

20/5/2007-PRR/BL

Report on the joint visit of Member – Justice Shri Y. Bhaskar Rao and Special Rapporteur, NHRC – Dr. L. Mishra to Hyderabad, Vizag and Paderu from 29.4.2007 to 4.5.2007 for an intensive review of measures for prevention of alienation of tribal land and regulation of money lending in scheduled areas as also review of avenues of employment, livelihood, income and quality of life of members of ST communities in ITDA, Paderu, Vizag district.

Part - I

The names of persons who attended the state level review are given in Annexure-I.

Initiating the discussion Dr. L. Mishra, Special Rapporteur indicated that the purpose of the present review is twofold namely:-

I To ascertain the extent to which the objectives of A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulations, 1959 and A.P. Scheduled Areas Money Lender's Regulation, 1960 have been carried to their logical conclusion;

II To ascertain the extent to which there has been a perceptible improvement and qualitative change in the livelihood, income and quality of life of the members of ST community vis-à-vis agriculture, food security, health, education of self and members of family including children, sanitation, social mobilization and organization etc.

He referred to the 30 Point detailed questionnaire which was framed by him and sent to Mr. Ramakrishnan, Director, Tribal Welfare for preparation of a detailed response. He was deeply appreciative of the pains taken by Shri Ramakrishnan to prepare a detailed response to the questionnaire even though he was to demit office after attaining the age of superannuation on 30th April, the day of review itself.

Tracking the need for and background of such a review he referred to the one day review of the problems of enforcement of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act by the Member at Hyderabad on 19.10.2006 where he perceived a close nexus between land transfer and money lending.

Money lending leads to land alienation, indebtedness and eventual bondage. Therefore, in the larger interest of welfare of members of ST community, money lending has to be regulated, land transfer prohibited and the former will have to be saved from the clutches of bonded labour keepers.

Thereafter, and for the benefit of the participants (including the officers of Tribal Welfare Department) he proceeded to share with them certain definitional and conceptual issues, Constitutional Provisions, National Policy and Programme of Action.

First, he shared with the participants present in the review meeting the criteria for declaring any area as a scheduled area in the fifth schedule of the Constitution. These are:-

- Preponderance of tribal population;
- Compactness and reasonableness in the size of the area;
- A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk;
- Economic backwardness of the area.

As far as A.P. is concerned there are 2 Orders or Notifications spelling out the scheduled areas in the State. These are:-

- I The Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order issued on 26.1.50.
- II The Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order issued on 7.2.50.

There is a definite purpose and advantage behind issue of these orders conferring the Scheduled Area Status such as:-

- (a) The Governor of a State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to make Regulations, amongst others in respect of the following:-
 - prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals;
 - regulate the business of money lending to the members of the ST community.
- (b) The Governor has extraordinary powers in making such a Regulation in as much as he may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or the Legislation of the State which is applicable to the area in question.

There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution spread over in different States and UTs. There are 35 of them in A.P. including 8 Members of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG).

The Lokur Committee had laid down characteristics of the ST community for the first time. These are:-

- primitive traits;

- distinctive culture;
- shyness in matters of contact with the community at large;
- geographical isolation;
- backwardness – social and economic.

Elaborating on the indicators of socio-economic backwardness he stated that:-

- 44.70% of the ST population are cultivators;
- 36.9% are agricultural labourers;
- 81.6% of the main workers were engaged in primary sector activities;
- the retention rate in formal educational system is low and the dropout rate is high;
- this results in low rate of representation in higher education;
- proportion of STs living below poverty line is much higher than the national average;
- infant mortality, under 5 child mortality and percentage of underweight children in respect of STs is much higher than that of the overall population;
- women within the STs suffer from greater disadvantages (even though the tribal society is much more liberal and catholic than the rest).

The disadvantages have been compounded further by

- migration;
- displacement on account of their land being acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 without consultation with gram sabhas in scheduled areas (as provided for in PESA Act, 1996);
- National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families, 2003 (NPRR) does not recognize the extreme nature of loss faced by ST oustees;
- Cost of acquiring land in tribal areas is low while the rate of compensation based on notional market value is inadequate;
- The subsequent value of land after implementation of the Project is enormous but is never taken into account.

In such a scenario, any policy and programme of Action should, in particular take into account the following:-

- alienation of tribal land;
- tribal forest interface;
- displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation;
- enhancement of human development index (HDI);
- gender equity;
- conservation and development of vulnerable primitive groups;
- tribal culture, traditional knowledge.

Tribal development strategy and programmes is the second area of Member's review. Tracing the history of such strategy, the Special Rapporteur referred to the special multipurpose tribal development projects or MTDPs (43) towards the middle of the First Plan Period (1954). This strategy of tribal development continued in the Second Five Year Plan. In the Third Plan Period the CD Blocks in tribal areas where the concentration of tribal population was 66% and above were converted to TD Blocks. The number of such Blocks had gone upto 504 by the end of the Fourth Plan Period. Soon a realization dawned on the planners that both the strategies had failed to address the needs of the tribal population of the country and this led to formulation of the present strategy i.e. Tribal Sub Plan. It was developed by an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube with the following distinctive features:-

- Tribal Development Plan is an integral part of the overall State Plan and is, therefore, called a Sub Plan;
- Funds provided under the Tribal Sub Plan have to be atleast equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or UT;
- Members of the ST community and tribal areas of a State or UT are given benefits under the TSP in addition to what obtains to them from the overall plan of a State/UT;

TSP strategy has been in operation in 21 States and 2 UTs, Goa being the latest addition to the list during 2006-2007. A.P. is one of TSP States but while preparing the annual plan for 2006-2007 it did not put 6.63% of the total plan outlay of the State (being

equivalent to the percentage of ST to the total State population) under the TSP funds. This attracted adverse attention of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Planning Commission. The deviation has subsequently been corrected.

The funds for tribal development are currently sourced from the following:-

- State Plans;
 - Special Central Assistance (SCA) to tribal sub plan;
 - Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution;
 - Funds under other Schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
 - Sectoral Programmes of Central Ministries/ Departments;
 - Institutional Finance.
- These funds are to be used for implementation of developmental programmes in tribal areas and for the STs residing elsewhere in the fields of
 - Education;
 - Health;
 - Agriculture;
 - Animal husbandry and veterinary;
 - Horticulture;
 - Small industries;
 - Other income generating activities.

In regard to A.P., it appears that on the whole there is an increase of Rs. 10 Crores (approximately) in the total allocations for 2006-2007 compared to 2005-2006 even though there is decline in allocations under several individual heads. This needs analysis. Besides, the State Tribal Welfare Department may furnish year-wise breakup of expenditure under different heads with reference to the allocations received to arrive at a proper conclusion.

With these introductory remarks, he requested the Member to address the participants.

The Member in his address emphasized on two aspects of his present review namely (a) extent of compliance with laws and regulations in force (b) extent to which members of the ST community stand to benefit from such compliance as Laws and Regulations have been framed and enacted primarily for their benefit. Referring to the amendments of CRPC in 1973 he observed that very often the laudable intentions of the Legislature are reduced to a nullity due to pervasive ignorance and illiteracy of the target groups/beneficiaries and their inability to fight litigations against members of vested interest groups in the society. This is what happened in 1973. The CRPC Amendment introduced the concept of anticipatory bail but the non tribals largely stood benefited by this Provision often at the cost of members of the ST community. In many cases innocent tribals were framed and remained in jail due to machinations of non tribals. He referred to the Orders/Regulations of 1347 F.S (during the Nizam's period) and 1874 relating to Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh. He lauded the fact that a number of proactive judgements of various Courts on the subject of prevention of tribal land alienation

have come like breaths of fresh air and have brought a lot of relief and succour to the members of the ST community but their number was small and overall impact minimal. On the basis of response to the questionnaire he found that 1641 tribal land alienation cases were pending during 2006-2007 entailing an area of 6497 acres. Besides, out of 73,669 cases of non tribal occupation in violation of APS ALTR, 1959 in the Scheduled Areas of the State covering an extent of 3,28,235 acres of land, a small area of 1,19,152 acres only has been restored to tribals against 1,37,927 acres decided in favour of tribals. He observed that transfer of land in the context of tribal land has a very comprehensive connotation and includes lease, transfer, mortgage, sale etc. Since ignorant, illiterate and defenceless tribals have no clue to this mindboggling phraseology and they cannot afford the luxury of engaging advocates, we need experienced and well intentioned advocates who can be engaged at the expense of the State and who can protect and safeguard their genuine interests by going in for that interpretation of the law which will be to the advantage of the tribals. Since we are a democracy committed to the Rule of Law whatever changes and improvements we need to bring about in the legal system should be through the Rule of Law. With this perspective he suggested the following for consideration of the State Government:-

- I A time frame of 2 years should be fixed for restoration of the balance land (3.28 – 1.19) i.e. 2.09 lakh acres in favour of the tribals;
- II Step by step approach was essential. This would mean
(a) detection of cases of transfer of immovable property which are null and void (b) prompt filing and disposal of

cases whether by appeal or revision (c) launching a sustained drive for disposal of pending writ petitions in the A.P. High Court (d) prompt issue of clarifications of doubts sought for by lower echelons of bureaucracy (e) provision of necessary legal aid to tribals in all LTR cases.

