send up detailed proposals of the Ring road. Hence the scheme.

II. Introduction.—The Schedule tribe population of the district is 16,433 of which Manthani taluk has 11,568 who live in Mahadevpur Panchayat Samithi area, particularly in eastern side of Mahadevpur area, right upto the borders of Mulug taluk of Warangal district, mostly covered with thick forests. They are Koyas and Naikpods. The tribal population of the Samithi, constitutes 15.8% of the total population of the Samithi. The approximate No. of families in Mahadevpur Panchayat Samithi is 2,000 in 70 tribal villages.

In the eastern part of the Mahadevpur tribal area hardly there are (2) markets one at Azamnagar which is of Warangal district and the other one is at Kataram. The tribals have to walk miles together to get their daily requirements from the above mentioned places.

There is no means of communication in this area. There is every need of laying a road which can cover most of the tribal villages linking Mahadevpur, Pankena, Pegdapalli, Kataram P.W.D. road, for over all development of the tribal areas and the tribals.

A Mobile Medical Unit has been sanctioned for the area, for attending to the medical needs of the tribal population. But due to bad communications or no communications at all, the medical unit, though provided with a Jeep and full contingent of staff, are not able to move about and serve the purpose, resulting in Tribals not getting the benefit provided by the Government.

The lands being of B.C. soil tobacco is grown on 14,074 acres and per acre production is 3 to 4 quintals and per quintal price is approximately Rs. 600. Presently the cash crop tobacco is being grown only on the both sides of the P.W.D. road from Mahadevpur to Parkal. By laying the road covering interior parts of the tribal area, much more area will be cultivated with above cash crop, which will result in getting the tribals, better wages. This would not only create labour potential to the tribals (who are presently not able to find employment) but would go a long way in the overall development of the tribals in the area.

By laying the proposed road, many of the valuable forests will be opened for exploitation and the tribals would be benefitted by getting better wages.

Because of lack of transport facilities, various developmental works of Panchayat Raj department could not be taken up to the desired satisfaction. By laying the road, the construction activity of 31 works amounting to Rs. 4.13 lakhs like Ashram school building, Minor Irrigations, Drinking water wells, Community irrigation works etc., could be completed soon and various other works could also be taken up in future with ease.

Objects :

1. To create labour potential for the tribals.
2. To improve the living conditions of the tribals.
3. To extend various ameliorative measures, provided by the Government, to the tribals in full measure.
4. To extend better medical facilities to the tribals.

5. To open up the interior forest area, resulting in better employment facilities to the tribals and better revenue to the Government.
6. To improve the rate of progress of various works and to avoid the necessary lapse of Government funds.

Works: It is proposed to lay a Ring road covering the following villages.

1. Mahadevpur.
2. Medloor.
3. Suraram.
4. Ambatpalli.
5. Peddampet.
6. Lankalagadda.
7. Pankena.
8. Palmella.
9. Sarvaipet.
10. Dammur.
11. Neelampalli.
12. Enchapalli.
13. Muknoor.
14. Gaddalapalli.
15. Singampalli.
16. Kanakanoor.
17. Pegdapalli.
18. Nimmagudem.
19. Yamanpalli.
20. Korlakunta.
21. Chintakani.
22. Kataram.

The approximate length of the road is 120 Kms. The soils met with are of B.C. sandy looms type. The proposed road has to cross about 42 major streams and 660 minor streams.

The proforma estimate per kilometer is prepared, which works out to Rs. 1.80 lakhs, as detailed below.

	Rs.
1. Formation of road	10,000
2. Soling	30,000
3. Metalling	40,000
4. Minor cross drainage works	50,000
5. Major cross drainage works	50,000
Total Rs.	1,80,000
	per K.M.

(i) *Period of construction.*—It is proposed to phase the construction of ring road over a period of 5 years.

(ii) *Maintenance.*—The maintenance shall be done from the 3rd year of completion of the road. The cost of maintenance shall be Rs. 1,250.00 per kilometer per annum.

Expenditure (i) Construction costs.—The capital cost for the construction of the proposed road shall be Rs. 2.16 crores (120 x 1.80 lakhs).

(ii) *Maintenance cost.*—The cost of maintenance of the road shall be Rs. 1.5 lakhs per annum (120 x 1,250).

Phased Programme of Expenditure.—The road construction is proposed to be phased over a period of 5 years. Therefore the cost of construction shall be Rs. 43.00 lakhs per year.

Maintenance cost shall be Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum.

Establishment. (f) Investigation, Survey and Preparation of Detailed Estimates.—It is proposed to complete the works of investigations, preparation of estimates etc., within a period of six months. Hence two Sub-divisions are proposed, comprising the following staff.

Assistant Engineers	2
Supervisors/Junior Engineers	10
U.D.Cs.	2
L.D.Cs.	2
Druughtsmen	2
Attenders	10
Jeep Drivers	2

(ii) *Execution of the Works.*—It is proposed to have one Division, for executing the works, with the following staff.

1. Executive Engineer ..	1
2. Divisional Accountant. ..	1
3. Assistant Engineers ..	2
4. Junior Engineers/Supervisors	10
5. Draughtsmen ..	2
6. Drivers ..	3
7. U.D.Cs ..	3
8. L.D.Cs ..	3
9. Attenders ..	6

Financial Implications :

		RS.
Investigation	(i) Works ..	10,000.00
	(ii) Establishment ..	1,33,300.00
Construction ..	(i) Works ..	Rs. 216 lakhs.
	(ii) Establishment ..	15,76,420.00
Maintenance ..		Rs. 1,250 per K.M. per annum.

Benefits.—By laying the proposed road the labour potential to scheduled tribes will improve by way of increase of Panchayat Raj works, by increase of forestry operations. The labour potential will automatically result in better earnings to the tribals and improves their living conditions. The proposed laying of the road will result in extending better medical facilities to the tribals. The proposed road would open up all the un-exploited and valuable forests for better exploitation, resulting in great improvement in Government revenue.

The proposed road will to a great extent, solve the marketing problems of the tribals and shall surely bring about around socio-economic development of the tribals in the area, who rightly deserve.

Conclusions.—The scheme proposed not only brings in its wake the over all development and awakening to the tribals, but also would help the Government to take the benefits of modern civilisation to the tribals, and also would bring in more funds to the Government revenues.

