CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR CHENCHUS IN KURNOOL DISTRICT
The Constitution of India envisages that the state shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. This was set initially for a period of ten years to achieve the goal but the problem was at the grass root level and many faceted. A single decade was bound to persist over the decades.

Existence of mass poverty in India has been responsible for the formulation of different strategies by the central and state governments in the country to help the weaker sections, especially the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes whose poverty and exploitation are historical, have come to receive wide recognition under various programmes. Several attempts were made in successive plan periods by the government to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line. This intervention facilitated the designing of various anti-poverty programmes to suit the target groups.

In the first two five year plan periods the welfare programmes were mainly focused on improving the educational and economic status of scheduled tribes. However at
the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan it was felt that the strategy for the development of scheduled tribes should be based on comprehensive efforts to develop economic resources so that the scheduled tribe population would acquire the ability to utilise the fruits of general economic development arising from the various sectoral developmental programmes. In this context the tribal development scene was critically reviewed on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The strategy of tribal development was broadly classified into two categories to tackle the problem of development.

1) Areas of tribal concentration and
2) Dispersed tribals.

In respect of the former, it was decided to implement an area planning approach with the focus on tribals. For dispersed tribals, family-oriented programmes were taken up. The strategy of tribal sub-plan for areas of tribal concentration was evolved in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The strategy of tribal sub-plan was devised and implemented under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) during the Fifth Five Year Plan. They are now called as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs).
The basic idea in establishing this special agency was to hasten the process of social and economic development, to build up inner strength of the tribal people and to improve their capabilities by introducing the useful schemes in the notified tribal areas.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT APPROACH

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) approach along with Tribal sub-plan (TSP) was adopted for the development of tribes. Till today this remains the basic strategy of tribal development outside the states where the tribal people constitute a majority of the population. The latter have been kept out of the ambit of ITDP and TSP as it is presumed that in these states the entire plan and programmes are in the interest of the tribal people concerned.

Integrated Tribal Development Approach was adopted after delineating areas of tribal concentration at the levels of blocks and districts, particularly in tribal non-majority states having substantial tribal population. In the case of the states/Union Territories having dispersed tribal population, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was
adopted for pockets of tribal concentration below the block level. Since 1987, even village clusters have been recognised. Currently there are 191 ITDA's, 268 MADA pockets covering 69 per cent of the total population. If the tribal people in the states where they are in the majority are also considered, more than three fourths of the tribal people of the country live in areas (upto village cluster level) where they are in the majority. Conceptually ITDP envisages "area development with focus on the development of tribal communities". In operational terms it is meant for the protection of the interest of the scheduled tribes through legal and administrative measures and the development of tribals through plan efforts.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

When the Five Year Plans were launched, it was envisaged that sectoral development plans for the population in general would also result in development of the scheduled tribe population and the areas they live in. A review of the implementation of the plans at the preparatory phase of the Fifth Five Year Plan, however, indicated that the general plan outlays and resultant physical development did not always reach the scheduled tribe population and their habitat. The tribal sub-plan strategy was therefore adopted
during the Fifth Five Year Plan requiring each development sector to earmark an amount proportionate to the tribal population under separate budget head. The same strategy continues even now. The tribal sub-plan is funded through earmarked components of the

(i) State's Plans,
(ii) Plans of Central ministries/departments, and
(iii) Institutional Finance and Special Central Assistance (SCA).

The norms for allocation of special central assistance are as follows:

The share of the three programmes under the broad strategy of Tribal sub-plan namely (TSP) ITDP, MADA (pockets) and primitive tribal groups (PTG) from the total outlay of special central assistance (SCA) is calculated in proportion to the scheduled tribe population covered under each programme. The inter-state allocation of SCA for these programmes is made as follow:

(1) **ITDP** : For allocation of SCA to ITDPs, the states are grouped in three categories viz., A, B & C.
(A) Category-A consists of states with substantial areas predominantly inhabited by the tribals such as

(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Gujarat
(d) Himachal Pradesh
(e) Madhya Pradesh
(f) Maharashtra
(g) Manipur
(h) Orissa
(i) Rajasthan &
(j) Sikkim.

