

The Millennium Development Goals & the Nomadic, Pastoral and De-notified Tribes of Andhra Pradesh (India)

A Status Report



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Introduction

The Millenium Development Goals (MDG) Status Report has been prepared through reviewing the implementation of the National Common program among the various sections of the people in the society at the national level in about ten states of India. This report has been prepared as part of the 'STAND UP & SPEAK OUT' event of the UN Millenium program being implemented through out the world. In India the program has been implemented at the National level through 'Wada Na Todo Abhiyan' of the New Delhi.

The present report has been prepared with the data and information collected from the Nomadic Tribes of Andhra pradesh, which are one of the most vulnerable groups of India. These are invisible in the society and aloof from the state and welfare schemes. As per the Anthropologists nomadic tribes of India are sharing the genealogy of the Roma / Gypsies of the world. There are about 250 nomadic tribes in India and in Andhra pradesh there are about thirty tribes. Approximate national population of the nomadic tribes is about 10% or 100 millions. The population of the Nomadic people in Andhra pradesh is about ten millions. Unless the vast section of this nomadic population accesses the fruits of development, the UN Millenium development goals and specifically reducing the poverty to 50% by 2015 would be a distant Goal.

Objectives of this Status Report

- To provide 'an alternative' Civil society perspective on the achievement of MDGs
- To serve as compliment or a counterpoint to official reporting at the state level
- To look at the achievement of Goals with a Nomadic perspective in Andhra state.
- To give a candid picture on the basis of data & anecdotes from the grassroots.
- To bring the Public and media attention to the progress made and the shortcomings existing in the implementation of the MDGs.
- To generate the political debate and pressure, which will mean that Government is, forced to step up their efforts for the achievement of the Goals among the Nomadic people of Andhra Pradesh

Process & Methodology

A Core group meeting was organized to discuss and decide with the NGOs, CBOs and activists serving the community. The stakeholders were informed for the meeting. A questionnaire has been prepared in English and subsequently translated in to the local language. Meeting organized with 30 participants from all the three regions of the state for explaining the questionnaire and to fix dead lines for data collection. Data collected and sent to the Core group. The data has been processed and analyzed and the report prepared. Various photographs, anecdotes and case studies were taken from the NGOs serving the community over a period of time.

The report has been prepared by M.Subba Rao, National Coordinator, Lokdhara national Network for the Denotified, pastoral and Nomadic tribes, B-4 CEL Apartments, Vasundhara Enclave, New Delhi-110 096.

The Means of data Collection: Questionnaire preparation, collection of data among the marginalized groups, processing and documentation.

The means of the collecting the Voices of the impoverished: Documentation of Personal experiences and anecdotes from the people through field visits, newspaper cuttings, PRA and PPA reports among the target group.

How feed back was gathered on the Final report: Once the drafting is completed the report has been presented before the leaders of the communities, NGOs and activists, the feed back has been documented. It reflected in the final version of the report in the form of Demands of the community.

Limitation of the Report: The Report could not reflect the views of all the Nomadic groups in the state due to the constraints of time and resources. We have started late due to the limitations of the layers of our organization in coordinating and decision making. Data regarding the Nomadic groups hardly available with the Government, mainstream media and NGOs, hence we could not provide authenticated or published data.

Policy and Political context of the Country

In the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration of the year 2000, India too committed itself to the goal "to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger". This is the first and most prominent of altogether eight UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as listed on the UN website.

India has pledged to achieve the MDG goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 by reducing the proportion of people below poverty line from nearly 37.5 percent in 1990 to about 18.75 percent. The commitment to this goal, in such a prominent text, has been widely celebrated. The government of India too has also united behind the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. And it has not merely endorsed this goal in a vague and general way, but has committed itself to a concrete plan with a quite specific intermediate target and came out with a national Common Minimum Program. Accordingly programs introduced by the state governments, which could be implemented as schemes so that the people could access them through various Government departments.

Salient Features of the Andhra Pradesh State Budget & Programmes (2006-07)



Introduction: The state of Andhra Pradesh has an area of 275,045 sq. km. and a population of 76.21 million. There are 23 districts, 1127 blocks and 26614 villages. The State has population density of 277 per sq. km. (as against the national average of 324). The decadal growth rate of the state is 14.59% (against 21.54% for the country) and the population of the state is growing at a slower rate than the national rate. There are three regions in the state. Telengana is having 10 districts and Coastal Region is consisting of 9 districts, while Rayalaseema region is having four

districts.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2006-07: For the financial year 2006-07 it is programmed for an expenditure of Rs.40,624.24 crores under non-plan and Rs. 22,903.50 crores under Plan. This will result in a revenue deficit of Rs.995.84 crores, which would be 0.40 percent of GSDP. The fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs.8147.20 crores, which would be 3.25 percent of GSDP. After taking into account the overall transactions of the year, we will have a net deficit of Rs.30.29 crores. The financial year 2006-07 is expected to end with a negative balance of Rs.94.32 crores.

ANNUAL PLAN: This Government believes in deployment of scarce resources judiciously to improve the productivity levels and therefore, the Government have been increasing the annual plan outlays consistently. During 2005-06 our state had the highest plan outlay in the country. This year also allocations for the productive sectors are increased considerably. Annual Plan outlay for 2006-07 has been fixed at Rs. 19551.90 crores. While this is 30.78 % of the total expenditure, it is higher by 24.93 % of the Annual Plan of the current year.

Our Government has attached a very high priority for the speedier completion of Irrigation Projects. Accordingly, the allocation to irrigation sector in the Annual Plan is increased to Rs.10,000.00 crores reflecting a 51.15 percent increase over the current year's allocation. Plan allocations in respect of Rural and Urban Development have considerably increased in 2006-07, as the Government intends to implement INDIRAMMA & APREGS for the integrated development of the state. In the plan outlay we have allocated Rs.1602 crores towards Panchayat Raj and Rural Development. In respect of Urban Development Rs.1024 crores have been allocated in the Plan. Other important allocations are Rs.1545 crores towards welfare sector, Rs.566 crores towards education, Rs.535 crores towards Medical & Health sector, Rs.1222 crores towards Infrastructure facilities and Rs.1161 crores for housing for the weaker sections.