ANNEXURE.

I. Investigation (6 months.)

1. Assistant Engineer	.. 2 x 1503 x 6	18,036.00
2. Junior Engineers/Supervisors	10 x 1096 x 6	65,760.00
3. U.D.C.s	.. .. 2 x 767 x 6	9,804.00
4. L.D.C.s.	.. .. 2 x 589 x 6	7,068.00
5. Draughtsmen	.. .. 2 x 611 x 6	7,332.00
6. Attenders	.. .. 10 x 300 x 6	18,000.00
7. Jeep Drivers	.. .. 2 x 575 x 6	6,900.00
Office expenses	.. ..	10,000.00
Total :	.. ..	<u>1,33,300.00</u>

II. Execution :

1. Execution Engineer	.. 1 x 1703 x 60	1,02,180.00
2. Assistant Engineers	.. 2 x 1503 x 60	1,80,360.00
3. Divisional Accountant	.. 1 x 983 x 60	58,980.00
4. Junior Engineers/Supervisors	10 x 1096 x 60	6,57,600.00
5. Draughtsmen-II	.. 2 x 931 x 60	1,11,720.00
6. Drivers	.. .. 3 x 575 x 60	1,03,500.00
7. U.D.C.s	.. .. 3 x 589 x 60	1,38,060.00
8. L.D.Cs.	.. .. 3 x 589 x 60	1,06,020.00
9. Attenders	.. .. 6 x 300 x 60	1,08,000.00
Office expenses	.. ..	10,000.00
Total Rs.	.. ..	<u>15,76,420.00</u>

II. Kataram-Gundrathpalli-Nagepalli-Kaleshwar Ring Road :

I. *Introduction.*—The Scheduled Tribe population of the district is 16,443 of which Manthani taluk has 11,558 who live in Mahadevpoor Panchayat Samithi area particularly in eastern side of Mahadevpoor, area right upto the borders of Madhya Pradesh and Mulug taluk of Warangal district in south mostly covered with thick forests. They are Koyas and naikpods. The tribal population of the Samithi constitutes 15.8% of the total population of the Samithi. The approximate No. of families in Mahadevpoor Panchayat Samithi is 1,800 in 68 tribal villages.

In the eastern part of the Mahadevpoor tribal area hardly there are 2 markets one at Azamnagar which is of Warangal district, and the other one is at Kataram. The tribals have to walk miles together to get their daily requirements from the above mentioned places.

There is no means of communication in this area. There is every need of laying a road which can cover most of the tribal villages linking Kataram, Jadhraopet, Gundrathpalli, Suraram, Sandrupalli, Nagepalli, Pusukpalli to Kaleshwar.

By laying the proposed road, many of the valuable forests will be opened up for exploitation and the tribals would be benefitted by getting better wages.

Because of lack of transport facilities, various developmental works of Panchayati Raj Department could not be taken up to the desired satisfaction. By laying the road the construction activity could be completed soon and various other works could also be taken up in future with ease.

Objects :

1. To create labour potential for the tribals.
2. To improve the living condition of the tribals.
3. To extend various ameliorative measures provided by the Government, to the tribals in full measure.
4. To extend better medical facilities to the tribals.
5. To open up the interior forest areas, resulting better employment facilities to the tribals and in better revenue to the Government.
6. To improve the rate of progress of various works and to avoid the un-necessary lapse of Government funds.

Works.—It is proposed to lay a Ring road covering the following villages.

1. Kataram.
2. Advarampet.

3. Odipilavancha.
4. Jadhraopet.
5. Gundrathpalli.
6. Annaram.
7. Sandrupalli.
8. Nagepalli.
9. Pusukapalli.
10. Kataram.

The approximate length of the road is 40 K. Ms. The soil is met with area of B. Cs., sandylooms types. The proposed road has to cross about 10 major streams and 300 minor streams.

The proforma estimate per kilometer is prepared, which works out to Rs. 1.80 lakhs as detailed below:

1. Formation of road	..	10,000
2. Soling	...	30,000
3. Metalling	..	40,000
4. Minor cross drainage works.	..	50,000
5. Major cross drainage works.	..	50,000
		1,80,000
Total	..	per K.M.

(i) *Period of Construction.*—It is proposed to phase the construction of Ring road over a period of 5 years.

(ii) *Maintenance.*—The maintenance shall be done from the 3rd year of completion of the road. The cost of maintenance shall be Rs. 1,250 per annum.

Expenditure :—(i) Construction cost.—The capital cost for the construction of the proposed road shall be Rs. 72 lakhs (40×1.80 lakhs).

(ii) *Maintenance cost.*—The cost of maintenance of the road shall be Rs. 0.5 lakhs per annum ($40 \times 1,250$).

Phased Programme of Expenditure :

The Road construction is proposed to be phased over a period of 5 years. Therefore the cost of construction shall be Rs. 14.40 lakhs per year.

Maintenance cost shall be Rs. 0.50 lakhs per annum.

Establishment:**(i) Investigation Survey and Preparation of detailed Estimates.—**

It is proposed to complete the Works of investigation, preparations of estimates etc., within a period of six months. Hence two sub-divisions are proposed, comprising of the following staff.

1. Assistant Engineer.	1
2. Supervisors/Jr. Engineers.	5
3. U. D. C.	1
4. L. D. C.	1
5. Draughtsman.	1
6. Attenders.	5
7. Jeep driver.	1

(ii) Execution of the works.—It is proposed to have one Division, for executing the works, with the following staff.

1. Assistant Engineer.	1
2. Jr. Engineers/Supervisors.	5
3. Draughtsman.	1
4. Driver.	1
5. U. D. C.	1
6. L. D. C.	2
7. Attenders.	3

Financial Implications :

Investigation	(i) Works	Rs. 10,000.
	(ii) Establishment	Rs.
Construction.	(i) Works.	Rs. 72 lakhs
	(ii) Establishment	Rs. 896 lakhs.
Maintenance.		Rs. 1,250 per K. M. per annum.

By laying the proposed road the labour potential to S. T. will improve by increase of Panchayat raj works by increase of forestry operations etc. The labour potential will automatically result in better earnings to the tribals and thereby improve their living conditions. The proposed laying of the road will result in extending better medical facilities to the tribals. The proposed road will open up all the un-exploited and valuable forests of better exploitation, resulting in great improvement in Government revenues.