- III If details of writ petitions pending in High Court are furnished to NHRC, the latter should be able to write to Supreme Court for their expeditious disposal.

On the A.P. Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation, 1960 the Member deplored the slow pace and progress of implementation. There are 2 aspects of this issue which deserve attention. One is the usurious rate of interest (30 to 35% as against 6.25% to 9% which is the permissible rate in the Regulation) charged by the money lenders. The second is the procurement of minor agricultural and forest produce at un-remunerative prices. The Member referred to the prevailing practice in Adilabad district where tribal cotton growers receive only Rs. 900/- per quintal of cotton as against the current price of Rs. 2000/- per quintal. This is how malfunctional middlemen/private procurement agents exploit simple and guileless tribals. In sharp contrast are the coffee growers of Agency area in Vizag who get a somewhat higher remunerative price. The exploitation of growers in Adilabad was partly on account of their ignorance but largely on account of absence of collective bargaining power. Formation of tribal SHGs would go a long way to secure the much needed economic wherewithal to make the members of these groups self reliant so that they can stand up to the vicious manipulation of the middlemen and other vested interests.

In regard to agriculture, the Member observed that since a sizeable percentage of the main tribal workers were engaged in primary sector activities which were of low yield and low incremental income, all out efforts will have to be made to improve productivity of land. This would be possible by improving the coverage under irrigation on the one hand and ensuring timely supply of good quality seed and other inputs at affordable prices. Most of the tribal cultivators take recourse to the age old practice of bringing water from higher levels by gravity method but this is not a very effective way of getting assured irrigation. For ensuring assured irrigation all possible sources will have to be tapped. In addition to growing rice, maize, jawar, ragi, the possibility of growing coffee, cashew, pineapple, citrus fruits etc. should be explored. He also suggested that tribal cultivators may be encouraged to take up quality seed production and marketing of such seeds with the help of Girijan Corporation Ltd. which can yield very good returns (such seeds can easily fetch Rs. 2000/- per quintal). Additionally with the involvement of animal husbandry and veterinary department a number of secondary sector occupations such as poultry, rearing, sheep breeding etc. can be thought of which yield an equally high rate of return. All these would require provision of forward and backward linkages, massive orientation, skill training and retraining to convert traditional tribal cultivators into barefoot doctors so that they become autonomous in terms of upkeep and maintenance of all productive assets.

Member shared several of his concerns in the area of health from the point of accessibility of doctors and para medical staff, quality of service, availability of medicines etc. in a scenario of

pervasive malnutrition, under weight and stunted growth. Sharing the observations of Shri K.R. Venugopal, IAS (Retd.), former Special Rapporteur of the Commission on the huge gaps in the area of health coverage and generally callous and insensitive attitude and approach towards tribal health, he emphasized the importance of both preventive and curative methods. Right to health and nutrition is as vital as right to food and food security. The Commission has been organizing series of conferences and is making determined efforts to spread the central message that right to food, nutrition and health are as fundamental as right to human life under Article 21 of the Constitution. He sounded a note of warning on malaria which has come back with a vengeance and how it could be the single largest deadly killer next only to HIV/AIDs in the coming years and, therefore, warranted utmost attention.

Member also emphasized the importance of starting special feeding programmes for the old, infirm and disabled persons who have none in the world to look after them and, therefore, are heavily dependent on Government for their sheer biological survival.

Member referred to the direction of the apex Court in P. Unnikrishnan Vs: State of A.P. case (1993) following which the Constitution was amended in 2002 (86th Amendment) and right to free and compulsory primary and elementary education for all children in 6-14 age group was treated as a matter of fundamental human right and a tool of right to development. He laid stress on the following points with a view to making this right realizable for all tribal children and children in Scheduled Areas:-

location of the school complex should be in close vicinity of tribal households;

architecture of the school building should be aesthetically pleasing and in conformity with the aesthetic sense of tribals;

teachers should be drawn largely from the tribal areas having empathy and sensitivity to teach tribal children;

teaching learning process should be preceded by (a) effective and recurrent teacher's training (b) design of curriculum, course content and textual materials which will be attuned to tribal life and culture, which should be designed in a workshop of creative thinkers, writers and artistes from tribal areas and which should be pretested before adoption;

the learning environment should be free, natural and unencumbered and the teaching learning process should be joyous, exciting and lively (as opposed to dull, monotonous and uninteresting);

there should be self evaluation by the learner backed by professional evaluation of the instructor/teacher, such evaluation being a tool of correction;

minimum levels of learning implying minimum levels of proficiency in mother tongue, arithmetic, physical and earth sciences, social sciences and environment were extremely important and cannot be compromised in any manner;

quality of education and ultimate end product of education
i.e. quality human resource was extremely important.

Member referred to the example of schools of Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan and advised the officers of Education Department to see how that example could be emulated for disseminating quality education.

Member concluded his address by stating that just as men like Arthur Cotton created history by revolutionary agriculture administrators who are in the vanguard of change can create history and carve out a niche for themselves by being agile, alert and eternally vigilant as also innovative. Through close and constant monitoring and supervision they can bring about a qualitative change in the lives of women, men and children and eventually change socio-economic conditions of the poor in general and tribals in particular.

The Special Rapporteur requested the Secretary, Tribal Welfare to respond to the various points made by the Member.

Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department observed that Andhra Pradesh has been in the fore front of the movement as far as protecting and safeguarding the genuine interests of tribals are concerned.

He further observed that prevention of tribal land alienation has been historically a gradual and sequential process. The process began in 1917 and full fledged Regulation came around 1959 (in Andhra region) and 1963 (in Telengana region). The 1959 Regulation took away the discretion of the Collector to grant or refuse permission to a tribal intending to alienate his/her land in faovur of a

non-tribal. The 1970 amendment to the Regulation barred a non-tribal in an Agency Area to sell his land to another non-tribal. The 1978 amendment to the Regulation brought about certain procedural changes. Between that year and now over 70,000 cases of non tribals occupying tribal land were detected, more than 95% of the cases have been disposed off, 50% of the cases have gone in favour of tribals and remaining 50% in favour of non tribals (which is inevitable in a judicial process).

The present State Government has a very proactive policy of extending all types of support to tribals. A single line operational system has been created at the district level to translate this policy to action. He assured the Member that full details of cases at the level of Agent (Collector), revision before Government and writ petitions before High Court will be furnished to the Commission at the earliest.

In regard to timely detection of non tribals occupying tribal land, Secretary, Tribal Welfare indicated that paralegals are being trained for this purpose and they are filing the cases before the competent authority. Besides, panels of advocates have been formed after taking care that they will help in disposal of the remaining 1641 cases at the earliest possible opportunity.

In regard to enforcement of A.P. Scheduled Areas Money Lender's Regulation, Secretary, Tribal Welfare clarified that recourse to money lending will be progressively reduced with formation of large number of SHGs who like the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh will meet the personal consumption and ceremonial needs of tribals.

As far as procurement of agricultural and minor forest produce is concerned Girijan Cooperative Cooperation (GCC) is the monopoly purchaser of such produce. Besides, procurement price in A.P. being higher than that of other States, tribal growers are assured of a remunerative price for the products procured by them. In regard to provision of credit to the tribal households to enable them to meet their genuine consumption, ceremonial and development needs GCC did take a bold initiative but on account of poor recovery it has got into a huge loss in as much as Rs. 40 crores i.e. Principal Rs. 35 crores + interest have accumulated towards non productive assets (NPA) NABARD has been unwilling to refinance GCCs activities in the arena of credit for this reason. In such a situation, SHGs appear to be the only answer to the rapidly growing consumption, ceremonial and development needs of tribals and A.P. has taken a lead in this direction. He further suggested that recapitalization of GCC on similar lines as that of cooperative credit structure in the non-tribal areas may be extended to scheduled areas.

Secretary Tribal Welfare observed that agriculture is the mainstay of livelihood of tribal households even though it has remained in a primitive form with a very low productivity. We are in a piquant situation today as far as modernization of this primitive form of agriculture is concerned. This requires designing IEC packages in tribal dialects, a series of extension efforts through training and visit for motivation of tribal farmers to get away from primitive practices (like shifting cultivation), provision of good quality seeds and other inputs for modern agriculture, forward and backward linkages etc. Regrettably, however, there is no separate dispensation for tribal households. The schemes and the administrative/extension

machinery is the same for tribals and non tribals. It has, therefore, not been possible to give any concentrated attention to tribal agriculture in a bid to impart modernization to traditional practices.

He deplored the fact that allocations under TSP may have gone upto 10% in A.P. but utilization has been poor and the desired impact minimal.

He was of the view that the only way to wean tribal families away from traditional and primitive agriculture with low productivity to secondary and tertiary sector is to engage them in home based production through small enterprises by ensuring easy and timely access to raw materials, credit, simple and adaptable technology so that a new class of entrepreneurs can come up and be self reliant in no time.

Member referred to the Supreme Court judgement of Justice Shri Ramaswamy in well reported Samata case and suggested that in view of the upcoming tourist industry which has a tremendous potential for promoting better employment, better livelihood, better wages and better quality of life for tribal youth, this potential in scheduled areas needs to be harnessed to the optimum.

Throwing light on a few areas of human resource development in scheduled areas, Secretary, Tribal Welfare observed that 3964 number of anganwadi centers and 2272 mini anganwadi centre (for hamlets with 300 population) are taking up immunization and nutrition of tribal children in 3-6 age group. Out of 6 lakh tribal children in 6-14 age group 3 lakh have been enrolled. Teacher's post in scheduled areas is a reserved post and teachers in these areas are by and large tribals.