(B) Category-B consists of states having dispersed tribal population with some areas of tribal concentration such as

(a) Assam
(b) West Bengal &
(c) Tripura

(C) Category-C consists of the states/Union Territories where the tribal population is by and large dispersed with very small areas of concentration, such as:
The total outlay of SCA for the tribal sub-plan is allocated to the three categories on the basis of tribal population of the states/Union Territories (UTs) included in each group. The funds allocated to category 'A' are then distributed to the states on three criteria i.e.,

a) 50 per cent on the basis of scheduled tribe population in the TSP area.

(b) 30 per cent on the basis of the TSP area of the state and

(c) 20 per cent in inverse proportion to per capita Net State Domestic product (NSDP) of the states with weightage of tribal population within the TSP area.
For category B and C states, the share of individual states/UTs is worked out on the basis of two criteria i.e., 70 per cent according to scheduled tribe population of the tribal sub-plan and 30 per cent in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of the states/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area.

(2) In MADA pockets of tribal concentration while allocation of SCA for MADA area and 30 per cent in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of the state/Union Territories with weightage to tribal population within the pockets.

(3) PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS (PTG) : The distribution formula is:

(a) 40 per cent of the amount on numerical size of the primitive tribal communities.

(b) 30 per cent according to the population depending on different occupations, namely.

(i) Food gathering and hunting
(ii) Shifting cultivation
(iii) Sedentary cultivation.
(iv) Other Occupations with weightage accorded in the ratio of 5:3:1:1 respectively.
(c) 15 per cent according to the number of primitive tribal communities in the states/Union Territories.

(d) 15 per cent in the inverse proportion to per capita NSDP with weightage to primitive tribal population.

As an indicator of success of the TSP approach it is pointed out by some official sources that the expenditure for tribal development during the Fourth Plan period was to the tune of Rs. 75 Crores, constituting 0.5 per cent of the total plan outlay. Corresponding figures during the Fifth Plan were Rs. 1,102 crores and 3.01 per cent respectively. During the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods the expenditure was over Rs.3,000 crores and 6,000 crores respectively. The target for the Eighth Five Year Plan has been set at the level of Rs. 10,000 crores.

Thus the new tribal sub-plan strategy took note of the fact that an incisive approach to the tribal problem was necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration if a faster development of this community is to take place. This prompts us to study the tribal sub-plan in Kurnool district.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been set up and launched in 1980 to phase out the process
of development at the spatial, sectoral and targeted groups. It is now being implemented through the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) which in turn act in agreement with special agencies like ITDA.

The upliftment of scheduled tribes has been given utmost importance in the IRDP. Under this programme scheduled tribes are assisted by ITDA in the form of economic support schemes to improve their income level. In addition to the economic support schemes, the general developmental schemes are also implemented under IRDP programme. The programme basically meant for the development of scheduled tribe families who are below the poverty line in rural areas through the self employment ventures in a variety of activities such as agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Industries, Business, Weaving and Handicrafts and Service Sectors, etc.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ITDA) FOR PTG

Of the 33 scheduled tribes of Andhra Pradesh eight tribal groups have been recognised as primitive tribal groups by the Govt of India. The extremely backward tribal groups who are identified as primitive groups are at the pre-agricultural stage of economy, low level of literacy and
largely subsisting on food gathering and hunting. The identification of these kinds of tribals by Government of India was done in three different periods for the purpose of extending additional special central assistance to implement special schemes. "This compensatory preference" is essential to bring the isolated and primitive groups on par with other advanced groups. Chenchus tribe was recognised as primitive tribal group in 1975. These Chenchus are mainly living in the districts of Mahaboob Nagar, Prakasam, Kurnool, Guntur, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy. The Kolams of Adilabad district and Konda Reddy of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts were recognised as PTG in the year 1980 and Savaras, Gadabas, Khombs, Porjaras of Srikakulam and Vijaya Nagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts and Thotis of Adilabad district in the year 1983.