The proposed road will to a great extent, solve the marketing problems of the tribals and shall surely bring about around socio-economic development of the tribals in the area, who rightly deserve.

ANNEXURE.

I. Investigation (6 months)

1. Assistant Engineer, ..	1 × 1503 × 6 =	9,018.00
2. Jr. Engineers/Supervisors ..	5 × 1096 × 6 =	3,288.00
3. U.D.C. ..	1 × 767 × 6 =	4,902.00
4. L.D.C. ..	1 × 589 × 6 =	3,534.00
5. Draughtsman ..	1 × 611 × 6 =	3,666.00
6. Attenders ..	5 × 300 × 6 =	9,000.00
7. Jeep Driver ..	1 × 575 × 6 =	3,450.00
Office expenses ..		5,000.00
	Total	68,000.00

II. Execution.

1. Assistant Engineer ..	1 × 1503 × 60 =	90,180.00
2. Jr. Engineers/Supervisors ..	5 × 1096 × 60 =	3,28,800.00
3. Draughtsmen-II ..	1 × 931 × 60 =	55,860.00
4. Driver ..	1 × 575 × 60 =	34,500.00
5. U.D.C. ..	1 × 767 × 60 =	46,020.00
6. L.D.C. ..	2 × 589 × 60 =	70,680.00
7. Attenders ..	3 × 300 × 60 =	54,000.00
Office expenses. ..		5,000.00
	Total :	6,80,040.00

Postal Facilities :

Two sub-post offices and (14) Branch post offices are functioning in the project area. The tribal villages are not covered with postal facilities, and with the implementation of the proposed plan, there would be a tremendous developmental activity in the project area. With no postal facilities available, the staff engaged in the area will not be able to function effectively and the visual methods of publicity will not be able to percolate into the tribal belt. It is therefore proposed to open up branch-post-offices in the following villages:

Sl. No.	Village	Branch Post Office.
1.	Pankena ..	.. One
2.	Bogloor ..	.. One
3.	Bommapur ..	.. One
4.	Annaram ..	.. One

CHAPTER IX.

SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

1. Sericulture :

The tribal area is endowed with forests and Agricultural potentialities for starting Agro-forest based industries. There is a Government Tassar Seed Station at Mahadevpur. The Tassar Culture is possible in areas where Nallamaddi trees occur and Tassar silkworm rearing is simple and does not involve any investment. Both these factors rightly suit the tribals living in the Project area.

There are 220 Tassar rearers in the area who have traditionally carried out the Sericulture since quite some time. Out of these 220 rearers, 122 are tribals which accounts for more than 50% which is an encouraging feature. The list of rearers is detailed below :

Sl. No.	Name of village.	Total No. of rearers	Caste	
			S.Ts.	B.Cs.
1.	Mahadevpur	52	5	47
2.	Brahmanpalli	5	3	2
3.	Beersagar	12	12	..
4.	Kaleshwer	25	12	13
5.	Eppalapalli	10	..	10
6.	Dorrayagudem	20	20	..
7.	Murarabad	4	4	..
8.	Rudraram	10	10	..
9.	Medipalli	12	12	..
10.	Heerapur	10	10	..
11.	Kataram	20	..	20
12.	Etlapalli	6	..	6
13.	Kannapalli	3	3	..
14.	Ankampet	21	21	..
15.	Pankena	10	10	..
Total		220	122	98

The 122 tribals have reared silk cocoons worth Rs. 35,630.00, which went a long way in supplementing their meagre incomes. The details of production are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of village	Production	Worth
		Nos.	Rs.
1.	Ankampet	80,000	5,600.00
2.	Eppalapalli	31,000	2,170.00
3.	Heerapur	30,000	2,100.00
4.	Murarabad	10,000	700.00
5.	Kataram	16,000	1,120.00
6.	Medipalli	20,000	1,400.00
7.	Edlapalli	20,000	1,400.00
8.	Rudram	18,000	1,260.00
9.	Borrayagudem	5,000	350.00
10.	Kaleshwer	31,500	2,170.00
11.	Brahmanapalli	20,000	1,400.00
12.	Mahadevpur	1,78,000	12,460.00
13.	Beersagar	50,000	3,500.00
Total			35,630.00

The income of each Tassar rearer per annum is to the tune of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 by taking tassar rearing as a part time occupation. If full time rearing is taken up on improved methods, each rearer can earn about Rs. 2,000 per annum. Fortunately the Tassar seed station is at Mahadevpur whose services can be channelised to improve the income of the tribals by way of distributing the seed cocoons and by imparting training on improved lines of Sericulture.

It is proposed to introduce Sericulture among the tribals in interior areas where Nallamaddi trees are in abundance.

For this purpose it is proposed to train 10 rearers per village and every year, it is proposed to take up 8 villages for the introduction

of Sericulture. The training period shall be from June to January for 6 weeks. For the purpose of training 80 persons per annum Rs. 12,000 are required for advancing stipend and Rs. 4,000 are required to supply basic implements like pruning axe, sickle, spade, etc., at the rate of Rs. 50 per trainee. In order to meet extra demand of seed cocoons the Tassar seed station Mahadevpur may be provided Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Assistant Inspector, Tassar Seed Station, Mahadevpur can be entrusted with the job of imparting the training.

There is one Tassar Weaving Society at Edapalli where annual production of Tassar silk cloth is 5000 Mts. costing Rs. 1,25,000.00. There are 25 members in the Society and each member earns Rs. 5,000 per annum, which is the highest any tribal can dream of earning if the tribals are introduced to the trade.

It is therefore proposed to train 20 tribals in Tassar rearing who require the equipment costing Rs. 1,000 each. This equipment could be made available to the tribals on hire purchase system with no interest charged. The cost of training would be Rs. 500 per trainee. Thus a total amount of Rs. 30,000 are required to make the tribals learn the trade and to make them earn better.

For encouraging the existing rearers, the crop loan of Rs. 100 per rearer was being advanced by the Tassar Seed Station, Mahadevpur and their experience is that the loans advanced are being recovered regularly. The advancing of crop loans would not only benefit the existing rearers but also would attract new rearers, the net result of which will be better earning by the tribals.