In the area of health 8500 community health workers have been engaged in spreading awareness about malaria and cerebral malaria. They also undertake premonsoon prophylactic measures by spraying DDT to ward off mosquitoes.

Member suggested that all paper cuttings (in both English and Telugu) pertaining to achievements as well as failures and persisting concerns should be circulated to all departments/field officers to promote correct understanding of issues as also vigilance.

Supplementing the points made by Secretary, Tribal Welfare, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare observed that a host of measures to promote health for all (including tribals) have been adopted over the years but we are still far behind the goal. The incidence of both IMR (122 for 1000 live births) and MMR (551 in 100,000) was quite high; so is the incidence of cerebral malaria (almost 70%) (out of total number of cases of malaria).

Highlighting some of the positive steps which have been taken Secretary, Health observed that one community health worker has been posted to every village, a National Rural Health Mission has been launched, measures have been taken to fill up all vacancies of medical officers and paramedical staff (969 medical officers have of late been recruited) and doctors have been called upon to serve in rural areas. While access to health and medical care has improved the network of service has been considerably expanded.

Member referred to the proceedings of the 'Right to Health' conference held at India Habitat Centre on 6th March, 2007 and observed that NHRC will be writing to Medical council of India that

MBBS Degree will not be awarded unless a doctor undertakes to serve in rural areas. He suggested that to deal with the problem of vacancies in paramedical staff new nursing colleges should be started. In terms of location he further suggested that such colleges should be started at places like Vizag which have already got medical colleges.

Secretary, Health responded by stating that a decision has already been taken to start a Nursing College at Adilabad where a new medical college was also going to be established.

He further outlined a series of comprehensive micro operations for prevention and control of malaria. Similarly with a view to have prevention and control of water borne diseases samples of drinking water were being sent to approved laboratories of the State Government for test and corrective measures like application of disinfectants were being taken. Similarly to deal with skin diseases and worm infection among school students, school health services were being strengthened, he added. With a view to bringing down maternal mortality rate as also to ensure normal delivery and normal body weight of new born children regular ante-natal checks of pregnant mothers were being conducted under Janani Surakshya Yojana. Such checks were being done at Shandis (weekly market in tribal areas) where pregnant mothers can easily assemble and avail of the benefits of the scheme. Secretary, Health further observed that budgetary allocations for drugs and mobility of doctors have been substantially stepped up.

Member advised the State Government to keep in view the system adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for procurement of

medicines to which Secretary, Health responded that it has already been done.

Highlighting the measures for promoting food security among the tribals Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies stated that there were primarily 3 schemes to deal with the problem of access to food for people such as (a) BPL card holders who with a family of 5 members were entitled to 20 kg. of rice per month @ Rs. 5.25/- per kg. (b) Antyodaya Scheme under which a family was entitled to receive 35 kgs. of rice per month @ Rs. 3/- per kg. (c) Annapurna Scheme under which a family was entitled to receive 10 kgs. of rice per month free of cost. Additionally under the Grain Bank Scheme, 3700 grain banks have been set up all over the State of which 1878 grains banks are in scheduled areas. They are able to meet the food security needs of the tribals only partly as they provided only food grains. Tribals, however, need other consumption materials such as pulses, edible oil, soap etc. With a view to providing food security in a comprehensive manner an effort has been made in the tribal areas of ITDA, Paderu jointly by Rural Development and Tribal Welfare Departments. Under this the women SHGs have been provided with a revolving Fund. The SHGs work out the total requirement of all commodities (including food grains) for the entire lean season (rainy season). They would purchase the material needed through collective negotiation from the wholesale market and hand over the same to all members and the commodities so loaned would be repaid subsequently.

In addition, there is a rice credit line which provides for lifting 100% eligibility entitlement (an average family of 5 would need 50 kg. for consumption) on the condition of subsequent repayment.

The Addl. Commissioner, Rural Development referred to the formation of a society for eradication of rural poverty for the whole State. The functioning of this body rested on the principle of no subsidy but making the rural BPL family self reliant through (a) self employment and (b) by increasing the income of the household. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme launched at Ananthpur by the Prime Minister in February, 2006 has come quite handy in this direction. The NREG assures 100 days of guaranteed employment to every BPL family. The scheme has been launched in 19 out of 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh (Except Vizag and West Godavari most of the tribal districts have already been covered). In Adilabad district alone 1.01 lakh job cards have been issued and Rs. 16 crore disbursed towards wages to the tribals in 2006-2007. The minimum annual income @ Rs. 80/- for 8 hours of work a day the NREG assures Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 9000/- as the minimum income per a tribal household.

Agreeing with the Member and the Special Rapporteur that land is the primary means of production as it assures to every landholder a respectable position in society, the Addl. Commissioner, rural Development stated that 50 lakh acres of land have been assigned to the landless in the State of whom 14,514 number were tribals. Land has been assigned to them in 3 phases the details of which are as under:-

First Phase (2004-05) -	16,111.34 acres to 6628 beneficiaries.
Second Phase (2005-06) -	13,030.99 acres to 5712 beneficiaries.

Third Phase (2006-07) -	5171.68 acres to 2174 beneficiaries.
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Total 34,314.01 acres	14,514 beneficiaries
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The physical possession of land has been handed over along with Record of Rights. This has given a definite identity to a large number of landless people. He, however, regretted that due to lack of technical support and lack of credit land is not being put to proper use. To ensure this, the State Government have made a provision of Rs. 500 crore towards soft loan.

The State Government have a number of innovative schemes to their credit to deal with the problem of rural poverty. One of them is the land purchase scheme which is in vogue for some time and which is unique in the whole country. According to the scheme land is to be purchased by Government from any source (private, devottar, mutt etc.) and allotted to landless families/persons belonging to SC and ST. Initially per unit cost was the limiting factor. This limit has been enhanced to Rs. 1 lakh per acre. In other words, the society for eradication of rural poverty can go up to Rs. 1 lakh per acre while purchasing private land for subsequent free distribution to landless persons. It has also been decided that most of the land proposed to be purchased and distributed should be located in the commandable adjacent area.

The second innovation is the MOU recently signed between Departments of Rural Development and Food and Civil Supplies.

As a result of this 70 lakh women are in the network of SHGs with a corpus of Rs. 200 crores which is 10% of the budget of the entire State. Banks and other financing institutions are eagerly coming forward to strengthen the network. The Department of Rural Development is trying to improve access of these women to natural resources locally available and which can be productively harnessed. With spread of education and enhancement in the rate of literacy we have today a large number of tribal youth who are educated beyond the graduation level but who are unemployed (despite reservation and opening up of avenues of employment). The Reddy Foundation which runs a Laboratory (well known as Reddy Lab) and a Business School is organizing 3 months training to the educated unemployed. With this training the educated tribal youth find it easy to secure jobs. Even if it amounts to employment of one person in the family it provides a lot of economic impetus. The State Government has set up 'Employment Generation and Marketing Mission' with support from Government of India. Besides, there are 4 Electronics Education and Training Centres set up at Cuddapah, Warrangal, Rangareddy and Vizag which are imparting training in electronics to educated but unemployed tribal youth and are of immense help to human resource development of the latter.

The Secretary, Panchayatiraj and Rural Water Supply referred to the problems caused by lack of connectivity to tribal areas in the past and how this problem is being tackled by Bharat Nirman which is a flagship programme of the Union Government. A proposal for providing such connectivity by construction of link roads in tribal areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores has been submitted to Government of India. The approval of Government of India is still awaited.

Soon after assuming charge the present Government of A.P. launched Indiramma Programme in 2004. The programme envisages that in 3 years time all the villages of A.P. including Scheduled Areas would be covered by a comprehensive package of development. There are 1128 mandals and according to this programme every year 1/3rd of the villages in every mandal would be taken up for such comprehensive development. A Rural Infrastructure Development Fund has been set up which will facilitate this process of development by new school buildings, by provision of potable water, provision of environmental sanitation through toilets etc.

A senior functionary of Education Department who is in charge of teacher's training under Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan shared a few innovative strategies in the area of multilingual education, special focus and strategies for promoting minimum levels of learning in general and proficiency in mother tongue and arithmetic in particular. Under the first tribal children who speak adivasi oriya, banjara, gondi, kolami, konda, koya, kuyi and Savara at home are being taught in these native dialects but in Telugu script (since these dialects do not have their own script) from Class I to Class III with an arrangement to switch over from Class IV subsequently to the State Standard Language through bilingual primers.

The entire process of design of bilingual powers and training of teachers has certain phases and these are:-

- The teachers are chosen from the tribal community. They need to have minimum qualification as intermediate or diploma in education (awarded by the Board of Secondary Education, A.P.);

- The selection is done on the basis of local knowledge and in consultation with PMRC (Project Management Resource Centre);
- Series of Workshops are conducted at the Institute of Tribal Culture and Language for development of text books and training. The following are the stages in the entire process of conducting workshops:-
 - preliminary discussion;
 - field visits;
 - text book writing (minimum 15 to 20 lessons have to be written);
 - editing;
 - field testing and validation;
 - final adoption of the text.
- The entire process may involve a duration of 4 months but the time frame is kept flexible.
- Those who write the text books as an editorial group also prepare the teacher's guide. Minimum one week's time is needed for preparing the teacher's guide.