CROP LOANS: For modernizing agricultural sector, investment credit is very important. Also, if the farmer does not get the required amount of production credit or if it is not sanctioned in time, the farmer lands himself in debt trap. Besides this, if fertilizers of the required quantity or of good quality are not used, he will incur heavy losses. Timely and adequate crop loan is very important to avoid this situation. When compared to last year,

the expected growth rate in crop loans this year is 29% at Rs.13,300 crores. Apart from this, an amount of Rs.3,450 crores, is expected to be disbursed as term loans. I assure this august house that in the ensuing financial year 33% growth will be achieved in the disbursement of crop loans over the previous year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Animal Husbandry comes to farmer's rescue in times of drought and extreme deprivation. Presently about 24 lakh families in Andhra Pradesh are directly dependent on livestock rearing for their livelihood. Andhra Pradesh occupies 4th place in milk production, 2nd place in meat production and 1st place in the country in egg and broiler production. It is a well-known fact that the return on capital is very high for this sector. In order to strengthen the livestock research and to benefit the farmers who are dependent upon livestock sector, a separate Veterinary University namely Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University has been established. With a view to facilitate credit support to the sheep growers and to improve the economic conditions of sheep growers, Andhra Pradesh State Sheep & Goat growers Federation have been set up. Vaccine production and disease investigation units were established during 2005-06 at a cost of Rs.5 crores. During the year 6500 fertility camps were conducted to improve reproductively in cattle and buffaloes belonging to weaker section farmers. The Government has decided to establish 85 new Veterinary Institutions and to fill up existing vacancies in Veterinary Hospitals. It is also decided to establish a wool processing and development unit in the State to benefit sheep growers of Telengana region. For 2006-07 an amount of Rs.296 crores have been allotted for Animal Husbandry Department which is 45% higher over current year's provision.

State Government has sanctioned 41,000 houses for the fishermen. The subsidy on HSD oil being supplied has been enhanced from Rs.3 to Rs.5.58 and the limit increased to 200 liters for motor boats and to 3000 liters for mechanized boats. Government is planning to construct two new fishing harbors and three new fish landing centers. We are also planning to establish a separate agency for tuna fishing. For the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs.915 crores is allocated to the Agriculture and Allied sectors.

INDIRAMMA PADHAKAM: Establishing a caring and welfare oriented Government based on Indiramma's ideology was an election promise. Smt. Indira Gandhi struggled to give shape to welfare state through her 20 point economic programme imbued with Garibi Hatao concept. Her life and work inspire us constantly and with this inspiration this Government proposes to take up Indiramma programme from the ensuing financial year. In the next 3 year period we intend to provide drinking water, sanitation facilities, bituminous roads, primary education facilities, housing for weaker sections, power connections for all the villages, pension for the old, handicapped, widows and old age weavers and nutrition for children and pregnant women. The main objective of the programme is elimination of poverty and improving quality of living among the poor in the rural and urban areas. Each year 1/3rd villages in every Mandal will be selected for implementation of this programme. Selection of villages for implementation of this programme has been completed in a democratic manner.

AP Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Due to successive famines and farm mechanization the phenomenon of mass migration from rural areas is getting accelerated. To stem this malaise, the union Government has enacted a National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act – 2005 in last September by providing employment to all unemployed and underemployed persons in rural areas. Through this Act the central Government has guaranteed right to work, which is a part of the directive principles of the Constitution. In consonance with this Act the State Government has notified 'Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme'. This Act as well as the scheme have come into effect from 2nd February, 2006.

As per this scheme the Government is committed to provide work for at least 100 days in a year, for every house-hold registered under the Act. If, for any reason, whatsoever, the Government is unable to provide work within 15 days from the date of request, unemployment allowance will be paid. Under this scheme equal wages will be paid to both men and women. Funds required to implement this scheme will be shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10.

We are implementing this scheme during 2006-07 with an indicative outlay of Rs.900 crores in 13 districts namely Vizianagaram, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, Khammam, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Warangal, Anantapur and Kadapa. Towards this end Rs.90 crores has been allocated as state share in the budget.

This scheme which has been implemented in 200 Districts in the Country was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on 2nd February, 2006 from Bandlapally village of Anantapur district. This makes us all the more responsible to make this scheme a resounding success.

INDIRA KRANTI PADHAM: The impact that women make on the society is quite considerable and their services to the society – not only as mother, sister but as an economic power, is commendable. The Government is committed to improve their welfare and is funding several self help schemes in order to make them financially sound. We have taken up a revolutionary programme of extending loans to women groups with 'Pavala Vaddi'. While it was only Rs.753 crores that was given as bank loans to the women groups during 2003-04, Rs.1240 crores was disbursed during 2004-05 and Rs.2200 crores is expected to be disbursed during 2005-06. This allocation is further going to be increased to Rs.2500 crores during 2006-07.

The Government is committed to help all the enthusiastic women groups through extending financial assistance to them, by constantly reviewing bank assistance. Our Government would provide financial assistance to an extent of Rs.16 crores in the form of interest subsidy on the loans granted by the bankers to 1.84 lakh women groups during this year. It is also our intention to increase this subsidy amount to a level of Rs.75 crores. As a part of Indira Kranti Padham, it has been decided to give Rs.373 crores to the women self help groups through the community investment fund during this year. This would help improve the earnings of the women folk and to develop their incomes and infrastructure facilities. In this context, I feel proud to inform the august house that the percentage of recoveries on the loans given to these women groups is better than recovery on all the other loans at 95%. I am also extremely happy to say that instead of looking at their own selfish ends, these groups have proved to be agents of development by taking care of the general welfare of the society.

Under the Indira Kranthi Patham, Government is providing financial assistance for the disabled so as to give sustenance to them and empower them economically. So far we have extended financial assistance to an extent of Rs.9.60 crores to approximately 1.40 lakh handicapped persons. Further, we have conducted medical camps and issued 1.34 lakh certificates to them. Necessary treatment and operations have been done during this year for about 30,000 handicapped persons.