2. Forest Based Industries:

As the Project area abounds in forest wealth the tribals and their energies can be systematically channelised to exploit the valuable forest products.

3. Gum Collection and Processing:

The valuable Gum Karaya is available in plenty and per annum 636 quintals of gum is being procured by Girijan Co-operative Corporation. The tribals are not getting full benefits of the gum since they are being paid only Rs. 4 per Kg. where as the market rate is Rs. 12 per kg. This wide gap is because the gum is not processed which involves very simple methods which can easily be taught to the tribals. It is therefore proposed to train 25 tribals from 5 villages, per annum. The training cost would be Rs. 7,250.00. It is proposed

to provide pre-processing units at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per unit. It is proposed to establish 10 units in the following villages:

1. Reddypalli.
2. Beersagar.
3. Konampet.
4. Moded.
5. Kishtaraopet.
6. Dammoor.
7. Nimmagudem.
8. Medipalli.
9. Borlagudem.
10. Jeelapalli.

4. Oil Seed Collection and Extraction :

Mehwa (Non edible oil) seeds are found abundantly in the project area. About 44 quintals of seed is produced by Girijan Co-operative Corporation. The Mohwa oil has got great value in use in soap making, and lighting. It is proposed to start one unit at Borlagudem.

The financial implications are as follows :

Non Recurring :

	Rs.
1. Land and building.	15,000 .00
2. Baby oil expeller with 7.5 HP.	10,800 .00
3. Electric motor and oil engine 10 HP. with complete other accessories and electrifications.	8,000 .00
4. Other accessories and Electrifications.	3,000 .00
Total	36,800 .00

Recurring :

	Rs.
1. Oil seed raw goods 50 q. Rs. 180.	9,000 .00
2. Skilled worker one @ Rs. 200 PM.	2,400 .00

3. Helpers 5 @ Rs. 100 each PM. per annum.	Rs. 6,000.00
4. Misc. Expenses postage and stationery power and fuel transport.	300.00
Total	17,700.00
Grand Total	54,500.00

5. Rope Making Unit.

The various forest grasses like Kopiri grass, Addanara, Peddanara and other varieties are available in plenty which can be used for making ropes, twine etc. It is proposed to establish a Unit at Reddy-palli with 30 tribal employment.

The financial implications are given hereunder.

Non Recurring :

	Rs.
1. Land and building.	15,000.00
2. Electric Motor 5 H. P.	2,000.00
3. Land operated machines each cost @Rs. 1,000 for 10 Nos.	10,000.00
4. Ban making machine Nos. 6.	2,400.00
5. Tools like Scissors, knives, shaft, pulleys, etc.	1,000.00
Total	30,400.00

Recurring Expenditure :

	Rs.
1. Raw materials (Kopiri grass) and others.	9,375.00
2. Cost of manufacturing (Labour charges @ Rs. 100 P. M. for 30 labourers per annum).	36,000.00
3. Packing and transport and misc. expenditure.	600.00
Total	45,975.00

Non-recurring.	30,400.00
Recurring Expenditure.	45,975.00

CHAPTER X.

INTEGRATED CREDIT-CUM-MARKETING.

As envisaged earlier in the Plan the area under Paddy, Jowar etc., is going to be increased and with the intensive measures of education and technical guidance provided under agricultural sectors the credit requirements and production of agricultural products is going to be fourfold. To watch the massive increase in the agricultural inputs and outputs, it is very much essential to increase the credit assistance to the tribals, to make them avail the ameliorative measures as suggested in the Plan.

Before formulating the proposals it is necessary to review the present pattern of credit available to the tribals.

The major agencies of credit advancement are :

1. I. M. S. Loans through Panchayat Samithi.
2. L. M. B. Agricultural Development Bank.
3. Girijan Co-operative Corporation.
4. Nationalised Banks.

The credit figures of various agencies are detailed below:

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. I. M. S. Loans ..	170.00	..	..	..
2. L. M. B. Loans ..	..	..	..	..
3. Girijan Co-op. Corporation.	35,000.00	2,50,700	..	1,94,000
4. Nationalised Banks ..	..	..	..	40,200

The credit facilities extended by the G.C.C. and its pattern (under S.A.O. Loans) is enclosed in the Appendix 2. Under M.T.U.C. loan the maximum limit is Rs. 5,000 per tribal cultivator.

The tribals as they mostly live in interior areas, have to feet long distances for their agriculture inputs or for their daily requirements.

The G.C.C. has the following D.R. depots spread in Forest area.

1. Mahadevpoor.
2. Kataram.
3. Mutharam.
4. Berlagudem.
5. Palmella.

In addition to the above, the G.C.C. was having D.R. Depots at the following places, which were closed down since April, 1976 for the reasons that there are not more than two thousand population of tribals under each D.R. depot.

1. Tadicherla.
2. Kaleshwar.
3. Suraram.
4. Kanakanoor.
5. Chinthakani.

The fact is that the tribals are very few and are far spread, who deserved all facilities because of their backwardness and had they been in good number, they would have not lagged behind and the act of closure by G. C. C is not in keeping with the policy of Government for extending better facilities to the tribals. The terrain of the project area is very much cut off and the communication facilities are bad making the problem of the tribals much more acute.

In order to make the tribals avail the credit facilities it is proposed to open up new D.R. depots at the following places, in addition to the existing D.R. Depots and to open up the closed depots by suitably amending the regulations of the G.C.C.

1. Neelampalli.
2. Madharam.
3. Jadraopet.

The pattern of the G.C.C. to advance the credit is that the tribal is given the advance in cash, kind, and supply of daily requirements in the ratio of 25%, 50%, and 25%, respectively under S.A.O. Loan (Seasonal agricultural operational loans) and there is a ceiling of Rs. 750/- and for advancing more than Rs. 750/-. It is prescribed that the tribal will have to mortgage his lands. The present experience is that the tribals are not enthusiastic about the pattern, for the following reasons.

1. They are not convinced about the use of fertilizers which also forms a component of the loan advanced.
2. The tribal is also not convinced about the seed that is being advanced as loan, since the emphasise is on high yielding varieties which probably does not suit the tribals and in many cases result in obtaining yields less than the local varieties.
3. The D.R. is expected to be availed by the tribals within three months of sanction i.e., from June to August. The daily requirements

supplied are in shape of Kirana provision, cloth etc. which he requires mostly only after October, when there will not be any labour opportunity available. Hence most of the tribals are not very happy to avail the D.R. from G.C.C. centres though they are now purchasing provisions from them.