It appears that a lot of efforts have been made to create an environment conducive to learning, to make teaching learning process joyous, exciting, interesting and worthwhile. These in a nutshell could be described under the following heads:-

Theme based Curriculum transaction:

- Class-wise themes have been developed (about 32 themes for Class I);
- Each theme contains Theme Web, Math Web, Listening Story, fact sheet and activities;
- Each theme web has been provided space to think and interact on language, mathematics, EVS games, songs and dances.

Curriculum and Classroom Organization:

- Theme based materials are being developed by teachers, students, community and people;
- School decorations are congenial/supportive for children's learning;
- Theme Web and Cultural Village Calendar;
- Concept of using wall as running blackboard;
- No homework for children who are helped by the teachers to complete class work in school itself;
- Teacher sending one student to find out another student who is not attending school;
- Teacher himself/herself visiting student's homes;

- Parents happily observe classrooms and listen to the lessons being transacted in their mother tongue.
- Despite so many positive and constructive initiatives it has emerged from a baseline survey conducted by the teachers on children's performance that 38% of the total number of children from Class IV to Class V are deficient in
 - Telugu reading and writing;
 - Arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division).
- This has happened despite there being an institutional arrangement for tight monitoring at the mandal level by a monitoring resource group comprising of 3 persons (strong teachers) per mandal.
- The mandal level resource group oversees the performance in respect of 15 to 20 schools.

The performance of students has been categorized under 4 groups. These are:-

- A - 80% children being able to read and write
- B - 80 to 60% children being able to read and write
- C - 60 to 50% children being able to read and write
- D - 50% and below children being able to read and write

- This grading is available for 64000 schools in the State. Such categorization has instilled competitiveness.
- If despite so much of care and attention the performance does not improve, it was suggested that increment, promotion, other incentives should be linked to basic performance of teachers with a view to making them more accountable in terms of performance.

Part - II

Member accompanied by Dr. L. Mishra, Special Rapporteur and Lokesh Kumar (2002 RR IAS) Sub Collector and currently holding additional charge of PO ITDA (as the incumbent had gone on leave) visited the following institutions in Paderu ITDA area from 9 AM till 6 PM on 3.5.2007:-

- Coffee and pepper plantation at Yerraguppa.
- Gravitational Scheme for drawal, storage, filtration and distribution of potable water at Kunchapalli.
- Residential bridge school at Paderu.
- Centre for training of masons, rod binders, carpenters, electricians at Talarisingi of Paderu mandal.
- Indiramma housing, food security through grain bank, daily ration (DR) depot, procurement of minor agricultural and forest produce by Girijan Cooperative Corporation, anganwadi centre,

health check of pregnant mothers and children at Mattujoru of Hukumpeta mandal.

- Sewing training centre at Paderu.
- Check dam on the way to Vizag.

From 3 PM to 4 PM Member and Special Rapporteur addressed the officers of ITDA at ITDA office Paderu, conveyed their appreciation for the good work done in various areas of human development despite heavy odds and exhorted them to do better by planned, coordinated, collective and concerted efforts. Placed below is a resume of these field visits.

Food Security:

- It has a concept and an operational mechanism.
- As a concept it is intended that (a) nobody should die of starvation (b) all members in a family have easy access to food articles being made available to them through fair price shops or DR Depots as they are called in Scheduled Areas of A.P. (c) NGOs complement and supplement the initiative and efforts of Government in this direction.
- As an operational mechanism food security is closely linked to civil supplies.
- This may be illustrated as under:-
 - Every BPL cardholder gets 20 kg. of rice per BPL family (5 members) @ Rs. 5.25/- per kg.;

- For the State as a whole, there are 1,68,27,692 BPL cardholders;
- For ITDA, Paderu area there are 1,01,415 BPL cardholders;
- Antyodaya cardholders are eligible to get 35 kgs. of rice @ Rs. 3/- per kg.;
- For the State as a whole there are 15,57,800 such families;
- For ITDA, Paderu, there are 33096 number of such families;
- Annapurna cardholders are eligible to get 10 kg. of rice per beneficiary per month free of cost;
- For the State as a whole, there are 93,200 such beneficiaries;
- For ITDA, Paderu there are 608 number of such families;
- Total number of old age pensioners in 11 mandals of ITDA, Paderu – 20,183;
- If the consumption needs of a 5 member BPL household is 50 kg. approximately per month, they will either bridge the gap from out of their own production or will seek assistance from other quarters outside;

- It is not desirable that these families look up to Sahukars (money lenders) for this purpose as that may land them up in indebtedness and bondage;
- In such a situation, the families will make an assessment of their own genuine requirement of food grains for consumption for a period of 3 months;
- Such an assessment should be groupwise;
- In ITDA, Paderu, the initiative for formation of such groups (called SHGs) has been taken by Indira Kranti Patham (IKP);
- For the State as a whole, 80 lakh rural poor have been organized into 6.4 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs);
- The SHGs in turn are federated into 27,358 Village Organizations (VOs) at village/habitation level;
- In each VO, there will be 15 to 25 SHGs;
- In ITDA, Paderu, there are 457 VOs for 45048 families;
- Steps have been taken to cover the remaining BPL families (74,742) by 15th May, 2007.
- In the event of a gap between need and requirement the SHG will approach the Village Organization (VO) which is a conglomeration of SHGs called Gram Samakshya;

- A conglomeration of Gram Samakshyas is called Mandal Mahila Samakshya;
- A conglomeration of Mandal Mahila Samakshya is called Girijan Mahlia Samakshya;
- When the gap is assessed by each SHG (in relation to food and requirement of all other essential commodities) for its members every month and indent submitted to the VO, the former will get a loan in cask/kind from the VO according to the requirement;
- This is done only after the consolidated proposal received from all SHGs has been scrutinized, discussed in the meeting of the Executive Committee and approval accorded;
- The Executive Committee constitutes a Purchase Committee to conduct a market survey for the essential commodities and will procure the indented quantities;
- The Executive Committee also constitutes a 'Distribution Committee' which will distribute rice and other essential commodities to all SHGs in the premises of the VO;
- The SHGs in turn will distribute these commodities to their members according to need;
- Each member of the SHG will repay the amount in 2-3 instalments in addition to down payment made at the time of taking the rice;

- Each member will pay in weekly instalments;
- The total amount will be repaid in 3 weeks;
- The process will be repeated in the last week. The VO will procure the rice, distribute it to SHGs and SHGs to members;
- Each member will repay the weekly instalment to respective SHGs and SHGs in turn will repay to VOs;

There are certain distinct advantages of the manner in which IKP is implementing the food security scheme. These are;-

- The entire initiative is facilitated by IKP but is community driven i.e. implemented by the community through the VO;
- The funds are accessed by the VO through the CIF, (Community Investment Fund) their own savings and bank loan;
- The quantity, quality and rate (including rate of interest) are decided by the VO itself;
- The poor are assured of food for all days in a month;
- The quality, quantity and reasonableness in price are assured;
- Besides rice and other essential commodities, various other consumables which are equally essential (soaps, cosmetics, edible oils, onion, potatoes, chairs, mats, stools, utensils etc.) are also being supplied to the tribals through DR depots;

- Normally purchase of such items is being made from the local wholesale market and supplied to the tribal families on their request and as per their requirement;
- During 2006-2007 commodities worth Rs. 9 Crores (both food and non food items) were supplied to tribals through existing DR depots;
- With a view to enlarging accessibility and outreach the ITDA, Paderu has submitted a proposal for opening 87 new DR depots in the Agency Areas.

Grain Bank

- This is a scheme to ensure food security.
- It is over and above the scheme of food security which has been enunciated in the earlier sub chapter (page 31 to 36).
- A village should have atleast 40 families to fulfil the minimum norm of grain bank scheme; in special circumstances, this can be relaxed.
- Forty quintals of rice will be given to the village as one time grant; additional amount will be provided for consumption of store room and transportation charges and book maintenance.
- Each family in the village is required to contribute (500 gm to 1 kg.) depending on the capacity and of ones own volition.