In view of the multi-faceted problem of the Chenchus ITDA for the upliftment of primitive tribal groups (Chenchus) of Srisailam, Kurnool district was established during 1975-76 with its headquarters at Hyderabad. This ITDA was registered under Societies Registration Act, 1969. The Director of Tribal Welfare is the Ex-Officio chairman of the Project. The headquarters of the ITDA was shifted from Hyderabad to Srisailam in 1988 to implement schemes effectively for the development of Chenchus.
OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of ITDA are:

1) To improve socio-economic conditions of Chenchus predominantly inhabiting in Nallamalai hills,

2) to pool up the funds from various departments of the State Government the special central assistance from the Government of India and institutional finance tapped from various financial institutions for the development of Chenchu tribals,

3) to create a stable base for this primitive and food gathering tribe so that there might be a shift from food gathering to sedentary economic life,

4) to set up agricultural production and thereby increase family incomes to improve the standard of life, and

5) protection of tribals against exploitation.
The Integrated Tribal Development Agency for PTG (Chenchus) started functioning from August 1988 with its headquarters at Sunnipenta - Srisailam, Kurnool District exclusively for the socio-economic development of Chenchus predominantly inhabiting Nallamalai hills. Srisailam is centrally located for the entire contiguous Chenchu region of Nallamalai hills extending over 3,500 Sq Kms. The project covers over six districts viz., Mahaboob Nagar, Prakasam, Kurnool, Guntur, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy.

The Chenchu population in the project area of all the six districts is 29,100. Mahaboob Nagar stands first in the strength of Chenchus population followed by Prakasam District. The district wise number of Mandals and Chenchu Gudems in the ITDA area is shown here under in Table 3.1.
### TABLE 3.1
DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF MANDALS AND CHENCHU GUDEMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Mandals</th>
<th>No. of Chenchu Gudems</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahaboob Nagar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
<td><strong>254</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29,100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Records of ITDA Office, Srisailam.

### PATTERN OF FUNDING

Funds to the ITDA for PTG (Chenchu) flow from:

1. State Plan allocation of general sector department,
2. special Central Assistance from Government of India,
3. centrally sponsored schemes both in tribal welfare sectors and general sector department, and
4. matching Institutional Finance Fund, Commercial Banks, Grameena Banks, TRICOR and GCC Ltd.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The ITDA is headed by a project officer who is assisted by (1) Development Officer, (2) Assistant Project Officer (education), (3) Agriculture Officers and (4) Executive Engineer.

The implementation of Chenchu development programmes in Mahaboob Nagar and Nalgonda Districts is being done by Project officer, MADA & PTG, Mannanur, Mahaboob Nagar district and Nalgonda respectively. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy District is designated as Assistant Project Officer for Chenchu development in Ranga Reddy District. The District Tribal Welfare Officers of Kurnool, Guntur and Prakasam are also designated as Assistant Project Officers (Chenchus) to assist the Project Officer in identifying the Chenchu beneficiaries and implementing the programme in their respective districts.

ORGANISATION SET UP OF ITDA, PTG (Chenchu) SRISAILAM

1. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) situated at Sunnipenta, Srisailam, of Kurnool district in the
state of Andhra Pradesh is one of the ITDPs/ITDAs among 191, operating in the country. The ITDA came into existence in the year 1975-1976 with its headquarters at Hyderabad. Later on ITDA was shifted to Srisailam in the year 1988. The organisation set up can be seen in the Chart-I.

2. The chart on organisation depicts as to how the different subject specialists work under project officers. The Project officer of ITDA is at the top of the hierarchy. Below him work all the subject specialists drawn from several developmental sectors. People's representatives like MPs, MLAs and Mandal Prajaparishad presidents also form part of the governing body. With the help of subject experts at ITDA, the project officer prepares action plans to implement different schemes.

There are some other departments which are implementing the scheme directly through their district level personnel with the help of MDO at Mandal level. A brief note on these departments is given hereunder.

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

District Rural Development Agency is also one of the organisations assisting ITDA in helping the tribals in the sub-plan areas. DRDA is a big administrative unit which
looks after Rural Development needs in the entire districts. It will allocate funds to the families who come under ITDA. This is generally done through ITDA which comes within the districts. In several instances the DRDA has implemented its schemes directly with the help of MDO's at Mandal levels.

It is quite apt to discuss the relevance of the primary sector of ITDA and DRDA on the basis of overall performance. By the time the Sixth Five Year Plan started in 1980, ITDA was already there with its headquarters at Hyderabad. This reveals that the role of DRDA is minimal with respect to the coverage of beneficiaries compared to the beneficiaries of ITDA. Another interesting feature between the two organisations is in the nature of the schemes implemented by them. Bullock cart & Bullocks, Kiranashops, Goat & Sheep rearing scheme were assisted by DRDA while ITDA gave importance mostly to land based schemes followed by sheep & goat units, Milch cattle, plough bullocks etc.

