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INDIA  
ANDHRA PRADESH IRRIGATION PROJECT - III  
**SOCIO - ECONOMIC STUDY**  
OF  
PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS UNDER SRBC  
( MAIN CANAL )

**STUDY REPORT**

PREPARED FOR :  
**IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
HYDERABAD

**Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute**  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
HYDERABAD,  
INDIA  
JUNE 1996

Cont. No.: 13939

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HYDERABAD.

INDIA

**JUNE 1996**

## PREFACE

RAYALA SEEMA named after its illustrious ruler Krishna Devaraya had a regular visitor - DROUGHT. The ominous visitor used to leave a trail of hunger and gloom and famine in the region each time it visited. The dreaded visitor stalked through the vast expanse of the region causing untold devastation and misery to the people and all other forms of life. The drought was so frequent in this region that RAYALA SEEMA (Land of Rayalu) turned into RALLA SEEMA (Land of Rocks). The Kurnool district, the heart of Rayala Seema experienced drought periodically till the waters of Thungabhadra have been harnessed for the irrigation of this area. But the waters of K.C.Canal were too inadequate to irrigate vast stretches of parched lands of this district. Government of Andhra Pradesh determined to ward off the much dreaded drought and provide life giving waters for the lands in the proverbially low rainfall areas, launched several irrigation projects in Rayala Seema. The SRBC is one such irrigation project aimed at eradication of poverty in the interior places of Rayala Seema. The SRBC is a source of great hope and promise for eternally rain deficit areas like Banaganapalli, Owk and Koilakuntla mandals of Kurnool district. With the arrival of Krishna waters through SRBC and its distributories, the fabled

Midas will arrive in the command area with his magical touch the area will soon turn into a bowl of agricultural affluence.

But it is one side of coin. Behind this rosy picture in the command area is a trail of tears for several land holders and their dependants. It is to wipe off the tears of PAPs and to bring back their old standard of life and if possible, to improve upon it, this study has been commissioned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This report is an outcome of survey of PAPs of SRBC. The pages of this report unfold various positive as well as adverse impacts that SRBC has created in the study area. But most of the problems are transitory in nature and amenable for solution. Various action points have been suggested to tackle these problems. It is our fond hope that the findings of this report and its recommendations will form basis for the preparation of Action Plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the PAPs so that the problems of PAPs are effectively tackled and pave the way for full rehabilitation and resettlement of the PAFs and PAPs can join the multitudes of happy farmers in the SRBC command area.

We take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the Department of Irrigation and Command Area Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh for entrusting this study to Tribal

Cultural Research and Training Institute, Tribal Welfare Department, HYderabad. We are particularly indebted to Sri.C.S.Rao, IAS, former Prl.Secretary to Government, I & CAD Department, Sri.K.Koshal Ram, IAS, present Prl.Secretary to Government, I & CAD Department, Sri.P.K.Agarwal, IAS, Secretary to Government, I & CAD Department and Sri.M.G.Gopal, IAS, Joint Secretary to Government, I & CAD Department for their unstinted support and guidance in conducting of the study. We also wish to express our gratitude to Sri.K.Madhava Rao, IAS, Addl.Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Finance Department and Sri.M.V.Natarajan, IAS, Prl.Secretary to Government, Finance (Projects Wing) Department for timely release of funds for the completion of the study.

We wish to place on record our immense gratitude to Dr.W.R.Reddy, IAS, Joint Secretary to Government, I & CAD (Projects Wing) Department whose sustained support and guidance has been a source of inspiration to us. Dr.W.R.Reddy has not only evinced keen interest at various stages of this survey but also provided the full cooperation by making arrangements for the smooth and expeditious completion of the survey. We are deeply indebted to him for all the help and guidance.

We wish to convey our deep gratitude to Sri.Narasimha Reddy, former Chief Engineer, Projects, Srisailam Project, SRBC, Sri.P.Gopala Krishna Murthy, present Chief Engineer, Projects, Srisailam Project, SRBC, Sri.Rameswara Rao, Ex-Superintendent Engineer, SRBC, Nandyal, Sri.Dasaratha Ramaiah, SE., Circle 1, SRBC, Nandyal, Sri N.Veera Swamy, S.E., Circle 2, SRBC, Nandyal, Sri.V.V.Subba Rao, S.E., Circle 3, Nandyal, Sri.M.K.Rahman E.E., SRBC Division, Panyam, Sri.Nageswara Rao, EE., SRBC Division, Dwk and various other Engineering and non-engineering staff who have extended cooperation to the study team in conducting of this study. Special mention must be made of Sri.M.K.Rahman, E.E., SRBC Division, Panyam for the spontaneous cooperation extended to us and survey team in provision of accommodation, and transport. We are specially grateful to him.

We are specially grateful to Sri.S.K.Singh, IAS, Ex-Collector, Kurnool and Sri.K.Raju, IAS, Present Collector, Kurnool and Sri.S.Bhattacharya, I.A.S., Ex-Joint Collector, Kurnool, Sri.Jayesh Ranjan, IAS, Sub Collector, Nandyal for extending their fullest cooperation and issuing instructions to all the District Officers and MROs and MDOs to furnish the information required by the study team.

We place on record our special thanks and high appreciation of the cooperation and services rendered by Sri.Sahaik Madina, EX-SDC (LA), Nandyal and Sri.G.Hanumantha Rao, Present SDC (LA), Nandyal and his staff.

We also acknowledge with thanks for the information furnished and cooperation extended by various District Officers of whom special mention must be made of Dr.Vijayakumar, IAS, Project Director, DRDA, Kurnool, District Revenue Officer, Kurnool, Joint Director, Agriculture, Kurnool, Chief Planning Officer, Kurnool and Dr.Rayudu, District Tribal Welfare Officer, Kurnool.

Special mention must be made of Sri.B.K.Bala Subramanyam, Special Officer, PP & M and Sri.Madhusudan Rao, Executive Engineer, PP & M, Hyderabad and Sri.Sastry, PP & M, Hyderabad for providing us the necessary literature and data and for extending excellent cooperation without which the study could not have been completed in a short time. We are immensely grateful to them especially Sri.Madhusudan Rao.

We place on record our gratitude to Sri.T.Munivenkatappa, IAS, Prl.Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department,

Government of Andhra Pradesh and Sri.K.K.Bangar, IAS, Secretary to Government (TW), Social Welfare Department, Smt.M.Chaya Ratan, Former Commissioner of Tribal Welfare and Dr.P.V.Ramesh, Director of Tribal Welfare for kindly permitting us to undertake this study.

Our special thanks are to the awardees who have ungrudgingly provided the required information and cooperation during the survey. We thank our colleagues in the Institute and Dr.N.Sudhakar Rao, Anthropologist, Sri.K.A.S.Hussain, Ex. Joint Director of TCR & TI., for extending their active participation starting from formulation of schedules, field work and drafting of the report. We thank Dr. M.V. Krishna Rao, Ex. General Manager of TRICOR for his association in the revision of the report. Last but not least, we also thank Sri.T.Jagan Mohan Rao, and Sri.Ch. Siva Kameswara Rao for their good secretarial assistance provided for the project.

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SENIOR SOCIOLOGIST  
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## ABBREVIATIONS

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| AP     | : Andhra Pradesh   |
| BC     | : Backward Class   |
| BMSR   | : Bench_Mark Survey Report                                   |
| DRDA   | : District Rural Development Agency                          |
| DWCRA  | : Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas             |
| GOAP   | : Govt. of Andhra Pradesh                                    |
| I&CAD  | : Irrigation and Command Area                                |
| IRDP   | : Integrated Rural Development Project                       |
| ITDA   | : Integrated Tribal Development Agency                       |
| JFM    | : Joint Forest Management                                    |
| JRY    | : Jawahar Rojgar Yojana                                      |
| LAA    | : Land Acquisition Act                                       |
| LAO    | : Land Acquisition Officer                                   |
| MDO    | : Mandal Development Officer                                 |
| MRO    | : Mandal Revenue Officer                                     |
| NGO    | : Non-Governmental Organisation                              |
| OC     | : Other Castes   |
| PAA    | : Project Affected Area                                      |
| PAC    | : Project Affected Community                                 |
| PAF    | : Project Affected Family                                    |
| PAP    | : Project Affected Person                                    |
| PAPERP | : Project Affected Persons Economic Rehabilitation Programme |
| PAV    | : Project Affected Villages                                  |
| PHC    | : Primary Health Centre                                      |

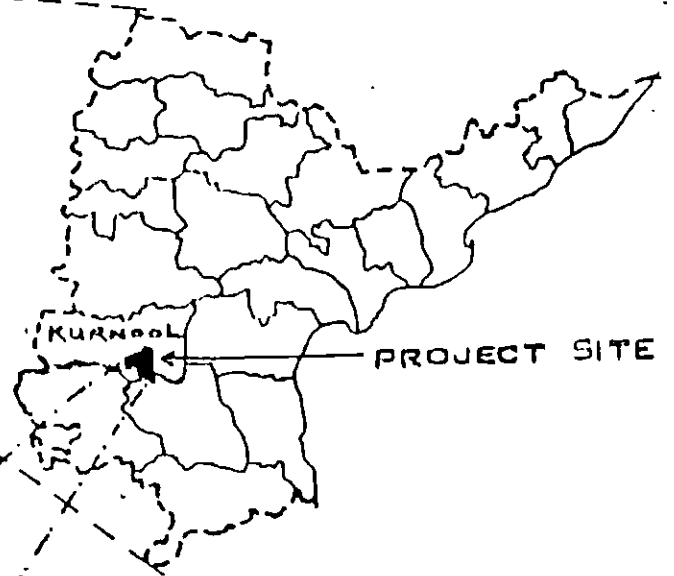
RDO : Revenue Divisional Officer  
 RI : Revenue Inspector  
 R&R : Resettlement and Rehabilitation  
 RSR : Re-Survey Record  
 SC : Scheduled Caste  
 SDC (LA) : Special Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition  
 SRBC : Srisaillam Right Branch Canal  
 SRMC : Srisaillam Project Main Canal  
 ST : Scheduled Tribe  
 TDC : Temple Development Committee  
 TRYSEM : Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment

THIRD A.P IRRIGATION PROJECT

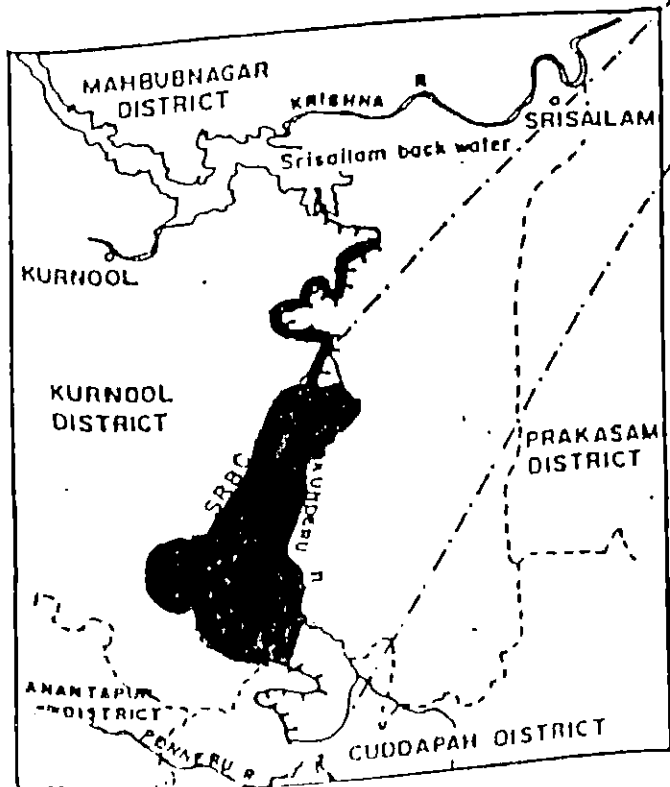
S R B C COMMAND AREA  
LOCATION MAP



ANDHRA PRADESH

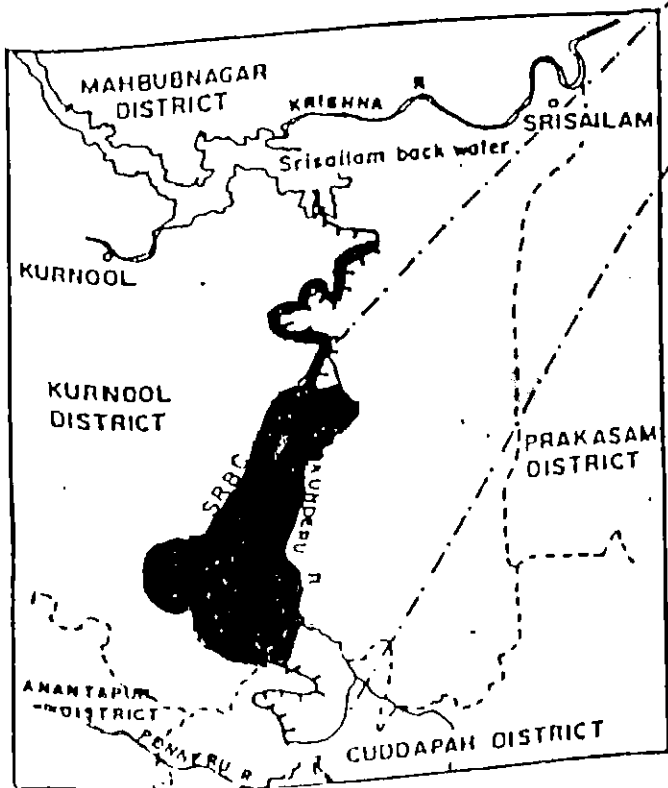
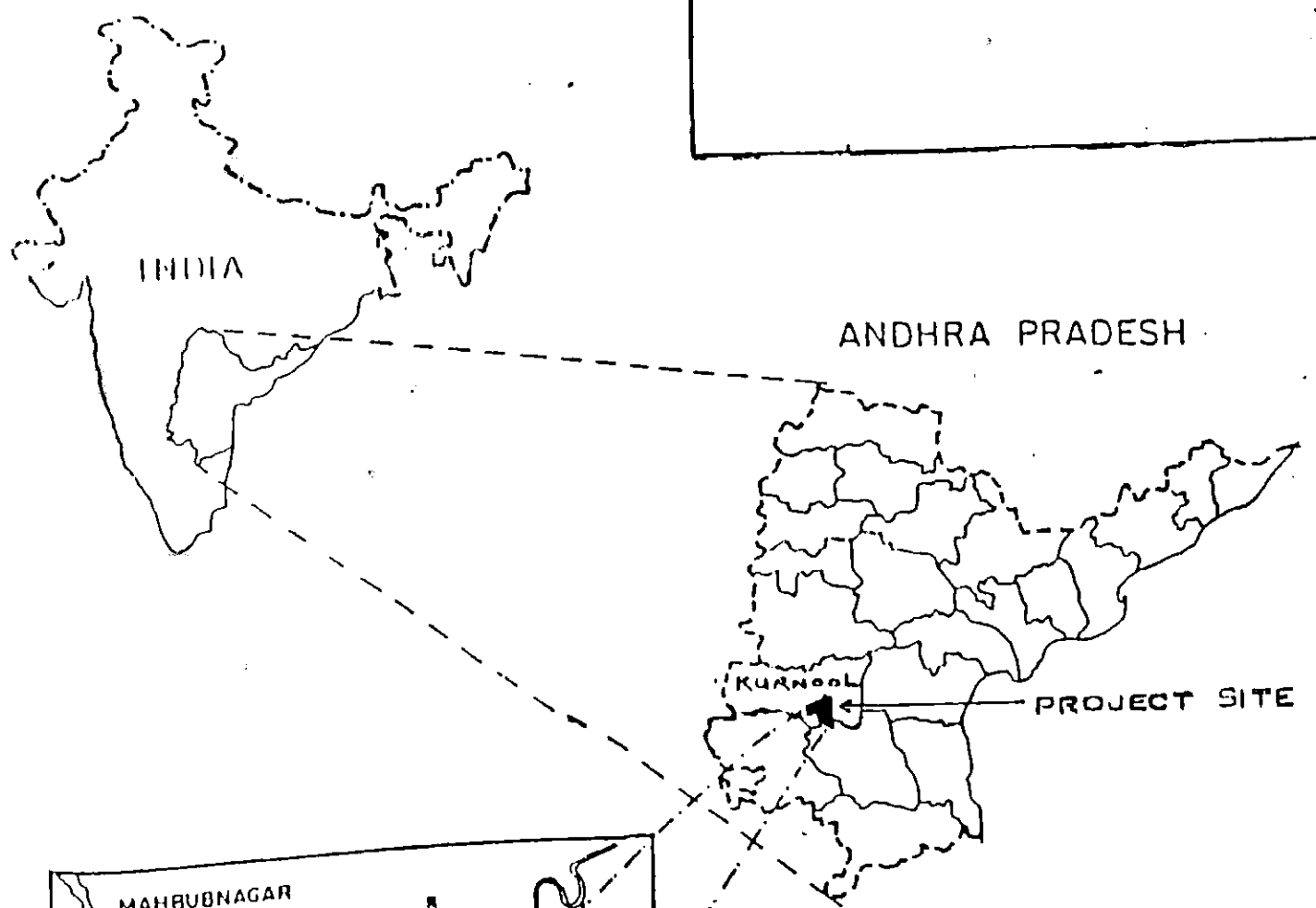


PROJECT SITE



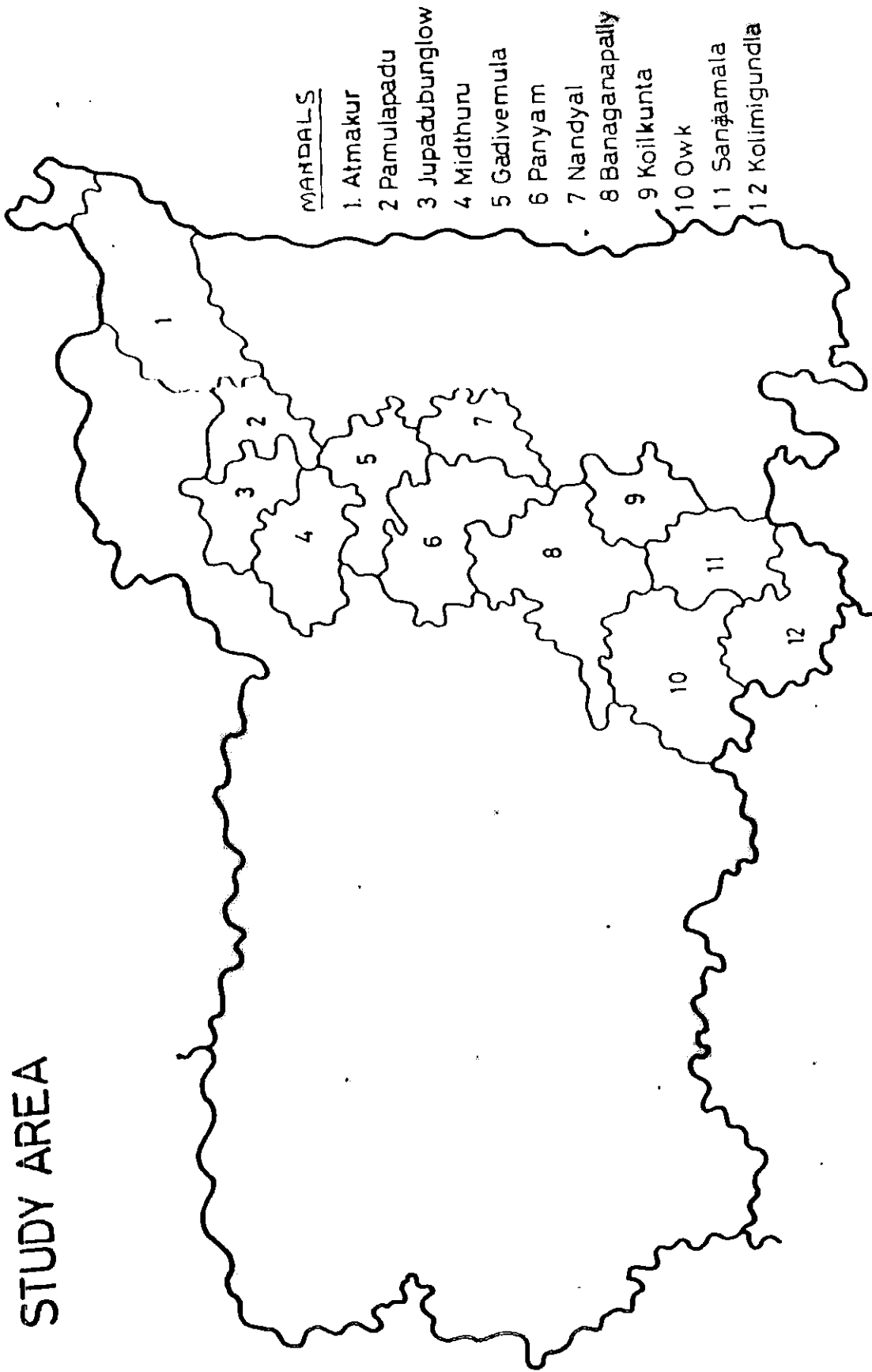
RDO : Revenue Divisional Officer  
 RI : Revenue Inspector  
 R&R : Resettlement and Rehabilitation  
 RSR : Re-Survey Record  
 SC : Scheduled Caste  
 SDC (LA) : Special Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition  
 SRBC : Srisaïlam Right Branch Canal  
 SRMC : Srisaïlam Project Main Canal  
 ST : Scheduled Tribe  
 TDC : Temple Development Committee  
 TRYSEM : Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment

SRBC COMMAND AREA  
LOCATION MAP





S.R.B.C PROJECT  
STUDY AREA



MANDALS

1. Atmakur
2. Pamulapadu
3. Jupadubunglow
4. Midthuru
5. Gadivemula
6. Panyam
7. Nandyal
8. Banaganapally
9. Koilkunta
10. Owk
11. Sanjamala
12. Kolimigundla

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### I. INTRODUCTION :

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh has formulated SRBC to provide assured irrigation to the chronically rain deficit areas in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts so as to increase the productivity and elevate economic status of its command and the people therein.
2. SRBC formulated within the framework of Krishna water disputes tribunal award, envisages to utilize 90 TMC of Krishna water for irrigation of culturable command area of 65,000 ha in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah.
3. SRBC taking off from the cross Regulator at Banakacherla in Pamulapadu Mandal in Kurnool district traverses + 141 Kms comprising Gorakallu bypass, Dwk reservoir and 1.56 Kms long Dwk tunnel.
4. Government of Andhra Pradesh approached World Bank for funding SRBC. The World Bank agreed to finance the SRBC as part of Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project-II. The World Bank agreement for Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project II came to an end by June, 1994. Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the World Bank again to finance the completion of the balance of work under Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project-III.

5. Government of Andhra Pradesh acquired lands from 4172 land holders in 48 villages for the construction of SRBC (main canal), roads, residential colonies etc., for the staff of SRBC.
6. Government of Andhra Pradesh contemplates formulation and implementation of R&R plans for PAPs under SRBC on the basis of socio economic impact on PAPs under SRBC and implement Action Plan to atleast restore their former living standards, earning capacity and production levels. The socio-economic study of PAPs under SRBC is a prerequisite for formulation of R&R plan to mitigate the adverse effects inflicted on PAPs and to enable them to attain better quality of life or atleast preproject levels of living standards, earning capacity and production levels.
7. Government of Andhra Pradesh entrusted the socio-economic study of PAPs under SRBC to TCR&TI, Hyderabad. The study is to be taken up in 2 phases : Phase-I covers the study of affected families due to completed acquisition of lands for the main canal, roads, residential colonies etc., in 48 villages and Phase-II covers the study of likely affected families in the command area of SRBC due to resumption of lands for construction of distributaries, roads etc in block I to block XVI of SRBC.

## DESIGN OF THE STUDY :

8. The study aims at assessing the socio-economic impacts of acquisition of patta land, Govt, Forest, Temple/Darga lands and houses of patta land holders, share croppers, tenants and contract labourers and other agricultural labourers, functional and service castes and tribal groups in order to identify the PAPs for the formulation of PAPERP and resettlement plan.

9. To achieve this, census survey of all families affected by SRBC was conducted to collect primary data on each family to generate family profile of each PAP. Secondary data was also collected to generate village profiles of PAVs.

10. For the purpose of this study the following definitions are adopted.

(a) PAP (PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON): PAP is a person who lost 25% and more of his total land holding as a result of acquisition of land for canal, ayacut roads, camp colonies etc for the construction of SRBC project and is left with less than MEH. PAP includes a person/family who lost more than 25% of his total land holding but is left with marginally above MEH but falling below poverty line (annual household income of Rs. 11,000/-). A PAP also includes landless share croppers, tenants, lessees of the PAPs whose lands have been acquired for the SRBC project.

(b) Functionally landless PAP is a person who has lost less than 25% of his land holding under land acquisition and left with an extent of land which is below 0.60 acres of land.

(c) Marginal PAP is one who has lost more than 25% of his land holding under land acquisition but is left with marginally above minimum economic holding i.e., above 5.0 acres but below 5.60 acres.

(d) MEH (MINIMUM ECONOMIC HOLDING) : MEH is a holding of 2 Ha (5 Acres) of dry land or 1 Ha (2 1/2 Acres) of wet land.

(d) DP (Displaced Person) : DP is a person/family who since at least one year prior to the date of notification under section-4 of land Acquisition Act 1894 or atleast five years prior to the date of taking over the possession of the land, has been ordinarily residing in the project affected village and who has on account of acquisition of his land including homestead land or of taking over of land from his/her possession been physically displaced from such village.

#### 11. STUDY AREA:

The study area covers 48 project affected villages under SRBC starting from the cross regulator at Banakacherla in Pamulapadu Mandal to Dattapuram in Sanjamala Mandal covering a distance of 141 Kms in 12 Mandals of Kurnool district.

## 12. METHODOLOGY:

The socio-economic study of PAPs has been conducted on census basis covering 3386 awardees under the canal and 2559 awardees under ayacut roads, a list of which was provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh. The primary data was collected from the awardees directly to generate family profiles of the affected families while the data relating to PAV were collected from VAOs to generate village profiles by canvassing household and village schedules. Besides a separate schedule was designed to collect information on acquisition of Government, Forest and Temple lands, landless tenants, share croppers, contract labourers and other agricultural labourers. Another schedule was designed and administered to assess the perception of the women about the impact of SRBC project on the status and roles of women in the PAA. Besides qualitative primary data was collected through PRA method in conjunction with observation and interviews. The list of awardees, their total land holdings, extent of land acquired, amount of compensation, exgratia paid to them, the resource base, administrative, marketing, banking and other infrastructure in the PAA and the coverage of Governmental programmes to the PAPs were collected from various Governmental Departments with the help of a schedule designed for the purpose. The qualitative and the quantitative data collected during the study has been analysed with the aid of computers. Various parameters have been evolved to assess the intensity of impact, adverse or otherwise on the PAPs.

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## II. PROJECT AFFECTED AREA :

1. PAA covers 70,571.73 Ha of geographical area of 48 villages in 12 Mandals of Kurool district. The PAA is a stable shield made up of geological ancient rocks. The soils are mostly black clay. The total population of PAA is 1,23,947 of which 63,572 are males 60,375 are females, of them 21,557 belong to scheduled castes 4303 belong to scheduled tribes constituting 17.4% and 2.5% respectively to the total population. The literacy rate is 35.2%.
2. The net area sown is 52182.1 Ha constituting 73.9% to the total geographical area, of which only 17.6% is irrigated. Wells being the major source of irrigation, land put to non agricultural use is 13.5% and only 10.5% is cultivable waste.
3. Marginal farmers constitute 36.43% and own 6.9% of the land. While the small farmers constitute 23.15% and own 11.6% of the land. Medium and large farmers constitute 40.42% and own 81.5% of the total land. Among the SC's 62.3% are marginal farmers who own 27.2% of the total area while 23.1% are small farmers who own 29.2% of the total area. Among scheduled tribes 55.3% are marginal farmers who own 19.4% of land and 22.5% are small farmers who own 21.8% of the land.
4. The cropping pattern is characterised by preponderance of dry crops, important crops being sorghum, ground nut, cotton,

sunflower, coriander and minor millets and pulses. Paddy is confined to irrigated area.

5. The average yields in the PAA are low as they are mostly grown under rain fed conditions. The average yield per hectare of sorghum is 1,012 Kgs while ground nut is 928 Kgs, cotton 999 Kgs. Bengal Gram 364 Kgs and coriander 532 Kgs.

6. The white cattle forms 38% while the black cattle constitutes 62% of the total bovine population in PAA. Sheep and Goats and poultry constitute other important species of live stock.

7. The PAA has basic social and economic infrastructure for catering to PAC. The agricultural infrastructure in PAA consists of a network of seed Depots, fertilizer and pesticides depots within the reach of farmers.

8. The live stock population of PAA is served by 3 veterinary hospitals, 18 live stock supervisory units, 55 rural live stock units.

9. Most of the PAVs are connected by pucca roads and road transport. Only Panyam and Moolasagaram are connected by train.

10. All the PAVs have drinking water source. The common source of drinking water is open well. However in Atmakur and Pamulapadu mandals the fall in the level of ground water is

reported as a result of excavation of SRBC triggering water scarcity during dry months. The other areas of PAA are known for acute drinking water shortage during summer. Protected water supply is available in Karivena, Gadivemula, Gadigarevula, Owk, Banaganapalli, Gorakallu and 8 other PAVs. Two hospitals at Nandyal and Koilakuntla, PHCs at Panyam, Maddur, Moolasagaram, Owk and Perusomula, 4 dispensaries and sub centres at 7 places constitute the medical and health infrastructure for PAA. Besides two private nursing homes, community health workers are stationed at 16 PAVs.

11. All PAVs have primary schools and 17 PAVs have more than 1 primary school, 14 PAVs have Upper Primary Schools and 12 PAVs have high schools 3 junior colleges and 1 Degree College at Nandyal serve the PAVs. Postal facilities are available at all PAVs except 4 PAVs while Telegraph facility is available in 15 PAVs. 14 PAVs have telephone facility.

12. All the PAVs are electrified, but 19 PAVs are provided with electric supply for agricultural purpose only banking and credit institutions comprising Rayalaseem Grammena Bank, scheduled banks including National Banks and Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the PAA cater to the credit needs of the PAC. PAA is endowed with rich deposits of lime stone, Cuddapah stones (flooring stones) etc. The most important industrial and commercial activity in PAA is quarrying and polishing the

Cuddapah stones. There are several units of stone polishing at Cherlopalli, Ramavaram and other places. There are a number of oil mills, rice mills and dhal mills.

13. IRDP is in operation in PAA. The target group of IRDP comprise small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans of which atleast 50% should belong to SCs and STs. At least 40% of the total beneficiaries should be women. Since large number of PAPs are landless labourers, marginal and small farmers IRDP covers the PAPs also. In order to provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth to take up self employment TRYSEM is in operation in PAA. Under DWCRA, 27 Women groups with 346 members are functioning in PAA.

### III. LAND ACQUISITION :

1. Under the provisions of LA Act, 1894, a total extent of 5796.27 acres of land was acquired for SRBC main canal, camp colonies, roads etc from 5945 awardees in 6885 awards as per the records of SDC (LA), Nandyal. Of the total awardees 1080 are identified as eligible PAPs, of them 1071 are under main canal and 7 are under ayacut roads and 2 are under temple lands. 2167.00 acres of patta land and assigned land was acquired under LA Act, 1894 on payment of compensation of Rs. 5,49,21,717.21 which works out to Rs.25,344.58 per acre in the entire PAA. The total extent of land acquired from pattadar (land owner) PAPs

constitutes 64.3% of the total land held by them while the extent of assigned land acquired forms 88.5% of the total lands held by the PAPs of assigned lands. Thus the landless labourers belonging to weaker sections who were assigned lands under the poverty alleviation programmes have been once again rendered landless by the land acquisition.

#### PAPs BY SOCIAL GROUPS :

2. An analysis of land acquisition of PAPs by their land holdings reveals that 48.3% (522 PAPs) lost more than 75.1% to 100% of their land holding 19.0% of them (205) have lost 50.1% to 75% of their holding. The rest 31.6% (341 PAPs) lost 25.1% to 50% and 12 PAPs lost below 25% of land. Of the total PAPs who lost more than 75.1% to 100%, 24.9% of the PAPs belong to the scheduled castes, 1.3% to the scheduled tribes, 41.6% belong to BCs and the rest 32.2% (167) belong to other castes. The percentage of loss suffered by the PAPs of different social groups reiterates the fact that the majority of scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe PAPs are marginal farmers. The analysis of distribution of PAPs by social group reveals that highest number of PAPs 43.1% belong to BCs followed by Scheduled Castes (23.5%). Apart from the land 3 house sites, 105 houses, 3 pumpsheds and 5 other structures and trees situated on the lands were also acquired.

sustained by them while the remaining are 68 PAPs who lost their houses in the construction of SRBC Canal. The socio-economic conditions of these 1124 PAPs are discussed under Part-I of Chapter-IV. Subsequently, as desired R & R Team of World Bank functionally landless and marginal cases were identified as per definitions (c) and (d) given in Chapter-I and their socio-economic conditions are discussed separately under Part-II of Chapter-IV.

#### PART-I:

3. The PAPs fall under the categories of SC, ST, BC and OC, 301 PAPs belong to SC, 12 to ST, 470 to BCs and the rest to OCs. 1005 (89.4%) PAPs are Hindus, 97 (8.6%) are Muslims and 27 (1.96%) are Christians. Of the total PAPs 949 are males and 175 are females. The total population of the PAFs is 5715 of which 2919 are males and 2796 are females. 62% of the PAFs are nuclear families and 33% are joint families, the rest are single or two member families. The number of nuclear families is more among weaker sections while the joint families are more among the landed castes especially the dominant castes. The average size of the family is 3-5. Before land acquisition 723 of PAPs are marginal farmers, 274 are small farmers and 59 are medium and large farmers. Among the marginal farmers 25.9% belong to SC, 43.7% to BCs, 0.8% to ST and 29.6% to OC. Among small farmers 19.8% are scheduled castes.

#### OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN:-

4. The main occupations of PAPs are of wide range agriculture, agricultural labour, blacksmithy, carpentry, washing clothes, hair cutting, pottery, petty business, self employment etc. A sizeable section of PAPs pursue secondary occupation also. The main occupation of 43.9% of PAPs is agriculture, 39.15% of PAPs is agricultural labour, while other traditional occupations like carpentry, washing clothes, hair cutting, etc are pursued by service castes. Which constitutes 4.0% of the PAPs pursuing secondary occupation. A few PAPs belonging to artisan and service castes have switched over to new occupations, while some are pursuing them as secondary occupation.

5. 448 PAPs (39.9%) are below poverty line. Among the PAPs below poverty line, SCs, STs, BCs constitute 72.39%. Among those above poverty line OCs and BCs constitute 76%. Among those who are above poverty line 51.3% have income range from Rs. 11,001 to Rs. 20,000, 40% have income range of Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 50,000/- 8.6% have income range of above Rs. 50,000. The average household income of PAP is Rs. 17,320.50. Agriculture and agriculture labour account for 36.4% and 29.27% of the total household income of the PAP respectively. Income from Government and private services of PAPs accounts for 13.1% while 5.6% and 3.8% of the total income of the PAPs are derived from traditional occupations and animal husbandry respectively.



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## COMPENSATION:

3. 664 PAPs approached the courts for enhancement of compensation. Out of them, cases relating to 112 PAPs in respect of 150 awards have been decided by the courts and the compensation of Rs.32.27,182-91 awarded by the LAO was enhanced to Rs. 1,19,46,887.50. The per acre average cost awarded by LAO works out Rs. 17186/- which has been enhanced to Rs. 63,622/- by the court which constitutes 270% to the original compensation amount.

## IV.UTILISATION OF COMPENSATION:-

1. Analysis of utilisation of compensation amount by PAPs reveals that 27.7% spent on food, 18.9% on social and religious functions 15.8% on repayment of loans, 12.2% on clothing for themselves and relatives, 5.9% on land development, purchase of land and farm equipment, 3.9% on construction of houses, 0.9% on purchase of live stock, 0.5% on purchase of home stead lands, 4.5% on treatment of sick family members, 3.7% on education of their children, 3.8% have saved the amount and are lending on interest and 2% have squandered the amount on drinking and gambling.

## V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES OF PAPS :

2. The PAPs have been identified on the basis of definition (a) adopted in Chapter-I and thus identified 1124 PAPs of which 1056 PAPs were identified on the basis of land laws

sustained by them while the remaining are 68 PAPs who lost their houses in the construction of SRBC Canal. The socio-economic conditions of these 1124 PAPs are discussed under Part-I of Chapter-IV. Subsequently, as desired R & R Team of World Bank functionally landless and marginal cases were identified as per definitions (c) and (d) given in Chapter-I and their socio-economic conditions are discussed separately under Part-II of Chapter-IV.

#### PART-I:

3. The PAPs fall under the categories of SC, ST, BC and DC, 301 PAPs belong to SC, 12 to ST, 470 to BCs and the rest to DCs. 1005 (89.4%) PAPs are Hindus, 97 (8.6%) are Muslims and 27 (1.96%) are Christians. Of the total PAPs 949 are males and 175 are females. The total population of the PAFs is 5715 of which 2919 are males and 2796 are females. 62% of the PAFs are nuclear families and 33% are joint families, the rest are single or two member families. The number of nuclear families is more among weaker sections while the joint families are more among the landed castes especially the dominant castes. The average size of the family is 3-5. Before land acquisition 723 of PAPs are marginal farmers, 274 are small farmers and 59 are medium and large farmers. Among the marginal farmers 25.9% belong to SC, 43.7% to BCs, 0.8% to ST and 29.6% to DC. Among small farmers 19.8% are scheduled castes.

#### OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN:-

4. The main occupations of PAPs are of wide range agriculture, agricultural labour, blacksmithy, carpentry, washing clothes, hair cutting, pottery, petty business, self employment etc. A sizeable section of PAPs pursue secondary occupation also. The main occupation of 43.9% of PAPs is agriculture, 39.15% of PAPs is agricultural labour, while other traditional occupations like carpentry, washing clothes, hair cutting, etc are pursued by service castes. Which constitutes 4.0% of the PAPs pursuing secondary occupation. A few PAPs belonging to artisan and service castes have switched over to new occupations, while some are pursuing them as secondary occupation.

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#### EXPENDITURE:

6. The annual household expenditure of 69% of PAPs fall above Rs. 11,000/-. The SC families whose expenditure falls above Rs. 11,000/- constitute 60.05% to the total SC PAPs. The annual expenditure of 31.4% of the total PAPs ranges from Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 50,000/- of which 74 belong to SCs, 6 to STs, 168 to BCs and 105 to DC. 3 PAPs belonging to SCs, 1 to ST and 14 to BCs have their annual household expenditure above Rs. 50,000/-.
7. Analysis of surplus and deficit budget of the PAPs reveals that 68.2% have deficit budgets.

#### IMPACT ON LAND HOLDINGS:

8. Comparative analysis of land holding pattern among PAPs in the pre and post acquisition periods unfolds a very grim situation. The number of marginal farmers has declined from 68.5% to 56.3%. The number of small farmers has recorded a sharp fall from 25.9% to 4.7% while the medium farmers have altogether vanished. On the other hand it has created a large section of landless people who constitute 39%. In the post land acquisition scenario the land holding situation among the SC, ST and BC PAPs present equally a distressing picture.

## IMPOVERISHMENT RISK ANALYSIS:

9. Mobility matrix of PAPs from pre-acquisition period to post acquisition period clearly demonstrates the downward mobility of PAPs in the post-acquisition period. In the preacquisition period 723 PAPs belonged to marginal farmers category. Of them 331 PAPs (46.1%) became landless after land acquisition and the rest of them stagnated in the marginal farmers category. There is no upward movement from marginal farmers category to small farmers category. In the pre-acquisition period 274 PAPs were under the category of small farmers. Of them, after land acquisition 64 (23.4%) became landless, 180 (65.7%) moved down to the marginal farmers category and 30 (11%) have remained in category of 3.75 to 5.00 acres holding range. There were 59 PAPs in the pre acquisition period who owned more than 7.5 acres, of them after land acquisition, 17 PAPs (28.9%) became landless, 22 PAPs (37.3%) moved down to marginal farmers category, while the rest 20(33.8%) have also slid down into the category of small farmers owning 3.75 to 5.00 acres only. The mobility matrix of PAPs brings into sharp focus the impoverishment of PAPs belonging to all social groups. The land acquisition, though not the sole factor for impoverishment of all the PAPs, has reduced 39% of the PAPs to the status of landless labourers which points out the poignant state of pauperisation of a substantial section of PAPs. The situation is all the more grave in respect of weaker sections



PAPs especially SC PAPs whose assigned lands have been resumed back by the same Government which had assigned those lands to these PAPs years ago to bring them above poverty line, has now plunged them back not only below poverty line but into an abyss of pauperisation.

10. The land acquisition has also had an impact on traditional occupations of the PAPs and other affected families and "Jajmani" system.

11. The access to fodder and firewood in many PAVs has been rendered difficult because of the excavation of SRBC which segregated the sources of fodder and firewood from the village sites. As a result the life of women in many PAVs has become difficult and even hazardous as they have to cross the SRBC.

12. The live stock population of the PAPs have declined from 3385 to 1819 in the post acquisition period. 46.3% decrease in the livestock population is attributed to various reasons which are directly or indirectly the results of land acquisition for SRBC.

#### PART-II:

13. Altogether 24 PAPs have been identified of whom 12 are functionally landless, 7 are marginal PAPs and the rest are landless PAPs. The social group-wise analysis of PAPs reveal

that 6 out of 12 PAPs under functionally landless belong to SC, while the remaining 6 PAPs belong to other communities. Among marginal cases category one each belong to SC, ST and BC communities while the rest 3 belong to OCs. Out of 5 landless PAPs 4 belong to BCs and the remaining one PAP belong to OCs. The main occupation of 10 out of 12 PAPs under functionally landless category is agriculture while petty business to one PAP and the rest one PAP is a non-worker. All the 7 marginal cases main occupation is agriculture. Out of 5 landless PAPs, 4 PAPs main occupation is agriculture and one PAP is engaged in private service. All the PAPs under functionally landless category before acquisition belong to marginal farmers category. Of the 7 marginal PAPs, 6 are large farmers and one is a small farmer. Among the 5 landless PAPs, 3 are marginal farmers and 2 are small farmers before acquisition of land.

14. The mobility matrix of PAPs reveal that 12 functionally landless PAPs who were marginal farmers before acquisition remained in the same category after land acquisition. Out of seven marginal cases, 6 were large farmers before acquisition and they slided down to the category of small farmers after land acquisition. The lone PAP who was small farmer before acquisition remained in the same category after acquisition. Out of 5 landless PAPs, 3 were marginal farmers and 2 were small farmers before acquisition and they became landless after acquisition.

15. The schemes opted by 24 PAPs reveal that out of 12 functionally landless PAPs, one PAP wanted plough bullocks, one PAP tractor, 6 PAPs animal husbandry schemes and the remaining 4 PAPs ISB sector. Out of 7 marginal PAPs, one PAP opted for supply of plough bullocks and cart, 2 PAPs tractors, 2 animal husbandry schemes and the rest 2 PAPs ISB sector. Out of 5 landless PAPs, one PAP opted for poultry unit, 3 PAPs petty business and one for vegetable vending.

#### ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES:-

16. IRDP is the main agency for alleviation of rural poor from poverty line. 67 PAPs have been benefitted under different schemes of Government Agencies. Of them 14 are from SCs, 36 are from BCs. The impact of the Government schemes on the PAPs household income could not be assessed as the list of beneficiaries and the schemes extended to them in the PAVs was not furnished by the concerned agencies and the PAPs could not identify the agency through which they received the benefit. Further the schemes did not have perceptible impact on the PAPs income as per the beneficiaries.

#### PAPs PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT:-

17. Of the total PAPs 1043 want the economic rehabilitation and 81 PAPs belonging to Vanala village opted for resettlement as

well as economic rehabilitation. The DPs of Vanala want their resettlement within the village. The PAPs choice of the schemes for their economic rehabilitation is wide ranging i.e. grant for their agriculture and land development, supply of bullock carts, tractors and electric motors, sinking of bore wells and open wells in the non-command area. 211 PAPs wanted supply of milch cattle while 158 PAPs wanted supply of sheep units and 22 PAPs wanted poultry units, 39.6% of the PAPs belonging to service castes and artisan castes sought financial assistance in the form of grant for establishment of income generating units under ISB sector which vary from setting up of oil rotary press, power loom to foot wear making unit. 17 PAPs want vocational training and supply of assets under TRYSEM for their self employment in setting up welding unit, leather unit, auto mechanic, electricals, lathe mechanic unit, Carpentry and Radio and TV Mechanism. All the schemes identified by the PAPs are economically viable and technically feasible and the schemes identified by the PAPs under ISB sector and under TRYSEM have good demand in the PAA. Therefore the choices of PAPs for their economic rehabilitation are worthy of serious consideration while planning for their economic rehabilitation.

#### V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT - PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS THE ANTICIPATED POSITIVE IMPACT

1. SRBC project is expected to provide sustained irrigation for 65,000 Ha in the command area. It will step-up

the crop intensity from 106 to 151%. It will facilitate qualitative and quantitative shifts in cropping pattern in the command area, there by increase the per Ha yields of various crops and step-up total agricultural production of the area. It will also improve the livestock both in quality and its number as the irrigation will generate additional biomass for the livestock fodder there by reduce the pressure on the dwindling forest areas in the area. The SRBC will facilitate ground re-charge which can sustain operation of 3060 ground water wells capable of irrigating 8568 hectares of additional land in the command area. The increase in the surface area of water irrigation and vegetative cover in the command area will reduce the number of high temperature days in the command area. The quantum improvement in agricultural production and consequent higher income for the population in the command area, there will be increased flow of money which leads to industrialisation and provision of better infrastructural facilities. The construction and operation of these infrastructural facilities will generate additional employment in the area. The creation of better infrastructural facilities will in turn promote higher literacy and educational development and elevate the socio economic status of the area and people.

#### ADVERSE IMPACT:-

2. The SRBC has been drawing the ground water in the upper layer of sub soils of neighbouring areas in its deep cut

reaches and as a result the water level in the open wells and borewells in the neighbouring areas has been falling with the advent of dry season causing water scarcity for drinking as well as for irrigation.

Segregation of sources of irrigation from its ayacut:-

2(A) The SRBC has separated the irrigation source from its ayacut and rendered separated land totally dry. SRBC has caused disruption of water supply for irrigation.

DISRUPTION OF WATER SUPPLY FOR IRRIGATION:-

2(B) The SRBC which is passing through the KC canal command area with out irrigating any area in Pamulapadu mandal segregated KC canal from its ayacut situated on the other side of the SRBC.

DIVISION OF LANDS INTO SMALL AND UNCULTIVABLE UNITS:-

2(C) The SRBC has divided the lands into two small and uncultivable pieces rendering one of which too small for cultivation. 10 PAVs are hit by this problem.

2(D) Construction of SRBC increased the distance to the grazing grounds. It also caused loss of CPR like burial grounds in the PAVs.

2(E) It also rendered the access to the sources of fire wood and fodder difficult.

2(F) Construction of SRBC disturbed natural drainage pattern of the lands causing water stagnation in some lands thereby leading to loss of Crops.

2(G) Dumping of excavated debris of SRBC in the neighbouring fields rendered lands unfit for cultivation.

More extent of land was acquired than compensation paid for:-

2(H) 24 PAPs and 58 awardees reported that more extent of their land was acquired than the extent officially declared and compensation paid for.

MIGRATION:-

2(I) The cultivable command area of the SRBC holds a promise for agricultural prosperity of the farmers who are already adopt in wet cultivation. This may trigger immigration of land-hungry farmers from other already irrigated areas to the SRBC command area. This large scale migration may set in motion certain socio-political dynamics in the SRBC command area which may disturb the social harmony in the area.

#### VI. PERCEPTION OF WOMEN :

1. Women in the PAA expressed that the land acquisition is not voluntary. They had no choice but to forego their lands for the sake of general welfare of the area and its people. The perceptions of women in the study area are elicited with the 12

typical case studies. In the first case study the informant is a housewife of a well educated upper caste nuclear family. Her family has 7 acres of dry land and 6.04 acres of wet land out of which 0.41 acre of dry land was acquired for SRBC. She is happy with the construction of the road connecting Gorakallu with Panyam constructed by SRBC which passes through her village and she is also happy that some of her lands will be irrigated by SRBC.

2. Second case study is that of a women heading a joint family. She belongs to backward caste, 1.84 acres out of 3 acres of her wet land was acquired for SRBC. She received a compensation of Rs. 36.975 with which she purchased 5 acres of land which she developed along with her family members. This paved way for the economic prosperity of her family. Therefore her reaction to the SRBC is not regative.

3. There is a case of a widow of 50 years in the non-command area of SRBC. The family lost its entire holding in the land acquisition for SRBC rendering the family landless. She spent a part of her compensation amount on her son's education and another part for her daughter's marriage. She started a small provision store with the balance amount. Her son completed graduation but is still unemployed. After land acquisition she sold off milch cattle for want of fodder and silage. They sustained the loss of the subsidiary source of income. Being not adept in running business, her provision store flopped, thereby



rendering her totally impoverished. Her view of the SRBC is naturally negative. There is another case of a tribal widow who is the head of her family. Out of 1.35 acres of wet land held by her family 1.05 acres was acquired. Her remaining land is an uneconomic holding. Rs. 28,306 received by her as compensation was spent for repayment of debt incurred for the maintenance of house and family. She disposed off her cattle for want of sufficient fodder. Now she and her children are eking out their livelihood as wage earners. Her reaction to the SRBC is regative.

#### SUMMARY :

4. The cases narrated above refer to the divergent perceptions about the SRBC. Perceptions of women about SRBC are influenced by their socio-economic backgrounds and the gravity of suffering caused to them by the SRBC. The women who are benefitted by the SRBC look at the bright side of the project, while those affected seriously view it on the dark side. The land loss by women especially in the non-command area had chain reaction on their socio-economic status within the family as well as outside the family.

#### VII. ACTION POINTS :

1. The Action Plan for the socio-economic rehabilitation of the PAPs of the project area should take into consideration various categories of PAPs identified. The PAPs must be ranked

on the basis of the magnitude of loss of their resource base and life support system sustained by them due to land acquisition.

2. The SRBC has rendered most of the PAPs landless and deprived them of their livelihood. The present policy of payment of compensation for land loss is devoid of "human face". Hence, comprehensive action plan has to be formulated forth-with for rehabilitation of PAPs under SRBC whose production system has been disrupted and in the process their source of livelihood is deprived. Therefore the PAPs, whose wet lands have been segregated from the source of irrigation thereby depriving them of the fruits of irrigation source developed by them at an enormous cost, should be rehabilitated fully by provision of alternative land with irrigation facilities either in the same village or in the command area of SRBC.

3. If the PAP has to shift his residence in the process to another village, he must be provided with a house site and a cash grant for the construction of a house in the new village. The PAPs lands including the irrigation source, which was where adversely affected may be acquired by the GOAP at the prevailing market prices for purchasing the similar lands with irrigation source.

4. If the family thus affected belongs to the income group which is below poverty line, it may be paid rehabilitation and resettlement grant for a period of 5 years in order to help them

*to resettle fully in a new site.* In extension of the above benefits to the PAPs under this category, priority must be accorded to PAPs in the non-command area.

5. PAPs who are below poverty line should be given priority in the rehabilitation programme. The PAPs belonging to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and backward castes may be accorded priority in that order.

6. In respect of the land seperated by SRBC dividing them into 2 pieces rendering both of them or one of them nonviable for cultivation, the GOAP should acquire thus affected lands on payment of compensation at the prevailing market rates for similar land.

7. GOAP should constitute a team of experts to rectify the faulty super passages constructed on the SRBC to facilitate flow of KC Canal water into its ayacut area situated on the other side of SRBC and increase the number and size of such passage ways so that the flow of adequate water of KC canal to its ayacut on the other side of SRBC is ensured and water supplied to the lands in Rabi Season is restored.

8. In the deep cut reaches of SRBC in Pamulpadu mandal, the PAPs whose wells are adversely affected due to hydrological imbalance caused by excavation of SRBC must also be compensated for crop loss till their hydrological balance is restored.

Further steps must be taken to dig bore wells at the rate of one borewell for drinking water and other purposes in the localities of SCs, BCs and OCs in each affected village.

9. GOAP may have to take up watershed development of affected areas so as to harvest the rain water by impounding the same in various tanks and ponds constructed at appropriate places and by constructing water harvesting structures and percolation tanks etc., so that the water table in the area and will be restored even if the anticipated rise in the water table in the deepcut reaches with the release of waters into SRBC will not materialise.

10. The total number of PAPs identified for the purpose of their economic rehabilitation and for deciding the packages of development of each PAP will be classified according to their social status viz., SC, ST, BC and OC. Each of the classified groups of PAPs will be further classified on the basis of their land holding size viz., ST landless, ST small farmers, ST marginal farmers and ST medium farmers etc. These PAPs will again be categorised on the basis of the degree of land loss sustained by them. Thus the PAPs belonging to different social groups and landholding categories are classified into the following :

- 1) 100% loss
- 2) > 75% to < 100%
- 3) > 50% but < 75%
- 4) > 25% but < 50%

The above classification of PAPs is conducted for determination of the subsidy element in the Government aided programmes.

11) GOAP have to ensure that all the PAPs are covered under Government aided programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, JRY, Million Wells Programme, Employment Assurance Scheme etc.

12) The PAPs belonging to service castes, artisans and other occupational groups have to be imparted technical and entrepreneurial skills to take up self employment on the basis of their traditional skills, occupational preferences and vocational choices. Eligible PAPs should be provided with white ration cards to be eligible for subsidised rice scheme under PDS, to supply power at subsidised rates for agricultural pumpsets and provision of boarding facilities for the children of PAFs. The Welfare Departments of Government of Andhra Pradesh should extend their incentives for the students of PAFs belonging to respective categories of PAFs.

13) The Main Canal has huge embankments throughout its course of 141 Kms. The banks of SRBC can be put to productive use by covering the banks with a layer of Earth. The fodder yielding grass species can be grown on the banks of SRBC while fruit bearing and timber yielding and other multipurpose trees can be grown in the pits filled with earth on the outer side of the banks so that not only soil erosion is arrested, but also

additional bio mass is generated in the form of fodder. If the long stretch of SRBC banks is divided into a number of bits the length of which, may be decided on the basis of number of PAPs, each bit can be leased out to each PAP so that most of the PAPs can be benefitted economically.

14) The rock material excavated from the bed of the SRBC is of pink colour. If these stones are dressed and polished, they can be of good commercial value as they can be used as decorative stones for conspicuous constructions in the metropolitan cities of the country. From these sale proceeds of the rock material, the canal banks can be covered with a thick layer of earth so as to facilitate growth of grass as well as trees to improve the environment of the area and the economic status of the PAPs as well.

15) It is necessary to mobilise the female members of the PAPs along with other females of the villages to form into Mahila Mandals. The Mahila Mandals thus formed should be recognised for assistance under income generating schemes of IRDP and DWCRA.

16) The Mahila Mandal in each village may be empowered to execute various work programmes under JRY and EAS on nomination basis on the lines of orders issued vide G.O.Ms.No.30, Social Welfare Department dated 17-2-1994 of Government of Andhra Pradesh empowering the tribal women to execute works on nomination basis in tribal areas.

17) To mitigate the hardship of the women in the non-command area of SRBC for drawing water from deep wells and far off places the SRBC authorities consider drilling of borewells in the vicinity of affected villages. In the State Level Rehabilitation Cell, the Commissioner, Social Welfare Department, Tribal Welfare Department and B.C.Welfare Department may be included so as to ensure integrated development of PAPs by pooling of funds from various departments. Similarly, Deputy Director, Social Welfare, Dist. Tribal Welfare Officer, Dist. Backward Class Welfare Officer and Dist. Women Welfare Officer may be included in the Project Level Rehabilitation Cell.

18) 105 houses have been acquired in Vanala village for the construction of SRBC. They need immediate attention of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide for their resettlement. The DPs along with their major children should be settled at a site on southern side of the village habitation site of their present village. They need at least 8.75 acres at the rate of 5 cents for each PAP for essential purpose. They would also require sufficient extent of land for school building, community hall, burial ground etc.

#### IMPACT ON LESSEES, SHARE CROPPERS AND TENANTS:--

In the PAA large and medium and holders lease out their lands for a fixed rent in the form of cash which ranges from Rs.

1000/- to 1500/- per acre for dry lands and Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/- per acre for wet lands for one crop or season. In case of share croppers the expenditure on ploughing, other agricultural operations and pesticides is shared by the land owner and share cropper in the ratio of 1/3 :2/3. The cost of fertilizers and manures is to be borne by the land owner. The produce or income derived from the land is shared by the land owner and share cropper in the ration of 3:1. But no PAP has reported to have given any of their land on share cropping or on lease as their holdings are not larger than 5 acres. There are no tenants or share croppers or lessees in the PAA who are entirely dependent on tenancy, share cropping or lease of others lands for their livelihood.

#### IMPACT ON TEMPLE LAND TENANTS:-

In the PAVs several temples are endowed with extensive agricultural lands. Most of the temple lands are leased out for a period of three years by the Endowments Dept or by the village temple development committee who auction the right to cultivate the temple lands among the residents of the village concerned. The highest bidder is awarded with lease. The lease amount ranges from Rs. 500/- to Rs.1000/- per acre for dry land per year. An extent of 1.50 acres of dry temple land in Venkatapuram village and 1.20 acres of dry temple land in Tudicherla village was acquired affecting 2 lessees depriving them of their only



source of livelihood. As such they qualify for inclusion in the PAPs. However large extent of lands belonging to temples have been acquired for SRBC in several villages affecting seriously the maintenance of temples in the concerned villages. The compensation amounts for the temple lands acquired has been paid to the Endowments Dept and as a consequence annual income for the concerned temple has been reduced to the extent of land acquired. Therefore the maintenance of these temples has been affected.

#### IMPACT ON CONTRACT AND CASUAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS:--

In no PAV more than 50% of the total land was acquired under SRBC. Hence, the household survey for landless agricultural labourers could not be conducted.

As a part of "Jajmani" system the farm servants are employed on contract basis to look after their farms and cattle. The annual contract amount which is called "Jeetham" ranges from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 16,000/- or its equivalent food grains depending upon the ability, experience and age of the "Jeetham" servant. Thus employment of Jeetha servant is a costly proposition which only large farmers can afford. Since all the PAPs are marginal and small farmers whose land holdings do not exceed 5 acres no PAP has employed Jeetha servant. Therefore no study of contract labourers was conducted to assess the impact of acquisition of land from their employers for SRBC.

## IMPACT ON THE ENCROACHERS OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREST LANDS:-

No 'Poramboku' land (Government land) encroached by landless people was acquired under SRBC. No forest lands cultivated by the landless people are acquired in PAVs. As such there are no PAPs under these categories.

## DISPLACED FAMILIES :

The SRBC has displaced 105 families mostly belonging to scheduled castes. Uprooting them from their houses constructed in the sites assigned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and constructed by their own effort and at considerable cost. The DPs are classified into the following categories:

1. Landless families whose houses constructed on the assigned sites have been acquired. There are 68 families under this category. Of them, 54 belong to SCs, 11 belong to BCs, 1 ST and 2 OC.
2. The families who lost both houses and Agricultural lands under acquisition. There are 16 families in this category of which 10 families belong to SC and 2 families each to ST, BC and other castes.
3. Those landed families whose houses only have been acquired but they do not qualify for inclusion in the list of PAPs. There are 21 families of this category 15 of which belong to SCs, 4 belong to RC and 1 each of ST and OC.

In 105 displaced families at Vanala village there are 109 major children. Hence 214 persons require resettlement of whom 166 persons belong to SCs, 10 to STs, 31 to BCs and 7 to DCs.

#### COMPENSATION AND ITS UTILISATION:-

Compensation for acquiring house site was fixed uniformly at Rs. 800/- per site and amount of compensation per house acquired varied according to the value of the structure and the area of the structure constructed. The average compensation received for acquiring house site and the house works out to Rs. 7562-67 to each DP. Most of the families under the first category spent their compensation amount on unproductive purposes like food, clothing, social and religious obligations. In the second category of PAPs only 3 families utilised the compensation amount for productive purposes by purchasing livestock and the rest spent on unproductive purposes. Among the third category 8 families spent the compensation amount for productive purposes like construction of well, house and on agriculture. Thus most of the families have utilised the compensation amount for unproductive purposes. The DPs want their resettlement on the site selected by them on the southern side of the present habitation site. The DPs preferences for rehabilitation include supply of bullock carts with bullocks, milch cattle and sheep units. 1 ST DP wanted supply of tractor for hiring out.

**CHAPTER - I**  
**INTRODUCTION**

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND :

1.1 The State of Andhra Pradesh comprises of three regions viz., Coastal, Telangana and Rayalaseema. The economy of Andhra Pradesh is predominantly agrarian. Agriculture is the main source of the State's income and employs about 70% of the work force. Since agriculture is the prime mover and hub of economic activities, growth in economy is largely dependent on continuous growth of agriculture and removal of constraints thereon.

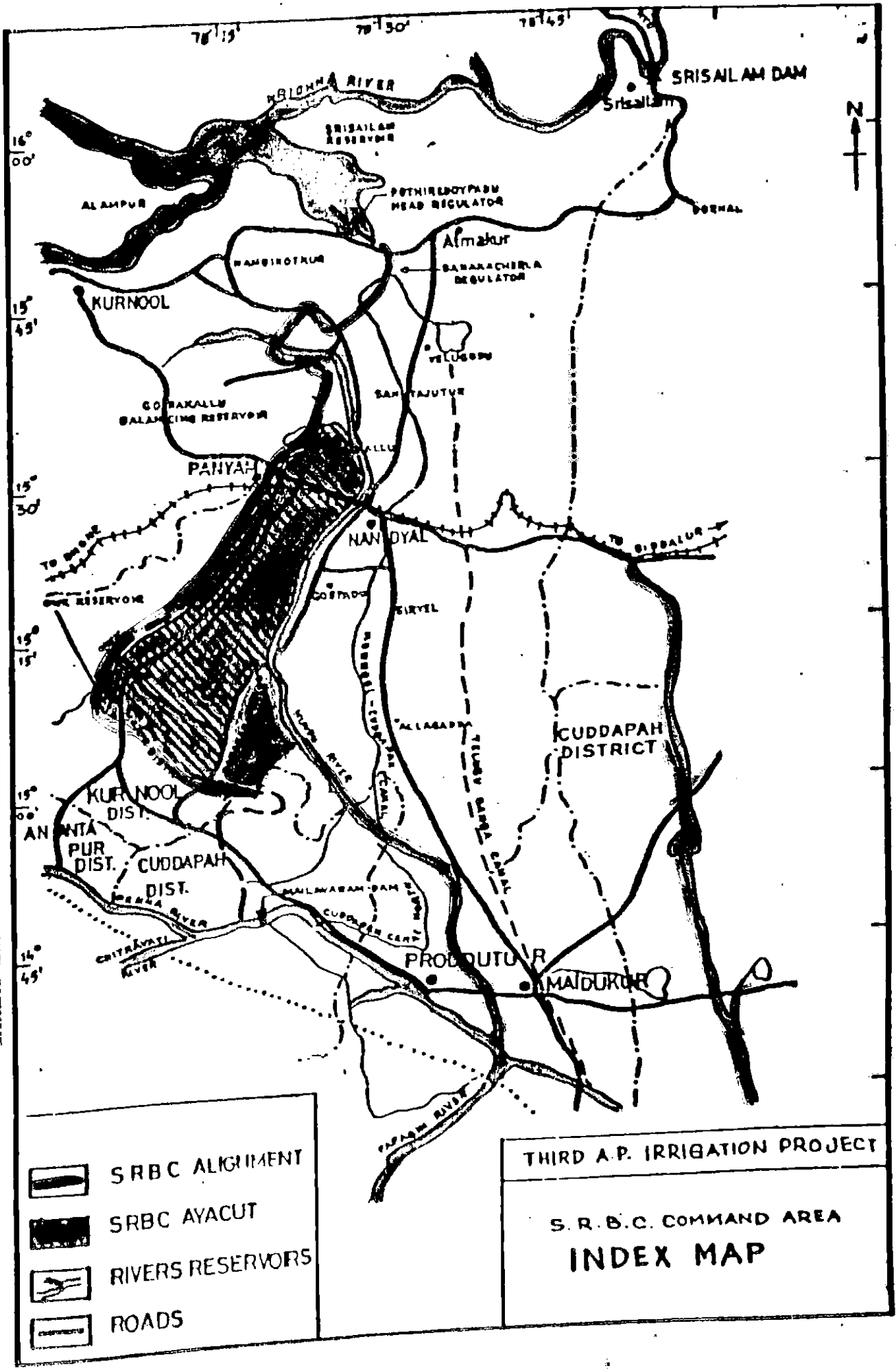
1.2 The Government of Andhra Pradesh is striving to alleviate the sufferings of the people and the State in general and those in the drought prone areas, in particular. Rayalaseema being the state's most backward and drought prone area, the impact of Irrigation on the backward area and the people would be significant and development will be substantial once the water reaches these areas. It is to solve the chronic rain deficiency by providing assured water supply to the parched culturable land beyond Gorakallu, thereby improving the socio-economic status of people of the area, the Srisailam Right Branch Canal (SRBC) Project was formulated.





1.3 The Srisailam Right Branch Canal draws its water from Srisailam Reservoir built across Krishna river. An approach channel has been provided within the reservoir to supply water to Pothireddypadu regulator. Srisailam Right Main Canal (SRMC)

takes off from this regulator, traverses a length of 16.34 Kms. through Mittakandala deep cut (between Krishna and Pennar basins) upto Banakacherla Regulator. The Branch canal taking off to the left of Banakacherla Regulator is called TGP Canal. The SRBC takes off from the right of the Regulator to provide irrigation to an area of 65,000 ha. in Kurnool district. The service area is almost rectangular in shape with a length of 130 Km. and width of 5 to 10 Km. There is no irrigation provision in the 1st 50 Km. upto Gorakallu bypass. Below the bypass, the canal traverses a length of 64 Km. before joining Dwk reservoir through a 1.89 Km. long tunnel. The canal extends to 141 Km. to provide irrigation to an area of 65,000 ha. Location map index plan of SRBC sub project is shown in the given sketches. The components of the project are as follows :

- i) SRB Canal from Banakacherla regulator to the Gorakallu bypass structure for a length of 50.753 Km.
- ii) Gorakallu bypass structure.
- iii) SRB Canal from Gorakallu bypass structure to Dwk reservoir.
- iv) Dwk tunnel from Km. 113.525 to 115.584.
- v) Dwk reservoir from Km. 115.584 to 119.50.
- vi) Major distributory from Km. 119.5 to 141.
- vii) Distributory network in Block I to XVI, and
- viii) Feeder road network.