All the above suggest suitable changes in the regulations of the G.C.C. with regard to advancement of S.A.O. loans to tribals.

The M. F. P. collected by the G.C. through the tribals and its value is enclosed in Appendix.—III.

The quantum of M.F.P. collected is quite appreciable and better exploitation practices would result in more collections and they would get more returns to the tribals. It is therefore proposed to train the tribals in the following branches of forest exploitation which is dealt under forestry programme. The purchase price of M.F.P. from the tribals is very low, thereby the tribals are getting low returns for their labour. To quote an example, Gum Karaya is being purchased by the C.C.C. at the rate of Rs. 4/- to 5/- per k.g. where as the market of gum karaya is Rs. 16/- per K.G. at Warangal. In order to improve the income of the tribal, proportionate enhancement in the purchasing price is suggested. There is every need to increase the credit facilities by atleast 200 persons and it is suggested to channelise all the credit agencies through the G.C.C. only, since that is the only agency which has percolated its activities to the interior tribal villages.

Financial Implications.

	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay and allowance of Depot salesman per annum.	262-50	2,52,000
	for 8 salesmen.	
2. Pay and allowance of weighmen per annum.	202-50	19,440
	P.M.	
3. Construction of 13 D.R. Depots @ Rs. 20,000.		2,60,000

The G.C.C. may be advised to meet the above expenditure.

APPENDIX—III

Statement showing the procurement of M.F.P. in Manthani taluk from 1973 to 31-5-1977 of Girijan Primary Co-op. Society, Ltd. Mahadevpur.

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodity.	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1.	Mohawa seed	129-26-200	20,883.80	87-89-450	13,484.18	48-39-000	8,347.40
2.	Nuxvomica	31-51-700	2,360.52	481-88-00	41,417.17	88-84-500	10,497.90
3.	Gum Karaya	973-41-150	3,74,355.98	788-60-200	2,36,382.06	729-17-000	1,85,292.50
4.	Gum Tirman	23-69-800	9,474.80	..	..	..	..
5.	Brooms	63,200	5,948.56	1,30,800	12,828.81	2,08,350	33,806.66
6.	Cleaning nuts	1-24-500	37.47	13-82-500	483.88	12-38-000	440.70
7.	Pungam seed	0-59-500	26.85	5-54-000	332.40	..	..
8.	Myrobalans	0-59-500	8.85	..	..	0-17-000	2.55
9.	Elko horns.	0-12-000	42.00	0-18-100	63.35	0-01-800	6.30
	Total		4,13,138.15		3,04,991.85		2,38,394.01

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodity.	1-7-1976 to 31-12-1976.		1-1-1977 to 31-5-1977.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1.	Mohawa seed	36-84-000	6,631.20	6-87-500	1,237.50
2.	Nuxvomica	495-04-000	78,100.40	103-03-500	18,387.90
3.	Gum Karaya	376-13-500	1,03,330.64	236-10-000	77,093.75
4.	Gum Tirman	..	..	1-70-000	467.50
5.	Brooms	64,304	19,291.20	1,91,399	57,419.70
6.	Cleaning nuts	5-79-000	231.60	37-55-000	1,870.10
7.	Pungam seed	3-37-000	235.90	9-87-000	987.00
8.	Myrobalans	3-95-000	106.76	3-50-000	130.40
9.	Elko horns..	..	..	..	..
	Total		2,08,927.70		1,57,593.85

CHAPTER : XI.
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

In this Samithi area there are (3) Medical Institutions.

- (1) P.H.C. Kataram .. Under the management of the Samithi.
 - (2) Mobile Medical Unit (Meant for. Under the management of Dist. the Welfare of the tribals). Medical and Health Officer, Karimnagar.
 - (3) Civil Dispensary, Mahadevpoor .. Do.
1. *Primary Health Centre at Kataram :*

The institution is functioning under the management of the Samithi with the following staff.

1. Medical Officer ..	1
2. Pharmacist ..	1
3. Health Visitor ..	1
4. A. N. Ms. ..	3
5. Attenders ..	2

Under this P.H.C. there are (3) sub-centres located in the following places.

1. Ambatpalli.
2. Mutharam.
3. Damerakunta.

In the said P.H.C. under Family Planning side there is one Medical Officer and certain field staff who will look after the work of Family Planning side.

2. *Mobile Medical Unit Mahaevpoor.*

This unit is functioning from 1972. It is under the management of Medical and Health Department. But the required funds for the maintenance of the unit are provided by Tribal Welfare Department. The unit is purely established to look after the public health needs of the Tribal area of this Samithi. Out of (70) Tribal villages it is now covering only (35) Tribal villages. Thus there are many tribal villages yet to be covered by the unit. It is difficult to cover the entire tribal area by the existing unit due to which this Mobile unit is not able to extend medical facilities fully to Tribals at their doors. Establishment of sufficient number

of sub-centres is quite essential. So the following villages are proposed for construction of sub-centres with required staff as detailed below :

Proposed Sub-Centre :

1. Borlagudem .. Each sub-centre may be provided with one
2. Kanknoor .. A.N.M., One Daya, One Attender and
3. Muknoor .. One Contingent employee with one pacea
4. Palmella .. building.
5. Suraram ..
6. Gudur.

When the above sub-centres are started all the above Tribal people residing in the most interior and remote corners of the area can have opportunities of availing medical aid at their very doors. The financial implications for establishment of six sub-centres will be as follows :—

Each Sub-unit consists of :

Sl. No.	Posts	No.	Scale	Equip-ment and medi-cines.	Contin-gencies.	Building.
1.	A. N. M.	1	250-430	3,000	1,500	30,000
2.	Daya	1	165-300	5,000	..	..
3.	Attender	1	165-300	..	..	..

Maintenance of staff and medicines. } Rs. 15,000 per annum per sub-centre.

Total expenditure for (6) centres. } Rs. 93,000 per annum.

For (15) Years. .. Rs. 14,25,000.

Construction of six sub-centres buildings with equipment @ Rs. 33,000 each. Rs. 1,98,000.