- The 2 together (Government supplies + individual contribution) will constitute a buffer; it will be stored in the store room.
- During lean season when there is no availability of food, the families can draw food from grain bank according to their requirement.
- Each family will also have a ration card which will be used for public distribution system.
- The families will repay in kind with a nominal rate of interest.
- It is the GCC which takes the primary initiative for establishing a grain bank through its affiliated societies. Rice and ragi were supplied @ one quintal per member. Subsequently the grain banks were handed over to CARE as per instructions of PO ITDA. They have started enriching the grain banks.
- During 2004-2005, 46 grain banks were established in ITDA, Paderu. In 2005-2006, 60 additional grain banks were made operational benefiting 2400 families. During 2006-2007, an additional 1844 grain banks costing Rs. 230 lakh and benefiting 73,760 families have been sanctioned. It is hoped that they will be made fully operational by 15th May.
- At village Mattjujoru in Hukumpeta mandal Member formally inaugurated a grain bank which was taken up by a VO formed on 24.2.2004. The grain bank itself was formed on 14.3.2007. The write up on the wall gives a clear description covering the

following aspects of formation and management of the grain bank such as:-

- financial aspects;
 - allocation of food grains for one family i.e. 1 quintal;
 - minimum number of families for one grain bank – 40;
 - cost of 40 quintals of rice – Rs. 46,000/-;
 - economic cost of food grains per metric ton – Rs. 12,862/- comprising of cost of storage, weights and measures, cost of training, cost for maintaining accounts, transport charges etc.;
 - details of the elected office bearers of the grain bank i.e. President, Secretary, Recovery Member and Health Committee Member.
- The most redeeming feature in the management of a grain bank is that while contribution is voluntary and according to the capacity of the member the structure of management is fully democratic. There is no imposition or unwarranted interference from any quarter whatsoever. Besides, in this particular village the grain bank is catering to the needs of 58 most primitive tribal groups. Member and Special Rapporteur interacted with these families. They were in the peak of their health, looking bright and cheerful. On being asked as to what they do as members of SHG or a grain bank, what topics they discuss, how do they feel at the end of these meetings

etc., they responded with a lot of freedom and spontaneity. There was no sign of any trepidation in them in the company of total strangers. They fully participated in the ceremony relating to opening of the grain bank with a lot of excitement and joy. The environment in which they work and live was immaculately neat and tidy. It reflects a remarkable zest for clean living. Lifestyle of the members of the PTGs itself is simple and austere without there being any orchestration or colouration. It was evident that all that was being done by ITDA, Paderu (including the grain bank scheme) for the health and well being of the primitive tribal groups deepened the roots of grassroot level democracy apart from meeting the basic needs.

Role of Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) in procuring agricultural and minor forest produce from the tribals at a remunerative price as also providing food security

- The GCC is a PSU of Government of A.P. established in the year 1956 for the socio – economic advancement of tribals (including primitive tribal groups). It serves the interests of 2-6 million tribals against a total tribal population of 4.2 million in the State.
- The GCC was entrusted with the procurement of minor agricultural and forest produce from the tribals under a monopoly procurement scheme during 1971.
- Subsequently, Government of A.P. issued orders to Village Organizations under Indira Kranthi Patham to procure MFP.

- The difference in the rates payable by these 2 organizations lies in the fact that while in GCC the rates are decided by the Board of Directors of GCC, in case of IKP the rates are decided by the SHGs themselves.
- In either case, the rates are at par or higher than the prevailing market prices.
- In Vizag district GCC has a wide network of 2 Divisional Offices at Paderu and Chintapalli. There are 9 Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies (GPCMSS) and 195 DR depots in Paderu and Chintapalli divisions which work in close coordination with ITDA in Paderu.
- GCC and IKP both procure the following agricultural and minor forest produce in the respective areas allotted to them:

Agricultural Produce:

- Rajma (both red and white);
- White beans;
- Redgram and niger seed;
- Turmeric;
- Ginger;
- Annatto seed;
- Coffee.

Minor Forest Produce:

- Tamarind;
- Myrobalan;
- Gumkaraya;
- Pungam seed;

- Naramamidi bark;
- Soapnuts;
- Nux vomica;
- Addaleaf;
- Lac;
- Marking nuts;
- Honey;
- Dry amla pulp;
- Hill brooms;
- Sheekakai;
- Mohua seed.

At Mottijoru, Member and Special Rapporteur met the Divisional Manager, GCC, Paderu, saw a variety of items of agricultural and minor forests produce which tribal women had carried by headload over long distances and brought to a common point to be handed over to GCC, enquired about the rates at which these products are being procured, timeliness of payment and the extent to which the tribal families were being benefited by this process. The Divisional Manager brought a few operational constraints to the notice of the Member. These are:-

- The funds available with GCC are not sufficient to procure the entire quantity of MFP brought by tribals;
- Additional funds are needed for procuring items of agricultural produce;
- A price stabilization fund has to be created for items of agricultural produce cultivated in the agency area so that any

probable losses can be taken care of in case adverse market conditions emerge for these items.

- The GCC has to collect TCS, surcharge and education cess on all the items of agricultural and minor forest produce. This inhibits GCC and adversely affects the profitability of its operations vis-à-vis private traders.

The following strategies need to be adopted to deal with these problems and constraints:-

- Tribal Welfare Department, Government of A.P. must place sufficient working capital at the disposal of GCC to enable the latter to procure substantial quantities of MFP, if not the entire quantity of MFP brought by tribals;
- Similarly funds must be augmented to enable GCC for procurement of sufficient number of items of agricultural produce;
- Effective training to the members of tribal community should be imparted to make them fully aware of
 - Importance of quality of products;
 - How such quality can be enhanced by value addition;
 - Importance of maintenance of accounts;

- How clandestinely and surreptitiously the malfunctional and dysfunctional middlemen operate in the market, how they tend to pay some nominal advance on the eve of the collection season and how they mop up the entire produce at unremunerative rates;
 - Importance of the principle, 'united we stand divided we fall'.
- The procurement centers should be enlarged and number of beneficiaries should be increased;
 - Increase the number of shandies (where the procurement takes place) so that tribal women are not required to travel long distances carrying heavy headloads (if the shandies are located at their native habitat).
 - To ensure stringent enforcement of Weights and Measures Act and to ensure that there is no cheating on account of under weighment;
 - To review and revise the procurement rates from time to time (so that they are substantially higher than the market rates) with a view to ensuring adequate incremental income generation for the poorest of the poor tribals and in particular, members of primitive tribal groups.

Following are some of the examples as to how significant incremental income generation can take place through value addition to minor forest, agricultural and horticultural products:-

Turmeric:

By boiling, drying up and polishing of turmeric there can be an additional increase of Rs. 8/- per kg. of turmeric per farmer.

Turmeric cultivated by tribals in this area has oil content in it which imparts a special flavour. Such turmeric roots are being boiled, dried up and polished and sold in pouches of 100 gms, ½ kg. and 1 kg through the network of regional marketing depots.

Tamarind:

Deseeding, defibering and cake making (what we saw at Mattujoru) can easily enhance the sale value of tamarind from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 35/- per kg.

As a matter of fact, of 33000 quintals of tamarind procured during 2006-2007 (the tamarind crop comes in alternate years like a cycle) about 10,000 quintals of seeded tamarind were processed by engaging about 2000 women at various centers.

Rajma (both white and red):

This is a major agricultural produce cultivated by the tribals in the area. GCC has no monopoly over purchase of these products; it has to compete with local merchants. With a view to making the sale of the product more competitive, GCC is processing them and selling in ½ kg. packets. The packets are filled with nitrogen for maintaining quality and protecting them from attack of pests.

Addaleaf Processing:

This is a minor forest produce available in plenty in this area. It is procured from the onset of monsoon from May to June (the

procurement had just started at the time of our visit). The leaf which is brought by the tribals will be partly wet and the bundles will turn black due to storage even for a few days. GCC, therefore, takes up the bundles of leaf procured from tribals for processing by (a) segregating completely dried stock and (b) removing the stem part of Addaleaf so that the stem cut white leaf will remain in good condition for a period of one year and will add to the sale value.

Gumkaraya:

With scientific tapping and grading the gum can fetch an additional income of Rs. 1600/- per month per family.

Coffee:

By value addition of cherry coffee to parchment coffee through coffee pulpers it can fetch an additional income of Rs. 250/- when sold directly as bundles. Our interaction with a tribal woman – Ms. Tasla Appallamma (35) at the Yerraguppa hamlet on 3rd May (forenoon) revealed that from an income of Rs. 3000/- per acre in 2004-2005 it has gone up to Rs. 50,000/- per acre in 2006-2007. It has been a long drawn out persuasive effort on the part of Government and its officials to carry conviction to these tribal women and men not to destroy the hill slopes through shifting cultivation (Podu) but to convert an opportunity to an advantage by switching over to coffee plantation and enhance the sale price by value addition. It was very encouraging to hear from Appallamma that she is investing her much awaited and much cherished income into construction of a building for her family at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. We could clearly see the pride and jubilation in her face and a sense of achievement.

Ram Amla:

Ram Amla is sold at Rs. 1/- per kg. in shandies. The value of the same product gets enhanced to Rs. 5/- per kg. through steam boiling and drying up the boiled Amla.

Cashewnut:

The same raw cashew nut after decortication (removal of kernel) and burning, addition of salt and grading could fetch an additional Rs. 30/- per kg.

Regeneration Programme of GCC:

GCC through A.P. Forest Deptt. Advanced operation and nursery raising has taken up regeneration of 10 important MFP species such as:-

- Gum Karaya;
- Tamarind;
- Mohwa;
- Narmamid;
- Myrobalan;
- Sheekakai;
- Soapnuts;
- Amla;
- Pungam Seed;
- Marking nuts.

The plantation work has been taken up with the help of members of Vana Samrakshan Samithis which in turn will provide productive employment to large number of tribal women.

Improvement of Shandies in tribal areas:

A shandy is a transshipment point for transport of MFP and A.P. from forests to end users. At present, there are 42 shandies in tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district. They operate on selected days in a week. With a view to improving the adequacy of space and environment for enabling and facilitating the tribals to transact their business through a shandy (we saw one at Anantagiri Mandal headquarter on our way back to Vizag) GCC has proposed to Government of A.P. the following:-

- two waiting sheds of 1000 sq.ft. each should be constructed in the shandies adjacent to GCC's Purchasing Centres;
- the sheds shall have a provision for visiting platform made of Cuddapah brick slab to enable tribals to take rest and protect their produce.
- Sinking a bore well wherever necessary to meet drinking water requirement of tribals.