During this year we have collected 2.17 lakh tons of maize through these women groups and supplied to the farmers directly without the role of middlemen through Markfed at minimum support price. This intervention has enabled the farmers of the state to get a net benefit of Rs.52 to Rs.100 per ton. We are taking necessary steps to intensify this programme so that women farmers will manage this programme by themselves. Successful disbursement of pensions to old age people and widows has been another resounding achievement by these Self Help Groups. We are planning to intensify this programme, which has innumerable social benefits, during next financial year by organizing 30,000 groups with 3.6 lakh women members.

As an innovative approach under the 'Indira Kranti Padhakam' 4,500 people have been provided employment under LABS programme being run with the assistance of Dr. Reddy's Lab. We are targeting to provide employable skills to 15,000 persons during the year.

Provision of fertile land for cultivation through 'Indira Kranti Padhakam' to the asset starved families has been a significant initiative of our Government. Under this scheme, 1391 acres of land has been purchased and handed over to 1470 families so far. Depending on the necessity we will implement this programme during next financial year also.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT: In line with the increased requirement and necessities of the urban population, certain basic services like Drinking Water, Sanitation, Transportation and Health services are being improved. At the same time in order to attract business investment by providing necessary infrastructure facilities, our Government has been making constant efforts. We are committed to provide uninterrupted water supply to the towns. The per capita supply of drinking water which was 61 litres last year has been increased to 74.40 litres this year. By 2009, we would like to increase this to 100 litres. In order to meet the demand of the drinking water in the towns we took up 54 safe drinking water schemes at a cost of Rs.580 crores and wish to complete 25 such schemes during 2006-07 at a cost of Rs.358 crores. We will complete the 2nd phase of the Krishna Drinking Water Supply Scheme during 2006-07 at a cost of Rs.1082 crores.

In order to redress the grievances of urban citizens, Hon'ble Chief Minister had undertaken the 'Rajiv Nagarabata Programme'. Under this program so far 316 assurances given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister have been fulfilled. For providing better civic amenities, improvement of slums and welfare of poor, Indiramma Programme will be implemented in urban areas during 2006-07. Under this scheme not only services like dwelling houses, drinking water, sanitation, street lighting, etc., would be improved but also old age pension, education, nutrition facilities will be provided. Necessary matching share will be extended by the Government to the central schemes like Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns

(UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). In order to improve employment opportunities in urban areas, we are implementing 'UPADHI' scheme. Further, we have extended the "Pavala Vaddi" scheme to Urban Self Help Groups.

While an amount of Rs.1418 crores was allocated for the urban development in the year 2005-06, an outlay of Rs.1898 crores is proposed for next financial year showing an increase of 34 % over last year.

SCHOOL EDUCATION: The only way for overall development of the state is to ensure that elementary education is made available to all children. Economic development of individuals and the development of the state depends on the literacy level prevailing in the society. Our literacy rate is recorded at 61.1% in 2001 census, making A.P. the least literate state in South India. It is the aim of this Government to increase the literacy level to 95%. Lack of schooling facilities and inadequate monitoring of the functioning of existing schools has resulted in the present status. Keeping these factors in view, the Government has drawn up long term action plan to improve literacy levels in the state, giving priority to backward and tribal regions.

During this financial year, 244 upper primary schools have been upgraded as high schools in order to provide high school facilities in the rural areas. 17,000 new teachers have been recruited during the current year. Around 1,65,000 children are enrolled in schools in Badi Bata Programme. 1,85,000 children are re-admitted in schools through bridge courses. Under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Programme 366 new upper primary schools are started. 253 primary schools are upgraded as upper primary schools. We have started a project with an outlay of Rs.302 crores to provide accommodation and other amenities in Government high schools. This project will be implemented in a period of three years.

It is also decided to spend Rs.317 crores during 2006-07 for organizing midday meal scheme more effectively so that its benefits are available to every child. In order to protect child health, we have decided to implement a health insurance scheme with an outlay of Rs.4.48 crores in 2006-07. We have started 94 'Kasturiba Gandhi Gurukula Vidyalayas' through Andhra Pradesh Residential Education Institutions Society (A.P.R.E.I.S.) to ensure gender equality in education and to improve literacy among girls. We have planned to build permanent buildings for these Vidyalayas during 2006-07.

We propose to start 65 primary schools in school less habitations during 2006-07. 251 primary schools will be converted as upper primary schools. We are targeting to re-enroll 3 lakh children who have dropped out of schools during next financial year by starting new Residential Bridge Courses and Non-Residential Bridge Courses under Education Guarantee Scheme. An amount of Rs.5,463 cores is allocated for School Education in financial year 2006-07.

HIGHER EDUCATION: During the current financial year 27 new Junior colleges are sanctioned in interior and tribal Mandals. Additional accommodation and other amenities for 388 Junior Colleges are sanctioned at a cost of Rs.43 crores. An amount of Rs.7.5 crores was released under 'Prathibha Awards' scheme to benefit meritorious students. The Government have also decided to set up 3 new Universities at Nizamabad, Rajahmundry

and Kadapa in the next financial year in order to improve higher education facilities in backward districts and to fulfill academic aspirations of people in three regions of the state. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) has been implemented in select engineering colleges with financial assistance from Central Government and World Bank. This program aims at achieving higher levels of excellence in technical education by providing modern equipment, faculty development and curriculum development in 12 engineering colleges at a cost of Rs.150 crores. Technical Education department has established SONET (Society for Networking for Excellence in Technical Education) to share innovative teaching practices. This would encourage, sharing of modern facilities like Video Conferencing, Digital Library and Class Room Lectures by experts throughout the state to benefit engineering colleges.

The Technical Education department has introduced 8 new courses in the polytechnic colleges in the State, which cater to the skill requirement in emerging fields like Bio-Technology, Fashion Technology, Tourism etc. The new courses ensure abundant employment opportunities to the youth belonging to the State. An amount of Rs.1,448 crores is allocated for Higher and Technical Education departments in financial year 2006-07.

HEALTH: The Government has initiated several schemes for providing access to primary health care facilities in rural areas. We are committed to provide affordable health care to the entire population in the State through provision of increased allocations to the health sector during 2006-07.