Total financial im-plications for im-plementation of the scheme. Rs. 16,23,000.

CHAPTER—XII

FORESTRY

All the tribals are living in dry deciduous forests of Karimnagar East Division, having both quality timber one of the good quality timber bearing areas in Andhra Pradesh. The total forest area in the Project is 1266 S.K.M. The Project area covers the largest area of the forest with 82% of total geographical area under the forests.

The coupes are Worked by Contractors and it is proposed to work the coupes departmentally from 1977 onwards.

1. *Training of Tribals in modern Logging techniques and requirement.*

The efficiency of tribal labour is to be improved by training them in Modern logging Methods which helps them in not only earning better wages but also to avoid wastage in timber extraction operation. It is proposed train 25 tribals in one batch for a period of 15 days. This trained labour can be utilised in departmental timber extraction operation. It is proposed to train 100 tribals in an year by the Divisional Forest Officer Karimnagar (East) and by his forest Range Officers who are technically trained. The following centres are proposed.

1. Borlagudem.
2. Palmella.
3. Kaleshwar.
4. Chintakani.
5. Mahadevpoor.

The following are the financial implications of the scheme.

	Rs.
1. Stipend for 100 tribals @ Rs. 150 per tribal for a period of 15 days.	15,000 } per year. 75,000 for 5 years
2. Construction of 25 huts. @ Rs. 200.	3,000
3. Equipment sets 100 sets. Rs. 10,000 per year	50,000
Total Rs. . .	<hr/> 1,28,000 <hr/>

II. Training of Tribals in Scientific extraction of M.F.P.

The method of M.F.P. collection is crude and it damages the tree completely. For example the tribals girdled the Tapsi, and Andul trees for extraction of gum which results in heavy mortality of gum yielding trees. Therefore it is proposed to give a period of 10 days training to each tribal in 25 persons batch. It is proposed to train 100 persons per year and 500 in the project period.

It is proposed to pay stipend of Rs. 100 per tribal for 10 days. The financial implications are as follows :

500 tribals are proposed for training.	@ Rs. 100 per 10 days.	Rs. 50,000-00
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III. Avenue Plantation Scheme.

It is proposed to plant avenue trees all along the roads and also on the proposed two ring roads. 2,50,000 Avenue plants are proposed to be planted during the scheme @ 50,000 plants in one year. The financial implications are as follows :

Planting of 2,50,000 Avenue plants cost of Plant,	
Planting and protection measures @ Re. 1	Rs. 2,50,000

It is proposed to raise Tamarind, neem, Rita, Kanuga plants on village wastes and unreserved forests.

It is proposed to plant 10 lakhs plants which will cover 2000 hectares land.

The financial implications are as follows.

	One year	Five years
10 Lakhs plants, planting, protection measures etc.	2 lakhs plants @ 0-20 per plant 40,000.	10 lakhs plants 2,00,000-00

The total financial implications of Forestry are as below : Rs.

1. Training of modern logging	1,28,000
2. Training of tribals in scientific M.F.P. extraction.	50,000
3. Avenue plantations scheme.	2,50,000
4. Planting on village wastes.	2,00,000
Total	6,28,000

CHAPTER XIII

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

Proposals for Starting of Creches in tribal area of Mahadevpoor, Karimnagar District.

The following 4 villages have been proposed for starting of Creches in Panchayat Samiti Mahadevpoor in tribal villages.

1. Kanknur, 2. Madharam, 3. Jeelapalli, 4. Suraram, 5. Nallagunta Meenajipet.

The Creche will be run from 9 a.m. 5 p.m. for 30 pre-school Children. One trained teacher and two Ayas look after the children in the day time when the mothers go to their daily work to facilitate the working mothers. The Alphabets, stories, songs and games will be taught to the children. Meals and evening tiffin will be provided to the Children by incurring the expenditure of Rs. 20 per head.

The approximate expenditure for one creche for one year is Rs. 20,000. The budget estimates and the list of the equipments are enclosed herewith.

The scheme will be continued for 5 years with the expenditure of Creche from 2nd year onwards which will be Rs. 17,500.

Budget Estimates :

I. Recurring :

1. Salary of Creche Teacher (preferably Basic trained or Balasevika trained) Pay Rs. 180+ D.A. 90 = 270 P.M. for 12 months	Rs. 3,240-00
2. Salary of 2 Ayas 135/- + Rs. 67-50 = 202-50 P.M. for 12 months 2430/- for 2 Ayas.	4,860-00
3. Rent of the building @ Rs. 50 PM x 12 =	600-00
4. Feeding programme Rs. 20 per head per month for 30 Children Rs. 600 PM for 12 months	7,200-00
5. Medicines	100-00
6. Contingencies	500-00
: Total Rs.	16,500-00

II. Non-Recurring :

1. Furniture	..	1,200-00
2. Utencils	..	300-00
3. Jampakhanas	..	100-00
4. Clothing (One pair of dress & one towel to each child.)	..	900-00

Total	..	2,500-00
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5. Educational & play equipments.	..	1,000-00
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Total	..	20,000-00
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Total expenditure on 5 Creches Rs. 4,50,000 for 5 years.

List of Equipments necessary for the Creches :**I. Furniture :**

1. Wooden Chair	..	1
2. Wooden Stools	..	2
3. Wooden Almirahs	..	2
4. Wooden Rack	..	1
5. Wooden Box	..	1
6. Wooden Cradles	..	5
7. Black Board	..	1

II. Utencils :

1. Aluminium Bagonas with lids	..	3
2. Aluminium Plates	..	30
3. Aluminium Tumblers	..	30
4. Aluminium Mugs	..	4
5. Aluminium Spoons	..	5

III. Educational and Play equipments :

1. Slates	..	24
2. Alphabetical charts	..	3
3. Story charts	..	2
4. Wooden Horses	..	2
5. Tri Cycles	..	2
6. Rubber Balls	..	5
7. Toys	..	..
8. Swing or see-saw	..	1

CHAPTER XIV

ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

The Tribal welfare administration in Karimnagar district is being run by the District Collector assisted by District Social Welfare Officer, who is also P. A. to Collector for implementation of development programme of Tribal Welfare Department. Besides, each department has been implementing development programme of their own in tribal areas as part of their normal departmental activities, without any special emphasis for the benefit of tribals. This multiple organisational approach has resulted in lack of co-ordination, diffusion of effort and programme, without relevance to their connected programmes. This lack of integration was identified as a serious bottleneck in the development process.