The proposal in a nutshell is for construction of 57 new shandies and an allocation of Rs. 228/- lakhs @ Rs. 4/- lakhs per Shandy.

Supply of essential commodities:

Member reviewed the outreach, the adequacy of supplies, reasonableness of rates, purchasing power of the tribals, quality of commodities supplied through DR depots and the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries.

GCC is supplying essential commodities such as rice, sugar, kail to all tribal families in 11 Agency Mandals against ration cards issued to them. It is also supplying other domestic requirements such as:-

- oil;
- iodized salt;
- chilly powder;
- turmeric powder;
- detergent soap;
- onions and potatoes.

There is in all a network of 195 DR depots spread in every nook and corner of the agency area in 11 mandals. The feedback on the whole was found satisfactory. Yet another redeeming feature in management of the Public Distribution System which was found in course of the review is the decision of Government of A.P. to hand over 35 DR depots to Tribal Women Self Help Groups in Paderu and Chintapalli Divisions.

Agriculture:

The topography in a hilly region is undulating with mostly loamy soil. There is too much of sub division and fragmentation of land holdings. The average annual rainfall is 1200 mm which is not evenly spread. Only a few crops can be grown under rainfed conditions during Khariff such as ragi, maize, sama, redgram, rajma, dry paddy and vegetables. The total cultivable land is limited (100,005 hectares).

Agriculture is, however, being promoted and sustained by a few positive and supportive policies of Government. These are:-

- loans to tribal farmers by Government;
 - crop loans sanctioned by Commercial Banks, Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies and GCC;
 - improved seeds being made available by Government at concessional rates to tribals;
 - technical support service extended to tribals by officers of Agriculture department;
 - irrigation facilities being made available to tribal land.
- With regard to the first, Government loans are being granted to tribal farmers for agricultural development by ITDA, Paderu through Indira Kranthi Pratham (IKP). The beneficiaries are identified by the Village Organization (VO) and SHGs for land development and crops cultivation. During 2006-2007 a sum of Rs. 92 Crore (approximately) was sanctioned as loan and distributed to 2129 beneficiaries for agricultural development (land preparation, land development and crop cultivation) only to members of SHGs of the concerned VOs in all the 11 mandals of ITDA.
 - With regard to the second, a sum of Rs. 2.21 Crores was sanctioned to 4002 loanees in all of the 11 Agency mandals both by commercial banks/grameen banks/cooperative societies as well as by GCC.

- With regard to the third, seeds are being made available on subsidy/concessional rates to tribal farmers of 11 Agency mandals and 7 Sub Plan mandals. The percentage of subsidy runs to 75% and 21,810 MT of Paddy was distributed to 672 beneficiaries during 2006-2007.
- Fertilizers and pesticides are not being supplied to tribal farmers as the area was declared fit for organic farming and farmers are cultivating all crops by applying FYM, compost and green leaf only.
- With regard to the fourth, technical support services are being made available by the Agricultural Extension Officers in all the 11 Mandals of Paderu Agency Area and especially for cultivation of high yielding varieties in crops like paddy, ragi, maize and niger. Improved management practices 'SRI' paddy cultivation, vermi compost units preparation under organic farming on 75% subsidy (in every mandal 8 units of Vermi compost have been completed as against 20 units proposed).
- With regard to the fifth, 1890 major check dams/diversion weirs have been taken up in ITDA area so far with a cost of Rs. 45 Crores across 2164 minor/major streams covering an area of 41,580 acres and have benefited 27,370 ayacutdars.

Additionally, 274 check dams have been taken up at an estimated cost of rs. 653.90 lakhs under GIA and 275(1) grants to develop an ayacut of 5800 acres of which 111 works have been completed.

Horticulture:

The Integrated Horticulture Development Programme aims at improved crop production and area expansion under fruits, vegetables and floriculture.

With a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs released and spent during 2005-2006 the following objectives have been achieved:-

- Mango grafts @ 2,17,000 numbers were raised for distribution to tribal farmers during 2006-2007;
- Nurseries established at Kothavalasa and Chintapalli under Crop Production Scheme @ Rs. 5 lakhs in each HNTC;
- 251 acres of cashew plantation (312 beneficiaries), 151 acres of mango plantation (238 beneficiaries), 26 acres of acidlime (26 beneficiaries), 13.50 acres pineapple (26 beneficiaries), 58 acres of vegetable cultivation with hybrid vegetable seeds (119 beneficiaries) were raised under IHDP Programme;
- Under Transfer of technology, 3 units of drip irrigation were implemented for tissue culture banana cultivation and plastic crates as also foot and hitech sprayers were supplied to the beneficiaries of banana cultivation.

Growth of spices in the Agency:

With setting up of an office of the Spices Board in the agency area of ITDA, Paderu a variety of spices such as ginger, turmeric, pepper and chillies have been introduced. It is proposed to set up cold storage units, poly sheets for drying of spices, construction of

drying yard for drying the spices and vermin compost units for organic spices.

Coffee Plantation:

Weaning away tribals from shifting cultivation to grow coffee in their own lands makes an interesting reading. With a modest beginning of the coffee project in 1989 the total area which has been brought under coffee is 74,973 acres covering approximately 60,000 families. So far 39,959 acres have been completed covering 41,224 tribal families. Traditionally coffee is grown under the shade of silver oak tree. It is now proposed to replace the same with introduction of income generating species like mango, Neredu, Kamala, busi, pongamia as mixed shade plants for providing shade in a phased manner. Such plantation has transformed the lives of a marginalized community in the following manner:-

- average earning with the coffee plantation is Rs. 15000/- per acre (maximum Rs. 30,000/- and minimum Rs. 10,000/-);
- family members work in the plantation and through their labour contribute to the total production process;
- coffee becomes hands-on-activity of tribals;
- from destruction of the landscape through shifting cultivation the tribal families are protecting themselves, growing and prospering;
- Vizag and ITDA, Paderu through coffee are now on a world map;

- 199 samples competed from all over India in the final round of cupping competition – flavour of India – the fine cup award, 2006 held at Switzerland with all elite coffee growers (Tata Coffee Ltd.).
- Encouraged by these results ITDA, Paderu has proposed to bring an additional area of 60,000 acres under Coffee during the 11th Plan Period @ 12,000 acres per year.
- The PO, ITDA placed the following issues for consideration:-
 - A sum of Rs. 22.634 crores is yet to be released by the Ministry of Commerce towards the first project. This may be taken up with that Ministry by NHRC;
 - Value addition through post harvesting technologies needs to be intensified; for this an exclusive Technical Agency needs to be established;
 - Coffee produce can be procured by GCC Ltd. at the rate decided by the Coffee Board;
 - Mixed fruit bearing plants for shade as well as income to coffee growers of first project needs to be supplied;

Road communication:

The following is the status of road connectivity to all the tribal hamlets in ITDA, Paderu:-

- BT roads to 350 habitations;
- Metal roads to 1050 habitations;

- Earthen roads to 665 habitations;
- Habitations remaining to be connected – 988.

ITDA, Paderu can open up only when all the 988 unconnected habitations are provided all weather road connectivity. Besides, there are 274 habitations with population of 250 which also need to be provided with all weather road connectivity. Improvement to the existing major roads with a view to converting them to link roads is also necessary. In all an allocation of (Rs. 78.52 + Rs. 241.53 + Rs. 300 Crores) or Rs. 620.05 Crores are needed to bring about some perceptible improvement to the existing status of road connectivity.

Electricity:

Of the total 3574 habitations, 2683 have assured access to electricity, 450 covered under rural electrification scheme during 2006-2007 and 441 habitations are yet to be provided electrical connection.

Drinking Water:

The current status of availability of potable drinking water is as under:-

- of the total number of 3574 habitations with a population of 5.66 lakhs spread over an area of 629359 square km. (56.38% of the district) only 4,60,193 population have sources of potable water through 2301 wells and 1736 bore wells;

- perennial streams constitute the main source which are being tapped for supplying potable water under the gravity scheme;
- water is collected through 3" to 2" GI pipe to the filtration bed;
- from the filtration bed water is collected and sent to ground level storage;
- water is eventually distributed through a number of stand posts;
- filtration bed is cleared every 3 months and the silt removed.

Member inspected the water supply project through gravity method at Village Kunchapalli. The Executive Engineer explained the salient features of the Project entailing an investment of Rs. 1.2 lakhs and catering to the requirement of potable water for 164 households.

There are a total number of 138 such projects. A proposal for construction of 189 gravity schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.85 Crore to cover 265 habitations is awaiting sanction of Government.

Another comprehensive drinking water project at an estimated cost of Rs. 695 lakh has been sent to Chief Engineer, Rural Water Supply Scheme to cover 499 habitations. A team of 3 engineers was to come to scrutinize the Project Proposal before its approval but the same has not yet materialized.

Housing:

As against 41,015 housing units sanctioned between 2004-05 to 2006-07 under schemes like IAY, RPH, RPRH, SPRH, Indiramma (SPR), Indiramma (RPH), model colonies, 11,146 has been completed and the remaining 33,869 units are in progress. So far 27 colonies involving 123 habitations and 3011 houses completed in all respects have come up.