1.4 For construction of SRBC and Kakatiya main canal etc. of SRSP and development of their commands, Andhra Pradesh

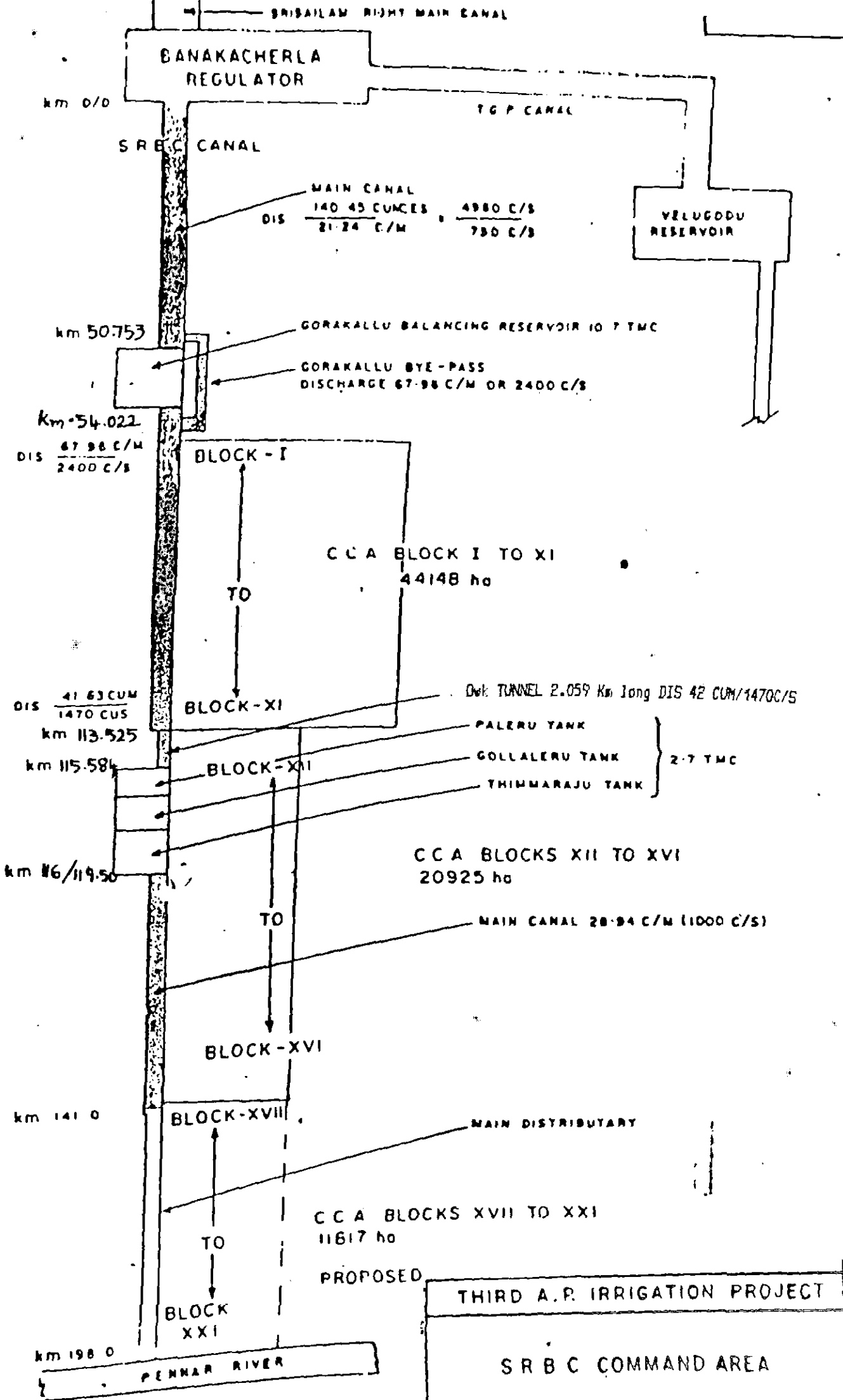


-  SRBC ALIGNMENT
-  SRBC AYACUT
-  RIVERS RESERVOIRS
-  ROADS

THIRD A.P. IRRIGATION PROJECT

S. R. B. C. COMMAND AREA

**INDEX MAP**



THIRD A.P. IRRIGATION PROJECT

SRBC COMMAND AREA

SCHEMATIC SKETCH



Irrigation Project II was implemented since June 1986 / October 1987 to June 1994 with World Bank assistance.

1.5 A.P. Irrigation Project III (APIP III) is proposed to complete the spill over works of SRBC and SRSP at the earliest so that the works left incomplete and in an inoperable state be completed through additional investment and the contemplated irrigation potential created in full and utilised through extra better water management practices for augmentation of agricultural production and the project is posed for World Bank financial support.

#### RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION :

1.6 Similar to R & R action programme for reservoir affected people (Srisaïlam Reservoir) already under implementation in Mahabubnagar and Kurnool districts under A.P.I.P. II, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is determined to provide all required support and assistance to the canal affected households etc. who lost their assets like lands, house etc. under acquisition for SRBC APIP II Project irrigation infrastructure which aims at carrying the benefits of SRBC to the population spread over Kurnool district.

1.7 The Government of Andhra Pradesh has acquired land for the construction of canals, roads, Owk reservoir and office and residential colonies for the staff (Camps) for the purpose of SRBC. The extent of land acquired for main canal only is about

5796.27\* acres under SRBC. Besides, land was also acquired for roads, camp buildings etc., Lands have been acquired so far from a number of families living in 48 villages of SRBC Project area, several of them being Project Benefitted people in the command area.

1.8 In consonance with the World Bank's policy of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) to provide Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with means to improve or atleast restore their former living standards through participatory management under which the PAPs themselves participate in improving their economic status through their social and cultural institutions, Government of Andhra Pradesh contemplates R & R Action Plan for the PAPs of SRBC on the basis of Socio-Economic study of the PAPs.

1.9 The Government of Andhra Pradesh entrusted the socio-economic study of PAPs under SRBC Project to the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR & TI), Hyderabad. The Government of Andhra Pradesh in I & CAD Department desired that the socio-economic study of PAPs under SRBC Project be taken up in two phases vide their G.O.Ms.No.314, I & CAD (Project) Department, dt.2-12-1994. The Phase-I consists of the study of the affected families due to completed acquisition of lands for SRBC

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(\* ) Source : Special Deputy Collector (L.A.), Nandyal.

main canal, roads, camp buildings etc. to assess the impact of the land acquisition on the PAPs so as to enable the I & CAD Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh to formulate the Action Plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of PAPs. The Phase II covers those families which will be affected by the lands to be acquired for the purpose of construction of distributories of SRBC Project. The present report covers the Phase I of SRBC.

#### AIM OF THE STUDY :

1.10 The aim of the study is to assess the socio-economic impact of acquisition of patta land and assigned lands, Government and Forest land, Temple and Darga lands, on patta holders, assignees, share croppers, tenants, landless agricultural labourers, encroachers of Government and Forest lands and also tribals and others who depend directly or indirectly on the above types of lands for their livelihood with a view to define and identify Project Affected Persons for the formulation of PAPERP.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.11 The objective of the study is to determine whether the land acquisition has resulted in :

1. Involuntary displacement of families.
2. Severe socio-economic problems for the PAPs.
3. Break down of production system in the villages affected by SRBC.
4. Any other unfavourable situation.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.12 The study in particular should provide inputs for the following:

1.
  - (a) PAPs who have lost their houses and all lands.
  - (b) PAPs who have lost only their homes.
  - (c) PAPs who have lost all their land.
  - (d) PAPs who have lost only a part of their land, in varying degrees 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75% and 75-100%.
  - (e) PAPs who will be benefitted by the irrigation project.
2.
  - (a) Identification of PAPs who need only resettlement.
  - (b) PAPs who need only rehabilitation.
  - (c) PAPs who need resettlement and rehabilitation.
  - (d) and categorisation of PAPs in accordance with the policy for CAPs for economic rehabilitation programme.
3. Assessment of the impact of the acquisition of different types of lands i.e. revenue/poramboku/forest and also wet land, identification of actual number of Displaced Persons (DPs) in each village and socio-economic impact of displacement on DPs.
4. Assessment of adverse impact on women PAPs and women belonging to the families of male PAPs especially those families having subsistence economy with suggestions for measures to mitigate the adverse impact through resettlement and rehabilitation.

5. Assessment of the total extent of land available in the project affected villages for allotment to the PAPs who prefer land for land option for rehabilitation and review of the choices expressed by the PAPs for their rehabilitation and ranking them in the order of priority.

#### METHODOLOGY :

1.13 To generate necessary data as per the objectives, the following schedules are prepared :

1. Household Schedule for awardees and PAPs.
2. Schedule for women.
3. Household schedule for tenants, share croppers, temple land cultivators, contract labourers etc.
4. Village Schedule.

1.14 The household schedule is intended to generate household profile by collecting data on composition of the household, educational, occupational details and marital status of the members of the household, income, expenditure, land holding and other assets of the household and details relating to the land acquired for SRBC from the household and its impact on the household, the amount of compensation received, the purposes for which the compensation was spent etc;. The Village Schedule is intended to generate the village profile such as land utilisation particulars, demographic details, infrastructure facilities etc. through secondary sources such as, VAO, Offices

of Mandal Revenue Officers, and Mandal Development Officers, SDC (LA) and knowledgeable elders of the village.

1.15 A special schedule for women is canvassed for ascertaining the status, perceptions and other gender issues to be presented as case studies. Separate household schedule was canvassed to collect information about the impact of land acquisition for SRBC on tenants, lessees, share croppers, contract labour of the PAPs and on persons depending on temple lands, forest lands and revenue lands.

1.16 Additional secondary data is also collected by scanning various survey reports, census records and other relevant records of various offices in the district and State. The secondary data helps in providing analysis at two levels viz, the village level and the project area level.

1.17 For the purpose of this study, the following definitions are adopted :

a) Minimum Economic holding : 5.0 acres (2.0 ha.) of dry land or 2.5 acres (1.0 ha.) of wet land is treated as minimum economic holding.

b) Project Affected Person (PAP) is a person or household who lost 25% or more of his/her land under main canal network of ayacut roads and camp colonies etc., and left with less than minimum economic holding. Landless/

Tenant/Share croppers attached to the households affected by the project fulfilling the above criteria also come under PAP category and are also eligible for economic rehabilitation assistance.

- c) "Functionally Landless PAP" is a person who has lost less than 25% of his land holding under land acquisition and left with an extent of land which is below 0.60 acres of land.
- d) "Marginal PAP" is one who has lost more than 25% of his land holding under land acquisition but is left with marginally above MEH i.e. (above 5.0 acres but below 5.60 acres.
- e) "Landless Affected Person" means a person who is normally residing in a project affected village, who does not own land anywhere and who is solely dependent on manual labour for his/her livelihood and is living below poverty line (BPL) and whose livelihood, subsistence or residence is substantially affected through acquisition or taking over of the land for the project on which he/she used to depend prior to his/her alienation from that land. According to the criteria that emerged during the discussions held with pre-appraisal Mission (April 17 - May 3, 1995) by the State

level officers of Government of Andhra Pradesh there is need for conducting survey of landless households in a village, wherever the total loss of land is more than 50% of the net cultivated area of the village.

Identification of PAPs :

1.17 For the purpose of identifying PAPs a list of awardees in the project area is obtained from I & CAD department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and SDC (LA), Nandyal and the PAP is decided after conducting survey of all the available awardees and ascertaining details of the percentage of land lost to the total land holdings of the awardee as per the definitions given in Section 1.17. This information is collected inter-alia by canvassing a household schedule for all awardees and after separating the schedules of PAPs, the data is tabulated.

FAMILY PROFILES:

1.18 It is envisaged to generate family profiles for the assessment of the adverse effects and/or positive benefits accruing to each PAP as a result of land acquisition for SRBC Project or Project related activities. Family Profiles are key for understanding the socio-economic status of the PAPs before and after land acquisition. The family profile is expected to generate the following details:

- (1) Head of the family, Village, Mandal and District.
- (2) Classification of the family.
- (3) Length of stay in the village.



- (4) Demography, family composition, education, occupation, details of marital status of the members of the family.
- (5) Housing.
- (6) Resource base of the family before and after acquisition, type and total holding before and after acquisition, type of ownership, cropping pattern, livestock, occupation pattern, self-employment, employment, artisan, access to Government schemes, and access to firewood and fodder by the PAPs.
- (7) Acquisition of land, extent of land acquired, extent of land remaining after acquisition, other acquisitions such as well, pump set, cattle shed, house sites, house etc., compensation paid for land, house shed etc., total value of compensation, amount of compensation paid, number of instalments in which compensation paid and balance to be paid.
- (8) Number of cases filed in courts for enhancement of compensation, name of the Court, whether judgement delivered, result of the judgement, whether compensation enhanced, if yes, how much, whether it has been paid.
- (9) Utilisation of compensation, purpose, purchase of agricultural land, construction of house, purchase of house site, purchase of farm equipment, construction of well, purchase of pumpset, purchase of livestock, social and religious purposes, purchase of entertainment items, repayment of loan and other consumption purposes etc.

(10) Current patterns of income and expenditure.

(11) Categorisation of family by poverty line and by land-holding.

(12) Specific problems faced by the family due to land acquisition.

(13) Specific problems faced by the family due to displacement and family's need for rehabilitation.

(14) Access to Government schemes.

1.19 Besides collecting quantifiable data through the above mentioned four types of schedules, qualitative data was collected through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method in conjunction with observation method and detailed individual interviews with the PAPs. The PRA exercises were employed to elicit information on various aspects on impact of the SRBC on the PAPs and other project populations to obviate the limitations of the canvassed schedules. 18 PRA exercises were conducted in the project affected villages of the study area so as to reflect the perceptions of cross section of population representing the non-command area and command area of SRBC with special reference to women (for details see Annexure No.IV). Further, interviews were conducted with the PAFs and others who are indirectly affected by SRBC and field visits were also conducted to verify and assess the magnitude of the adverse impact that SRBC has created in Project Affected Villages.

1.20 For collecting the relevant data, 24 investigators were recruited and all of them possess Master's Degree in Social Sciences. In fact a few of them were pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D programmes in different Universities in Andhra Pradesh. Some of them had already worked in the Research Projects similar to that of the present one. Since all the investigators spoke Telugu language there was absolutely no need of interpreters and they could conduct interviews and canvass schedules with the PAPs in their own language. Two of the investigators were women who elicited information from women respondents and obtained data on their perceptions about the land acquisition in the village. The work of these investigators was supervised by nine (9) experienced supervisors among whom two were women. These supervisors have been working in the TCR & TI., for a long time. Four specialists including a women Anthropologist who are experts in their respective fields were also engaged to coordinate the work who had visited the study area and interviewed several officials as well as PAPs in detail. The survey operations were conducted under the over all control of the Director, TCR & TI., The Organisation Chart of the study is provided in Annexure -V.

1.21 Primary data for household schedules was collected through a survey in the 48 villages for facilitating identification of PAPs from 5-12-1994 to 5-1-1995 in the first leg under SRBC Phase-I. In subsequent legs of survey, information was collected from the PAFs of land acquisition of Government lands, homesteads, forest lands, temple lands etc.,

exclusive team of women investigators.

1.22 The I & CAD Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh obtained land acquisition details, awardee-wise spread over 48 villages of 12 Mandals of Kurnool from the Special Collector (LA), Kurnool and computerised at National Informatic Centre, Hyderabad and furnished to TCR & TI. The District Collector, Kurnool, Engineering Staff of SRBC, SDC (LA), Nandyal, Project Director, DRDA, various District Officers, the Officers of the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal and Mahanandi, MROs and MDOs of all 12 Mandals, District Tribal Welfare Officer, Kurnool, Deputy Director, Social Welfare, Kurnool, District Women and Child Welfare Officer, Kurnool, Joint Director (Agriculture), Conservator of Forests, Kurnool, Divisional Forest Officer, Nandyal, Sub-Collector, Nandyal, Joint Collector, Kurnool, District Revenue Officer, Kurnool, District Registrar, Registrar of Stamps and Registration, Sub-Registrar, Stamps and Registration and Chief Planning Officer, Kurnool have been met and interacted at various places in the study area for obtaining information on various aspects of SRBC and on the Government sponsored welfare and developmental programmes and on the resource base of the study area.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE DATA :

1.23 The qualitative and quantitative data collected from secondary and primary source have been analysed with the aid of computers. Various parameters have been evolved in order to

assess the intensity of the adverse impact or otherwise on the PAPs. The socio-economic dynamics which are set in motion as a result of large amounts of money pumped into the hands of PAPs in the villages concerned are also analysed.

1.24 The study report is divided into 7 Chapters. Chapter I deals briefly about SRBC Project, the context of the socio-economic study of PAPs under SRBC, its aim and objectives and the methodology adopted in the study. Chapter II deals with the PAA, their resource and infrastructure available in the area. The Chapter on socio-cultural profile of the Project Affected Community as presented in the first report has been summarised and incorporated in Annexure-VII as per the suggestions of R & R Team. Chapter III provides detailed analysis of land acquisition process for SRBC. Chapter IV consists of two parts. Part I deals with the PAPs who lost land, both land and house and only house, PAPs under tenancy, share cropping and PAPs under ayacut roads, while the Part II deals with the socio-economic profiles of functionally landless PAPs marginal PAPs and landless PAPs. The socio-economic profiles of displaced families under SRBC and tenants including temple land cultivating tenants, share croppers, contract labourers (Jeetha Servants) etc., are given in Annexure II and III respectively. Chapter V deals with specific impact both adverse and positive of the project on the PAC. Chapter VI presents perceptions of women on the impact of the project on their status and role and the Chapter VII contains conclusions and recommendations for restoration of the living standards and the social levels of PAPs to their pre-project levels.

CHAPTER - II  
PROJECT AFFECTED AREAS

## PROJECT AFFECTED AREA

2.1 In this Chapter basic socio-economic features of the PAA and socio-economic infrastructure facilities available in the PAA are presented in brief to facilitate assessment of the socio-economic status of area and the people and to formulate plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs under the SRBC.

2.2 The Project Affected Area\* as emerging from the list of awardees furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, I & CAD, covers 48 villages in 12 Mandals of Kurnool district. The largest number of affected villages are in the mandals of Gadivemula, Panyam, Banaganapally and Dwk constituting 70.8% to the total affected villages (Table 2.1). The PAA covers a total geographical area of 70,571.73 Ha. belonging to 48 villages of 12 mandals in Kurnool district. The total population of the PAA as

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\* The PAA is taken as the total area covered by the 48 villages of 12 mandals in Kurnool district in which 5796.27 acres from 3386 awardees was acquired for the construction of SRBC main canal even though an extent of 448.95 acres was acquired for laying of roads for SRBC project from 2559 awardees belonging to 54 villages of 8 mandals. The villages in which land was acquired for roads mostly overlapped the villages from which land was acquired for SRBC main canal. Thus leaving 41 new villages but only a small extent of land was acquired from each of the villages. Therefore, these villages are not taken for working out the PAA since the impact of land acquisition in the villages is minimum. However, the PAPs belonging to four villages have been identified and household schedules have been canvassed for them.

per 1991 census is 1,23,947 of which 63,572 are males and 60,375 are females (Table 2.2). The literacy rate in the PAA is 35.2% which is lower than the literacy rate of the district (39.97%) (Table 2.3).

2.3 The PAA is situated in the Indian Peninsula and is a stable shield made up of geologically ancient rocks. The soils in the PAA are mostly black soils. In Gadivemula and Rollapadu area black sandy and red sandy soils are found.

#### LAND USE PATTERN :

2.4 The land use pattern is one of the important indicators of economic status of the area. The total geographical area of the PAA is 70571.73 ha. The village wise land use pattern of the PAA is presented in the Table 2.4.

2.5 The table 2.4 reveals that the total net area sown in the PAA is 52182.1 ha, which constitutes 73.9 per cent of the total geographical area, of which only 17.6 per cent is irrigated. The land put to non-agricultural use is 9555.68 ha. (13.5 percent) and only 7381.7 ha. (10.5 per cent) is cultivable waste which can be brought under cultivation. The land under forests is negligible (2.1%). Thus, most of the PAA is under cultivation, leaving very small portion to be brought under cultivation.



## LAND HOLDINGS :

2.6 The size of the land holdings indicate the socio-economic status of the landholder. As such the current status of land holding distribution in the area operated by each identified social group and the type of farmers is relevant for the purpose of assessing the resource base of the village and socio-economic status of the social groups and classes of farmers in the PAA. The distribution of land holdings by social groups and classes of farmers is presented in table 2.5.

2.7 It is vivid from the table 2.5 that the marginal farmers constitute 36.43% in the SRBC ayacut area and own 6.9% of the area, the small farmers constitute 23.15% of the total holdings and own 11.6% of the total area. Other farmers who constitute 40.42% of the total holdings own 81.5% of the total area. Among the scheduled castes, 62.3% are marginal farmers and they own 27.2% of the total area, while 23.1% of the Scheduled castes small farmers are owning about 29.2% of the total area. Among the scheduled tribe farmers 55.3% belong to marginal farmers who own 19.4% of the total area and 23.5% are small farmers owning about 21.8% of the total area.

## CROPPING PATTERN :

2.8 The cropping pattern of the area indicates the status of agriculture of that area. The extent of the food crops indicate the subsistence level of economy of that area. The larger the

area under dry crops greater the dependency on the rainfall. (Table 2.6).

2.9 The cropping pattern in the Mandals of the PAA clearly shows the difference between irrigated and unirrigated areas. Table 2.6 indicates that large extent is under paddy cultivation in the Mandals of Nandyal, Pamulapadu, Atmakur and Jupad Bungalow because many villages of these mandals come under K.C.Canal ayacut. In the mandals of Dwk, Banaganapally, Koilakuntla, Kolimigundla and Sanjamala large extent of Jowar and dry crops are under cultivation. These mandals are going to be benefitted by SRBC. Other dry crops like Korra and Tobacco are also grown considerably in these mandals. However, cotton is grown in all the mandals under dry and wet cultivation. The overall picture shows that by and large the PAA is under the cultivation of dry crops.

#### LIVESTOCK :

2.10 Livestock is essential in agricultural economy as it is used for various agricultural operations like ploughing, manuring, threshing etc., besides dairying. Therefore, the livestock is considered as capital stock in income estimates. Apart from bovine animals, other animals like sheep, goats and birds like hens and ducks also contribute to the rural economy. Therefore it is necessary to find out the distribution of the live stock by category in the PAA to assess the resource base of

the PAA. Table 2.7 presents distribution of live stock by category in the PAA.

2.11 The Table 2.7 reveals that black cattle is more preponderant than white cattle. In the total bovine population white cattle forms about 39% while the black cattle constitutes 61% in the Project Affected Area. But in the case of Kurnool District as a whole white cattle forms 58.6% and black cattle constitutes 41.4% of the total bovine.

#### PRODUCTIVITY :

2.12 Average yield per hectare in an area is an indicator of economic status of that area. It is, therefore, necessary to have information on per hectare yields of major crops in the PAA, to assess the status of economy of the PAA. The average yield rates of different crops in the PAA as reported by farmers has been worked out and presented in the table (2.8)

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE :

2.13 Availability of infrastructure facilities, centres of agriculture, animal husbandry, transport, communications, medical and health, education, banking etc., indicate the level of development of an area. The information and availability of infrastructure facilities in the above sectors are collected from Mandal Gananka Darsini and Bench Mark Survey Report of SRBC by

the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad. In case the facilities are not available in the villages, the traversible distance to the facility is presented.

#### AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE :

2.14 Since agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for the project population, the availability of infrastructure facilities currently available for development of this sector is presented in Table 2.9.

2.15 The PAA has Agricultural Research back up in the form of Regional Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal and Krishi Vignana Kendra at Banaganapally and Mahanandi. A note on the above two institutions is given in Annexure- VI.

2.16 Availability of agro input facilities are furnished in Table 2.9 and it is evident from the table that only 5% of villages have seed depots within the village and 11% of them are at a distance of 1-5 Kms. Forty six per cent of the villages have seed depots at a distance of 6-15 Kms. The balance have seed depots beyond 15 Kms. Ten per cent of the villages have fertiliser and pesticide depots within the village and 20% of the villages have the depots at a distance of 1-5 Kms. Seventy per cent of the villages have these depots beyond 6 Kms.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

2.17 The livestock population of the PAA are served by three veterinary hospitals, 18 livestock supervisory units and 55 rural livestock units. The availability/accessibility of veterinary services in the project area is presented in Table 2.10.

2.18 As seen from the Table 2.10, 5% of the villages have Veterinary Hospital within the village. Similarly 5% of the villages have Livestock Supervisory Units within the village and 22% of the villages have Rural Livestock Units within the village. 14% of the villages have Veterinary Hospitals, 18% of the villages have LSUS, 47% of the vilages have RLUS at a distance of 1 to 5 Kms. 32% of the villages have VHs, 62% of villages have LSUs and 31% of the villages have RLUs at a distance of 6 to 15 Kms. The rest are having these facilities beyond fifteen kilometers.

#### ROADS AND TRANSPORT :

2.19 The roads and transport are life lines of economy of any area. The road length and the quality of roads are important indicators of the level of development of a given area. The roads and transport facilities are essential for mobility of men and material. The Table 2.11 presents the accessibility of the project villages to the roads and modern modes of transport.

2.20 It is evident from the table 2.11 that most of the villages (89.5%) in the PAA are connected by pucca roads and road transport. Except Moolasagaram and Panyam, no other village in the project area is connected by train. Konidedu and Bhupanapadu are situated within a distance of 5 Kms from Panyam railway station.

#### MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH AND DRINKING WATER :

2.21 The provisions of safe drinking water and essential medical and health services are the responsibilities of a welfare state. The availability of medical and health services determine the level of development of the PAA. The medical and public health infrastructure in the PAA is presented in the Table 2.12.

2.22 As seen from the table 2.12, the PAA has drinking water source in all the villages. The common source of drinking water is openwell. In the recent past the drinking water is augmented by tube wells. However, in Atmakur and Pamulapadu Mandals, the fall in the level of ground water has been reported as a result of excavation of SRBC. As a result the drinking water wells and irrigation wells have been registering steep fall in their water level from February till June every year, triggering drinking water scarcity in these villages. Besides, protected water supply is available in Karivenä, Gadivemula, Gadigarevula,

Thirupadu, Durvesi, Gorakallu, Kondajutur, Konidedu, Alamur, Moolasagaram, Banaganapalli, Bhanumukkala, Dwk and Koilakuntla villages.

2.23 As regards availability of medical personnel and institutions the area is served by two hospitals -Nandyal and Koilakuntla. Primary Health Centres are located at Panyam, Maddur, Moolasagaram, Dwk and Perusomula, dispensaries at Gadivemula, Jalakanur, Durvesi, Maddur, Moolasagaram and Sub-Centres at Obulapuram, Bhupanapadu, Alamur, Mettupally, Singanapally and Dwk. As regards to medical and para-medical personnel, there are private medical practitioners at Karivena, Vanala, Vempenta, Moolasagaram, and Ramavaram. Community health workers are stationed at Panyam, Chilakala, Gorakallu, Kondajutur, Konidedu, Bhupanapadu, Alamuru, Maddur, Ramavaram, Mettupally, Dwk, Obulapuram, Sangapatnam, Cherlopally, Chanugondla, Sunkesula and B.Singavaram. There is one nursing home at Singanapally in Dwk Mandal and one maternity home at Nandavaram in Banaganapally Mandal.

#### EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE :

2.24 The importance of education for socio-economic development of an area needs no emphasis and the level of achievement in the field of education is a primary indicator of

development. Besides road transportation, other means of communication such as, post, telegraphs and telephone promote socio-economic growth of a region. In this sector, the PAA shows that all the villages are served by primary schools and in seventeen villages there are more than one school. In Panyam and Koilakuntla villages there are four primary schools in each. In Bhanumukkala, Banaganapally and Moolasagaram there are more than four primary schools. The middle schools are present only in fourteen out of 48 villages in the PAA. High schools are present at Vanala, Vempenta, Thudicherla, Talamudipi, Gadivemula, Panyam, Madduru (Panyam), Nandavaram, Dwk, Koilakuntla, Perusomula and Bhanumukkala/ Banaganapalli. There are junior colleges at Panyam, Banaganapalli and Koilakuntla. However Moolasagaram and Bhanumukkala villages avail the facility at Nandyal and Banaganapally respectively. There are adult literacy centres at Gadivemula, Durvesi, Beeravolu, Venkatapuram and Pandlapuram villages.

2.25 With regard to postal facility in the Project Affected Villages except Thirupadu, Obulapuram, B.Sangavaram and Channakkapally, the rest of the villages have postal facility. The telegraph facility is available only in fifteen villages out of forty eight villages in the PAA. At Durvesi, Panyam, Konidedu, Alamur, Maddur, Venkatapuram, Nandavaram, Banaganapally/ Bhanumukkala, Dwk, Sangapatnam and Koilakuntla, the phone



service is available. Table 2.13 provides details of educational institutions and communication services available in the PAA.

#### PROXIMITY TO URBAN CENTRES AND POWER SUPPLY :

2.26 As the nearness to urban centre indirectly promotes socio-economic development of a village, supply of electricity for agricultural and industrial purposes directly helps generate incomes. The table 2.14 shows proximity of the villages in the PAA to urban centres and also the extent of electric power used by the villagers. Atmakur, Nandyal, Nandikotkur, Banaganapally and Tadipatri are the urban centres where market, higher education, health, Govt. offices, and entertainment facilities are available and different needs of the villagers in the PAA are met. Of all the villages, Chennakkapally is located at the farthest distance (45 Km) from an urban centre, Nandyal. It is followed by Manchalakatta in Gadivemula and B.Singavaram in Kolimigundla Mandals which are located at a distance of 35 Kms from Nandyal and Banaganapalli urban centres respectively. Chanugondla is located 32 Kms away from Banaganapally. The rest of the villages are within the reach of 27 Kms.

2.27 All the villages in the PAA are electrified. However, the villages such as Gadivemula, Bujunur, Gadigarevula, Durvesi, Gorakallu, Kondajutur, Chilakala, Ramathirtham, Beeravolu,

Cheruvupalli, Venkatapuram, Nandavaram, Pandlapuram, Mettupally, Singanapalli, Obulapuram, Cherlopalli, Sunkesula and B.Singavaram are provided with electric supply only for agricultural purpose. Power is supplied for domestic purpose only to the villages such as Maddur (Pamulapadu), Thudicherla, Manchalalatta, Channaklapalli, Thirupadu, and Ravavaram villages. Karivena, Vanala, Vempenta, Korrapoluru, Sangapatnam, Chanugondla, Koilakuntla Villages are supplied with power for both domestic and agricultural purposes. The rest of the villages (13 out of 48) are entitled to use power for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.

#### ACCESSIBILITY/AVAILABILITY OF BANKS AND AGRI.COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

2.28 The PAA is covered by a network of banking and credit institutions comprising the scheduled banks including nationalised banks, Rayalaseema Grama Bank and Agricultural Cooperative societies. They cater to the credit needs of the PAA. The access to the credit institutions for the project population is analysed in the Table 2.15.

2.29 As can be seen from the Table 2.15 banks are situated at Maddur (Pamulapadu Mandal), Vempenta, Rollapadu, Panyam, Moolasagaram, Nandavaram, Banaganapally, Bhanumukkala, Ovk, Koilakuntla and Perusomula in the PAA. Fourteen villages are served by Banks situated within a distance of 1 to 5 Kms., while

the rest of the villages are served by Banks situated beyond 5 Kms. The agricultural cooperative societies are special institutions devised by the Andhra Pradesh Government in the Cooperative Sector to cater to the agricultural credit needs of the farmers at a single place. The Agricultural Cooperative Societies also distribute agricultural inputs like HYV seeds, farm equipment, fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides. These Agricultural Cooperative Societies are situated at Maddur (Pamulapadu Mandal), Vempenta, Talamudipi, Gadivemula, Kondajutur, Panyam, Konidedu, Madduru (Panyam), Moolasagaram, Nandavaram, Bhanumukkala, Beeravolu, Banaganapalli, Mettupalli, Dwk, Cherlopalli, Koilakuntla and Perusomula villages in the PAA. Sixteen villages are situated within a distance of 1 to 5 Kms. from the headquarters of the Agricultural Cooperative Societies and the rest are situated beyond 6 Kms distance from the headquarters of the Cooperative Societies.

#### MINERAL AND AGRO BASED INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES:

2.30 The PAA and its vicinity is endowed with rich deposits of various minerals of commercial value and industrial use. The important minerals and stones of industrial and commercial value are limestone, Cuddapah slabs, white shales, quartz, yellow ochre etc., The most important industrial activity in the PAA is quarrying and polishing of flooring stones. The Cuddapah slabs available in and around Cherlopalli in Dwk Mandal are considered

to be of superior quality and command good market. Several polishing units of Cuddapah slabs have been established in Cherlopalli and several places in Dwk and Banaganapalli Mandals. The quarrying of Cuddapah slabs employ hundreds of workers in the PAA, apart from stone polishing units. Limestone of superior grade useful for manufacture of cement is available in the PAA. The Panyam cements and Mineral Industries Company Ltd., Cement Factory at Bugganipalli utilises the limestones in the Panyam Reserve Forest for manufacture of cement. The area can sustain more cement factories with its enormous reserves of cement grade limestones. The PAA has a large area under groundnut, sunflower, paddy and pulses and produces sizeable quantities of paddy, groundnut, sunflower, cotton and pulses. Therefore, the area offers good scope for establishment of processing units of agrarian products like rice mills, oilmills, dal mills etc.

2.31 The existing industrial infrastructure in the PAA consists of 5 units in Panyam Mandal employing 540 persons, 125 units in Nandyal Mandal employing 3081 persons, 10 units employing 121 persons at Koilakuntla, 20 units in Banaganapalli Mandal employing 317 workers and 52 units in Dwk Mandal employing 541 workers. There are 22 trading ricemills with installed capacity of 1857 quintals and 36 non-trading rice mills with installed capacity of 885 quintals in Nandyal Mandal, 5 non-trading ricemills in Panyam Mandal with installed capacity of 139

quintals, 3 non-trading ricemills in Owk Mandal, 2 in Kolimigundla, 6 in Sanjamala, 2 trading ricemills with installed capacity of 80 quintals and 11 non-trading ricemills with installed capacity of 109 quintals in Banaganapalli mandal.

#### GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT :

2.32 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is in operation in the entire PAA. The target group under this programme consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans etc., whose annual family income is below Rs.4,800/-. Since several of the PAs are under small and marginal farmers category the IRDP covers these PAs also in the PAA. Nearly 50% of the families under this programme is drawn from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while 40% of the total beneficiaries are women. IRDP is a beneficiary oriented programme to enable rural poor to cross the poverty line by providing productive assets and inputs to them. The assets in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are provided through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit advanced by the financial institutions. The programme is being implemented through the DRDA, Kurnool. However, beneficiary wise details are not available for the programmes implemented through DRDA in the PAA. Village-wise coverage of IRDP in the PAA during 1991 to 1995 is presented in Table 2.16.

2.33 As can be seen from the Table 2.16 during the last four years i.e., 1990-91 to 1994-95, the IRDP has implemented schemes with a total subsidy component of Rs.39.86 lakhs, covering 1860 beneficiaries of the PAA. The beneficiaries under this programme may include non-PAPs also.

TRYSEM :

2.34 TRYSEM is the facilitating component of the IRDP to provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth from the families below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities. Under this scheme rural youth of minimum sixteen years and below 35 years are trained in skill empowerment under TRYSEM. At least 50% of the trained youth should be from SC and ST and 40% of them should be women. The identified tribal youth are given training either in a training institution or master craftsman to provide necessary technical and entrepreneurial skills. On the successful completion of training, they should receive a combination of subsidy and institutional credit for acquisition of income generating assets. Care is taken to ensure that IRDP activity provided to the beneficiary has relevance to the training imparted under TRYSEM. The DRDA, Kurnool has been implementing TRYSEM in the PAA. However, the village wise details are not readily available for the PAA.

DWCRA :

2.35 DWCRA is a sub-scheme of IRDP with the primary objective of focussing attention on the women from the families below poverty line with a view to provide them with opportunities of self-employment on a sustained basis. A distinguishing feature of DWCRA is group strategy as against family as a unit of assistance under IRDP. The women members of the DWCRA form groups of ten to fifteen women in each group for taking up economic activities suited to their skill, aptitude and local conditions. Under DWCRA selection of activity is left to group members. The implementing agency ensures that the activity is selected by the group is a viable one for which forward and backward linkages (skill training, raw materials and marketing) are available locally. In addition to the loan, each group of women under DWCRA is given a lumpsum subsidy grant of Rs.15,000/- as revolving fund. This amount is contributed in equal share by the Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh and UNICEF. The revolving fund is meant for the use of the group for the purposes like purchase of raw material and marketing, honorarium for the group organiser at a rate of Rs.50/- per month, infrastructural support of income generating and other facilities, one time expenditure on child care activities etc. The group under DWCRA is registered under the Societies Registration Act or under AP Cooperative Societies

Act, 1954. Thus the registered group approaches a commercial bank for getting a loan in the name of the group for production purpose. However, a majority of the groups are unregistered. The group is entitled for subsidy at the rate of 50% under IRDP for generating group activity under DWCRA. Thrift and credit among the group members is promoted. The group members are encouraged to save small amounts and pool them periodically. The corpus fund thus generated will be available for use by the members of the group. The DRDA is authorised to give matching contribution equal to the savings made by such groups upto Rs.15000/- per group. Under the DWCRA various activities undertaken by the DWCRA groups in the PAA during the current year (1994-95) are furnished in the Table 2.17.

2.36 As can be seen from the Table 2.17 that there are 27 women groups with 346 members under DWCRA, operating in the PAA. The range of activities vary from basket making to sewing. The revolving grant received is Rs.3,46,000/- during the year 1994-95.



TABLE 2.1

## MANDAL WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES UNDER STUDY

| S.No. | Mandal         | Village   |
|-------|----------------|---|
| (1)   | (2)            | (3)   |
| 01.   | ATMAKUR        | Karivena  |
| 02.   | PAMULAPADU     | Madduru<br>Vanala<br>Vempenta   |
| 03.   | JUPADU BUNGLOW | Tudicherla  |
| 04.   | MIDTHURU       | Rollapadu<br>Talamudipi<br>Jalakanur<br>Alaganur  |
| 05.   | GADIVEMULA     | Manchalakatta<br>Channakkapally<br>Gadivemula<br>Korrapoluru<br>Bujunuru<br>Gadigarevula<br>Thirupadu<br>Durvesi                        |
| 06.   | PANYAM         | Gorakallu<br>Konda Juturu<br>Chilakala<br>Panyam<br>Konidedu<br>Bhupanapadu<br>Alamuru<br>Madduru                                       |
| 07.   | NANDYAL        | Mulasagaram   |
| 08.   | BANAGANAPALLY  | Ramathirtham<br>Beeravolu<br>Cheruvupally<br>Venkatapuram<br>Nandavaram<br>Pandlapuram<br>Bathulurupadu<br>Banganapally<br>Bhanumukkala |

| (1) | (2)           | (3)   |
|-----|---------------|---|
| 09. | DVK           | Ramavaram<br>Methupally<br>Dvk<br>Singanapally<br>Obulapuram<br>Sangapatnam<br>Cherlopally<br>Chanugonda<br>Sunkesula |
| 10. | KOILAKUNTLA   | Koilkuntla  |
| 11. | KOLIMI GUNDLA | B.Singavaram  |
| 12. | SANJAMALA     | Perusomula<br>Dattapuram  |

TABLE - 2.2

VILLAGE WISE AREA AND POPULATION

| Sl. Mandal/<br>No. Village | Area in<br>Sq.Kms. | Number of<br>occupied<br>residential<br>Houses | Number of<br>households | Total Population |      | Scheduled castes |        | Scheduled tribes |        |     |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|-----|
|                            |                    |  |                         | 1991             | 1991 | Male             | Female | Male             | Female |     |
| 1                          | 3                  | 4  | 5                       | 6                | 7    | 8                | 9      | 10               | 11     | 12  |
| <hr/>                      |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| <b>Almakur</b>             |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| <b>Mandal</b>              |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| 1. Karivena                | 15.16              | 858  | 864                     | 4190             | 2163 | 2027             | 536    | 515              | 52     | 49  |
| <hr/>                      |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| <b>Pamulapadu</b>          |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| <b>Mandal</b>              |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| 1. Madduru                 | 17.83              | 977  | 977                     | 4550             | 2319 | 2231             | 87     | 52               | 68     | 66  |
| 2. Vanala                  | 23.47              | 671  | 671                     | 3119             | 1611 | 1508             | 406    | 183              | 100    | 125 |
| 3. Vempenta                | 23.00              | 955  | 979                     | 4857             | 2509 | 2348             | 838    | 183              | 146    | 154 |
| <hr/>                      |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| <b>Jupad Bungalow</b>      |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| <b>Mandal</b>              |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| 1. Thedicherla             | 19.16              | 636  | 644                     | 3378             | 1714 | 1664             | 354    | 369              | 32     | 35  |
| <hr/>                      |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| <b>Midthur Mandal</b>      |                    |  |                         |                  |      |                  |        |                  |        |     |
| 1. Rollapadu               | 19.47              | 187  | 187                     | 897              | 460  | 437              | 111    | 108              | -      | -   |
| 2. Talamudipi              | 34.58              | 600  | 690                     | 3620             | 1895 | 1725             | 428    | 426              | 4      | 2   |
| 3. Jalakanoor              | 18.20              | 410  | 410                     | 1896             | 987  | 909              | 233    | 208              | 24     | 21  |
| 4. Alaganoor               | 19.74              | 252  | 252                     | 1296             | 684  | 614              | 310    | 265              | -      | -   |

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|

Gadivemula  
Mandal

|                   |       |      |  |  |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |
|-------------------|-------|------|--|--|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Manchalakatta  | 3.01  | 574  |  |  | 574  | 2874 | 1487 | 1387 | 259 | 210 | 1   | 1   |
| 2. Channakkapally | 19.47 | 366  |  |  | 366  | 2033 | 1020 | 1013 | 134 | 118 | 362 | 367 |
| 3. Gadivemula     | 12.10 | 1009 |  |  | 1010 | 5007 | 2594 | 2413 | 426 | 347 | 11  | 3   |
| 4. Korrapalur     | 15.01 | 179  |  |  | 180  | 953  | 491  | 462  | 134 | 116 | -   | -   |
| 5. Bujunur        | 11.51 | 294  |  |  | 294  | 1506 | 759  | 747  | 154 | 144 | 9   | 7   |
| 6. Gadigarevula   | 29.93 | 387  |  |  | 387  | 1881 | 993  | 888  | 146 | 128 | 6   | 4   |
| 7. Thirupadu      | 7.23  | 200  |  |  | 200  | 1009 | 524  | 485  | 98  | 104 | -   | -   |
| 8. Durvesi        | 7.18  | 470  |  |  | 470  | 2302 | 1179 | 1123 | 269 | 264 | 4   | 5   |

Panyam Mandal

|                |       |      |  |  |      |       |      |      |     |     |     |     |
|----------------|-------|------|--|--|------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Gorakallu   | 11.72 | 452  |  |  | 454  | 2134  | 1094 | 1040 | 38  | 30  | 125 | 111 |
| 2. Koodajuturu | 7.11  | 271  |  |  | 271  | 1454  | 726  | 728  | 228 | 196 | 8   | 6   |
| 3. Chilakala   | 10.66 | 100  |  |  | 100  | 482   | 246  | 236  | 47  | 45  | 14  | 19  |
| 4. Panyam      | 31.06 | 2064 |  |  | 2084 | 10450 | 5446 | 5004 | 431 | 330 | 524 | 452 |
| 5. Konidedu    | 14.36 | 389  |  |  | 389  | 2120  | 1080 | 1040 | 302 | 284 | -   | -   |
| 6. Bhupanapadu | 10.35 | 376  |  |  | 382  | 1947  | 998  | 949  | 185 | 180 | -   | -   |
| 7. Alampur     | 27.31 | 720  |  |  | 722  | 3782  | 1949 | 1833 | 294 | 275 | 12  | 7   |
| 8. Maddur      | 15.23 | 456  |  |  | 456  | 2097  | 1054 | 1043 | 34  | 24  | -   | -   |

Nandyal Mandal

|                 |      |     |  |  |     |      |     |     |   |   |    |    |
|-----------------|------|-----|--|--|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|----|----|
| 1. Moolasagaram | 12.9 | 244 |  |  | 244 | 1092 | 555 | 537 | 5 | 6 | 32 | 24 |
|-----------------|------|-----|--|--|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|----|----|

(includes Nandyal also)

Banaganapalli  
Mandal

|                  |       |     |  |  |     |      |     |     |     |     |    |    |
|------------------|-------|-----|--|--|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| 1. Ramatheertham | 12.01 | 305 |  |  | 305 | 1567 | 814 | 753 | 172 | 157 | 71 | 59 |
|------------------|-------|-----|--|--|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|

| 1                | 2     | 3 | 4   | 5   | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9   | 10  | 11 | 12 |
|------------------|-------|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|
| 2. Beeravolu     | 7.78  |   | 326 | 326 | 1568 | 791  | 777  | 237 | 215 | 73 | 92 |
| 3. Cheruvupalli  | 8.87  |   | 380 | 380 | 1974 | 1013 | 961  | 100 | 170 | -  | -  |
| 4. Venkatapuram  | 12.42 |   | 294 | 294 | 1611 | 796  | 815  | 285 | 320 | -  | -  |
| 5. Nandavaram    | 28.24 |   | 762 | 767 | 3777 | 1961 | 1816 | 273 | 228 | 23 | 23 |
| 6. Pandlapuram   | 7.77  |   | 71  | 71  | 345  | 186  | 159  | 18  | 21  | -  | -  |
| 7. Bathulurupadu | 2.29  |   | 84  | 84  | 405  | 220  | 185  | -   | -   | -  | -  |
| 8. Benaganapalli | 8.49  |   |     |     |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |
| 9. Bhanasukkala  | 14.06 |   |     |     |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |

----- UI ----- UI -----

Ovk Mandala

|                     |           |  |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |
|---------------------|-----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|
| 1. Ramavaram        | 12.01     |  | 196  | 196  | 1132 | 579  | 553  | 123 | 105 | 86 | 99 |
| 2. Mettupally       | 17.26     |  | 436  | 436  | 2307 | 1173 | 1134 | 432 | 376 | 8  | 5  |
| 3. Ovk              | ( ) 31.66 |  | 1790 | 1795 | 8884 | 4487 | 4397 | 500 | 493 | 77 | 70 |
| 4. Singanapalli ( ) | 18.83     |  | 384  | 384  | 1919 | 976  | 943  | 235 | 249 | -  | -  |
| 5. Obulapuram       |           |  |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |
| 6. Sangapatnam      | 17.43     |  | 375  | 375  | 1841 | 950  | 891  | 128 | 113 | 23 | 30 |
| 7. Cherlapally      | 29.12     |  | 420  | 420  | 1888 | 950  | 938  | 224 | 220 | 38 | 33 |
| 8. Chanugondia      | 10.62     |  | 324  | 324  | 1667 | 825  | 842  | 257 | 249 | -  | -  |
| 9. Sunkesula        | 16.13     |  | 322  | 322  | 1648 | 856  | 792  | 135 | 131 | 33 | 28 |

Koilkuntla Mandala

|               |       |      |      |       |     |      |      |      |     |     |
|---------------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1. Koilkuntla | 20.97 | 3609 | 3286 | 15209 | 703 | 7506 | 1204 | 1369 | 164 | 196 |
|---------------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Gadivemula  
Mandal

|                   |       |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Manchalakatta  | 3.01  | 574  | 2874 | 1487 | 1387 | 259 | 210 | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| 2. Channakkapally | 19.47 | 366  | 2033 | 1020 | 1013 | 134 | 118 | 362 | 367 | 367 |
| 3. Gadivemula     | 12.10 | 1008 | 5007 | 2594 | 2413 | 426 | 347 | 11  | 3   | 3   |
| 4. Korrapolur     | 15.01 | 179  | 953  | 491  | 462  | 134 | 116 | -   | -   | -   |
| 5. Bujunur        | 11.51 | 294  | 1506 | 759  | 747  | 154 | 144 | 9   | 7   | 7   |
| 6. Gadigarevula   | 29.93 | 387  | 1881 | 993  | 888  | 146 | 128 | 6   | 4   | 4   |
| 7. Thirupadu      | 7.23  | 200  | 1009 | 524  | 485  | 98  | 104 | -   | -   | -   |
| 8. Durvesi        | 7.18  | 470  | 2302 | 1179 | 1123 | 269 | 264 | 4   | 5   | 5   |

Panyam Mandal

|                |       |      |       |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Corakallu   | 11.72 | 452  | 2134  | 1094 | 1040 | 38  | 30  | 125 | 111 | 111 |
| 2. Kondajuturu | 7.11  | 271  | 1454  | 726  | 728  | 228 | 196 | 8   | 6   | 6   |
| 3. Chilakala   | 10.66 | 100  | 482   | 246  | 236  | 47  | 45  | 14  | 19  | 19  |
| 4. Panyam      | 31.06 | 2064 | 10450 | 5446 | 5004 | 431 | 330 | 524 | 452 | 452 |
| 5. Konidedu    | 14.36 | 389  | 2120  | 1080 | 1040 | 302 | 284 | -   | -   | -   |
| 6. Bhupalapadu | 10.35 | 376  | 1947  | 998  | 949  | 185 | 180 | -   | -   | -   |
| 7. Alampur     | 27.31 | 720  | 3782  | 1949 | 1833 | 294 | 275 | 12  | 7   | 7   |
| 8. Maddur      | 15.23 | 456  | 2097  | 1054 | 1043 | 34  | 24  | -   | -   | -   |

Nandyal Mandal

|                 |      |     |      |     |     |   |   |    |    |    |
|-----------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|----|----|----|
| 1. Moolasagaras | 12.9 | 244 | 1092 | 555 | 537 | 5 | 6 | 32 | 24 | 24 |
|-----------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|----|----|----|

(includes Nandyal also)

Banaganapalli  
Mandal

|                  |       |     |      |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |
|------------------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 1. Banatheertham | 12.01 | 305 | 1567 | 814 | 753 | 172 | 157 | 71 | 59 | 59 |
|------------------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|

| 1                | 2     | 3   | 4   | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8   | 9   | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 2. Beeravolu     | 7.78  | 326 | 326 | 1568 | 791  | 777  | 237 | 215 | 73 | 92 |    |
| 3. Cheruvupalli  | 8.87  | 380 | 380 | 1974 | 1013 | 961  | 100 | 170 | -  | -  |    |
| 4. Venkatapuram  | 12.42 | 294 | 294 | 1611 | 798  | 815  | 295 | 320 | -  | -  |    |
| 5. Nandavaram    | 28.24 | 762 | 762 | 3777 | 1961 | 1816 | 273 | 228 | 23 | 23 |    |
| 6. Pandlapuram   | 7.77  | 71  | 71  | 345  | 186  | 159  | 18  | 21  | -  | -  |    |
| 7. Bathulurupadu | 2.29  | 84  | 84  | 405  | 220  | 185  | -   | -   | -  | -  |    |
| 8. Banaganapalli | 8.49  |     |     |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |    |
| 9. Bhanasuktala  | 14.06 |     |     |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |    |

UI UI UI

Ovk Mandala

|                    |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|
| 1. Ramavaram       | 12.01 | 196  | 196  | 1132 | 579  | 553  | 123 | 105 | 86 | 89 |
| 2. Mettupally      | 17.26 | 436  | 436  | 2307 | 1173 | 1134 | 432 | 376 | 8  | 5  |
| 3. Ovk ( )         | 31.66 | 1790 | 1795 | 8884 | 4487 | 4397 | 500 | 493 | 77 | 70 |
| 4. Singanapalli( ) | 18.83 | 384  | 384  | 1919 | 976  | 943  | 235 | 249 | -  | -  |
| 5. Obulapuram )    |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |
| 6. Sangapatnam     | 17.43 | 375  | 375  | 1841 | 950  | 891  | 128 | 113 | 23 | 30 |
| 7. Cheralapally    | 29.12 | 420  | 420  | 1888 | 950  | 938  | 224 | 220 | 38 | 33 |
| 8. Chanugondla     | 10.62 | 324  | 324  | 1667 | 825  | 842  | 257 | 249 | -  | -  |
| 9. Sunkesula       | 16.13 | 322  | 322  | 1648 | 856  | 792  | 135 | 131 | 33 | 28 |

Koilkuntla

Mandal

|               |       |      |      |       |     |      |      |      |     |     |
|---------------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1. Koilkuntla | 20.97 | 3009 | 3286 | 15209 | 703 | 7506 | 1204 | 1369 | 164 | 186 |
|---------------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|

Kolimgundla  
Mandal

|                  |      |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |   |   |   |   |
|------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B. Singavaram | 7.71 | 226 | 226 | 1096 | 583 | 513 | 206 | 186 | - | - | - | - |
|------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|

Sanjamaala  
Mandal

|               |       |     |     |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |  |  |
|---------------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|--|--|
| 1. Perusomula | 25.98 | 854 | 855 | 4181 | 2172 | 2009 | 446 | 393 | 46 | 34 |  |  |
| 2. Dattapuram | 4.85  |     |     |      |      |      |     |     |    |    |  |  |

|             |        |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |      |      |  |  |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--|--|
| Grand Total | 751.17 | 24655 | 25103 | 123947 | 63572 | 60375 | 11452 | 10105 | 2176 | 2127 |  |  |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--|--|



TABLE - 2.3  
VILLAGE WISE LITERACY BY SEX

| Sl<br>No. Village           | Literates      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
|                             | 1981           |      | 1991 |      |      |
|                             | M              | F    | M    | F    |      |
| 1.                          | 2.             | 3.   | 4.   | 5.   | 6.   |
| <u>Atmakur Mandal</u>       |                |      |      |      |      |
| 1.                          | Karivena       | 630  | 276  | 1007 | 522  |
| <u>Pamulapadu Mandal</u>    |                |      |      |      |      |
| 1.                          | Madduru        | 498  | 187  | 934  | 383  |
| 2.                          | Vanala         | 565  | 215  | 660  | 337  |
| 3.                          | Vempenta       | 747  | 273  | 1214 | 471  |
| <u>Jupad Bunglow Mandal</u> |                |      |      |      |      |
| 1.                          | Thudicherla    | 395  | 106  | 813  | 287  |
| <u>Midthur Mandal</u>       |                |      |      |      |      |
| 1.                          | Rollapadu      | 104  | 52   | 155  | 67   |
| 2.                          | Talamudipi     | 655  | 278  | 915  | 376  |
| 3.                          | Jalakanoor     | 333  | 127  | 402  | 183  |
| 4.                          | Alaganoor      | 141  | 48   | 290  | 107  |
| <u>Gadivemula Mandal</u>    |                |      |      |      |      |
| 1.                          | Manchalakatta  | 435  | 96   | 720  | 338  |
| 2.                          | Channakkapally | 263  | 65   | 236  | 68   |
| 3.                          | Gadivemula     | 975  | 383  | 1333 | 554  |
| 4.                          | KorrapoluEU    | 146  | 40   | 201  | 61   |
| 5.                          | Bujunur        | 226  | 70   | 322  | 134  |
| 6.                          | Gadigarevula   | 274  | 107  | 402  | 159  |
| 7.                          | Thirupadu      | 163  | 45   | 245  | 57   |
| 8.                          | Durvesi        | 415  | 124  | 427  | 196  |
| <u>Panyam Mandal</u>        |                |      |      |      |      |
| 1.                          | Gorakallu      | 269  | 61   | 402  | 136  |
| 2.                          | Kondajuturu    | 281  | 50   | 400  | 160  |
| 3.                          | Chilakala      | 94   | 15   | 116  | 32   |
| 4.                          | Panyam         | 1893 | 887  | 3004 | 1387 |

| 1.                          | 2. | 3.    | 4.    | 5.    | 6.    |
|-----------------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5. Konidedu                 |    | 316   | 113   | 417   | 151   |
| 6. Bhupanapadu              |    | 329   | 44    | 575   | 176   |
| 7. Alamur                   |    | 548   | 210   | 607   | 179   |
| 8. Maddur                   |    | 565   | 262   | 640   | 308   |
| <u>Nangal Mandal</u>        |    |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Moolasagaram             |    | 17026 | 15114 | 289   | 158   |
| <u>Banaganapalli Mandal</u> |    |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Ramatheertham            |    | 205   | 60    | 226   | 32    |
| 2. Beeravolu                |    | 220   | 55    | 355   | 85    |
| 3. Cheruvupalli             |    | 210   | 41    | 261   | 49    |
| 4. Venkatapuram             |    | 248   | 72    | 395   | 148   |
| 5. Nandavaram               |    | 667   | 252   | 907   | 337   |
| 6. Pandlapuram              |    | 92    | 22    | 85    | 29    |
| 7. Bathulurupadu            |    | 99    | 20    | 130   | 44    |
| 8. Banaganapalli }          |    | 4150  | 2181  | UI    | ---   |
| 9. Bhanamukkala }           |    |       |       |       |       |
| <u>Owk Mandal</u>           |    |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Ramavaram                |    | 127   | 55    | 175   | 47    |
| 2. Methupally               |    | 406   | 98    | 538   | 167   |
| 3. Owk                      |    | 1939  | 750   | 2400  | 1099  |
| 4. Singanapalli }           |    | 372   | 102   | 397   | 185   |
| 5. Obulapuram }             |    |       |       |       |       |
| 6. Sangapatnam              |    | 236   | 59    | 440   | 114   |
| 7. Cherlapally              |    | 187   | 57    | 273   | 82    |
| 8. Chanugondla              |    | 422   | 116   | 424   | 165   |
| 9. Sunkesula                |    | 183   | 34    | 312   | 70    |
| <u>Koilkuntla Mandal</u>    |    |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Koilakuntla              |    | 3746  | 2073  | 5071  | 3191  |
| <u>Kolimigundla Mandal</u>  |    |       |       |       |       |
| <u>Sanjamala Mandal</u>     |    |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Perusomula               |    | 755   | 239   | 1043  | 325   |
| * 2. Dattapuram             |    |       |       |       |       |
| Total                       |    | 42723 | 25547 | 30465 | 13223 |

Source: 1981 Data Mandal Gananka Darshini  
1991 Data Census  
\* - Hamlet of Perusomula

TABLE 2.4: LAND USE PATTERN

(Hectares)

| Sl. No.                                 | Mandal/<br>Village | Total Geo-<br>graphical<br>area | Forests | Barren and<br>uncultivable<br>land, and<br>land put to<br>non-agricul-<br>tural uses | Cultivable<br>waste (includes<br>all land availa-<br>ble for cultiva-<br>tion, but not yet<br>brought under<br>cultivation) | Irrigated<br>(Irrigated and unirrigated<br>lands put together corres-<br>ponds to the net area sown<br>plus the current fallows) | Unirrigated |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--|---|--|-------------|
| 1.                                      | 2.                 | 3.                              | 4.      | 5.   | 6.  | 7.   | 8.          |
| <b>I. <u>Atmakur Mandal</u></b>         |                    |                                 |         |  |   |  |             |
| 1.                                      | Karivena           | 515.57                          | -       | 24.02  | -   | 405.10   | 86.45       |
| <b>II. <u>Panulapadu Mandal</u></b>     |                    |                                 |         |  |   |  |             |
| 1.                                      | Madduru            | 1782.64                         | -       | 178.95   | 246.96  | 917.45   | 439.28      |
| 2.                                      | Vanala             | 2346.77                         | -       | 71.06  | 264.77  | 877.29   | 1133.65     |
| 3.                                      | Vempenta           | 2299.82                         | 633.60  | 150.83   | 100.36  | 562.33   | 852.70      |
| <b>III. <u>Jupad Bunglow Mandal</u></b> |                    |                                 |         |  |   |  |             |
| 1.                                      | Thudicherla        | 1918.21                         | -       | 632.15   | 325.74  | 509.91   | 450.41      |
| <b>IV. <u>Midthur Mandal</u></b>        |                    |                                 |         |  |   |  |             |
| 1.                                      | Rollapadu          | 1947.34                         | -       | 79.00  | 1280.34   | 23.00  | 565.00      |
| 2.                                      | Talamudipi         | 3457.63                         | -       | 271.00   | 523.63  | 840.00   | 1823.00     |
| 3.                                      | Jalakanoor         | 1810.15                         | -       | 160.00   | 344.00  | 749.00   | 557.15      |
| 4.                                      | Alagannoor         | 1974.46                         | -       | 106.00   | 585.00  | 19.00  | 1264.46     |
| <b>V. <u>Gadivemula Mandal</u></b>      |                    |                                 |         |  |   |  |             |
| 1.                                      | Manchalakatta      | 301.09                          | -       | 49.85  | 25.60   | 129.40   | 96.54       |
| 2.                                      | Chennakkapalli     | 1947.34                         | 10.86   | 104.82   | 60.70   | 76.61  | 1694.35     |
| 3.                                      | Gadivemula         | 1210.01                         | -       | 84.38  | 80.39   | 111.58   | 933.66      |
| 4.                                      | Korrapoluru        | 1500.98                         | -       | 193.68   | 210.58  | 453.03   | 643.69      |
| 5.                                      | Bujunur            | 1150.52                         | -       | 179.49   | 73.08   | 406.86   | 491.09      |
| 6.                                      | Gadigarevula       | 2993.45                         | -       | 1559.94  | 66.94   | 169.16   | 1197.41     |
| 7.                                      | Thirupadu          | 722.77                          | -       | 61.11  | 26.55   | 60.71  | 574.40      |
| 8.                                      | Durvesi            | 717.91                          | -       | 60.90  | 1.42  | 182.11   | 473.48      |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

VI. Panyam Mandal

|                |         |  |        |         |        |        |         |
|----------------|---------|--|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. Gorakallu   | 1172.37 |  | 26.81  | 113.83  | 5.00   |        |         |
| 2. Kondajuturu | 711.03  |  | -      | 108.20  | 4.90   | 175.11 | 851.62  |
| 3. Chilakala   | 1065.94 |  | -      | 36.10   | 8.00   | 189.90 | 408.03  |
| 4. Panyam      | 3105.95 |  | 231.48 | 539.32  | 109.00 | 87.84  | 934.00  |
| 5. Konidedu    | 1435.82 |  | 137.75 | 66.78   | 20.00  | 336.59 | 1889.56 |
| 6. Bhupanapadu | 1034.78 |  | -      | 13.83   | 20.00  | 171.36 | 1039.93 |
| 7. Alamur      | 2730.81 |  | 43.68  | 1679.32 | 60.00  | 141.72 | 859.23  |
| 8. Maddur      | 1523.23 |  | -      | 80.00   | 15.00  | 191.73 | 756.08  |
|                |         |  |        |         |        | 19.75  | 1408.48 |

VII. Nandyal Mandal

1. Moolasagaram }\*

- Included in Nandyal -

VIII. Banaganapalli Mandal

|                     |         |  |  |        |        |       |         |
|---------------------|---------|--|--|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1. Ramatheertham    | 1200.70 |  |  |        |        |       |         |
| 2. Beeravolu        | 777.80  |  |  | 217.72 |        |       |         |
| 3. Cheruvupalli     | 887.07  |  |  | 146.09 | 2.02   |       |         |
| 4. Venkatapuram     | 1242.38 |  |  | 261.02 | -      | 38.85 | 942.11  |
| 5. Mandavaram       | 2824.29 |  |  | 58.68  | 6.56   | 4.45  | 627.26  |
| 6. Pandlapuram      | 776.99  |  |  | 58.68  | 146.09 | 33.59 | 585.90  |
| 7. Bathulurupadu    | 228.65  |  |  | 31.16  | -      | 24.28 | 1013.33 |
| 8. Banaganapalli }* |         |  |  | 20.23  | 67.18  | 1.62  | 2763.99 |
| 9. Bhanamukkala }*  |         |  |  |        | 29.95  | 12.95 | 665.70  |
|                     |         |  |  |        |        | 2.03  | 176.44  |

- Urban area -

IX. Ovk Mandal

|                    |         |        |  |        |        |        |         |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. Ramavaram       | 1201.10 |        |  |        |        |        |         |
| 2. Methupally      | 1726.38 | 164.00 |  | 13.00  |        |        |         |
| 3. Ovk             | 3165.85 | -      |  | 349.20 | 129.00 |        |         |
| 4. Singanapalli }* |         | 204.00 |  | 230.00 | 209.63 | 1.50   | 893.60  |
| 5. Obulapuram      | 1883.40 |        |  |        | 226.72 | 83.00  | 1084.55 |
| 6. Sangapatnam     | 1742.57 |        |  | 192.00 |        | 585.00 | 1920.13 |
| 7. Cherlopally     | 2912.11 |        |  | 24.00  | 64.93  |        |         |
| 8. Chanugondla     | 1062.30 |        |  | 873.00 | 488.26 | 83.50  | 1542.97 |
| 9. Sunkesula       | 1613.07 |        |  | 69.60  | 608.46 | 113.00 | 1117.31 |
|                    |         |        |  | 23.00  | 59.51  | 125.20 | 1305.45 |
|                    |         |        |  |        | 201.67 | 66.00  | 867.19  |
|                    |         |        |  |        |        | 44.00  | 1344.40 |

| 1.                             | 2.       | 3.                | 4.                 | 5.                 | 6.                 | 7.                  | 8. |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----|
| <u>X. Koilakuntla Mandal</u>   |          |                   |                    |                    |                    |                     |    |
| 1. Koilakuntla                 | 2096.67  | -                 | 175.63             | 150.66             | 23.35              | 1747.03             |    |
| <u>XI. Kolimigundla Mandal</u> |          |                   |                    |                    |                    |                     |    |
| 1. B.Singavaram                | 770.92   | -                 | 38.82              | 226.68             | 32.54              | 472.85              |    |
| <u>XII. Sanjanala Mandal</u>   |          |                   |                    |                    |                    |                     |    |
| 1. Perusomila                  | 2598.08  | -                 | 114.99             | 243.03             | 54.36              | 2185.70             |    |
| 2. Dattapuram                  | 484.81   | -                 | 54.30              | 63.46              | 45.11              | 321.94              |    |
| Total                          | 70571.73 | 1452.18<br>(2.1%) | 9555.68<br>(13.5%) | 7381.77<br>(10.5%) | 9180.57<br>(13.0%) | 43001.53<br>(60.9%) |    |

Source: Census 1991.