The tribal population of the district have not progressed due to lack of special funds, directional approach and integrated intensive developmental activities. As per the guidelines of the planning commission, effective and coordinated implementation of tribal development programmes is to be achieved through

1. Synchronization of area of operation of different programmes
2. Organisational integration.
3. Financial integration, and
4. Programme integration.

The first one shall be achieved by adopting growth centre approach for sub-plan area of Integrated Tribal Development Project, and the financial integration is to be achieved by committing heads of Departments of their district-wise allocations to the sub-plan and channelising their funds through Integrated Tribal Development Agency along with Tribal Welfare and Special Central Assistance funds. The programme integration is to be achieved with the programmes drawn by co-ordinating intersectoral and interprogrammes linkages. Attempt has to be made to achieve the organisational integration by the advance action by way of establishing Integrated Tribal Development Agency with Project Officer and attached subject specialists besides bringing all Tribal Development functioning in the district under the direct Administrative control of Project Officer.

The tribals of the district in general and of Mahadevpur in particular, are located far from civilisation, the terrain they live is rugged which did not allow the percolation of various developmental activities being implemented by the Government. The sum total of which resulted in their poor economic condition, bad health and poor mental development. If these tribals are left behind in a world where the rate of progress is rapid (with others), the posterity will blame the advanced people for having left the tribals behind in their march towards a better living.

There is, therefore every need to plan strategies for development of tribals of Mahadevpur, by sanctioning this Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

ANNEXURE I.

Tribal population in Panchayat Samithi, Mahadevpur :

Sl. No.	Name of village.	Code No.	Area (in sq. miles)	Total population	Population of tribals	Percentage of tribals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Buugudem ..	73	3.86	225	225	100%
2.	Moded ..	81	4.67	131	131	100%
3.	Beersagar ..	45	4.42	97	97	100%
4.	Kamanpalli ..	79	19.72	77	77	100%
5.	Reddipalli ..	165	6.16	50	50	100%
6.	Kistaraopet ..	62	1.71	311	306	99.5%
7.	Venchapalli ..	75	9.55	245	239	97.6%
8.	Dammur ..	72	5.23	203	195	96%
9.	Muknoot ..	76	10.67	288	274	95.2%
10.	Kanakanoor ..	162	10.43	825	677	82.1%
11.	Neelampalli ..	74	4.18	213	175	82%
12.	Peddampet ..	64	5.56	338	260	76.9%
13.	Singarapalli ..	163	5.12	271	208	76.5%
14.	Nagepalli ..	106	1.77	116	88	76%
15.	Kuntlam ..	38	1.92	143	107	74.7%
16.	Medipalli ..	153	6.16	457	287	62.7%
17.	Madharam ..	86	4.77	578	338	58.4%
18.	Yethanaram ..	82	47.76	241	137	56.7%
19.	Bapparam ..	89	2.01	324	174	53.7%
20.	Pratapgiri ..	87	6.95	385	179	46.3%
21.	Themetigudem ..	77	8.97	318	133	41.9%
22.	Veerapur ..	26	2.80	274	113	41.1%
23.	Jeelapalli ..	85	14.80	862	347	40.2%
24.	Regulagudem ..	168	2.83	412	160	38.9%
25.	Nimmagudem ..	83	12.97	596	232	38.9%
26.	Jadraopet ..	27	1.59	530	201	37.9%
27.	Stambampalli ..	166	12.49	532	184	34.6%
28.	Polaram ..	157	10.50	880	303	34.3%
29.	Eenkapalli ..	63	2.56	371	117	31.5%
30.	Nasturpalli ..	91	14.79	428	135	31.4%
31.	Suraram ..	59	4.90	2,341	631	26.1%
32.	Borlagudem ..	167	5.99	1,479	386	26.1%
33.	Sarvaipet ..	69	6.39	821	208	25.2%
34.	Nallaguntameenjipet	160	0.40	1,717	425	24.7%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35.	Koriakunta ..	155	1.52	585	132	22.6%
36.	Pegdapalli ..	161	7.37	688	155	22.5%
37.	Metpalli ..	44	2.07	376	84	22.2%
38.	Raghupalli ..	46	9.87	438	93	21.1%
39.	Pankenā ..	67	9.20	631	116	18.3%
40.	Sunderajpet ..	150	2.28	716	121	16.8%
41.	Mutharam ..	158	11.00	2,274	368	16.1%
42.	Lenkalagadda ..	65	12.25	393	53	13.5%
43.	Mulugupalli ..	154	8.47	899	115	12.7%
44.	Kudurpalli ..	49	3.19	435	50	11.4%
45.	Singaram ..	170	18.59	346	39	11.4%
46.	Rudraram ..	149	4.35	1,998	187	9.3%
47.	Palmella ..	68	5.69	907	79	8.7%
48.	Ambatpalli ..	61	4.17	992	84	8.4%
49.	Gummalapalli ..	100	4.64	1,027	85	8.2%
50.	Kaleshwar ..	42	11.00	1,314	109	8.2%
51.	Kataram ..	98	3.73	1,850	146	7.8%
52.	Annaram ..	33	8.72	963	73	7.5%
53.	Vallamkunta ..	141	8.51	1,525	114	7.3%
54.	Chandrupalli ..	34	0.41	181	13	7%
55.	Bayyaram ..	152	2.15	1,684	118	7%
56.	Devarampalli ..	103	2.85	921	60	6.5%
57.	Brahmanapalli ..	52	1.07	718	48	5.9%
58.	Pothulavai ..	96	2.67	1,095	56	5%
59.	Dhanwada ..	101	5.16	1,839	82	4.4%
60.	Odipilavancha ..	25	2.89	955	43	4.4%
61.	Rapallikota ..	58	2.81	324	14	4.3%
62.	Chintakani ..	88	4.03	1,534	60	3.9%
63.	Garepalli ..	93	2.09	1,034	39	3.8%
64.	Chinnepalli ..	94	1.41	1,179	45	3.3%
65.	Medigadda ..	60	0.98	277	7	2.5%
66.	Gandikamaram ..	169	22.22	441	6	1.3%
67.	Mahadevapur ..	51	4.62	4,727	65	1.3%
68.	Vilasagar ..	23	7.49	2,984	16	0.5%
69.	Yamanpalli ..	84	8.46	869	3	0.4%
70.	Damarkunta ..	29	3.50	2,936	9	0.3%
				59,143	10,649	

Total population of the Samithi ..	59,143
Total population of S.Ts. ..	10,649
Percentage of tribal population ..	18.01%
1. 75% to 100% population ..	15 villages
2. 50% to 75% population. ..	4 villages
3. 25% to 50% population. ..	15 villages.
4. Below 25% population. ..	36 villages.