It appears that DRDA had attempted to generate employment and additional income by way of providing assets to the beneficiaries, while the thrust of ITDA was based on proximate and long term growth for the development of area and people.
With the major changes in the tribal development policy, it was keenly felt that the creation of an agency to tap financial institutions was necessary. The result is the establishment of Andhra Pradesh State Tribal Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad in 1976. This is popularly also known as TRICOR.

OBJECTIVES OF TRICOR: 1. The main objective of the corporation is to provide margin money to the extent of 20 per cent of the total outlay of the schemes meant for the economic upliftment of the poor scheduled tribes. The economic support schemes meant for bringing the poor scheduled tribes above the poverty line include various sectors such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Small Business, Sericulture, and Horticulture.

2. In achieving the objective of helping the poor scheduled tribes through economic support schemes, the cooperation may undertake various activities conducive to achieve the objective, as provided in the byelaws of the corporation.

COVERAGE: Its area of operation extends over the state of Andhra Pradesh.
Target Group: All the tribal families in the state constitute the broad target group for the programme of the TRICOR.

Functions: The corporation would provide 20 per cent (limited to Rs.6,000/- per annum for various economic support schemes in Agricultural, Animal Husbandry etc. For the schemes under transport and self-employment schemes, margin money is Rs.30,000 and the annual income limit is Rs. 12,000) of the total outlay of the scheme towards margin money under economic support schemes. After identification of the beneficiaries by MDOs the margin money would be released to the beneficiaries through the concerned financing agencies. The margin money would be released by the project officers of ITDA in respect of beneficiaries in ITDA Districts in the state and by the District Tribal Welfare Officers in the remaining non-ITDA districts in the state.

Procedure for Sanction of Margin Money: Each individual scheme comprises three components viz., (i) Subsidy (ii) Institutional Finance (iii) Margin Money. Generally 50 per cent of the total cost of the scheme is provided as subsidy. 30 per cent of the cost of the scheme is tapped from financial agencies like commercial banks, co-operative & grameena banks etc. The remaining 20 per cent of the cost
of the scheme is sanctioned as 'margin' by TRICOR. The 20 per cent margin money is also a loan repayable with interest and TRICOR charges 6.5 per cent per annum on the margin money loan sanctioned to the ST beneficiaries.

The margin money component of the corporation included in various schemes is as shown in the Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2
MARGIN MONEY, SUBSIDY AND LOAN AMOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Margin Money</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Bank Loan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>MADA (Modified Area Development Approach)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>PTG (Primitive Tribals Groups)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80 (*)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Podu (Cultivators Rehabilitation)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>DRDA (District Rural Development Agency)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Outside IRDP</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note :- (*) Under PTG in some deserving cases, 100 per cent subsidy will be provided from Special Central Assistance provide by Government of India.
The Collector/Project Officer is empowered to sanction the scheme whose outlay does not exceed Rs. 25,000/- with Margin Money loan component not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-. In the case of transport and self employment schemes the ceiling is Rs.30,000/- (margin money).

Right from TRICOR inception (1976-86) upto 1993, schemes costing Rupees 16,055.125 lakhs have been sanctioned including subsidy of Rs.7,774.257 lakhs and institutional finance of Rs.5,135.359 lakhs with beneficiaries contribution of Rs.30.630 lakhs. TRICOR sanctioned margin money to the tune of Rs.3,214.327 lakhs to benefit 4,45,358 tribal families under various programmes.

GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION LIMITED (G.C.C)

Most of the tribals depend upon collection and sale of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) for subsistence as well as for income earning. Generally tribals are exploited by the traders and money lenders by deceitful methods. Hence the Government of A.P. felt the need for establishing Girijan Co-operative Corporation (GCC) to produce NTFP at fair prices and to sell the same to the best advantage of the tribals. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation popularly known as GCC was established in 1956.
The main objectives of the GCC are to procure non-timber forest produce and agricultural produce from the tribals and market the same to the best advantage of tribals and to provide credit to tribals for seasonal, medium and long term agricultural operations.