The Government is committed to combat the menacing spread of AIDS by organizing sustained awareness campaigns. AASHA campaign which was taken up in July 2005 has successfully raised the awareness level of the vulnerable groups about the dangers of the disease. The Government is geared up to provide the necessary facilities for treating approximately 50,000 people who need anti-retroviral therapy. Government have started 620 PPTCT centers and 205 voluntary counseling centers in order to provide access to diagnostic and treatment facilities for the affected population. My appeal to the Hon'ble members is to join the coalition and campaign against the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The Government has decided to make state-of-the art diagnostic facilities available free of cost to the poorest of the poor in all Government hospitals in a phased manner. Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged to set up and operate these facilities. The cost of diagnostic tests for poor patients will be met by the Government. However, facilities will be open to others as well at highly competitive and reasonable rates.

In order to improve the primary health care facilities and usher in reforms in the health sector, Government is implementing a Health Sector Reform Action Programme with DFID assistance. For this an amount of Rs.150 crores is provided in the budget for 2006-07. To cater to the medical needs of the poor people, we will introduce new health insurance scheme and implement it from the next financial year. An amount of Rs.20 crores has been allocated for this purpose.

To save the lives of young children afflicted with heart ailments our Government has started

a scheme of extending free treatment to them. So far 3839 children have been given treatment under this scheme spending Rs.7.4 crores. We are determined to continue and strengthen this programme by providing Rs.8 crores in the next financial year. For the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs.2113 crores have been allocated for Health, Medical and Family welfare Department.

SOCIAL WELFARE: The scheme of providing house sites to weaker section whose annual income is below Rs.11,000/- through acquisition of private land is one of the important welfare measures undertaken by the Government. During 2005-06, 1,06,283 house sites have been distributed up to the end of December, 2005. An action plan is prepared under "Indiramma" programme to provide house sites to the houseless poor in 8,026 Grama Panchayats during 2006-07. An amount of Rs.400 crores is allotted for acquisition and development of land for house sites in rural areas and Rs. 100 crores in urban areas for the population below poverty line.

The APSCCFC Ltd, has prepared an action-plan for the year 2005-06 to cover 1,54,687 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.238.12 crores. Against the target, 66.61% has been sanctioned as on 31-12-2005.

Government has permitted the APSWREIS to take financial assistance to a tune of Rs.193.00 crores from the HUDCO for construction of 85 permanent Residential School Complexes at Rs.2.00 crores per school. An amount of Rs.1,553 crores is provided in BE 2006-07 for Social Welfare Department.

TRIBAL WELFARE: The present Government has taken a policy decision that no eligible ST child be denied a hostel seat. As a result 18,184 ST children have been admitted in hostels during the year 2005-06. With a long term objective of equipping ST children to qualify for admission in IITs, 3 schools of excellence and 3 colleges of excellence have been started under the guidance of Sri Chukka Ramaiah, renowned educationist. For the first time in the country all the Primitive Tribal Groups in the state are being brought under an Insurance Coverage. In the first phase, 12,000 Chenchu families have been covered under this scheme.

In the next financial year, in addition to the continuation of the above program, we are committed to provide roads, power and such other basic facilities to the unnerved tribal areas on top priority basis. Rs.656 crores is allotted to tribal welfare in the budget for 2006-07.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE: We have provided Rs.80 crores for scholarships to Backward classes students in the financial year 2005-06. However, in view of increase in the number of students aspiring for scholarships, we are increasing the budget allocation to Rs.120 crores for the next year. During 2005-06 we have taken up construction of 308 hostel buildings and completed 154 of them. Construction of another 96 hostel buildings and 8 Gurukula School Buildings is under progress.

During the year 2005-06, a new scheme called 'Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana' has been launched to assist 2.15 lakh BC artisans / BC occupational groups to improve their skills. Government have released Rs.5 crores in the current year to help 21,000 beneficiaries under this

scheme. The scheme has been continued in 2006-07 and Rs.5 crores have been allotted for this purpose. An amount of Rs.391 crores is allocated in the budget for 2006-07 for the welfare of Backward Classes.

MINORITIES WELFARE: The Minorities Cooperative Finance Corporation has extended financial assistance to 1,46,000 beneficiaries under various ongoing schemes during 2005-06. We have established a regional centre for Educational Development of Minorities at Visakhapatnam, which imparts free coaching for various competitive examinations to students belonging to minorities. For the benefit of minority students we have decided to establish a hostel in every district. The budget allocation of 49 crores in 2005-06 has been increased to Rs.69.60 crores in 2006-07 to the Minorities Welfare Department, towards granting scholarships to the minority students and for other welfare programmes. YOUTH - EMPLOYMENT

RAJIV YUVASHAKTI: We are extending financial assistance and training to youth to encourage entrepreneurial skills and self employment. Under the 'Rajiv Yuvashakti' scheme we have targeted 60,000 units for one lakh beneficiaries at a project cost of Rs.600 crores. So far 49,293 units have been accorded administrative approvals. We propose to extend financial assistance for establishing small scale units like cement bricks manufacturing, concrete mix plant, centering units etc. in the construction sector to build synergy with house construction under Indiramma. In order to improve the employable skills of the youth, training programmes have been taken up to train 60,000 people at a cost of Rs.12.00 crores during 2005-06. A provision of Rs.140 crores is made for Rajiv Yuvashakti in the next financial year.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS: Our Government have decided to revive and continue various arts like Burrakatha, Harikatha, Jammulakatha, Pravachanam and such other art forms, which symbolize the ancient tradition in all the temples. We are also extending financial help to an extent of Rs.500 per month to all those dedicated artists who are in a pitiable condition during the twilight of their career.

Analysis of the Share of the Nomadic people in the AP State Programs for Poverty Alleviation

The present study has been taken up by the Lokdhara National Network for the Nomadic people, regarding access to the Government welfare and poverty alleviation schemes in the Andhra Pradesh.

Totally 12 Denotified and Nomadic communities in the 18 habitats of Hyderabad city and Nellore District head quarters along with interior villages surveyed among the Coastal and Telengana regions of the state. 1698 families with 10000 population being contacted, data related to the access to the Credit, Ration, Agriculture lands, health, education, Housing, status in the society access to the resources has been collected. List of communities given in the Annexure-I

MICRO CREDIT



As per the World Bank country Director, Isabel Guerrero " the Micro credit Scheme (VELUGU) being implemented by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, helped in mobilizing 57 lakh poor women or 80% of the poor in the six project districts of Andhra Pradesh, in to nearly 4.7 lakh SHGs. The groups used seed money to pool resources and make small loans to each other that helped pay for education, medical treatment, food and other small but important needs.