\* - Data not available in the Census Records

TABLE: 2.5 LAND HOLDING DISTRIBUTION IN THE STUDY AREA

| Sl. No. | Type of Farmer                           | No. and area (in acres) of operational holdings |                  |                 |                |                 |               |
|---------|--|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
|         |  | Total   |                  | Scheduled Caste |                | Scheduled Tribe |               |
|         |  | No.   | Area             | No.             | Area           | No.             | Area          |
| 1.      | Marginal Farmers<br>(Below 2-46 Acres)   | 12207<br>(36.43)                                | 16818<br>(6.9)   | 2811<br>(62.3)  | 3413<br>(27.2) | 219<br>(55.3)   | 287<br>(19.4) |
| 2.      | Small Farmers<br>(2.47 to<br>4-93 Acres) | 7758<br>(23.15)                                 | 28228<br>(11.6)  | 1044<br>(23.1)  | 3668<br>(29.2) | 93<br>(23.5)    | 322<br>(21.8) |
| 3.      | Others<br>(4-94 and above)               | 13541<br>(40.42)                                | 198494<br>(81.5) | 658<br>(14.6)   | 5462<br>(43.6) | 84<br>(21.2)    | 866<br>(58.8) |
|         |  | 33506   | 243540           | 4513            | 12543          | 396             | 1475          |

TABLE 2.6 : MANDAL WISE DETAILS OF CROPPING PATTERN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN THE STUDY AREA (CENT IN ACRES)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Mandal | Rice  |       |       | Jowar  |       |       | Bajra |       |       | Korra |       |       | Sainflower |       |       | Redgram |       |       | Cotton |       |       | Groundnut |       |       | Tobacco |  |  |
|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|--|--|
|         |                    | 91-92 | 92-93 | 91-92 | 91-92  | 92-93 | 91-92 | 92-93 | 91-92 | 92-93 | 91-92 | 92-93 | 91-92 | 92-93      | 91-92 | 92-93 | 91-92   | 92-93 | 91-92 | 92-93  | 91-92 | 92-93 | 91-92     | 92-93 | 91-92 | 92-93   |  |  |
| 01.     | Almakur            | 9473  | 6610  | 4995  | 5749   | 203   | 126   | 1613  | 34    | 3645  | 1796  | 863   | 1043  | 878        | 1203  | 1372  | 694     | 14    | 15    |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 02.     | Pamulapadu         | 9908  | 10613 | 2585  | 3014   | -     | -     | 89    | 329   | 1951  | 752   | 191   | 788   | 2542       | 2491  | 6998  | 6520    | 255   | -     |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 03.     | Jupad<br>Bungalow  | 4460  | 4815  | 6136  | 5905   | 94    | 87    | 920   | 777   | 1599  | 3128  | 474   | 735   | 6083       | 2682  | 8860  | 10697   | 2618  | 678   |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 04.     | Midthur            | 805   | 626   | 14568 | 11516  | -     | -     | 164   | 1903  | 910   | 2795  | 406   | 878   | 9942       | 11125 | 10803 | 11532   | 7885  | 5816  |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 05.     | Gadivemula         | 4424  | 3325  | 5099  | 4901   | -     | -     | 819   | 505   | 2533  | 2618  | 511   | 437   | 7968       | 9504  | 4351  | 3442    | 720   | 463   |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 06.     | Panyam             | 3357  | 4045  | 5221  | 10056  | -     | -     | 229   | 188   | 323   | 752   | 1041  | 736   | 20391      | 18098 | 1615  | 1330    | 7557  | 3819  |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 07.     | Nandyal            | 12351 | 13218 | 5518  | 10183  | 162   | 94    | 211   | 12    | 1276  | 833   | 1120  | 785   | 10686      | 10681 | 2685  | 1812    | 5559  | 2964  |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 08.     | Banagana-<br>palli | 2293  | 3049  | 20393 | 22689  | -     | 15    | 580   | 2011  | 260   | 1038  | 1491  | 1127  | 19526      | 15895 | 2987  | 2720    | 8251  | 5542  |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 09.     | Dwk                | 2323  | 3060  | 6887  | 7924   | -     | 12    | 1496  | 198   | 627   | 1973  | 831   | 543   | 7427       | 3751  | 7252  | 9444    | 2159  | 839   |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 10.     | Koilakuntla        | 727   | 760   | 10200 | 11048  | -     | -     | 27    | 56    | 565   | 1479  | 541   | 473   | 8935       | 6241  | 2134  | 2239    | 3420  | 1396  |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 11.     | Kolimi-<br>gundla  | 1100  | 470   | 5641  | 4995   | -     | 15    | 1082  | 318   | 1545  | 3667  | 1491  | 785   | 2284       | 416   | 14236 | 17092   | 311   | 25    |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| 12.     | Sanjamala          | 610   | 536   | 8780  | 13579  | -     | -     | 906   | 380   | 130   | 1014  | 239   | 652   | 5637       | 2930  | 6310  | 8755    | 2894  | 3715  |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |
| Total   |                    | 51831 | 51127 | 96023 | 111559 | 459   | 349   | 8136  | 6711  | 22075 | 21845 | 9199  | 8982  | 102299     | 85017 | 69603 | 76277   | 41643 | 25272 |        |       |       |           |       |       |         |  |  |

TABLE 2.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK BY CATEGORY\*

| Sl. No.     | Category             | Total No. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1)          | White cattle (Total) | 21353     |
|             | Male working         | 15406     |
| 2)          | Black cattle (Total) | 35199     |
|             | Female milch         | 22362     |
| 3)          | (1) Sheep            | 15975     |
|             | (2) Goat             | 20107     |
| 4)          | Poultry              | 69979     |
| Grand Total |                      | 162613    |

\* Source : BMSR, DE & S, Hyderabad.

TABLE 2.8: AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR CROPS

| S.No. | Name of the Crop | Average yield per hectare in Kgs. in the PAA |      |
|-------|------------------|--|------|
|       |                  | Kharif                                       | Rabi |
| 1)    | Paddy            | 3713   | -    |
| 2)    | Jowar            | 1012   | 1351 |
| 3)    | Ground Nut       | 928  | 1684 |
| 4)    | Cotton           | 999  | -    |
| 5)    | Tobacco          | -  | 946  |
| 6)    | Bengal Gram      | -  | 364  |
| 7)    | Coriander        | -  | 532  |



TABLE 2.9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY / ACCESSIBILITY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUT FACILITIES TO SRBC COMMAND AREA

| Distance in Kms. | Seed Depots |         | Fertilisers and Pesticides |         |
|------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
|                  | Govt.       | Private | Govt.                      | Private |
| 0                | 5           |         | 10                         |         |
| 1-5              | 11          |         | 20                         |         |
| 6-15             | 46          |         | 55                         |         |
| 16 & above       | 38          |         | 15                         |         |
| Total            | 100         |         | 100                        |         |

TABLE 2.10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY / ACCESSIBILITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

| Sl. No. | Distance in Kms. | Veterinary hospitals (VH) | Livestock supervisory units (LSU) | Rural live-stock units (RLU) |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.      | 0                | 5                         |                                   |                              |
| 2.      | 1 - 5            | 14                        | 5                                 | 22                           |
| 3.      | 6 - 15           | 32                        | 18                                | 47                           |
| 4.      | 16 and above     | 49                        | 62                                | 31                           |
|         | Total            | 100                       | 15                                | 0                            |
|         |                  |                           | 100                               | 100                          |

\* Source : BMSR of SRBC CA, DOES, Hyd.

TABLE: 2.11 AVAILABILITY / ACCESSIBILITY OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

| Sl. No.                   | Mandal/<br>Village | Approach to Village |         |  |     |      |          |                                  |     |      |          |     |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|--|-----|------|----------|----------------------------------|-----|------|----------|-----|
|                           |                    | Road                |         | Availability of Bus stop<br>Distance in Kms. |     |      |          | Availability of Train<br>Station |     |      |          |     |
|                           |                    | Pucca               | Kutchha | 0  | 1-5 | 6-10 | Above 10 | 0                                | 1-5 | 6-10 | Above 10 |     |
|                           |                    | 3                   | 4       | 5  | 6   | 7    | 8        | 9                                | 10  | 11   | 12       |     |
| <b>1. Atmakur</b>         |                    |                     |         |  |     |      |          |                                  |     |      |          |     |
| 1.                        | Karivena           | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| <b>2. Pamulapadu</b>      |                    |                     |         |  |     |      |          |                                  |     |      |          |     |
| 2.                        | Maddur             | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 3.                        | Vanala             | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 4.                        | Vempenta           | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| <b>3. Jupad Bungalow:</b> |                    |                     |         |  |     |      |          |                                  |     |      |          |     |
| 5.                        | Thudicherla        | -                   | Yes     | -  | -   | -    | Yes      | -                                | -   | -    | -        | -   |
| <b>4. Midthur:</b>        |                    |                     |         |  |     |      |          |                                  |     |      |          |     |
| 6.                        | Rollapadu          | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 7.                        | Thalamudipi        | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 8.                        | Jalakanur          | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 9.                        | Alaganur           | -                   | Yes     | -  | Yes | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| <b>5. Gadivemula:</b>     |                    |                     |         |  |     |      |          |                                  |     |      |          |     |
| 10.                       | Manchalakatta      | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 11.                       | Chennakapalli      | -                   | Yes     | -  | Yes | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 12.                       | Gadivemula         | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 13.                       | Korrapoluru        | -                   | Yes     | -  | Yes | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 14.                       | Bujunur            | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 15.                       | Gadigarevula       | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 16.                       | Thirupadu          | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 17.                       | Durvesi            | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| <b>6. Panyam:</b>         |                    |                     |         |  |     |      |          |                                  |     |      |          |     |
| 18.                       | Gorakallu          | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 19.                       | Kondajutur         | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |
| 20.                       | Chilakala          | Yes                 | -       | Yes  | -   | -    | -        | -                                | -   | -    | -        | Yes |

| 1   | 2                     | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7 | 8 | 9   | 10  | 11 | 12  |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|----|-----|
|     | 21. Panyam            | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | Yes | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 22. Konidedu          | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | Yes | -  | -   |
|     | 23. Bhupapanadu       | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | -   |
|     | 24. Alamuru           | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | Yes | -  | -   |
|     | 25. Maddur            | Yes | -   | yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
| 8.  | <u>Nandyal:</u>       |     |     |     |     |   |   |     |     |    |     |
|     | 26. Moolasagaram      | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | Yes | -   | -  | -   |
| 9.  | <u>Banaganapalli:</u> |     |     |     |     |   |   |     |     |    |     |
|     | 27. Ramathirtham      | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 28. Beeravolu         | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 29. Cheruvupalli      | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 30. Venkatapuram      | -   | Yes | -   | Yes | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 31. Nandavaram        | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 32. Pandlapuram       | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 33. Bathulurpadu      | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 34. Bhanumukkaia      | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 35. Banaganapally     | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
| 9.  | <u>Dmk :</u>          |     |     |     |     |   |   |     |     |    | Yes |
|     | 36. Ramavaram         | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 37. Methupalli        | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 38. Dmk               | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 39. Singanapally      | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 40. Obulapuram        | -   | Yes | -   | Yes | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 41. Sangapatnam       | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 42. Cherlopalli       | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 43. Chanugondla       | -   | Yes | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 44. Sunkesula         | -   | Yes | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
| 10. | <u>Koilakuntla :</u>  |     |     |     |     |   |   |     |     |    | Yes |
|     | 45. Koilakuntla       | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
| 11. | <u>Kolimigundla:</u>  |     |     |     |     |   |   |     |     |    | Yes |
|     | 46. B.Singavaram      | Yes | -   | -   | Yes | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
| 12. | <u>Sanjamala :</u>    |     |     |     |     |   |   |     |     |    | Yes |
|     | 47. Perusomula        | Yes | -   | Yes | -   | - | - | -   | -   | -  | Yes |
|     | 48. Dattapuram        |     |     |     |     |   |   |     |     |    | Yes |

TABLE 2.12 THE MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH AND DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

| Sl. No.                   | Mandal/<br>Village             | Availability of drinking water |           |     |       |       | Availability of medical services |     |            |                          |                      |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-------|----------------------------------|-----|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|                           |                                | Open well                      | Tube well | RWS | Tanks | River | Institution                      |     |            | Type of medical services |                      |                       |
| 1                         | 2                              | 3                              | 4         | 5   | 6     | 7     | Hospital / Disp.                 | PHC | Sub-Centre | CHW/MCW                  | Medical practitioner | Area Medical services |
| <b>1. Atmakur</b>         |                                |                                |           |     |       |       |                                  |     |            |                          |                      |                       |
|                           | 1. Karivena                    | x                              | x         | x   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | x                    | -                     |
| <b>2. Pamulapadu</b>      |                                |                                |           |     |       |       |                                  |     |            |                          |                      |                       |
|                           | 2. Maddur                      | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | CHW                      | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 3. Vanala                      | -                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | x                    | -                     |
|                           | 4. Vempenta                    | x                              | -         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | x                    | -                     |
| <b>3. Jupad Bungalow:</b> |                                |                                |           |     |       |       |                                  |     |            |                          |                      |                       |
|                           | 5. Thudicherla                 | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
| <b>4. Midthur:</b>        |                                |                                |           |     |       |       |                                  |     |            |                          |                      |                       |
|                           | 6. Rollapada                   | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 7. Thalamedipi                 | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 8. Jalakanur                   | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | x                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 9. Alaganur                    | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
| <b>5. Gadivenula:</b>     |                                |                                |           |     |       |       |                                  |     |            |                          |                      |                       |
|                           | 10. Manchalakatta              | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 11. Chennakapalli              | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 12. Gadivenula                 | x                              | x         | x   | -     | -     | x                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 13. Korrapoluru                | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 14. Bujumur                    | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 15. Gadigarevula               | x                              | x         | x   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 16. Thirupadu                  | x                              | x         | x   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 17. Darvesi                    | x                              | x         | x   | -     | -     | x                                | -   | -          | -                        | -                    | -                     |
| <b>6. Panyam:</b>         |                                |                                |           |     |       |       |                                  |     |            |                          |                      |                       |
|                           | 18. Gorakallu                  | x                              | x         | x   | x     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | CHW                      | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 19. Kondajalur                 | x                              | x         | x   | x     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | CHW                      | -                    | -                     |
|                           | 20. Chilakala<br>(Uninhabited) | x                              | x         | -   | -     | -     | -                                | -   | -          | CHW                      | -                    | -                     |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

|                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|---|
| 21. Panyam      | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | X | - | MCW/CHW | - | - |
| 22. Konidedu    | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | CHW     | - | - |
| 23. Bhupanapadu | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | CHW     | - | - |
| 24. Alamaru     | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | X | CHW     | - | - |
| 25. Maddur      | X | X | - | - | - | X | X | X | - | CHW     | - | - |

8. Nandyal:

|                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. Moolasagarani | X | X | X | - | - | - | X | X | - | X | X | X |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

9. Banaganapalli:

|                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| 27. Ramathirtham   | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 28. Beeravolu      | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 29. Cheruvupalli   | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 30. Venkatapuram   | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 31. Mandavaram     | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 32. Pandlapuram    | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MCW | - | - |
| 33. Bathalurpadu   | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 34. Bhanumukkala ) | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 35. Banaganapally) | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |

9. Dvk :

|                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| 36. Ramavaram    | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   | - | - |
| 37. Methapalli   | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | CHW | X | - |
| 38. Dvk          | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | X | CHW | - | - |
| 39. Singanapally | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | X | X | CHW | - | - |
| 40. Obulapuram   | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | MCW | - | - |
| 41. Sangapatnam  | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | CHW | - | - |
| 42. Cherlopalli  | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | CHW | - | - |
| 43. Chanagondla  | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | CHW | - | - |
| 44. Sunkesula    | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | CHW | - | - |

10. Koilakuntla :

|                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45. Koilakuntla | X | X | X | X | - | - | X | - | - | - | - | - |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

11. Kolimigundla:

|                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| 46. B.Singavaram | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | CHW | - | - |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|

12. Sanjamala :

|                                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47. Perusomala                  | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | X | - | - | - | - |
| 48. Dattapuram<br>(Uninhabited) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE: 2.13 : AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL AND COMMUNICATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

| Sl. No.                          | Mandal/<br>Village | No. of Educational Institutions |        |             |                |         |                       | Communication services |                  |       |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|
|                                  |                    | Primary                         | Middle | High School | Junior College | College | Adult Literacy Centre | Post Office            | Post & Telegraph | Phone |
| 1                                | 2                  | 3                               | 4      | 5           | 6              | 7       | 8                     | 9                      | 10               | 11    |
| <b>1. <u>Atmakur</u></b>         |                    |                                 |        |             |                |         |                       |                        |                  |       |
|                                  | 1. Karivena        | 1                               | 1      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | 1                | -     |
| <b>2. <u>Pamulapadu</u></b>      |                    |                                 |        |             |                |         |                       |                        |                  |       |
|                                  | 2. Maddur          | 3                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | 1                | -     |
|                                  | 3. Vanala          | 2                               | 1      | 1           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | 1                | -     |
|                                  | 4. Vempenta        | 3                               | 1      | 1           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | 1                | -     |
| <b>3. <u>Jupad Bungalow:</u></b> |                    |                                 |        |             |                |         |                       |                        |                  |       |
|                                  | 5. Thudicherla     | 2                               | 1      | 1           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | 1                | -     |
| <b>4. <u>Midthur:</u></b>        |                    |                                 |        |             |                |         |                       |                        |                  |       |
|                                  | 6. Rollapadu       | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 7. Thalamudipi     | 2                               | 1      | 1           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 8. Jalakanur       | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | 1                | -     |
|                                  | 9. Alaganur        | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
| <b>5. <u>Gadivemula:</u></b>     |                    |                                 |        |             |                |         |                       |                        |                  |       |
|                                  | 10. Manchalakatta  | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 11. Chennakapalli  | 2                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | -                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 12. Gadivemula     | 1                               | 1      | 1           | -              | -       | 1                     | 1                      | 1                | -     |
|                                  | 13. Korrapoluru    | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 14. Bujunur        | 2                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 15. Gadigarevula   | 1                               | 1      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 16. Thirupadu      | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | -                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 17. Durvesi        | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | 1                     | 1                      | -                | 1     |
| <b>6. <u>Panyam:</u></b>         |                    |                                 |        |             |                |         |                       |                        |                  |       |
|                                  | 18. Gorakallu      | 3                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 19. Kondajutur     | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |
|                                  | 20. Chilakala      | 1                               | -      | -           | -              | -       | -                     | 1                      | -                | -     |

| 1                               | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11                  |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---------------------|
| 21. Panyam                      |   | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1  | 1                   |
| 22. Konidedu                    |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | 1                   |
| 23. Bhupanapadu                 |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 24. Alamuru                     |   | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | 1                   |
| 25. Maddur                      |   | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | -  | 1                   |
| <b>8. <u>Nandyal:</u></b>       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |                     |
| 26. Moolasagaram                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | included in Nandyal |
| <b>9. <u>Banaganapalli:</u></b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |                     |
| 27. Ramathirtham                |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 28. Beeravolu                   |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 29. Cheruvupalli                |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 30. Venkatapuram                |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1  | 1                   |
| 31. Nandavaram                  |   | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1  | 1                   |
| 32. Pandlapuram                 |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 33. Bathulurpadu                |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 34. Bhanumukkala )              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 1 | 1  | 1                   |
| 35. Banaganapally)              |   | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1  | 1                   |
| <b>9. <u>Ovk :</u></b>          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |                     |
| 36. Ramavaram                   |   | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 37. Methupalli                  |   | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 38. Ovk                         |   | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1  | 1                   |
| 39. Singanapally                |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 40. Obulapuram                  |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | -  | -                   |
| 41. Sangapatnam                 |   | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | 1                   |
| 42. Cherlopalli                 |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 43. Chanugondla                 |   | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| 44. Sunkesula                   |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -  | -                   |
| <b>10. <u>Koilakuntla :</u></b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |                     |
| 45. Koilakuntla                 |   | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1  | 1                   |
| <b>11. <u>Kelinigundla:</u></b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |                     |
| 46. B.Singavaram                |   | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | -  | -                   |
| <b>12. <u>Sanjamala :</u></b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |                     |
| 47. Perusomula                  |   | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1  | -                   |
| 48. Dattapuram                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |                     |

TABLE: 2.14 : PROXIMITY OF VILLAGES TO URBAN CENTRES AND POWER SUPPLY IN THE STUDY AREA

| Sl. No.                   | Mandal / Village  | Nearest Town<br>(Distance in Kms) | Power Supply  |                  |                             |              |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
|                           |                   |                                   | Domestic only | Agriculture only | Both Domestic & Agriculture | All purposes |
| 1                         | 2                 | 3                                 | 4             | 5                | 6                           | 7            |
| <b>1. Atmakur</b>         |                   |                                   |               |                  |                             |              |
|                           | 1. Karivena       | 5 Atmakur                         | -             | -                | 1                           | -            |
| <b>2. Pamulapadu</b>      |                   |                                   |               |                  |                             |              |
|                           | 2. Maddur         | 22 Atmakur                        | 1             | -                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 3. Vanala         | 26 Atmakur                        | -             | -                | 1                           | -            |
|                           | 4. Vempenta       | 14 Atmakur                        | -             | -                | 1                           | -            |
| <b>3. Jupad Bungalow:</b> |                   |                                   |               |                  |                             |              |
|                           | 5. Thudicherla    | 10 Nandikotkur                    | 1             | -                | -                           | -            |
| <b>4. Midthur:</b>        |                   |                                   |               |                  |                             |              |
|                           | 6. Rollapadu      | 19 Nandikotkur                    | -             | -                | -                           | 1            |
|                           | 7. Thalamudipi    | 27 do                             | -             | -                | -                           | 1            |
|                           | 8. Jalakanur      | 19 do                             | -             | -                | -                           | 1            |
|                           | 9. Alaganur       | 23 do                             | -             | -                | -                           | 1            |
| <b>5. Gadivemula:</b>     |                   |                                   |               |                  |                             |              |
|                           | 10. Manchalakatta | 35 Nandyal                        | 1             | -                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 11. Channakapalli | 45 do                             | 1             | -                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 12. Gadivemula    | 25 do                             | -             | 1                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 13. Korrapoluru   | 35 do                             | -             | -                | 1                           | -            |
|                           | 14. Bujunur       | 25 do                             | -             | 1                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 15. Gadigarevula  | 19 do                             | -             | 1                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 16. Thirupadu     | 16 do                             | 1             | -                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 17. Durvesi       | 16 do                             | -             | 1                | -                           | -            |
| <b>6. Panyam:</b>         |                   |                                   |               |                  |                             |              |
|                           | 18. Gorakallu     | 13 Nandyal                        | -             | 1                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 19. Kondajutur    | 13 do                             | -             | 1                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 20. Chilakala     | 12 do                             | -             | 1                | -                           | -            |
|                           | 21. Panyam        | 18 do                             | -             | -                | -                           | 1            |
|                           | 22. Konidedu      | 22 do                             | -             | -                | -                           | 1            |



| 1   | 2                     | 3                | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|
|     | 23. Bhupanapadu       | 18 Nandyal       |   |   |   |   |
|     | 24. Alamuru           | 24 do            | - | - |   |   |
|     | 25. Maddur            | 16 do            | - | - | - | 1 |
| 8.  | <u>Nandyal:</u>       |                  |   |   |   | 1 |
|     | 26. Moolasagaram      | Nandyal          |   |   |   | 1 |
| 9.  | <u>Banaganapalli:</u> |                  |   |   |   |   |
|     | 27. Ramathirtham      | 19 Banaganapally |   |   |   |   |
|     | 28. Beeravolu         | 18 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 29. Cheruvupalli      | 11 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 30. Venkatapuram      | 15 do            | - | 1 | - |   |
|     | 31. Nandavaram        | 8 do             | - | 1 | - |   |
|     | 32. Pandlapuram       | 5 do             | - | 1 | - |   |
|     | 33. Bathulurpadu      | 2 do             | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 34. Bhanumukkala      | -                | - | - |   |   |
|     | 35. Banaganapally     | -                | - | - |   | 1 |
| 9.  | <u>Dwk :</u>          |                  |   |   |   | 1 |
|     | 36. Ranavaram         | 24 Banaganapally |   |   |   | 1 |
|     | 37. Methupalli        | 4 do             | 1 | - |   |   |
|     | 38. Dwk               | 19 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 39. Singanapally      | 24 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 40. Obulapuram        | 24 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 41. Sangapatnam       | 26 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 42. Cherlopalli       | 25 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 43. Chanugondla       | 32 do            | - | 1 |   |   |
|     | 44. Sunkesula         | 24 do            | - | 1 | 1 |   |
| 10. | <u>Koilakuntla :</u>  |                  |   | 1 | 1 |   |
|     | 45. Koilakuntla       | 13 do            |   |   |   |   |
| 11. | <u>Kolimigundla:</u>  |                  |   |   |   |   |
|     | 46. B.Singavaram      | 35 do            |   |   | 1 |   |
| 12. | <u>Sanjamala :</u>    |                  |   | 1 |   |   |
|     | 47. Perusomula        | 27 Tadipathri    |   |   |   |   |
|     | 48. Dattapuram        |                  |   |   |   |   |
|     |                       |                  |   |   |   | 1 |

TABLE 2.15 : ACCESSIBILITY / AVAILABILITY OF BANKS AND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

| Sl. No.                   | Mandal/<br>Village | Bank |           |             | Agric. Cooperative Society |           |             |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|                           |                    | 0    | 1 - 5 Km. | 6 and above | 0                          | 1 - 5 Km. | 6 and above |
| 1                         | 2                  | 3    | 4         | 5           | 6                          | 7         | 8           |
| <b>1. Almakur</b>         |                    |      |           |             |                            |           |             |
|                           | 1. Karivena        | -    | 1         | -           | -                          | 1         | -           |
| <b>2. Panulapadu</b>      |                    |      |           |             |                            |           |             |
|                           | 2. Maddur          | 1    | -         | -           | 1                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 3. Vanala          | -    | -         | 1           | -                          | -         | 1           |
|                           | 4. Vempeta         | 1    | -         | -           | 1                          | -         | -           |
| <b>3. Jupad Bungalow:</b> |                    |      |           |             |                            |           |             |
|                           | 5. Thudicherla     | -    | 1         | -           | -                          | 1         | -           |
| <b>4. Midthur:</b>        |                    |      |           |             |                            |           |             |
|                           | 6. Rollapadu       | 1    | -         | -           | -                          | 1         | -           |
|                           | 7. Thalamudipi     | -    | -         | 1           | 1                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 8. Jalakanur       | -    | -         | 1           | -                          | -         | 1           |
|                           | 9. Alagamur        | -    | -         | 1           | -                          | -         | 1           |
| <b>5. Gadivemula:</b>     |                    |      |           |             |                            |           |             |
|                           | 10. Manchalakalla  | -    | 1         | -           | -                          | 1         | -           |
|                           | 11. Chennakkapalli | -    | -         | -           | -                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 12. Gadivemula     | -    | 1         | -           | 1                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 13. Korrapoluru    | -    | -         | -           | -                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 14. Bujumur        | -    | -         | 1           | -                          | -         | 1           |
|                           | 15. Gadigarevula   | -    | 1         | -           | -                          | 1         | -           |
|                           | 16. Thirupadu      | -    | 1         | -           | -                          | 1         | -           |
|                           | 17. Durvesi        | -    | -         | 1           | -                          | -         | 1           |
| <b>6. Panyam:</b>         |                    |      |           |             |                            |           |             |
|                           | 18. Gorakallu      | -    | -         | 1           | -                          | -         | 1           |
|                           | 19. Kondajutur     | -    | -         | 1           | 1                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 20. Chilakala      | -    | -         | 1           | -                          | -         | 1           |
|                           | 21. Panyam         | 1    | -         | -           | 1                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 22. Konidedu       | -    | 1         | -           | 1                          | -         | -           |
|                           | 23. Ebu panapadu   | -    | 1         | -           | -                          | 1         | -           |

| 1   | 2                     | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
|-----|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|     | 24. Alamsru           | -  | -  | 1  |    |    |    |
|     | 25. Maddar            | -  | -  | 1  | 1  | 1  | -  |
| 8.  | <u>Nandyal:</u>       |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|     | 26. Moolasagarani     | 1  | -  |    | 1  |    |    |
| 9.  | <u>Banaganapalli:</u> |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|     | 27. Ramathirthan      | -  | -  | 1  |    |    |    |
|     | 28. Beeravolu         | -  | -  | 1  |    |    |    |
|     | 29. Cheruvupalli      | -  | 1  |    | 1  | 1  |    |
|     | 30. Venkatapuram      | -  | 1  |    |    |    |    |
|     | 31. Mandavaram        | 1  | -  |    |    | 1  |    |
|     | 32. Pandlaperam       | -  | 1  |    | 1  | 1  |    |
|     | 33. Bathalurpadu      | -  | 1  |    |    |    |    |
|     | 34. Bhanumukkala )    | 1  | -  |    |    | 1  |    |
|     | 35. Banaganapally)    | 1  | -  |    | 1  |    | 1  |
| 9.  | <u>Dak :</u>          |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |
|     | 36. Ramavaram         | -  | -  | 1  |    |    |    |
|     | 37. Methupalli        | -  | 1  |    |    |    |    |
|     | 38. Dak               | 1  | -  |    | 1  | 1  |    |
|     | 39. Singanapally      | -  | -  |    | 1  |    |    |
|     | 40. Obulapuram        | -  | -  | 1  | 1  |    |    |
|     | 41. Sangapatnam       | -  | -  | 1  |    |    |    |
|     | 42. Cherlopalli       | -  | -  | 1  |    | 1  | 1  |
|     | 43. Chanugondla       | -  | -  | 1  | 1  |    |    |
|     | 44. Simkesula         | -  | -  | 1  |    |    | 1  |
| 10. | <u>Koilakuntla :</u>  |    |    |    |    | 1  | 1  |
|     | 45. Koilakuntla       | 1  | -  |    |    |    |    |
| 11. | <u>Kolimigundla:</u>  |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |
|     | 46. B.Singavaram      | -  | 1  |    |    |    |    |
| 12. | <u>Sanjamala :</u>    |    |    |    |    | 1  |    |
|     | 47. Perusomala        | 1  | -  |    |    |    |    |
|     | 48. Dattapuram        | -  | -  |    | 1  |    |    |
|     | Total                 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 11 |

TABLE 2.16 : VILLAGE WISE COVERAGE OF IRDP SCHEMES IN THE STUDY AREA DURING 1991-1995

| Sl. No. | Mandal        | Village          | IRDP  | No. of beneficiaries | Subsidy involved (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|---------------|------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.      | Dwk           | 1. Dwk           | 93-94 | 181                  | 3.45                            |
|         |               | 2. Chanugondla   | 92-93 | 15                   | 0.62                            |
|         |               | 3. Mettupalli    | 92-93 | 51                   | 1.35                            |
|         |               | 4. Sangapatnam   | 91-92 | 30                   | 0.46                            |
|         |               | 5. Singanapalli  | 91-92 | 36                   | 0.76                            |
|         |               | 6. Cherlopalli   |       |                      |                                 |
|         |               | 7. Ramavaram     |       |                      |                                 |
|         |               | 8. Sunkesula     | 94-95 | -                    | -                               |
| 2.      | Panyam        | 1. Alamur        | 92-93 | 109                  | 2.46                            |
|         |               | 2. Chilakala     | 92-93 | 22                   | 0.53                            |
|         |               | 3. Gorakallu     | 91-92 | 40                   | 1.04                            |
|         |               | 4. Kondajutur    | 92-93 | 28                   | 0.96                            |
|         |               | 5. Maddur        | 93-94 | 34                   | 0.74                            |
|         |               | 6. Panyam        | 91-92 | 195                  | 3.83                            |
|         |               | 7. Bhupanapadu   |       |                      |                                 |
|         |               | 8. Konidedu      | 94-95 | -                    | -                               |
| 3.      | Sanjamala     | 1. Perusomula    | 94-95 | -                    | -                               |
| 4.      | Banaganapalli | 1. Banaganapalli | 92-93 | 230                  | 3.63                            |
|         |               | 2. Bhanumukkala  |       |                      |                                 |
|         |               | 3. Beeravolu     | 93-94 | 60                   | 0.92                            |
|         |               | 4. Cheruvupalli  | 93-94 | 66                   | 0.97                            |
|         |               | 5. Ramathirtham  | 92-93 | 50                   | 0.99                            |
|         |               | 6. Venkatapuram  | 92-93 | 85                   | 1.28                            |
|         |               | 7. Nandavaram    |       |                      |                                 |
|         |               | 8. Pandlapuram   | 94-95 | -                    | -                               |
| 5.      | Gadivemula    | 1. Bujunur       | 93-94 | 28                   | 0.90                            |
|         |               | 2. Chinnakapalli | 93-94 | 45                   | 1.28                            |
|         |               | 3. Gadivemula    | 92-93 | 150                  | 3.86                            |
|         |               | 4. Korrapolur    | 92-93 | 20                   | 0.77                            |
|         |               | 5. Manchalakatta | 92-93 | 77                   | 2.06                            |
|         |               | 6. Tirupadu      | 91-92 | 23                   | 0.41                            |
|         |               | 7. Durvesi       |       |                      |                                 |
|         |               | 8. Gadigarevula  | 94-95 | (Not identified)     |                                 |
| 6.      | Koilakuntla   | 1. Koilakuntla   | 92-93 | 256                  | 5.92                            |
| 7.      | Kolimi-gundla | 1. B. Singavaram | 93-94 | 29                   | 0.67                            |
| Total   |               |                  |       | 1860                 | 39.86                           |

TABLE 2.17 : VILLAGE WISE COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES UNDER DWCRS FOR THE YEAR 1994-95 IN THE STUDY AREA

| Sl. No. | Name of the Mandal | Name of the Village | No. of members | Revolving Fund | Name of the activity |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1.      | Dwk                | 1. Sunkesula        | 15             |                |                      |
|         |                    | 2. -do-             | 9              | 15,000         | Weaving              |
|         |                    | 3. -do-             | 12             | 9,000          | Basket making        |
| 2.      | Panyam             | 1. Panyam           | 15             | 12,000         | -do-                 |
|         |                    |                     |                | 15,000         | Chalkpiece making    |
| 3.      | Sanjamala          | 1. Perusomula       | 15             | 15,000         | Chappals making      |
| 4.      | Atmakur            | 1. Karivena         | 15             | 15,000         | Vegetable vending    |
| 5.      | Banaganapalli      | 1. Banaganapalli    | 15             | 15,000         | Beedi making         |
|         |                    | 2) -do-             | 15             | 15,000         | Weaving              |
|         |                    | 3) Bhanumukkala     | 15             | 15,000         | Wire bending         |
|         |                    | 4) Nandavaram       | 15             | 15,000         | Stone cutting        |
|         |                    | 5) -do-             | 14             | 15,000         | -do-                 |
|         |                    | 6) Banaganapalli    | 14             | 14,000         | -do-                 |
|         |                    | 7) -do-             | 14             | 14,000         | -do-                 |
| 6.      | Gadivemula         | 1) Gadivemula       | 7              | 7,000          | Readymade garments   |
|         |                    | 2) -do-             | 6              | 6,000          | Vegetable vending    |
|         |                    | 3) -do-             | 6              | 6,000          | Kova making          |
|         |                    | 4) -do-             | 6              | 6,000          | Vadiyalu making      |
|         |                    | 5) Durvesi          | 5              | 5,000          | Pot making           |
| 7.      | Koilkuntla         | 1) Koilkuntla       | 15             | 15,000         | Rope making          |
|         |                    | 2) -do-             | 15             | 15,000         | Sewing machine       |
|         |                    | 3) -do-             | 14             | 14,000         | Rope making          |
|         |                    | 4) -do-             | 13             | 13,000         | Fruits business      |
|         |                    | 5) -do-             | 15             | 15,000         | -do-                 |
|         |                    | 6) -do-             | 15             | 15,000         | Rope making          |
|         |                    | 7) -do-             | 15             | 15,000         | Readymade garments   |
|         |                    | 8) -do-             | 15             | 15,000         | Rope making          |
|         |                    | 9) -do-             | 15             | 15,000         | -do-                 |

CHAPTER - III  
LAND ACQUISITION  
AND  
PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

## LAND ACQUISITION AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

3.1 The Government of Andhra Pradesh is empowered to acquire any land for a public purpose under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. This Act was amended and made applicable to the Andhra Pradesh State by Land Acquisition Act, 1959 (Act No.XX of 1959). The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was amended from time to time and the last amendment took place in 1984. The Land Acquisition Act and its empowerment of the State to acquire any piece of land in its territory is based on the doctrine of "Eminent domain". The expression "Eminent domain" means the power of the State over all properties in the State and refers to the power of the State to take over for the public purposes any property of the State on payment of compensation. In other words, the power of compulsory acquisition of property which, according to every system of jurisprudence the State possesses, is known as the power of "Eminent domain". Article 31 (2) of the Constitution of India represents the principle of "Eminent domain".

3.2 Under the Land Acquisition Act, the interests of the awardees are protected by the stipulations incorporated in the Act, which require the Collector (L.A) to refer all petitions filed by the awardees to Civil Court for adjudication and assist the court in its adjudication to determine the amount of Compensation. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, have issued G.O.Ms.No.1307, Revenue (Assignment I) Department Dt:23-12-1993 to order payment of lumpsum exgratia equivalent to the market

value to the assignees of Government lands and surplus ceiling lands from whom the lands were resumed for the public purpose and payment of valuation for other private orchards, wells, structures etc., subject to the following conditions:-

- a) that the amount is to be treated as ex-gratia;
- b) that the assignees would not be entitled for making references under Section 18 and Section 28-A of Land Acquisition Act, to the Courts;
- c) an amount equivalent to 15% for the lands resumed prior to 30-4-82 and 30% after that date, on the market value, payable under Section 23 (2) of Land Acquisition Act may be considered for being included in the total ex-gratia payable to the assignees as solatium;
- d) that the assignees will not be entitled for interest for additional market value under the Land Acquisition Act;
- e) that the above conditions shall be made applicable to all assigned lands resumed on or after 9-2-1984.

#### THE PROCESS OF LAND ACQUISITION :

3.3 The land required for construction of the canal system is identified by the Engineering Wing of the SRBC and requisition for acquiring the required lands duly furnishing the necessary information in the requisition forms about the extent, survey numbers and villages in which the lands required for the construction of the SRBC Project are situated is sent well in advance to the Special Collector (Land Acquisition) Projects, Kurnool. On receipt of the requisition form, the Land Acquisition



Officer (LAO) deposes his survey staff to conduct survey of the said land and structures thereon and fix peg marks. The Survey staff reports to the Land Acquisition Officer about the correct survey numbers along with sub-division records with sketches of the land / structures proposed for acquisition. These sub-division records are sent to the Deputy Inspector of Survey for verification and attestation of the same. Thereafter the Land Acquisition Officer calls for copies of 'adangal' (Register of ownership), RSR, 10(I) Account and Land Ceiling records of the concerned land to verify whether the land required is Govt. land or patta land and the ownership of it, if patta land. If it is patta land, it is also to be verified whether the pattadar is attracted by Land Reforms Act, (Agricultural Land Ceiling Act). After verification of all the above mentioned records, the Land Acquisition Officer prepares a draft notification under section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. A draft declaration showing the particulars of land, its classification, structures, if any, trees, if any, existing on the land is prepared after inspecting the said land along with the Surveyor and Engineering staff etc., under the Section 6 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The LAO submits that draft notification and declaration proposals to the Special Collector (LA), Kurnool for his approval and for onward transmission to the Government for their approval and causing its publication in the District Gazette. If the land is urgently required for acquisition for the project, the LAO sends draft notification and draft declaration simultaneously. There are

three ways of causing publication of draft notification and draft declaration : (1) by publication in two local dailies of regional languages through Commissioner of Information and Public Relations of Government of Andhra Pradesh. (2) by publication in the district Gazette by the Spl. Collector and (3) by issuing a public notification in the village. All the three modes of publication are compulsory for every acquisition. The last date of publication by the above mentioned three modes is taken as the last date of publication of the draft notification and draft declaration for the purpose of LA Act. Then the Land Acquisition Officer calls for the land sales statistics, relating to the village from the Sub-Registrar of the Registration Department to examine the trend of the market rates for the village concerned. Simultaneously the LAO issues notices under section 9 (3) and 10 of LA Act to the concerned parties for award enquiry.

3.4 There should be a clear fifteen days gap between the date of service of notice and the date of enquiry. The LAO fixes up the market value of the land on the basis of sale transactions of the lands of similar category held during the period of three years preceding the date of the last publication of the draft notification. The LAO fixes the market value of the lands and submits the preliminary valuation statements showing the details of the rates fixed and the reasons thereof to the Special Collector (LA) for his approval. The Special Collector (LA) then

inspects the lands under acquisition as well as the lands covered under sale transactions registered during the three years preceding the last date of publication of draft notification and draft declaration, verify the proximity and fertility etc., and approves the preliminary valuation statement submitted by the LAO, if the market value fixed is proper. In case the Spl. Collector (LA) considers the market value proposed by the LAO is on the high side, he will give directions for revision of the provisional value statements suitably. The LAO after completing the award enquiry verifies the revenue records to ascertain the persons in possession of the land and ownership of the same. He then sends draft award to the Spl. Collector (LA) for his approval. After the draft award is approved by the Spl. Collector, the LAO processes the award under Section 11 of the L.A. Act in the capacity of Collector, and pays the compensation to the awardees in the form of cheques. The award has to be passed within the period of two years from the date of publication of draft notification. Otherwise, the draft notification is deemed to have lapsed. Thirty per cent of the market value of the land is payable towards solatium under Section 23(1) of the LA Act and 12% Addl. Market value under section 23(1), from the date of notification to the date of award or taking possession of land whichever is earlier. Under section 28 of LA Act interest is payable at the rate of 15% thereafter from the date of taking possession of the land or till the award or the proposed date of payment. The awardee is intimated the

fact of passing of the award under section 12(2) of the LA Act showing the amounts awarded. In case the awardee is not satisfied with the compensation amount awarded to him, he receives the award amount under protest and files a petition before the LAD under section 18 of the LA Act for referring the case to the civil court for proper adjudication within six weeks from the date of passing the award or two months from the date of notice of the award under section 12 (2). The average compensation per acre works out to Rs.17,186/-. The PAPs expressed that the compensation received is lower than the present market rates. As LAD fixes the compensation amount on the basis of the value of land recorded in the registration office, the purchasers usually give lower rates about the value of the land purchased in order to pay reduced registration fees and stamp duties. Therefore, it is very difficult to compare the actual market rate and rates fixed by LAD. In view of the proposed irrigation facilities going to be created in the command area, the market value of land is also increasing. Therefore, it may not be possible to compare accurately gap between real market value and compensation paid.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS :

3.5 Following the above mentioned procedure, a total extent of 5796.27 acres of land was acquired from 3386 awardees in 4172 awards as per the records of Special Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition), Nandyal. Out of 3386 awardees whose lands and

other assets were acquired for main canal, camp colonies etc., 2850 land losers or awardees were covered (Table 3.1). Therefore, the coverage of awardees comes to 84.2%. The reasons for non-coverage of the rest of the awardees (15.8%) under main canal are as follows :

- (1) One award is included in more than one award as different pieces of land acquired for construction of canal is situated in different survey numbers. In such cases one household schedule was canvassed for that awardee in respect of all awards given to him and considered as one awardee. Such cases are quite numerous. Out of 3386 awardees covered in the study under main canal, schedules were canvassed for 2850 awardees.
- (2) In some cases the ownership is disputed and the cases are pending in the courts for declaration of the owner of the acquired land. Therefore, household schedule could not be canvassed in respect of such awards.
- (3) In several cases, the awardees migrated to other places but their addresses were not known.
- (4) Some awardees were not available in the villages inspite of three or four visits made for the purpose.

3.6 In addition an extent of 448.95 acres of land was acquired for laying of ayacut roads for the SRBC Project from 2559 awardees in 2713 awards belonging to 54 villages of 8 mandals. The details of acquisition of lands, village-wise, for laying of roads for SRBC Project are furnished in Table 3.2 and 3.2A.

3.7 Following the definition of PAPs given in Chapter 1 1080 PAPs were identified on the basis of the land loss sustained by them by the land acquisition for SRBC. The above mentioned PAPs have lost 25% and above of their total land holdings and are left with an extent of land which is less than Minimum Economic

Holding (MEH). The awardees list was subjected to scrutiny to find out whether any of the awardees suffered a landloss on account of acquisition for SRBC which is more than 25% of their total land holdings, but are left with a holding which is marginally above the MEH, i.e. above 5.0 acres and below 5.6 acres of land but falling below poverty line. The total number of landless tenants, share croppers, lessees, attached farm servants and other contract agricultural labourers cultivating/depending entirely upon the PAPs for their livelihood will also come under the category of PAPs. Besides, the awardees who lost less than 25% of their total land holding but left with marginally below 0.60 acres of land are treated as functionally landless and considered as PAPs.

3.8 As a result of detailed exercise to identify the PAPs of the above categories, 1080 PAPs have been identified in the PAA. Besides another 68 landless persons who lost their houses under SRBC main canal have also been identified as PAPs making the total number of PAPs in all categories 1148. Out of 1080 PAPs who suffered landloss under acquisition for SRBC main canal, 1078 are in possession of either patta land or assigned land, while the remaining 2 are lessees of temple lands. Of 1078 land owning PAPs, 941 are in possession of patta land constituting 87.3%, while the remaining 137 PAPs are in possession of assigned lands constituting 12.7% to the total land.

3.9 Further, the number of PAPs whose lands were acquired for laying of roads by widening the existing cart tracks under

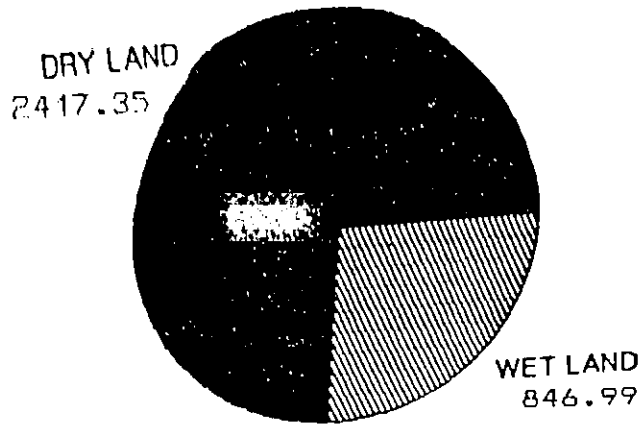
SRBC ayacut roads is 7 while in case of the rest of the PAPs, lands were acquired for construction of SRBC main canal. Small bits of land have been acquired for laying of roads and hence small number of PAPs.

3.10 Of the total PAPs under all categories, 15 PAPs lost various assets like orchards, pump sheds and other structures situated on the lands acquired from them (Table 3.4).

3.11 The total extent of land including patta and assigned lands held by the PAPs is 3264.34 acres of which 2417.345 acres is dry land and 846.995 acres is wet land. 2167.00 acres were acquired for SRBC leaving behind 847.065 acres of dry land and 250,275 acres of wet land (Chart No.1). The extent of patta land acquired to the total patta land held by them works out to 64.3% and the extent of assigned land acquired to the total assigned land held by the PAPs works out to as high as 88.5%. It signifies the gravity of situation created by the acquisition of the lands under SRBC project as the land assigned to once landless families belonging to the weaker sections by GOAP has been resumed by the same Government for the benefit of other persons in the command area of SRBC reducing them to the status of landless labourers and smashing their life support system developed by them after assignment of Government lands to these people under poverty alleviation schemes of GOAP. These people have no means to acquire alternative lands as the exgratia amount received by them is too small to purchase alternative lands in

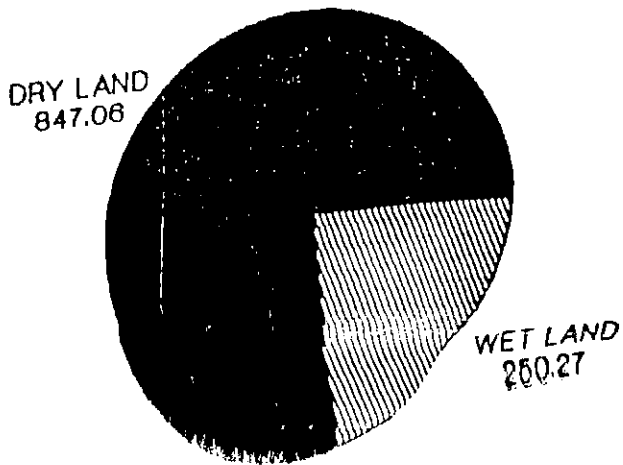
# PAP5 LAND HOLDING BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION

(Main Canal) (Acres.)



Land Before Acquisition

Land After Acquisition





the area. Therefore, this category of PAPs should receive top priority for their economic rehabilitation.

3.12 An analysis of the percentage of land acquired to the holdings of the PAPs for the SRBC main canal and roads reveals that as many as 522 (48.3%) PAPs lost 75.1% - 100% of their land holdings. 205 PAPs lost more than 50.1% to 75% of their total holdings constituting 19.0% to the total PAPs. Further, 341 PAPs lost 25 to 50 percent of their total holdings and they constitute 31.6%. It is the last group which has been worst hit by the land acquisition that should receive the highest priority for their economic rehabilitation. The social group wise distribution of PAPs according to the percentage of land lost is furnished in Table 3.5.

3.13 As can be seen from the Table 3.5, out of those PAPs who lost their lands in the range of 75.1 to 100%, as many as 130 constituting 24.9% to the total PAPs who lost more than 75% belong to Scheduled castes. The number of PAPs belong to scheduled tribes who lost more than 75 to 100% of their total land holding are only 7 constituting negligible 1.3% to the total PAPs who lost lands in that range. Backward castes however lost heavily in all the ranges. The total number of PAPs belonging to BCs is 466 constituting 43.1% to the total number of PAPs. As many as 217 PAPs belonging to BCs have lost more than 75.1 to 100% of their lands constituting 41.6% to the total PAPs who lost lands in that range and the PAPs belonging to BCs who lost their lands in the range of 50.1 to 75% is 105 which constitute 51.2% to the total PAPs under that category. The

total number of PAPs belonging to other communities is 348 which constitutes 32.2% to the total number of PAPs. As many as 168 PAPs belonging to the other communities have lost more than 75.1 to 100% of their total land holdings constituting 48.3% to the total PAPs in that range. The comparative analysis of PAPs who suffered maximum land loss and minimum land loss reveals that the position of other communities is uniform in all the class intervals. In case of scheduled castes the percentage of land lost is highest in the maximum range, while in case of BCs it is almost uniform in all the ranges. Even though, total number of PAPs belonging to scheduled tribes is only 12 as many as 7 PAPs of scheduled tribes lost more than 75.1 to 100% of their total land holding. The percentage of land loss suffered by the PAPs of different social groups reiterates the fact that the majority of S.C. and S.T. PAPs are marginal farmers. The distribution of total number of PAPs by social group reveal that highest number of PAPs (43.1%) belong to backward classes, followed by other communities (32.2%), scheduled castes (23.5%) and scheduled tribes (1.1%).

3.14 As stated earlier not only lands but also other assets situated on lands have been acquired for the construction of SRBC. This category includes 105 houses. In addition, pumpsheds belonging to 2 PAPs, trees belonging to 5 PAPs, house sites belonging to 3 PAPs and 5 other structures belonging to 5 PAPs were acquired under the project. Distribution of PAPs who lost other assets according to Social groups is furnished in Table 3.4.

## COURT CASES AND COMPENSATION :

3.15 Under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended, as many as 1729 awardees filed in the courts at Nandyal, Atmakur, Nandikotkur and Kurnool for enhancement of the compensation awarded to them by the Land Acquisition Officer. The village wise no. of court cases filed by PAPs is furnished in Table 3.6. Of the total awardees who approached the Courts, 663 are PAPs. The total number of PAPs who approached the courts constitute 59.3% to the total number of PAPs. Out of the total number of cases filed in courts for enhancement of the compensation only cases relating to 112 PAPs in respect of 150 awards belonging to 8 villages have been decided by the courts and compensation of Rs.32,27,182.91 awarded by the Land Acquisition Officer has been enhanced to Rs.1,19,46,887.50 which works out to 270% increase. The list of court cases filed by PAPs decided by the courts is furnished in Table 3.7. Thus the court ordered steep enhancement of the compensation amount which is as high as 270%. The per acre average cost awarded by the Land Acquisition Officer works out to Rs.17,186/- which has been enhanced to Rs.63,622/- by the court decree. The reasons for enhancement are many, the most important of them being -

1. Official indifference to correctly assess the land value and arrive at a rational figure.
2. Variations between actual market value of the land and norms prescribed for arriving at land value i.e., as per the

quality and type of land such as wet land, dry land, black cotton soil etc.,

3. Variations in the rate of award and the land sale transaction registered with the local Sub-Registrar of Registration department.

#### UTILISATION OF COMPENSATION :

3.16 Since land acquisition has been completed for the main canal over a period of time, the compensation received by the PAPs would have been spent for various purposes. The study of pattern of utilisation reveals priorities and needs of the PAPs. It also discloses whether the compensation amount was utilised for productive purposes. Table 3.8 presents the trends of compensation utilised by various social groups among the PAPs. The Table 3.8 sharply focusses that about 27.7% of the PAPs spent their compensation amount on food. 12.2% of the PAPs have spent major portion of their compensation on clothing for themselves, their family members and close kinsmen. In traditional Indian societies to which the area is no exception the head of the family gives a pair of new clothes like silk sari and blouse piece to their daughters and family members including married daughters on important occasions, social functions, festivals. Since, compensation has been received in the form of cash by the PAPs, 12% of the total PAPs must have discharged their social and kinship obligations especially for the daughters, their spouses and children. Some of these PAPs must have fulfilled their long cherished desire of acquiring their clothing of their choice

which they could not offer for these years for want of money. Even though, it is a wasteful expenditure from economists point of view these PAPs justify their expenditure on social and kinship grounds. 2 PAPs spent major chunk of their compensation on purchase of T.Vs.

3.17 As large as 19.2% of PAPs have spent major chunk of their compensation in discharging of their social and religious obligations, on marriages alone which accounts for 16.2% of the PAPs. Again this appear to be unproductive and wasteful but in traditional Indian Society marriage is not only an important rites de passage but also momentous occasion which calls for expenditure consistent with the PAP's social status and size of the family as well as circle of Kinsmen. Many PAPs have discharged their kinship and social obligations by performing the marriages of their sisters and daughters which require heavy amount for dowry and other incidental expenditure. Similarly the funeral and other religious functions account for 2.4% of the PAPs among the total PAPs who have spent their major portion of compensation amount for the above purposes. Expenditure on funerals is more obligatory than any other social or religious functions in the traditional society as it is believed that the spirit of the departed soul will not rest in peace unless all the rituals and obsequies are performed. However 5.9% of the total PAPs spent their compensation on productive purposes of which 2.3% of the PAPs have utilised on land development and purchase of farm equipment and 2.4% of PAPs spent their compensation on purchase of alternative land. 0.4% of PAPs have utilised their

compensation for construction of wells and borewells. Of the total PAPs 0.9% have spent the compensation amount on purchase of live stock.

3.18 Some people, especially from poorer sections, have spent their compensation amount on construction of houses (3.9%) and purchase of home stead land (0.5%). Many of the PAPs were already indebted. The debtors are forced to repay their loans as they have no other means of repaying them. Such indebted constitute 15.8% to the total PAPs. 3.8% of the PAPs have saved the compensation amount. The PAPs who constitute 4.5% reported that they have spent away compensation amount on treatment of their family members who have been sick and seriously ill. The PAPs who constitute 3.7% have utilised the compensation amount for education of their children. 2% of the total PAPs have squandered the compensation amount on liquors, gambling etc.,

3.19 Thus, 5.9% of the total PAPs have utilised the compensation amount for productive purposes, while the rest were forced to utilise the amount for purposes which are generally considered unproductive.

VILLAGE-WISE NO. OF AWARDEES AND THOSE COVERED IN THE STUDY

TABLE : 3.1

| Sl. No. | Name of the Mandal  | Village        | No. of Awards | Total No. of Awardees | No. of Awardees Covered in the Study. | No. of PAPS |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1       | 2                   | 3              | 4             | 5                     | 6                                     | 7           |
| 1.      | I. ATHMAKUR         | KARIVEMA       | 4             | 4                     | 4                                     | 4           |
| 2.      | II. PAMOLAPADU      | MADDURU        | 81            | 72                    | 49                                    | 38          |
| 3.      |                     | VANALA         | 300           | 268                   | 238                                   | 139         |
| 4.      |                     | VENPENTA       | 123           | 97                    | 74                                    | 44          |
| 5.      | III. JUPADU BUNGLOW | TUDICHERLA     | 119           | 102                   | 83                                    | 48          |
| 6.      | IV. MIDTHURU        | ROLLAPADU      | 42            | 19                    | 18                                    | 6           |
| 7.      |                     | TALAMUDIPI     | 303           | 233                   | 211                                   | 61          |
| 8.      |                     | JALAKANUR      | 31            | 29                    | 23                                    | 1           |
| 9.      |                     | ALAGANUR       | 163           | 124                   | 103                                   | 42          |
| 10.     | V. GADIVEMULA       | NANCHALAKATTA  | 150           | 81                    | 58                                    | 22          |
| 11.     |                     | CHANNAKKAPALLY | 34            | 30                    | 25                                    | 15          |
| 12.     |                     | GADIVEMULA     | 17            | 17                    | 17                                    | 5           |
| 13.     |                     | KORRAPOLURU    | 313           | 264                   | 239                                   | 102         |
| 14.     |                     | BUJUNURU       | 1             | 1                     | 1                                     | -           |
| 15.     |                     | GADIGAREVULA   | 38            | 34                    | 20                                    | 1           |
| 16.     |                     | THEIRUPADU     | 33            | 32                    | 26                                    | 1           |
| 17.     |                     | DURVESI        | 105           | 101                   | 101                                   | 31          |
| 18.     | VI. PANYAM          | GORAKALLU      | 228           | 191                   | 166                                   | 69          |
| 19.     |                     | KONDAJUTURU    | 63            | 41                    | 41                                    | 1           |
| 20.     |                     | CHILAKALA      | 35            | 34                    | 34                                    | -           |
| 21.     |                     | PANYAM         | 148           | 136                   | 105                                   | 42          |
| 22.     |                     | KONIDEDU       | 107           | 87                    | 75                                    | 10          |
| 23.     |                     | BHUPANAPADU    | 50            | 46                    | 46                                    | 1           |
| 24.     |                     | ALAMURU        | 3             | 3                     | 3                                     | 3           |
|         |                     |                | 2491          | 2046                  | 1760                                  | 686         |

| 1       | 2                   | 3             | 4    | 5    | 6            | 7    |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|------|------|--------------|------|
| 25.     |                     | MADDURU       | 26   | 23   | 23           | 1    |
| 26.     | VII. MANDYAL        | MOOLASAGARAM  | 18   | 17   | 14           | 6    |
| 27.     | VIII. BANAGANAPALLY | RAMATHEERTHAM | 24   | 22   | 22           | 8    |
| 28.     |                     | BEEHAVOLU     | 38   | 37   | 37           | 5    |
| 29.     |                     | CHEUVUPALLY   | 97   | 79   | 78           | 19   |
| 30.     |                     | VENKATAPURAM  | 35   | 32   | 32           | 5    |
| 31.     |                     | MANDAVARAM    | 109  | 95   | 95           | 25   |
| 32.     |                     | PANDLAPURAM   | 39   | 35   | 28           | 9    |
| 33.     |                     | BATHULURUPADU | 33   | 31   | 29           | 6    |
| 34.     |                     | BANAGANAPALLY | 160  | 120  | 45           | 16   |
| 35.     |                     | BRAMUNUKKALA  | 73   | 69   | 38           | 20   |
| 36.     | IX. OWK             | RAMAVARAM     | 54   | 48   | 37           | 16   |
| 37.     |                     | NETTUPALLY    | 146  | 111  | 94           | 66   |
| 38.     |                     | OWK           | 167  | 140  | 103          | 80   |
| 39.     |                     | SINGANAPALLY  | 60   | 53   | 27           | 13   |
| 40.     |                     | OBULAPURAM    | 43   | 42   | 36           | 25   |
| 41.     |                     | SANGAPATNAM   | 85   | 79   | 65           | 18   |
| 42.     |                     | CHELOPALLY    | 279  | 122  | 115          | 77   |
| 43.     |                     | CHANUGONDLA   | 49   | 45   | 37           | 4    |
| 44.     |                     | SUNKESULA     | 51   | 49   | 48           | 14   |
| 45.     | X. KOILAKUNTLA      | KOILAKUNTLA   | 8    | 8    | 4            | 1    |
| 46.     | XI. KOLINGUNDLA     | B. SINGAVARAM | 15   | 14   | 14           | 4    |
| 47.     | XII. SANJAMALA      | PERUSOMULA    | 42   | 40   | 40           | 14   |
| 48.     |                     | DATTAPURAM    | 30   | 29   | 29           | 3    |
| TOTAL : |                     |               | 4172 | 3386 | 2850 (84.2%) | 1141 |



## DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDEES AND PAPS OF THE LAND ACQUIRED FOR ROADS UNDER SRBC

TABLE : 3.2

| SL NO         | MANDAL        | VILLAGE        | TOTAL NO. OF AWARDS | NO. OF AWARDEES | NO. OF AWARDEES COVERED IN THE STUDY | NO. OF PAPS COVERED IN THE STUDY |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1             | 2             | 3              | 4                   | 5               | 6                                    | 7                                |
| 1             | NANDYALA      | MOOLASAGARAM   | 4                   | 4               | 4                                    | --                               |
|               |               | UDUMULAPURAM   | 70                  | 57              | 57                                   | --                               |
|               |               | RAYAMALLAPURAM | 13                  | 12              | 12                                   | --                               |
|               |               | PULIMADDI      | 40                  | 36              | 36                                   | 2                                |
| 2             | PANYAM        | MADDURU        | 114                 | 114             | 114                                  | --                               |
|               |               | KONIDEDU       | 34                  | 34              | 34                                   | --                               |
|               |               | S.KOTTURU      | 64                  | 63              | 63                                   | --                               |
|               |               | ANUPURU        | 96                  | 95              | 95                                   | --                               |
|               |               | GAGGATURU      | 36                  | 34              | 34                                   | --                               |
|               |               | BHUPANAPADU    | 67                  | 54              | 54                                   | 1                                |
|               |               | THOGARACHEDU   | 168                 | 168             | 168                                  | --                               |
| 3             | BANAGANAPALLI | CHERUVUPALLI   | 36                  | 36              | 36                                   | --                               |
|               |               | TANGUTURU      | 30                  | 30              | 30                                   | --                               |
|               |               | NANDIVARGAM    | 65                  | 63              | 63                                   | --                               |
|               |               | TIMMAPURAM     | 38                  | 35              | 35                                   | --                               |
|               |               | GILLELLA       | 9                   | 9               | 9                                    | --                               |
|               |               | RAMATHEERDHAM  | 58                  | 55              | 55                                   | --                               |
|               |               | NANDEVARAM     | 23                  | 22              | 22                                   | --                               |
|               |               | VITTALAPURAM   | 51                  | 41              | 41                                   | --                               |
|               |               | NILUVUGANDLA   | 49                  | 42              | 42                                   | --                               |
|               |               | JUMBULADINNE   | 16                  | 14              | 14                                   | --                               |
|               |               | THAMADAPALLI   | 54                  | 54              | 54                                   | --                               |
|               |               | BHANUMUKKALA   | 32                  | 32              | 32                                   | --                               |
|               |               | KYPA           | 32                  | 32              | 32                                   | 1                                |
| KAPULAPALLI   | 40            | 39             | 39                  | 1               |                                      |                                  |
| GULAMNABIPETA | 82            | 75             | 75                  | --              |                                      |                                  |

| 1       | 2           | 3                | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7  |
|---------|-------------|------------------|------|------|------|----|
|         |             | ILLURUKOTHAPETA  | 38   | 38   | 38   | -- |
| 4       | OWK         | OWK              | --   | --   | --   | -- |
|         |             | VEMULAPADU       | 48   | 43   | 43   | -- |
|         |             | METTUPALLI       | 17   | 15   | 15   | -- |
|         |             | G. SINGAVARAM    | 10   | 10   | 10   | -- |
|         |             | SHIVAVARAM       | 20   | 20   | 20   | -- |
|         |             | CHENNAMPALLI     | 29   | 29   | 29   | -- |
|         |             | KASIPURAM        | 12   | 12   | 12   | -- |
|         |             | SUNKESULA        | 7    | 7    | 7    | -- |
| 5       | KOILAKUNTLA | LINGALA          | 30   | 29   | 29   | -- |
|         |             | KOILAKUNTLA      | 234  | 234  | 234  | -- |
| 6       | SANJAMALA   | SANJAMALA        | 45   | 45   | 45   | -- |
|         |             | KANALA           | 131  | 125  | 125  | -- |
|         |             | KOTHAPALLI       | 20   | 20   | 20   | -- |
|         |             | VASANTHAPURAM    | 49   | 46   | 46   | 1  |
|         |             | KAMALAPURI       | 207  | 195  | 195  | -- |
|         |             | BONDLADINNE      | 39   | 29   | 29   | -- |
|         |             | AKUMALLA         | 70   | 70   | 70   | -- |
|         |             | REDDYPALLI       | 23   | 21   | 21   | -- |
|         |             | EGGONY           | 14   | 14   | 14   | -- |
|         |             | GIDDALURU        | 26   | 21   | 21   | -- |
|         |             | MIKKILINENIPALLI | 22   | 15   | 15   | -- |
|         |             | LINGAMDINNE      | 55   | 55   | 55   | -- |
|         |             | NATLAKOTTURU     | 34   | 34   | 34   | -- |
| 7       | VYYALAWADA  | ALLURU           | 54   | 41   | 41   | -- |
|         |             | MAYALURU         | 28   | 20   | 20   | -- |
|         |             | TUDIMELADINNE    | 56   | 50   | 50   | -- |
| 8       | PEDAMUDIUM  | KONDASUNKESULA   | 74   | 71   | 71   | 1  |
| TOTAL : |             |                  | 2713 | 2559 | 2559 | 7  |

VILLAGE-WISE EXTENT OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR SRBC AYACUT ROADS  
FROM AWARDEES

TABLE : 3.2A

| SL NO          | MANDAL        | VILLAGE        | TOTAL<br>LAND<br>HOLDING | LAND<br>ACQUIRED |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1              | 2             | 3              | 4                        | 5                |
| 1              | NANDYALA      | MOOLASAGARAM   | 43.00                    | 1.24             |
|                |               | UDUMULAPURAM   | 642.92                   | 11.70            |
|                |               | RAYAMALLAPURAM | 45.95                    | 0.32             |
|                |               | PULIMADDI      | 409.00                   | 3.11             |
| 2              | PANYAM        | MADDURU        | 1494.40                  | 13.25            |
|                |               | KONIDEDU       | 429.90                   | 15.67            |
|                |               | S.KOTTURU      | 579.00                   | 3.97             |
|                |               | ANUPURU        | 704.00                   | 3.28             |
|                |               | GAGGATURU      | 424.16                   | 4.72             |
|                |               | BHUPANAPADU    | 624.84                   | 16.11            |
|                |               | THOGARACHEDU   | 1955.41                  | 9.28             |
| 3              | BANAGANAPALLI | CHERUVUPALLI   | 268.76                   | 3.04             |
|                |               | TANGUTURU      | 630.00                   | 7.62             |
|                |               | NANDIVARGAM    | 883.66                   | 26.80            |
|                |               | TIMMAPURAM     | 414.00                   | 5.78             |
|                |               | GILLELLA       | 118.00                   | 3.82             |
|                |               | RAMATHEER HAM  | 398.00                   | 8.57             |
|                |               | NANDAVARAM     | 386.00                   | 8.44             |
|                |               | VITTALAPURAM   | 544.50                   | 9.14             |
|                |               | NILUVUGANDLA   | 400.00                   | 11.12            |
|                |               | JUMBULADINNE   | 504.00                   | 14.34            |
|                |               | THAMADAPALLI   | 465.19                   | 12.85            |
|                |               | BHANUMUKKALA   | 152.21                   | 7.66             |
|                |               | KYPA           | 630.00                   | 10.10            |
| KAPULAPALLI    | 713.00        | 10.22          |                          |                  |
| GULAMNABI PETA | 505.28        | 7.89           |                          |                  |

| 1       | 2           | 3                | 4        | 5      |
|---------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------|
|         |             | ILLURUKOTHAPETA  | 458.84   | 9.86   |
| 4       | OWK         | OWK              |          | 7.10   |
|         |             | VEMULAPADU       | 465.50   | 18.57  |
|         |             | METTUPALLI       | 205.50   | 1.81   |
|         |             | G. SINGAVARAM    | 74.00    | 1.11   |
|         |             | SHIVAVARAM       | 215.00   | 2.05   |
|         |             | CHENNAMPALLI     | 465.00   | 4.43   |
|         |             | KASI PURAM       | 436.50   | 0.68   |
|         |             | SUNKESULA        | 367.00   | 4.29   |
| 5       | KOILAKUNTLA | LINGALA          | 277.00   | 1.71   |
|         |             | KOILAKUNTLA      | 2455.10  | 14.50  |
| 6       | SANJAMALA   | SANJAMALA        | 516.00   | 9.32   |
|         |             | KANALA           | 1603.00  | 15.18  |
|         |             | KOTHAPALLI       | 218.26   | 3.51   |
|         |             | VASANTHAPURAM    | 548.50   | 12.24  |
|         |             | KAMALAPURI       | 2097.00  | 13.64  |
|         |             | BONDLADINNE      | 681.00   | 3.16   |
|         |             | AKUMALLA         | 973.48   | 12.21  |
|         |             | REDDYPALLI       | 415.00   | 9.08   |
|         |             | EGGONY           | 294.00   | 4.04   |
|         |             | GIDDALURU        | 243.43   | 8.90   |
|         |             | MIKKILINENIPALLI | 251.00   | 4.24   |
|         |             | LINGAMDINNE      | 899.40   | 9.31   |
|         |             | NATLAKOTTURU     | 491.00   | 7.27   |
| 7       | VYYALAWADA  | ALLURU           | 412.14   | 16.06  |
|         |             | MAYALURU         | 423.11   | 8.29   |
|         |             | TUDMULADINNE     | 866.00   | 7.87   |
| 8       | PEDAMUDIUM  | KONDASUNKESULA   | 579.78   | 8.48   |
| TOTAL : |             |                  | 31296.72 | 448.95 |