The GCC covers all tribal areas in the state. All tribal families in the tribal areas constitute the target groups besides the tribal families outside the tribal sub-plan area.

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE OF ITDA DURING 1990-91 - 1995-96

With the intention of implementing special programmes with additional financial allocations to Chenchus, the ITDA formulates action plans to assist the primitive tribals through economic support schemes and general development schemes. Before disseminating information about the achievements of the agency under different sectors, it will be apt to have a glance at the nature of assistance passed on to the beneficiaries through the schemes.

AGRICULTURE

The Project Officers of ITDA who are responsible for implementing the project laid stress on increasing the
productivity in the tribal land through the introduction of High yielding variety (HYV) seeds together with the introduction of improved farm practices and Minor Irrigation programmes. Under HYV seeds exchange programmes, the agency supplies the hybrid seeds to the tribal households on 100 per cent subsidy. But it is observed that the beneficiaries are missing the schemes. The officers incharge of these activities expressed their dissatisfaction over the result obtained after the implementation of the scheme the officer also revealed that they are now supplying suitable seed variety as desired by each individual farmer and said that the tribal farmers are getting good results and are satisfied with it.

For the development of agriculture in the tribal areas, the agency has been implementing cropping loan programme which is also known as short term agriculture loaning programme. Which is considered to be a unique programme implemented by the agency in the state and elsewhere. Under this programme each and every tribal farmer family is given loan at their door-step with 50:50 input and cash component.

With the hectic efforts of the Agency, the food gathering and hunting Chenchus are slowly settling in agriculture. About 30 per cent of Chenchus are now depending on
agriculture, cultivating forest enclosures, assigned land etc.

Under agriculture sector the following schemes are implemented.

a) Land development and ploughing  
b) Supply of plough bullocks  
c) Supply of bullock carts  
d) Supply of seeds and pesticides  
f) Supply of hand operated and power sprayers to control the pests.  
g) Tractors have also been supplied to Chenchu association of peddaman thanda, Chintala, Garapenta and Chenchu gudam to help them to undertake intensive cultivation and transportation and thereby improve their levels of livelihood.

MINOR IRRIGATION

The cultivation in Chenchu area is entirely rain-fed and mostly the undependable monsoon does not give much scope to grow new varieties of commercial corps, fruit trees and paddy cultivation. Under these circumstances it will be very difficult for Chenchus to switch over to agriculture as their occupation. In view of these difficulties, the plan suggested the development of minor irrigation sources like
tanks, irrigation wells etc. Prior to the plan, the area was never surveyed for irrigation potential. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period community irrigation wells were dug in the districts of Prakasam, Mahaboob Nagar, Kurnool and Nalgoda only. These wells were sanctioned only on the basis of demand from the local Chenchus without any proper survey.

Systematic ground water potential surveys were conducted at Bairluti and Nagaluti villages in Kurnool district to dig irrigation wells to rehabilitate Chenchus by providing irrigated land along with plough bullocks and agricultural implements and other economic support schemes. The Geologists who surveyed the areas of these villages have identified 100 water points. These points are located in reserve forest land. The same surveys were conducted in Prakasam district. The Geologist found that quality of water at Tummalabailu, Chinthala, Marrypalam, Chinna Manthanala & Pedda Manthanala of Markapur Mandals etc., was good both for drinking and irrigation purposes and recommended dug wells as well as bore wells. The Agency also identified several schemes and are implemented in project area. These schemes are:
a) Providing open wells,  
b) providing bore wells,  
c) renovation of old wells,  
d) supply of oil engines,  
e) supply of P.V.C pipes.  

d) supply of electrical motors, and

In view of the considerable surface and ground water potential and the present state of bearest minimum level of irrigation facilities in Chenchu lands (only 5 per cent of arable land is irrigated), a separate sub-division for investigation and execution of minor irrigation works has been provided for this ITDA.