The SHGs formed federations and even began to deliver Insurance, ambulance, extension, commercial and Government services. They have a collective savings of over Rs.1000 crore and leveraged commercial bank linkages of Rs. 3700 crores since 2003. The assets of the SHGs enhanced on an average from Rs.71000 to 1.21 lakh in the last two years, while the average annual income increased from Rs.15000 to Rs.23500 during the same period. Poor rural women in the state, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, are now making decisions which affect their lives and livelihoods".

Case study

The expenditure during marriage occasions and other social ceremonies is very high particularly among Budabukkala and Yanadhi communities. Credit is considered as an adequate mechanism to cope with the consumption needs and unexpected external shocks. As the formal credit from banks and co-operative societies is not accessible, except providing small amounts and revolving funds through SHGs, more than 90% of the families are dependant on informal credit sources in all PPA sites. Most of the credit transactions are being carried out through relatives, owners and pawn brokers. About 60 percent borrowed money for household expenditure and health needs, 25 percent for customary obligations and 15 for small investments to take up small business and for other expenditures.

Nomadic women's Access to the Micro credit: Of the 4603 women in the habitats only 15.75% or 725 women got enrolled in the Self Help Groups organized by the Government or NGOs and 361 women or 7.84% received loans under the Micro credit through bank linkages or through Government. Nomadic women's membership share in the SHGs is less than 16% and the remaining 84% of the women are un-covered by the Micro credit movement. On an average 20% of the women from the settled communities enrolled in the SHGs could access loans under Micro credit. Where as 60% of the Nomadic women could not access the loans after becoming members, the Indira Kranthi patham /VELUGU is

the largest of all the poverty alleviation schemes in the state could not cover 84% of the women from the Nomadic tribes and could not deliver credit to 60% of the Nomadic women even after joining.



Access to the Public Distribution System:

Under the Public Distribution System (PDS) Government opened one Fair price shop for 5000 population. These stores are manned by the dealers on the commission basis. These shops are expected to deliver commodities like Rice, sugar, Kerosene, palm oil etc, about 68.4% of the families are having ration cards and 66.25 could avail commodities on the Ration cards.

ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

A National Sample Survey Exercise points towards the fact that about 5% of the total population in the country sleeps without two square meals a day. This section of the population can be called as “hungry”. In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards this category of population, the “Antyodaya Anna Yojana” (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for one crore poorest of the poor families.

AAY contemplates identification of one crore poorest of the poor families from amongst the BPL families covered under TPDS within the States and providing them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice. The States/UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost. Thus the entire food subsidy has been passed on to the consumers under the scheme. The scale of issue that was initially 25 kg per family per month has been increased to 35 kg per family per month with effect from 1st April, 2002.

In line with the National Common Minimum Program (NCMP) of the UPA Government and the announcement made by the Hon’ble Finance Minister in the Union Budget 2004-05, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has further been expanded with effect from 1st August, 2004 by another 50 lakh BPL families by including, inter-alia, all households at the risk of hunger. The following criteria will be adopted for identification of additional Antyodaya families: -

(a) Landless agriculture laborers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen such as potters, tanners, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, slum dwellers, and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector like porters, coolies, rickshaw pullers, hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers, snake charmers, rag pickers, cobblers, destitute and other similar categories in both rural and urban areas.

(b) Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons/persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support.

(c) Widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more or single women or single men with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence.

(d) All primitive tribal households. The State-wise estimated number of AAY families and the families identified and ration cards issued under AAY by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is 15.578lakh and AAY cards were issued to 15.578 lakh people.

Risk of Hunger & Antyodaya cards for families among the Nomadic communities:

Of the total families surveyed 29% are at the risk of hunger, however 4.5% of the families only have Antyodaya cards. Remaining 95.5% of the surveyed families were left without cards.

Indira Prabha: The scheme is aimed at renovation of the lands distributed by the Government to the poor over the period and which remained uncultivable over a period of time. The scheme aiming to renovate 3.5 lakhs acres of land owned by two lakhs families during the first phase, by allocating Rs.500 crores raised from the NABARD, it is expected that the fallow lands would become fit for agricultures through this scheme.

Land distribution scheme: The state Government has distributed 1 55 217 acres for the 1, 12,290 beneficiaries as per the Government statements.

Agriculture lands & Irrigation: 17.07% families among the surveyed having agriculture lands and the remaining 82.3% are land less and of these lands 31.3% of them do not have any irrigation facility provided from the Government.



Source of Livelihoods & Income Able bodied men and women, along with children would work in the families. The sources of livelihoods are hair decorators (Savaram), Rickshaw pulling, rag pickers, Domestic servants, Country pig rearing, Begging, Agriculture labor, Masons, Industrial workers, Mattress making with old cloths, Donkey rearing, cooking ware making with old iron, Small time vending, Basket making,

Record dance, small time fishing in the water bodies, duck rearing, Bull dancers, earth and stone work, fortune telling etc,

850 families among 1698 or 50.5% are having an income bracket of Rs800-1100, 261 families or 21.2% are in the 1200-2500 brackets, 268 families or 15.8% are in the 2600-3000 brackets, 219 families or 12.9% families are in the Rs.5000 above bracket.

Rag pickers

There is no reliable estimate about the exact number of rag pickers in Ongole town and in how many areas they have been spread and other demographic details. The Rag Pickers are principally of Budabukkala Caste. There are 35 families in Kothadonka, 39 families in Karuna Colony and 6 families in Nehru nagar have been identified. In addition to their isolation, they are socially backward, economically weak and politically indifferent. They are being treated as untouchables as they are prohibited even drink water with glasses of upper castes and also scheduled and other backward castes.