DISTRIBUTION OF PAPS OF PATTI LANDS ASSIGNED LANDS AND ROADS LANDS ACQUIRED UNDER SBBC MAIN CANAL AND COMPENSATION

TABLE : 3.3 (LAND IN ACRES)

| SL NO | MANDAL     | VILLAGE            | PATTI LAND |         |               |        |             |     | ASSIGNED LAND |       |               |       |             |         | TOTAL LAND |        |        | ACQUIRED LAND |             | COMPENSATION PAID |
|-------|------------|--------------------|------------|---------|---------------|--------|-------------|-----|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
|       |            |                    | TOTAL LAND |         | ACQUIRED LAND |        | NO. OF PAPS |     | TOTAL LAND    |       | ACQUIRED LAND |       | NO. OF PAPS |         | WET        | DRY    | WET    | DRY           |             |                   |
|       |            |                    | WET        | DRY     | WET           | DRY    | WET         | DRY | WET           | DRY   | WET           | DRY   | WET         | DRY     | WET        | DRY    | WET    | DRY           |             |                   |
| I     | 2          | 3                  | 4          | 5       | 6             | 7      | 8           | 9   | 10            | 11    | 12            | 13    | 14          | 15      | 16         | 17     | 18     | 19            |             |                   |
| I     | ATHMAKURU  | EARIYENA           | 4          | 14.37   | 13.96         | 14.37  | 13.96       | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | -           | 4       | 14.37      | 13.96  | 14.37  | 13.96         | 2,11,756.40 |                   |
| II    | PAMULAPADO | MADDURU            | 14         | 14.61   | -             | 7.56   | -           | 24  | 33.26         | -     | 26.25         | -     | 38          | 47.87   | -          | 33.81  | -      | -             | 5,23,442.00 |                   |
|       |            | YANALA             | 54         | 131.36  | 21.18         | 103.38 | 6.98        | 17  | 23.07         | -     | 17.06         | -     | 71          | 154.43  | 21.18      | 120.44 | 6.98   | 29,82,393.50  |             |                   |
|       |            | VERPENTA           | 26         | 57.16   | 3.50          | 33.04  | -           | 18  | 22.66         | -     | 17.53         | -     | 44          | 79.62   | 3.50       | 50.63  | -      | 8,61,675.02   |             |                   |
| III   | JUPADU     | BUNGLON TUDICIBELA | 39         | 67.93   | 10.45         | 46.67  | 3.26        | 8   | 9.99          | 0.53  | 8.75          | 0.53  | 47          | 77.92   | 10.98      | 55.42  | 3.79   | 12,88,584.50  |             |                   |
| IV    | HIDTHURU   | ROLLAPADU          | 6          | --      | 29.65         | -      | 19.33       | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 6           | -       | 29.65      | -      | 19.33  | 2,04,043.79   |             |                   |
|       |            | TALAKODIPI         | 52         | 24.99   | 125.81        | 9.90   | 78.68       | 9   | 4.15          | 5.66  | 4.15          | 5.66  | 61          | 29.14   | 131.47     | 14.05  | 34.34  | 13,37,465.80  |             |                   |
|       |            | ALAGANUR           | 42         | --      | 219.36        | -      | 139.89      | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 42          | -       | 219.36     | -      | 139.89 | 16,08,255.90  |             |                   |
|       |            | JALAKANUR          | 1          | 2.14    | -             | 2.14   | -           | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 1           | 2.14    | -          | 2.14   | -      | 3,943.00      |             |                   |
| V     | GADIVEMULA | MANCHALAKATTA      | 22         | 28.59   | 27.65         | 14.67  | 6.69        | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 22          | 28.59   | 27.65      | 14.67  | 6.69   | 3,56,599.00   |             |                   |
|       |            | CHENNAKAPALLI      | 15         | 21.60   | 30.36         | 15.01  | 7.80        | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 15          | 21.60   | 30.36      | 15.01  | 7.80   | 3,62,310.22   |             |                   |
|       |            | GADIVEMULA         | 5          | 2.60    | 18.34         | -      | 12.34       | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 5           | 2.60    | 18.34      | -      | 12.34  | 4,84,500.93   |             |                   |
|       |            | KORAPOLURU         | 95         | 104,205 | 70.62         | 70.31  | 17.73       | 7   | 5.00          | 15.52 | 4.70          | 15.41 | 102         | 109,205 | 85.83      | 75.01  | 33.14  | 16,84,375.70  |             |                   |
|       |            | GADIGARBYULA       | 1          | --      | 1.76          | -      | 0.74        | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 1           | -       | 1.76       | -      | 0.74   | 2,977.10      |             |                   |
|       |            | THIRUPADU          | 1          | --      | 1.00          | -      | 0.25        | -   | -             | -     | -             | -     | 1           | -       | 1.00       | -      | 0.25   | 2,634.05      |             |                   |

|              | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5     | 6       | 7     | 8      | 9 | 10 | 11   | 12 | 13   | 14 | 15    | 16      | 17    | 18     | 19           |  |
|--------------|---|---|---|----|-------|---------|-------|--------|---|----|------|----|------|----|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------------|--|
| VI PANYAM    |   |   |   |    |       |         |       |        |   |    |      |    |      |    |       |         |       |        |              |  |
|              |   |   |   | 31 | 39.30 | 29.52   | 26.12 | 20.43  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 31 | 39.30 | 29.52   | 26.12 | 20.43  | 21,39,512.00 |  |
|              |   |   |   | 69 | 75.75 | 74.72   | 64.00 | 48.44  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 69 | 75.75 | 74.72   | 64.00 | 48.44  | 42,74,033.00 |  |
|              |   |   |   | 42 | 1.15  | 159.785 | 0.96  | 103.52 | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 42 | 1.15  | 159.785 | 0.96  | 103.52 | 15,41,026.70 |  |
|              |   |   |   | 10 | -     | 28.18   | -     | 11.38  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 10 | -     | 28.18   | -     | 11.38  | 2,67,790.00  |  |
|              |   |   |   | 2  | -     | 4.83    | -     | 2.44   | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 2  | -     | 4.83    | -     | 2.44   | 6,994.50     |  |
|              |   |   |   | 3  | -     | 10.84   | -     | 7.84   | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 3  | -     | 10.84   | -     | 7.84   | 36,168.10    |  |
|              |   |   |   | 1  | -     | 4.00    | -     | 1.06   | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 1  | -     | 4.00    | -     | 1.06   | 14,034.40    |  |
|              |   |   |   | 1  | -     | 0.5     | -     | 0.08   | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 1  | -     | 0.5     | -     | 0.08   | 1,056.30     |  |
| VII MANDYALA |   |   |   | 6  | 1.00  | 28.46   | -     | 20.96  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 6  | 1.00  | 28.46   | -     | 20.96  | 4,17,259.00  |  |
| VIII B-PALLY |   |   |   | 8  | 2.00  | 18.24   | 1.00  | 11.12  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 8  | 2.00  | 18.24   | 1.00  | 11.12  | 2,84,307.00  |  |
|              |   |   |   | 5  | -     | 6.82    | -     | 2.77   | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 5  | -     | 6.82    | -     | 2.77   | 66,400.00    |  |
|              |   |   |   | 19 | 2.31  | 31.64   | 1.71  | 14.70  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 19 | 2.31  | 31.64   | 1.71  | 14.70  | 3,38,051.00  |  |
|              |   |   |   | 4  | -     | 10.28   | -     | 8.23   | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 4  | -     | 10.28   | -     | 8.23   | 94,521.00    |  |
|              |   |   |   | 25 | -     | 71.23   | -     | 33.98  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 25 | -     | 71.23   | -     | 33.98  | 4,81,988.00  |  |
|              |   |   |   | 9  | 1.15  | 33.12   | 0.05  | 15.20  | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 9  | 1.15  | 33.12   | 0.05  | 15.20  | 4,50,691.00  |  |
|              |   |   |   | 6  | 0.88  | 15.31   | 0.88  | 6.55   | - | -  | -    | -  | -    | 6  | 0.88  | 15.31   | 0.88  | 6.55   | 2,30,995.00  |  |
|              |   |   |   | 15 | 4.11  | 32.98   | 2.32  | 17.06  | 1 | -  | 2.25 | -  | 2.25 | 16 | 4.11  | 35.23   | 2.32  | 19.31  | 15,69,520.00 |  |



DETAILS OF OTHER ACQUISITIONS AND COMPENSATION

TABLE : 3.4

| SL NO   | SOCIAL GROUP | HOUSE SITES          |                       | PUMP SHED            |                       | TREES                |                       | STRUCTURES           |                       | TOTAL NO. OF PAPS RECEIVED | TOTAL COMPENSATION RECEIVED |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|         |              | NO. OF PAPS RECEIVED | COMPENSATION RECEIVED | NO. OF PAPS RECEIVED | COMPENSATION RECEIVED | NO. OF PAPS RECEIVED | COMPENSATION RECEIVED | NO. OF PAPS RECEIVED | COMPENSATION RECEIVED |                            |                             |
| 1       | S.C          | -                    | -                     | -                    | -                     | -                    | -                     | 2                    | 49,394                | 2                          | 49,394                      |
| 2       | S.I          | -                    | -                     | -                    | -                     | -                    | -                     | -                    | -                     | -                          | -                           |
| 3       | B.C          | 2                    | 42,233                | -                    | -                     | 3                    | 19,823                | 3                    | 1,45,760              | 8                          | 2,07,816                    |
| 4       | OTHERS       | 1                    | 43,931                | 2                    | 12,991                | 2                    | 5,500                 | -                    | -                     | 5                          | 62,422.51                   |
| TOTAL : |              | 3                    | 86,164.51             | 2                    | 12,991                | 5                    | 25,323                | 5                    | 1,95,154              | 15                         | 3,19,632.51                 |



SOCIAL GROUP WISE PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED TO THE TOTAL HOLDING OF THE PAPS

TABLE : 3.5

| SL NO | SOCIAL GROUP | PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED |                        |                        |                        |                                | TOTAL |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
|       |              | <25%                        | 25.0 TO 50.0           | 50.1 TO 75.0           | 75.1 TO 100            |                                |       |
| 1     | S.C          | 6 (2.4%)<br>(50%)           | 86 (33.8%)<br>(25.2%)  | 32 (12.6%)<br>(15.6%)  | 130 (51.2%)<br>(24.9%) | 254 + (54 LANDLESS)<br>(23.5%) | 100%  |
| 2     | S.T          | --                          | 3 (25%)<br>(0.9%)      | 2 (16.7%)<br>(1%)      | 7 (58.3%)<br>(1.3%)    | 12 + (1 LANDLESS)<br>(1.1%)    | 100%  |
| 3     | B.C          | --                          | 144 (30.9%)<br>(42.2%) | 105 (22.5%)<br>(51.2%) | 217 (46.6%)<br>(41.6%) | 466 + (11 LANDLESS)<br>(43.1%) | 100%  |
| 4     | OTHERS       | 6 (1.7%)<br>(50%)           | 108 (31%)<br>(31.7%)   | 66 (18.9%)<br>(32.2%)  | 168 (48.3%)<br>(32.2%) | 348 + (2 LANDLESS)<br>(32.2%)  | 100%  |
|       |              | 12 (1.1%)<br>(100%)         | 341 (31.6%)<br>(100%)  | 205 (19%)<br>(100%)    | 522 (48.3%)<br>(100%)  | 1080 + (68 LANDLESS)<br>(100%) | 100%  |

MANDAL & VILLAGE-WISE NUMBER OF PAPS FILED CASES IN COURTS

TABLE : 3.6

| SL NO | MANDAL        | VILLAGE        | TOTAL NO. OF PAPS | NO. OF PAPS FILED CASE IN THE COURT | NO. OF SETTLED CASES | NO. OF AWARDS OF SETTLED CASES |
|-------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1     | 2             | 3              | 4                 | 5                                   | 6                    | 7                              |
| 1     | ATMAKUR       | KARIVENA       | 3                 | 3                                   | -                    | -                              |
| 2     | PAMULAPADU    | MADDURU        | 38                | 9                                   | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | VANALA         | 137               | 66                                  | 34                   | 45                             |
|       |               | VEMPENTA       | 44                | 14                                  | -                    | -                              |
| 3     | JUPAD BUNGLOW | TUDICHERLA     | 48                | 35                                  | -                    | -                              |
| 4     | MIDTHUR       | ROLLAPADU      | 6                 | 6                                   | 6                    | 7                              |
|       |               | TALAMUDIPI     | 58                | 33                                  | 26                   | 38                             |
|       |               | ALAGANURU      | 42                | 26                                  | -                    | -                              |
| 5     | GADIVEMULA    | MANCHALAKATTA  | 22                | 9                                   | 12                   | 15                             |
|       |               | CHANNAKKAPALLI | 14                | 9                                   | 9                    | 13                             |
|       |               | GADIVEMULA     | 5                 | 5                                   | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | KORRAPOLURU    | 98                | 26                                  | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | GADIGAREVULA   | 1                 | -                                   | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | THIRUPADU      | 1                 | -                                   | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | DURVESI        | 30                | 10                                  | -                    | -                              |
| 6     | PANYAM        | GORAKALLU      | 67                | 50                                  | 11                   | 18                             |
|       |               | PANYAM         | 42                | 34                                  | 10                   | 10                             |
|       |               | KONIDEDU       | 9                 | 9                                   | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | BHUPANAPADU    | 2                 | 1                                   | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | ALAMURU        | 3                 | 3                                   | -                    | -                              |
|       |               | MADDURU        | 1                 | 1                                   | -                    | -                              |
| 7     | NANDYALA      | MOOLASAGARAM   | 6                 | 5                                   | 4                    | 4                              |

| 1       | 2             | 3               | 4    | 5   | 6   | 7   |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 8       | BANAGANAPALLI | RAMATHEERTHAM   | 8    | 6   | -   | -   |
|         |               | DEERAVOLU       | 5    | 3   | -   | -   |
|         |               | CHERUVUPALLI    | 18   | 18  | -   | -   |
|         |               | VENKATAPURAM    | 5    | 4   | -   | -   |
|         |               | NANDAVARAM      | 25   | 24  | -   | -   |
|         |               | PANDLAPURAM     | 9    | 6   | -   | -   |
|         |               | BATHULURUPADU   | 6    | 6   | -   | -   |
|         |               | BANAGANAPALLI   | 16   | 13  | -   | -   |
|         |               | BHANUMUKKALA    | 20   | 16  | -   | -   |
|         |               | KAPULAPALLI     | 1    | -   | -   | -   |
|         |               | KYPA            | 1    | -   | -   | -   |
| 9       | OWK           | RAMAVARAM       | 15   | 14  | -   | -   |
|         |               | METTUPALLY      | 85   | 49  | -   | -   |
|         |               | OWK             | 80   | 53  | -   | -   |
|         |               | SINGANAPALLY    | 13   | 5   | -   | -   |
|         |               | OBULAPURAM      | 24   | 15  | -   | -   |
|         |               | SANGAPATNAM     | 18   | 14  | -   | -   |
|         |               | CHERLOPALLY     | 76   | 30  | -   | -   |
|         |               | CHANUGONDLA     | 4    | 3   | -   | -   |
|         |               | SUNKESULA       | 14   | 12  | -   | -   |
| 10      | KOILAKUNTLA   | KOILAKUNTLA     | 1    | 1   | -   | -   |
| 11      | KOLIMIGUNDLA  | B.SINGAVARAM    | 4    | 2   | -   | -   |
| 12      | SANJAMALA     | PERUSOMULA      | 14   | 12  | -   | -   |
|         |               | DATTAPURAM      | 3    | 3   | -   | -   |
| 13      | PEDDAMUDIUM   | KONDA SUNKESULA | 1    | -   | -   | -   |
| TOTAL : |               |                 | 1124 | 663 | 112 | 150 |

DETAILS OF SETTLED COURT CASES

TABLE : 3.7

| SL NO   | NAME OF THE VILLAGE | NO. OF PAPS | NO. OF AWARDS | EXTENT OF LAND (ACRES) | AWARD AMOUNT (IN RS.) | TOTAL AMOUNT AFTER ENHANCEMENT (IN RS.) |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                   | 3           | 4             | 5                      | 6                     | 7                                       |
| 1       | VANALA              | 34          | 45            | 41.67                  | 11,66,838.10          | 63,31,381.50                            |
| 2       | TALAMUDIPI          | 26          | 38            | 43.96                  | 4,35,478.73           | 12,774.73.00                            |
| 3       | GORUKALLU           | 11          | 18            | 33.42                  | 5,21,469.00           | 13,59,265.00                            |
| 4       | MOOLASAGARAM        | 4           | 4             | 15.24                  | 1,77,874.60           | 6,08,131.40                             |
| 5       | CHENNAKKAPALLI      | 9           | 13            | 11.73                  | 2,51,565.01           | 2,82,876.20                             |
| 6       | ROLLAPADU           | 6           | 7             | 4.77                   | 57,794.65             | 1,16,436.00                             |
| 7       | PANYAM              | 10          | 10            | 26.14                  | 4,03,664.70           | 17,10,876.65                            |
| 8       | MANCHALAKATTA       | 12          | 15            | 10.85                  | 2,12,498.06           | 2,60,447.75                             |
| TOTAL : |                     | 112         | 150           | 187.78                 | 32,27,182.91          | 1,19,46,887.50                          |

SOURCE : Special Collector(LA)  
Kurnool

DETAILS OF COMPENSATION UTILISED BY PAP-COMMUNITY WISE

TABLE : 3.8

| SL<br>NO | ITEM OF UTILISATION                                   | COMMUNITY   |           |             |             | TOTAL       |
|----------|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|          |   | S.Cs        | S.Ts      | B.Cs        | OTHERS      |             |
| 1        | PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND                         | 11 (2.0%)   | -         | 24 (2.9%)   | 13 (2.2%)   | 48 (2.4%)   |
| 2        | HOME STEAD LAND                                       | 4 (0.7%)    | -         | 3 (0.4%)    | 4 (0.7%)    | 11 (0.5%)   |
| 3        | EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE &<br>PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT | 6 (1.1%)    | -         | 21 (2.5%)   | 19 (3.2%)   | 46 (2.3%)   |
| 4        | CONSTRUCTION OF WELL                                  | -           | 1 (5.5%)  | 1 (0.1%)    | 1 (0.2%)    | 3 (0.2%)    |
| 5        | PURCHASE OF DIESEL/ELECTRICAL<br>PUMP/HAND PUMP       | -           | -         | -           | -           | -           |
| 6        | BORE WELL   | -           | -         | 1 (0.1%)    | 2 (0.3%)    | 3 (0.2%)    |
| 7        | PURCHASE OF LIVE STOCK                                | 6 (1.1%)    | -         | 4 (0.5%)    | 6 (1.3%)    | 16 (0.9%)   |
| 8        | CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE                                 | 30 (5.4%)   | -         | 19 (2.3%)   | 29 (4.9%)   | 78 (3.9%)   |
| 9        | EDUCATION   | 13 (2.4%)   | -         | 35 (4.3%)   | 24 (4.0%)   | 73 (3.7%)   |
| 10       | WEDDING   | 69 (12.6%)  | 2 (11.1%) | 156 (19.0%) | 95 (15.9%)  | 322 (16.2%) |
| 11       | FUNERALS  | 1 (0.2%)    | -         | 3 (0.4%)    | 1 (0.2%)    | 5 (0.3%)    |
| 12       | RELIGIOUS FUNCTIONS                                   | 11 (2.0%)   | -         | 24 (2.9%)   | 13 (2.2%)   | 48 (2.4%)   |
| 13       | FOOD  | 188 (34.1%) | 4 (22.2%) | 201 (24.4%) | 157 (26.3%) | 550 (27.7%) |
| 14       | CLOTHING  | 84 (15.2%)  | 4 (22.2%) | 97 (11.8%)  | 58 (9.7%)   | 243 (12.2%) |
| 15       | TV  | -           | -         | 1 (0.1%)    | 1 (0.2%)    | 2 (0.1%)    |

contd..

| SL<br>NO | ITEM OF UTILISATION | COMMUNITY  |           |             |            | TOTAL       |
|----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|          |                     | S.Cs       | S.Ts      | B.Cs        | OTHERS     |             |
| 16       | SELF EMPLOYMENT     | -          | -         | 2 (0.2%)    | 5 (0.8%)   | 7 (0.4%)    |
| 17       | LOAN REPAYMENT      | 75 (13.6%) | 4 (22.2%) | 148 (18.0%) | 88 (14.8%) | 315 (15.8%) |
| 18       | MEDICAL TREATMENT   | 28 (5.1%)  | -         | 37 (4.5%)   | 24 (4.0%)  | 89 (4.5%)   |
| 19       | SAVINGS             | 18 (3.3%)  | 2 (11.1%) | 27 (3.3%)   | 29 (4.9%)  | 76 (3.8%)   |
| 20       | OTHERS              | 7 (1.3%)   | 1 (5.5%)  | 18 (2.3%)   | 24 (4.07)  | 51 (2.6%)   |
| TOTAL :  |                     | 551        | 18        | 823         | 598        | 1988        |

**CHAPTER -- IV**

**PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS**

## CHAPTER - IV

### PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (Social & Economic angles of impact of Land Acquisition)

4.1 In the previous chapter, the enabling legislation to acquire land and the procedure to be adopted for acquiring land to the total extent of land under different categories, compensation paid, utilisation pattern of compensation paid, total number of PAPs and their classification according to social groups and percentage of their land holdings acquired have been analysed. The SRBC during its long journey through the 12 mandals inhabited by the population depending on agriculture and allied activities dispossessed 3386 land holders. Some are dispossessed of their entire land. The project by its very nature requires limited extent of land for its excavation and allied activities and the land acquisition authorities requisited proceedings of required land long before the canal is excavated. Unlike Srisaïlam Reservoir Project where the magnitude of displacement is enormous the present project does not submerge any village. But it had already dispossessed 3386 land holders of their prized possession of lands which were inherited, improved upon, being cultivated for several generations and from which they are not only drawing sustenance but they developed emotional attachment with them. Even though the land acquired is not huge in terms of its extent considering the benefits that it confers in the command area, its impact on individual farmers cannot however be measured in terms of acres and cents only. The extent



of land acquired from each land holder may appear to be very small but the loss of their dearest possession which the individual farmer considers as 'Mother Earth' (Bhoomi thalli) and food giver (Anna datha) is traumatic. The adverse impact of land acquisition on marginal farmers is much worse. The individual farmer as a member of village community in general and as a member of his caste or his religious community in particular as discussed in the profile on Project Affected Community (Annexure-I) has to discharge various obligations towards his kinsmen, members of his caste, religious group and the village, the farming community and occupational groups. In Indian society especially in Indian Agrarian social system, the individual is caughtup in a web of socio-cultural and occupational relations. Therefore, the problem of loss of land which is the principal source of livelihood of an individual farmer cannot be viewed in terms of loss of production and income only. But, it has to be viewed from the angle of deprivation it has inflicted on discharge of his kinship, family, social, cultural and religious obligations. As a result of loss of land especially by small and marginal farmers, the persons may no longer be able to discharge their obligations towards their family members, kinsmen, caste, religious group, occupational group and village. Therefore, the impact of land acquisition under SRBC from the individual land holder has to be viewed from all the above angles.

## IDENTIFICATION OF PAPs:-

4.2 The PAPs have been identified on the basis of the definitions adopted and given in Chapter I from the list of the persons from whom the land was acquired for SRBC. Following the definition of PAPs 1056 PAPs were identified on the basis of land loss sustained by them by the land acquisition for SRBC. Out of 1056 PAPs, 1050 PAPs are pattadars and assignees of Government land who lost their lands under main canal, 2 PAPs are tenants of temple lands and the rest 4 PAPs are those who lost their lands for laying of roads by widening the existing cart tracks under SRBC ayacut roads. Subsequently the R & R team of the World Bank desired to study the socio economic conditions of PAPs under the categories of functionally landless and marginal cases category in order to plan for their economic rehabilitation and resettlement. Accordingly 24 PAPs have been identified of whom 12 are functionally landless, 7 are marginal cases and the rest 5 are landless PAPs. The socio economic conditions of these 24 PAPs are analysed separately. For this reason the PAPs are categorised into Part I and Part II. Part I includes the PAPs identified as per the definition of PAP given at (b) of Chapter I and Part II deals with the PAPs identified as per definition (c) and (d) of Chapter I and their socio economic profiles are given below.

## PART - I

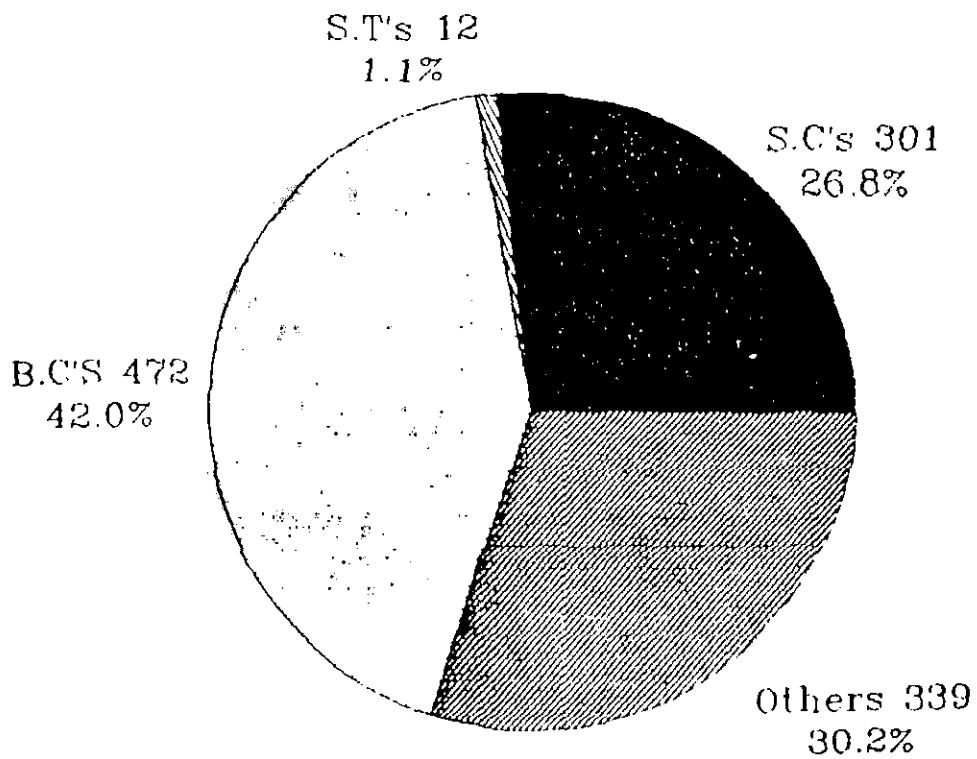
### PAPs BY SOCIAL GROUPS :

4.3 This part deals with the PAPs who lost 25% and above of their total land holding and left with an extent of land which is less than Minimum Economic Holding (M.E.H) i.e. below 5 acres of dry land or 2.5 acres of wet land. It also includes the PAPs of displaced families.

4.4 Out of the total 1124 PAPs, 917 are pattadars, 201 PAPs are assignees of Government land including 68 displaced PAPs, 4 are persons who lost their lands under ayacut roads and the rest 2 are temple land tenants. The socio economic profile of these 1124 PAPs is given below.

4.5 The total number of PAPs covered in the study fall under the categories of OC, BC, SC and ST. As can be seen from the Table 4.1, 301 PAPs belong to S.Cs, 12 belong to S.Ts, 472 belong to B.Cs and rest are others. It is clear from the Table 4.1 that the largest number of PAPs belong to backward classes followed by other castes who number 339. However, it is significant to note that a vast majority of the PAPs belong to weaker sections who constitute 69.8% (Chart II).

# DISTRIBUTION OF PAPs BY SOCIAL GROUPS



4.6 An overwhelming majority of the PAPs are Hindus, whereas Muslim and Christian PAPs are only small in number. The distribution of PAPs according to religious groups is furnished in Table 4.2. The above table shows that 1005 PAPs are Hindus who constitute 89.4% to the total PAPs. Of the remaining, 97 are Muslim PAPs and 22 are Christian PAPs who constitute 8.6% and 2% respectively to the total PAPs.

4.7 Out of 1124 PAPs, 949 are males and 175 are females. Since some women were bequeathed landed property by their husbands and some other women were given landed property by their parents as 'Stridhanam' or as part of dowry, there are women PAPs in the study area (Table 4.3). The total population of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and their household members in the Project area is 5715 of which 2919 are males and 2796 are females (Table 4.4).

#### CLASSIFICATION OF PAPs BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FAMILY :

4.8 In traditional Indian society, joint families are common, and the study area is no exception to this social fact. For the purpose of this study, joint family is defined as a family consisting of man, his wife, his parents, his married and unmarried children, their spouses and their children or any other relative. The nuclear family consists of man, his wife and their unmarried children. Single member family consists of a person either male or female. The Project Affected families have been

classified into joint, nuclear and single member families. The distribution of PAPs by family type is furnished in Table 4.5. As can be seen from the table, the nuclear families constitute 62% to total number of families of the PAPs. However, inspite of the disintegration of joint families throughout the country, a significant number of PAPs families are joint families in the study area. The joint families among the PAPs in the study area constitute about one third of the total PAPs. This significant number of joint families in the study area indicates that the families are still tradition oriented and kinship plays a dominant role in their social organisation. The reasons for the persistence of Joint families in the study area have been identified in the write up on Project Affected Community (Annexure-I). Generally the number of nuclear families is more among weaker sections especially among SCs and STs who are either marginal or small farmers. This is true in case of PAPs of the study area also. According to the size of the family of PAPs, 694 PAPs consist of 1-5 members. Of them 450 PAPs belong to SCs and BCs constituting 40.0% to the total number of PAPs. The number of families in the household size of 6-8, 9-11, and 12 and above show a declining trend among the weaker sections. The total number of PAPs belonging to SCs in the family size of 9 and above are only 30 which constitute less than 10% to the total number of scheduled caste PAPs. The same is the trend with regard to backward classes also. The total number of PAPs among BCs with family size of 9 and above are 38 only which constitute 8% to the

total number of BC PAPs. The two member families are relatively small in number who are mostly either young couple or old husband and wife, who constitute 9.8% to the total PAPs. Thus 3-5 size family is the normal size of the PAPs (Table 4.6).

#### CLASSIFICATION OF PAPs BY LAND HOLDING :

4.9 As can be seen from the Table 4.7, of the total 1056 PAPs who are owning agricultural land before acquisition, as high as 723 are marginal farmers, 274 are small farmers and the rest 59 possess more than 7.6 acres. Among the marginal farmers, 187 belong to Scheduled castes constituting 25.9%, 316 belong to B.Cs constituting 43.7% to the total marginal farmers. 54 families constituting 19.8% to the total PAPs belonging to small farmers category are Scheduled Castes. Of the 59 PAPs owning more than 7.6 acres of land, 6 are SCs, 26 belong to BCs and 27 other castes. There are no ST PAPs owning more than 7.6 acres. The S.C PAPs having more than 7.6 acres constitutes 2.4% before acquisition. Thus most of the PAPs fall under the category of small and marginal farmers.

#### OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN :

4.10 The present principal occupations of the PAPs display a wide spectrum of occupations ranging from agriculture and agricultural labour to petty business. The main occupations of the PAPs are of wide range - agriculture, agricultural labour, carpentry, blacksmithy, washing clothes, hair-cutting, pottery,

petty business, private service and Government service and self employment. A sizeable section of PAFs pursue secondary occupation also to supplement their inadequate income from the main occupation. The secondary occupation also ranges from agriculture to petty business. The distribution of PAFs according to their main and secondary occupation is presented in the Table 4.8.

4.11 It can be seen from the Table 4.8 that a majority of the PAFs (493) main occupation is agriculture constituting 43.90% followed by agriculture labour (39.2%) while the other occupations like Carpentry, washing clothes, hair-cutting and pottery are the traditional occupations of service castes and the total number of PAFs pursuing secondary occupation is 460 of which artisans constituting 4.0% to the total number of PAFs. 295 PAFs constituting 64.13% are pursuing agriculture labour as subsidiary occupation while 114 (24.8%) are pursuing agriculture as secondary occupation, the rest of them are practising petty business, Govt. service, self-employment, private service etc., PAFs clearly indicates that they are mainly depending on agriculture and agriculture labour. The present occupational pattern of economy is at subsistence level. It also reveals that their quite a few artisans and service castes have switched over to other occupations and some are pursuing them as their main or secondary occupations. This indicates that land acquisition from the PAFs may have contributed to change of their traditional occupation.



#### CURRENT INCOME PATTERN :

4.12 In agrarian societies the families normally do not maintain accounts as most of them are either illiterate or semi-literate. Therefore, the estimation of annual income of PAFs is fraught with many problems. The PAFs could only give a broad indication of their total annual income. The current income pattern is presented in Table 4.9. The annual income of each PAF has been computed on the basis of the income from various sources of all the members of the PAF during one agriculture year as reported by the Head of the PAF or the informant and cross checked by the investigators with the neighbours and VAO of the villages. The annual income of PAF is arrived at by adding up the income, both cash and in kind, from all sources earned by all members of the family including children in an agricultural year (Ugadi to Ugadi).

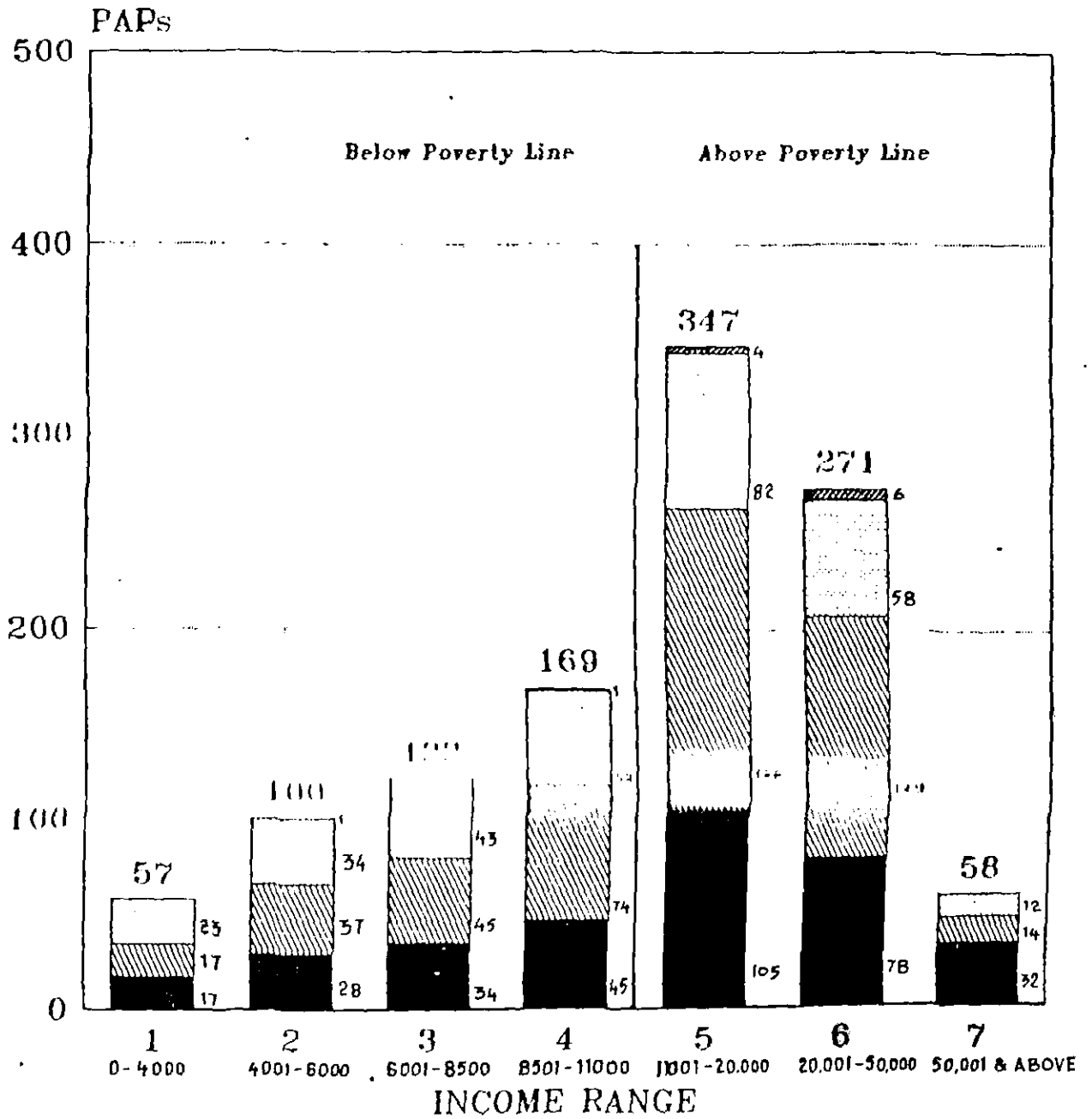
4.13 As seen from the Table 4.9, 448 PAFs are below poverty line constituting 39.9% to the total number of PAFs. 676 PAFs are above poverty line who constitute about 60% to the total PAFs. Among the PAFs who are below poverty line are the weaker sections viz., Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and Backward castes constitute the bulk of the PAFs constituting about 72.39% of the total PAFs. Among the PAFs who are above the poverty line BCs and other castes constitute the largest number among the PAFs constituting 76.0%. Of the 676 PAFs who are above poverty line

347 have income range from Rs.11,001/- to Rs.20,000/- (51.3%) and 271 have income range of Rs.20,001/- to Rs.50,000/- (40%). Only 58 PAPs have above Rs.50,000/- and above income (8.6%). Thus most of the PAPs (55.0%) in the study area have income ranging from Rs.11,001/- to Rs.50,000/- (Chart No.III). The average net income of each PAP works out to Rs.17,320.50. The source wise annual income reveals that agriculture and agricultural labour accounts for 36.4% and 29.27% of the total net income of PAPs respectively. The average net income from animal husbandry is 3.8%. The net annual income from traditional occupation works out to 5.6% to the total net income. It is significant to note that several PAPs are also working in Government and Private sectors and their annual net income is 13.1% to the total net income of all PAPs. The source of income reveals that the income from agriculture and agricultural labour are the main sources of livelihood to the PAPs. The annual net income from these two sources constitute nearly 66%. As many as 39% of PAPs are depending on agriculture labour followed by agriculture (32%) and 12% are depending on animal husbandry (Details in Chart No.IV).

#### CURRENT PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE :

4.14 The current pattern of expenditure of the PAPs reveal that there are five major items of expenditure. The Table 4.10 shows that consumption expenditure claims as high as 67.2% of the total household expenditure. Next in the order comes

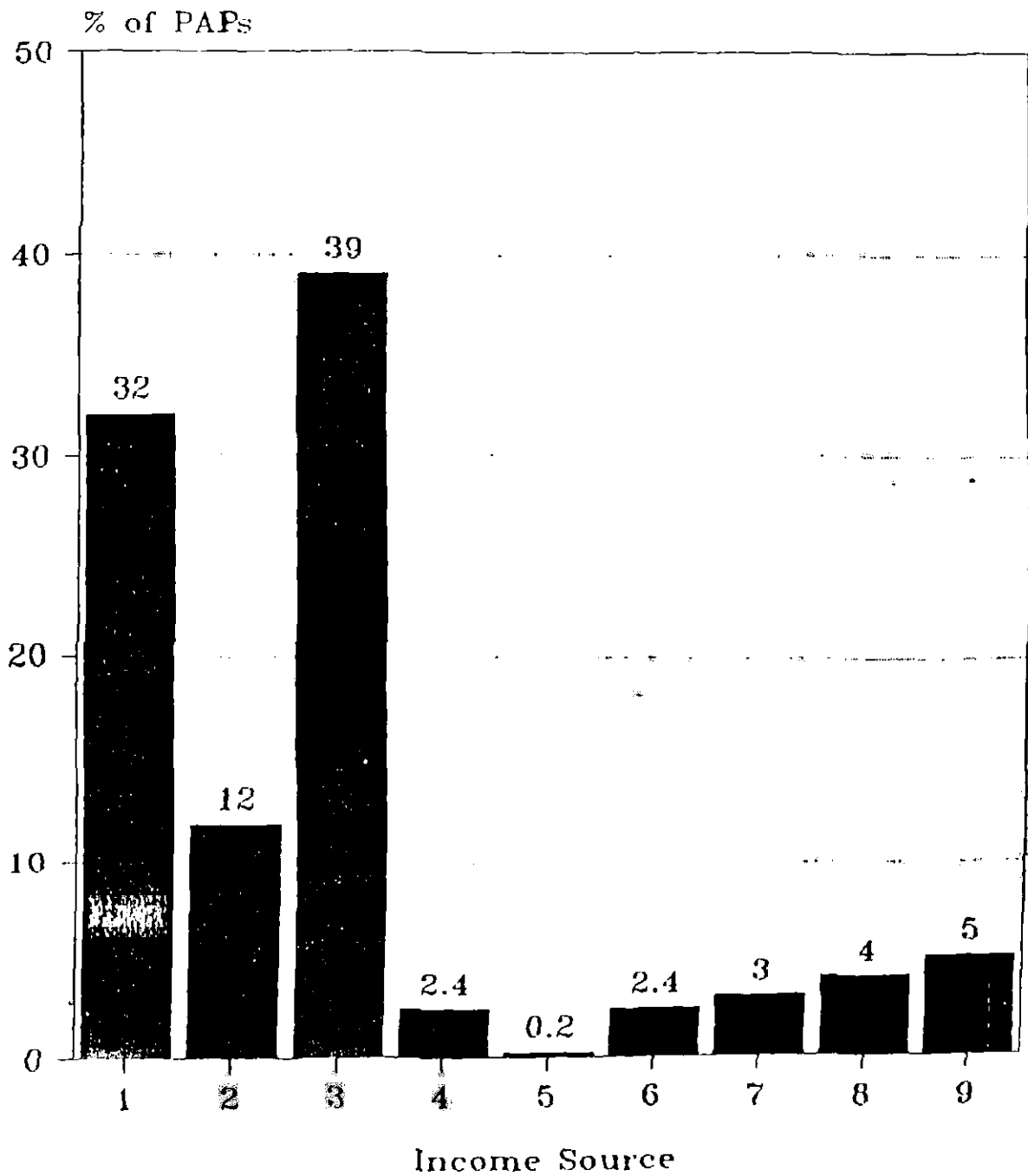
### SOCIAL GROUP-WISE & INCOME RANGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION of PAPs



Y axis scale = 2cms = 100 PAPs

CHART -IV

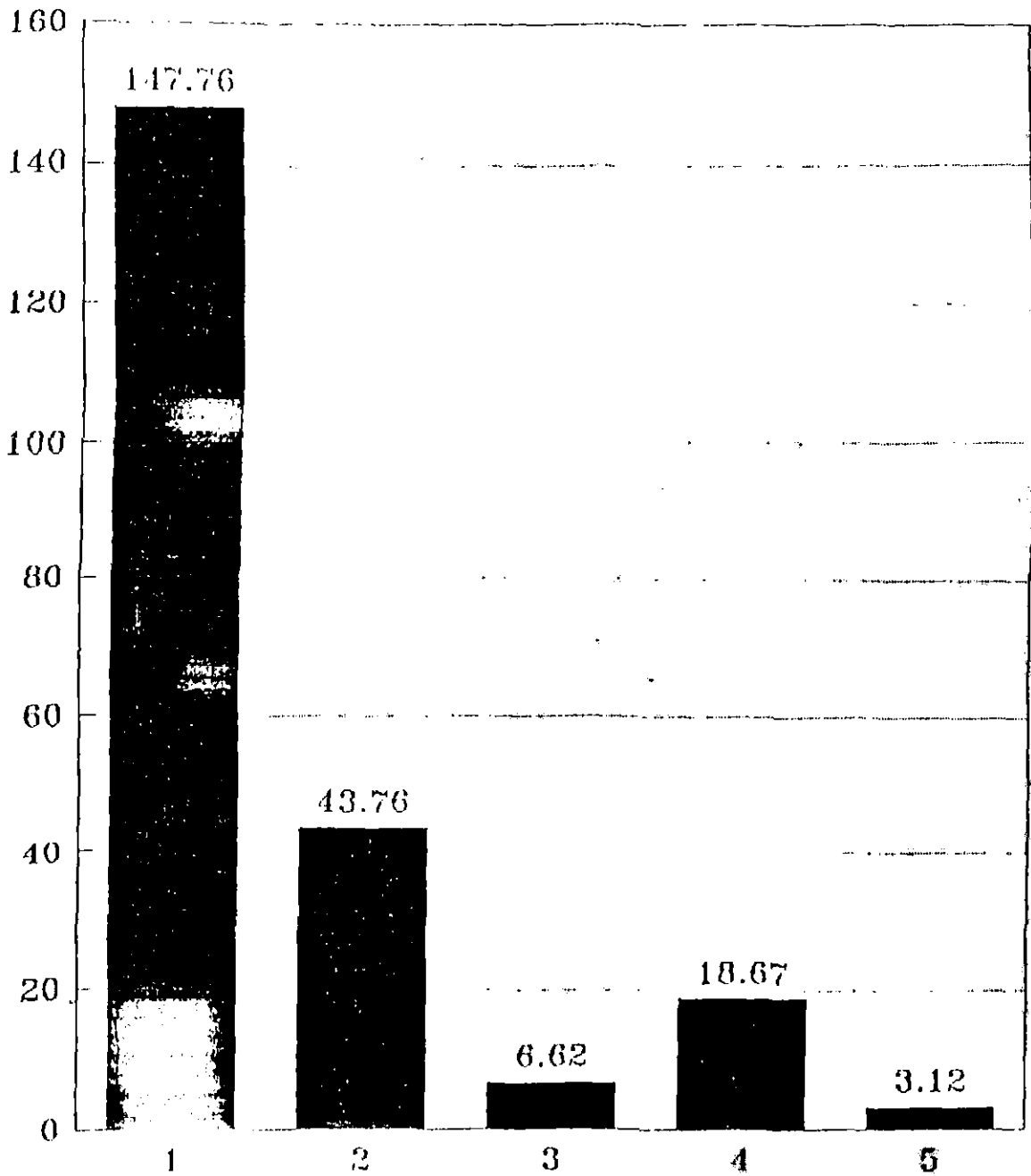
### SOURCE-WISE INCOME DISTRIBUTION of PAPs



1. Agriculture 2. Animal Husbandry 3. Agri. Labour 4. Non-Agri. Labour 5. Trees  
6. Traditional Occupation 7. Self Employment 8. Employment Sources 9. Others

CHART - V

SOURCE-WISE HOUSE HOLD EXPENDITURE of PAFs



Scale Y-axis - 2 cm = 20.00 lakhs.

X-axis, 1. House Hold Consumption 2. Productive Expenditure  
3. Education 4. Others (Social & Religious Ceremonies Etc.)  
5. Loan Repayment.

productive expenditure which accounts for 19.9%. The third major item of expenditure is social and religious expenditure which claims 8.5%. while education accounts for 3%, the amount incurred on loan payment constitutes 1.40%. The consumption expenditure includes expenditure on food, clothing and health. The expenditure incurred on loan repayment includes loan repayment for clearing of loans incurred on land development and other purposes as well as those incurred for consumption etc., Productive expenditure includes investment on Agriculture, Animal husbandry and housing (Chart No.V). The average annual expenditure of the PAF works out to Rs.19,568/-.

4.15 Under the productive expenditure, considerable amount has been spent on agriculture by way of spending sizeable amounts for sinking wells as well as borewells, purchase of agricultural equipment including tractors. This current trend of expenditure clearly indicates the change of their attitudes over the years about utilisation of their money. This trend is not reflected in the utilisation of compensation amount as only 121 PAPs have utilised the compensation amount for agriculture and related activities. Further, the PAPs who were very much inclined to utilise the compensation amount for productive purposes like purchase of alternative agricultural land and agricultural development, they could not utilise the compensation amount for the said purposes for the following reasons :

- (i) the prices of agricultural land in and around the PAPs villages have shot up so high that it was beyond their reach to buy the alternative lands with the compensation paid due to the time lag between acquisition of land and compensation resulted in spiralling of prices of agricultural lands in the project area as a result the compensation amount received by them was inadequate to buy alternative land.
- (ii) In many villages, land was not available for sale.
- (iii) Some PAPs were forced to spend the compensation amount to discharge their social and religious obligations.

#### INCOME - EXPENDITURE PATTERN:

4.16 The income and expenditure pattern further gives scope to calculate surplus and deficit budgets of the PAPs. Social group-wise deficit budget is furnished in Table 4.12. The analysis shows that 68.3% of PAPs have deficit budget.

4.17 Analysis of annual family expenditure pattern throws light on the economic status of PAPs under study. Social Group-wise current pattern of annual household expenditure of PAPs is presented in Table 4.11. It throws into sharp relief that the annual household expenditure of more than 69% of PAPs fall above Rs.11,000/-. It is significant to note that 105 PAPs constituting 27.6% to the total PAPs whose annual household

expenditure is in the range of Rs.11,001 to Rs.20,000/- are scheduled castes. The Scheduled Caste families whose annual household expenditure falls above Rs.11,000/- constitute 60.5% to the total S.C. PAPs. Among ST PAPs the families whose annual household expenditure is above Rs.11,000/- constitute 83.4% of total ST PAPs. The same trend almost continues in respect of BCs and others. In all, the PAPs whose annual household expenditure is above Rs.11,000/- are 774 who outnumber the PAPs whose annual expenditure is less than Rs.11,000/- (350). It is noteworthy that as many as 105 PAPs belonging to scheduled castes, 3 belonging to scheduled tribes, 164 belonging to backward castes and 110 belonging to other castes have annual expenditure ranging from Rs.11,001/- to Rs.20,000/-. The annual expenditure of 31.4% of the total PAPs, ranges from Rs.20,001/- to Rs.50,000/-, out of which about 74 belong to Scheduled castes and 6 belong to scheduled tribes, 168 belong to backward castes and the rest to other communities. 3 PAPs belonging to Scheduled castes, 1 PAP belonging to Scheduled Tribe and 14 belonging to backward castes have their annual household expenditure above Rs.50,000/-. It can be inferred from the above analysis that a majority of PAPs have relatively higher standard of living.

4.18 The analysis of surplus and deficit budgets of the PAPs shows that 767 PAPs have deficit budgets which constitute 68.2% of the total PAPs. The deficit ranges have been classified into 5 categories ranging from 0 - 1000.



|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| First category ranges from  | 0 - 1000        |
| Second category ranges from | 1001 - 2000     |
| Third category ranges from  | 2001 - 3000     |
| Fourth category ranges from | 3001 - 4000     |
| Fifth category ranges from  | 4001 and above. |

4.19 The largest number of PAPs are in the first deficit range. The PAPs whose family budget deficit ranges from 0 to 1000 are 239 constituting 31.2% of the PAPs having deficit budget. Next highest number of PAPs are in the second range which is followed by the last range i.e., 4000 and above. Among the social groups, 221 PAPs belonging to scheduled castes have deficit budget who constitute 73.4% of the total PAPs belonging to scheduled castes. Among STs, 7 PAPs out of 12 have deficit budget. The BC PAPs who have deficit budget are 311 constituting 65.9% of the total PAPs belonging to BCs. 228 PAPs belonging to other communities have deficit budget who constitute 67.3% to the total PAPs of other communities. Among Scheduled Caste PAPs, 78 PAPs have deficit budget ranging from Rs.0 - 1000. Among BCs, 95 PAPs have deficit budget ranging from Rs.0 - 1000/-. There are 65 PAPs belonging to other communities whose family budget deficit ranges from Rs.0 - 1000/-. It is significant to note that 35 PAPs belonging to scheduled castes, 4 PAPs belonging to STs, 73 PAPs belonging to BCs and 54 belonging to DCs have budget deficits of more than Rs.4000/-. Distribution of PAPs by social group and deficit range is presented in Table 4.12. Distribution of PAPs by social group by surplus range is presented in Table 4.13. The high percentage of deficit budgets among the PAPs indicate that a majority of PAPs are indebted.

4.20 The PAPs with deficit budgets are forced to borrow from various sources to meet the deficit in their annual family budget. They borrow from private money lenders who charge 24% interest per annum on an average. Another major source of credit for various productive purposes like crop loans, the loans for purchase of bullocks, bullock-carts, construction of wells and other allied agricultural purposes is the Rayalaseema Grameena Bank (Table 4.17). Total amount borrowed by 67 PAPs from Rayalaseema Grameena Bank amounts to Rs.3,69,800/-.

4.21 The dispossession from one's lands by its very nature is always a disruptive and painful process. It affects the family's economy and creates chain reaction on the social and cultural institutions of the affected family. Therefore, the World Bank insists in its reformulated policy on resettlement of PAPs that "All resettlement programmes must be development programmes as well and that measures must be taken to prevent those dislocated from becoming permanently impoverished and destitutes and to improve their condition. To achieve this goal, the implications of the resettlement must be examined in the early stages of the project preparation, to avoid their emergence as a late surprise. At the same time, a range of development options must be built into a full resettlement plan. In calculating the total project cost, economic losses caused by taking away the land out of production should be considered along with the cost of measures necessary to rebuild and improve the economic base of the relocated groups. Therefore,

the approach to the resettlement operations should deal with economic, technical, cultural and socio-organisational matters in an integrated manner. The key characteristic of the Bank's policy is a shift from a welfare approach limited mainly to cash compensation to a development oriented integrated approach that can help settlers rebuild a self sustainable production base and habitat."\* As the World Bank has been the major aid giver for development projects in the developing countries such policy insistence on resettlement programmes for PAPs has given the much needed impetus to the resettlement programmes. It is, therefore, necessary to analyse the social and economic conditions of PAPs before and after acquisition of land for the project.

#### IMPACT ON LAND HOLDING :

4.22 The comparison of the scenario of land holding pattern of the PAPs during pre and post land acquisition periods unfolds a very grim situation. The number of marginal farmers who were holding less than 3.75 acres of land had steeply decreased from 723 to 594 registering a steep decrease of 17.8%. The number of small farmers who were holding agricultural land between 3.76 to 7.5 acres is 274 before acquisition and have been reduced to marginal farmers and landless labourers after

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\* Michael M Cernia 1988 Involuntary Resettlement and Development, Finance and Development, A quarterly publication of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

acquisition. 59 PAPs were medium farmers before land acquisition of which 50 have become small farmers and some of them even became marginal farmers after land acquisition. Thus, the post-land acquisition land holdings scenario of the PAPs clearly indicates the swelling of the number of marginal farmers and those of landless PAPs. Thus, the post-land acquisition scenario of the land holding of the PAPs is very distressing as the medium farmers have altogether vanished and few of them have joined the rank of small farmers, while the small farmers became marginal farmers and the marginal farmers became landless. The social group wise land holding situation of PAPs before and after acquisition is presented in Table 4.14. The social group wise analysis of the land holding situation of the PAPs before and after land acquisition reveals that there were 6 PAPs in the category of medium farmers belonging to SCs in the pre-acquisition period and all of them have been reduced to the status of small farmers in the post acquisition period. The number of small farmers belonging to SC PAPs prior to the acquisition were 54 constituting 21.9% to the total scheduled caste PAPs which has been reduced to mere 7 small farmers. The number of marginal farmers among the SC PAPs were 187 before acquisition constituting 75.7% to the total SC PAPs which has also dwindled to 124 constituting 50.2% after acquisition. A majority of marginal farmers before the land acquisition have become landless now. An alarmingly large percentage (47%) of the total SC PAPs (116) are rendered landless. Among STs also the

same grim situation prevails. Among ST PAPs, 6 PAPs were marginal farmers and 5 were small farmers. After land acquisition only 1 PAP remained as small farmer and 4 PAPs belong to the small farmers category slid down to the category of marginal farmers. Thus the marginal farmers became 6, while 4 marginal farmers became landless. Among the BC PAPs, 26 medium farmers in the pre-land acquisition period have altogether vanished and 19 of them have joined the rank of small farmers and the rest became marginal farmers. The number of marginal farmers has registered a decrease from 316 to 279. The number of small farmers registered a sharp decline in their number from 119 to mere 19 and it has created 163 landless PAPs among BCs constituting 35.3% to the total BC PAPs. Among the PAPs belonging to other communities, 27 medium farmers before the land acquisition period have vanished now and they have joined the rank of small farmers and four of them have become marginal farmers. The number of small farmers has alarmingly been reduced to 23 from 96. Even the number of marginal farmers among the other PAPs has been reduced from 214 to 185. The rest of the PAPs have been rendered landless. Thus in all, out of 1056 PAPs, 412 PAPs have become landless constituting 39%. The medium farmers who constituted 5.6% to the total PAPs have altogether vanished. The number of small farmers have been reduced from 274 (25.9%) to mere 50 (4.7%) to the total PAPs. Even the marginal farmers have been reduced from 723 (68.5%) to 594 (56.3%). Thus, the above analysis clearly unfolds the grim land holding situation among the PAPs.

#### IMPOVERISHMENT RISK ANALYSIS :

4.23 The realm of the study is to assess the impact of acquisition of land and other properties for the SRBC and the related activities on the PAPs and in the preceding para, the impact of acquisition of land holding of the PAPs has been analysed. The impact of land acquisition on the PAPs should be demonstrated clearly in quantitative terms in order to drive home the gravity of situation caused by the land acquisition. One of the reliable tools evolved for the purpose is mobility matrix of the PAPs from pre-acquisition period to post-acquisition period. The mobility matrix demonstrates the movement of PAPs, if any, from one class of landholders during the pre-acquisition period to another class during the post-acquisition period. The mobility matrix of the PAPs from pre-acquisition period to post-acquisition period is presented in Table 4.15. The Table 4.15 clearly demonstrates the downward mobility of PAPs in the post acquisition scenario. In the pre-acquisition period 723 PAPs belonged to the marginal farmers category who possessed less than 3.75 acres. Of them, as many as 331 PAPs became totally landless who constitute 45.8% to the total number of PAPs (723) after the land acquisition while the rest of them (392) stagnated in the marginal farmers category. None of the marginal farmers moved into the higher category of small farmers owning upto 3.75 to 5 acres. In the pre-acquisition period, 274 PAPs had owned land upto 7.5 acres. Of them, 64 PAPs constituting 23.4% became landless, 180 of the rest constituting 65.6% slid

down to the category of marginal farmers owning less than 3.75 acres and the rest stagnated in the category of small farmers now owning more than 3.75 to 5 acres. There were 59 PAPs who owned more than 7.5 acres in the pre-acquisition period. Of them, 17 PAPs constituting 28.9% became landless in the post-acquisition period, 22 of the rest constituting 37.3% moved down to the category of marginal farmers owning less than 3.75 acres and the rest 20 PAPs constituting 33.8% also slid down into the category of small farmers owning more than 3.75 to 5 acres. But no PAP remained in the category of medium farmers in the post-acquisition period. It may be noted that impoverishment is almost uniform in all the social groups. The weaker sections of the society especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were landless and they acquired lands through land assignment programmes of States or through individual efforts. The scheduled castes were originally engaged as farm servants and daily wage earners under medium and large farmers and they had no control over land resources. However, due to the tenacity and strong urge for owning land to escape themselves from rapacious exploitation of the landlords, some have acquired lands by their farnulean efforts. They were able to live independently and vanitate themselves socially and economically. But the land (25)quisition had upset them seriously.

4.24 The present occupation pattern of PAPs clearly supports the findings of the mobility matrix as reflected in the fact that 39% of the PAPs to the total number of PAPs depend upon

agricultural labour as main source of livelihood. In other words 412 PAPs have become landless and are forced to work as agricultural labourers for their livelihood.

#### IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS :

4.25 While analysing the occupation pattern of the project population mention has been made that occupations such as smithy, laundering, haircutting, pot making, basket making and mat making and trade are traditional occupations. These occupations are pursued by different castes and members of each caste are functionally related to each other. These relationships are characterised by socio-economic and religious obligations and durable transactions that are involved continuously from generation to generation. Attention is being drawn to this important social and economic factor in the Annexure -I. It may now be recollected that all these caste people pursuing traditional occupation function through the Jajmani system subsisting on agricultural economy. Hence, when agriculture gets disturbed the ripples thus caused can be noticed all over. From this perspective, the impact of land acquisition on the social and economic conditions of the PAPs can be understood. The dispossession of land has thrown several farmers out of agricultural activity and some farmers suffered fall of income and the consequence of it is the inability to maintain the traditional social and economic obligations on the part of the farmer towards the dependent members of the traditional



occupations. Some patrons have even severed traditional relations and others have minimised their expenditure on the traditional gifts or doles etc., In some cases the land acquisition has affected those castes or tribes in obtaining raw material to pursue their traditional occupation. They are forced to obtain it from far off places. The details of occupation of PAPs and their family members is furnished in Table 4.8. It may be seen from the Table 4.8 that out of 1124 PAPs, 67 PAPs belonging to service castes and out of them 46 are pursuing traditional occupations as main occupation and the remaining are pursuing their traditional occupation now as secondary occupation. In other words, 11 PAPs are on the verge of leaving their traditional occupation according to them. Pursuit of traditional occupation by them is no longer remunerative with the decline in the number of patrons, consequent on the impoverishment of the erstwhile patrons to the sharp fall income of their patrons. Thus the land acquisition was an important factor if not the sole factor for disrupting or weakening traditional time honoured system of socio-economic security and harmonious interdependence.

#### IMPACT ON JAJMANI SYSTEM :

##### Weakening of traditional socio-economic institutions:

4.26 The loss of land by the awardees has resulted in the reduced incomes. This has adversely affected the traditional, social relations contained in the time honoured jajmani system,

where social and economic security and harmonious interdependency among different service communities and artisans and the agricultural community have been enshrined. However, it must be mentioned that the increased social awareness about their occupations and the degrading nature of traditional services rendered by the service castes to the agrarian families and economic independency as a result of increased avenues of employment in urban centres have also contributed to the weakening of the traditional institution of jajmani system. But, the loss of income as a result of loss of land due to SRBC has directly accentuated the process of disintegration of Jajmani system. As the patron families can no longer offer the traditional gifts and doles as previously and the dissatisfied clients of the service castes have discontinued or no longer render the full range of services as in the past. This has strained the relationship between the patron families and client families. This has indirectly increased the burden of women folk as the washerman has either reduced the visits for collection of clothes for laundering and insisting on washing only selected items. With the result women folk are forced to take care of the rest by washing at home.

#### ACCESS TO FIREWOOD AND FODDER :

4.27 There are three sources of firewood in the study area. The first source is the shrub and thorny bushes (*prosopis*) that grow in and around villages or waste lands. The next source is

the stalk of redgram, cotton, hay which are by products of crops cultivated in the project area. The third source is the forest. However, the order of precedence for all the above sources that the PAPs assign in terms of the main source of firewood depends upon the availability and access of resources. The sources of fodder are again the by-products of crops cultivated and the grasslands within the shrubs. Also the grazing grounds or pastures around the villages especially the Barkas-uncultivable waste lands are the source of cattle and sheep to forage. As many as 270 have expressed difficulty in obtaining firewood and fodder after acquisition of lands for the SRBC. Of them, 23 reported that in some villages the SRBC main canal proved as a barrier to cross and to reach the sources of fodder which are situated on the other side of the SRBC. SRBC forced them especially the women folk to trek long distances to reach sources of firewood and fodder and they have to negotiate various fields and hillocks to reach the various sources of firewood and fodder. The reduction in the size of land holding rendered it difficult for them to maintain unproductive cattle as the silage and other agricultural byproducts have been significantly reduced. The cattle population is affected due to the land loss and difficulty of access to the source of fodder and reduced production of the silage and other agricultural by-products. The impact of accessibility to firewood and fodder has to be analysed from point of time of the traditional division of labour in the family in the study area. The collection of firewood and

fodder are the responsibility of women mostly among the marginal and small landholders and landless poor. Therefore, the SRBC construction in some villages has affected the lives of women as they are forced to trek long distances to fetch firewood and fodder. A majority of small and marginal farmers reported that it has become very difficult to meet the household requirement of firewood and fodder due to loss of their lands.

#### IMPACT ON LIVESTOCK :

4.28 The importance of livestock in agricultural economy needs no emphasis. In the project affected area, the PAPs had 3385 livestock which mainly fall under the following categories - cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes and sheep. The distribution of livestock before acquisition and after acquisition is furnished in the Table 4.16. As can be seen from the Table 4.16, the total livestock population has depleted abnormally from 3385 to 1819 which constitutes 46.3% decrease. The population of cows registered a sharp fall amounting to 76.6%, the population of the she-buffaloes has been reduced by 27.6%. The sheep population has registered steep fall of 60.9% in the post acquisition period, while the population of bullocks has been reduced by 31.7%. Even though land acquisition alone cannot be attributed as the sole reason for sharp decline in the livestock population, it has been one of the reasons for the decline in the livestock population in the project affected area.

4.29 The main reasons as per the perceptions of the PAPs and awardees for the decline in the livestock population in PAA are as follows:

(1) In the deep cut areas of SRBC, the water table has recorded steep fall especially from October to June. As a result, the water level in the wells has been falling steeply from the months of October till June. This has accentuated the water problem for the project population as well as the livestock population. The long dryspell in the PAA especially in the deep cut areas of SRBC forced the project population especially the small and marginal farmers who have no water sources of their own to dispose off their livestock especially cattle.

(2) Secondly, the traditional grazing grounds in villages have been put to other uses. The small and marginal farmers find it difficult to stall feed their cattle. Therefore, they have reduced the number of livestock.

(3) Thirdly, the PAPs who have lost major chunks of their lands were unable to maintain livestock as they have lost the lands for growing necessary fodder, silage and hay to feed their livestock.

(4) In the project population, particularly small and marginal farmers who used to take their livestock for grazing in the nearby forest areas and barkas (uncultivable waste land) situated across the SRBC are unable to take to the otherside of the SRBC main canal as the bridges and culverts are not yet

constructed. If even they are constructed, the same are situated at inconvenient distant places. The livestock are prevented from passing through the fields of others to approach the culverts and bridges. As a result they are forced to dispose off their less productive cattle.

(5) The steep fall in the population of cows is a result of the change in value system and tastes of the project population towards cows and cows milk and became more conscious about income. Since the buffalo milk fetches them higher rate in the market, people started preferring high fat containing buffalo milk and thick curds that form out of it and in view of the fact that the cows milk is not in demand in the market and it fetches low rate and the consumption of cows milk is on the decline. As the cows milk contain low fat content, cannot yield sufficient butter and cannot make thick creamy curds as buffalo milk does.