Soil and water conservation measures are a prerequisite to ensure proper changing to ground and surface water potential to keep the minor irrigation structures at maximum usage. In Chenchu land till now no such measures have been attempted and under this project it is envisaged to treat the lands with soils and water conservation measures such as bench terracing, stone terracing, grabbed or coconut bunding, Vegetative barriers, stone checks, farm ponds and diversion drains in addition to moisture conservation measures which include deep ploughing along contours in summer to open up hard soils and to facilitate increase percolation of rain water, ploughing across slopes etc.
HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Development of horticulture is given due importance in the project components as it not only diversifies the farm income of tribal families but also restores the environmental balance by replenishing the dwindling tree cover. Encouragement of horticulture production of household level also contributes to raising of nutritional levels and meeting specific deficiencies in the diet of tribals.

Keeping in view the good market for flowers in the temples of Srisailam and other places, establishment of horticulture in the neighbouring Chenchu gudem is also proposed. Demonstration plots would be established as a first step and focus of extension would be amongst women of accessible Chenchu gudems where agriculture is the primary economic activity. As the activity of horticulture is not yet introduced in the Chenchu areas, there is also need for establishment of horticulture nursery cum training centres. Accordingly, three HNTCS are proposed to be established in Sunnipenta area with adequate supporting staff and equipment.

Satellite nurseries are an important item under horticulture development. It not only gives additional income to the farmer but also makes him the guiding force in speeding up the programme in villages.
For horticulture development, provision of institutional credit, setting up of demonstration orchards on farmers fields, establishment of HNTCS and setting up of farmer satellite nurseries are arranged.

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Under this scheme, the households are assisted to establish and maintain dairy, goat and sheep rearing, rabbit, piggery, duck and broiler units and milch animals are supplied to increase their incomes by providing alternative and year long employment to those households solely depend on agriculture labour or agriculture.

**INDUSTRIES, SERVICES & BUSINESS (ISB)**

Taking the local demand and needs in the tribal areas, the agency implements many income and employment generating schemes under this sector, which also provides services to the local areas. About 70 per cent of Chenchus are landless and they are depending on manual labour, collection of minor forest produce, forest labour, agricultural labour, selling of fire wood etc.

In order to provide a regular source of income to the landless Chenchus, this ITDA is implementing various
economic support schemes under ISB sector with 80 per cent PTG subsidy and 20 per cent margin money. This ITDA is also tapping DRDA funds for the development of Chenchus. The schemes implemented under ISB sector are as follows:

1) Cycle shops
2) Soda shops
3) Kirana Shops
4) Fancy shops
5) Vegetable vending
6) Tea stalls
7) Supply of carpentry & blacksmith implements
8) Rickshaw
9) Autorikshaw etc

For the above schemes under the ISB sector an amount of Rs.10,000/- (80 per cent PTG Subsidy and 20 per cent margin money) is sanctioned to the individual beneficiaries.

FISHERIES

The landless Chenchus of Kothapally, Atmakur mandal areas who are living in the gudem nearer to the affected areas of Krishna river back waters have opted for sanction of fishing nets so that they may ekeout their livelihood by collecting fish. The main profession of other
sectors of tribal people of this area is also the same. They get Rs.20 to 25 per day as the fish is collected by the fish business people at their gudem only.

During 1991-92 fishing nets were sanctioned to 20 Chenchus of Janala gudem incurring Rs.1.00 lakh and these Chenchus have developed satisfactorily in their opted profession. So far 81 Chenchus have been given fishing nets for eking out their livelihood.

EDUCATION

The literacy among the Chenchus is awfully low with 17 per cent according to 1991 census. The policy of Government is to ensure cent per cent literacy among Scheduled Tribes with a view to achieving avowed objective. A good number of educational institutions are functioning and allied facilities are provided to the Chenchus of this ITDA. Under ITDA areas the following types of educational institutions are functioning for the benefit of Chenchus:

a) Single Teacher schools
b) Residential schools
c) Ashram schools and
d) Hostels.
A consolidated position of Educational Institutions functioning in ITDA areas District wise is furnished in the Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FUNCTIONING IN ITDA AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Single Teacher Schools</th>
<th>No. of newly identified Single Teacher Schools</th>
<th>No. of Ashram Boys hostel</th>
<th>No. of Girls hostel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahaboob Nagar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Records of ITDA Office, Srisailam.

A.P RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

In order to provide quality education and good facilities to the Chenchus boys, four residential schools are
functioning in the ITDA area under the administrative control of A.P.Residential Educational Institutions society, Hyderabad as shown in the Table 3.4. The entry point in these schools is third class.