The PO, ITDA mentioned that it was proposed to take up 40,000 housing units in future but in order that the Project Authorities are able to do so, he suggested that the unit cost which is Rs. 25,000/- in case of IAY should not be mechanically applied to an Agency Area on account of (a) high attitude (b) additional transportation cost and (c) general lack of professionally qualified and experienced masons, electricians, carpenters in the Agency Area. It was suggested that the unit cost per housing unit which is Rs. 25,000/- under IAY should be enhanced to Rs. 30000/- to Rs. 35000/- on the basis of a fairly accurate study on the cost of such a unit.

Skill Training Programme:

Member visited the Centre for imparting training in masonry, carpentry and electrician's skills at Paderu under the auspices of Society for Eradication of Rural Poverty opened since last 3 months. The duration of the venture is for 1 year and trades/skills being imparted are:-

- masonry;
- wire bending/bar bending;
- carpentry and centering;
- plumbing and sanitation;
- electrical

- In all 3 batches will be trained while the total strength of 1 batch for 5 trades will be 150;
- The duration of training for one batch is 90 days;
- The financial structure of the entire process is as under:-
 - mock structure paid to CTTI/NAC Hyderabad @ Rs. 7.50 lakh for one year;
 - fees to be paid for one batch Rs. 8.46 lakh;
 - catering charges for one batch (the training programme is residential) Rs. 5.40 lakh.
- So far 450 apprentices have been trained during the last 3 months at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.43 lakhs with an expenditure incurred per head at Rs. 15,206/-.

The following have been the positive outcomes of the training project:-

- there is heavy demand for the 5 trades as above by the builders in cities;
- metropolitan cities are in need of construction manpower in large number;
- trainees are getting absorbed in reputed construction companies in large number;

- it harnesses the potential of youth for a productive utilization of their time and skill which is income generating;
- it brings back the youth into the mainstream of social development;
- such training will give a boost to building and construction industry apart from promoting self employment of the tribal educated unemployed youth;
- it also meets the genuine building and construction needs of the State of A.P. and also a backward region like Paderu;
- it would instil a lot of confidence into the minds of unemployed tribal youth.

Training in sewing and fashion technology:

Member visited yet another training centre at Paderu itself meant for imparting training in sewing and fashion technology. The duration of the venture is one year with 3 batches. There are in all 3 such centers with a total strength of 40 per centre (120 for 3 centres). The duration of training for one batch is 90 days. In all per center 3 master trainers (1 man and 2 women) have been imparting training in sewing and fashion technology. So far 360 trainees have been covered in 3 batches and they are likely to be absorbed in reputed ready made garment manufacturing units. As a matter of fact, 40 such trainees soon after passing out the course from one of the centres have been employed by a garment manufacturing unit at Bangalore.

Health:

Most of the health indicators for ITDA Paderu area are negative and this will be evident from the following:-

- infant mortality rate – 63 per 1000 live births;
- neonatal mortality rate – 48 per 1000 live births;
- maternal mortality rate – 353 per 1,00,000;
- crude birth rate – 22 per 1000;
- general fertility rate – 150 per 1000;
- crude death rate – 8.63 per 1000;
- child mortality rate – 44 per 1000;
- institutional deliveries – 45%
- immunization – 80%.

These are higher than the State average (except immunization which is 2% lower and institutional deliveries which is 14% lower).

- To deal with the above institutional, preventive and curative measures have been in place which are as under:-

Institutional measures:

- There are in all 50 bedded 2 community health centers, 30 bedded 1 UGPHC, 33 PHCs (old 18 and new 15), 6 mobile medical units and 195 sub centers.
- 3187 community Health Workers have been appointed to 3200 habitations.
- There is one ANM for 15 to 20 hamlets; every sub centre has one ANM and one multipurpose Health Assistant (Male).

- There are 6 mobile medical units which are being managed through NGOs positioned for the 390 remote interior area habitations.
- There is a fixed time frame for each activity.
- Timely training programmes are being conducted for community health workers and para medical staff.
- A sub drug store has been opened at Paderu to ensure timely supply of medicines for PHCs.
- Health camps are being organized at Shandy points in addition to 15 scheduled health camps for each PHC every month.
- Transport and mobility are being ensured by arranging ambulances to all PHCs.
- An awareness campaign has been launched through students to spread the message of health and nutrition to their families and to community through community resource persons through IKP on preventive and curative measures.
- Following preventive measures have been taken to prevent occurrence and recurrence of malaria such as:-
 - Anti-larval operations are being carried out in water stagnant habitations;
 - Malathian spray has been taken up from 1.3.2007 in the first round to cover all habitations;

- The Community Health worker distributes cloroquin tablets to the tribals and orients them how to use cloroquin such as:-

First day - 4

Second day - 4

Third day - 2

- The CHW has been given full orientation and training about such preventive measures in course of training.
- Effective implementation of pinpoint programme is an innovative feature of health organization and management plan. The salient features of the pinpoint programme are as under:-

- ❖ The programme is prepared 6 months in advance;
- ❖ Medical officer Incharge of each PHC has to conduct 15 medical camps in a month;
- ❖ He/she has to conduct atleast one Shandy level camp once in a week;
- ❖ ANM and Multipurpose Health Assistant (MPHA male) have to cover 1 habitation twice a month;
- ❖ Their visits will be announced sufficiently in advance to enable people to know;

- ❖ A special brochure reflecting the situation of the Agency area inclusive of preventive and corrective measures has been brought out; training is imparted to ANMs and MPHA (Males) on all aspects highlighted in the brochure;
- ❖ Medicine availability with CHW will be checked;
- ❖ CHW will collect the smear of blood for suspected malaria and will hand over the same to MPHA (male);
- ❖ Every Wednesday is a day of immunization;
- ❖ Normally ANM will administer the prescribed doses of immunization;
- ❖ Weekly review meetings will be conducted at the PHC level to MPHA (male), ANM and other supervisory staff;
- ❖ There will be a meeting of all medical officers once in 15 days.

All these measures have individually and collectively produced some positive impact. To illustrate, the impact on malaria prevention has been perceptible as would be evident from the following table:-

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007 (upto March)
No. of Cases	7255	8638	3588	416
Upto March	947	1319	600	416

Some of the other redeeming features are:-

- In all 4396 health camps have been organized;
- In all 3,17,579 patients have been examined;
- In all 3200 CHWs have been effectively utilized;
- There has been an effective interface between Anganwadi workers, ANMs, CHWs and Medical Officers of PHCs.

There are, however, several grey areas and concerns in health management and these should receive special attention of competent authorities at all levels such as:-

- As against 653 sanctioned posts of Dy. Civil Surgeons (2), Civil Asstt. Surgeons (52), Dental Asstt. Surgeons (1), MPHEO (33), Head Nurse (2), Staff Nurse (58), Pharmacist (40), Lab Technician (34), MPHS (M) (58), MPHS(F) (31), MPHA (M) (195), MPHA (F) (201), 482 are in position leaving a vacancy of 171.
- Medical officers and para medical staff are generally averse to serve in Agency Areas;

- Thirty eight posts have been filled up on contract basis which is not a very happy arrangement but no other alternative solution is in sight;
- Nineteen additional ambulances are needed to ensure ambulance service for all PHCs/MNHs in the area;
- As against 33 PHCs, 9 do not have permanent buildings;
- 470 additional CHWs are needed to cover the uncovered habitations in the Agency Area.
- 48 additional sub centers are needed; they should be relocated to GP headquarters;
- Additional 196 ANMs are required to be posted to each subcentre;
- An additional 1500 Anganwadi Centres are needed to cover remaining major habitations in the Agency Area as against 966 Anganwadi Centres at present;
- Atleast 16 additional Medical officers should be posted at the earliest.

Sanitation:

The following measures have been taken to ensure sanitation in all the households of all the villages:-

- an untied fund to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- in each GP has been kept in a joint account of MPHA (F) and Sarpanch;
- Periodical chlorination is being done by the GP, Secretary with supervision of medical staff;
- Repairs to all drinking water sources are being attended to;
- Sources which cause water stagnation in a village are being regularly cleaned;

Member expressed his deep sense of appreciation over (a) personal hygiene (b) home hygiene and (c) environmental hygiene of all households wherever he went and in particular in Yerraguppa, Kunchapalli and Mattujore. Such excellent standards of sanitation should be examples for all urban slum areas where accumulation of garbage, pollution (both air and water), congestion and lack of personal and environmental sanitation have reduced life to a nightmarish existence.

Education:

Early childhood, primary and elementary education:

As in health most of the educational indicators in ITDA Paderu are negative in as much as:-

- The literacy rates according to 2001 decennial census are 39.48 (male) and 23.46 (female).

- As against a total number of 3574 habitations and 2408 revenue villages the coverage by all categories of educational institutions at the primary, upper primary, upper primary with secondary and alternative schools is not appreciable. This would be evident from the following figures:-

Primary	-	1604 schools
Upper Primary	-	192 schools
Upper Primary With Secondary	-	93 schools
Alternative schools	-	621 schools
Total	-	2510

- There are 614 schools which are single teacher schools.
- Even where there are 2 teachers the second teacher is invariably a male and in very few cases a female; this is on account of a very low rate of female literacy and non availability of female teachers. The ratio between male and female teachers is invariably 5:1.
- Tribal parents are unable to admit their kids/children in English medium from LKG/1st Standard.
- The total number of students enrolled both in PC terms and terms of absolute number is high (99.01%) but dropout rate is quite high (it is much higher in case of girls).