(6) The agriculture is being slowly mechanised in the project affected area and as a result the tractors are being employed for ploughing, threshing and transportation of agricultural produce. This accounts for the reduction in the number of draft animals (bullocks) in the project affected area.

(7) The landless people reported that it is difficult for them to stall-feed their livestock as the cattle feed and livestock feed are very high priced and hence beyond their reach. They donot have necessary money to purchase feed and

fodder. Moreover, the livestock raising is not economically viable proposition in the villages of the project affected area if the livestock has to be entirely stall-fed. In the earlier days they used to take the sheep for grazing in the fields of their masters and patrons (landlords) and they used to take some fodder in the master's and patron's farms for feeding their cattle at home in the Jajmani system and Jeetha servant system. Their previous masters and patrons are no longer allowing them to graze their cattle or livestock or take fodder from their fields. As a result the landless PAPs are forced to dispose off their livestock.

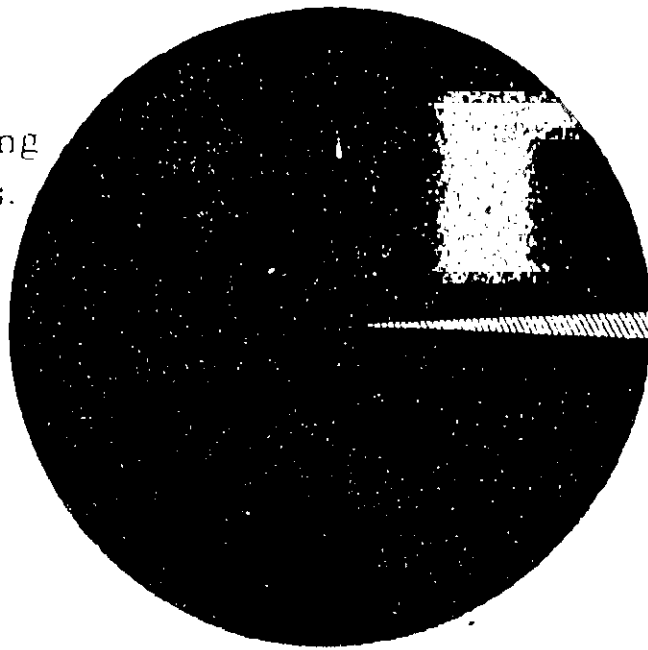
#### AYACUT ROADS:

4.30 Lands were acquired for laying roads by widening the existing cart tracks in the project area as part of ayacut development to facilitate easy movement of vehicles and men. Altogether in 54 villages covering 8 mandals, lands were acquired for the purpose of roads. The total extent of land acquired under ayacut roads is 448.95 acres covering 2559 awardees. The land acquired from the awardees for the purpose of roads is negligible i.e., 1.43% to the total land holdings of the awardees in the Project Affected Area (Table 3.2 & 3.2-A). The PAPs under acquisition of lands for roads are only 4 constituting 0.2% to the awardees from whom the lands were acquired for laying of roads as the extent of land acquired from each family is very small (Chart VI). Hence, the PAPs who lost their lands due to acquisition of lands for roads are included in the list of main

# EXTENT of LAND ACQUIRED for SRBC AYACUT ROADS from AWARDEES

Land Remaining  
30847.77 Acs.

99%



1%

Land Acquired  
448.95 Acres

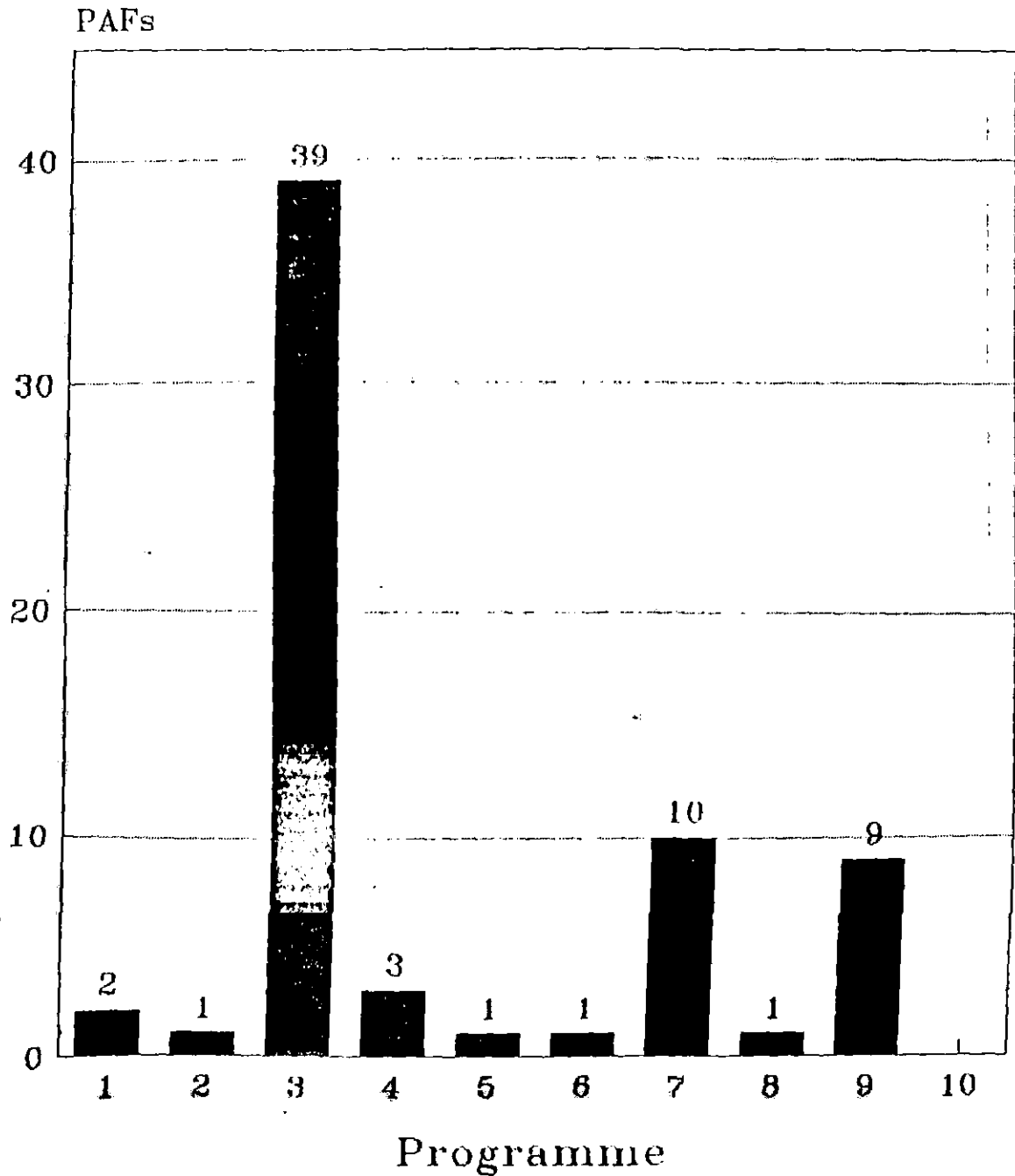


canal PAPs and analysed. Of the four PAPs, two belong to BCs and rest OCs.

#### ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SCHEMES :

4.31 The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing various developmental schemes for the rural poor and in particular weaker sections of the society. In the study area also Government have introduced several developmental schemes for enabling the rural poor, landless labourers and marginal farmers to scale themselves above poverty line. Various Government Agencies are implementing different schemes for the benefit of weaker sections. IRDP is one such agency to implement programmes like supply of plough bullocks, carts, sheep units, milch animals, agricultural implements, fertilisers and pesticides, assistance to start petty business and construction of well. Nationalised banks, rural banks and cooperative banks also extend loans to the rural poor in the form of crop loans, fertilisers and pesticides and land development. In the study area, 67 PAPs are benefitted under different programmes being implemented by different agencies. Out of 67 PAPs, 14 are from scheduled castes (20.9%) and 36 are from backward classes (53.7%). Social group wise distribution of PAPs benefitted under different schemes is furnished in Table 4.17. The table further reveals that most of the PAPs (58.2%) are benefitted through banks (Chart No.VII).

# PAFs BENEFITTED UNDER IRDP PROGRAMME



Scale Y-axis = 4cm = 10 PAFs

1. MILCH CATTLE 2. AGR. IMPLEMENTS 3. CROP LOAN 4. PLOUGH BULLOCKS  
 5. SUPPLY OF GOATS 6. SUPPLY OF CART 7. LAND DEVELOPMENT  
 8. CONSTRUCTION OF WELL 9. OTHERS.

AVAILABILITY OF PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT LAND :

4.32 Information has been collected on the availability of Government land in the FAA for assignment and also private land for the purpose of assignment to the PAPs who lost their lands in the land acquisition for the construction of SRBC. The PAPs who lost their lands have asked for alternative lands in lieu of extent of their land lost. On further probe to know whether they are aware of any prospective sellers of land if Government is willing to purchase such private land and assign the PAPs, only a few replied in the affirmative while 98.2% expressed their ignorance of such prospective sellers of private land. So is the case with the knowledge of availability of Government lands. Only a few of them have knowledge of Government lands available for assignment in the village. As many as 99.5% of the PAPs have no idea of Government land available in the village. As many as 43 PAPs replied that they are willing to pay extra cost if Government would grant loan for the purchase of land. It can be concluded that most of the PAPs have no knowledge of securing alternative lands either from private persons or from Government (Table 4.18).

## PAPs PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT:

4.33 The main purpose of the present study is to identify the PAPs under the SRBC and to suggest measures for their rehabilitation and resettlement so as to improve or atleast restore their former living standards. This is an area where careful evaluation and judgement have to be made about the PAPs need for rehabilitation and resettlement or both. The investigators were properly trained to elicit the PAPs response and perception about the type of schemes which they want for their economic rehabilitation or resettlement or both. The total number of displaced persons who lost their houses is 105. The number of major children of these families as on the date of notification of section 4 of L.A.Act is 109.

4.34 The views of the PAPs about their need for rehabilitation or resettlement or both and the manner in which they need to be helped for their economic rehabilitation or resettlement or both were ascertained. Their responses and perceptions in this regard were recorded. Out of 1124 PAPs, 1043 want their economic rehabilitation, 81 PAPs belonging to Vanala opted for their resettlement as well as rehabilitation. The distribution of PAPs requiring rehabilitation or resettlement or both is presented in Table 4.19. At the time of first leg of survey the displaced families did not want resettlement as they were apprehensive of being shifted from their native place for resettlement and they were not in favour of resettlement as it

involves displacement from their native place and they were not prepared to settle in the neighbouring villages as they were afraid of the reprisals from the residents of host village. In this connection, it must be recalled that there are violent factions in several of the project affected villages. If these people are shifted to another village with whom the displaced persons have enmity the resettled families will live in perpetual insecurity from the residents of the new village. However, the displaced families have been assured that they will not be shifted out of their native village and they will be resettled within their own village. They are now in favour of resettlement provided they are resettled at a site selected by them in their own village. Of the 1043 PAPs who want their economic rehabilitation have suggested a very wide range of choice of schemes for their economic rehabilitation. The preference of PAPs about schemes for their economic rehabilitation are furnished in Table 4.19A. It can be seen from the Table 4.20 that out of 1043 PAPs who want their economic rehabilitation, 205 PAPs want schemes for the development of agriculture. Their choices ranged from supply of bullocks and bullock cart to supply of tractor. As many as 114 PAPs wanted a pair of bullocks and cart. Bullock carts are the most important mode of transport for agriculturists in transporting the seeds, manure, fertilisers, fodder, agricultural produce, hay etc. The bullocks can be used for ploughing the fields and during lean periods the bullock carts can be hired for

transportation of agricultural produce etc. Thus pair of bullocks and cart can supplement the income of the PAPs from other sources and help increase their family income and thereby improve their living standards. There is sufficient demand for bullock carts in transportation of various kinds of agricultural produce like paddy, groundnut, cotton, sunflower etc., to the rice mills, oil mills etc. situated at different centres. Therefore, supply of bullock carts to the PAPs will be a viable proposition and is capable of generating additional income for the PAPs. 29 PAPs want supply of plough bullocks. Plough bullocks are an essential input for cultivation. Lack of plough bullocks is an important constraint on cultivation of lands particularly for the PAPs who have been reduced to the status of small and marginal farmers. There are instances wherein the farmers left their lands fallow for want of plough bullocks since they could not plough the fields and their fields were not ready for sowing of the seeds when the rains fell and the fields had sufficient moisture for germination of seeds. The PAPs who are marginal farmers can hire out their plough bullocks and earn extra income during their lean periods. Therefore, the supply of plough bullocks is a good proposition. 18 PAPs want supply of tractors while 14 PAPs want agricultural equipment like sprayers, dusters etc. The tractors in the project affected area are being used for transportation of the agricultural produce, fertilisers, polished stones etc., for threshing operations of agricultural produce, ploughing of agricultural fields etc. There are at

present a few tractors owned by large farmers. There will be sufficient demand for 16 tractors and PAP families can earn sufficient income by hiring their tractors for transport, tilling and threshing etc. The tractors can be supplied through the concerned finance corporations like Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation, B.C.Finance Corporation, S.T.Finance Corporation through their normal programmes to the PAPs belonging to their respective social groups. Agricultural equipment like sprayers and dusters are useful agricultural gadgets which are not only useful for use in their farms but they can also be hired to other needy farmers growing cotton, groundnut and other commercial crops. Even though the entire family cannot sustain itself from the income generated by hiring the agricultural equipment like sprayers and dusters, they generate income enough to supplement the income from other sources. Hence, they can be supplied with agricultural equipment they wanted. They may be supplied more than one piece of equipment so that the hiring of these agricultural implements can fetch sufficient income for the PAP to subsist on the income for atleast a certain period. 21 PAPs want cash grant for sinking open wells or borewells in their lands for the development of their agriculture in non-command area. One PAP wanted a cash grant for purchase of electric motor for the energisation of irrigation well. 10 PAPs wanted cash grants for the development of their lands. All the above mentioned PAPs are in need of the above schemes as they are found to have lands/wells for the implementation of the above mentioned schemes.

4.35 As many as 211 PAPs wanted supply of milch cattle. There is sufficient demand especially in villages situated around towns like Nandyal, Nandikotkur, Panyam and Banaganapalli where open market facilities exist for milk and milk products. Therefore, supply of she-buffaloes will be economically viable proposition in the PAA especially in villages situated around towns and on milk routes. The income from milch cattle can supplement PAPs income from other sources. 158 PAPs wanted supply of sheep units. There are castes whose traditional occupation is sheep rearing. Therefore these sheep units can supplement their income from other sources. Only 19 PAPs wanted supply of goat units because of non-availability of the fodder for grazing and degradation of natural vegetation in the forests in most villages. Therefore goat rearing can be taken up only in such places where there is shrub jungle for grazing. The PAPs who wanted goat units belong to the villages which are situated close to shrub jungle. 22 PAPs wanted supply of poultry units. There is good demand for eggs in the project affected area to sustain 22 poultry units. There is sufficient infrastructure to provide guidance to the poultry farmers in poultry keeping and also to provide health care of the poultry units in the PAA. The PAPs can be trained to make thier own poultry feed with locally available ingredients. Therefore the PAPs can be supplied with poultry units.

4.36 Many PAPs belonging to occupation groups, service castes and artisan castes sought the financial assistance in the form of grant from the government for establishment of various



units which fall under ISB Sector for their economic rehabilitation. The schemes under the ISB sector, varied from setting up of grocery stores, cloth shops, petty business, fertiliser shops and mechanised units for improving their traditional occupations like mechanised oil rotary press, power loom, footwear making unit etc. These PAPs constitute 39.6% to the total number of PAPs. The remaining 17 PAPs wanted imparting of vocational training and supply of assets under TRYSEM and self-employment. They identified welding, leather work, auto mechanic, lathe mechanism, carpentry, electrician, radio and T.V. mechanism and supply of necessary equipment etc. Thus only 205 PAPs wanted to develop their agriculture sector while 410 have shown their choice for development of animal husbandry for their economic rehabilitation. 445 have shown their preference for ISB sector for their economic rehabilitation. This shows that most of the castes belonging to service castes and artisan castes are inclined to improve their traditional occupations through mechanisation instead of rehabilitating themselves on agricultural sector. 9 PAPs especially those with elderly members beyond 65 years of age and are indigent and as such are not capable of working for their livelihood want the Government to sanction old age pensions to them (Table 4.19A). Most of these PAPs belong to landless category.

The Socio-Economic profiles of displaced families, tenants, share croppers and contract agricultural labourers are given in Annexure-II & III respectively.

## PART - II

4.37 The R & R Team of World Bank desired that the persons who lost less than 25% of their total land under acquisition and are left with functionally uneconomical land holdings i.e. 0.60 acres or below, be treated as PAPs. The team also desired to treat the persons who have lost more than 25% of land under SRBC and are left with an extent of land which is marginally above MEH i.e. above 5 acres but below 5.60 acres of dry land as PAPs. Further, during the survey, while covering the left out PAPs, another 5 landless PAPs were identified and their socio economic conditions are analysed along with the PAPs of functionally landless and marginal cases in the following paragraphs.

4.38 As a result of detailed exercise to identify PAPs of the above categories, 24 PAPs have been identified spreading over 16 villages of 8 mandals in the P.A.A. Of the 24 PAPs, 12 are functionally landless, 7 are marginal cases and the remaining 5 are landless PAPs. Of the 12 functionally landless PAPs, 3 PAPs are identified under SRBC ayacut roads while the remaining are identified under SRBC main canal. The PAPs under functionally landless category whose lands were acquired under SRBC ayacut roads are found in Pulimaddi of Nandyal mandal and Vasanthapuram of Sanjamala mandal. The PAPs of this category are found in 8 villages belonging to 6 mandals.

4.39 Under the category of marginal cases, 7 PAPs were identified in Chennakkapalli village of Gadivemula mandal,

Talamudipi village of Midthur mandal, Obulapuram, Ramavaram, Mettupally and Cherlopally villages of Dwk mandal and Gorakallu village of Panyam mandal. The landless PAPs are found in Karivena of Atmakur mandal, Talamudipi and Jalakanuru villages of Midthur mandal, Cherlopally of Dwk mandal and Konidedu of Panyam mandal. The mandal wise and village wise distribution of PAPs under marginal cases, functionally landless and totally landless are furnished in Table No.4.21

4.40 As seen from the social group wise analysis of the PAPs, 6 out of 12 PAPs under functionally landless category belong to SC community while the remaining 6 PAPs belong to other communities. Under the category of marginal cases 1 each belongs to SC, ST and BC communities while the rest of the 3 belong to OCs. Out of the 5 PAPs who became totally landless due to acquisition, 4 belong to BCs and the remaining 1 PAP belong to OCs. The village wise and social group wise distribution of PAPs under functionally land less, marginal cases and totally landless categories is furnished in Table No.4.22

4.41 The sex wise distribution of the PAPs (Table No.4.23) reveals that out of 12 PAPs under functionally landless category, 10 are male PAPs and 2 are female PAPs. Of 7 PAPs under the category of marginal cases, 6 are males and 1 is female. Among the landless PAPs, majority are females with 4 in number while the remaining 1 PAP is male.

4.42 The main occupation of 10 out of 12 PAPs under functionally land less category is agriculture, while petty business serves as main occupation to one PAP. The remaining 1 PAP is non worker. The PAPs are pursuing secondary occupations also to supplement their income from main occupation. The secondary occupations of the PAPs include agricultural labour, petty business and tailoring. Thus agriculture is main source of livelihood to majority of the PAPs who supplement their income mainly through agriculture labour which is considered as secondary occupation. The details are furnished in Table No.4.24. It can be seen from the table that there are 52 family members of the PAPs under this category. Of these, 21 are non workers, 17 are pursuing agriculture as main occupation and for another 5, agriculture labour is the main source of livelihood. Of the remaining 9 family members, 6 are engaged in other activities and 1 each engaged in petty business, government service and private service.

4.43 All the 7 PAPs under marginal cases category are pursuing agriculture as their main occupation. 3 of them are also engaged as agricultural labourers to supplement their inadequate income from the main occupation. Among 5 landless PAPs, 4 are mainly depending on agriculture labour as they lost total land under acquisition. 1 landless PAP is engaged in private service.

4.44 The education levels of the PAPs are furnished in Table No.4.25. It can be seen from the Table that all the PAPs except 2 under functionally landless category are illiterates. The 2 PAPs have studied upto primary level. Further, out of 32 major children of PAPs, 19 are illiterates, 3 have studied upto primary level, 6 upto SSC and 2 upto degree level while the rest of the 2 have studied technical courses. In the marginal cases category, 5 out of the total 7 PAPs are illiterates and out of the remaining 2 PAPs one studied upto primary level while another PAP studied upto degree level. Among 14 major children of the PAPs, 11 are illiterates, 2 studied upto SSC and the remaining one studied upto degree level. Out of the 5 landless PAPs, 3 have studied upto SSC, 1 upto primary level while the remaining 1 is illiterate. The land holding distribution of PAPs under the three categories and extent under land acquisition are furnished in Table 4.26. All the 24 PAPs belong to the categories of functionally landless, marginal cases and totally landless are in possession of 93.77 acres of land before acquisition of which an extent of 57.12 acres was acquired under SRBC main canal constituting 61% to the total land. Further, out of the total land of 93.77 acres, landless PAPs owned an extent of 18.59 acres before acquisition and lost the total land under acquisition.

4.45 All the PAPs under functionally land less category before acquisition of land under SRBC main canal and SRBC Ayacut roads belong to marginal farmers category. Of the 12 PAPs, 6

belong to SCs and 6 to other communities. Of 7 PAPs in the category of marginal cases, 6 are large farmers owning more than 7.6 acres, while 1 PAP is a small farmer. Of the 6 PAPs owning more than 7.6 acres of land, 3 belong to OCs and 1 each belong to SC, ST and BC Communities. The lone small farmer belongs to OC. In the category of land less PAPs, 3 are marginal farmers and 2 are small farmers before acquisition of land. The social group wise, distribution of land holdings of PAPs before and after acquisition is furnished in Table No.4.27

4.46 The mobility matrix of the PAPs under the categories of functionally landless, marginal cases and totally landless is furnished in Table 4.28. The table reveals that all the 12 PAPs in the category of functionally landless are marginal farmers owning an extent of less than 3.75 acres of land before land acquisition. All these PAPs are remained in the category of marginal farmers after land acquisition and no one has become landless. Under the category of marginal cases, 6 are large farmers owning an extent of more than 7.6 acres of land before acquisition and all these 6 are slided down to the category of small farmers after land acquisition. The lone PAP who is small farmer before acquisition remained in the same category even after acquisition. Out of the 5 landless PAPs, 3 are marginal farmers and 2 are small farmers before acquisition of land but after acquisition, all these 5 PAPs have become landless.

4.47 Out of 12 PAPs under the category of functionally landless, 3 are below poverty line and the rest of the 9 are above poverty line. Among the PAPs who are below poverty line, 2 belong to other communities who fall in the income ranges of Rs.4001 to Rs.6000 and Rs.8501 to Rs.11000 and 1 to Scheduled Castes who falls in the income range of Rs.8501 to Rs.11,000. Of the 9 PAPs who are above poverty line, 5 belong to SCs and of them, 2 are in the income range of Rs.11001 - Rs.20,000, 2 in the range of Rs.20001 to Rs.50000 and the remaining 1 PAP is in the income range of Rs.50001 and above. The rest of the 4 PAPs belong to OCs and of them 2 have annual income ranging from Rs.11001 to Rs.20,000/-, and 1 each in the income range of Rs.20,001 to Rs.50000/- and above Rs.50000/- respectively.

4.48 Among 7 PAPs under the category of marginal cases, 2 are below poverty line, while the remaining 5 PAPs are above poverty line. Out of 2 PAPs who are below poverty line, one belongs to SCs and the other to OCs and both of them fall in the income range of Rs.8501/- to Rs.11000/-. Of the 5 PAPs who are above poverty line, 3 are from other communities, 1 from BCs and 1 belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In the category of landless PAPs, 4 out of 5 are above poverty line and only 1 is below poverty line. The details of social group wise and income range wise distribution of PAPs are furnished in table 4.29.

4.49 The current pattern of expenditure of the PAPs of the three categories is furnished in Table 4.30 . It can be seen

from the Table that there are five major items of expenditure. Among the PAPs under the category of functionally landless, consumption expenditure claims 47.4% of the total household expenditure. The second major item of expenditure is productive expenditure which accounts for 29.2% to the total household expenditure. *The third major item* is expenditure on social and religious ceremonies which claims 6.6% while education claims 2.9%. The amount incurred on repayment of loans constitutes 0.5%. The average expenditure of PAPs under the functionally land less category works out to Rs.31,966/-

4.50 The major item of expenditure among the PAPs under marginal cases category is expenditure on production which constitutes 46.1% to the total household expenditure. The second major item of expenditure is expenditure on consumption which claims 35.2%. The third major item of expenditure is expenditure on social and religious ceremonies which constitutes 5.9% while expenditure on education claims 0.6%. No expenditure is incurred on loan repayment. The average expenditure of PAPs under marginal cases category works out to Rs.36,485/-. For the landless PAPs, the major item of expenditure is productive expenditure which claims 47.1% to the total household expenditure. Next major item of expenditure is consumption expenditure which works out to 34.5%.

4.51 All the 24 PAPs of the three categories have opted for economic rehabilitation. It can be seen from the Table 4.31.



that out of 12 PAPs under the category of functionally landless, one PAP wanted supply of plough bullocks and another PAP opted for tractor under agricultural sector. 6 PAPs have expressed their choice for animal husbandry schemes. Of them, two have requested for supply of milch cattle and 4 have opted for supply of sheep units. There is sufficient demand for financial assistance under ISB sector. Out of 4 PAPs who desired economic rehabilitation under ISB sector, 3 PAPs wanted to take up petty business and the remaining 1 PAP expressed his desire to take up cloth business. Out of 7 PAPs under marginal cases category who sought economic rehabilitation, 1 PAP opted for supply of bullock cart and 2 have opted for supply of tractors under agriculture sector. 2 PAPs wanted supply of sheep units under animal husbandry schemes and another 2 have shown interest in undertaking petty business under ISB sector. In the category of landless PAPs, one PAP opted for poultry units under Animal husbandry schemes, 3 PAPs have shown interest in taking up petty business and the remaining 1 PAP has preferred vegetable vending.

DISTRIBUTION OF NO. OF PAPS BY SOCIAL GROUPS

TABLE 4.1

| SI. NO | MANDAL         | VILLAGE        | TOTAL NO. OF PAPS | S.C s | S.T s | R.C s | OTHERS |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| I      | ATHMAKUR       | KARIVENA       | 3                 | 0     | 0     | 3     | 0      |
| II     | PAMULAPADU     | MADDURU        | 38                | 1     | 0     | 27    | 10     |
|        |                | VANALA         | 137               | 77    | 5     | 32    | 23     |
|        |                | VEMPENTA       | 44                | 29    | 0     | 11    | 4      |
| III    | JIPADU BUNGLOW | TUDICHERLA     | 48                | 19    | 0     | 20    | 9      |
| IV     | MIDTHURU       | ROLLAPADU      | 6                 | 0     | 0     | 5     | 1      |
|        |                | TALAMEDIPU     | 58                | 12    | 0     | 21    | 25     |
|        |                | JALKANUR       | -                 | -     | -     | -     | -      |
|        |                | ALAGANUR       | 42                | 13    | 0     | 18    | 11     |
| V      | GADIVEMULA     | MANCHALAKATTA  | 22                | 4     | 0     | 12    | 6      |
|        |                | CHANNAKKAPALLY | 11                | 0     | 0     | 6     | 5      |
|        |                | GADIVEMULA     | 5                 | 0     | 0     | 2     | 3      |
|        |                | KORRAPOLHEU    | 98                | 31    | 0     | 43    | 24     |
|        |                | BELIUNERI      | -                 | -     | -     | -     | -      |
|        |                | GADIGAREVILLA  | 1                 | 0     | 0     | 1     | 0      |
|        |                | THIRUPADU      | 1                 | 0     | 0     | 1     | 0      |
|        |                | DURVESI        | 30                | 7     | 0     | 14    | 9      |
|        |                | GOKAKALU       | 67                | 11    | 0     | 41    | 15     |
|        |                | KONDAJITUR     | --                | --    | --    | --    | --     |
| VI     | PANYAM         | CHILLAKALA     | --                | --    | --    | --    | --     |
|        |                | PANYAM         | 12                | 1     | 0     | 25    | 16     |
|        |                | KONTIDEDI      | 9                 | 1     | 0     | 6     | 2      |
|        |                | RHUPANAPADU    | 2                 | 0     | 0     | 2     | 0      |
|        |                | ALAMURU        | 3                 | 0     | 0     | 3     | 0      |
|        |                | MADDURU        | 1                 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1      |
|        |                | MOOLASAGARAM   | 6                 | 0     | 0     | 5     | 1      |

| SI. NO  | MANDAL        | VILLAGE         | TOTAL NO. OF PAPS | S.C s | S.T s | R.C s | OTHERS |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| VIII    | BANAGANAPALLY | BAMATHEERTHAM   | 8                 | 1     | 0     | 5     | 2      |
|         |               | BEERAVOLU       | 5                 | 0     | 0     | 2     | 3      |
|         |               | CHEBUVUPALLY    | 19                | 3     | 0     | 10    | 6      |
|         |               | VENKATAPURAM    | 5                 | 0     | 0     | 2     | 3      |
|         |               | NANDAVARAM      | 25                | 6     | 0     | 6     | 13     |
|         |               | PANDLAPURAM     | 9                 | 0     | 0     | 1     | 8      |
|         |               | BATHULURUPADU   | 6                 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 6      |
|         |               | BANAGANAPALLY   | 16                | 0     | 0     | 8     | 8      |
|         |               | RHANUMUKKALA    | 20                | 0     | 1     | 12    | 7      |
|         |               | KAPILAPALLI     | 1                 | -     | -     | 1     | -      |
|         |               | KYDA            | 1                 | -     | -     | -     | 1      |
| IX      | OWK           | RAMAVARAM       | 15                | 4     | 3     | 8     | 0      |
|         |               | METTUPALLY      | 65                | 29    | 0     | 11    | 25     |
|         |               | OWK             | 80                | 5     | 1     | 25    | 49     |
|         |               | SINGANAPALLY    | 13                | 4     | 0     | 9     | 0      |
|         |               | ORULAPURAM      | 24                | 4     | 0     | 15    | 5      |
|         |               | SANGAPATNAM     | 18                | 2     | 0     | 6     | 10     |
|         |               | CHERILOPALLY    | 76                | 26    | 2     | 32    | 16     |
|         |               | CHANUGONDA      | 4                 | 4     | 0     | 0     | 0      |
|         |               | SUKKESULA       | 14                | 3     | 0     | 8     | 3      |
| X       | KOLLAKUNTLA   | KOLLAKUNTLA     | 1                 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1      |
| XI      | KOLIMIGUNDLA  | B. SINGAVARAM   | 4                 | 2     | 0     | 2     | 0      |
| XII     | SANJAMALA     | PERUSOWLA       | 14                | 2     | 0     | 9     | 3      |
|         |               | DATTAPURAM      | 3                 | 0     | 0     | 2     | 1      |
| XIII    | PEDDA MUDUM   | KONDA SUNKESULA | 1                 | -     | -     | -     | 1      |
| TOTAL : |               |                 | 1124              | 301   | 12    | 472   | 339    |

VILLAGE-WISE RELIGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PADS IN MAIN CANAL

TABLE : 4.2

| S.NO  | MANDAL        | VILLAGE        | HINDUS | MUSLIMS | CHRISTIANS | TOTAL |
|-------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------|------------|-------|
| I     | ATMAKUR       | KARTIVENA      | 3      | -       | -          | 3     |
| II    | PAMULAPADU    | MADDURU        | 35     | 2       | -          | 38    |
|       |               | VAVATA         | 133    | -       | 1          | 137   |
|       |               | VENPENTA       | 44     | -       | 4          | 44    |
| III   | JUPAD BUNGLOW | THUDICHERIA    | 48     | -       | -          | 48    |
| IV    | MIDTHUR       | ROLLAPADU      | 6      | -       | -          | 6     |
|       |               | THALAMUDIPY    | 44     | -       | -          | 44    |
| V     | GADIVEMULA    | ATAGANURU      | 41     | 13      | 1          | 58    |
|       |               | MANCHATAKATTA  | 21     | 1       | -          | 22    |
|       |               | CHANNAKKAPALLI | 19     | -       | -          | 19    |
|       |               | GADIVEMULA     | 5      | -       | -          | 5     |
|       |               | KORRAPOLURU    | 68     | -       | -          | 68    |
|       |               | GADIGAREMULA   | 1      | 23      | 7          | 31    |
|       |               | THIRUPADU      | 1      | -       | -          | 1     |
|       |               | DIVVESI        | 28     | -       | -          | 28    |
| VI    | PANYAM        | CORAKALU       | 58     | 2       | -          | 60    |
|       |               | PANYAM         | 40     | 9       | -          | 49    |
|       |               | KONTURU        | 9      | 2       | -          | 11    |
|       |               | RHIDANAPADU    | 2      | -       | -          | 2     |
|       |               | ALAMUR         | 3      | -       | -          | 3     |
|       |               | MADDURU        | 1      | -       | -          | 1     |
|       |               | DOGASAGARAM    | 6      | -       | -          | 6     |
|       |               | RAMATHIPERTHAM | 6      | -       | -          | 6     |
| VII   | NANDVALA      | DEPRAVOHU      | 2      | 2       | -          | 4     |
|       |               | CHERUVIPALLI   | 14     | 3       | -          | 17    |
|       |               | VENKATAPURAM   | 5      | 5       | -          | 10    |
|       |               | NANDAVARAM     | 21     | -       | -          | 21    |
|       |               | PANDIAPURAM    | 9      | 4       | -          | 13    |
|       |               | BATHILURPADU   | 6      | -       | -          | 6     |
|       |               | BANAGANAPALLE  | 11     | -       | -          | 11    |
|       |               | BHANNIKKATA    | 17     | 5       | -          | 22    |
|       |               | KADUAPALLE     | 1      | 3       | -          | 4     |
|       |               | KYPA           | 1      | -       | -          | 1     |
|       |               | RAMAVARAM      | 15     | -       | -          | 15    |
|       |               | METTUPALLE     | 64     | 1       | -          | 65    |
| VIII  | BANAGANAPALLE | SINGANAPALLE   | 71     | 9       | -          | 80    |
|       |               | ORUAPURAM      | 13     | -       | -          | 13    |
|       |               | SANGAPATNAM    | 24     | -       | -          | 24    |
|       |               | CHERUPALLE     | 10     | 7       | -          | 17    |
|       |               | CHERUPALLE     | 67     | 4       | 1          | 72    |
|       |               | CHANDGONDA     | 1      | -       | 5          | 6     |
|       |               | SIRKESITA      | 14     | -       | 3          | 17    |
|       |               | KOLLAKUNTIA    | 1      | -       | -          | 1     |
| IX    | OWK           | OWK            | 79     | 1       | -          | 80    |
|       |               | SINGANAPALLE   | 13     | -       | -          | 13    |
| X     | KOLLAKUNTIA   | OWK            | 24     | -       | -          | 24    |
|       |               | SANGAPATNAM    | 10     | -       | -          | 10    |
| XI    | KOLMICHUNDIA  | CHERUPALLE     | 67     | 7       | 1          | 75    |
|       |               | CHANDGONDA     | 1      | -       | 5          | 6     |
| XII   | SANTAMATA     | SIRKESITA      | 14     | -       | 3          | 17    |
|       |               | KOLLAKUNTIA    | 1      | -       | -          | 1     |
| XIII  | PERDAMUDHUM   | B. SINGAVARAM  | 1      | -       | -          | 1     |
|       |               | PERUNDHIA      | 13     | -       | -          | 13    |
| XIV   | PERDAMUDHUM   | DATTAPURAM     | 2      | 1       | -          | 3     |
|       |               | KONDASUNKESITA | 1      | -       | -          | 1     |
| TOTAL |               |                | 1007   | 97      | 22         | 1124  |

VILLAGE-WISE SEX-WISE NUMBER OF PAPS

TABLE : 4.3

| SL NO | MANDAL         | VILLAGE        | MALE PAPS | FEMALE PAPS |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| I     | ATMAKUR        | KARIVENA       | 2         | 1           |
| II    | PAMULAPADU     | MADDURU        | 29        | 9           |
|       |                | VANALA         | 103       | 34          |
|       |                | VEMPENTA       | 35        | 9           |
| III   | JUPADU BUNGLOW | TUDICHERLA     | 40        | 8           |
| IV    | MIDTHURU       | ROLLAPADU      | 5         | 1           |
|       |                | TALAMUDIPI     | 46        | 12          |
|       |                | ALAGANUR       | 34        | 8           |
| V     | GADIVEMULA     | MANCHALAKATTA  | 21        | 1           |
|       |                | CHANNAKKAPALLY | 12        | 2           |
|       |                | GADIVEMULA     | 4         | 1           |
|       |                | KORRAPOLURU    | 84        | 14          |
|       |                | GADIGAREVULA   | 1         | -           |
|       |                | THIRUPADU      | 1         | -           |
|       |                | DURVESI        | 27        | 3           |
| VI    | PANYAM         | GORAKALLU      | 61        | 6           |
|       |                | PANYAM         | 38        | 4           |
|       |                | KONIDEDU       | 9         | -           |
|       |                | BHUPANAPADU    | 1         | 1           |
|       |                | ALAMURU        | 3         | -           |
|       |                | MADDURU        | 1         | -           |
| VII   | NANDYAL        | MOOLASAGARAM   | 4         | 2           |

Contnd..

| SL NO   | MANDAL        | VILLAGE        | MALE PAPS | FEMALE PAPS |
|---------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| VIII    | BANAGANAPALLY | RAMATHEERTHAM  | 5         | 3           |
|         |               | BEERAVOLU      | 5         | -           |
|         |               | CHERUVUPALLY   | 18        | 1           |
|         |               | VENKATAPURAM   | 4         | 1           |
|         |               | NANDAVARAM     | 22        | 3           |
|         |               | PANDLAPURAM    | 8         | 1           |
|         |               | BATHULURUPADU  | 5         | 1           |
|         |               | BANAGANAPALLY  | 15        | 1           |
|         |               | BHANUMUKKALA   | 15        | 5           |
|         |               | KAPULAPALLI    | 1         | -           |
|         |               | KYPA           | 1         | -           |
| IX      | OWK           | RAMAVARAM      | 12        | 3           |
|         |               | METTUPALLY     | 50        | 15          |
|         |               | OWK            | 74        | 6           |
|         |               | SINGANAPALLY   | 10        | 3           |
|         |               | OBULAPURAM     | 19        | 5           |
|         |               | SANGAPATNAM    | 15        | 3           |
|         |               | CHERLOPALLY    | 69        | 7           |
|         |               | CHANUGONDLA    | 4         | -           |
|         |               | SUNKESULA      | 14        | -           |
| X       | KOILAKUNTLA   | KOILAKUNTLA    | 1         | -           |
| XI      | KOLIMIGUNDLA  | B. SINGAVARAM  | 3         | 1           |
| XII     | SANJAMALA     | PERUSOMULA     | 14        | -           |
|         |               | DATTAPURAM     | 3         | -           |
| XIII    | PEDDAMUDIAM   | KONDASUNKESULA | 1         | -           |
| TOTAL : |               |                | 949       | 175         |

VILLAGE-WISE SEX-WISE POPULATION OF PAPS

TABLE : 4.4

| S.NO | MANDAL         | VILLAGE        | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|------|----------------|----------------|------|--------|-------|
| I    | ATMAKUR        | KARIVENA       | 4    | 3      | 7     |
| II   | PAMULAPADU     | MADDURU        | 101  | 87     | 188   |
|      |                | VANALA         | 367  | 358    | 725   |
|      |                | VEMPENTA       | 116  | 110    | 226   |
| III  | JUPADU BUNGLOW | TUDICHERLA     | 112  | 117    | 229   |
| IV   | MIDTHURU       | ROLLAFADU      | 18   | 18     | 36    |
|      |                | TALAMUDIPI     | 148  | 137    | 285   |
|      |                | AAGANUR        | 117  | 106    | 223   |
| V    | GADIVEMULA     | MANCHALAKATTA  | 36   | 40     | 76    |
|      |                | CHANNAKKAPALLY | 28   | 28     | 56    |
|      |                | GADIVEMULA     | 8    | 8      | 16    |
|      |                | KORRAPOLURU    | 258  | 272    | 530   |
|      |                | GADIGAREVULA   | 1    | 2      | 3     |
|      |                | THIRUPADU      | 2    | 2      | 4     |
|      |                | DURVESI        | 83   | 73     | 156   |
| VI   | PANYAM         | GORAKALLU      | 197  | 175    | 372   |
|      |                | PANYAM         | 83   | 90     | 173   |
|      |                | KONIDEDU       | 21   | 23     | 44    |
|      |                | BHUPANAPADU    | 6    | 4      | 10    |
|      |                | ALAMURU        | 10   | 9      | 19    |
|      |                | MADDURU        | 2    | 2      | 4     |
| VII  | NANDYAL        | MOOLASAGARAM   | 18   | 14     | 32    |

| S.NO    | MANDAL        | VILLAGE        | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---------|---------------|----------------|------|--------|-------|
| VIII    | BANAGANAPALLY | RAMATHEERTHAM  | 23   | 20     | 43    |
|         |               | BEERAVOLU      | 9    | 13     | 22    |
|         |               | CHERUVUPALLY   | 41   | 50     | 91    |
|         |               | VENKATAPURAM   | 9    | 12     | 21    |
|         |               | NANDAVARAM     | 70   | 54     | 124   |
|         |               | PANDLAPURAM    | 16   | 14     | 30    |
|         |               | BATHULURUPADU  | 10   | 14     | 24    |
|         |               | BANAGANAPALLY  | 63   | 48     | 111   |
|         |               | BHANUMUKKALA   | 49   | 52     | 101   |
|         |               | KAPULAPALLI    | 5    | 2      | 7     |
|         |               | KYPA           | 3    | 2      | 5     |
| IX      | OWK           | RAMAVARAM      | 46   | 25     | 71    |
|         |               | METTUPALLY     | 182  | 169    | 351   |
|         |               | OWK            | 199  | 202    | 401   |
|         |               | SINGANAPALLY   | 32   | 36     | 68    |
|         |               | OBULAPURAM     | 62   | 55     | 117   |
|         |               | SANGAPATNAM    | 53   | 53     | 106   |
|         |               | CHERLOPALLY    | 200  | 182    | 382   |
|         |               | CHANUGONDLA    | 11   | 11     | 22    |
|         |               | SUNKESULA      | 39   | 32     | 71    |
| X       | KOILAKUNTLA   | KOILAKUNTLA    | 2    | 2      | 4     |
| XI      | KOLIMIGUNDLA  | B.SINGAVARAM   | 12   | 12     | 24    |
| XII     | SANJAMALA     | PERUSOMULA     | 38   | 51     | 89    |
|         |               | DATTAPURAM     | 6    | 5      | 11    |
| XIII    | PEDDAMUDIUM   | KONDASUNKESULA | 3    | 2      | 5     |
| TOTAL : |               |                | 2919 | 2796   | 5715  |



DISTRIBUTION OF PAPS BY FAMILY TYPE

TABLE : 4.5

| SL<br>NO | TYPE OF FAMILY       | NO. OF PAP<br>FAMILIES | PERCENTAGE |
|----------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1        | JOINT FAMILY         | 377                    | 33.5%      |
| 2        | NUCLEAR FAMILY       | 697                    | 62%        |
| 3        | SINGLE MEMBER FAMILY | 50                     | 4.5%       |
| TOTAL :  |                      | 1124                   | 100%       |

**SOCIAL GROUP WISE FAMILY SIZE OF PAPS**

TABLE : 4.6

| SL NO          | SOCIAL GROUP | MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY |                       |                        |                        |                      |                     | TOTAL                 |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
|                |              | 1                     | 2                     | 3 TO 5                 | 6 TO 8                 | 9 TO 11              | 12 & ABOVE          |                       |
| 1              | S.C          | 9 (3%)<br>(18%)       | 29 (9.6%)<br>(26.3%)  | 132 (43.9%)<br>(24.7%) | 101 (33.6%)<br>(29.8%) | 25 (8.3%)<br>(35.7%) | 5 (1.6%)<br>(23.8%) | 301 (100%)<br>(26.8%) |
| 2              | S.T          | -                     | -                     | 5 (41.7%)<br>(0.9%)    | 6 (50%)<br>(1.8%)      | 1 (8.3%)<br>(1.4%)   | -                   | 12 (100%)<br>(1.1%)   |
| 3              | B.C          | 25 (5.3%)<br>(50%)    | 40 (8.5%)<br>(36.4%)  | 215 (45.5%)<br>(40.3%) | 154 (32.6%)<br>(45.4%) | 24 (5.1%)<br>(34.3%) | 14 (3%)<br>(66.7%)  | 472 (100%)<br>(42%)   |
| 4              | OTHERS       | 16 (4.7%)<br>(32%)    | 41 (12.1%)<br>(37.3%) | 182 (53.7%)<br>(34.1%) | 78 (23%)<br>(23%)      | 20 (5.9%)<br>(28.6%) | 2 (0.6%)<br>(9.5%)  | 339 (100%)<br>(30.1%) |
| <b>TOTAL :</b> |              | 50 (4.4%)<br>(100%)   | 110 (9.8%)<br>(100%)  | 534 (47.5%)<br>(100%)  | 339 (30.2%)<br>(100%)  | 70 (6.2%)<br>(100%)  | 21 (1.9%)<br>(100%) | 1124 (100%)<br>(100%) |

SOCIAL GROUP-WISE LAND HOLDING DISTRIBUTION OF PAPS BEFORE ACQUISITION

TABLE : 4.7

| SL NO   | SOCIAL GROUP | NO. OF PAPS BEFORE ACQUISITION |               |             |                            | TOTAL |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------|
|         |              | < 3.75                         | 3.76 TO < 7.5 | 7.6 & ABOVE |                            |       |
| 1       | S.C          | 187 (75.7%)                    | 54 (21.9%)    | 6 (2.4%)    | 247 + (54 LAND LESS) 100%  |       |
|         |              | (25.9%)                        | (19.8%)       | (10.1%)     | (0.234)                    |       |
| 2       | S.T          | 6 (54.5%)                      | 5 (45.5%)     | -           | 11 + (1 LAND LESS) 100%    |       |
|         |              | (0.8%)                         | (1.8%)        | -           | (1.1%)                     |       |
| 3       | B.C          | 316 (68.5%)                    | 119 (25.8%)   | 26 (5.7%)   | 461 + (11 LAND LESS) 100%  |       |
|         |              | (43.7%)                        | (43.4%)       | (44.1%)     | (43.6%)                    |       |
| 4       | OTHERS       | 214 (63.5%)                    | 96 (28.5%)    | 27 (8%)     | 337 + (2 LAND LESS) 100%   |       |
|         |              | (29.6%)                        | (35%)         | (45.8%)     | (31.9%)                    |       |
| TOTAL : |              | 723 (68.5%)                    | 274 (25.9%)   | 59 (5.6%)   | 1056 + (68 LAND LESS) 100% |       |
|         |              | (100%)                         | (100%)        | (100%)      | (100%)                     |       |

DETAILS OF OCCUPATION OF PAPS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE : 4.8

| SE<br>NO. | OCCUPATION<br>CATEGORY | MAIN OCCUPATION |                          |              | SECONDARY OCCUPATION |                          |             |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
|           |                        | NO. OF<br>PAPS  | NO. OF FAMILY<br>MEMBERS | TOTAL        | NO. OF<br>PAPS       | NO. OF FAMILY<br>MEMBERS | TOTAL       |
| 1         | AGRICULTURE            | 493 (43.9%)     | 854 (18.6%)              | 1347 (23.6%) | 114 (24.8%)          | 65 (8.5%)                | 179 (14.6%) |
| 2         | AGRICULTURE LABOUR     | 440 (39.2%)     | 1072 (23.4%)             | 1512 (26.4%) | 295 (64.1%)          | 558 (73.3%)              | 853 (69.9%) |
| 3         | CARPENTRY              | 10 (0.9%)       | 4 (0.1%)                 | 14 (0.2%)    | 16 (3.5%)            | 1 (0.1%)                 | 17 (1.4%)   |
| 4         | WEAVING                | -- --           | 1 (0.02%)                | 1 (0.02%)    | -- --                | -- --                    | -- --       |
| 5         | BLACK SMITHY           | 1 (0.1%)        | 2 (0.02%)                | 3 (0.1%)     | -- --                | -- --                    | -- --       |
| 6         | BARBER                 | 7 (0.6%)        | 4 (0.1%)                 | 11 (0.16%)   | -- --                | 2 (0.3%)                 | 2 (0.2%)    |
| 7         | WASHERMAN              | 26 (2.3%)       | 47 (1%)                  | 73 (1.3%)    | 4 (0.9%)             | 15 (2%)                  | 19 (1.5%)   |
| 8         | LEATHER WORKER         | -- --           | -- --                    | -- --        | 1 (0.2%)             | -- --                    | 1 (0.1%)    |
| 9         | POTTER                 | 2 (0.2%)        | 8 (0.2%)                 | 10 (0.2%)    | -- --                | 1 (0.1%)                 | 1 (0.1%)    |
| 10        | TRADE                  | 8 (0.7%)        | 7 (0.2%)                 | 15 (0.3%)    | 1 (0.2%)             | -- --                    | 1 (0.1%)    |
| 11        | WFP COLLECTION         | -- --           | 1 (0.02%)                | 1 (0.02%)    | -- --                | -- --                    | -- --       |
| 12        | FOREST LABOUR          | -- --           | 4 (0.1%)                 | 4 (0.1%)     | -- --                | -- --                    | -- --       |
| 13        | PRTY BUSINESS          | 24 (2.1%)       | 28 (0.6%)                | 52 (0.9%)    | 10 (2.2%)            | 6 (0.8%)                 | 16 (1.3%)   |
| 14        | GOVT. SERVICES         | 35 (3.1%)       | 15 (0.3%)                | 50 (0.9%)    | -- --                | -- --                    | -- --       |
| 15        | PRIVATE SERVICES       | 12 (1.1%)       | 27 (0.6%)                | 39 (0.7%)    | -- --                | -- --                    | -- --       |
| 16        | SELF EMPLOYMENT        | 20 (1.8%)       | 48 (1.1%)                | 68 (1.2%)    | 1 (0.2%)             | -- --                    | 1 (0.1%)    |
| 17        | OTHERS                 | 20 (1.8%)       | 586 (12.74%)             | 606 (10.5%)  | 18 (3.9%)            | 113 (14.9%)              | 131 (10.7%) |
| 18        | NON-WORKER             | 26 (2.2%)       | 1883 (41%)               | 1909 (33.4%) | -- --                | -- --                    | -- --       |
| TOTAL :   |                        | 1124 (100%)     | 4591 (100%)              | 5715 (100%)  | 460 (100%)           | 761 (100%)               | 1221 (100%) |

**SOCIAL GROUP-WISE AND INCOME RANGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PAP FAMILIES**

TABLE : 4.9

| S.NO                      | RANGE OF ANNUAL INCOME | S.C                    | S.T                  | B.C                    | OTHERS                  | TOTAL                 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.                        | 0 TO 4000              | 23 (40.4%)<br>(7.6%)   | -                    | 17 (29.8%)<br>(3.6%)   | 17 (29.8%)<br>(5%)      | 57 (100%)<br>(5.1%)   |
| 2.                        | 4001 TO 6000           | 34 (34%)<br>(11.3%)    | 1 (1%)<br>(8.3%)     | 37 (37%)<br>(7.8%)     | 28 (28%)<br>(8.3%)      | 100 (100%)<br>(8.9%)  |
| 3.                        | 6001 TO 8500           | 43 (35.2%)<br>(14.3%)  | -                    | 45 (36.9%)<br>(9.5%)   | 34 (27.9%)<br>(10%)     | 122 (100%)<br>(10.9%) |
| 4.                        | 8501 TO 11000          | 49 (29%)<br>(16.3%)    | 1 (0.6%)<br>(8.3%)   | 74 (43.8%)<br>(15.8%)  | 45 (26.6%)<br>(13.3%)   | 169 (100%)<br>(15%)   |
| <b>BELOW POVERTY LINE</b> |                        |                        |                      |                        |                         |                       |
| <b>TOTAL :</b>            |                        |                        |                      |                        |                         |                       |
| 5.                        | 11001 TO 20000         | 149 (33.3%)<br>(49.5%) | 2 (0.4%)<br>(16.6%)  | 173 (38.6%)<br>(36.7%) | 124 ( 27.7%)<br>(36.6%) | 448 (100%)<br>(39.9%) |
| 6.                        | 20001 TO 50000         | 82 (23.6%)<br>(27.2%)  | 4 (1.2%)<br>(33.4%)  | 156 (45%)<br>(33%)     | 105 (30.2%)<br>(31%)    | 347 (100%)<br>(30.9%) |
| 7.                        | 50,001 & ABOVE         | 58 (21.4%)<br>(19.3%)  | 6 (2.2%)<br>(50%)    | 129 (47.6%)<br>(27.3%) | 78 (28.8%)<br>(23%)     | 271 (100%)<br>(24.1%) |
| <b>ABOVE POVERTY LINE</b> |                        |                        |                      |                        |                         |                       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              |                        |                        |                      |                        |                         |                       |
|                           | GRAND TOTAL :          | 152 (22.5%)<br>(50.5%) | 10 (1.5%)<br>(83.4%) | 299 (44.2%)<br>(63.3%) | 215 (31.8%)<br>(63.4%)  | 676 (100%)<br>(60.1%) |
|                           |                        | 301 (26.8%)<br>(100%)  | 12 (1.1%)<br>(100%)  | 472 (42%)<br>(100%)    | 339 (30.1%)<br>(100%)   | 1124 (100%)<br>(100%) |

CURRENT HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PATTERN AMONG PAPS

TABLE : 4.10

| SL.NO   | ITEM                          | EXPENDITURE | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1       | 2                             | 3           | 4          |
| 1.      | CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE       | 1,47,76,209 | 67.2       |
| 2.      | PRODUCTIVE EXPENDITURE        | 43,76,436   | 19.9       |
| 3.      | EDUCATION                     | 6,62,505    | 3.0        |
| 4.      | SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES | 18,67,475   | 8.5        |
| 5.      | LOAN REPAYMENT                | 3,11,725    | 1.4        |
| TOTAL : |                               | 2,19,94,350 | 100%       |

**SOCIAL GROUP WISE CURRENT PATTERN OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE**

TABLE : 4.11

| S.NO            | RANGE OF EXPENDITURE | S.C                    | S.T                 | B.C                    | O.C                    | TOTAL                 |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.              | 0 - 4000             | 11 (30.5%)<br>(3.7%)   | -                   | 15 (41.7%)<br>(3.2%)   | 10 (27.8%)<br>(2.9%)   | 36 (100%)<br>(3.2%)   |
| 2.              | 4001 - 6000          | 16 (32.6%)<br>(5.3%)   | -                   | 17 (34.7%)<br>(3.6%)   | 16 (33.7%)<br>(4.7%)   | 49 (100%)<br>(4.3%)   |
| 3.              | 6001 - 8500          | 37 (34.9%)<br>(12.3%)  | 1 (1%)<br>(8.3%)    | 38 (35.8%)<br>(8.1%)   | 30 (28.3%)<br>(8.8%)   | 106 (100%)<br>(9.4%)  |
| 4.              | 8501 - 11000         | 55 (34.6%)<br>(18.3%)  | 1 (0.7%)<br>(8.3%)  | 56 (35.2%)<br>(11.9%)  | 47 (29.5%)<br>(13.9%)  | 159 (100%)<br>(14.2%) |
| 5.              | 11001 - 20000        | 105 (27.5%)<br>(34.9%) | 3 (0.8%)<br>(25%)   | 164 (42.9%)<br>(34.7%) | 110 (28.8%)<br>(32.5%) | 382 (100%)<br>(34%)   |
| 6.              | 20001 - 50000        | 74 (21%)<br>(24.6%)    | 6 (1.7%)<br>(50%)   | 168 (47.6%)<br>(35.6%) | 105 (29.7%)<br>(31%)   | 353 (100%)<br>(31.4%) |
| 7.              | 50001 & ABOVE        | 3 (7.7%)<br>(0.9%)     | 1 (2.6%)<br>(8.4%)  | 14 (35.9%)<br>(2.9%)   | 21 (53.8%)<br>(6.2%)   | 39 (100%)<br>(3.5%)   |
| <b>TOTAL :-</b> |                      | 301 (26.8%)<br>(100%)  | 12 (1.1%)<br>(100%) | 472 (42%)<br>(100%)    | 339 (30.1%)<br>(100%)  | 1124 (100%)<br>(100%) |

**SOCIAL GROUP WISE AND RANGE WISE DEFICIT BUDGET OF PAPS**

TABLE : 4.12

| S.NO    | RANGE OF INCOME<br>(IN RS.) | S.C | S.T | B.C | OTHERS | TOTAL<br>NO. OF<br>PAPS |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | 0 TO 1000                   | 78  | 1   | 95  | 65     | 239                     |
| 2.      | 1001 TO 2000                | 50  | -   | 71  | 52     | 173                     |
| 3.      | 2001 TO 3000                | 42  | 1   | 38  | 32     | 113                     |
| 4.      | 3001 TO 4000                | 16  | 1   | 34  | 25     | 76                      |
| 5.      | 4001 AND ABOVE              | 35  | 4   | 73  | 54     | 166                     |
| TOTAL : |                             | 221 | 7   | 311 | 228    | 767                     |



**SOCIAL GROUP WISE AND RANGE WISE SURPLUS BUDGET OF PAPS**

TABLE : 4.13

| SL NO   | RANGE OF INCOME<br>(IN RS.) | S.C | S.T | B.C | OTHERS | TOTAL<br>NO. OF<br>PAPS |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | 0 TO 1000                   | 20  | 2   | 43  | 23     | 88                      |
| 2.      | 1001 TO 2000                | 7   | 1   | 26  | 12     | 46                      |
| 3.      | 2001 TO 3000                | 10  | -   | 13  | 17     | 40                      |
| 4.      | 3001 TO 4000                | 7   | -   | 15  | 12     | 34                      |
| 5.      | 4001 AND ABOVE              | 27  | 2   | 55  | 43     | 127                     |
| TOTAL : |                             | 71  | 5   | 152 | 107    | 335                     |

SOCIAL GROUP WISE LAND HOLDING SITUATION OF PAPS BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION

TABLE : 4.14

| Sl. No  | SOCIAL GROUP | NO. OF PAPS BEFORE ACQUISITION [ACRES] |               |             |                                 | TOTAL       | NO. OF PAPS AFTER ACQUISITION |           |                                 |       | TOTAL | [ACRES] |
|---------|--------------|--|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
|         |              | < 3.75                                 | 3.76 TO < 7.5 | 7.6 & ABOVE | TOTAL                           |             | 0                             | < 3.75    | 3.76 TO 5.00                    | TOTAL |       |         |
| 1       | S.C          | 187 (75.7%)                            | 54 (21.9%)    | 6 (2.4%)    | 247 + (54 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)  | 116 (47%)   | 124 (50.2%)                   | 7 (2.8%)  | 247 + (54 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)  |       |       |         |
|         |              | (25.9%)                                | (19.8%)       | (10.1%)     | (23.4%)                         | (28.1%)     | (20.9%)                       | (14%)     | (14%)                           |       |       | (23.4%) |
| 2       | S.T          | 6 (54.5%)                              | 5 (45.5%)     | -           | 11 + (1 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)    | 4 (36.4%)   | 6 (54.5%)                     | 1 (9.1%)  | 11 + (1 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)    |       |       |         |
|         |              | (0.8%)                                 | (1.8%)        |             | (1.1%)                          | (1%)        | (1%)                          | (2%)      | (1.1%)                          |       |       | (1.1%)  |
| 3       | B+C          | 316 (68.5%)                            | 119 (25.8%)   | 26 (5.7%)   | 461 + (11 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)  | 163 (35.3%) | 279 (60.5%)                   | 19 (4.2%) | 461 + (11 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)  |       |       |         |
|         |              | (43.7%)                                | (43.4%)       | (44.1%)     | (43.6%)                         | (39.6%)     | (47%)                         | (38%)     | (43.6%)                         |       |       | (43.6%) |
| 4       | OTHERS       | 214 (63.5%)                            | 96 (28.5%)    | 27 (8%)     | 337 + (2 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)   | 129 (38.3%) | 185 (54.9%)                   | 23 (6.8%) | 337 + (2 LAND LESS)<br>(100%)   |       |       |         |
|         |              | (29.6%)                                | (35%)         | (45.8%)     | (31.9%)                         | (31.3%)     | (31.1%)                       | (46%)     | (31.9%)                         |       |       | (31.9%) |
| TOTAL : |              | 723 (68.5%)                            | 274 (25.9%)   | 59 (5.6%)   | 1056 + (65 LAND LESS)<br>(100%) | 412 (39%)   | 594 (56.3%)                   | 50 (4.7%) | 1056 + (68 LAND LESS)<br>(100%) |       |       |         |
|         |              | (100%)                                 | (100%)        | (100%)      | (100%)                          | (100%)      | (100%)                        | (100%)    | (100%)                          |       |       | (100%)  |

MOBILITY MATRIX OF PAPS FROM PRE ACQUISITION PERIOD TO POST ACQUISITION PERIOD

TABLE : 4.15

| RANGE<br>( IN ACRES ) | NUMBER OF PAPS     |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
|                       | BEFORE ACQUISITION | AFTER ACQUISITION |
| < 3.75                | 723                | 392 (54.2%)       |
| 3.76 TO 7.5           | 274                | 180 (65.6%)       |
| > 7.6                 | 59                 | 22 (37.3%)        |
| TOTAL :               | 1056               | 594 (56.3%)       |
|                       |                    | 30 (11%)          |
|                       |                    | 20 (33.8%)        |
|                       |                    | 50 (4.7%)         |

DETAILS OF LIVESTOCK OF THE PAPS BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION

TABLE 4.16

| S.NO    | L I V E S T O C K | NO. OF HEADS            |                      | PERCENTAGE<br>OF<br>DECREASE |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
|         |                   | PRIOR TO<br>ACQUISITION | AFTER<br>ACQUISITION |                              |
| 1.      | COWS              | 265                     | 62                   | 76.6                         |
| 2.      | OXEN              | 683                     | 466                  | 31.7                         |
| 3.      | SHE BUFFALOES     | 1018                    | 737                  | 27.6                         |
| 4.      | SHEEP             | 1419                    | 554                  | 60.9                         |
| TOTAL : |                   | 3385                    | 1819                 | 46.3                         |

SOCIAL GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PAPS BENEFITTED UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEMES

TABLE : 4.17

| Sl NO   | SOCIAL GROUP | TOTAL NO. OF PAPS | NO. OF PAPS BENEFITTED UNDER LOAN |                 |           |               |                 |      |                              |                  |              |   | OTHERS | NAME OF THE BANK | AMOUNT SANCTIONED |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---|--------|------------------|-------------------|
|         |              |                   | MILCH CATTLE DISTRIBUTED          | AGRI. IMPLEMENT | CRIP LOAN | PLUGH ROLLERS | SUPPLY OF GOATS | CART | SUPPLY OF DEV. EQP. - OF YBL | LAND DEVELOPMENT | CONSTRUCTION |   |        |                  |                   |
| 1       | S.C          | 14                | -                                 | 1               | 2         | 1             | -               | -    | 2                            | -                | -            | - | 2      | R G B            | 70,000            |
| 2       | S.T          | -                 | -                                 | -               | -         | -             | -               | -    | -                            | -                | -            | - | -      | -                | -                 |
| 3       | B.C          | 35                | 2                                 | -               | 19        | 2             | 1               | 1    | 4                            | 1                | 1            | 6 | R G B  | 1,82,300         |                   |
| 4       | OTHERS       | 17                | -                                 | -               | 12        | -             | -               | -    | 4                            | -                | 1            | 1 | R G B  | 1,17,500         |                   |
| TOTAL : |              | 67                | 2                                 | 1               | 39        | 3             | 1               | 1    | 10                           | 1                | 9            | - | -      | 3,69,800         |                   |

VILLAGE-WISE DETAILS OF PAPS KNOWING SELLERS OF PRIVATE LAND OR GOVT LAND

TABLE : 4.18

| SE<br>NO | MANDAL | VILLAGE        | NO. OF<br>KNOWING<br>SELLERS |     | NO. OF PAPS<br>WILLING TO PAY<br>EXTRA COST |     | NO. OF KNOWING<br>AVAILABILITY OF<br>GOVT LANDS |     |
|----------|--------|----------------|------------------------------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
|          |        |                | YES                          | NO  | YES   | NO  | YES   | NO  |
| 1        | 2      | 3              | 4                            | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   |
|          | I      | ATMAKUR        |                              | 3   |   | 3   |   | 3   |
|          | II     | PAMULAPADU     |                              | 38  | 3   | 35  |   | 38  |
|          |        | KARIVENA       |                              |     |   |     |   |     |
|          |        | MADDURU        |                              | 137 | 1   | 136 |   | 137 |
|          |        | VANALA         |                              |     |   |     |   |     |
|          |        | VEPPENTA       | 2                            | 42  | 2   | 42  |   | 44  |
|          |        | THUDICHERLA    | 2                            | 46  | 7   | 41  |   | 48  |
|          | III    | JUPAD BUNGLOW  |                              | 6   |   | 6   |   | 6   |
|          | IV     | MIDTHUR        |                              | 58  |   | 58  |   | 58  |
|          |        | ROLLAPADU      |                              |     |   |     |   |     |
|          |        | THALAMUDIPI    |                              | 38  | 4   | 38  | 1   | 41  |
|          |        | ALAGANURU      | 4                            | 22  | 1   | 21  |   | 22  |
|          | V      | GADIVEMULA     |                              | 14  |   | 14  |   | 14  |
|          |        | MANCHALAKATTA  |                              |     |   |     |   |     |
|          |        | CHANNAKKAPALLI |                              | 5   |   | 5   |   | 5   |
|          |        | GADIVEMULA     |                              |     |   |     |   |     |
|          |        | KORRAPOLURU    | 3                            | 95  | 2   | 98  | 3   | 95  |
|          |        | GADIGAREVULA   |                              | 1   |   | 1   |   | 1   |
|          |        | THIRUPADU      | 1                            |     |   | 1   |   | 1   |
|          |        | DURVESTI       |                              | 30  | 1   | 29  |   | 30  |
|          |        | GORAKALLU      | 1                            | 66  | 6   | 61  |   | 67  |
|          | VI     | PANYAM         |                              | 42  | 2   | 40  |   | 42  |
|          |        | PANYAM         |                              |     |   |     |   |     |
|          |        | KONIDEDU       |                              | 9   |   | 9   |   | 9   |
|          |        | BHUPANAPADU    |                              | 2   |   | 2   |   | 2   |
|          |        | ALAMURU        |                              | 3   |   | 3   |   | 3   |
|          |        | MADDURU        |                              | 1   |   | 1   |   | 1   |
|          | VII    | NANDYALA       |                              | 6   |   | 6   |   | 6   |
|          |        | MOOLASAGARAM   |                              |     |   |     |   |     |