70 villages.

ANNEXURE II.

Identification of service centres on the basis of facilities available at Mahadevpoor.

Sl. No.	Facility available in the centre.	Selected Centres.		
		Mahadevpoor	Kataram	Mutharam.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Population in 1971	4,075	1,595	1,960
2.	Consumer Co-operative Society ..	No	No.	No.
3.	Market Sub-centre	No	No	No
4.	Commercial Bank	Yes	No	No
5.	Agricultural Department	Yes	No	No
6.	Agriculture Asst.	Yes	No	No
7.	Veterinary Dispensary	Yes	No	No
8.	A. I. Centre	Yes	No	No
9.	Agriculture Service Centre	No	No	No
10.	Agriculture Processing Centre	No	No	No
11.	Secondary School	Yes	No	No
12.	P.H.C.	No	Yes	No
13.	Dispensary	Yes	No	No
14.	Bus-stop	Yes	Yes	No
15.	Telephone	No	No	No
16.	Telegraphic Office	Yes	No	No
17.	Post Office.	Yes	Yes	Yes

ANNEXURE III.

Cropping pattern in Project area (in hectares)

1.	Rice Kharif	..	..	..	4,729
	Irrigated	..	..	..	3,050
	Un-Irrigated	..	..	..	1,679
2.	Rice Rabi	..	..	..	225
3.	Jowar Kharif	..	..	..	2
	Jowar Rabi	..	..	..	9,359
4.	Maize	..	..	..	1,488
5.	Wheat	..	..	..	4
6.	Pulses	..	..	..	1,644
7.	Cotton	..	..	..	51
8.	Groundnut	..	..	..	31
9.	Castor	..	..	..	18
10.	Sesamum	..	..	..	2,285
11.	Tobacco	..	..	..	4,397
12.	Other crops	..	..	..	74
Total all crops					24,307
IV.	Road mileage in the block	..	..	..	105 Kms.
V.	Villages electrified in the block	..	..	..	14
VI.	Irrigation	..	..	..
1.	(i) No. of tanks and kuntas	..	..	..	165
	(ii) Area irrigated under (i)	..	..	..	3,236
2.	Area irrigated under wells	..	..	..	124
3.	Area irrigated under other sources.	..	..	..	77
4.	Gross irrigated area	..	..	..	4,081

ANNEXURE IV

Rainfall received during last 5 years is mentioned

Sl. No.	Name of the Month	Year Rainfall in M.M.				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1.	April	..	..	..	50.60	48.80
2.	May	..	43.40	23.20	4.00	23.00
3.	June	108.80	90.20	288.10	131.60	138.80
4.	July	585.20	86.00	272.80	938.80	376.80
5.	August	..	325.00	161.70	386.00	..
6.	September	..	103.60	447.80	334.20	..
7.	October	..	182.20	150.80	..	..
8.	November	..	4.60	3.00	..	..
9.	December	..	..	..	..	..
10.	January	..	..	..	..	..
11.	February	..	37.80	..	..	..
12.	March	..	..	..	..	..
Total		.. 694.00	918.80	1347.40	1845.20	588.40

ANNEXURE V

Occupational pattern in Project Area (1971 Census)

1. Working as cultivators	8,271	9,594
2. Working as Agricultural labourers ..	11,403	13,227
3. Working in livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.	1,041	1,208
4. Working in household industry ..	596	691
5. Working in manufacturing and other than household industries.	511	593
6. Working in construction	193	224
7. Working in trade & commerce	356	413
8. Working in transport, storage and communications.	98	114
9. Working in other services	5,449	6,321
Sub-total (all workers) ..	27,918	32,385
Non-workers ..	30,231	35,068

ANNEXURE VI

Land use pattern in Project Area

	(in hectares)
1. Net area sown	23,963
2. Area sown more than once	344
3. Gross area sown	24,307
4. Current fallows	3,942
5. Other fallows	1,730
6. Cultivable waste	1,180
7. Land put to non-agricultural uses	3,590
8. Barren and uncultivable land	5,696
9. Permanent pastures	1,691
10. Forest	1,10,243
11. Miscellaneous tree, crop, growes not included in net area sown.	415
12. Total geographical area (1 +4 to 11)	1,51,550

ANNEXURE VII

II. Six Point Formula:

During 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Sl. No.	Year	Total allotment quantity in tons.	No. of total beneficiaries.	Tribal cultivators.	Remarks
					<i>(i) Wheat Demonstration</i>
1.	1975-76	.. 1.320	33	2	
					<i>(ii) Green Manure Seed</i>
2.	1975-76	.. 2.600	110	3	
					<i>(iii) Super digest compost pit</i>
3.	1975-76	.. 1.000	25	..	
					<i>(iv) Green manure seed</i>
4.	1974-75	.. 2.600	73	1	
					2. <i>Wheat</i>
5.	1976-77	.. 0.480	8	2	
					3. <i>S.F.D.A. Scheme</i>
6.	1976-77	.. Rs. 3,880.10	25	2	Rs. 300

ANNEXURE VIII

I.M.S. Loans

Benefits accrued to the Tribal People in Agriculture Schemes during the last 3 years i.e., 1972-73 to 1975-76 under short term loans.

Sl. No.	Year	Total amount allotted.	No. of tribal cultivators.	Amount issued/ded on loan.
1.	1972-73 ..	2,49,410.70	1	170.00
2.	1973-74 ..	49,140.00	4	750.00
3.	1974-75 ..		Nil	
4.	1975-76 ..	1,62,535.00	18	5,620.00
Total issued to tribal cultivators.			23	6,540.00

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