TABLE 3.4
NUMBER OF A.P.RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS IN ITDA AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Location of Schools</th>
<th>Sanctioned strength of students 1994-95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mahaboob Nagar</td>
<td>Mannanur</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>Yerragonda palem</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>Srisailam</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>Vijayapuri South</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Nagarjuna Sagar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Records of ITDA Office, Srisailam.

ALLIED FACILITIES

The following facilities are provided to the Chenchu children studying in various primary, upper primary and High Schools:

a) A set of nationalised text books and note books
b) Two pairs of dresses and bedsheets
c) Monthly cosmetic charges.
Best Available School Schemes

Under the Schemes Chenchu children are admitted in various reputed institutions to provide quality education.

Education Special Incentive Scheme

(FREE DISTRIBUTION OF RICE TO CHENCHUS)

A novel scheme of supplying free rice was introduced by the Government for the Chenchus for the first time in the year 1989. In view of the extreme backwardness and low level of literacy of the Chenchus, it was decided by the Government to provide free education to all school going children in the ITDA area. Due to object poverty the Chenchus are unable to send their children to schools. On the other hand they take their children along with them for collection of MFP and earn small amounts to augment their family income. Therefore Government have given monetary incentives to defray the opportunity costs. It is recognised in the country as an effective method to motivate the poor families to send their children to schools.
### TABLE 3.5
THE DISTRICT-WISE COVERAGE OF THE EDUCATION SPECIAL INCENTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Mandals</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>No. of Chenchu families covered in this scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mahaboob Nagar</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
<td><strong>4293</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The scheme has tremendous effect on the Chenchus. Once the Chenchus were reluctant to send their children to schools but they are now voluntarily coming forward for sending their children to schools. Parents are forcing the teacher to admit their children in the school so that they...
can get 20 Kg of rice. Hence this scheme needs to be continued to achieve cent per cent literacy among the Chenchus.

Apart from the above said amenities in the area of education, the ITDA is also providing pre-examination coaching in courses like typewriting in Telugu and English, competitive examinations such as clerical grade examination conducted by State and Central Govts. and also for UPSC, LIC Banking Service Recruitment Board etc. During coaching programmes free boarding facilities are provided in the centres besides paying Rs. 40 per candidate per month towards pocket money and other essential items are also provided to all the boarders of the centres.

In respect of these facilities ITDA has established an employment and career guidance cell. In this cell various books, journals, periodicals, National Employment manual, National classification of occupations, Newspapers, Magazines, etc., are available.

**TRAINING**

Since the tribals are backward in many spheres they need training in the new ventures. They take up those activities with which they are not acquainted, with the financial assistance of the ITDA.
Under this programme, training in tailoring, beedi making, carpet weaving and also training in heavy motor vehicle driving and other mechanical works are undertaken by the agency. This agency is also running a training-cum-dress-making centre with embroidery and activities like preparation of plastic goods. This centre is running in the shed provided by the irrigation department free of rent. Every year 20-25 Chenchus are trained in this centre and each trainee is paid Rs. 200/- per month as stipend and the duration of the training is 10 months. After the completion of training each trainee will be provided with sewing machine and accessories on full subsidy basis to pursue the profession independently.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

(i) Housing: The ITDA also provides housing to the tribal households under permanent housing for the Chenchus of the project area. The government have sanctioned 2000 houses under Indira Awaasa Yojana for Chenchus. The unit cost of this house is Rs. 14,500/-

(ii) Electrification: Electrification of Chenchu gudem of ITDA area has been ignored with the enforcement of forest conservation act and establishment of the Rajiv Gandhi Tiger
Reserve. It has become highly difficult for getting clearance for Chenchu gudem. The district-wise number of Chenchu gudems electrified are given in the Table 3.6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total No. of Chenchu gudems</th>
<th>Number Electrified</th>
<th>Number yet to be Electrified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mahaboob Nagar</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>246</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>147</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPTDP)

The Andhra Pradesh participatory Tribal Development project (APPTDP) with the prime objective of creating food security to tribal families and to install self reliance and confidence in them in acting for their own development is proposed to be implemented in the ITDA Chenchu areas for a period of seven years beginning from 1994-95.