Contd.,

| 1                  | 2              | 3  | 4    | 5  | 6    | 7 | 8    | 9 |
|--------------------|----------------|----|------|----|------|---|------|---|
| VIII BANAGANAPALLY | RAMATHEERTHAM  | -  | 8    | -  | 8    | - | 8    |   |
|                    | BEERAVOLI      | -  | 5    | -  | 5    | - | 5    |   |
|                    | CHERUVUPALLI   | 1  | 18   | -  | 19   | - | 19   |   |
|                    | VENKATAPURAM   | 1  | 4    | 1  | 4    | - | 5    |   |
|                    | NANDAVARAM     | -  | 25   | 2  | 23   | 1 | 24   |   |
|                    | PANDLAPURAM    | -  | 9    | 1  | 8    | - | 9    |   |
|                    | BATHULURUPADU  | -  | 6    | -  | 6    | - | 6    |   |
|                    | BANAGANAPALLY  | -  | 16   | -  | 16   | - | 16   |   |
|                    | BHANUMUKKALA   | 1  | 19   | 1  | 19   | - | 20   |   |
|                    | KAPULAPALLI    | -  | 1    | -  | 1    | - | 1    |   |
|                    | KYPA           | -  | 1    | -  | 1    | - | 1    |   |
| IX OWK             | RAMAVARAM      | -  | 15   | -  | 15   | - | 15   |   |
|                    | METTUPALLI     | 1  | 64   | -  | 65   | - | 65   |   |
|                    | OWK            | -  | 80   | 6  | 74   | - | 80   |   |
|                    | SINGANAPALLI   | 2  | 11   | 2  | 11   | - | 13   |   |
|                    | OBULAPURAM     | -  | 24   | -  | 24   | - | 24   |   |
|                    | SANGAPATNAM    | -  | 18   | -  | 18   | - | 18   |   |
|                    | CHERLOPALLI    | 1  | 75   | -  | 76   | - | 76   |   |
|                    | CHANUGONDA     | -  | 4    | -  | 4    | - | 4    |   |
|                    | SUNKESULA      | -  | 14   | -  | 14   | - | 14   |   |
| X KOILAKUNTA       | KOILAKUNTA     | -  | 1    | -  | 1    | - | 1    |   |
| XI KOLIMIGUNDLA    | B. SINGAVARAM  | -  | 4    | -  | 4    | - | 4    |   |
| XII SANJAMALA      | PERUSOMULA     | -  | 14   | -  | 14   | - | 14   |   |
|                    | DATTAPURAM     | -  | 3    | -  | 3    | - | 3    |   |
| XIII PEDDAMUDIUM   | KONDASUNKESULA | -  | 1    | -  | 1    | - | 1    |   |
| TOTAL :            |                | 20 | 1104 | 93 | 1081 | 5 | 1119 |   |

TABLE 4.19

## DISTRIBUTION OF PAPs REQUIRING REHABILITATION OR RESETTLEMENT OR BOTH

| Sl No | Mandal             | Village       | Number of PAPs                        |                                     |  | Total No. of PAPs |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
|       |                    |               | Requir-<br>ing<br>Rehabili-<br>tation | Requir-<br>ing<br>Reset-<br>tlement | Requir-<br>ing<br>Resettle-<br>ment and<br>Rehabili-<br>tation |                   |
| 1.    | 2.                 | 3.            | 4.                                    | 5.                                  | 6.   | 7.                |
| 1.    | Atmakur            | Karivena      | 3                                     | --                                  | --   | 3                 |
| 2.    | Pamulapadu         | Madduru       | 38                                    | --                                  | --   | 38                |
|       |                    | Vanala        | 56                                    | --                                  | 81   | 137               |
|       |                    | Vempenta      | 44                                    | --                                  | --   | 44                |
| 3.    | Panyam             | Alamur        | 3                                     | --                                  | --   | 3                 |
|       |                    | Madduru       | 1                                     | --                                  | --   | 1                 |
|       |                    | Panyam        | 42                                    | --                                  | --   | 42                |
|       |                    | Konidedu      | 9                                     | --                                  | --   | 9                 |
|       |                    | Gorakallu     | 67                                    | --                                  | --   | 67                |
|       |                    | Bhupanapadu   | 2                                     | --                                  | --   | 2                 |
| 4.    | Jupad<br>Bunglow   | Thidicherla   | 48                                    | --                                  | --   | 48                |
| 5.    | Midthur            | Alaganur      | 42                                    | --                                  | --   | 42                |
|       |                    | Thalamudipi   | 58                                    | --                                  | --   | 58                |
|       |                    | Rollapadu     | 6                                     | --                                  | --   | 6                 |
| 6.    | Banagana-<br>Palli | Banaganapalli | 16                                    | --                                  | --   | 16                |
|       |                    | Bathulurupadu | 6                                     | --                                  | --   | 6                 |
|       |                    | Beeravolu     | 5                                     | --                                  | --   | 5                 |
|       |                    | Ramathirtham  | 8                                     | --                                  | --   | 8                 |
|       |                    | Venkatapuram  | 5                                     | --                                  | --   | 5                 |
|       |                    | Pandlapuram   | 9                                     | --                                  | --   | 9                 |
|       |                    | Bhanumukkala  | 20                                    | --                                  | --   | 20                |
|       |                    | Cheruvupalli  | 19                                    | --                                  | --   | 19                |
|       |                    | Nandavaram    | 25                                    | --                                  | --   | 25                |



| 1.                    | 2.                  | 3. | 4.   | 5. | 6. | 7.   |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----|------|----|----|------|
| 7. Owk                | Sangapatnam         |    | 18   | -- | -- | 18   |
|                       | Owk                 |    | 80   | -- | -- | 80   |
|                       | Mettupally          |    | 65   | -- | -- | 65   |
|                       | Cherlopalli         |    | 76   | -- | -- | 76   |
|                       | Singanapalli        |    | 13   | -- | -- | 13   |
|                       | Sunkesula           |    | 14   | -- | -- | 14   |
|                       | Ramavaram           |    | 15   | -- | -- | 15   |
|                       | Chanugondla         |    | 4    | -- | -- | 4    |
|                       | Obulapuram          |    | 24   | -- | -- | 24   |
| 8. Koilakuntla        | Koilakuntla         |    | 1    | -- | -- | 1    |
| 9. Sanjamala          | Perusomula          |    | 14   | -- | -- | 14   |
|                       | Dattapuram          |    | 3    | -- | -- | 3    |
| 10. Kolimi-<br>gundla | B. Singavaram       |    | 4    | -- | -- | 4    |
| 11. Nandyala          | Moolasagaram        |    | 6    | -- | -- | 6    |
| 12. Gadivemula        | Chennakka-<br>palli |    | 14   | -- | -- | 14   |
|                       | Durvesi             |    | 30   | -- | -- | 30   |
|                       | Gadigarevula        |    | 1    | -- | -- | 1    |
|                       | Gadivemula          |    | 5    | -- | -- | 5    |
|                       | Korrapoluru         |    | 98   | -- | -- | 98   |
|                       | Manchalakatta       |    | 22   | -- | -- | 22   |
|                       | Thirupadu           |    | 1    | -- | -- | 1    |
| 13. B. Palli          | Kapulapalli         |    | 1    | -- | -- | 1    |
|                       | Kypa                |    | 1    | -- | -- | 1    |
| 14. Pedda<br>Madiam   | Konda<br>Sunkesula  |    | 1    | -- | -- | 1    |
|                       | Total               |    | 1043 | -- | 81 | 1124 |

TABLE 4.19A

## PREFERENCES OF PAPs FOR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

| Sl No   | Rehabilitation Programme | No. of PAPs |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1.  | 2.                       | 3.          |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR:-                              |                          |             |
|   |                          | 114         |
| 1.  | Bullock Cart             | 15          |
| 2.  | Only Cart                | 29          |
| 3.  | Plough bullocks          | 15          |
| 4.  | Agriculture equipments   | 14          |
| 5.  | Agriculture Loan         | 18          |
| 4.  | Tractor                  | ---         |
|   | Total                    | 205         |
| II. MINOR IRRIGATION SECTOR:-                     |                          |             |
|   |                          | 21          |
| 1.  | Sinking well/borewell    | 6           |
| 2.  | Electric motor           | 1           |
| 3.  | Well and Electric Motor  | 10          |
| 3.  | Land development         | ---         |
|   | Total                    | 38          |
| III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:-                           |                          |             |
|   |                          | 211         |
| 1.  | Milch Animal             | 158         |
| 2.  | Sheeps Unit              | 19          |
| 3.  | Goats Unit               | 22          |
| 4.  | Poultry                  | ---         |
|   | Total                    | 410         |
| IV. VOCATIONAL TRAINING/ASSISTANCE UNDER TRYSEM:- |                          |             |
|   |                          | 1           |
| 1.  | Welding                  | 5           |
| 2.  | Leather work             | 3           |
| 3.  | Auto mechanic            | 4           |
| 4.  | Electric work            | 2           |
| 5.  | Radio/I.V. mechanism     | 1           |
| 6.  | Lathe Machine            |             |

| 1.                                      | 2. | 3.          |
|---|----|-------------|
| 7. Carpentry                            |    | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>                            |    | <b>17</b>   |
| <b>V. ISB SECTOR:-</b>                  |    |             |
| 1. Petty business                       |    | 252         |
| 2. Cycle shop                           |    | 3           |
| 3. Carpentry                            |    | 8           |
| 4. Vegetable vending                    |    | 15          |
| 5. Sewing Machine                       |    | 8           |
| 6. Soda shop                            |    | 2           |
| 7. Cloth business                       |    | 16          |
| 8. Pan shop                             |    | 1           |
| 9. Hair cutting saloon                  |    | 11          |
| 10. Tea stall                           |    | 2           |
| 11. Laundry                             |    | 18          |
| 12. Chappal making                      |    | 4           |
| 13. Horse-cart                          |    | 2           |
| 14. Fertilizers shop                    |    | 9           |
| 15. Hide-business                       |    | 1           |
| 16. Auto-Rikshaw                        |    | 4           |
| 17. Hotel                               |    | 6           |
| 18. Flour mill                          |    | 16          |
| 19. Mutton shop                         |    | 1           |
| 20. Medical shop                        |    | 3           |
| 21. Fancy shop                          |    | 7           |
| 22. Cotton Bed making                   |    | 2           |
| 23. Plastic business                    |    | 3           |
| 24. Bangles shop                        |    | 5           |
| 25. Improvement of existing<br>business |    | 2           |
| 26. Weaving machine                     |    | 1           |
| 27. Brick making                        |    | 1           |
| 28. Electrical shop                     |    | 7           |
| 29. Xerox Machine                       |    | 7           |
| 30. Timber Depot                        |    | 1           |
| 31. Black smithy                        |    | 2           |
| 32. Book Stall                          |    | 1           |
| 33. Seed Crussing Machine               |    | 4           |
| 34. Photo studio                        |    | 3           |
| 35. Slab polishing                      |    | 17          |
| <b>Total</b>                            |    | <b>445</b>  |
| <b>VI. OLD AGE PENSION</b>              |    |             |
|   |    | <b>9</b>    |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                      |    | <b>1124</b> |

TABLE 4.20  
VILLAGE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED

(In Acres)

| Sl No | Mandal            | Village      | Net Area sown | Extent of land acquired for SRBC | Percentage of land acquired to total net area sown |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1.    | 2.                | 3.           | 4.            | 5.                               | 6.   |
| 1.    | Atmakur           | Karivena     | 1214.13       | 28.33                            | 2.33   |
| 2.    | Pamulapadu        | Madduru      | 3326.42       | 59.79                            | 1.80   |
|       |                   | Vanala       | 4967.02       | 236.51                           | 4.76   |
|       |                   | Vempenta     | 4995.12       | 107.86                           | 2.16   |
| 3.    | Panyam            | Alamuru      | 2341.09       | 7.84                             | 0.33   |
|       |                   | Madduru      | 3527.73       | 17.11                            | 0.48   |
|       |                   | Panyam       | 5498.59       | 159.61                           | 2.90   |
|       |                   | Konidedu     | 2991.89       | 87.40                            | 2.92   |
|       |                   | Gorakallu    | 2536.02       | 374.04                           | 14.75  |
|       |                   | Bhupanapadu  | 2472.35       | 22.03                            | 0.89   |
|       |                   | Kondajuturu  | 1476.89       | 11.19                            | 0.76   |
|       |                   | Chilakala    | 2523.94       | 8.20                             | 0.32   |
| 4.    | Jupad<br>Bungalow | Thudicherla  | 2371.99       | 136.90                           | 5.77   |
| 5.    | Midthur           | Alaganur     | 3170.15       | 311.00                           | 9.81   |
|       |                   | Thalamudipi  | 6577.61       | 307.16                           | 4.67   |
|       |                   | Rollapadu    | 1452.36       | 31.57                            | 2.17   |
|       |                   | Jalkanur     | 3226.19       | 14.43                            | 0.45   |
| 6.    | Dwk               | Sangapatnam  | 3038.86       | 383.30                           | 12.61  |
|       |                   | Dwk          | 6187.67       | 437.84                           | 7.08   |
|       |                   | Methupally   | 2883.85       | 338.55                           | 11.73  |
|       |                   | Cherlopalli  | 3533.70       | 696.88                           | 19.72  |
|       |                   | Singanapally | 9931.47       | 260.71                           | 2.62   |
|       |                   | Sunkesula    | 3429.35       | 81.77                            | 2.38   |
|       |                   | Ramavaram    | 2210.90       | 141.59                           | 6.40   |
|       |                   | Chanugondla  | 2304.98       | 70.24                            | 3.05   |
|       |                   | Obulapuram   | 4017.38       | 194.27                           | 4.83   |
| 7.    | Koilakuntla       | Koilakuntla  | 4372.84       | 8.24                             | 0.19   |

| 1.  | 2.                | 3.                  | 4.        | 5.      | 6.     |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 8.  | Sanjamala         | Perusomula          | 5532.95   | 86.56   | 1.56   |
|     |                   | Dattapuram          | 906.61    | 40.58   | 4.48   |
| 9.  | Kolimi-<br>gundla | B.Singavaram        | 1248.39   | 21.33   | 1.71   |
| 10. | Nandyala          | Moolasagaram        | 3641.00   | 49.52   | 1.36   |
| 11. | Gadivemula        | Chennakka-<br>palli | 4374.27   | 30.42   | 0.69   |
|     |                   | Durvesi             | 1619.30   | 139.11  | 8.59   |
|     |                   | Gadigarevula        | 3375.43   | 18.15   | 0.54   |
|     |                   | Gadivemula          | 2581.74   | 20.31   | 0.79   |
|     |                   | Korrapoluru         | 2708.90   | 178.50  | 6.59   |
|     |                   | Manchalakatta       | 557.33    | 64.89   | 11.64  |
|     |                   | Thirupadu           | 1568.72   | 12.55   | 0.80   |
|     |                   | Bujunur             | 2217.93   | 0.02    | 0.0009 |
| 12. | B.Palli           | Ramathirtham        | 2422.97   | 29.27   | 1.21   |
|     |                   | Beeravolu           | 1560.32   | 6.51    | 0.42   |
|     |                   | Cheruvupalli        | 1530.14   | 79.13   | 5.17   |
|     |                   | Venkatapuram        | 2562.90   | 73.18   | 2.85   |
|     |                   | Nandavaram          | 6831.05   | 114.59  | 1.67   |
|     |                   | Pandlapuram         | 1676.26   | 60.16   | 3.59   |
|     |                   | Bathulurupadu       | 440.82    | 29.73   | 6.74   |
|     |                   | Banaganapalli       | 734.00    | 133.70  | 18.22  |
|     |                   | Bhanumukkala        | 1100.00   | 73.70   | 6.70   |
|     |                   |                     | 145771.52 | 5796.27 | 3.98   |

TABLE 4.20A

SOCIAL GROUP WISE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS  
(EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM)

| Sl No | Social Group | Total No. of PAPS | Major children |        | Illiterate 1. |     |                |     | 1 to Vth primary 2. |     |                |   | Vth to Xth 3. |    |                |   | Inter-Degree 4. |    |                |   | Technical 5. |    |   |    |   |
|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|---------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------|---|---------------|----|----------------|---|-----------------|----|----------------|---|--------------|----|---|----|---|
|       |              |                   | Male           | Female | PAPS          |     | Major children |     | PAPS                |     | Major Children |   | PAPS          |    | Major Children |   | PAPS            |    | Major Children |   | M            | F  |   |    |   |
|       |              |                   |                |        | M             | F   | M              | F   | M                   | F   | M              | F | M             | F  | M              | F | M               | F  | M              | F |              |    |   |    |   |
| 1.    | S.C.         | 301               | 251            | 50     | 273           | 48  | 199            | 47  | 109                 | 28  | 35             | 3 | 52            | 8  | 13             | — | 59              | 5  | 4              | — | 47           | 7  | — | 6  | — |
| 2.    | S.T.         | 12                | 11             | 1      | 20            | 3   | 10             | 1   | 9                   | 2   | —              | — | 2             | 1  | —              | — | 5               | —  | 1              | — | 4            | —  | — | —  | — |
| 3.    | B.C.         | 472               | 394            | 78     | 370           | 66  | 275            | 75  | 179                 | 42  | 72             | 2 | 91            | 16 | 33             | 1 | 65              | 5  | 14             | — | 28           | 3  | — | 7  | — |
| 4.    | O.C.         | 339               | 293            | 46     | 240           | 52  | 127            | 42  | 73                  | 28  | 97             | 4 | 42            | 5  | 46             | — | 65              | 8  | 21             | — | 53           | 10 | 2 | 7  | 1 |
| Total |              | 1224              | 989            | 175    | 903           | 169 | 611            | 165 | 370                 | 100 | 204            | 9 | 187           | 30 | 92             | 1 | 194             | 16 | 40             | — | 132          | 20 | 2 | 20 | 1 |

TABLE 4.21

MANDAL WISE AND VILLAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PAPs UNDER THE CATEGORIES OF FUNCTIONALLY LANDLESS, MARGINAL CASES AND LANDLESS PAPs

| Sl No | Name of the Mandal | Name of the village              | Land less PAPs | Marginal cases | Function-ally land less | Total |
|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1.    | Atmakur            | 1. Karivena                      | 1              | --             | --                      | 1     |
| 2.    | Gadivemula         | 2. Channakapally                 | --             | 1              | --                      | 1     |
|       |                    | 3. Durvesi                       | --             | --             | 1                       | 1     |
|       |                    | 4. Korrapoluru                   | --             | --             | 4                       | 4     |
| 3.    | Midthur            | 5. Talamudipi                    | 1              | 1              | 1                       | 3     |
|       |                    | 6. Jalakanur                     | 1              | --             | --                      | 1     |
| 4.    | Nandyal            | 7. Pulimaddi (Ayacut roads)      | --             | --             | 2                       | 2     |
| 5.    | Owk                | 8. Obulapuram                    | --             | 1              | --                      | 1     |
|       |                    | 9. Ramavaram                     | --             | 1              | --                      | 1     |
|       |                    | 10. Mettupally                   | --             | 1              | --                      | 1     |
|       |                    | 11. Cherlopally                  | 1              | --             | --                      | 1     |
| 6.    | Panyam             | 12. Gorakallu                    | --             | 1              | 1                       | 2     |
|       |                    | 13. Konidedu                     | 1              | --             | --                      | 1     |
|       |                    | 14. Kondajutur                   | --             | --             | 1                       | 1     |
| 7.    | Pamulapadu         | 15. Vanala                       | --             | 1              | 1                       | 2     |
| 8.    | Sanjamala          | 16. Vasanthapuram (Ayacut roads) | --             | --             | 1                       | 1     |
| Total |                    |                                  | 5              | 7              | 12                      | 24    |

TABLE 4.22  
SOCIAL GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PAPs UNDER THE CATEGORIES OF FUNCTIONALLY LANDLESS  
MARGINAL CASES AND LANDLESS

| Sl<br>No     | Mandal | Village          | Functionally lands      |    |    |    | Marginal cases |                         |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|--------|------------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|----------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
|              |        |                  | Total<br>No. of<br>PAPs | SC | ST | BC | OC             | Total<br>No. of<br>PAPs | SC | ST | BC | OC |
| 1.Gadivemula |        | 1. Channakapally | --                      | -- | -- | -- | --             | 1                       | -- | -- | -- | 1  |
|              |        | 2. Durvesi       | 1                       | -- | -- | -- | 1              | --                      | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|              |        | 3. Korrapoluru   | 4                       | 1  | -- | -- | 3              | --                      | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2.Midthur    |        | 4. Talamudipi    | 1                       | 1  | -- | -- | --             | 1                       | -- | -- | 1  | -- |
| 3.Nandyal    |        | 5. Pulimaddi     | 2                       | 1  | -- | -- | 1              | --                      | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 4.Owk        |        | 6. Obulapuram    | --                      | -- | -- | -- | --             | 1                       | -- | -- | -- | 1  |
|              |        | 7. Ramavaram     | --                      | -- | -- | -- | --             | 1                       | -- | 1  | -- | -- |
|              |        | 8. Mettupally    | --                      | -- | -- | -- | --             | 1                       | 1  | -- | -- | -- |
| 5.Panyam     |        | 9. Gorakallu     | 1                       | -- | -- | -- | 1              | 1                       | -- | -- | -- | 1  |
|              |        | 10.Kondajutur    | 1                       | 1  | -- | -- | --             | --                      | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 6.Pamulapadu |        | 11.Vanala        | 1                       | 1  | -- | -- | --             | 1                       | -- | -- | -- | 1  |
| 7.Sanjamala  |        | 12.Vasanthapuram | 1                       | 1  | -- | -- | --             | --                      | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|              |        | Total            | 12                      | 6  | -- | -- | 6              | 7                       | 1  | 1  | 1  | 4  |

**LAND LESS PAPs:**

|           |               |   |    |    |    |    |
|-----------|---------------|---|----|----|----|----|
| 1.Atmakur | 1.Karivena    | 1 | -- | -- | 1  | -- |
| 2.Midthur | 2.Talamudipi  | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1  |
|           | 3.Jalakanur   | 1 | -- | -- | 1  | -- |
| 3.Owk     | 4.Cherlopally | 1 | -- | -- | 1  | -- |
| 4.Panyam  | 5.Konidedu    | 1 | -- | -- | 1  | -- |
|           | Total         | 5 | -- | -- | 4  | 1  |



TABLE 4.23  
VILLAGE-WISE AND SEX WISE NO. OF PAPS

| Sl No           | Mandal | Village           | Functionally land less |             | Marginal cases |             |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
|                 |        |                   | Male PAPs              | Female PAPs | Male PAPs      | Female PAPs |
| 1. Gadivemula   |        | 1. Channakapally  | ---                    | ---         | 1              | ---         |
|                 |        | 2. Durvesi        | 1                      | ---         | ---            | ---         |
|                 |        | 3. Korrapoluru    | 4                      | ---         | ---            | ---         |
| 2. Midthur      |        | 4. Talamudipi     | 1                      | ---         | 1              | ---         |
|                 |        | 5. Pulimaddi      | 1                      | 1           | ---            | ---         |
| 3. Nandyal      |        | 6. Obulapuram     | ---                    | ---         | 1              | ---         |
|                 |        | 7. Ramavaram      | ---                    | ---         | ---            | 1           |
| 4. Owk          |        | 8. Mettupally     | ---                    | ---         | 1              | ---         |
|                 |        | 9. Gorakallu      | 1                      | ---         | 1              | ---         |
| 5. Panyam       |        | 10. Kondajutur    | 1                      | ---         | ---            | ---         |
|                 |        | 11. Vanala        | 1                      | ---         | 1              | ---         |
| 6. Pamulapadu   |        | 12. Vasanthapuram | ---                    | 1           | ---            | ---         |
|                 |        | Total             | 10                     | 2           | 6              | 1           |
| LAND LESS PAPS: |        |                   |                        |             |                |             |
| 1. Atmakur      |        | 1. Karivena       | 1                      | ---         |                |             |
|                 |        | 2. Talamudipi     | 1                      | ---         |                |             |
| 2. Midthur      |        | 3. Jalakanuru     | ---                    | 1           |                |             |
|                 |        | 4. Cherlopalli    | 1                      | ---         |                |             |
| 3. Owk.         |        | 5. Konidedu       | 1                      | ---         |                |             |
|                 |        | Total             | 4                      | 1           |                |             |

TABLE 4.24

DETAILS OF OCCUPATION OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PAPs AND  
THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS

| Sl No                    | Occupation category | Main Occupation |                       |       | Secondary Occupation |                       |       |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
|                          |                     | No. of PAPs     | No. of family members | Total | No. of PAPs          | No. of family members | Total |
| 1.                       | 2.                  | 3.              | 4.                    | 5.    | 6.                   | 7.                    | 8.    |
| <b>FUNCTIONALLY LAND</b> |                     |                 |                       |       |                      |                       |       |
| <b>LESS:-</b>            |                     |                 |                       |       |                      |                       |       |
| 1.                       | Agriculture         | 10              | 17                    | 27    | --                   | --                    | --    |
| 2.                       | Agriculture Labour  | --              | 5                     | 5     | 8                    | 22                    | 30    |
| 3.                       | Petty Business      | 1               | 1                     | 2     | 1                    | 1                     | 2     |
| 4.                       | Government services | --              | 1                     | 1     | --                   | --                    | --    |
| 5.                       | Private services    | --              | 1                     | 1     | --                   | --                    | --    |
| 6.                       | Others              | --              | 6                     | 6     | 1                    | 1                     | 2     |
| 7.                       | Non workers         | 1               | 21                    | 22    | --                   | --                    | --    |
|                          |                     | 12              | 52                    | 64    | 10                   | 24                    | 34    |
| <b>MARGINAL CASES</b>    |                     |                 |                       |       |                      |                       |       |
| 1.                       | Agriculture         | 7               | 8                     | 15    | --                   | --                    | --    |
| 2.                       | Agriculture Labour  | --              | --                    | --    | 3                    | 7                     | 10    |
| 3.                       | Others              | --              | 8                     | 8     | --                   | --                    | --    |
| 4.                       | Non workers         | --              | 7                     | 7     | --                   | --                    | --    |
|                          |                     | 7               | 23                    | 30    | 3                    | 7                     | 10    |

LANDLESS PAPs:-

| 1.                    | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Agriculture        |    | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2. Agriculture Labour |    | 4  | 5  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 3  |
| 3. Private Service    |    | 1  | -- | 1  | -- | -- | -- |
| 4. Others             |    | -- | 4  | 4  | -- | -- | -- |
| 5. Non Workers        |    | -- | 7  | 7  | -- | -- | -- |
|                       |    | 5  | 16 | 21 | 1  | 2  | 3  |

\* Landless PAPs

TABLE 4.25

## EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF PAPs AND THEIR MAJOR CHILDRENS UNDER THE CATEGORIES OF FUNCTIONALLY LANDLESS, MARGINAL CASES AND LANDLESS PAPs

| Sl No | Social Group | Total No. of PAPs | No. of PAPs |   | Major children |   | Illiterates |   |      |   | 1st to Vth |   |      |   | Vth to Xth |   |      |   | Inter to Degree |   | Technical |   |  |  |
|-------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|---|----------------|---|-------------|---|------|---|------------|---|------|---|------------|---|------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|---|--|--|
|       |              |                   | PAPs        |   | children       |   | PAPs        |   | M.C. |   | PAPs       |   | M.C. |   | PAPs       |   | M.C. |   | PAPs            |   | M.C.      |   |  |  |
|       |              |                   | M           | F | M              | F | M           | F | M    | F | M          | F | M    | F | M          | F | M    | F | M               | F | M         | F |  |  |
|       |              |                   | M           | F | M              | F | M           | F | M    | F | M          | F | M    | F | M          | F | M    | F | M               | F | M         | F |  |  |

## FUNCTIONALLY LANDLESS:-

|    |        |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|--------|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | S.C    | 6  | 5  | 1 | 9  | 9  | 5 | 1 | 5 | 9  | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | S.T    | -  | -  | - | -  | -  | - | - | - | -  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | B.C.   | -  | -  | - | -  | -  | - | - | - | -  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Others | 6  | 5  | 1 | 7  | 7  | 3 | 1 | - | 5  | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
|    | Total  | 12 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |

## II. MARGINAL CASES:-

|    |        |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|--------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | S.C    | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1  | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | S.T    | 1 | - | 1 | - | -  | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | B.C.   | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1  | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Others | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 8  | 3 | - | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
|    | Total  | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |

## III. LANDLESS PAPs:-

|    |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | S.C    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | S.T    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | B.C.   | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Others | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|    | Total  | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE 4.26

VILLAGE-WISE EXTENT OF LAND ACQUIRED FROM THE PAPS OF  
FUNCTIONALLY LANDLESS, MARGINAL CASES AND LANDLESS PAPS

| Sl No | Name of Mandal | Name of Village       | Total land holding of PAPS | Land Acquired from PAPS |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.    | Nandyal        | Pulimaddi (Roads)     | 1.50                       | 0.196                   |
| 2.    | Sanjamala      | Vasanthapuram (Roads) | 0.50                       | 0.11                    |
| 3.    | Atmakur        | 1. Karivena           | 7.25*                      | 7.25*                   |
| 4.    | Gadivemula     | 2. Durvesi            | 0.72                       | 0.14                    |
|       |                | 3. Korrapoluru        | 2.29                       | 0.38                    |
|       |                | 4. Chennakapally      | 9.40                       | 3.86                    |
| 5.    | Midthur        | 4. Talamudipi         | 9.65*<br>+1.00*            | 4.04*<br>+1.00*         |
|       |                | 5. Jalakanur          | 2.14*                      | 2.14*                   |
| 6.    | Panyam         | 6. Gorakallu          | 7.60                       | 4.39                    |
|       |                | 7. Konidedu           | 1.00*                      | 1.00*                   |
|       |                | 8. Kondajutur         | 0.50                       | 0.08                    |
| 7.    | Pamulapadu     | 9. Vanala             | 3.20                       | 1.36                    |
| 8.    | Dwk            | 10. Obulapuram        | 10.50                      | 5.00                    |
|       |                | 11. Ramavaram         | 18.28                      | 12.93                   |
|       |                | 12. Mettupally        | 11.04                      | 6.04*                   |
|       |                | 13. Cherlopally       | 7.20*                      | 7.20*                   |
| Total |                |                       | 93.77                      | 57.116                  |

\*Land Less PAPS

TABLE 4.27

SOCIAL GROUP WISE LAND HOLDING DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PAPs  
BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION

| Sl<br>No | Category<br>Social<br>Group | No. of PAPs before<br>Acquisition |                 |                  | 0 | No of PAPs after<br>Acquisition |       |                 |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
|          |                             | <3.75                             | 3.76 to<br><7.5 | 7.6 and<br>above |   | Total                           | <3.75 | 3.76 to<br><5.6 |

FUNCTIONALLY LAND  
LESS:-

|       |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1.    | SC     | 6  | -- | -- | 6  | -- | 6  | -- | 6  |
| 2.    | ST     | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 3.    | BC     | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 4.    | Others | 6  | -- | -- | 6  | -- | 6  | -- | 6  |
| Total |        | 12 | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 12 | -- | 12 |

## MARGINAL CASES:-

|       |        |    |    |   |   |    |    |   |   |
|-------|--------|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|
| 1.    | SC     | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| 2.    | ST     | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| 3.    | BC     | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| 4.    | Others | -- | 1  | 3 | 4 | -- | -- | 4 | 4 |
| Total |        | -- | 1  | 6 | 7 | -- | -- | 7 | 7 |

## LAND LESS PAPs:-

|       |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1.    | SC     | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2.    | ST     | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 3.    | BC     | 2  | 2  | -- | 4  | 4  | -- | -- | 4  |
| 4.    | Others | 1  | -- | -- | 1  | 1  | -- | -- | 1  |
| Total |        | 3  | 2  | -- | 5  | 5  | -- | -- | 5  |

TABLE 4.28

MOBILITY MATRIX OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PAPs FROM PRE ACQUISITION PERIOD TO POST ACQUISITION PERIOD

| Sl No                           | Category wise Range in Acres | No. of PAPs before Acquisition | No. of PAPs after Acquisition |       |               |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|
|                                 |                              |                                | 0                             | <3.75 | 3.76 to <5.60 |
| <b>FUNCTIONALLY LAND LESS:-</b> |                              |                                |                               |       |               |
|                                 | 1. <3.75                     | 12                             | --                            | 12    | --            |
|                                 | 2. 3.76 to 7.5               | --                             | --                            | --    | --            |
|                                 | 3. 7.51 & above              | --                             | --                            | --    | --            |
|                                 | <b>Total</b>                 | 12                             | --                            | 12    | --            |
| <b>MARGINAL CASES</b>           |                              |                                |                               |       |               |
|                                 | 1. <3.75                     | --                             | --                            | --    | --            |
|                                 | 2. 3.76 to 7.5               | 1                              | --                            | --    | 1             |
|                                 | 3. 7.51 & above              | 6                              | --                            | --    | 6             |
|                                 | <b>Total</b>                 | 7                              | --                            | --    | 7             |
| <b>LAND LESS PAPs:-</b>         |                              |                                |                               |       |               |
|                                 | 1. <3.75                     | 3                              | 3                             | --    | --            |
|                                 | 2. 3.76 to 7.5               | 2                              | 2                             | --    | --            |
|                                 | 3. 7.51 & above              | --                             | --                            | --    | --            |
|                                 | <b>Total</b>                 | 5                              | 5                             | --    | --            |

TABLE 4.29

SOCIAL GROUP WISE, INCOME RANGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PAP FAMILIES

| S1 No                    | Range of Annual Income | SC | ST | BC | Others | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|--------|-------|
| 1.                       | 2.                     | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6.     | 7.    |
| <b>FUNCTIONALLY LAND</b> |                        |    |    |    |        |       |
| <b>LESS:--</b>           |                        |    |    |    |        |       |
| 1.                       | 0 To 4000              | -- | -- | -- | --     | --    |
| 2.                       | 4001 To 6000           | -- | -- | -- | 1      | 1     |
| 3.                       | 6001 To 8500           | -- | -- | -- | --     | --    |
| 4.                       | 8501 To 11000          | 1  | -- | -- | 1      | 2     |
|                          | Below poverty line     | 1  | -- | -- | 2      | 3     |
| 5.                       | 11001 To 20000         | 2  | -- | -- | 2      | 4     |
| 6.                       | 20001 To 50000         | 2  | -- | -- | 1      | 3     |
| 7.                       | 50001 & above          | 1  | -- | -- | 1      | 2     |
|                          | Above poverty Line     | 5  | -- | -- | 4      | 9     |
|                          | Grand Total            | 6  | -- | -- | 6      | 12    |
| <b>MARGINAL CASES:--</b> |                        |    |    |    |        |       |
| 1.                       | 0 To 4000              | -- | -- | -- | --     | --    |
| 2.                       | 4001 To 6000           | -- | -- | -- | --     | --    |
| 3.                       | 6001 To 8500           | -- | -- | -- | --     | --    |
| 4.                       | 8501 To 11000          | 1  | -- | -- | --     | --    |
|                          | Below poverty line     | 1  | -- | -- | 1      | 2     |
| 5.                       | 11001 To 20000         | -- | -- | 1  | --     | 1     |
| 6.                       | 20001 To 50000         | -- | -- | -- | 1      | 1     |
| 7.                       | 50001 & above          | -- | 1  | -- | 2      | 3     |
|                          | Above poverty Line     | -- | 1  | 1  | 3      | 5     |
|                          | Grand Total            | 1  | 1  | 1  | 4      | 7     |



| 1.                     | 2.                 | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|------------------------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>LANDLESS PAPs:-</b> |                    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 1.                     | 0 To 4000          | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2.                     | 4001 To 6000       | -- | -- | 1  | -- | 1  |
| 3.                     | 6001 To 8500       | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 4.                     | 8501 To 11000      | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|                        | Below poverty line | -- | -- | 1  | -- | 1  |
|                        |                    | -- | -- | 1  | 1  | 2  |
| 5.                     | 11001 To 20000     | -- | -- | 1  | -- | 1  |
| 6.                     | 20001 To 50000     | -- | -- | 1  | -- | 1  |
| 7.                     | 50001 & above      | -- | -- | 3  | 1  | 4  |
|                        | Above poverty Line | -- | -- | 3  | 1  | 4  |
|                        |                    | -- | -- | 4  | 1  | 5  |
|                        | Grand Total        | -- | -- | 4  | 1  | 5  |

TABLE 4.30

## CURRENT HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AMONG DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PAPs

| Sl No | Item                            | Functionally land Less |                 | Marginal Cases.  |                 | Land Less PAPs   |                 |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|       |                                 | Expendi-<br>ture       | Percen-<br>tage | Expendi-<br>ture | Percen-<br>tage | Expendi-<br>ture | Percen-<br>tage |
| 1.    | Consumption Expenditure         | 181700                 | 47.4            | 89900            | 35.2            | 79100            | 34.5            |
| 2.    | Productive Expenditure          | 111900                 | 29.2            | 117900           | 46.1            | 108000           | 47.1            |
| 3.    | Education                       | 11000                  | 2.9             | 1500             | 0.6             | 15500            | 6.9             |
| 4.    | Social and Religious Ceremonies | 25450                  | 6.6             | 15100            | 5.9             | 9700             | 4.2             |
| 5.    | Loan repayment                  | 2000                   | 0.5             | —                | —               | —                | —               |
| 6.    | Household items                 | 18000                  | 4.7             | 14300            | 5.6             | 6000             | 2.6             |
| 7.    | Liquor and smoking              | 15400                  | 4.0             | 5000             | 2.0             | 6500             | 2.8             |
| 8.    | Cosmetics                       | 18150                  | 4.7             | 11700            | 4.6             | 4300             | 1.9             |
|       | Total                           | 383600                 | 100.0           | 255400           | 100.0           | 229100           | 100%            |

TABLE 4.31

## PREFERENCES OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PAPs FOR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

| Sl No | Rehabilitation programme | No. of PAPs |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|

## FUNCTIONALLY LAND LESS:-

I. Agricultural Sector:-

1. Plough Bullock
2. Tractor

Total

1  
1  
--  
2  
--

II. Animal Husbandry:-

1. Milch animal
2. Sheep units

Total

2  
4  
--  
6  
--

III. ISB Sector:-

1. Petty business
2. Cloth business

Total

3  
1  
--  
4  
--

## II. MARGINAL CASES:-

I. Agricultural Sector:-

1. Bullock cart
2. Tractor

Total

1  
2  
--  
3  
--

II. Animal Husbandry:-

1. Sheep units

Total

2  
--  
2  
--

III. ISB Sector:-

1. Petty business

Total

2  
--  
2  
--

| Sl No | Rehabilitation programme | No. of PAPs |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|

III. LANDLESS PAPs:-

I. Animal Husbandry:-

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Poultry units | 1 |
| Total            | 1 |

II. ISB Sector:-

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Petty business    | 3 |
| 2. Vegetable vending | 1 |
| Total                | 4 |

Grand Total (I+II+III) 24

CHAPTER - V

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS:  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS : SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 It may be recalled that the aim of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan is to restore the socio-economic standards of the PAPs before the acquisition of land etc. and if possible to improve them. It is also envisaged to coordinate Action Plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs so as to restore their old standard of life and if possible to improve it through their socio-economic and cultural institutions. In this chapter, it is proposed to assess the impact of acquisition of land and other assets for the SRBC Project on the socio-economic and cultural life of the PAPs and other project population and on the environment of the project area.

5.2 Before assessing the impact of land acquisition for SRBC on the socio-economic conditions of PAP in the project affected area, it must be stated that it is too early to make any realistic and precise assessment of impact of the SRBC on the socio-economic life of the PAPs since the construction of SRBC is not completed. Therefore, the impact assessment made in the following pages is only on the basis of process evaluation. The impact of land acquisition in the non-command area of SRBC upto Gorakallu is more transitory in nature as the adverse effects of the acquisition of land and other assets can be mitigated by a well conceived Integrated Action Plan for removal of the adverse effects.

5.3 The agriculture has been a 'gamble in rains' in the proposed command area of the SRBC. In Banaganapalli, Owk, Sanjamala and Koilkuntla Mandals the terrain turns into a bald baking pan from March to June marked by acute water scarcity. The raging dust storms during the summer trigger wind erosion of the top soil of the area. The rainfall will be very low and the monsoon is erratic. Owk area is recorded as the lowest rainfall zone in the drought prone Kurnool district. The economic backwardness of the area bred violence and caused high incidence of crime. The farmers are very much dejected lot. It is into such a remote and agriculturally backward area, the SRBC brings in the life giving waters from the far off Krishna river. The SRBC is going to be a real boon for the chronically drought prone command area comprising Panyam, Banaganapally, Kolimigundla, Sanjamala and Koilakuntla Mandals of Kurnool district. The grey terrain will soon turn into a verdent area of agricultural prosperity with the arrival of Krishna water through SRBC and its distributaries. The fabled Midas will also arrive in the command area and with this magical touch the area will turn into a lush green bowl of agricultural affluence.

5.4 The important anticipated positive impacts of the SRBC Project are highlighted hereunder. The project is expected to provide sustained irrigation over the command area of 65,000 hectares in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah eventually. The Project will increase the crop intensity from 106% to 151%. It will facilitate qualitative and quantitative shifts in the

cropping pattern and thereby increase the per hectare yields of various crops and step up the agriculture production of the area. The anticipated post project yields of various crops in SRBC area are given in the following Table.

T A B L E

Pre-project and anticipated Post-project yield of various crops in the command area

|         |              | (Quantity Tonnes)       |             |              |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Sl. No. | Season       | Crop                    | Pre-Project | Post-project |
| A.      | KHARIF       | 1. Sorghum              | 1.10        | 2.20         |
|         |              | 2. Groundnut            | 0.90        | 2.00         |
|         |              | 3. Green gram           | -           | 1.50         |
|         |              | 4. Paddy                | 2.90        | 5.40         |
|         |              | 5. Sunflower            | -           | 1.80         |
|         |              | 6. Vegetables           | 1.30        | 12.00        |
| B.      | Rabi         | 1. Groundnut            | -           | 2.20         |
|         |              | 2. Sunflower            | -           | 2.00         |
|         |              | 3. Sorghum (Seed)       | -           | 1.80         |
|         |              | 4. Bengalgram           | -           | 1.50         |
|         |              | 5. Tobacco              | -           | 1.50         |
|         |              | 6. Vegetable & others   | -           | 12.00        |
| C.      | Two seasonal | 1. Chillies             | -           | 3.00         |
|         |              | 2. Turmeric             | -           | 4.80         |
|         |              | 3. Cotton               | -           | 3.00         |
|         |              | 4. Sugar cane           | -           | 100.00       |
|         |              | 5. Mulbery              | -           | 5.2          |
|         |              | 6. Betel vine (Baskets) | -           | 2500.0       |

(Source: Environmental impact Assessment study for SRBC WAPCOs Centre for Environment, New Delhi 1994 - P.57).

5.5 As could be seen from the above table, the per hectare yield of Sorghum is expected to increase from 1.10 tonnes to 2.20 tonnes, groundnut will increase from 0.90 tonnes to 2.00 tonnes.



paddy will increase from 2.90 tonnes to 5.40 tonnes, vegetables from 1.30 tonnes to 12 tonnes during the Kharif season. Thus the yields will register 100% increase in the Kharif season due to irrigation. Groundnut, Sunflower, vegetables can be cropped during Rabi season also, while chillies, turmeric, cotton, sugarcane, betelvine and such other long duration high value crops can also be grown in the command area. The net value of additional agriculture production in the command area is anticipated to increase from Rs.83.0 millions per annum to Rs.1941.3 millions per annum at 1993-94 price levels. This quantum increase in the production and productivity of land will generate higher income for the land holders and their dependents which will bring about marked improvement in their living standards and quality of life.

5.6 An extent of 6,420 hectares of land presently falling under waste land and fallow land category can be brought under cultivation in the post project phase.

#### LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT :

5.7 The improvement in the socio-economic status of the command area population will lead to higher demand for quality cattle especially milch cattle as a source of better nutrition status for the command area population. The improved economic status of the area and the people will also lead to better veterinary services and infrastructural facilities of the area. The project increases food grain production very appreciably.

This will generate substantial additional biomass which can be used as fodder for the livestock. This will reduce the mounting pressure on the rapidly dwindling forest resources.

5.8 The proposed SRBC project will increase the available volume of water by about ten times in the command area, which will facilitate ground water recharge during the post project period. This can sustain operation of additional 3060 ground water wells capable of irrigating 8,568 hectares of additional land in the command area. The additional water available in the command area will reduce dissolved solids, hardness and harmful constituents like flourides to make water potable.

5.9 With the quantum increase in the availability of water in the command area, change in the composition of tree species is anticipated. High value timber yielding species like teak, sal etc., are expected to proliferate in the command area.

5.10 Increase in soil moisture, vegetative cover and improvement in land grading conditions in the command area will reduce the soil erosion in the command area.

5.11 The increase in surface area of water, irrigation and vegetative cover in the command area may lead to reduction in the number of high temperature days in the command area of SRBC, thus bringing about much sought after relief from the long summer to the command area population.

5.12 With quantum improvement in agriculture production and consequential higher incomes for the command area population there will be increased flow of money in the area. This will lead to industrialisation and demand for better infrastructural facilities. There will be improvement in roads, communications, markets etc., in the command area to cater to the higher agricultural production in the area. The construction and operation of these services will also lead to generation of additional employment in the area.

5.13 The SRBC project will bring about a sea change in the landscape of its command area, which starts from Gorakallu in Panyam mandal which not only turns into a lush green carpet and will elevate the socio-economic status of the chronically drought hit area but also improves significantly annual incomes of the farmers and their dependents, their farm servants, share croppers, tenants etc., in the command area and generate more economic activity in the command area which will attract better infrastructural facilities and effect a marked change in the employment scenario of the area for the better. This will promote higher literacy and fosters educational development of the population of the command area and makes the currently unemployed and underemployed persons in the area to engage in productive activity. This prospect will also bring down the incidence of factional crimes in the area and usher in an era of peace and prosperity in the command area of the project. The

command area of the project will soon become the boon of "Temple of Modern India" (Srisaïlam Project) and the dream of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister and builder of modern India will come true.

5.14 However, the rosy picture is expected to unveil in the culturable command area of the project only. The non-command area will be left high and dry. It does not stop there. Elsewhere these "Temples of Modern India" in reality prove to be veritable juggernauts of colossal displacement and untold misery to certain sections of population smashing their life support systems and causing deprivation of their livelihood and turning them into virtual refugees in their own home land.

5.15 The SRBC Phase I does not comprise any reservoir which will submerge the project villages. Hence no submersion of any considerable gravity is expected in SRBC project area. But in its long course starting from cross regulator at Banakacherla in Pamulapadu mandal upto Dattapuram in Sanjamala mandal SRBC has created some problems for the people enroute. One of the methods of PRA viz., Village problem census, was adopted to elicit the problems as perceived by the people in the 18 villages of the said area. The problems can be classified into following categories.

I. (a) DISRUPTION OF PRODUCTION SYSTEM :

5.16 The SRBC commences in Pamulapadu mandal and excavation of canal has been causing fall in the ground water level in the vicinity of SRBC canal. The affected mandals are Maddur, Vanala and Vempenta.

5.17 The SRBC which is very deep in this area, has been drawing the ground water in the upper layer of the subsoil in the surrounding area into its deep cut reaches. As a result, the water level in the open wells and even in the bore wells has been falling with the advent of dry season in these villages. This has adversely affected the water levels. The situation is going to be changed once water is let into the canal. This not only reverses the above problem, but improves the water table in the adjoining areas and create very favourable condition. Therefore early project completion is in the interest of the people who are eagerly waiting for the same. However alternative arrangements are being made to ensure drinking water supply wherever such problem is acute.

I. (b) SEPARATION OF SOURCE OF IRRIGATION FROM ITS AYACUT :

5.18 The SRBC has separated the irrigation source from its ayacut (command) as the canal is passing in between the well and its ayacut. The irrigation well is situated on one side of the canal and its ayacut on the other side. Thus the SRBC rendered the well useless. In Banaganapalli mandal, the SRBC separated

the well of an awardee from its ayacut and the well is thus rendered useless. He is left with 7 acres of land after 2.84 acres of his land was acquired for SRBC. He has 2 major children and each will get 2.33 acres of land which has been rendered dry after the SRBC separated its source of irrigation. In Dattapuram of Sanjamala mandal, an awardee has 2.80 acres of wet land irrigated by a well through which the SRBC was excavated. As a result 2.15 acres of ayacut is left on the other side of the canal and now irrigation of the ayacut by the well is not possible.

5.19 Altogether 12 awardees are affected due to separation of irrigation source from its ayacut. These cases are reported in Rollapadu, Madduru, Gorakallu, Banaganapally, Gadigarevula, Korrapoluru, Vempenta, Thudicherla and Dattapuram villages. The mandal-wise and village-wise awardees affected due to this problem is furnished in Annexure V-1.

I. (c) DISRUPTION OF WATER SUPPLY FOR IRRIGATION :

5.20 Prior to the construction of SRBC, fields of Pamulapadu mandal villages being which were the command area of KC canal, used to get irrigation water for two crops of Kharif and Rabi. But the SRBC which passes through the area without irrigating any area in Pamulapadu stood as barrier between the KC canal and its ayacut situated on the other side of the SRBC. The SRBC authorities have constructed super passages across the SRBC to

take the waters of KC canal to the fields situated on the other side of the SRBC. But the capacity of the water passages constructed across the SRBC is limited and not able to cater to the irrigation needs of the KC canal ayacut separated by the SRBC. Further, the construction of the passage is defective and constructed without studying the water levels of the K.C. canal during dry seasons. As a result the KC canal water is not able to reach its ayacut separated by the SRBC. This has forced the farmers to raise irrigated crops during Kharif season only.

#### I. (d) DIVISION OF LANDS INTO SMALL AND UNCULTIVABLE UNITS:

5.21 The construction of SRBC through the lands of PAPs has divided the lands into unequal parts one of which is too small to cultivate and thereby the landholders have abandoned the small extent resulting in loss of production and income for the PAP. No compensation was paid for the abandoned extent of land by the SRBC authorities. In the villages of Korrapoluru, Vempenta and Venkatapuram, 10 PAPs confronted this problem. Their lands to the extent of 1.36 acres were rendered useless for cultivation. The mandal-wise and village-wise list of PAPs affected due to this problem is given in Annexure V-2.

#### II. DIFFICULTY FOR GRAZING ACTIVITY :

5.22 The difficulty for taking their cattle for grazing due to excavation of canal was reported as the bridges constructed on the canal require detouring to reach the grazing grounds.

These problems have been reported in Vanala, Vempenta, Konidedu, Sunkesula, Talamudipi, Manchalakatta, Gadigirevula, Nandavaram and Bhanumukkala villages. Similar problem is reported in these villages for reaching the fields by the farmers.

### III. LOSS OF VILLAGE COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCE :

5.23 The construction of SRBC and the land acquisition for the project resulted in the loss of certain common property resources like burial grounds etc. In Beeravolu, Ramatheertham and Chanugondla the burial grounds have been acquired for the project. As a result the villagers are experiencing a lot of problem for the disposal of the dead. This problem should therefore receive immediate attention of the authorities for the rehabilitation of PAPs.

### IV. ACCESS TO THE SOURCE OF FIREWOOD AND FODDER :

5.24 The construction of SRBC especially in the deep cut reaches in non-command area has rendered the access to sources of firewood and fodder difficult as the villagers detour for longer distances.

5.25 In the deep cut reaches of SRBC, especially in Pamulapadu Mandal, the ground water level is falling during the dry season and as a result the water level in the drinking water sources is falling and in some places the wells are drying up.



## V. DRAINAGE PROBLEMS :

5.26 The terrain of the study area is undulating and the construction of SRBC canal through this undulating terrain has interfered with the natural drainage pattern of the rain water. In Bhanumukkala, several farmers complained that the SRBC authorities have not responded to their request for construction of under tunnels to facilitate draining of rain water, from one side of the SRBC to the otherside so that the rain water can eventually drain into Jurreru river without inundating the fields situated on the right side of SRBC. On the high side of the SRBC the land is slopy and gradient of the land is steep so that in a rainy day the water from the nearby Ravulakonda collects near the SRBC bund and swamps the area and the crops. The crops are being destroyed for the last two years due to water-logging in the area. The problem can be solved by constructing an under tunnel of required capacity to allow the rain water to drain into Jurreru vagu through the under tunnel. If construction of under tunnel is not possible steps must be taken to divert the rain water through a channel excavated along the SRBC bund.

5.27 . In Sangapatnam village another problem of drainage has been reported wherein the SRBC has stood as a barrier for the stream that passes by the village. Since there is no under tunnel to cross over the SRBC, the stream water gets collected near the SRBC which is situated very close to the village. The water logging at the village near SRBC is making the village swampy. These problems need urgent attention.

5.28 In Chanugondla, an under tunnel has been constructed for the passage of a stream, but the stream water gushes through the tunnel and over flows making the village paths marshy. Different streams are joining together to form a single stream due to the obstruction caused by SRBC for natural flow and flows in large quantity of water with high speed. Since the under tunnel is small the water flows out of the natural boundary of the stream. As a result the village that lies close to SRBC becomes swampy. If a side wall is constructed, the village may be protected from the damage caused by the stream.

5.29 In Alaganur, the land is slopy towards SRBC and the rain water from the upper reaches of the village used to drain through the natural channel beyond SRBC, but the construction of SRBC stopped the natural drainage pattern of rain water, causing water logging in the area. The resultant water logging renders the cultivable area unproductive. Therefore, it is necessary to construct an under tunnel of sufficient capacity to drain up the rain water that is being collected at SRBC. This problem is reported by 7 awardees and 2 PAPs belonging to 7 villages. Mandal-wise, village-wise list of awardees and PAPs is given in Annexure V.3.

5.30 At numerous places on either side of the SRBC bunds, the top soil from the neighbouring fields has been excavated for the SRBC project, rendering them unfit for cultivation as the top soil is removed exposing rocky layer lying underneath. Further,

deep pits have been found in the process, resulting in rain water logging which affects the neighbouring crops. It is reported that the SRBC authorities neither obtained the consent of the landholders nor paid compensation for the loss sustained as a result of excavation of the earth. This was reported by 12 awardees belonging to Obulapuram, Bhanumukkala, Nandavaram, Thirupadu, Bathulurupadu, Thalamudipi, B.Singavaram, Korrapoluru and Chanugondla villages. Mandal-wise, Village-wise list of awardees is given in Annexure V-4.

#### VI. DAMAGE TO THE RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES:

5.31 Due to canal blasting for excavation of SRBC some housing structures situated in Vanala village have damaged and steps are required to prevent such adverse effect by controlled blasting. 15 people have reported that their houses are partially damaged due to blasting (Annexure V.5).

#### VII. DAMAGE DUE TO DUMPING OF EXCAVATION DEBRIS:

5.32 The excavation of SRBC necessarily by its nature involved in removal of earth and embanking with the material excavated. However, at several places the excavated material which consisted of huge boulders and rock debris is so much that the land acquired for embankment was found insufficient. So contractors of the excavation work have resorted to dumping the debris etc. on the adjacent lands and fields without the consent of the land owners. This had not only led to damaging of the standing crops, but also made the fields unfit for cultivation.

Steps need to be taken to solve this problem. This problem was reported by 24 awardees belonging to 13 villages and 36 PAPs belonging to 12 villages and the details are furnished in Annexure V-6.

#### VIII. DENAIL OF COMPENSATION FOR STANDING CROPS :

5.33 Lands with standing crops have been acquired but the compensation was paid only for the land. Such cases were reported by 11 awardees belonging to Nandavaram, Vempenta, Vanala, Chanugondla, Sunkesula, Gadigarevula and Manchalakatta villages. 3 PAPs belonging to Venkatapuram, Dattapuram and Mettupally have complained the above problem. The mandal-wise and village-wise list of people affected is given in Annexure V-7.

#### IX. COMPENSATION NOT COMMENSURATE WITH THE EXTENT OF LAND ACQUIRED:

5.34 In many villages the land losers reported that the compensation paid was not commensurate to the extent of land acquired. Altogether 57 awardees and 24 PAPs belonging to 18 and 10 villages respectively have complained this problem. The mandal wise and village-wise details are given in Annexure V-8.

#### IX. MIGRATIONS:

5.35 Despite the above minor adverse effects, the newly irrigated areas like SRBC command area will hold a promise for agricultural prosperity for the farmers who are adept in wet cultivation. Therefore, the SRBC command area will be cynosure of every land hungry farmer from the already irrigated areas.

This can trigger mass immigration of people from areas far and wide, if the migrations of people from other areas to the KC canal, Nagarjuna Sagar, Nizamsagar and Tungabhadra command areas in the recent past is any indication. It is therefore necessary to foresee the population dynamics and socio-cultural and political dynamics that may be set in motion in the wake of immigration from the distant areas into SRBC command area. The project authorities and district authorities should plan for the harmonious relations between the migrants and the native population and removal of areas of friction. However, the limited migration of experienced and enterprising progressive farmers from the irrigated areas may aid in trend setting for local farmers who are less familiar with the various processes of wet cultivation.

CHAPTER - VI  
PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN

## PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN

6.1 This chapter attempts to focus on the perceptions of women in the study area about the impact of land acquisition for the construction of S.R.B.C. on their lives, status, roles and responsibilities. The gender ideology as described in Chapter II subscribes to the view of granting secondary place to women. The division of labour in the family, allocation of rights, roles and duties in the society impose certain restrictions on women and prevent them from equal participation in various activities. It is in this background that perception of women is sought for assessing the around impact of land acquisition and other assets on the lives of the target population. In the previous chapter sporadic mention has been made that the S.R.B.C. has increased the burden of women affecting their lives in some areas where traditional roles have to be performed by them. A detailed discussion follows in this chapter about how the lives of women are affected. This endeavour of delving into the perceptions and experiences of women would help a comprehensive understanding of the overall impact of the SRBC on the social and economic conditions of the awardees, including the non-awardees.

6.2 As mentioned earlier, a team of women investigators were employed considering the difficulty in obtaining information from women by men investigators. The women investigators could elicit the required qualitative and quantitative data with the help of a separate schedule prepared to administer exclusively among

women awardees and women members of the PAFs and by conducting participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises. As many as 323 women were interviewed among whom the women headed PAFs were 76 spread over ten Mandals and care was taken to ensure representation from all sections of the community. Caste-wise details of the respondents among whom schedules have been canvassed are furnished in Table 6.1 and it may be noted that 118 respondents belong to O.C. category, 152 BCs, 48 SC and 5 ST category. A majority of these women are from the age group of 40 to 60 years and most of these women are illiterate and the literacy level show only 8.04% among the respondents (Table 6.2). Agriculture is the main occupation of these women and they work either on their own farms or work as daily wage labourers on others' farms, besides attending to household work and traditional caste occupations, it has been noticed that women of rich farmers do not work in fields except supervising the women labourers, but most of the time spent on domestic non-agricultural work. Women of marginal and small farmers usually not only work on their own farms but also work as agricultural labourers on daily wages.

#### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

6.3 It has been revealed in the course of individual interviews and PRA exercises where women expressed their views and problems without any inhibition that their prime responsibility is to cook food which involves fetching water from



an open well or borewell and clean the vessels. The day begins for them with the sweeping in and around the house, sprinkle cow dung water in the front yard and decorate the ground with designs drawn with white powder on every morning and it is compulsory on festive and special social occasions. The sweeping includes cleaning cattle shed also by removing dung which is used as manure. In case of those having cattle, the daily chorus starts with churning of curds to make butter and butter milk. After milking the cattle in the morning sometimes take the milk to the centre for selling. Every evening lactating milch cattle are washed and milked. After cooking food in the morning, the women may join her husband in the field or she may go for fetching fodder for the lactating cattle from the fields or forest. Often they have to collect firewood around the village or fields or from the nearby forest. Those women who are not involved in these activities either go to work as wage labourers or assist their husbands in their traditional occupations. Women from Washerman Community assist their husbands in laundering and ironing clothes. These women collect food in the evenings from the houses of their patrons. Taking care of children is woman's exclusive duty which includes warming up water, bathing children and decorating them. The small children upto three years are given bath in the morning and evening. In the evening the women keep warm water for the husband to take bath, cook food, feed the children and wait for him to take food.

6.4 Husband or father is the head of the family and all important decisions will be taken with his consent. His advices and instructions are followed and obeyed without any arguments in most cases. He commands respect from all members of the household. The day begins for him before the sun rise, and he reaches his field with his bullocks and farm equipment and starts working on the field. His wife joins him later bringing him food. After returning home he takes bath and gossips in the village or with his neighbours or plans for the next day and arranges labourers etc. Generally husbands discuss major issues with their wives like purchase or sale of property, arranging marriage to their children and when he contemplates heavy expenditure. He never likes her involvement in his affairs and resists any kind of instructions imposed by his wife.

6.5 It has been revealed during the study that since women are illiterate and are not expected to have direct contact with men of other families or officials, the channels of communication are either husbands or other male members in the family or other women who are co-workers or gossip group at home. Most of the women received the information about land acquisition through their husbands and other women of their neighbourhood.

#### PERCEPTIONS

6.6 Women have generally expressed the view that the land acquisition was not voluntary and they had no choice, and they had

to part with the lands for the sake of general welfare of the area and its people. Each women member of the PAF finds solace in the fact that her family is not the only family which was dispossessed and was to suffer but several of the villagers were targets of involuntary dispossessions of lands. Women in general are not in favour of BRBC construction in the non-command area because they are not getting any benefit from it but on the top of it, the agricultural production declined with the shrinking of the extent of land under cultivation. The non-command area stretches to 50.22 Kms. The total number of non-beneficiary PAFs in the said command area is 516 of which 49 are women headed PAFs. Further they expressed their concern about inaccessibility for fuelwood, fodder and grazing lands. They find it difficult to take longer distances to reach the fields which are located on the other side of the BRBC. Women also find that more often they are unemployed due to loss of agricultural land under cultivation and emergence of surplus labour. However, women in the command area are very happy and delighted with the construction of BRBC because their lands will be irrigated enhancing agriculture production and agricultural employment. They hoped that BRBC would solve their water problem and there would be general improvement in road facilities and induce better transportation facilities. These perceptions of women in the study are illuminated by presenting twelve typical case studies in the following pages.

## I. CASE STUDY OF SMT.PRASANNA:

6.7 She belongs to other caste category and hails from Chilakala village of Panyam mandal which is situated in the command area. She is a 35 years old literate lady and her family consists of her husband and two children. Out of the total landholding of 7.0 acres dry and 6.04 acres of wet land, an extent of 41 cents of dry land only was acquired for the S.R.B.C.. She is happy about the construction of SRBC and expressed that her village was not having fair weather road earlier and after taking up works under SRBC pucca road to their village is provided and this facility resulted in good transport facility to other villages. She is referring to the road connecting Gorakallu with Panyam constructed by SRBC along the canal for the use of SRBC authorities. She is also happy that some of her lands will be irrigated.

## II. CASE STUDY OF E.SALAMMA:

6.8 Smt.E.Salamma, a resident of Thudicherla village of Jupad Banglow Mandal belongs to backward caste. She is 55 years old widow living with her two married sons and their wives and three grand children. Her family is a joint family where her two married sons are staying with her and jointly cultivating the lands and sharing food from common kitchen. She owns three acres of wet land out of which 1.84 acres of land was acquired for SRBC. She received a compensation of Rs.36,975/- and she

purchased 5 acres of land with the amount received. She has utilised this amount productively and with this land purchase, her socio-economic status in the village also improved. This case study is a very good example of a woman awardee utilising entire compensation money in a fruitful way. She stated that indirectly SRBC was responsible for promotion of economic prosperity of her family.

### III. CASE STUDY OF SMT.PASUVULA RAMALAXMI :

6.9 Smt.Pasuvula Ramalaxmi, hails from Kondajatur village of Panyam Mandal. She is 40 years old and her family consists of three children and her husband. Out of the total landholding of 1.5 acres of dry land, 3 cents of land was acquired. She has informed that they totally depend upon rain fall cultivation of their land and in case of failure of good rains the crops used to dry up and as a result experienced many hardships to make both ends meet. She expressed her happiness about excavation of the S.R.B.C which is going to provide irrigation facilities to their parched fields and solve drinking water problem also.

### IV. CASE STUDY OF SMT.OWK JAYAMMA :

6.10 Smt.Owk Jayamma belongs to scheduled caste and resident of Cherlopalli village of Owk Mandal. She is aged about 42 years and her family consists of her husband and two

children. Out of the total land holding of 9.4 acres of wet land, only 44 cents were acquired and they received an amount of Rs.7400/- as compensation. They utilised this amount for the construction of their house. She expressed her anguish and displeasure about likely submersion of their village due to raising of water level in the Tummaraju tank. She is perhaps unaware that the design of owk reservoir is modified by SRBC authorities to avoid such submersion.

#### V. CASE STUDY OF SMT.NARAHARI SUBBAMMA:

6.11 Smt.Narahari Subbamma, a widow of 50 years, hails from the village of Alaganur of Midthur mandal. She looks after her family consisting of a married son, daughter-in-law and aged mother. Apart from the loss of her husband, she lost an extent of 7.5 acres of land in the land acquisition which was her only source of livelihood. As a result of acquisition she became landless in the year 1986. She spent a portion of the compensation amount on her son's education and daughter's marriage and with the remaining compensation, she started a petty provision shop which is her only source of livelihood. Now her son is an unemployed graduate seeking for employment in any government institution.

6.12 Before acquisition of her land, she had milch cattle and she used to get some extra money by selling milk and milk products. But after acquisition of her entire land she faced with the problem of maintaining the cattle as it was an

additional burden on her to purchase fodder for the cattle. Therefore, she sold away her cattle and consequently she lost subsidiary source of income. She stated that the loss of land led to loss of her cattle and these chain reactions caused more financial problems and impoverishment. She informed that the standard of living of her family and economic social status has gone down after the loss of their land in acquisition.

#### V. CASE STUDY OF SMT. SUGALI SESHAMMA:

6.13 Smt. Sugali Seshamma is the wife of late Hussainiah, resident of Vanala village, Pamulapadu mandal. She is a widow of 50 years old and belong to Sugali tribe (ST). She lives with her married son and her unmarried son. Out of the total land holding of 1.35 acres of wet land belonging to her, 1.05 acres was acquired much against her will leaving only 30 cents. This land is the only source of her livelihood and she is unable to cultivate the remaining 30 cents as it is not uneconomical. She received a compensation of Rs.28,306/-, but she utilised this amount mostly for unproductive purposes such as repayment of debt taken for consumption purpose, maintenance of house etc. As she lost major chunk of her land, she was forced to sell away her cattle as she was unable to get sufficient fodder. The land acquisition not only rendered land loss and impoverishment, but also affected her social status rendering to the low status of an agricultural labourer. Prior to land acquisition, all her family

members used to work on their own farm and earn sufficient income for the family, but now they have to depend upon the erratic daily wage work. She has also stated that due to old age she is unable to go to work regularly.

#### VII. CASE STUDY OF SMT.PATHI SAKUNTALAMMA :

6.14 Smt.Pathi Sakunthamma, a widow aged about 50 years old hails from Moolasagaram village. Soon after the death of her husband, an extent of 7.5 acres of their dry land was acquired for the SRBC and she received a compensation of Rs.4,37,000/-. She has informed that she paid Rs.55,000/- to an advocate and towards deposit in the court for filing a petition to enhance compensation. She started a provision store out of a portion of the compensation received. But very unfortunately, she incurred a loss of Rs.1.5 lakhs because she was not properly equipped with entrepreneurial skills for running a business venture even though her family traditionally belonged to the business community. Before acquisition of the land, their family was enjoying higher social and economic status but after loosing the land, her family status and standard of living significantly declined. She stated that she suffered triple shocks - demise of her husband, loss of land due to land acquisition and loss in business. She is facing a peculiar predicament because normally government provides financial assistance to families below the poverty line but this family cannot be categorised under the poverty line because of



large amounts of compensation that it received. But in such exceptional cases where some families are impoverished due to BRRC project, special care should be taken to assist these families to mitigate hardships and sufferings through various economic benefit schemes under the 'safety net'.