Record Dancer

Kalle Venkateswaramma, now aged 26, accepted the profession of Record Dance at the age of 18 years soon after her beloved husband, Sivaiah, a record dancer, died in a road accident while returning from a dance performance. Being a Yanadhi woman, she used to work as a housemaid to supplement the family income. The sudden death of her husband and subsequent abuse by their uncle and aunt had made her leave the family with her daughter with out telling where she is going in the night time. The beggars at Saibaba temple extended their help in making her live near Rangarayudu cheruvu and started begging at the temple. As her living as a beggar became a matter of prestige and dignity to their close relatives who once rejected her. They have taken back her home and made her continue in her husbands profession. Due to her inhibition and immaturity in dancing, she is sometimes unable to dance equally with her co-dancers and frustrated with the new profession. For overcoming this, her co-dancers made her drink alcohol before every performance. The stiff competition from young dancers and other dancers from Chilakaluripet and Narasaraopet, she gradually lost demand for her performance. To cope up with the new challenge posed by the competitors, she has no option except exposing her body and half-naked dances and some times without cloths based on the severe pressures by the audience.

Housing



INDIRAMMA/Housing scheme: The Government is aiming at building of forty lakh houses with in five years (2004-2009). Housing construction will be done for the families living below poverty line and for the families living with out houses in the urban areas. Government constructed 6.5 lakh houses during the year 2004-05.

Under the 'Rajiv Gruha kalpa' scheme Government would construct houses for the poor and middle class families. The beneficiaries' annual income should not exceed thirty six thousands and they should not own any house. About one lakh houses are being planned to construct during the first phase of this scheme. Housing loans would be given under this scheme, which could be repaid with in twenty years. Three storied apartments would be built under this scheme. An amount of Rs.25000 has been given as subsidy for each house. This amount could be used for the purchase of land, internal roads, water supply, street lights etc.

Findings of the study regarding Housing: Of the total 1698 families 642 families or 37.8 are having pucca houses, 410 families or 24.2% are with out houses, 459 or 27.03% are living in the tents, 161 or 9.5% families still living under the trees.



Kundeti Peddama who lost her house site to prove herself not guilty of an illegal contact with her colleague. Her husband became mentally retarded after he met an accident. As she find no savings or productive assets to feed her children and mentally retarded husband, she started working as a construction cooly. She has been moving very closely with a co-worker that made her guilty of infidelity complained by Venkateswarlu of her community to the community leaders. He and her friend have been brought before the elders for the enquiry where both of them rejected the claims. The consequent stressing by Venkateswarlu the elders decided to go for a test before god and for which both of them have to pay Rs.10,000/- each as a deposit. Since she has no money or valuable assets other than the house site patta, she has sold away house site and paid the money. Both of them brought to the temple and kept them a whole night in the temple under strict observation of 4 community elders. After sun rise they have completed worshipping of lord Anjaneya and made them ready for lifting the burnt (melting stage) crow bar. They believe that the innocent will have no danger. She said that she has successfully lifted the bar without any risk of burning hands. Then she has been paid back the deposited amount and celebrated the occasion with the amount paid by the loser, Venkateswarlu. But she remained homeless and waiting for occupying a suitable place for her family.

Education

Our literacy rate is recorded at 61.1% in 2001 census, making A.P. the least literate state in South India. It is the aim of this Government to increase the literacy level to 95%. Lack of schooling facilities and inadequate monitoring of the functioning of existing schools has resulted in the present status. Keeping these factors in view, the Government has drawn up long term action plan to improve literacy levels in the state, giving priority to backward and tribal regions. There are about 132268 boys and 87844girls and totally 277590 children out of the school in the age group of 6-13 years.



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalize elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children, through provision of community-owned quality education in a mission mode.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh targeting to re-enroll 3 lakh children who have dropped out of schools during next financial year by starting new Residential Bridge Courses and Non-Residential Bridge Courses under Education Guarantee Scheme. An amount of Rs.5,463 cores is allocated for School Education in financial year 2006-07.

The data analysis: Of the 1121 children only 188 or 16.8% going to the Anganwadi schools, 601 children or 53.6% completed 5 years education, 46.4% could not complete the 5 years schooling. Only 46.5% were enrolled in the schools of them 64% dropouts from the school and not covered by any of the schemes SSA, DPEP etc,

HEALTH INDICATORS OF ANDHRA PRADESH



The Total Fertility Rate of the State is 2.1. The Infant Mortality Rate is 57 and Maternal Mortality Ratio is 195 (SRS 2001 - 03) which are lower than the National average. The Sex Ratio in the State is 978 (as compared to 933 for the country).

As per the study: The maternal mortality Rate (MMR) is more than 10 for 1000 among the Nomadic people, where as India and Pakistan average is 5 for 1000. 2.2% are HIV families, 1.35% families affected with the T.B, none of the families availing health care or immunization under the Government schemes, only 30.5% families having access to the clean water, Toilets and drainage.

Access to the resources: out of the 1698 families none of them is having access to the MFP, Forest, and Pasture, Grazing lands or water resources. Only 10% of the families having respectable status in the society, only 0.8% families are in the political positions at the village level.

Territorial rights: Out of the total families surveyed still 37.4% families are in the Nomadic life, 10% families in the Govt. jobs only 7.2% are serving as professionals.

A Charter of Rights for the Nomadic, De-notified & Pastoral Tribes of India

1. Conduct census operation through Government of India for collecting the population of the Nomadic people in the selected 23 states where their visibility is more.
2. Create a ministry for the development of the Nomadic Tribes at the Central and state level (except in the seven North Eastern States) for monitoring the implementation of the development programs.
3. Constitute Nomadic Tribes Development Boards (in the lines of the Government of Karnataka) in all the states with chapters in the Districts by providing infrastructure and funds.
4. Constitute Nomadic Tribes finance Corporation in the lines of the SC/ST finance corporations for promoting Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies and for implementing Micro Entrepreneurship development programs, through training and Micro financing along with assistance in the marketing .
5. Introduce Quota and licensing system for the Nomadic people for accessing the flora and fauna in the reserve forests by making suitable amendments for the laws related to the Forest and wild life, so that to facilitate the survival of the nomadic people by accessing food from the forests, and by keeping wild animals to entertain and by accessing pasture and grazing lands, along with small water sources for fishing and Duck rearing which are essential for their survival.
6. Constitute a land bank with a provision of funds to acquire lands from the private owners for the housing and agriculture of the Nomadic people and to be distributed on a loan basis with a nominal interest.
7. Give priority for the Nomadic people in allotting Government housing schemes
8. Allocate compulsory quotas for the Nomadic tribes among the S.C, ST, Minority & BC categories in the poverty alleviation schemes implemented by the state and Central Governments.
9. Create political spaces for the Nomadic people by allocating separate quotas in the electoral system, so that to contest in the elections for the local bodies along with assembly and parliament.
10. Include all the Nomadic Tribes presently in the SC, ST, BC and Minorities in to the Scheduled Tribes list.
11. Constitute an authority for monitoring the Nomadic Tribes human rights at the central and state level; introduce Act against the atrocities on the Nomadic tribes and violation of their human rights.