The project is financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFDA) Rome, NABARD, Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Netherlands Government. The identified project areas in ITDA for PTG (Chenchus) sunnipenta cover 242 villages/Chenchu gudems spread over 33 mandals in 6 districts of Mahaboob Nagar, Prakasam, Kurnool, Guntur, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda. The project is aimed at benifitting 5,070 families with 25,346 population with a total financial outlay of Rs.7.96 crores. The annual work and Financing plan for the year 1994-95 has been prepared with a target of 1306 families and Rs.122.665 lakhs, 24 villages in the districts of Mahaboob Nagar, Prakasam and Kurnool have been identified to be covered in the first year 1994-95.
Apart from these activities, the agency undertakes many welfare programmes like supply of drinking water and conducting medical camps in Chechu gudem. This ITDA also persuades the district medical and health offices to conduct immunization programmes in Chenchu gudems. All these programmes are meant for improving the socio-economic conditions of the primitive tribals called Chenchus in the project area.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF ITDA

Now a review of the physical and financial achievements with regard to the beneficiary-oriented schemes are presented here.

The statistical details of Physical and financial achievements during 1990-91 and 1995-96 (upto October 1996) with respect to beneficiary oriented schemes under the project area and study area i.e., Kurnool district are presented in table 3.7 and 3.8 respectively.

A careful perusal of the data reveals that the physical targets have been steadily increasing but for the two years 1991-92 and 1992-93 outlay has not shown commensurate increase. The general observation was that the actual
TABLE 3.7

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ITDA (PTG), PROJECT SRISAILAM (1990-91 to 1995-96)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Outlay (Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>3035</td>
<td>74.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>1735</td>
<td>60.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>55.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>2253</td>
<td>70.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>3437</td>
<td>174.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>3919</td>
<td>164.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(December 1996)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from ITDA Office, Srisailam, Kurnool District.
TABLE 3.8

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ITDA IN STUDY AREA (1990-91 - 1995-96)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Outlay (Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>17.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>8.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>9.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>7.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>37.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>56.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(December 1996)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from ITDA Office, Srisailam, Kurnool District.
release of funds was also short of targeted financial outlay. ITDA has not fully utilised even the available funds. This indicates that functional planning in the ITDA has not been adequate. There has also been an uneven performance as far as fulfilling the physical targets. This is due to introduction of horticultural and sericultural programmes and also because of the unit cost specified for horticultural scheme is for a period of five years. However, in the study area i.e., Kurnool these programmes are yet to be introduce even though there are good prospects for undertaking these programmes.

The situation also tends to speak that the proposals were always prepared by earmarking the outlay on the higher side keeping in view that there must be some percentage reduction of the allocation by the Central Government. Moreover, the releasing of funds was not uniform. Usually Central Government releases the fund in three or four instalments in a year. Many a time, the Tribal Welfare Department gets the last instalment in the month of March. In such situations the Government machinery cannot fulfil the target and spend the funds as per the intended plan. This results in less coverage of families and the amount received at the fag end of the year has to be spent in the succeeding year.
The physical and financial outlay, release of funds, utilisation and target/achievement showed the same trend in the study area as seen in the ITDA (PTG, Chenchu) project area (Tables 3.7 and 3.8). The exceedingly high physical target achievement need to be seen with caution. Release of funds against outlay was always alarming sometimes even less than 50 per cent and expenditure made was still lower than funds available. Despite all this, physical target achievement has been phenomenally high. Careful examination of records available at the concerned offices have revealed the following points for ITDA (PTG) project area and ITDA (PTG) study area.

i) Outlays planned were for specific schemes like horticulture and sericulture which had higher unit cost but schemes actually implemented were different which entailed lower unit costs. There was hardly single scheme taken up in the study area pertaining to the sericulture and horticulture programmes eventhough there is a plenty of scope for taking up such activities. There was no correspondence between schemes planned and schemes implemented.

ii) Agriculture and irrigation schemes were given top priority which had higher unit cost. In the later year
animal husbandry and ISB activities have received more financial assistance in a phased manner.

iii) The several observations from the records of ITDA reveal that agricultural, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and industries sector received major thrust in all most all years compared to other sectors. However, on paper the schemes related to both economic and general development received utmost attention as they were aimed for the allround development of Chenchu tribal families in particular and tribal areas in general and the achievements in this regard also look attractive.
REFERENCES