#### VIII. CASE STUDY OF SMT.DUDEKULA SUBBAMMA :

6.15 Smt.Dudekula Subbamma belongs to Bhanumukkala village of Banaganapally Mandal. She is a widow aged about 50 years. She got only one son who is employed in a private shop. Out of the total land holding of 3.55 acres of land belonging to her family, only 55 cents was acquired. But the rest of the land which is close to the BRRC was affected as the debris stones and boulders thrown on the banks came down and spread on the rest of the field. Her family's income has been adversely affected due to above reason. She appealed for acquisition of the rest of the land as it has become unvaible for cultivation. Before acquisition of their land and excavation of S.R.B.C. her family was economically in a better position and they never depended upon others. Now this family has been reduced to a poor state.

#### IX. CASE STUDY OF SMT.K.NAGAMMA :

6.16 Smt.K.Nagamma is about 65 years old and lives in Panyam village situated 16 Kms away from Nandyal town. Her family consists of her husband, married son, daughter-in-law and three grand children. She has studied upto secondary level. Her family

is having 26.03 acres of dry land out of which only 1.03 acres was acquired under SRBC. Though this acquired land is a very small when compared to their total land, she considers this land precious as it was presented to her as a gift (stridhanam) at the time of her marriage. She got depressed psychologically when the gift given by her parents in the form of land, was taken away. She felt that the land acquisition has caused a setback to her social status in the family as well as in the society.

#### X. CASE STUDY OF SMT.PETA MARIAMMA :

6.17 Smt.Peta Mariamma, a resident of Vanala village of Pamulapadu mandal, belong to SC Community. She is an illiterate woman aged about 55 years. Her family consists of her husband, married son, daughter-in-law, a grandson and four unmarried sons. It is a joint family. Out of the total land of 3 acres, 1.31 acres of land was acquired for the SRBC and the rest was sold away for the celebration of one of her son's marriage. Earlier when land was intact with them, they used to get enough income and foodgrains, sufficient to meet their family needs. But after acquisition and due to selling away the remaining piece of land, the family is reduced to the state of landless labourers. In addition to the acquisition of agricultural land, her house was also acquired without showing them any alternative site for house construction. Her family made a temporary hut for their living and eke out on agricultural labour. They are not even

employed as labourers in excavation work by the contractors. The contractors brought their own labourers from other districts mainly from Mahboobnagar district on the plea that the local labourers are not accustomed to the arduous work involving in the breaking and digging up the stones. Vanala is the only village where about hundred families were displaced. Smt. Mariamma stated that the wells situated in the vicinity of the SRBC also dried up and there are no borewells nearer to their settlement which is totally inhabited by scheduled caste population. They have to go early in the morning to the localities of other castes where borewells are existing to fetch drinking water. The SRBC rendered this family homeless and landless.

X. CASE STUDY OF KATAL SAHEB SHAIBIBI :

6.18 Smt. Katal Saheb Shaibibi is a 30 year old lady from Cheruvupalli village of Banaganapalli Mandal. Her family consists of her husband, father-in-law, and three children. Out of their total landholding of 6.99 acres of dry land, 1.3 acres were acquired for the SRBC. She stated that one fourth of the land was acquired, but the damage to the remaining adjoining land was enormous due to the movement of heavy vehicles (Tippers) used for removing the excavated earth, stones etc. Even though they prevented the vehicles from passing through their agricultural fields, they have forcibly driven the vehicles through their fields resulting in damage to the standing crops. She informed

that no compensation was paid for the damage caused to the fields and crops. She has requested for the development of the land in case it is not acquired.

## XII. CASE STUDY OF SUGADASI SIVAMMA :

6.19 Smt.Sugadasi Sivamma is a resident of Alaganur village, Midthur Mandal who belongs to SC Community. Her family consists of her husband, four children and mother-in-law. They possess one acre of dry land out of which they lost 48 cents due to land acquisition for the SRBC. She has reported a payment of Rs.2000/- as compensation for the land acquired and this amount was spent for unproductive purposes. She has lamented that she walks long distance for two hours either to Vanala or Korrapolur villages to work as agricultural labourer on daily wages. The SRBC traverses on three sides of the village and one has to take a circuitous route to go to neighbouring villages. She stated that acquisition of land resulted in shrinkage of employment opportunities, considerably for agricultural labourers. During PRA exercise among the ladies of Alaganur village belonging to SC Community, most of them endorsed the views expressed by Sivamma.

6.20 The cases narrated above vividly reflect divergent perceptions and feelings of women who belong to different sections of the community. These cases inform the mixed feelings and opinions created in them by situations that they have been encountering. Their experiences would serve the planners and administrators to rightly focus on the human side especially

women point of view of the project. Some women who are less affected look at bright side of the project but those affected adversely view on the dark side. The women of the former category are generally happy because the SRBC will be a perennial source of prosperity, usher an era of valued irrigation, raising agricultural productivity resulting in the generation of high incomes, creating more employment opportunities and bring in general development of the area. But the latter category of women take a different view because they are badly hit by involuntary displacement, or a threat of displacement, impoverishment, degradation of their economic status, deprivation of social status, increased dependency on others, involvement in court litigations for compensation enhancement, inability to maintain cattle, physical discomforts of trekking long distances, drawing water from far off places, and the remaining land becoming unfit for cultivation etc. It may be reiterated that a majority of these problems encountered by women are interwoven with their social status and roles. The higher economic status bestows women with physical comforts and enable them to discharge their duties with ease. They stay at home and look after the domestic affairs and enjoy higher social status as esteem supervisors. But the impoverishment not only robs them of their status but force them to toil under the sun and earn bread to support the family and at the same time discharge the duties assigned by the society as described earlier. Thus the women who are subjected to latter conditions have perceived the land acquisition in negative perspective.

TABLE 6.1

## COMMUNITY-WISE COVERAGE OF RESPONDENTS

| Sl No | Name of the Mandal | No. of Respondents |      |      |      | Total |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|-------|
|       |                    | O.C.               | B.C. | S.C. | S.T. |       |
| 1.    | Panyam             | 31                 | 38   | 9    | —    | 78    |
| 2.    | Owk                | 24                 | 32   | 11   | 1    | 68    |
| 3.    | Pamulapadu         | 14                 | 7    | 9    | 3    | 33    |
| 4.    | Banganapalli       | 20                 | 25   | 6    | 1    | 52    |
| 5.    | Midthur            | 20                 | 23   | 5    | —    | 48    |
| 6.    | Gadivemula         | 7                  | 13   | 7    | —    | 27    |
| 7.    | Jupad Bangla       | 1                  | 11   | 1    | —    | 13    |
| 8.    | Kolimigundla       | 1                  | 1    | —    | —    | 2     |
| 9.    | Sanjamala          | —                  | 1    | —    | —    | 1     |
| 10.   | Atmakur            | —                  | 1    | —    | —    | 1     |
| Total |                    | 118                | 152  | 48   | 5    | 323   |

TABLE 6.2

## LITERACY LEVEL OF WOMEN RESPONDENTS

| Sl No | Name of the Mandal | Illiterates | No. of literates |                 |                  | Total |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|
|       |                    |             | Primary level    | Secondary level | Collegiate level |       |
| 1.    | Pamulapadu         | 30          | 1                | 2               | —                | 33    |
| 2.    | Panyam             | 71          | 2                | 4               | —                | 78    |
| 3.    | Banaganapalli      | 43          | 5                | 4               | 1                | 52    |
| 4.    | Midthur            | 47          | 1                | —               | —                | 48    |
| 5.    | Gadivemula         | 27          | —                | —               | —                | 27    |
| 6.    | Jupad Bangla       | 12          | 1                | —               | —                | 13    |
| 7.    | Atmakur            | —           | 1                | —               | —                | 1     |
| 8.    | Owk                | 65          | 2                | —               | —                | 68    |
| 9.    | Sanjamala          | 1           | —                | 1               | —                | 1     |
| 10.   | Kolimigundla       | 1           | 1                | —               | —                | 2     |
| Total |                    | 297         | 14               | 11              | 1                | 323   |

## ACTION POINTS

In Chapters IV and V, a systematic attempt is made to analyse the socio-economic conditions of persons affected under SRBC. During the formative period of the project, certain adverse conditions are experienced by some persons who have been accustomed to traditional life styles. Sudden changes in topography, environment, mobility and accessibility pattern to common property resources created temporary hardships. On the contrary, the project advantages and positive impact on the command area will far out weigh the disadvantages and adverse impact that is being created. Nevertheless, the justification of the SRBC project and its myriad benefits that may be conferred on the population of the command area eventually, cannot mitigate the hardship created by the SRBC project on various sections of the project population. In Chapter IV the magnitude of the adverse impact of this project on different sections of project population has been highlighted the range and gravity of the problems that this project has created in the study area have been summarised in Chapter V. The problem of displacement under this project is not of much concern as the total number of displaced persons including the major children is as low as 214 in addition to the total PAPs under SRBC area. The small number of PAPs and displaced families should not mislead the authorities to view problems of the project affected families with indifference and complacence. The irony of the situation

is clearly mirrored in the fact that these families whose life support systems have been affected by the land acquisition for SRBC are not the target population for enjoying the benefit of development of the region for which they are affected. These helpless victims though small in number should receive the highest priority and urgent attention of the authorities. Prof.L.K.Mahapatra\* classifies them as internal refugees. Cernea, Sociology Advisor of the World Bank, acknowledges the magnitude of the problems of this category of displaced persons. He writes "..... the trauma of being a refugee in one's own land is not necessarily less than being a refugee on foreign soil ..." when communities are displaced by a public development project, it is incumbent upon the government to ensure that the oustees are fully compensated and assisted to resettle adequately. It is when this does not happen, however, and when development displaced people become destitute, that is, their assets lost, their habitat gone and their basic human rights unrecognised and trampled ... that their situation becomes in essence, similar to refugees ... (Cernea 1990 : 9)\*\* . The present study has been conducted to assess the adverse impacts of the SRBC project on the socio-economic conditions of the project population, so as to formulate economic rehabilitation and resettlement programmes to

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\* L.K.Mahapatra, Tribal Development in India, Myth and reality, New Delhi, 1994.

\*\* Michael M.Cernea "Internal Refugees and Development caused population displacement" development discussions paper No.345, January 1190.



ensure that the families affected regain atleast the previous standard of living, if possible to improve upon it.

In Chapter IV various sections of the project population have been identified and classified on the basis of the magnitude and type of impact on project affected persons as a result of land acquisition for the project.

Among them, the worst affected group consists of persons whose production system is totally disrupted thereby resulting in the deprivation of livelihood. It is this group which should receive the urgent attention and top priority for provision of complete economic rehabilitation.

The World Bank insists in its reformulated policy "All resettlement programmes must be development programmes as well, and that measures must be taken to prevent those dislocated from becoming permanently impoverished and destitute and to improve their living conditions. Therefore, the approach to resettlement operations should deal with economic, technical, cultural and socio-organisational factors in an integrated manner. The key characteristic of the Bank's policy is a shift from a welfare-life approach limited mainly to cash compensation, to a development oriented integrated approach that can help settlers rebuild a self-sustainable production base and habitat" (Cernea, 1988 : 45)\*.

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\* Michael M. Cernea - In "voluntary Resettlement and Development", Finance and Development IMF and World Bank, September issue.

The socio-economic rehabilitation of the PAPs of the project area should take into consideration various categories of PAPs and they must be ranked on the basis of the magnitude of resource and life support system lost due to land acquisition for the SRBC. The project has rendered 417 families landless and deprived of their livelihood. The trauma of landloss and concomitant loss of social status and marginalisation of these families has been highlighted in Chapter IV and V. Hence, comprehensive Action Plan has to be formulated forthwith for rehabilitation of PAPs who have been directly affected by the SRBC by disrupting the production system and in some cases deprived of their source of livelihood. But they are not eligible for any compensation under the Land Acquisition Act. The magnitude of loss suffered by these groups is intense. Therefore, the PAPs identified in paras 5.18, 5.19 and 5.20 of Chapter V whose wet lands have been separated from the source of irrigation, thereby depriving the landholders of the fruits of irrigation source developed by them at an enormous cost and efforts were made to identify them. All the PAPs falling under this category must be rehabilitated fully by provision of alternative land with irrigation facilities, either in the same village or in the neighbouring villages or in the command area of the SRBC.

2) In the process if the PAP has to shift his/her residence to another village he must be provided with a house site and cash grant for construction of residential structure in the new village, alternatively the PAPs must be allotted a house under the Weaker Sections Housing programme if he/she is eligible.

3) The PAPs lands including the irrigation source affected by the SRBC project in his native place may be acquired by the government at the prevailing prices of similar lands. The amount thus realised may be deducted towards the cost of his economic rehabilitation and resettlement in a new village and the balance of expenditure incurred for rehabilitation of the PAPs must be borne by the State.

4) Further if the family thus affected belongs to an income group which falls below the poverty line they may be paid rehabilitation and resettlement grant as per the policy to enable them to resettle and rehabilitate themselves economically at the new site. They must be provided free transport for shifting to a new location as it would involve transportation of all members, personal assets, livestock, farm and other equipment to the new site. In extension of the above benefits to the PAPs under this category priority must be accorded to PAPs in the non-command area.

5) PAPs belonging to the income groups which fall below poverty line should be given priority in the rehabilitation

programme outlined above. The PAPs belonging to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, and backward classes may be accorded priority in that order. Also, some PAPs had been cultivating the government lands for a long time and some of them perfected their titles over a course of time through advance possession and making a living out of it prior to acquisition of the assigned land for SRBC. In some cases the entire land of PAPs has been lost in the acquisition depriving them of their very source of livelihood, but these PAPs are not eligible for compensation and they are not provided with alternative land also.

There is another section of PAPs who have been cultivating the lands which have been assigned by the government on 'D' form pattas and 39 PAFs have lost their entire land assigned to them depriving them of their source of livelihood but they were not eligible for compensation as government was competent to resume the government lands assigned to them without payment of compensation at any time. However, the position has been reviewed and orders were issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the G.O.Ms.No.1307, Revenue (Assignment I) Department, dated 23-12-1993 to the effect that all the assignees whose lands have been acquired for all the projects are paid suitable ex-gratia on par with other pattadars as they were also displaced by virtue of resumption of their lands and they also lose their source of livelihood. But the assignees of Government land are not entitled to file cases in civil courts for enhancement of ex-

gratia under section 18 and 28-A of L.A.Act, 1984.

6) In respect of lands separated by the SRBC dividing them into two pieces (paras 5.21 of Chapter V), one of which is too small for taking up cultivation, the state should acquire that piece of land on payment of compensation at the prevailing rates from the landholders. The SRBC authorities may allot the same to the PAPs who have been seriously affected for growing trees for firewood or timber purposes. But the allotment of such plots should be coordinated in such a way that the same PAPs as far as possible shall be allotted both the plot and certain extent of adjacent bank of the SRBC for planting timber yielding or fruit bearing or NTFP yielding tree species on the SRBC bank allotted to them. If the PAP under this category lost his total holding or 75% of the holding due to the acquisition of land for SRBC the concerned PAP should be rehabilitated and resettled as outlined above.

7) The problems of PAPs in the non-command area whose ayacut under the KC canal has been seriously affected by the construction of SRBC resulting in inadequate supply of irrigation water from the KC canal for the second crop should receive immediate attention. The Government should constitute a team of expert Civil Engineers to rectify the faulty superpassages constructed on the SRBC to enable flow of KC canal water into its ayacut area situated on the otherside of the SRBC and increase the number and size of such passage ways so that the flow of

adequate water of KC canal to its ayacut situated on the other side of the SRBC is ensured and the water supply to the lands in Rabi season is restored. Till the ayacut is restored for the Rabi season the affected PAPs must be paid compensation for the loss of crops.

8) In the deep-cut reaches of SRBC especially in Pamulapadu mandal, the PAPs whose wells have been adversely affected due to hydrological imbalance caused by the excavation of SRBC must also be paid compensation for crop loss and hardship caused to the PAPs and female members of the family in particular till the hydrological balance is restored with the release of waters into the SRBC. If the water table is not restored even after the release of water in SRBC in their non-command areas the authorities must take steps to drill borewells at the rate of one bore well for drinking water and other purposes in the localities of SCs, BCs, OCs in each village.

9) However with the passage of time, the number of bore wells and open wells in the non-command area of SRBC where the water table has been disturbed resulting in the fall of water level in the wells, will increase resulting in further depletion of ground water in the area. Therefore, the anticipated rise in water table in the wells of the deep cut reaches in the SRBC with the release of waters into SRBC may not materialise. Against this grim prospect, the Government of Andhra Pradesh may have to

take up the watershed development of the affected areas, so as to harvest the rain water by improving the same through various tanks and ponds at appropriate places and constructing water harvesting structures and percolation tanks and by initiating water and soil conservation measures. This will not only enable recharging of ground water but also improve the irrigation and hence cropping pattern and also step up the agricultural yields apart from making the area greener and generating additional biomass which will benefit the livestock of the area. The development of watersheds in the area may be undertaken under the Employment Assurance Scheme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana etc.

10) In Chapter IV the total number of PAPs who are eligible for economic rehabilitation, and the displaced families who are eligible for the resettlement and rehabilitation have also been identified. The total number of PAPs thus identified for the purpose of their economic rehabilitation and deciding the package of development programmes for each PAP will be classified according to their caste status. Thus, the PAPs can be first classified into scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and others. Each of the classified groups of PAP will be further classified on the basis of their landholding size. Each social category of PAPs will thus be classified into landless, marginal farmers, small farmers and medium farmers. These PAPs will again be categorised on the basis of the degree of loss sustained by them as a result of land acquisition. Thus each PAP

belonging to different social categories and landholding categories will be classified into the following categories :

- (1) Hundred per cent loss
- (2) More than 75%, but less than 100 % loss.
- (3) More than 50%, but less than 75% loss.
- (4) More than 25%, but less than 50% loss.

The PAPs thus classified will fall under the following categories:

|            |    |                    |                                       |
|------------|----|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. ST PAPs | .. | Marginal farmer .. | Loss of 100%, >75, <75->50%, <50->25% |
|            |    | Small farmer       | -do-                                  |
|            |    | Medium farmer      | -do-                                  |
| 2. SC PAPs | .. | Marginal farmer .. | Loss 100%, >75, <75->50%, <50->25%    |
|            |    | Small farmer       | -do-                                  |
|            |    | Medium farmer      | -do-                                  |
| 3. BC PAPs | .. | Marginal farmer    | -do-                                  |
|            |    | Small farmer       | -do-                                  |
|            |    | Medium farmer      | -do-                                  |
| 4. DC PAPs | .. | Marginal farmer    | -do-                                  |
|            |    | Small farmer       | -do-                                  |
|            |    | Medium farmer      | -do-                                  |

The above classification takes into account the social status, the degree of loss of land suffered and the present size of land holding of the PAPs for determination of the subsidy element in the government aided programmes.



11) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have to ensure that all the PAPs are covered under government aided programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA, Million Wells Programme, Employment Assurance Scheme etc. Government has to provide production asset grant and also arrange loan for taking up various income generating activities depending on the resources available in the village to improve their income levels. Further all the major children of the PAPs as on the date of socio-economic survey should also be supported with production asset grant. Every PAP should be provided with productive assets under IRDP Programmes. The assets which would be in primary, secondary and tertiary sector will have to be provided to each PAP through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit advanced by the financial institutions. The norms of IRDP will have to be relaxed and every PAP should be covered by IRDP. Since the PAP is the best person to select the type of activity most suited to him on the basis of social, occupational, economic and cultural background, the perceptions and choices of every PAP about the economic activity through which he seeks to be rehabilitated have been ascertained and the same were analysed in Chapter IV. While preparing a plan for granting production assets to PAPs, the resource base of the village, the number of people that may opt for a particular type of activity and the viability of the economic activity on the basis of forward and backward linkages will have to be taken into consideration. The

production cum training centre for each type of economic activity undertaken by the PAP, must be started and the forward and backward linkages for each activity must be provided. All the PAPs shall be extended production assets and financial assistance to enable them to take up income generating activity under the schemes of IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCRA etc. The PAPs have been classified on the basis of three parameters viz. their statutory status, economic status and the magnitude of loss sustained by them for the purpose of determining the percentage of subsidy to which each PAP is entitled under the production asset grants schemes etc., of IRDP, TRYSEM etc the element of subsidy for different categories of PAPs under the IRDP programmes etc. may be considered in the implementation of programmes.

12) The PAPs comprise many service castes artisans and other occupational groups. Each PAP belonging to occupational group, service caste, artisan and other occupational groups must be identified and their traditional skills, occupational preferences and their vocational choices have to be ascertained. The members of PAPs belonging to the above mentioned categories between the age group of 16-45 will have to be imparted technical and entrepreneurial skills to take up self employment in the broad fields of agricultural, and allied activities. The process of skill endowment to the target group of PAPs shall be conducted under TRYSEM. In the training programme the entire cost will have to be borne by the government and the stipend must be paid

to the PAP during the training period. Each trainee shall be supplied with tool kit for the trade in which he has been trained, and each trainee after successful completion of training will have to be provided with subsidy for establishing self employment unit. Backward and Forward linkages for all the products and other services offered by the persons underwent training under TRYSEM shall be provided by the Government. In addition to the above rehabilitation package the PAPs shall have to be covered under the following ongoing welfare programmes for the poor by the Government of Andhra Pradesh subject to their eligibility:

- 1) Issue of white ration cards to enable them to have access to the subsidised rice scheme under public distribution system.
- 2) Supply of power at subsidised flat rates for agricultural pump sets.
- 3) Provision of boarding facilities for the children of PAPs.

Scholarships have to be granted from Tribal Welfare, Social Welfare and BC Welfare Departments for the students belonging to the respective categories of the PAPs and the students belonging to the economically weaker sections of the PAPs may also be granted scholarships up to Degree level. The PAPs belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, BCs and minorities may be

extended the development programmes and the financial assistance by the Andhra Pradesh ST Cooperative Finance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation and Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Finance Corporation and Minorities Finance Corporation respectively for determining the quantum of subsidy for the said programmes.

13) The SRBC main canal runs a length of more than 141 Kms through 12 Mandals of Kurnool district. The main canal has huge embankments through out its course of 141 Kms. Even though the banks of the canal are covered with rock debris excavated from the canal, the banks on both sides of the main canal can be put to productive use by covering the banks with a layer of earth. The fodder yielding grass species can be grown on the banks of the SRBC. Pits may be made on the outward side of both the banks to facilitate growing of fruit bearing, timber yielding and other multi purpose trees like tamarind, jamun, neem etc. The growing of grass will arrest soil erosion and generate additional bio-mass in the form of fodder. If the long stretch of the main canal banks is divided into bits of hundred metres length each and one PAP of the concerned neighbouring village is allotted each of the bits on 99 years lease it can benefit all the PAPs. Each allottee is entitled to grow fodder grasses on the bank and grow trees on the innerside of the bank and is entitled to enjoy the usufruct from the trees and the fodder grasses grown on the banks of canal allotted to him/her. The

maintenance, watering, manuring plant protection, tree guarding and crop guarding of the trees and the grass on the canal bank allotted to him shall be the responsibility of the allottee. The grant of lease of canal banks to the PAPs for this purpose will not only go a long way in improving the economic status of the PAP but will reduce the pressure on already depleted forests in the area for grazing of the livestock and will improve the environment of the area. Similar exercise has been successfully implemented in Godavari districts where coconut trees were planted by the lessees and the usufruct is being enjoyed by them.

14) It has been complained by several PAPs that the rock debris which has been excavated from the bed of SRBC was carelessly dumped into the cultivable lands of land holders rendering the cultivation of the fertile lands thus affected very difficult. But the concerned authorities have lent a deaf ear to their representations for provision of relief to them on account of this problem. Action on this problem has already been suggested. However the inspection of the rock material and huge boulders excavated by the mechanical process from the SRBC bed is mostly of pink colour. These stones if they are dressed and polished can be of good commercial value as they can be used as decorative, elevation stones for conspicuous constructions in the metropolitan cities of the country and they can also be cut polished and converted into tiles for use in flooring of various private residential buildings and public structures as well as

for pavements. Market for these stones must be explored so that the waste material can be used as a construction material of high commercial value. Private agencies which are now engaged in the industry of polishing granites may be invited to undertake the processing of these pink stones. From the lease proceeds of the rock material of SRBC the canal banks can be covered with a thick layer of earth so as to facilitate grasses as well as trees which not only improves the environment of the area but also improves the economic status of the PAPs who will be allotted viable stretches of banks of SRBC for growing fodder grasses and trees.

15) The study brings into lime light the status and role of women in the study area and the way their status and roles have been affected as a result of the acquisition of lands of their families by the construction of SRBC in the non-command as well as command area, the adverse impact that the SRBC has on the status and role of women in general and women of the PAPs in particular have been highlighted in Chapter VI. The women in the study area by and large are subservient to the men. The phenominally low literacy rate women of the PAPs in the study area is responsible for their general ignorance and backwardness. It is, therefore, necessary to mobilise the female members of the PAPs along with others of the village or the neighbouring village to form into Mahila Mandals and the same will be registered under the A.P. Cooperative Societies Act 1964 or under Societies Registration Act. These societies must be provided with the

guidance and assistance for formation and running of the organisation. The Mahila Mandals thus formed and registered should be recognized for assistance for income generating schemes from IRDP to the individual members and also lumpsum grant under DWCRA.

16) The Mahila Mandal in each village will be empowered to execute various works programmes under JRY and EAS on nomination basis. They may be provided with necessary technical and other guidance and supervision for execution of works under the said programmes. The tribal areas in the State have already experimented the above proposal and Government of Andhra Pradesh were so impressed by the gratifying results of empowerment of tribal women in execution of various works programmes in the schedule areas, that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.30, Social Welfare (V2) Department, Dt:17-2-1994 to authorise the ITDAs and other Government Agencies to entrust the works on nomination basis to the tribal women organisations. Therefore the experience in the scheduled areas of the state can be gainfully utilized in empowering the Mahila Mandals to execute works in the concerned villages in the study area.

17) During the PRA exercises conducted in the study area the women respondents have clearly articulated their choices for undertaking economic activities to improve their economic status

through government aided programmes like DWCRA. The willingness and the enthusiasm of the women in the study area must be utilized to mobilize them into a well organized women's movement under the agencies of DWCRA, IRDP and TRYSEM. The Mahila Mandals must inculcate thrift habit among the women folk in the villages and encourage regular savings by the members and deposit the same in the commercial banks or post offices or Cooperative societies.

The amount of grant under DWCRA must be raised to Rs.25,000/- by relaxing the relevant norms of the DWCRA so as to enable the Mahila Mandals to undertake income generating productive activity.

18) The Agencies implementing the DWCRA programme will have to conduct a survey of market for various goods and services in the district and other areas and on the basis of the survey and choices of the individual members of the women organisations, an action plan will be prepared for the establishment of various income generating schemes by various Mahila Mandals in the study area so that all the goods and services available at every Mahila Mandal will have good market, and there can be sustainable productive activity in each of the Mahila Mandals. Forward and backward linkages for the production units established at each of the Mahila Mandals will be provided by the DRDA, Industries Department and other governmental agencies.

19) The traditional occupations of each member of the Mahila Mandals must be taken into consideration while starting the type



of production activity with which the member is associated. Care should be taken that the economic activity with which the members of Mahila Mandals are associated do not suffer from the social stigma. For example, manufacture of leather goods may not be acceptable to many women of some caste groups as the occupation suffers from social stigma. In such cases it is advisable to form sub-groups with the members of Mahila Mandals, for caste women and other BC Women if the situation warrants. The DRDA and the concerned Industries Department will provide necessary skill endowment for the members of the Mahila Mandal in the production activity and also provide sustained extension service to them.

20) The Mahila Mandals may also be associated with tree plantation, along the roads and canal bunds. Raising and supply of nursery material for forest plantations under Joint Forest Management may be entrusted to the Mahila Mandals situated in the vicinity of the concerned forest area.

21) Awareness programmes about health, hygiene, child care and nutrition etc. have to be organized, Literacy programmes through Adult Literacy Centres and non-formal education centres must also be organized exclusively for women in these areas to minimise the general discrimination of women.

22) To minimise the hardship for the women in the non-command area of the SRBC for drawing water from deep wells and far off

places, the government should consider drilling of borewells in the vicinity of habitation site of the affected villages. If possible these affected villages may be provided with drinking water through RWS.

23) In the State level rehabilitation cell, Commissioner Social Welfare Department, Tribal Welfare Department and B.C. Welfare Departments may be included so as to ensure integrated development of the PAPs by pooling funds from different Departments. Similarly Deputy Director of Social Welfare, Dist. Tribal Welfare Officer, District Backward Classes Welfare Officer, and District Women Welfare Officer may also be included in the project level Rehabilitation cell.

24) A representative from reputed N.G.O. Organisation or a distinguished Academecian/Social Worker who has been associated with Resettlement and Rehabilitation at National level may be also included at State level Rehabilitation Cell.

25) There are no permanent Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the study area. However, efforts may have to be made to identify a Non-Governmental Organization operating outside the district and involve the same for the successful implementation of PAPERP.

26) Some Yerukula families in the study area and Cherlopalli of Owk Mandal in particular have lost their lands.

As a result they are now forced to fall back on traditional occupation viz. bamboo works but they are experiencing a lot of hardship in purchasing bamboo from the open market at exorbitant rates. They may be helped to form into a cooperative society to be eligible for supply of bamboo for pursuit of their traditional occupation at concessional rates. The District Tribal Welfare Officer, Kurnool, may provide necessary guidance and assistance in getting the society registered and enabling them to draw bamboo from Forest Department from the nearby depots regularly.

27) A vast majority of the land holders from whom lands were acquired for SRBC have approached the Civil Courts for enhancement of compensation etc. But a large number of cases are pending disposal in Law Courts. The affected landholders are not able to attend courts regularly for hearing of their cases largely due to distance factor. The affected land holders are also incurring heavy loss due to protracted litigation and the State delayed payment of enhanced compensation as a result of protracted litigation in the civil courts. If Special Mobile Courts are instituted and hearings are held more frequently near the towns situated close to the villages of the affected land holders the delays can be curtailed to a large extent.

28) Houses have been acquired in Vanala village for the construction of SRBC where 105 houses have been acquired and

they need immediate attention of the government to provide resettlement. The residential colony of these scheduled caste PAPs which was developed under Weaker Sections Housing Scheme is located at a distance of 400 meters from the main village. The PAPs along with their major children desire to be resettled near the same village. In accordance with the State Government policy, these PAPs require at least 8.75 acres at the rate of 5 cents for each PAP for residential purpose. They would also require sufficient extent of land for school building, community hall, places for worship, burial ground etc.

29) Some persons in Vanala village have complained that their houses were damaged due to blasting operation carried out in the construction of SRBC. Further some other persons were injured in this blasting operations. Unfortunately these categories of damages are not covered for payment of compensation. The authorities may verify the veracity of the statement of affected persons and consider payment of compensation in such cases also.

30) A District Organisation with Engineers and social scientist and a distinguished NGO may be constituted in Irrigation Department itself for implementation of Action Plan for resettlement and rehabilitation. The local people/beneficiaries have to be associated at various stages of identification of execution and maintenance of the schemes. This participatory approach will ensure sustainable development of PAPs. Calender of schedule of implementation of various schemes

under R & R Action Plan has to be formulated and the Organisation Incharge should scrupulously adhere to the time schedule and ground the schemes. The District Collector may review the progress of implementation of R & R Action Plan atleast once in a quarter.

## PROJECT AFFECTED COMMUNITY

1. In the Chapter II, the basic characteristics of the PAA are highlighted, since, the main objective of this study is to assess the impact of SRBC on the socio-economic life of the PAA and others in PAA and to formulate II & II Action Plan for improvement or atleast restore their former living standards, under which the PAA themselves participate through their social and cultural institutions, it is necessary to depict the socio-economic and cultural scenario in the PAA.

## A PEEP INTO THE PAST :

In the history and chronology of PAA, the Huddys of Kondaveedu held sway over the PAA before the PAA came under the control of Vijayanagar rulers. Reign of the Nawabs of Banaganapalli and Kurnool over PAA account for large muslim population in the area. The distinct feature of the area is the control of polegars of Owk, Koilkuntla and Sangapatnam. The tyrannical polegars belonging to the dominant castes extorted heavy tolls from the villagers for protection of their lives and properties. The vestiges of palarism still persists in PAA in the form of violent factions and the terror and violence unleashed by the factions to subdue the helpless villagers and to annihilate the rival factions are too well known to merit repetition here.

## SOCIAL STRUCTURE :

3. Various institutions that constitute social structure in the villages of PAA which play important roles in the social, cultural and economic life of the PAC are presented in brief keeping in view the objectives of the study.

4. The population in the PAA belong to Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. The Hindu segment, which forms the largest section, is divided into a number of castes and sub-castes, which are traditionally organised into vertically stratified social hierarchy at village level. The social hierarchy of the Hindu population in the PAA is presented hereunder.

- I. Brahmin (Priests and Scribes).
- II. Komati (Trader)
- III. Reddy (Kapu), Kamma, Velama (Land holders and agriculturists).
- IV. Balija (Cultivators and agricultural workers), Yadava (Golla, shepherds), Kuruba (Wool makers), Idiga (Gowda, Toddy tappers), Padmasale (Weavers), Thogata (Weavers), Sathani (Vaishnava Priests), Thamballa (Music players in Shiva Temples), Telugu (Bestha, Fishermen), Vaddi (Stone cutters), Mutharasi (Agricultural workers and village servants), Uppari (Earth workers).
- V. Vishwabrahman ((Kamsali, Goldsmith), Vadla (Carpenters), Kanchari (Brass smith) and Kammara (Black smith))
- VI. Kummari (Potter), Mangali (Barber), Chakali (Washerman).
- VII. Medari (Bamboo worker), Boya (Village Servant, Agricultural Worker), Moddi (Lime makers), Dudekula (Pinjari, cotton Carders)
- VIII. Dasari (Religious mendicants), Dommari (Acrobats), Pitchikuntla (Bards and genealogists), Jangam (Priests).

- IX. Yerukula, Yanadi, Sugali, Chenchu.  
(Scheduled Tribes)
- X. Mala (Agricultural workers), Begari (Grave diggers), Madiga  
(Leather workers) (Scheduled castes).

#### DOMINANT CASTE :

5. Caste is a powerful institution of horizontal solidarity organising all its members living in a village and even across the village boundaries into a well knit common interest group. The horizontal solidarity in a caste group in the villages received a fresh lease of life and gathered a great momentum with the weakening of the traditional institutions of vertical solidarity in the villages like 'Jajmani system' and in the wake of elections to the Offices of M.L.A., M.P., and various Offices of Panchayat Raj and Cooperative sector which encouraged caste-wise alignments for bargaining the sops from the contestants to get elected to the elective offices. It is in this context that the concept of dominant caste in the PAA is relevant. By virtue of its ownership of substantial extent of land, its numerical strength and high social status and its traditional hold over the offices of power like 'Village Reddy', the headman of traditional councils, a caste or a religious group in the village becomes dominant caste or social group wielding political clout in the village affairs and it plays a crucial or decisive role in the village affairs. In PAA, the dominant castes or social groups played important role not only in



classification of lands and other assets in the lands acquired for SRBC for determination of compensation amount of lands acquired, but also in deciding the location of super passages, under tunnels etc., on the SRBC, much to the disadvantage or even to detriment of farmers belonging to other castes.

#### SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES :

6. A small number of families belonging to Chenchu, Yanadi, Yerukula and Sugali tribes are inhabiting the PAA. Of these tribes, the Chenchus constitute the most primitive and are mostly confined to Nallamalai Hills and forests. They are basically food gatherers depending on forests for their livelihood. The Chenchus are part of the sacred complexes of Srisailem and Ahobilam religious centres. The Chenchus used to look after the pilgrims enroute to Srisailem and in turn they were entitled to collect doles (Mettas) from the pilgrims. This practice was discontinued till about two decades ago and as a result the Chenchus lost their source of livelihood. Some Chenchu families migrated to Kondajuturu, Panyam, Vempenta and other villages in PAA. The Chenchus in these villages are engaged as crop watchers. However, the Chenchus of Panyam have taken to unlawful activities of thievery, cattle and crop lifting in the surrounding villages. The Chenchus are addicted to liquor and alcoholism takes a heavy toll on their health, economy and even personal life. Government of India notified the Chenchus as Primitive Tribal Group (PTG) and a separate Integrated Tribal

Development Agency for Chenchus has been functioning from Srisailam. But the Chenchus of PAA are not covered by ITDA for Chenchus. They are however covered by the programmes of DTGs of the Tribal Welfare Department through District Tribal Welfare Officer, Kurnool.

7. The Chenchus in the study area are crop watchers living near the fields of the villagers. Each family gets about a bag of paddy as wages for a season which is hardly sufficient for subsistence. So they fall back on nature for their sustenance. During the rest of the year they live by hunting small game such as rabbits, squirrels, rodents and also fishing. They also collect ears of the corn preserved by rodents in field burrows. They tend a few goats also. On festivals, they collect food from their employers -landlords. They barely dress. With their squalor, they are found leading a primitive or sub-human life. The Chenchus are not directly affected by SRBC, but they indirectly feel the pinch as their landlords lost their lands, on which they were depending.

8. Yanadis are considered to be the "cousins" of Chenchus. They are traditionally snake and rat catchers. In the study area 15 families of Yanadis are living in Thudicherla village. These families are adept in catching snakes and live by selling their skins. But with the imposition of ban on export of snake skins the Yanadi families are forced to live by begging and

agricultural labour. In social organisation they are similar to Chenchus.

9. Sugalis are traditionally cattle breeders. They are also popularly known as Lambadas or Banjaras. It is believed that the Sugalis had come to peninsular India along with the Moghuls during their invasion of the south, as carriers of their ammunition and provision on pack animals. They settled down in various parts of the South after the return of the Moghul armies. Even though they are of Indo-Aryan origin they adapted themselves admirably to the local situation. They however preserved their social and cultural heritage. They still speak their dialect and retained their attractive traditional dress. They have strong political organisation headed by Nayak. They mostly live in separate settlements called thandas which are normally at a distance from the main village. They are traditionally pastorals. Most of them have taken to agriculture now. Many of them are found living in the midst of other caste groups and gradually they are loosing their ethnic identity. In Gorakallu thanda, the Sugalis are prosperous farmers and many of them are irrigating crops with the help of borewells. But the Gorakallu Sugali thanda is facing a threat of submersion with the construction of Gorakallu Reservoir. If Gorakallu reservoir is constructed the life support system of these Sugalis will be destroyed rendering these families once again as refugees. The Sugalis have to be rehabilitated before they are moved from the present habitation.

10. Yerukalas are the most numerous among the scheduled tribes inhabiting the study area. They are found in about 20 villages of the study area. The Yerukalas are traditionally basket makers and swineherds. Women are traditionally considered as experts in soothsaying. They have a dialect of their own but many of them have forgotten it. They call themselves Kurru in their own dialect. The tribe is divided into a number of sub-tribes on the basis of occupational specialisation such as Dabba Yerukala (bamboo workers), Chuvva Yerukala (basket makers with date palm), Kurra Yerukala (makers of weaving brushes), Karivepaku Yerukala (traders of curry leaves), Nara Yerukala (makers of fibre for rope making), Uppu Yerukala (salt traders) and Bhajanthri Yerukala (musicians). Many of them are pursuing their traditional occupations, but the Dabba Yerukalas are facing scarcity of raw material, bamboo for pursuing their occupation. The spiralling prices of bamboo made them to seek alternative avenues for their livelihood. Many of the Yerukalas have acquired small extents of lands which they developed and are making a living out of their lands. In Cherlopally and other places also these Yerukalas are affected by the acquisition of lands for the SRBC. Thus these non-agricultural families who have settled down in villages after leading a nomadic life for a long time and forced to take to agriculture due to formidable difficulties faced by them in continuing their traditional occupation. After developing the lands, they suddenly faced a

threat of loss of their livelihood. Therefore, these families should be compensated by provision of land in the ayacut area and they must be helped to rehabilitate themselves in the new area.

#### SCHEDULED CASTES :

11. The Malas are traditionally agricultural labourers and weavers. Begari are grave-diggers and are considered to be a sub-caste of Malas. The Madigas are leather workers. The settlements of these communities are at the periphery and they are not allowed to live in the midst of other castes. Normally their settlements are not allowed in the western side of the village which is normally reserved for upper castes. Even among the S.Cs, the individual S.C. communities live in separate settlements. There are 301 families belonging to S.Cs in the 48 villages of SRBC area.

#### INTERCASTE RELATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS OF VERTICAL VILLAGE SOLIDARITY :

12. The villages are mostly agrarian and the caste groups inhabiting the villages are dependent directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities. The agrarian villages are characterised by durable inter-caste relationships. The intercaste relationships are determined by jajmani system. Many castes who are dependent upon the landed gentry for livelihood

continue to be part of jajmani system in the study area (See Figure 1). The traditional intercaste relationship in the jajmani system is depicted hereunder:

13. Brahmin, Chakali, Mangali, Kummari, Vishwabrahmana (Smiths), Begari and Madigas are part of the jajmani system. This is based on rendering of services by functional groups to other castes, especially the dominant caste, according to the conventions, on payment of fixed amounts either in cash or kind annually in addition to traditional gifts on festive, social and religious occasions (See Figure 2). This jajmani system has promoted a vertical solidarity and fostered intercaste harmony in the villages. But as a result of land reforms, governmental development programmes for the weaker sections, educational have weakened the jajmani system.

14. The other durable relationships outside the jajmani system are based on traditional, non-obligatory, semi-permanent and patron-client relationship. Under this category, the trading castes, the functional groups like Medari, Maddi, Idiga, Dudekula and agriculture working castes like Boya, Baliya and Mala enter into a relationship under which the persons belonging to above listed castes serve the landed castes. Under these institutions the patron (raithu or asami) influences decision making by all his clients who belong to different above said castes.

## VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL RELATIONS :

15. Historically village has been the smallest unit of administration. The administration was headed by village headman called Reddy. The village Reddy was responsible for maintenance of law and order in the village. He was the village Magistrate and Registrar of births and deaths. He was responsible for the safety of properties and livestock of the village. He used to keep vigilance over the movement of food-grains and livestock from and through the village. The Reddy used to issue permits (highway permits - rahadari) for movement of cattle and foodgrains from and through his village. He used to restrict the entry of strangers especially the nomadic and criminal groups. Maintenance of bandela doddi (pound to intern the cattle or goats which strayed into the fields with standing crops) is the responsibility of village administration. Normally the hereditary office of the village, Reddy is occupied by the landed caste with high social status. The Palegars mentioned earlier used to run their administration and control the villages through the village Reddys. Since village Reddys are responsible for maintenance of law and order in the villages, and had to be loyal to the Palegars, normally his own castemen belonging to the landed group with high social status were appointed as village Reddys. Thus, most of the village Reddys belonged to the dominant caste of the village. Village Karanam used to maintain the land records and prepare accounts of land revenue and issue of tax demand notices. Village Karanam normally belong to

Brahmin caste. The Reddy and Karanam were assisted by village servants called Kattubadi or Talaries who belong to lower castes or scheduled castes. The hereditary system of village administration was abolished a decade ago. But the Kattubadies are continued. Ex-village Reddys got elected as Sarpanchas and some of them were appointed as Village Administrative Officers. Thus the Ex-Village Reddys continue to control villages.

#### FAMILY - DECLINING NUMBER OF JOINT FAMILIES :

16. The basic and primary institution of the society is the family. The family is mainly of two types. Joint family and nuclear family. The joint family has long been common in the study area, sanctioned by the value system and sanctified by the scriptures. It consists of a man and his wife, his sons, daughters-in-law, unmarried daughters, widowed daughters and grand children. It may include widowed sisters and unmarried or widower-brothers who are issueless. Thus several nuclear families grouped together form a single unit of consumers and often a single producing unit. All the members of the joint family are fed from the common kitchen and all the able bodied persons in the joint family work together for the family farm. The old members of the joint family like grand father, grand mother, grand uncle and aunt or handicapped or sick members of the joint family need not work in the family farm. They are



assigned work which suits their age, and state of health. The old members can sit at the farm and supervise the work. If they cannot attend to this also, they may supervise some other work at home. The widows or dependent old women may assist the ladies of the family in cleaning foodgrains, cutting vegetables for cooking, churning curd etc. This time honoured joint family system is a social security system which takes care of widows, destitutes, sick and old relatives of the members of the joint family. Under the roof of joint family, these otherwise destitutes receive food, shelter, affection, love and sense of security. Even now the joint families are respected in the study area. But the number of joint families is on the wane. Many factors are responsible for this. The increased opportunities for a member of joint family to earn a living as an individual rather than as a member of joint family, the changing value system and ethical norms which made the younger members of the joint family to question the authority of the head of the joint family, declining number of cross-cousin marriages and increasing number of marriages with hitherto unrelated families and dowry system have contributed to the decreasing number of joint families. The land reforms, western education and employment have further given fillip to the splitting of joint families. There are still joint families in the area but the nuclear families outnumber the joint families.

17. However, in the wake of combined challenge to their traditional control over the villages and political domination of the consequent concerted bid to retain their traditional hold over the other castes in the villages, the joint family system received a fillip in the villages. The dominant castes are promoting joint families so as to prevent fragmentation of their land holdings which are vital for control of landless agricultural labourers, tenants, occupational groups and small farmers who depend on the dominant castes for their livelihood and agricultural needs. The land holdings of the joint families continued to be managed by the head of the joint families even if their brothers and sons are living in urban centres by virtue of their employment.

18. Every family belongs to an exogamous division based on 'Intiperu' (surname), members of each of which are believed to be the progeny of the common male ancestor. The members of each 'Intiperu' group are considered to be brothers and sisters and hence marriage between members of the same Intiperu is forbidden and considered to be incest.

19. The family is patri-local, patriarchal and patripotestal. The women and children are subordinate to the male head of the family. There are some families in which the woman is the head of the family. But such families are not many. The division of labour among the members of the family is determined by tradition. Cooking, child care and daily upkeep of

the house are the duties of women in all the castes and communities. In the lower castes the women also contribute to family income by working on daily wages, collection of fire wood and fodder is also the duty of women in the lower castes.

20. In the case of tribals, the situation is somewhat different. Women in these communities enjoy certain privileges which are prescribed to caste women. Women drink liquor like men and face up to men to argue or express their opinions boldly either in private or public. They equally earn their livelihood along with their men. She is considered as an economic asset. Comparatively tribal woman's movements are less restricted. However, like caste women, tribal women accept the superior status of men and take up subordinate roles assigned to them from time to time. The dowry system which is prevalent among various castes is not found in the tribes.

#### KINSHIP :

21. As described above family relations engender kinship. Hence kinship is within caste, and the relations are durable and loaded with values. The relationships between parents and children are endowed with sentiments and strong moral obligations. Parents are obligated not only to provide food and clothing to children, but see that they are well settled in life. This involves in arranging marriages for them by selecting suitable partners in the same status group. In case of girls

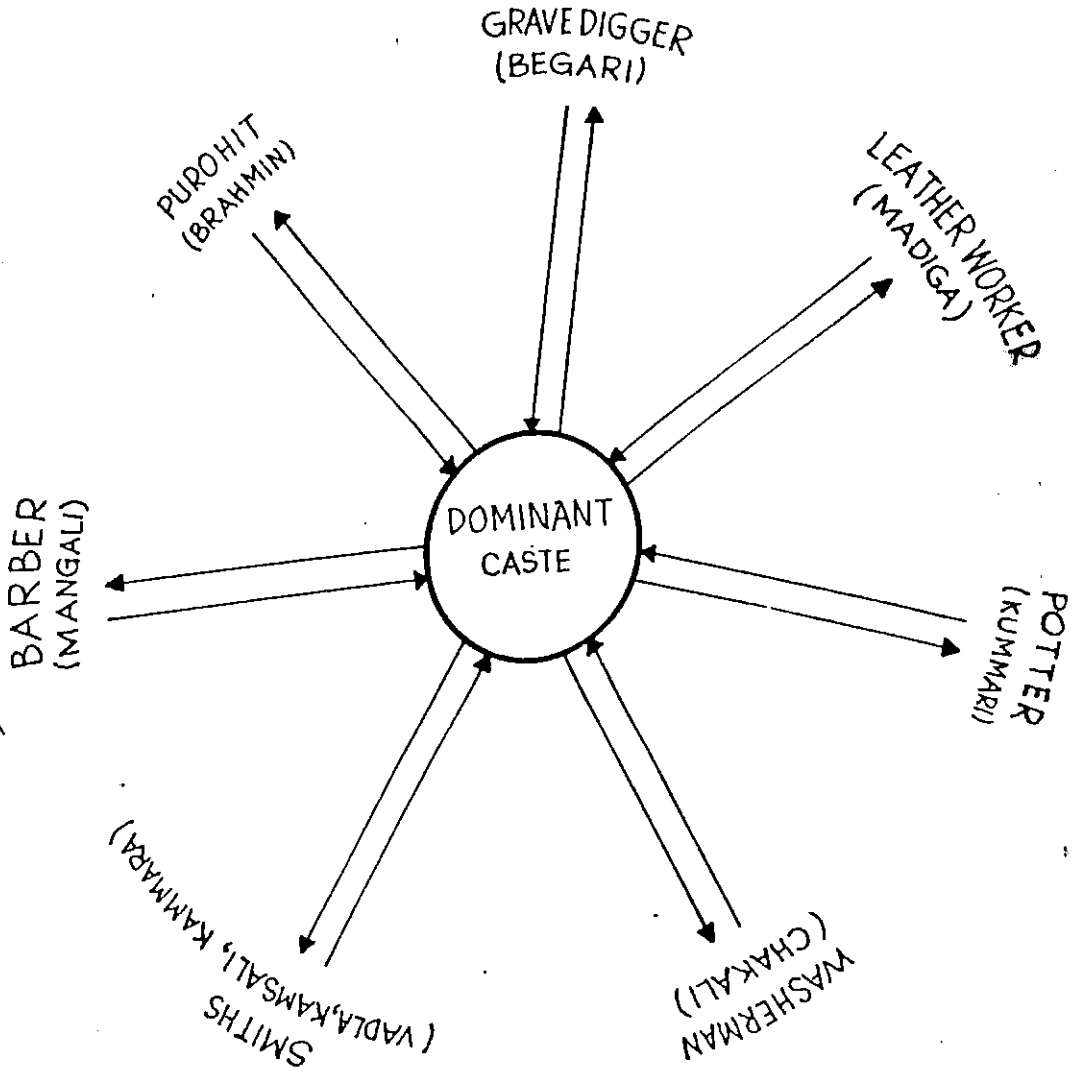
sufficient dowry should be made available. Property should be distributed among sons during the life time or after the death of the father. The role of parents does not end with marriages of their children, but to look after the grand children even though it is the main responsibility of their parents. The son's moral and obligatory responsibility is to take care of parents and their siblings, if necessary, the old, infirm and needy relatives. After their death, performing not only the mortuary rituals, but also annual ceremonies which involves considerable expenditure is obligatory on the part of the sons. The responsibility lies more with the eldest son.

22. Ideally brothers are expected to share the joys and sorrows of their families, which requires mutual help and inter-dependency. Marriages which are usually expensive are collectively performed though the responsibility and economic burden falls on the brother whose children are getting married. In the event of premature death, it is the moral responsibility of the surviving brother to provide succour to the children and widow of the deceased brother. If the brother or brothers face financial or other difficulties, it is the responsibility of the brother or brothers who are financially better placed help the families of brothers who are indigent. Above all, when father becomes old or dies, the brother has to arrange marriage for sisters. He requires to attend all formalities and spend money on traditional gifts, not only at the time of marriage, but also on various customary visits that sister makes to natal home.

The sisters and daughters should be given traditional gifts and sweet meats on her first conception. Further, the sisters in case of parent's premature death and daughters have to be brought to the natal home for first confinement. His responsibility continues even towards his nephews and nieces, in giving gifts when they attain puberty and get married. Ideally he must exchange his children with sisters' children in marriage. Widowed sister has to be taken care of by brother, by attending various rituals concerned with that status.

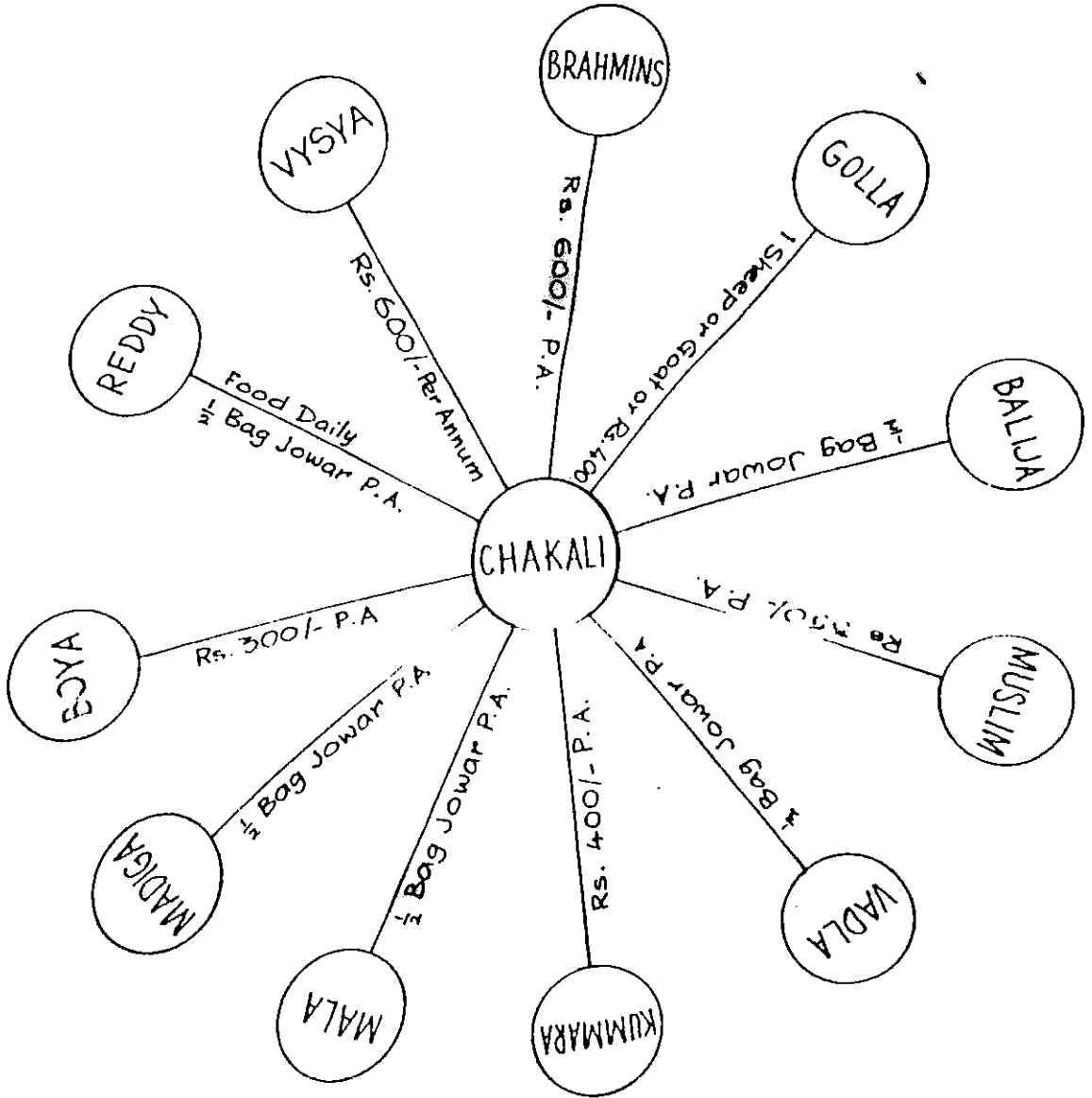
23. The relationship with the spouse's family is enduring and permanent. There is moral responsibility to assist in-laws which includes arranging marriages for wife's brothers and sisters. Kinship responsibilities demand presence and presentation of gifts on the death of wife's parents or her brother's. Marital ties are to be renewed with the wife's brothers' children with his own or brother's children. Thus traditionally, there is intensification of kinship relations. A man's roles and relationships with mother's family are as strong as to those of father's family.

FIG. 1



PATRON-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS

FIG. 2



CASTE SERVICE AND PAYMENTS  
EXAMPLE OF CHAKALI (WASHERMAN)

## ANNEXURE - II

### DISPLACED FAMILIES UNDER S.R.B.C.

The profound social and economic disruption that occurred under excavation of SRBC is the involuntary displacement of the families at Vanala Village in Pamulapadu mandal whose assigned house site plots along with structures viz. huts, houses, cattlesheds etc. were lost. This village is situated about 45 Kms away from Nandyal, the Divisional headquarters. Most of the families who were taken out of their home and hearth belong to weaker sections. The SRBC passed through the weaker sections settlement on the eastern side of the village and this caused not only virtual physical displacement but also resulted in disruption of age old kinship ties. The comprehensive project specific resettlement plans to suit the interests of local ethnic groups are sine qua non for proper resettlement keeping in view the socio economic conditions of the families whose assigned house site plots along with structures raised thereon were acquired under SRBC. Out of 48 villages where lands have been acquired for excavation of SRBC large scale displacement took place in Vanala village only. Therefore it is proposed to present the socio-economic profile of totally or partially displaced persons.

#### CATEGORISATION OF DISPLACED FAMILIES :

The displaced families due to acquisition of their assigned house sites along with structures situated at Vanala



village can be broadly divided into three groups depending on the gravity of acquisition (Table 1).

Generally Government allots its vacant lands in the proximity of villages to the weaker sections for construction of their permanent houses. Acquiring of the once assigned house sites to the poor by the Government was a shocking experience for them.

- (1) The worst affected are the landless families who lost their houses constructed on the assigned lands. Out of such 68 families 54 belong to Scheduled Castes followed by 11 families belonging to backward classes, 2 to other castes and 1 S.T. family. They eke out their livelihood by agricultural labour.
- (2) Second group consists of 16 families who lost both houses and agricultural lands under excavation of SRBC of which 10 families belong to Scheduled Castes followed by 2 families each belong to S.T., B.C. and other Castes.
- (3) The third group account for 20% to the total displaced families due to acquisition of houses only. But their lands are not acquired. Out of 21 such families, 15 belong to Scheduled Castes followed by 4 families belonging to BCs and 1 family each to S.T. and other castes.

## SOCIAL GROUPS AND FAMILY STRUCTURE :

105 families who lost their houses account for 284 males and 256 females constituting 52.59% and 47.41% respectively to the total population (Table 2).

A significant number of joint families are found among the families displaced due to acquisition of houses constituting 34.28% to the total. Out of 36 joint families, the joint families belonging to Scheduled Castes constitute 75% which indicates that the Scheduled Caste families are still tradition oriented and kinship plays a dominant role in continuity of joint family system.

There are 64 nuclear families constituting 60.95% to the total families displaced, while single member families account for 4.76% (Table 3).

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISPLACED FAMILIES BY THE SIZE OF LAND HOLDING :

As can be seen from the Table 4, of 16 families whose houses as well as lands acquired for excavation of SRBC, 14 (87.50%) are marginal farmers, 1 is small farmer and another family possesses more than 7.6 acres. Among the total of 14 marginal farmers, 10 belong to Scheduled Caste, 2 belong to Scheduled Tribe and 2 to Backward Classes. Out of total 16 families, 1 belonging to other caste is a small farmer and another family belonging to other caste possesses more than 7.6

acres. Thus all the families belonging to weaker sections are marginal farmers only.

#### LAND DISTRIBUTION PATTERN BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION :

Out of the total 105 families who were displaced, only 32 families are having patta lands to the extent of 85.98 Acres and 5 families are having assigned lands to the extent of 4.14 acres. 21 families belonging to Scheduled Castes possess an extent of 32.86 acres whereas 3 families belonging to other castes possess 40.71 acres. Out of the total displaced families, only 16 families lost land to the extent of 10.66 acres. The details of distribution, community wise and land acquired under SRBC are furnished in the Table 5.

The comparison of the scenario of land holding pattern during pre and post land acquisition periods reveals that the number of marginal farmers who are holding less than 3.75 acres of land has been reduced from 14 to 6. After acquisition of land for SRBC, 8 families became totally land less of which 7 belong to Scheduled Castes and the remaining 1 to Scheduled Tribe. The impact of land holdings due to acquisition on other castes is minimal since there is no shift from one category to another due to acquisition of land. (Table 4).

Analysis of percentage of extent of land acquired to the total holdings of the displaced families reveal that as many as 9 families lost 76 to 100%. Out of those who lost the land in the

range of 76 to 100%, 7 belong to Scheduled Caste and 2 to Scheduled Tribes. Among those who lost the land in the range of 26 to 50%, 3 belong to Scheduled Caste and 1 to Backward class. Among those who lost in the range of below 25%, 2 belong to other caste and 1 to Backward Class. Thus the families who suffered maximum loss belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Table 6).

#### DETAILS OF COMPENSATION :

The compensation for acquiring house site was fixed based on the prevailing market rate and amount of compensation varied as per the value of each house.

The details of compensation paid are furnished in Table 7. The families who lost houses only received an amount of Rs.5,14,262/- towards compensation. On an average each displaced person received Rs.7,562-67 towards compensation for acquiring the house site along with structures. The second group who lost both house and land received compensation for loss of house as well as land is Rs.1,40,939 and Rs.3,28,476 respectively. The third group who lost only house received Rs.2,43,403 towards compensation. The average compensation paid to the families in the second group towards acquisition of house works out to Rs.9395.93 and for third group families the average compensation is Rs. 11,590-61.

## UTILISATION OF COMPENSATION :

Generally poor families at the subsistence level of economy utilize compensation amount to their immediate needs such as food, clothing, loan repayment etc. As many as 36 families belonging to Scheduled Castes among 1st group of families spent their compensation on food. 13 families belonging to Scheduled Castes spent their compensation amount on construction of house. It is interesting to note that 1 family belonging to B.C. community purchased a Refrigerator. 5 families belonging to SCs spent their compensation amount in discharge of their social and religious obligations. Thus major chunk of their compensation was spent on unproductive purposes (Table 8).

In the second category of families who lost their land and houses, 9 families spent their compensation amount on food, of which 6 belong to Scheduled Castes, 6 families spent their compensation amount on clothing and 3 families purchased live stock. Thus the major chunk of compensation amount was spent on un-productive purposes. (Table No.8).

9 families belonging to the 3rd group, spent their compensation amount on clothing, 5 on wedding, 8 on food (Table 4.8), 1 family belonging to SC incurred expenditure on agriculture and another 1 belonging to SC spent compensation amount on construction of well. 6 families spent compensation amount for construction of houses of which 5 belong to Scs.

## OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED PERSONS :

Out of the total persons belonging to displaced families only 36 persons pursue agriculture as main occupation. The majority of the displaced families and their family members earn their meagre income through agricultural labour which constitutes main occupation. It is significant to note that 52 persons are in the Government services from the IIIrd group of families who possess agricultural land. There are only 2 persons belonging to the 1st group of families working in the Government service. The occupational distribution of the displaced persons of Vanala village is furnished in the Table 9.

## CURRENT INCOME PATTERN :

The current pattern of income is furnished in Table 10. Among the 1st group of families come under below poverty line of which 46 belong to B.Cs, followed by 9 families belonging to B.Cs and 2 to other castes. Rest of the 11 families are above poverty line. Thus, most of the families are below the poverty line because they do not possess any agricultural land and they solely depend upon seasonal agricultural labour.

Out of 16 families belonging to 2nd group, 6 families are below poverty line, while 10 are above poverty line.

In the 3rd group 5 are below poverty line and 16 are above poverty line. It is interesting to note that 1 family belonging to SC has annual income which is above Rs.50,000.

#### DISPLACED FAMILIES AND THEIR MAJOR CHILDREN :

Out of the total 105 families displaced in Vanala village, 22 are female headed families and 83 are male headed families besides 91 major males and 18 females. Altogether there are 214 persons who require actual resettlement and rehabilitation in the Vanala village, of which 166 persons (77.5%) belong to SCs, 10 belong to STs, 31 belong to BCs and 7 belong to OCs.

#### NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION :

As stated earlier involuntary displacement resulted loss of life sustaining structures and resources in Vanala village. SRBC is excavated in very close proximity to the village. The canal has cut across the lands and settlements resulting in difficulties in accessibility pattern, not only for the movement of the villagers but also to the cattle. In view of the complex situation, the micro plan for resettlement and rehabilitation should be very comprehensive and should be evolved by conducting PRA exercise. The earlier attempts by the Social Welfare Department for resettlement were resisted by the weaker sections of this village as the house sites selected were away from the main village without any kind of infrastructural facilities. Further, these house sites were also selected by officials without consulting the beneficiaries. The PRA exercise was conducted in the midst of the resettlements of the displaced

families to elicit their felt needs and aspirations. It was categorically stated by them that their resettlement site should not be away from the main village as they depend upon the land owning communities to earn their livelihood through agricultural labour and other services. They suggested that the lands are available on the southern side of the village situated very close to the village which may be acquired and assigned to all families and the major children for construction of new houses. The meagre amounts of compensation paid were incurred on items of unproductive nature as discussed in the preceding pages. Instead of paying cash compensation, construction of house to house and assignment of cultivable lands to the extent of acquired lands have to be followed in resettlement and rehabilitation of Vanala village in view of gravity of deteriorating socio-economic conditions of displaced families. In case Government lands are not available for assignment, private lands may be purchased at market value and assigned to the displaced families who lost their lands. As a measure of rehabilitation, all the displaced persons who are landless labourers also may be assigned minimum one acre of land in addition to construction of houses. The details of category wise and social group wise preferences of displaced persons for different economic rehabilitation programmes are furnished in the Table 12.



The families who are having agricultural lands desired for supply of bullocks and carts whereas most of the families i.e. 35 families requested for distribution of milch cattle while 20 families asked for sheep units. It is significant to note that only two ST displaced persons requested for tractor not only for tilling own land but also to go for hire to earn extra income. However, the various inputs and schemes for rehabilitation have to be further finalised with consent of the displaced persons. Sustainable income generating schemes alone have to be implemented to the displaced persons. The women folk belonging to displaced families have to be also organised into 2 to 3 Development of Women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) groups and appropriate suitable income generating schemes have to be implemented for the economic empowerment of women.

TABLE - 1

SOCIAL GROUP-WISE/CATEGORY WISE PAPs WHO LOST HOUSES AND LANDS

| Sl. No. | Social Group | Total No. of families displaced | Ist GROUP families                     | IIInd GROUP families                                  |                | IIIrd GROUP families                          |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|---|----------------|---|
|         |              |                                 | No. of landless families leasing house | No. of families losing both house & Agricultural Land |                | No. of land owning families losing only house |
|         |              |                                 |  | No. of families                                       | Extent of land |   |
| 1.      | 2.           | 3.                              | 4.                                     | 5.  | 6.             | 7.  |
|         |              | 79                              | 54                                     | 10  | 7.24           | 15  |
| 1.      | SC           | 4                               | 1                                      | 2   | 1.30           | 1   |
| 2.      | ST           | 17                              | 11                                     | 2   | 0.39           | 4   |
| 3.      | BC           | 5                               | 2                                      | 2   | 1.73           | 1   |
| 4.      | OC           |                                 |  |   |                |   |
|         |              | 105                             | 68                                     | 16  | 10.66          | 21  |
| Total   |              |                                 |  |   |                |   |

TABLE - 2 .