12. Ban the killing of the country pigs by the Governments in the name of the brain fever and other deceases, which are the basic source of their livelihood.

13. Provide legal recognition and status for the occupations of the Nomadic tribes such Country pig, donkey, duck, camel rearing and small time vending and servicing operations, so that they could avail bank loans and Government subsidies.

14. Give legal recognition to the Nomadic people's culture, handicrafts and art forms, with respect to the artists at par with other artists in the main stream, so that to get old age pensions, identification cards and exhibition facilities with the government support.

15. Provide access to the natural resources like trees, lands and water for continuance of occupations of the Nomadic tribes, along with introducing schemes for the protection, promotion and conservation of the natural resources, essential for their survival with the participation and involvement of the Nomadic tribes.

Annexure 1

List of the Denotified, Pastoral and Nomadic Tribes of Andhra Pradesh

	Tribe Name		Type			Category			
	Main	Synonyms	Denotified	Nomadic	pastoral	S.C	S.T	B.C(a)	Minorities
1	Boya	Valmiki	✓				✓	✓	
2	Budabukk ala							✓	
3	Balasanth u	Bahuroopi, katipapa la, Saradagallu, Chenchu, Lingadharikoya, Sa nyasisetty, Babaji, Bairagi Manduchala, Mandagolla, Ganjiko oti, Bommala, pagativeshagallu, Bagothula, Molkajangam,	✓	✓					
4	Bavuri	Bawaria	✓			✓			
5	Dandasi		✓			✓			
6	Dommara	Dombara		✓		✓		✓	
7	Jogi	Jogala, Jogula		✓				✓	
8	Lambadi	Sugali, banjara	✓				✓		
9	Pamula		✓					✓	
10	pardhi	Nakkala, Pittala, Shi kari, Nirshikari	✓				✓	✓	
11	Paidi	padimanu	✓					✓	
12	Pitchiguntl a	Vamsaraj	✓					✓	
13	Relli		✓			✓			
14	waddera	Oddi, Vaddilu	✓					✓	
15	Yerukala	Kaikadi	✓				✓		
16	yata		✓					✓	
17	Yanadi	Challa yanadi	✓				✓		
18	Madaari	Kothula		✓		✓			
19	Gangiredd ula			✓				✓	
20	Dakkala	Jakkala		✓		✓			
21	Dasari	Poosala, Holiya, dasari	✓	✓		✓		✓ (d)	
22	Mashtin	Mala, Madiga		✓		✓			
23	Are Marati	Bommalata Maratibudabukkala		✓				✓	
24	Sikligar			✓				✓	Sikh Nomads
25	Banda	Mondi, Bnadara		✓				✓	
26	Yarragolla	Kuruma, Kuruba			✓			✓	
27	Poleramm a	Peddammala, Sunkamma, Nukamma		✓				✓	
28	Arzal	Attar Saibu, Zinka Saibu, Borewale, Fattar podo, faqir, Thuraka Budbudiki, Ghanti, Darvesh, Garadi, pamula, kanikattu/ Garadiga, Gosangi, Phakir, Godeluguvallu, Elugubantivallu, Keelugurram, Bonthala, ThurkaKhasi, Kakkukotte saibulu						✓	Muslim Nomads

Annexure -2

Assessment of Poverty Among Denotified, Pastoral & Nomadic Communities of Andhra

S N	Community	No. of habitats	No. of			Micro credit	Mem ber ship in SHGs	Having Ration cards	Availing commodit ies	Families at risk of hunger	Having Antyodaya Cards	Agriculture lands by Govt.	Irrigation provided by Govt.
			Families	Women	Men								
1	Pamula	1	50	60	51	0	40	30	30	20	1	0	0
2	Dakkali	1	70	178	184	40	70	54	54	16	0	0	0
3	Budbukkala	1	14	11	10	0	0	07	07	0	0	0	0
4	Peddammala	1	54	60	56	0	0	45	45	09	0	0	0
5	Sikligar	1	30	32	29	0	0	30	30	01	0	0	0
6	Poosala	1	325	1120	1096	170	240	151	151	73	0	0	0
7	Bommalata	1	28	40	35	0	0	05	05	20	0	0	0
8	Yarukala	2	220	1045	923	90	140	140	140	62	15	0	0
9	Waddera	3	460	1093	1025	50	140	385	345	169	11	185	150
10	Yanadi	2	261	632	616	11	60	156	156	60	38	99	45
11	Mondi/Banda	2	68	172	168	0	35	62	62	45	10	4	4
12	Gangireddula	2	118	160	133	0	0	100	100	18	2	2	0
	Total	18	1698	4603	4326	361	725	1165	1125	493	77	290	199
	Percentage (%)					7.84	15.75	68.4	66.25	29	4.5	17.07	11.7

Status of Housing

S.N	Community	Region	No. of habitats	No. of Families	Having pucca houses	Without houses	In the tents	Under the trees
1	Pamula	Coastal	1	50	0	30	13	7
2	Dakkali	Coastal	1	70	70	0	0	0
3	Budbukkala	Coastal	1	07	07	0	0	07
4	Peddammala	Telengana	1	54	20	0	20	14
5	Sikligar	Telengana	1	30	28	2	0	0
6	Poosala	Telengana	1	325	85	170	20	50
7	Bommalata	Coastal	1	28	15	0	10	03
8	Yarukala	Coastal/	2	220	89	73	35	33