A number of positive and proactive measures have been taken to deal with the difficult scenario obtaining in education. These are:-

- The mid day meal programme is being implemented in 2274 schools benefiting 1,08,102 students studying in elementary/upper primary schools (Class I to Class VII) during the academic year 2006-2007.
- The programme is being implemented by SHGs.
- The mid day meals programme ensures the desired calorie value i.e. 226 calories for 4 days in a week.
- The norms have been prescribed by N.C. Saxena Committee appointed by the Supreme Court.
- To deal with the dropouts and non enrolled students 10 residential bridge course schools have been started with encouraging results.
- All the boarders (43754) have been covered by a health insurance coverage called Rajib Giri Bal Rakshya. Each student who is covered by the Scheme is eligible to receive medical expenses free upto Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 15000/- in the event of death. The entire premium for the scheme is borne by the Government of A.P.
- Government has sanctioned a Government Degree College building costing Rs. 1 Crore at Chintapalli.

- During 2006-07, 827 students have been admitted in best available schools with an estimated investment of Rs. 37.52 lakhs spent for the 1st and 2nd quarter.
- Under SSA and Indiramma schemes 343 additional classrooms have been taken up in 2006-07 costing Rs. 805.90 lakhs.
- Care has been taken to make the architecture of school building likeable to tribals, provide for (a) playground (b) kitchen garden and (c) toilet with water for flushing etc.
- Additional accommodation was taken up in 59 Ashram schools with an estimated cost of Rs. 2.25 Crores under Article 275(1) and will be completed by May, 2007.
- Additional accommodation was taken up in 9 Ashram Schools with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.80 Crores under C.S.S. grant and will be completed by July, 2007.
- Maintenance of 115 educational institutions by way of repairs has been taken up at estimated cost of Rs. 1.84 Crore.
- Text books are being supplied to all students free of cost from Class I to Class X.
- Additionally a book bank scheme is in operation under which 216 students pursuing professional courses and post graduation have been issued 1500 books, examination materials (guides, digests, question papers) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.29 lakhs during 2005-06. During 2006-07, a sum of RS. 9.35 lakhs has been released under the same scheme.

- 2,18,336.40 metres of uniform cloth has been distributed towards 2 pairs of uniform for 33,850 ST borders during 2006-07.
- The health coverage of TW educational institutions is excellent. On an average one medical officer is attached to 2 to 3 schools. He/she has to visit the School for check up of health of the workers at least once a month. Additionally each girls school has one ANM attached.
- 621 alternative schools to habitations with less number of students have made a lot of difference in terms of easy access, retention and achievement of minimum levels of learning.
- Member visited a residential bridge course school (boys and girls) at Paderu interacted with the teachers and students. RBCs constitute an important initiative of CARE-STEP to mainstream the dropouts in the Agency Area. This is a part time residential programme to bridge the gaps of age and knowledge of children to mainstreaming education. It is meant for the never enrolled children as also the dropouts. Schooling for such children can be an intimidating experience in the beginning. What instead was observed was that the teachers have taken all possible care to build up an emotive bond – a rapport with the students and make them feel completely at home. The curriculum has been divided in two parts i.e. curricular and extra – curricular activities. What starts as an extra curricular activity will be slowly and gradually modulated into the curricular course. Starting with Teelika Telugu Vachakam which is written by Baddiraju Krishnamurthy, the

students in this particular RBC visited have improved in reading, writing, speaking and learning skills within a short period of 4 months. From October, 2007, they would move on to course books up to 7th Class standard. In the process they would be completely familiar with their family, friends, community, local environment, society, institution, economy, ecology and environment. What impressed us most was (a) immaculately neat and tidy physical environment in the school (b) neat and tidy as also disciplined disposition of the students and (c) the strength, courage and confidence as also freedom and spontaneity with which they responded to our queries.

Member and Special Rapporteur addressed the officers of ITDA in presence of the PO ITDA, Paderu on 3.5.2007 (AN) in the ITDA office. In course of his brief address, Member expressed his deep sense of appreciation for the cost effective, time bound and result oriented manner in which the affairs of ITDA, Paderu have been managed, the visible improvement which has come over the years in agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, water supply, employment, skill training, health, sanitation, education, women's empowerment through SHGs and a host of other activities and the qualitative change which was visible in the livelihood, income, quality of life of the beneficiaries who have become participants in every activity meant for their welfare. Citing from the judgements of the Supreme Court the Member emphasized that right to food and food security, right to potable water and right to life as a whole are fundamental human rights. They constitute a matter of bounden duty and obligation on the part of the State and have to be met at any cost. This awareness that people should demand these as rights and not

accept them as doles of charity should be created and reinforced by creating a strong package of information, education and communication. There should be community participation and community ownership in all the activities. Reacting to the large number of persisting vacancies, the Member suggested that PO ITDA should be vested with powers to recruit people on contract basis with a minimum duration of 3 years. In regard to increasing the number of anganwadi worker he suggested that the neighbouring villages within 3 to 5 km. should be grouped and it should be examined if one anganwadi centers can cater to 3 to 4 villages within a radius of 3 to 5 km. He agreed with the PO ITDA that the Unit cost of houses being built in the Agency Area should be atleast 20% higher than the Unit cost in plain areas on account of infrastructural and logistic constraints. He agreed that Vizag should be included as a district under NREG works so that tribals in ITDA, Paderu can be assured of stable and durable employment avenues.

National Human Rights Commission Meeting on 30.4.2007 at 10.00 AM in
Conference Hall, "C" Block, GAD, Secretariat, Hyderabad.

List of Participants

S.No.	Name of the Officer	Designation
1.	Hon'ble Justice Shri Y. Bhaskar Rao	Member, NHRC, New Delhi.
2.	Dr. L. Mishra	Spl. Rapporteur, NHRC, New Delhi.
3.	Shri R. Ramakrishnaiah	Director, Tribal Welfare.
4.	Shri M.V.P.C. Sastry	Principal Secretary, PR & RWS.
5.	Shri V. Nagi Reddy	Secretary, Tribal Welfare.
6.	Dr. Prem Chand	M.D., G.C.C.
7.	Shri M.C. Pargaian	Addl. Secretary, Tribal Welfare Deptt.
8.	Shri G.N. Rao	Principal Secretary, C.C.S.E.
9.	Shri P.V. Ramesh	Secretary, Deptt. of Health Medical and Family Welfare.
10.	Shri K. Tirupataiah	Special Commissioner, R.D. Deptt.
11.	Shri O.S.V.D. Prasad	Director, TCR and TI, Hyderabad.
12.	Shri J. Murali	Project Officer, ITDA, R.C. Varam.
13.	Shri E. Ravindra Babu	Project Officer, ITDA, Srisailam.
14.	Shri B. Dasharath	Project Officer, ITDA, K.R. Puram, West Godavari District.
15.	Shri R.G. Bhagavath Kumar	Joint Secretary, Gurukulam.

16.	Shri J. Sruyanarayana	Chief Manager, SLBC, A.P., Hyderabad.
17.	Shri Y. Krishna Rao	OSD, Finance (IF), GOAP.
18.	Shri V.Ch. Veerabhadru	Joint Director (Planning), O/o DTW, Hyderabad.
19.	Shri B.V. Balayogi	Joint Director (Administration) O/o DTW, Hyderabad.
20.	Shri M. Joseph	Joint Director O/o TCR & TI, TWD, Hyderabad.
21.	Shri K.R.D. Prasada Rao	Special Dy. Collector (TW) Paderu, Visakhapatnam.
22.	Shri S. Parthasarathi	District Tribal Welfare Officer Bhdarachalam.
23.	Shri Ahmed Ali	Dy. Director O/o DTW, Hyderabad.
24.	Smt. T. Radha	Coordinator, Tribal Education, SSA.
25.	Dr. N. Upender Reddy	State Academic Monitoring Officer SSA, Hyderabad.
26.	M. Radha	Joint Director, SE O/o DSE, A.P., Hyderabad.
27.	Shri L. Suguna Prasad	Addl. Director Agriculture, Hyderabad.
28.	Dr. G.V. Subba Rao	Joint Director Commissioner Family Welfare Department.
29.	Shri R.C. Kumar	ED, TRIPCO/MD, TRIPCO.
30.	Shri L.S. Sarma	Joint Secretary to Government School Education.
31.	Shri Ch. S. Ranganadham	Asstt. Director, TWD, Hyderabad.
32.	Shri R. Sudarsana Reddy	Agriculture Officer (Planning)

33.	Shri K. Chandra Raju	Asstt. Director O/o TCR & TI, TWD, Hyderabad.
34.	Shri A. Yadagiri	Asstt. Director O/o TCR & TI, TWD, Hyderabad.
35.	Shri K. Appa Rao	Dy. Secretary (Academic) Gurukulam.
36.	Shri M. Ananthsayanam Raju	Dy. Director O/o TCR & TI, TWD, Hyderabad.
37.	Smt. G. Sarala Devi	C.C.F.I., O/o TCR & TI TWD, Hyderabad.
38.	Kum. Y. Meenakshi	Jr. Assistant, Dy. Director O/o TCR & TI, TWD, Hyderabad.
39.	Mr. N. Chandrappa	Research Faculty, Dy. Director O/o TCR & TI, TWD, Hyderabad.