		Telengana						
9	Waddera	Coastal	3	460	130	34	230 (huts)	30
10	Yanadi	Coastal	2	261	106	75	70 (huts)	10
11	Mondi/Banda	Coastal	2	68	35	16	10	7
12	Gangireddula	Coastal/ Telengana	2	118	57	10	51	0
	Total		18	1698	642	410	159 300 (Huts)	161
	Percentage (%)				37.8	24.2	27.3	9.5

Status of Education

S.N	Community	Region	No. of habitats	Children 6-14	Accessing Anganwadi	Children completed 5 years education	Children enrolled	Dropouts
1	Pamula	Coastal	1	25	0	10	25	20
2	Dakkali	Coastal	1	53	0	23	26	0
3	Budbukkala	Coastal	1	05	0	0	05	0
4	Peddammala	Telengana	1	56	0	0	0	0
5	Sikligar	Telengana	1	20	0	0	20	0
6	Poosala	Telengana	1	314	25	224	110	116
7	Bommalata	Coastal	1	20	10	03	10	10
8	Yarukala	Coastal/ Telengana	2	308	29	170	110	76
9	Waddera	Coastal	3	100	37	87	67	46
10	Yanadi	Coastal	2	73	66	70	93	39
11	Mondi/Banda	Coastal	2	52	21	09	25	09
12	Gangireddula	Coastal/ Telengana	2	95	0	05	30	20
	Total		18	1121	188	601	521	336
	Percentage (%)				16.8	53.6	46.47	64

Status of Health

S.N	Community	Region	No. of habitats	No. of Families	National Scheme on health insurance	HIV/TB /Malaria families		Families availing health Care	Having potable water/latrines/drainage etc
						HIV	TB		
1	Pamula	Coastal	1	50	0	2	5	0	0
2	Dakkali	Coastal	1	70	0	2	2	0	0
3	Budbukkala	Coastal	1	14	0	0	0	0	0
4	Peddammala	Telengana	1	54	0	0	0	0	0
5	Sikligar	Telengana	1	30	0	0	0	0	30
6	Poosala	Telengana	1	325	0	9	0	0	106
7	Bommalata	Coastal	1	28	0	0	0	0	0
8	Yarukala	Coastal/ Telengana	2	220	0	12	0	0	120
9	Waddera	Coastal	3	460	0	20	12	0	130
10	Yanadi	Coastal	2	261	0	5	4	0	117
11	Mondi/Banda	Coastal	2	68	0	0	0	0	15
12	Gangireddula	Coastal	2	118	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		18	1698	0	50	23	0	518
	Percentage (%)				0	2.2%	1.35	0	30.5

Access to the Resources

S.N	Community	Region	No. of habitats	No. of Families	MFP/Forest	Pasture/ Grazing lands	Respectable status in Society	Political Status
1	Pamula	Coastal	1	50	0	0	2	0
2	Dakkali	Coastal	1	70	0	0	0	0
3	Budbukkala	Coastal	1	14	0	0	0	0
4	Peddammala	Telengana	1	54	0	0	0	0
5	Sikligar	Telengana	1	30	0	0	1	0
6	Poosala	Telengana	1	325	0	0	10	3
7	Bommalata	Coastal	1	28	0	0	0	0
8	Yarukala	Coastal/Telengana	2	220	0	0	3	0

9	Waddera	Coastal	3	460	0	0	110	3
10	Yanadi	Coastal	2	261	0	0	40	8
11	Mondi/Banda	Coastal	2	68	0	0	03	0
12	Gangireddula	Coastal/ Telengana	2	118	0	0	0	0
	Total		18	1698	0	0	169	14
	Percentage (%)				0	0	10	0.8

Territorial Rights

S.N	Community	Region	No. of habitats	No. of Families	In the Nomadic life	In Govt. jobs	Professionals
1	Pamula	Coastal	1	50	20	2	0
2	Dakkali	Coastal	1	70	21	2	0
3	Budbukkala	Coastal	1	14	07	0	0
4	Peddammala	Telengana	1	54	54	0	0
5	Sikligar	Telengana	1	30	20	1	0
6	Poosala	Telengana	1	325	52	90	50
7	Bommalata	Coastal	1	28	25	0	0
8	Yarukala	Coastal		220	127	48	0
9	Waddera	Coastal	3	460	101	15	70
10	Yanadi	Coastal	2	261	57	8	3
11	Mondi/Banda	Coastal	2	68	34	3	0
12	Gangireddula	Coastal	2	118	118	0	0
	Total		18	1698	636	169	123
	Percentage (%)				37.4	10	7.2

Income levels

S.N	Community	Region	No. of habitats	No. of Families	Source of Income	Rs. 800-1100	1200-2500	Rs. 2600 - 3000	Rs. 5000 above
1	Pamula	Coastal	1	50	Hair business /Rickshaw, rag pickers/Domestic servants/Country Pig rearing	32	10	6	2
2	Dakkali	Coastal	1	70	Begging/Agriculture labor/Masons/ Industrial labor	40	19	9	2

3	Budbukkala	Coastal	1	14	Mattress making/Begging	7	7	0	0
4	Peddammala	Telenagana	1	54	Donkey rearing/Begging	24	18	12	
5	Sikligar	Telengana		30	Iron cooking ware making	20	5	4	1
6	Poosala	Telengana	1	325	Hair making, vending , Baskets, Mats	18	60	107	140
7	Bommalata	Coastal	1	28	Recording dance	18	10	0	0
8	Yarukala	Coastal/ Telengana	2	220	Basket making, Small time vending, Fortune telling, Pig & Duck rearing	66	95	11	48
9	Waddera	Coastal	3	460	Agriculture, labor, small vending fruits	275	65	105	15
10	Yanadi	Coastal	2	261	Agriculture labor, Domestic servants, Rickshaw, small Fishing	216	34	3	8
11	Mondi/Banda	Coastal	2	68	Hair decorator, begging,	34	20	11	3
12	Gangireddula	Coastal/ Telengana	2	118	Bull dancers, Small time vending, Rag pickers	100	18	0	0
		Total	18	1698		850	361	268	219
		Percentage (%)				50.5	21.2	15.8	12.9