## SEX- WISE CATEGORY WISE POPULATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

| Sl. No. | Category   | Male | Female | Total |
|---------|--|------|--------|-------|
| 1.      | 2.   | 3.   | 4.     | 5.    |
| 1.      | FIRST GROUP:<br>(No. of landless families losing housing only) | 165  | 155    | 320   |
| 2.      | SECOND GROUP:<br>(No. of families losing House and land)       | 57   | 42     | 99    |
| 3.      | THIRD GROUP:<br>(No. of land owning families losing house)     | 62   | 59     | 121   |
| TOTAL   |  | 284  | 256    | 540   |

TABLE - 3

SOCIAL GROUP-WISE FAMILY TYPE

| Sl. No.                | Social Group | Type of Family |                |                      |       |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|
|                        |              | Joint Family   | Nuclear Family | Single Member Family | Total |
| 1.                     | 2.           | 3.             | 4.             | 5.                   | 6.    |
| <b>1. Ist. GROUP:</b>  |              |                |                |                      |       |
|                        |              | 18             | 33             | 3                    | 54    |
|                        |              | —              | 1              | —                    | 1     |
| SC                     | 54           | 3              | 7              | 1                    | 11    |
| ST                     | 1            | —              | 1              | 1                    | 2     |
| BC                     | 11           |                |                |                      |       |
| OC                     | 2            |                |                |                      |       |
| TOTAL                  |              | 21             | 42             | 5                    | 68    |
| <b>2. IInd GROUP:</b>  |              |                |                |                      |       |
|                        |              | 3              | 7              | —                    | 10    |
|                        |              | 2              | —              | —                    | 2     |
| SC                     | 10           | —              | 2              | —                    | 2     |
| ST                     | 2            | 1              | 1              | —                    | 2     |
| BC                     | 2            |                |                |                      |       |
| OC                     | 2            |                |                |                      |       |
| TOTAL                  |              | 6              | 10             | —                    | 16    |
| <b>3. IIIrd GROUP:</b> |              |                |                |                      |       |
|                        |              | 6              | 9              | —                    | 15    |
|                        |              | —              | 1              | —                    | 1     |
|                        |              | 3              | 1              | —                    | 4     |
| SC                     | 15           | —              | 1              | —                    | 1     |
| ST                     | 1            |                |                |                      |       |
| BC                     | 4            |                |                |                      |       |
| OC                     | 1            |                |                |                      |       |
| TOTAL                  |              | 9              | 12             | —                    | 21    |
| GRAND TOTAL            |              | 36 (34.28)     | 64 (60.95)     | 5 (4.76)             | 105   |

TABLE - 4

## SOCIAL GROUP WISE LAND BEFORE AND AFTER ACQUISITION (Second Group)

| Sl. No. | Social Group | LAND BEFORE ACQUISITION |          |               |       | LAND AFTER ACQUISITION |       |          |               |       |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------|---------------|-------|
|         |              | < 3.75                  | 3.76-7.5 | 7.6 and above | Total | 0                      | <3.35 | 3.76-7.5 | 7.6 and above | Total |
| 1.      | 2.           | 3.                      | 4.       | 5.            | 6.    | 7.                     | 8.    | 9.       | 10.           | 11    |
| 1.      | S.C.         | 10                      | —        | —             | 10    | 7                      | 3     | —        | —             | 10    |
| 2.      | S.T.         | 2                       | —        | —             | 2     | 1                      | 1     | —        | —             | 2     |
| 3.      | B.C.         | 2                       | —        | —             | 2     | —                      | 2     | —        | —             | 2     |
| 4.      | O.C.         | —                       | 1        | 1             | 2     | —                      | —     | 1        | 1             | 2     |
| TOTAL   |              | 14                      | 1        | 1             | 16    | 8                      | 6     | 1        | 1             | 16    |

TABLE - 5  
SOCIAL GROUP WISE LAND HOLDINGS

| Sl. No.       | Social Group | Total Land owned |            |                               | Land Acquired   |            |                          |      |      |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|------|------|
|               |              | No. of families  | Patta land | No. of Assigned families Land | No. of families | Patta land | No. of Assigned families | Land |      |
| SECOND GROUP: |              |                  |            |                               |                 |            |                          |      |      |
| 1.            | S.C.         | 8                | 9.56       | 2                             | 1.48            | 8          | 5.76                     | 2    | 1.48 |
| 2.            | S.T.         | 1                | 0.77       | 1                             | 0.66            | 1          | 0.77                     | 1    | 0.53 |
| 3.            | B.C.         | 2                | 4.17       | —                             | —               | 2          | 0.39                     | —    | —    |
| 4.            | O.C.         | 2                | 20.71      | —                             | —               | 2          | 1.73                     | —    | —    |
| TOTAL         |              | 13               | 35.21      | 3                             | 2.14            | 13         | 8.65                     | 3    | 2.01 |
| THIRD GROUP:  |              |                  |            |                               |                 |            |                          |      |      |
| 1.            | S.C.         | 13               | 23.30      | 2                             | 2.00            | —          | —                        | —    | —    |
| 2.            | S.T.         | 1                | 2.47       | —                             | —               | —          | —                        | —    | —    |
| 3.            | B.C.         | 4                | 5.00       | —                             | —               | —          | —                        | —    | —    |
| 4.            | O.C.         | 1                | 20.00      | —                             | —               | —          | —                        | —    | —    |
| TOTAL         |              | 19               | 50.77      | 2                             | 2.00            | —          | —                        | —    | —    |

TABLE - 6

SOCIAL GROUP WISE PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED

(SECOND GROUP)

| Sl. No. | Social Group | PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED |       |       |        | Total |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|         |              | 25                          | 26-50 | 51-75 | 76-100 |       |
| 1.      | S.C.         | --                          | 3     | --    | 7      | 10    |
| 2.      | S.T.         | --                          | --    | --    | 2      | 2     |
| 3.      | B.C          | 1                           | 1     | --    | --     | 2     |
| 4.      | O.C.         | 2                           | --    | --    | --     | 2     |

TABLE - 7  
SOCIAL GROUP WISE COMPENSATION PARTICULARS

| Sl. No.  | Social Group | Total Compensation paid for houses only |              | Compensation paid for |          |      |          |
|--|--------------|---|--------------|-----------------------|----------|------|----------|
|  |              | PAPs                                    | Compensation | House                 |          | Land |          |
|  |              |   |              | No.                   | Amount   | No.  | Amount   |
| 1.   | 2.           | 3.                                      | 4.           | 5.                    | 6.       | 7.   | 8.       |
| <b>FIRST GROUP:<br/>(PAPs who lost houses only)</b>            |              |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| 1.   | S.C.         | 54                                      | 4,00,471     | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
|  |              | 1                                       | 7,996        | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
| 2.   | S.T.         | 11                                      | 77,126       | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
| 3.   | B.C.         | 2                                       | 28,669       | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
| 4.   | O.C.         |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| TOTAL  |              | 68                                      | 5,14,262     |                       |          |      |          |
| <b>SECOND GROUP:<br/>(Those who lost both houses and land)</b> |              |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
|  |              |   |              | 10                    | 74,720   | 10   | 1,88,646 |
|  |              |   |              | 2                     | 11,932   | 2    | 26,468   |
|  |              |   |              | 1                     | 1,865    | 2    | 47,864   |
|  |              |   |              | 2                     | 52,422   | 2    | 65,498   |
| 1.   | S.C.         |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| 2.   | S.T.         |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| 3.   | B.C.         |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| 3.   | O.C.         |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| TOTAL  |              |   |              |                       | 1,40,939 |      | 3,28,476 |
| <b>THIRD GROUP:</b>  |              |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
|  |              | 15                                      | 1,47,722     | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
|  |              | 1                                       | 18,435       | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
| 1.   | S.C.         | 4                                       | 26,895       | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
| 2.   | S.T.         | 1                                       | 50,351       | ---                   | ---      | ---  | ---      |
| 3.   | B.C.         |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| 4.   | O.C.         |   |              |                       |          |      |          |
| TOTAL  |              |   | 2,43,403     |                       |          |      |          |



TABLE - 6

## SOCIAL GROUP WISE PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED

(SECOND GROUP)

| Sl. No. | Social Group | PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED |       |       |        | Total |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|         |              | 25                          | 26-50 | 51-75 | 76-100 |       |
| 1.      | S.C.         | --                          | 3     | --    | 7      | 10    |
| 2.      | S.T.         | --                          | --    | --    | 2      | 2     |
| 3.      | B.C          | 1                           | 1     | --    | --     | 2     |
| 4.      | O.C.         | 2                           | --    | --    | --     | 2     |

TABLE - 7  
SOCIAL GROUP WISE COMPENSATION PARTICULARS

| Sl. No.  | Social Group | Total Compensation paid for houses only |                 | Compensation paid for |                 |      |                 |
|--|--------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
|  |              |   |                 | House                 |                 | Land |                 |
|  |              | PAPs                                    | Compensation    | No.                   | Amount          | No.  | Amount          |
| 1.   | 2.           | 3.                                      | 4.              | 5.                    | 6.              | 7.   | 8.              |
| <b>FIRST GROUP:<br/>(PAPs who lost houses only)</b>            |              |   |                 |                       |                 |      |                 |
| 1.   | S.C.         | 54                                      | 4,00,471        | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| 2.   | S.T.         | 1                                       | 7,996           | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| 3.   | B.C.         | 11                                      | 77,126          | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| 4.   | O.C.         | 2                                       | 28,669          | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |              | <b>68</b>                               | <b>5,14,262</b> |                       |                 |      |                 |
| <b>SECOND GROUP:<br/>(Those who lost both houses and land)</b> |              |   |                 |                       |                 |      |                 |
| 1.   | S.C.         | --                                      | --              | 10                    | 74,720          | 10   | 1,88,646        |
| 2.   | S.T.         | --                                      | --              | 2                     | 11,932          | 2    | 26,468          |
| 3.   | B.C.         | --                                      | --              | 1                     | 1,865           | 2    | 47,864          |
| 3.   | O.C.         | --                                      | --              | 2                     | 52,422          | 2    | 65,498          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |              |   |                 |                       | <b>1,40,939</b> |      | <b>3,28,476</b> |
| <b>THIRD GROUP:</b>  |              |   |                 |                       |                 |      |                 |
| 1.   | S.C.         | 15                                      | 1,47,722        | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| 2.   | S.T.         | 1                                       | 18,435          | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| 3.   | B.C.         | 4                                       | 26,895          | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| 4.   | O.C.         | 1                                       | 50,351          | --                    | --              | --   | --              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |              |   | <b>2,43,403</b> |                       |                 |      |                 |

TABLE - 8

## UTILISATION OF COMPENSATION

| Sl. No.      | Item of Utilisation        | SC | ST | BC | OC | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1.           | 2.                         | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7.    |
| Ist GROUP:   |                            |    |    |    |    |       |
| 1.           | Purchase of Livestock      | -- | 1  | -- | 1  | 2     |
| 2.           | Construction of House      | 13 | -- | 6  | -- | 19    |
| 3.           | Education                  | 2  | -- | -- | -- | 2     |
| 4.           | Wedding                    | 3  | -- | -- | -- | 3     |
| 5.           | Religious Functions        | 2  | -- | 2  | -- | 4     |
| 6.           | Food                       | 36 | -- | 3  | 1  | 40    |
| 7.           | Clothing                   | 10 | -- | 1  | -- | 11    |
| 8.           | Refrigerator               | -- | -- | 1  | -- | 1     |
| 9.           | Loan Repayment             | 2  | -- | -- | 1  | 3     |
| 10.          | Medical Treatment          | 4  | -- | 2  | -- | 6     |
| 11.          | Others                     | 1  | -- | -- | -- | 1     |
| IIInd GROUP: |                            |    |    |    |    |       |
| 1.           | Purchase of Livestock      | 1  | -- | -- | 2  | 3     |
| 2.           | Construction of House      | 4  | -- | -- | -- | 4     |
| 3.           | Education                  | 1  | 1  | -- | 1  | 3     |
| 4.           | Wedding                    | -- | 1  | 1  | 2  | 4     |
| 5.           | Food                       | 6  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 9     |
| 6.           | Clothing                   | 4  | 1  | -- | 1  | 6     |
| 7.           | Loan repayment             | -- | 1  | -- | 2  | 3     |
| 8.           | Medical Treatment          | -- | -- | 1  | 1  | 2     |
| IIIrd GROUP: |                            |    |    |    |    |       |
| 1.           | Expenditure on agriculture | 1  | -- | -- | -- | 1     |
| 2.           | Construction of Well       | 1  | -- | -- | -- | 1     |
| 3.           | Construction of House      | 5  | -- | 1  | -- | 6     |
| 4.           | Education                  | 1  | -- | -- | -- | 1     |
| 5.           | Wedding                    | 3  | -- | -- | -- | 3     |
| 6.           | Religious functions        | 1  | -- | 1  | 1  | 3     |
| 7.           | Food                       | 5  | 1  | -- | -- | 6     |
| 8.           | Clothing                   | 4  | 1  | 2  | -- | 7     |
| 9.           | Loan Repayment             | 2  | 1  | 4  | -- | 7     |
| 10.          | Medical treatment          | -- | -- | 1  | 1  | 2     |

TABLE - 9

## OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

| Sl. No.              | Occupational Category | Main occupation |                |       | Secondary occupation |                |       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
|                      |                       | PAPs            | Family Members | Total | PAPs                 | Family Members | Total |
| 1.                   | 2.                    | 3.              | 4.             | 5.    | 6.                   | 7.             | 8.    |
| <b>FIRST GROUP:</b>  |                       |                 |                |       |                      |                |       |
| 1.                   | Agricultural Labour   | 63              | 103            | 166   | 1                    | 26             | 27    |
|                      |                       | 2               | 5              | 7     | --                   | 2              | 2     |
| 2.                   | Washerman             | 1               | --             | 1     | --                   | --             | --    |
| 3.                   | Petty business        | --              | --             | 2     | --                   | --             | --    |
| 4.                   | Govermment Service    | 2               | --             | 2     | --                   | --             | --    |
| 5.                   | Private Service       | --              | 2              | 2     | --                   | --             | --    |
| 6.                   | Non-worker            | --              | 91             | 91    | --                   | 7              | 7     |
| 7.                   | Others                | --              | 24             | 24    | --                   | --             | --    |
|                      | Sub Total             | 68              | 225            | 293   | 1                    | 35             | 36    |
| <b>SECOND GROUP:</b> |                       |                 |                |       |                      |                |       |
| 1.                   | Agriculture           | 5               | 5              | 10    | --                   | --             | --    |
|                      |                       | 7               | 27             | 34    | 4                    | 5              | 9     |
| 2.                   | Agri. Labour          | --              | 1              | 1     | --                   | --             | --    |
| 3.                   | Washer man            | --              | 2              | 2     | --                   | 1              | 1     |
| 4.                   | Private Service       | 2               | 39             | 41    | --                   | --             | --    |
| 5.                   | Non-worker            | 2               | 9              | 11    | --                   | --             | --    |
| 6.                   | Others                | --              | --             | --    | --                   | --             | --    |
|                      | Sub Total             | 16              | 83             | 99    | 4                    | 5              | 9     |
| <b>THIRD GROUP:-</b> |                       |                 |                |       |                      |                |       |
| 1.                   | Agriculture           | 13              | 13             | 26    | --                   | 1              | 1     |
| 2.                   | Agricultural Labour   | 3               | 23             | 26    | 8                    | 22             | 30    |
| 3.                   | Government Services   | 1               | 51             | 52    | --                   | --             | --    |
| 4.                   | Private Services      | 1               | 7              | 8     | --                   | 4              | 4     |
| 5.                   | Non-worker            | 2               | 3              | 5     | 1                    | --             | 1     |
| 6.                   | Others                | 1               | 3              | 4     | --                   | --             | --    |
|                      | Sub Total             | 21              | 100            | 121   | 9                    | 27             | 36    |

TABLE - 10

## COMMUNITY WISE PATTERN OF CURRENT ANNUAL INCOME

| Sl. No.       | Range of Annual Income | COMMUNITY |      |      |      | Total |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------|
|               |                        | S.C.      | S.T. | B.C. | O.C. |       |
| 1.            | 2.                     | 3.        | 4.   | 5.   | 6.   | 7.    |
| FIRST GROUP:  |                        |           |      |      |      |       |
| 1.            | 0-4000                 | 6         | --   | 1    | 1    | 8     |
| 2.            | 4001-6000              | 14        | --   | 1    | 1    | 16    |
| 3.            | 6001-8500              | 16        | --   | 4    | --   | 20    |
| 4.            | 8501-11000             | 10        | --   | 3    | --   | 13    |
| 5.            | 11001-20000            | 5         | --   | 2    | --   | 7     |
| 6.            | 20001-50000            | 3         | 1    | --   | --   | 4     |
| 7.            | 50001 and above        | --        | --   | --   | --   | --    |
| SECOND GROUP: |                        |           |      |      |      |       |
| 1.            | 0-4000                 | 1         | --   | --   | --   | 1     |
| 2.            | 4001-6000              | 1         | --   | --   | --   | 1     |
| 3.            | 6001-8500              | 2         | --   | --   | --   | 2     |
| 4.            | 8501-11000             | 1         | 1    | --   | --   | 2     |
| 5.            | 11001-20000            | 4         | 1    | 2    | --   | 7     |
| 6.            | 20001-50000            | 1         | --   | --   | --   | 1     |
| 7.            | 50001 and above        | --        | --   | --   | 2    | 2     |
| THIRD GROUP:  |                        |           |      |      |      |       |
| 1.            | 0-4000                 | --        | --   | --   | --   | --    |
| 2.            | 4001-6000              | --        | --   | --   | --   | --    |
| 3.            | 6001-8500              | 2         | --   | --   | --   | 2     |
| 4.            | 8501-11000             | 1         | 1    | 1    | --   | 3     |
| 5.            | 11001-20000            | 9         | --   | 2    | --   | 11    |
| 6.            | 20001-50000            | 2         | --   | 1    | --   | 4     |
| 7.            | 50001 and above        | 1         | --   | --   | 1    | 4     |

TABLE - 11<sup>3</sup>

DETAILS OF MAJOR CHILDREN ENTITLED FOR REHABILITATION

| Sl. No.                  | Social Group | No. of families |           |            | No. of major children |           |            |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
|                          |              | Male            | Female    | Total      | Male                  | Female    | Total      |
| 1.                       | 2.           | 3.              | 4.        | 5.         | 6.                    | 7.        | 8.         |
| <b>I. FIRST GROUP:</b>   |              |                 |           |            |                       |           |            |
|                          | SC           | 41              | 13        | 54         | 42                    | 7         | 49         |
|                          | ST           | 1               | —         | 1          | —                     | —         | —          |
|                          | BC           | 9               | 2         | 11         | 2                     | 3         | 5          |
|                          | OC           | 2               | —         | 2          | —                     | —         | —          |
|                          | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>53</b>       | <b>15</b> | <b>68</b>  | <b>44</b>             | <b>10</b> | <b>54</b>  |
| <b>II. SECOND GROUP:</b> |              |                 |           |            |                       |           |            |
|                          | SC           | 8               | 2         | 10         | 14                    | 3         | 17         |
|                          | ST           | 2               | —         | 2          | 4                     | 2         | 6          |
|                          | BC           | 1               | 1         | 2          | 2                     | —         | 2          |
|                          | OC           | 2               | —         | 2          | 2                     | —         | 2          |
|                          | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>13</b>       | <b>3</b>  | <b>16</b>  | <b>22</b>             | <b>5</b>  | <b>27</b>  |
| <b>III. THIRD GROUP:</b> |              |                 |           |            |                       |           |            |
|                          | SC           | 13              | 2         | 15         | 19                    | 2         | 21         |
|                          | ST           | 1               | —         | 1          | —                     | —         | —          |
|                          | BC           | 2               | 2         | 4          | 6                     | 1         | 7          |
|                          | OC           | 1               | —         | 1          | —                     | —         | —          |
|                          | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>17</b>       | <b>4</b>  | <b>21</b>  | <b>25</b>             | <b>3</b>  | <b>28</b>  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>       |              | <b>83</b>       | <b>22</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>91</b>             | <b>18</b> | <b>109</b> |

TABLE -12

SOCIAL GROUP WISE PREFERENCE OF NUMBER OF POPS FOR DIFFERENT ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

| Sl No        | AGRICULTURAL SECTOR                   |                         |                    | ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR                      |                    |                  | VOCATIONAL TRAINING & ASSET UNDER TRYSEM |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|              | 1. Bull plough<br>ock & bulle<br>cart | 2. Agri. Equip-<br>ment | 3. Tractor<br>clor | 4. Sinking<br>of well<br>old or bare<br>well | 5. Dairies<br>Milk | 6. Sheep<br>Goat | 7. Poultry<br>ery                        | 8. Motor<br>re-winding | 9. Radio<br>mech-<br>anic | 10. Stone<br>Catt-<br>ling | 11. Elec-<br>tric<br>work | 12. Carpe-<br>tury |
| 1.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 2.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 3.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 4.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 5.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 6.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 7.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 8.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 9.           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 10.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 11.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 12.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 13.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 14.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 15.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 16.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 17.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 18.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 19.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 20.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 21.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 22.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 23.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 24.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| 25.          |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| GROUP - I:   |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| SC           | 5                                     |                         |                    |  | 17                 | 14               | 1  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| ST           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| BC           | 2                                     |                         |                    |  | 4                  | 3                |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| OC           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| Total        | 7                                     |                         |                    |  | 21                 | 17               | 1  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| GROUP - II:  |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| SC           | 3                                     |                         |                    |  |                    | 5                |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| ST           |                                       |                         | 1                  |  |                    | 1                |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| BC           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    | 1                |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| OC           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  | 1                      |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| Total        | 3                                     |                         | 1                  |  |                    | 7                |  | 1                      |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| GROUP - III: |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| SC           | 6                                     |                         | 1                  |  |                    | 6                | 2  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| ST           |                                       |                         | 1                  |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| BC           | 1                                     |                         |                    |  |                    | 1                | 1  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| OC           |                                       |                         |                    |  |                    |                  |  |                        |                           |                            |                           |                    |
| Total        | 7                                     |                         | 2                  |  |                    | 7                | 3  |                        | 1                         |                            |                           |                    |

ISS SECTOR

| Sl No | GROUP | Kirana Shop | Vege- table vending | Elec- trical ness shop | Lam- dry centre | Hair cut- ting | Old Age pen- sion | Total |     |     |
|-------|-------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|
|       |       | 26.         | 27.                 | 28.                    | 29.             | 30.            | 31.               | 32.   | 33. | 34. |
|       |       | 11          | 1                   | 2                      | 1               | 2              | -                 | -     | -   | 54  |
|       |       | 1           | -                   | -                      | -               | -              | -                 | -     | -   | 1   |
|       |       | -           | -                   | -                      | -               | 2              | -                 | -     | -   | 11  |
|       |       | -           | -                   | -                      | -               | -              | -                 | 2     | -   | 2   |
|       | Total | 12          | 1                   | 2                      | 1               | 2              | -                 | 2     | -   | 68  |

GROUP - I:

|       |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| SC    | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 54 |
| ST    | 1  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1  |
| BC    | -  | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 11 |
| OC    | -  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2  |
| Total | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 68 |

GROUP - II:

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| SC    | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| ST    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2  |
| BC    | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2  |
| OC    | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2  |
| Total | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 16 |

GROUP - III

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| SC    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| ST    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1  |
| BC    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4  |
| OC    | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1  |
| Total | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |



### ANNEXURE - III

#### IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR SRBC ON CONTRACT LABOURERS, TENANTS AND SHARE CROPPERS:-

In the study area as elsewhere, the landlords generally lease out their lands or give them for share cropping. Some land holders are forced to lease out their lands as the adult male members of the family stay elsewhere or absent to undertake or supervise the cultivation as he cannot cultivate the large extent under possession.

The rates of lease in the study area range from Rs.1000/- to Rs.1500/- for dry crops and Rs.4000/- to Rs.5000/- in case of wet crops irrigated under bore well or tanks for one crop or season. In case of share cropping the expenditure on pesticides, ploughing and other operations are shared by the land holder and share cropper in the ratio of 1/3 : 2/3. However, the entire cost of fertiliser and manure is borne by the land owner. The produce or income derived from the land is shared by the land owner and share cropper in the ratio of 3 : 1. The tenure lasts generally for one year. The tenure starts from 'Ugadi' (Telugu New Year Day). On mutual consent between the land owner and tenant or share cropper, the tenure is renewable starting from Ugadi. As the land was acquired 10-12 years prior to date of the socio economic study, the awardees could not recollect the names of tenants or sharecroppers due to efflux time.

## IMPACT ON TEMPLE LAND TENANTS:-

Almost all villages in the PAA have temples for Hindu deities and several of them have been endowed with extensive agriculture lands for the maintenance of temple to enable performance of daily rituals and for maintenance of temple priests and other dependants. Most of the temple lands are leased out for a period of three years by the Endowments department or by the village Temple Development Committee who auction the right to cultivate the temple lands for a period of three years. The auction is confined to the residents of the village concerned. The highest bidder is awarded with lease to cultivate a fixed extent of land which is decided by the Temple Development Committee or Endowment Department. The minimum upset rate is decided by the Endowment department or Temple Development Committee on the basis of previous bidding for the same piece of land. This will prevent the villagers from manipulating the bid amount to the lowest level. The bid amount per acre of dry land ranges from Rs.500 to Rs.1000/- per year.

In the PAA the SRBC has dispossessed temple land/ darga land cultivators in Venkatapuram village of Banaganapalle and Thudicherla of Jupad Bunglow mandal. An extent of 1.50 acres of dry agriculture land was acquired in Venkatapuram and 1.20 acres in Thudicherla village affecting two lessees of temple/ darga lands depriving them of their main source of livelihood. These lessees of temple land / darga land in both the villages mainly depend upon the temple lands leased in by them. As a result of

acquisition of temple lands, these people are deprived of their main source of livelihood and they are originally landless and they have no other source of livelihood except agriculture labour on daily wage basis. Therefore, they qualify for inclusion in the category of PAP. Temple lands have been acquired in several villages of PAA. But in the above mentioned two villages only two lessees qualify for inclusion in the list of PAPs. These 2 PAPs belong to Backward Class community. Agriculture labour is the main source of their livelihood while agriculture serves as secondary occupation to 1 PAP (Table No.1). The total extent under temples in Venkatapuram and Thudicherla villages is 3.20 acres of dry land and 2.00 acres of wet land respectively and the total land is brought under cultivation by these 2 PAPs. Out of the total extent of 3.20 acres of dry land in Venkatapuram village, an extent of 1.20 acres was acquired under acquisition which works out to 37.5%. Similarly, in Thudicherla village, out of the total extent of 2.00 acres of wet land an extent of 1.50 acres was acquired constituting 75%. Village wise particulars of temple lands and extent acquired are furnished in Table No.2. The annual income of the PAP who is cultivating temple land in Venkatapuram village is Rs.4,000 and annual expenditure is Rs.5,000 and thus having deficit budget of Rs.1,000/-. The PAP who is cultivating temple lands in Thudicherla village is above poverty line with an annual income of Rs.35,000/-. His annual expenditure is Rs.33,000/- and thus having surplus budget of Rs.2,000/- (See Table No.1). This PAP is having 6 family members of whom 2 are earners. Of these 2, one is working as lorry

driver while another one is Tailor and hence making good income. The PAPs under temple lands desired rehabilitation by way of providing loan for Kirana Shop to the PAP residing in Venkatapuram village and sheep unit to the PAP belong to Thudicherla village whose traditional occupation is rearing of sheep.

The acquisition of temple lands has seriously affected maintenance of the temples in the concerned villages. The meagre income for the temples in the concerned villages. The meagre right to cultivate the temple lands has stopped as the compensation amount has been paid to the endowment department and the annual income for the concerned temple has been reduced to the extent of land acquired for SRBC. Thus affected, the priests and Temple Development Committee expressed their helplessness to restore the performance of the rituals in the temples due to reduction of annual income as a result of acquisition of temple lands. When the Endowment Department were informed about the position, they expressed that the Compensation amount paid due to acquisition of temple lands in the concerned villages is deposited in the bank and as and when the Temple Development Committee requests that interest amount accrued on the compensation amount deposited would be paid to them for performing rituals and to pay honorarium to the priests and wages to other servants of the temples. But many temple development committees were not aware of this arrangement. The Endowments Department of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh may instruct the Asst.

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Commissioner of Endowment Department to release the interest amount that accrued on the amount of compensation received from the SRBC and deposit in the Bank to enable the Temple Development Committee/Darga Development Committee of concerned villages to perform the rituals and to attend to the maintenance of Temple/Darga Services.

#### IMPACT ON CONTRACT AND CASUAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS :

According to the norms suggested by R & R Team of World Bank during their discussion with Officers of Government of Andhra Pradesh, the study of landless agricultural labour - contract and casual was made to identify casual labourers affected by land acquisition in the villages where more than 50% of cultivable land is acquired for project construction. As per the above suggestion of the R & R team a separate questionnaire was developed to assess the socio-economic conditions of the landless agricultural labourers in the villages of project area where more than 50% of the land was acquired for construction of SRBC. However it was found that in no village of the PAA, the land acquired for the SRBC constituted 50% or more of the total cultivable land of the concerned village (Table 3). Hence, the household survey for landless agricultural labourers was not conducted.

As a part of the Jajmani system the farm servants are employed by the landholders who require extra farm servants on regular basis to look after their farms and cattle on a fixed amount of food grain and/or cash on annual basis, besides a pair

of clothing, a pair of footwear, food three times a day and tobacco for smoking are to be provided to each farm servant. Even though the tenure is for one year starting from 'Ugadi', most of the farm servants are breaching the contract before expiry of the term. The annual contract amount which is called 'Jeetham' ranges from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.16,000/- or its equivalent food grains depending upon the ability, experience and age of the Jeetha servant. Thus employment of a Jeetha servant is a costly proposition which only large farmers can afford. Since all the PAPs of the study area are marginal and small farmers whose holdings do not exceed 5 acres, no PAP has employed Jeetha servant. Moreover the Jeetha servants employed by the awardees at the time of land acquisition for SRBC could not be recollected by any of the awardees owing to the fact that the contract farm servants are employed for a period of one year only and several people have been changed during the intervening period by the large farmers who employed the contract farm servants. Therefore, no study of contract labourers was conducted to assess the impact of acquisition of land from their employers for SRBC.

It is also endeavoured to identify certain special problem groups such as encroachers on Government lands and Forest lands. In almost all the villages no 'Poramboku' land encroached by land less people was acquired under S.R.B.C. Hence, encroachment of Government lands does not arise. The case of

encroachers on forest lands, also does not arise as no forest lands cultivated by encroachers are acquired in the Project Affected Villages. The forest area involved under acquisition for SRBC does not have rich flora and fauna. The present study reveals that there are no customary rights for the project population over the use of flora and fauna of the nearby forests. As such there were no PAPs under this score.

TABLE - 1  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF TEMPLE LAND TENANT PAPs

| S.No. | Mandal/Village             | No. of Temple land cultivators | Social Group |    |    |    | Personal land holding of temple land cultivators | Occupation |           | Annual income (in Rs.) | Annual expenditure (in Rs.) |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----|----|----|--|------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
|       |                            |                                | SC           | ST | BC | OC |  | Main       | Secondary |                        |                             |
| 1.    | Banaganapalli/Venkatapuram | 1                              | -            | -  | 1  | -  | -  | Agrib-1    | Agri-1    | 4,000                  | 5,000                       |
| 2.    | Midthur/Thudicherla        | 1                              | -            | -  | 1  | -  | -  | Agrib-1    | -         | 35,000                 | 33,000                      |
| TOTAL |                            | 2                              | -            | -  | 2  | -  | -  | Agrib-2    | Agri-1    | 39,000                 | 38,000                      |

TABLE-2  
VILLAGE-WISE TEMPLE LANDS ACQUIRED FROM TEMPLE LAND CULTIVATING PAPs

| S.No. | Mandal/Village             | No. of Temple land cultivators | Total land holding under Temple |      | No. of Temple land cultivators | Extent of land under cultivation by Temple Land cultivators |      | Extent of Temple land acquired |      |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|---|------|--------------------------------|------|
|       |                            |                                | Dry                             | Wet  |                                | Dry   | Wet  | Dry                            | Wet  |
|       |                            |                                |                                 |      |                                |   |      |                                |      |
| 1.    | Banaganapalli/Venkatapuram | 1                              | 3.20                            | -    | 1                              | 3.20  | -    | 1.20                           | -    |
| 2.    | Midthur/Thudicherla        | 1                              | -                               | 2.00 | 1                              | -   | 2.00 | -                              | 1.50 |
| TOTAL |                            | 2                              | 3.20                            | 2.00 | 2                              | 3.20  | 2.00 | 1.20                           | 1.50 |



## ANNEXURE - IV

## DETAILS OF PRA EXERCISES CONDUCTED IN SRBC AREA

| Sl No. | Name of the Mandal | Name of the village   |
|--------|--------------------|---|
| 1.     | Pamulapadu         | 1. Vanala<br>2. Vempenta  |
| 2.     | Midthur            | 3. Talamudipi<br>4. Alaganur  |
| 3.     | Panyam             | 5. Konidedu<br>6. Alamur<br>7. Maddur   |
| 4.     | Dwt:               | 8. Chanugondla<br>9. Cherlopally<br>10. Mettupalli<br>11. Singavaram<br>12. Ramavaram |
| 5.     | Banaganapalli      | 13. Ramatirtham<br>14. Nandavaram<br>15. Cheruvupalli                                 |
| 6.     | Gadivemula         | 16. Korrapolur<br>17. Durvesi   |
| 7.     | Jupad Bangla       | 18. Thudicherla   |

ANNEXURE V-I  
SEPARATION OF SOURCE OF IRRIGATION FROM ITS AYACUT

| Sl No            | Mandal         | Village      | Name of the Awardee    | Father's Name    | Award No | Extent not irrigated |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>AWARDEES:</b> |                |              |                        |                  |          |                      |
| 1.               | Midthur        | Rollapadu    | B.Naganna              | Seshanna         | 39/8586  | 0.28                 |
| 2.               | Panyam         | Madduru      | K.Chandra Sekhar Reddy | Rama Subba Reddy | 9/9192   | 4.84                 |
|                  |                | Gorakallu    | N.Kumar Saheb          | Haidal Saheb     |          | 1.90                 |
| 3.               | B.Palli        | B.Palli      | K.B.Rosi Reddy         | Linga Reddy      | 4/9293   | 16.50                |
| 4.               | Gadivemula     | Gadigarevula | Y.K.P. Venkata Reddy   | Y.Govind Reddy   | 37/8586  | 11.96                |
|                  |                | Korrapoluru  | K.Thirupalu            | Mekalanna        | 26/8586  | 12.86                |
|                  |                | Korrapoluru  | Sk.Shafi Saheb         | Vadla Saheb      | 26/8586  | 1.31                 |
| 5.               | Pamulapadu     | Vempenta     | Pakeeramma             | W/o.Naganna      | 9/8586   | 3.97                 |
| 6.               | Pamulapadu     | Vempenta     | O.Ranga Reddy          | Nemili Reddy     | 9/8586   | 2.92                 |
| 7.               | Pamulapadu     | Vempenta     | B.Eswarayya            | Balli Reddy      | 9/8586   | 11.00                |
| 8.               | Jupad Bungalow | Thudicherla  | B.Krishna Murthy       | Ramaiah          | 16/8687  | 3.99                 |
| 9.               | Sanjamala      | Dattapuram   | B.Danam                | James            | 4/9394   | 2.76                 |

## ANNEXURE V.2

## DIVISION OF LANDS INTO SMALL AND UNCULTIVABLE UNITS

| Sl No        | Mandal        | Village      | Name                    | Father's Name      | Award No | Extent of land unviable |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| <b>PAPS:</b> |               |              |                         |                    |          |                         |
| 1.           | Gadivemula    | Korrapoluru  | Mariyamma               | Yesaiah            | 40/85-86 | 0.05                    |
|              |               |              | S.Devadanam             | Devadas            | 32/85-86 | 0.18                    |
|              |               |              | S.Pullaiah              | Loka               | 32/85-86 | 0.15                    |
|              |               |              | S.K.Khaja Hussain       | Mude Saheb         | 495/89   | 0.11                    |
|              |               |              | Pinjari Hussain         | Chinnaiah          | 8/89-90  | 0.10                    |
| 2.           | Banaganapalli | Venkatapuram | N.Jayamma               | W/o.Nageswar Reddy | 7/91-92  | 0.05                    |
| 3.           | Pamulapadu    | Vempenta     | N.Chandra Sekhara Reddy |                    | 33/33    | 0.15                    |
|              |               |              | Chakali Pedda Yellappa  | Uddandan           | 16/88-89 | 0.13                    |
|              |               |              | Chakali Pedda Balanna   | Venkataiah         | 16/88-89 | 0.13                    |
|              |               |              | Kundarapu Subbamma      | Yesuratnam         | 15/85-86 | 0.30                    |

## ANNEXURE V.3

## DRAINAGE PROBLEMS

| Sl No     | Mandal        | Village      | Name                  | Father's Name  | Award No |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|
| PAPS:     |               |              |                       |                |          |
| 1.        | Sanjamala     | Dattapuram   | M.B.Venkateswarlu     | Pedda Gurappa  | 4/93-94  |
| 2.        | Midthar       | Talamudipi   | Sat.Aminabi           | Girubai        | 2/86-87  |
| AWARDEES: |               |              |                       |                |          |
| 1.        | Midthar       | Talamudipi   | V.Rami Reddy          | Sidda Reddy    | 44/85-86 |
|           |               | Jalaknur     | K.Seshanna            | Seshanna       | 10/92-93 |
| 2.        | Banaganapalli | Venkatapuram | Madipi Pedda Madanna  | Moulali        | 7/91-92  |
| 3.        | Sanjamala     | Perusomula   | Ch.Siva Sankara Reddy | Narayana Reddy | 13/91-92 |
|           |               |              | M.Chennappa Reddy     | Subba Reddy    | 13/91-92 |
| 4.        | Pamulapadu    | Vempenta     | P.Kotaiiah            | Veeraiiah      | 3/85     |
| 5.        | Dvk           | Sunkesula    | B.Ranga Swamy         | Pullanna       | 16/91-92 |

ANNEXURE V.4

TOP SOIL WAS REMOVED

| SI No             | Mandal       | Village       | Name              | Father's Name | Award No | Top soil removed land |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------|
| <b>AWARDEES:-</b> |              |               |                   |               |          |                       |
| 1. Owk            |              | Obulapuram    | G.Bushanna        | Subbaraidu    | 16/93-94 | 3.40                  |
|                   |              |               | M.M.V.Bhaskhar    | Sanjanna      | 16/93-94 | 2.98                  |
|                   |              | Chanugondla   | K.B.Chama Reddy   | Krishna Reddy | 16/91-92 | 1.00                  |
|                   |              |               | K.Mastan Reddy    | Peddi Reddy   | 16/91-92 | 2.00                  |
|                   |              |               | Chinna Nagi Reddy | Nagi Reddy    | 12/91-92 | 0.71                  |
| 2. Midthur        | Talamudipi   | Y.Swami Reddy | Hussain Reddy     | 44/85-86      | 0.28     |                       |
| 3. Banaganapalli  | Bhanumukkala | J.Thimmaiah   | Yerramalla        | 17/91-92      | 4.00     |                       |
|                   |              | Bathulurupadu | M.Venkata Reddy   | Veera Reddy   | 14/91-92 | 3.33                  |
|                   |              | Nandavaram    | G.Adireddy        | Veera Reddy   | 5/91-92  | 0.13                  |
| 4. Kolimigundla   | B.Singavaran | P.Sunki Reddy | Venkata Reddy     | 15/91-92      | 1.20     |                       |
| 5. Gadivemula     | Thirupadu    | D.Maddileti   | Maddileti         | 35/85-86      | 0.10     |                       |
|                   |              | Korrapaluru   | S.Bevasanam       | S.Mark        | 8/89-90  | 1.19                  |

ANNEXURE V.5  
DAMAGE TO THE RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

VILLAGE: VANALA

| Sl No | NAMES OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS          |
|-------|--|
| 1.    | Pulla Rosanna S/o. Seshanna            |
| 2.    | Nimma Prakasham S/o. Chinna Bala Swamy |
| 3.    | Nimma Arogyam S/o. Laxmanna            |
| 4.    | Nimma Bala Swamy S/o. Venkatanna       |
| 5.    | Nimma Thomas S/o. Somanna              |
| 6.    | Indla Ananda Rao S/o. Subbarayudu      |
| 7.    | Molakalapally Somanna S/o. Ramudu      |
| 8.    | K. Subbarayudu S/o. Subbanna           |
| 9.    | Nimma Bala Swamy S/o. Lakshmanna       |
| 10.   | Nimma P.Prakasham S/o. Lakshmanna      |
| 11.   | Nimma C.Prakasham S/o. Bala Swamy      |
| 12.   | Nimma Arogyamma W/o. Raju              |
| 13.   | Kota Subbanna W/o. Subbanna            |
| 14.   | Kota Subbarayudu S/o. Subbanna         |
| 15.   | Pula Ananda Rao S/o. Rosanna           |

ANNEXURE V.6

DAMAGE DUE TO DUMPING OF EXCAVATION DEBRIS

| Sl No        | Mandal           | Village      | Name  | Father's Name  | Award No  |  |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| 1.           | 2.               | 3.           | 4.  | 5.   | 6.  |  |
| PAPS:        |                  |              |   |  |   |  |
| 1. Panyam    |                  | Alamuru      | N.B.Rayudu  | Balasubbanna   | 14/90-91  |  |
|              |                  | Panyam       | S.Ramaiah<br>Y.Dastagiri                          | Mahaboob Saheb<br>Kalanna  | 2/90-91<br>2/90-91  |  |
| 2. Owk       |                  | Sangapatnam  | S.Nagaiah<br>M.Abdul Azeez<br>M.Abdul Subhan      | Seshanna<br>N.Neera Mohiddim<br>Abdul Hysab  | 12/92-93<br>12/92-93<br>12/92-93  |  |
|              |                  | Ramavaram    | D.Dastagiri<br>J.N.Maddileti<br>K.Chinna Pullaiah | Pakkir<br>Thimanna<br>Madipanna  | 24/91-92<br>24/91-92<br>24/91-92  |  |
|              |                  | Singanapalli | B.Balasanthi<br>P.Ramalakshamma                   | A.Gurappa<br>Kanaiah   | 22/92-93<br>22/92-93  |  |
|              |                  | Mettupalli   | M.V.Swami Reddy<br>D.Lakshmakka                   | Valsi Reddy<br>Thimmoji  | 9/91-92<br>5/93-94  |  |
|              | 3. Banaganapalli |              | Nandavaram  | M.C.Konda Reddy<br>A.Gopala Reddy<br>P.B.G.Chinnanna   | Chenchu Reddy<br>Pulla Reddy<br>Kantanna  | 5/91-92<br>4/91-92<br>4/91-92  |
|              |                  |              | Bhanumukkala                                      | L.Maddanna<br>M.Rahaman<br>N.Narsanna<br>M.Laxanna<br>P.Sanjappa<br>S.Lakshmi Devi<br>S.Linganna | Maddileti (late)<br>Khasim Sab<br>W/o.Narsimhulu<br>Chinna Maddileti<br>Kondanna<br>Subbarayudu<br>Kondanna | 17/91-92<br>17/91-92<br>14/92-93<br>17/91-92<br>17/91-92<br>17/91-92<br>17/91-92 |
| 4. Sanjamala |                  | Perusomula   | V.N.Gurrappa                                      | Gurrappa   | 13/91-92  |  |

| 1.               | 2.           | 3.  | 4.   | 5. | 6.   |
|------------------|--------------|---|--|----|--|
| 5. Gadivemula    | Korrapoluru  | K.Naganna<br>P.Thirupalu<br>R.Naganna<br>S.Pullaiiah                                    | Subbanna<br>Linganna<br>Subbanna<br>Loka                               |    | 8/89-90<br>32/85<br>8/89-90<br>32/85                         |
| 6. Midthur       | Talamudipi   | Smt.Aminabi<br>U.Sivanna  | Girubai<br>Marayana  |    | 2/86-87<br>64/86-87  |
| 7. Pamulapadu    | Vempenta     | C.Sunkanna<br>K.Devadaman<br>B.Soundaraju<br>M.Sivanna<br>M.Gnana Suryude<br>K.Tyagaraj | Chinnaiah<br>Daveedu<br>Chenchaiah<br>Gnana Murthy<br>Mark<br>Papaiiah |    | 16/88-89<br>15/85-86<br>18/85-86<br>3/85<br>3/85<br>18/85-86 |
| AWARDEES:        |              |   |  |    |  |
| 1. Banaganapalli | Nandavaram   | U.Pedda Balaiah<br>S.Rama Subbaiah<br>P.Maddileti                                       | Chowdanna<br>S.Venkata Subbaiah<br>Thimmaiah                           |    | 9/92-93<br>9/92-93<br>4/91-92                                |
|                  | Beeravolu    | Ch.Venganna<br>M.Kondanna   | Subbanna<br>Thirupanna.  |    | 3/92<br>3/92-93  |
|                  | Bhanumukkala | V.R.Murthy<br>U.Maddileti<br>Smt.K.Subbamma   | Maddileti<br>Maddileti<br>W/o.D.Peda Kasim                             |    | 17/91-92<br>14/92-93<br>17/91-92                             |
|                  | Cheruvupalli | K.Sabyerra<br>R.Bala Hussain<br>G.Subbarayudu   | Katal Sab<br>Peera Saheb<br>G.Subbaiah                                 |    | 27/91-92<br>27/92-93<br>27/91-92                             |
|                  | Fandlapuram  | M.Obulesu   | Maddileti  |    | 8/91-92  |
| 2. Owk           | Chanugondla  | M.Tinna Reddy   | Venkata Reddy  |    | 16/91-92   |
|                  | Sangapatnam  | N.Madhava Reddy<br>M.Seshanna   | Bayyapu Reddy<br>Yerranaidu  |    | 12/92-93   |
| 3. Gadivemula    | Gadigarevula | Ch.Venkateswarla  | Pedda Tirupanna  |    | 30/85-86   |



| 1.              | 2.           | 3.                                       | 4.   | 5. | 6.                          |
|-----------------|--------------|--|--|----|-----------------------------|
| 4. Panyam       | Bhupanapadu  | B.Sanjanna<br>K.Narasimulu<br>Ch.Sukanna | Hanumanthu<br>Peddayerramalla<br>M.Samanna |    | 3/90-91<br>3/90-91<br>26/85 |
|                 | Konidedu     | G.Obul Reddy                             | Subba Reddy                                |    | 17/89-90                    |
| 5. Panulapadu   | Vempenti     | M.Satyanandan                            | Mattaiah                                   |    | 9/85-86                     |
| 6. Kolimigundla | B.Singavaram | P.Sunku Reddy                            | Venkata Reddy                              |    | 15/91-92                    |
| 7. Midthar      | Talamudipi   | K.Chinna Subbaiah<br>U.Chinna Subbarna   | Chinna Ramudu<br>Pedda Sivanna             |    | 64/86-87<br>64/86-87        |

ANNEXURE V.7

DIERIAL OF COMPENSATION FOR STANDING CROPS

| Sl No            | Mandal        | Village                       | Name   | Father's Name   | Award No.                                    |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>PAPS:</b>     |               |                               |  |   |  |
| 1.               | Banganapalli  | Venkatapuram                  | B.Venkatasamma   | W/o. Eswar Reddy  | 7/91-92                                      |
| 2.               | Sanjanala     | Dattapuram                    | G.Ramudu (Trees)   | Kambagiri   | 4/93-94                                      |
| 3.               | Dwk           | Mettupalli                    | V.Chandramouli   | Jagannadham   | 280/91                                       |
| <b>AWARDEES:</b> |               |                               |  |   |  |
| 1.               | Banaganapalli | Nandavaram                    | U.Pedda Balaiah<br>R.Pedda Sibba Reddy<br>P.Venkata Subbamma     | Chowdanna<br>Pedda Sesbu Reddy<br>W/o.P. Butchi Reddy                 | 9/92-93<br>5/91-92<br>3/93-94                |
| 2.               | Pamulapadu    | Vempenta<br>Vanala            | M.Satyanandam<br>M.Pedda Seela Reddy                             | Mattaiah<br>Venkata Reddy   | 9/85-86<br>64/85-86                          |
| 3.               | Dwk           | Chanugondla<br>Sunkesula      | Chinta Yella Reddy<br>M.Venkata Subba Reddy                      | Yella Reddy<br>Pulla Reddy  | 12/91-92<br>29/92-93                         |
| 4.               | Gadivemula    | Gadigarevula<br>Manchalakatta | E.Prakash Reddy<br>B.Venkata Reddy<br>Anki Reddy<br>K.Anki Reddy | E.Ayyapa Reddy<br>B.Veera Reddy<br>Thirupam Reddy<br>K.Thirupam Reddy | 37/85-86<br>37/85-86<br>20/88-89<br>20/88-89 |

ANNEXURE V.8

COMPENSATION NOT COMMENSURATE WITH THE EXTENT OF LAND ACQUIRED

| Sl No        | Mandal          | Village            | Name                | Father's Name   | Award No. | More land acquired |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| PAPS:        |                 |                    |                     |                 |           |                    |
| 1.           | Banaganapalli   | Bhanumukkala       | M.Pedda Gurappa     | Gurumurthy      | 17/91-92  | 0.50               |
|              |                 |                    | M.Rahaman           | Khasimsab       | 17/91-92  | 0.71               |
|              | Nandavaram      | B.G.Govindu        | Pedda Thimanna      | 4/91-92         | 0.36      |                    |
|              |                 | B.G.Krishna Murthy | Thimmaiah           | 5/91-92         | 0.23      |                    |
|              |                 | M.C.Konda Reddy    | Chenchu Reddy       | 5/91-92         | 0.59      |                    |
|              |                 | P.R.G.Reddy        | Chenna Reddy        | 4/91-92         | 1.00      |                    |
|              |                 | M.Alla Basha       | Ghous Sab           | 4/91-92         | 0.03      |                    |
| M.Venkatamma | Chinna Tirupalu | 5/91-92            | 1.41                |                 |           |                    |
| 2.           | Dwk             | Cherlopalli        | S.Venkata Lakshamma | Narayana (late) | 33/33     | 0.21               |
| 3.           | Sanjamala       | Perusomula         | D.Subbaraidu        | Subbaraidu      | 13/91-92  | 1.68               |
| 4.           | Gadivemula      | Korrapoluru        | P.Naganna           | Pedda Maddileti | 8/89-90   | 0.27               |
| 5.           | Midthur         | Talamudipi         | K.Linganna          | Chinnanna       | 40/85-86  | 1.35               |
|              |                 |                    | Hyderkhan           | Hussain Khan    | 43/85-86  | 0.16               |
| 6.           | Panyam          | Panyam             | M.Nagesh            | Balanna         | 54/85-86  | 1.10               |
|              |                 |                    | Ch.Maddamma         | Hussainaiah     | 7/89-90   | 0.82               |
|              |                 |                    | M.Chinna Swamy      | Subbanna        | 14/88-89  | 1.00               |
| 7.           | Pamulapadu      | Madduru            | V.Balanaganna       | Chinna Ramanna  | 19/89-90  | 0.65               |
|              |                 |                    | U.Chennamma         | Ranga Swamy     | 2/90-91   | 0.77               |
|              |                 |                    | D.Chinnaiah         | Subbaiah        | 22/85     | 1.00               |
| 7.           | Pamulapadu      | Vempenta           | K.Yesanna           | Mahanandi       | 15/85-86  | 0.18               |
|              |                 |                    | N.Veerabhadru       | Yellaiah        | 3/85      | 0.57               |
|              |                 |                    | K.Mosanna           | Mahanandi       | 15/85-86  | 0.18               |
|              |                 |                    | D.Gnanasuryudu      | Chennaiah       | 3/85      | 0.17               |
|              |                 |                    | D.Suseelamma        | Samuel          | 3/85      | 0.52               |

| Sl No | Mandal       | Village        | Name   | Father's Name   | Award No.   | More land acquired                   |
|-------|--------------|----------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
|       |              |                |  | Rami Reddy  | 15/91-92  | 2.50                                 |
| 4.    | Kolimigundla | B.Singavaram   | K.Pullu Reddy  | Hanumanthu  | 14/88-89  | 3.04                                 |
|       |              |                |  | Seshi Reddy   | 20/89-90  | 0.86                                 |
| 5.    | Midthur      | Alaganuru      | M.Naganna<br>P.Raja Sekhara Reddy<br>E.Dunagood                                      | U.Sobbanna  | 15/88-89  | 0.68                                 |
|       |              | Jalakanuru     | R.Ranganna<br>A.Chinna Subbaiah<br>B.Subramanyam<br>G.Rama Linga Reddy<br>K.Pullanna | W/o.Ramana Reddy<br>Yesu Subbaiah<br>B.Ramaiah<br>Lakshmi Reddy<br>Pedda Ramudu | 1/93-94<br>10/92-93<br>10/92-93<br>10/92-93<br>10/92-93 | 1.19<br>0.16<br>0.28<br>1.20<br>1.10 |
|       |              |                |  | Chenchaiah<br>Subbanna  | 8/89-90<br>8/89-90                                      | 0.57                                 |
| 6.    | Gadivenula   | Korrapoluru    | G.Naga Bhushanam<br>P.Subbaraidu   | Chinna Dasappa  | 30/85-86  | 0.25                                 |
|       |              | Gadivenula     | Chinna Thirunataiah  | W/o.Naganna   | 5/86-87   | 1.03                                 |
|       |              | Channakkapalli | K.Papanama   | Saraiah<br>Hussain<br>Ranga Swamy<br>Pedda Somanna                              | 21/85-86<br>21/85-86<br>12/93-94<br>12/93-94            | 0.74<br>0.50<br>1.90<br>0.33         |
|       |              | Durvesi        | I.J.Ennaiah<br>D.Fullanna<br>A.Chowdanna<br>B.Pedda Somanna                          | Veeraiah<br>Ratna Swamy<br>Lingaiah<br>Johan                                    | 9/85-86<br>15/85-86<br>10/86<br>3/85                    | 1.59<br>0.12<br>1.12<br>0.50         |
| 7.    | Pamulapadu   | Vempenta       | P.Kotaiah<br>P.Sundara Rao<br>M.Thimmaiah<br>P.Samuel                                | Hussain Peeran<br>Maddileti Reddy<br>Hussain Peeran                             | 4/93-94<br>60/85-86<br>4/93-94                          | 0.03<br>0.61<br>0.13                 |
| 8.    | Sanjamala    | Dattapuram     | K.Hussain Saheb<br>Chinnapu Timma Reddy<br>S.Nadipi Hussain Saheb                    |   |   |                                      |

## REGIONAL AGRIL. RESEARCH STATION, NANDYAL

The Regional Agricultural Research Station at Nandyal is one of the oldest Research Stations established in the year 1906, covers the PAA. It was designated in 1954 as Cotton Research Station. The station has been strengthened under National Agricultural Research Project and upgraded as Regional Agricultural Research Station in 1980. It now serves as a Zonal Headquarters of Scarce Rainfall zone of Rayalaseema. The RARS, Nandyal has so far released eight improved varieties in cotton which are suitable for different soils which include Srisailam, Vijayalakshmi and Bhagyalakshmi varieties of cotton seed. It has also released 39 improved varieties of sorgum which includes N13 variety. RARS, Nandyal has also released an improved variety of Korra SIA 326 under the name Nallamala Korra. Its research activities include control of pests on local crops under the KC canal. As a result of its trials to recommend suitable varieties of rice seed which will be resistant to the brown plant hopper pest which is a serious problem on the rice crop in the KC canal area, the RARS, Nandyal recommended MTU 5182 and MTU 4870 varieties of rice for Kharif season for KC canal area. The RARS, Nandyal has also evolved improved cultural practices to obtain the yield potential of the above crops and recommended the same to the local farmers for adoption. Besides, the RARS, Nandyal has also conducted research about the use of application of pesticides and insecticides for the plant protection of cotton

crop and it has evolved a schedule of plant protection measures which is being used by the cotton growers of the area. The RARS has also credit with identifying zinc deficiency in rice crop in the PAA, and has evolved rice, maize and citrus crops and recommended application of zinc sulphate at the rate of 50 Kg. per ha. to correct the deficiency. Thus, the RARS, Nandyal has been conducting research activities relevant to the local crops. It has necessary infrastructure to conduct research and extension for evolving and propagation of suitable crop varieties for growing them in the command area of the SRBC. If necessary it must be strengthened to develop into research-cum-training centre for various crops in the SRBC command area by establishing its sub-research stations and training centres to cover the SRBC ayacut area so that the farmers of the SRBC command can look to the RARS, Nandyal for guidance and overcoming the various problems in the cultivation of various irrigated crops under the SRBC command area.

#### KRISHI VIGNANA KENDRA AT MAHANANDI AND BANAGANAPALLY

These are established to conduct on farm demonstrations about latest farm technology with improved management practices on field crops and to conduct first line demonstrations on farmers' fields in different locations and to produce literature on modern agricultural technology for the use of farmers and to conduct production oriented need based training programmes for

the farmers in crop production, horticulture etc. Therefore, the PAA is served by agricultural research and training centres so as to facilitate the farmers of the SRBC ayacut to adopt improved varieties of irrigated crops and to practice improved methods of plant protection.

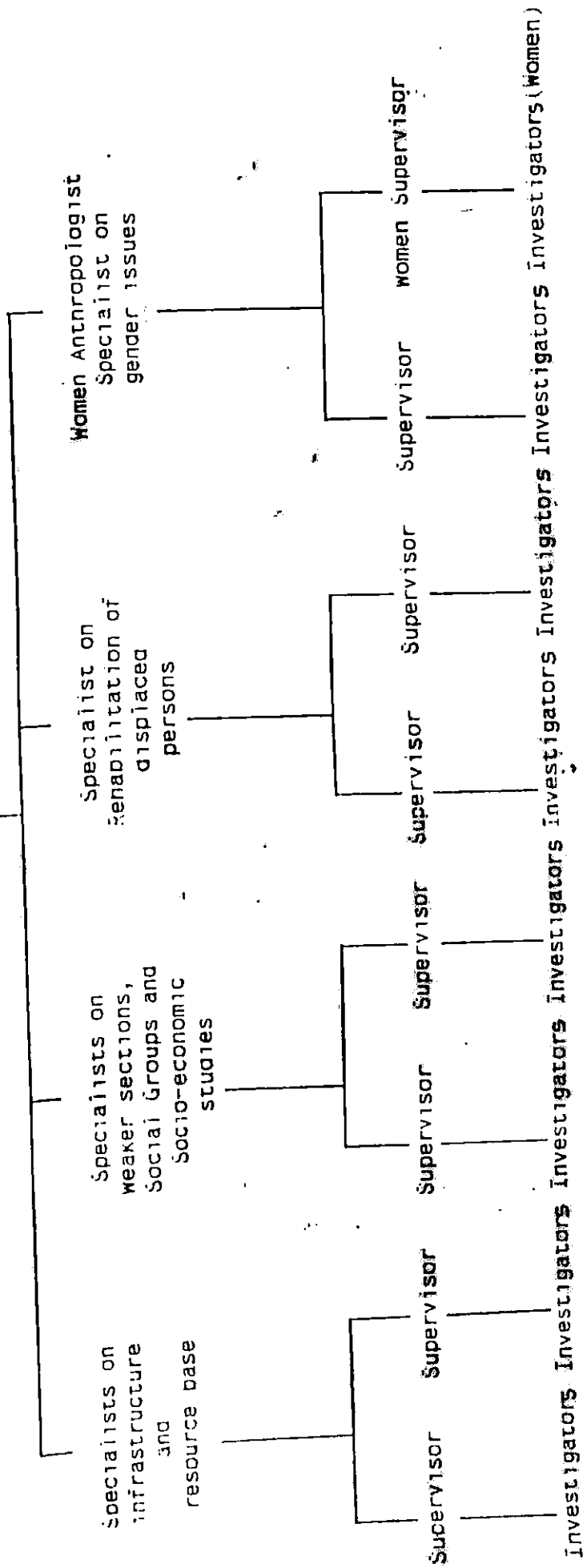
ORGANISATION CHART OF THE STUDY

DIRECTOR, TOR & TI

AND

PROJECT DIRECTOR, Socio-Economic study of PAPs under SRBC Phase-I

Over all supervision and control





**COMMENTS ON THE REPORT 'SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF PAPS UNDER SRBC, AIP-III PREPARED BY TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH.**

| S.No. | Comment   | Action Taken   |
|-------|---|--|
| 1)    | <p>The socio-economic survey has not been conducted as per the IOR as agreed between ICR &amp; II and GUAP. for carrying out the study.</p> <p>(a) It is not based on the census survey of PAPS since it covered only land losers (Section 1.12). The survey was confined to SRBC main canal and blocks IV and VIII.</p> <p>(b) Even in these areas the survey could cover only 70% of the land holders as listed by the Government (Section 4.b).</p> <p>(c) Evidently, it did not cover share croppers, tenants, encroachers (other than land assignees) and landless labour dependent on land acquired for the project.</p> <p>(d) Even those dependent on forest (page 120)</p> | <p>1. The survey has been conducted based on IOR.</p> <p>(a) The study is based on census survey, including land losers. The phase I survey was initially confined to Main Canal of SRBC and two blocks (IV and VIII) as suggested during preappraisal (November 7-30, 1994).</p> <p>(b) The coverage now is about 84% as against 70% earlier. The reasons for non-coverage of the balance are given at page 69 of the report.</p> <p>(c) Since covered (Pages 124 to 129).</p> <p>(d) i) There are no persons depending on forest land by encroachment and cultivation (para 4.33).</p> <p>ii) There are no customary rights on forest produce. No land acquisition in the reserved forest.</p> <p>iii) Those dependent on temple lands are since covered (para 4.29 and 4.30).</p> |

and temple (page -125) lands have not been covered under the survey.

(e) Beneficiaries of the project among the PAFs have not been identified.

(e) Since the distributaries have not been excavated yet and the water is not released even into the main canal, the beneficiaries of the project (ayacutdars) could not be identified.

II)

Discussions in the report are about all affected land holders (irrespective of the extent of land lost) instead of focussing on the PAFs as defined in the R & R Policy of the Government.

II.

Report has been revised focussing on the PAFs as defined in the R & R policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

III)

Most of the discussions are statement of facts without any inference particularly from the view point of rehabilitation needs.

III.

Statement of facts have since been analysed (Chapter III and IV) Rehabilitation needs based on perceptions, choices and view points of PAFs and feasibility have been suggested (Para 4.37 to 4.40).

IV)

Although the study could pin point certain categories of PAFs like those affected by disruption of production system (Page 231), loss of entire assigned land (Page 233), segregation of holding or becoming operationally non-viable (page

IV.

Identification of PAFs under different categories is since reported namely (i) Disruption of production system (Para 5.16 and 5.17); (ii) Loss of assigned land (Page 231); (iii) Segregation of land into operationally unviable (Para 5.21); (iv) Loss of avacut under K.C. Canal (Para

5.20): (v) Separation of irrigation well (Para 5.19); besides other Action Points.

; 205 & 234), loss of ayacut under KC canal (Page, 235) and separating irrigation well from its command (Section 5.17), but did not identify number of PAs in each of these categories.

v) The report should have carried an executive summary since most of the senior level officials may not find time to study this voluminous report.

v. The Executive Summary since prepared and presented.

VI. Complied with.

VI.) Some of the background information and aspects not related to the problem under discussion (like Regional Research Station, krishi vignana Kendra, historical and political backdrop etc) may be deleted (or may be given as annexure) to maintain focus on issues directly concerning PAs.

VII. Separate analysis on socio-economic characteristics of displaced persons is furnished at page 142. Other categories listed do not exist in the study area. Hence, analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of other

VII.) Separate analysis on socio-economic characteristics of displaced persons, affected landless agricultural labour, tenants, share croppers, encroachers etc. would have helped in

identifying any specific problems of these groups and in suggesting measures to mitigate their sufferings.

categories is not presented.

**SPECIFIC COMMENTS :**

**Page: 5**

The extent of land acquired for canal is 4500 ha which does not tally with the figures given in other places (section 4.6, 4.28 & 4.29 and tables 4.13 and 4.14).

As per the final IOR, the extent of land acquired for SHBC is 4500 ha.

However the total extent of land acquired for main canal, ayacut roads, camp colonies etc of SHBC is 6245.22 acres as per the information furnished by the SIDC (LA). This figure has now been adopted through out the revised report including tables.

**Page: 6**

Section 1.6: The Phase-1 consists ... roads etc but no where in the report is mentioned about the number of families affected by the land acquisition for roads.

Extent of land (448.95 acres vide table 3.2A) and affected people (table 3.2) and PAPs (Para 4.34) are since given.

**Page: 13** It is not clear how many PRA exercises were conducted and whether they represented the entire study area. 18 PRA exercises have been conducted (Page 14 para 1.19).

**Page: 18** Excepting socio-economic infrastructure (Section 2.23, 2.29 to 2.46) the discussions are on the command area, hence may not be relevant. Complied with.

**Table: 2.17** It could have been more useful if the number of beneficiaries among the PAs are identified. The number of beneficiaries among the PAs have been identified and furnished in table 4.17 (Page 171).

**Page: 67** The contents of the Chapter III could be summarised and presented as Annexure. Complied with (Annexure-1).

**Page: 99** Aspects relating to land acquisition and discussed in various section (4.2 to 4.6, 4.37 to 4.39 and 4.43 to 4.49) may be presented as a separate Chapter. Complied with Chapter (Chapter III)

**Page: 104** Following the provisions of L.A.Act, 5246 acres (Table-4.13) have been acquired and not 6048.48 acres. The figure has since been corrected and adopted throughout the report.

**Page:105**

Number of persons or awardees do not tally with the data presented in Table-4.1.

The number of PAPS and awardees given in 4.1 tallies with the number of awardees and PAPS given else where in the report.

**Page:112**

Nearly three fourth of the PAPS are above poverty level inspite of land acquisition. large scale rainfed farming and economic backwardness of the area. It would have been better to describe the estimation procedure of the household income.

The estimation procedure has been described in section 4.9 of the revised report.

**Page: 114**

Separating household expenditure from the capital investment pattern will indicate the gap between the household income and expenditure and the level of indebtedness if any. This analysis should be for each of the category of PAPS and social group.

Analysis of the household expenditure and income was given. It is also analysed for social group-wise (Section 4.15 to 4.17).

**Page:115**

Section 4.22 A comparison of compensation rate and market value of land will indicate the adequacy or otherwise of the replacement value of the land.

This could not be done as the land was acquired long ago. The PAPS are not in a position to give realistic market value of the land at the time of acquisition. Further the sale transactions register maintained in the

Registration Department for the corresponding year does not reflect the real market rates of lands as the vendees normally register their lands for low purchase rates as the charges for registration and stamp duty are linked with the rates of purchase of lands. Therefore the comparison of compensation rate and market value of the land could not be done.

Section 4.23 "Out of the total ... developmental schemes" this revelation has serious implications on the rehabilitation package proposed by GOAP. An analysis on the effectiveness of IKDP programmes on supplementing household income of the PAPs who received benefits can help in planning for economic rehabilitation measures.

Page:116

The information on the number of beneficiaries is now confined to PAPs and it is furnished in Section 4.35 (Page 130). The information incorporated in the report is based on the information furnished by PAPs and not exhaustive, hence analysis is not possible. However, economic rehabilitation measures are proposed based on the choices of measures expressed by PAPs through subsidy (productive asset grant) fixed in economic rehabilitation policy of GOAP plus through loans over and above subsidy.

**Page: 125**

Section 4.37 "However, it may be stated .... canal or distributaries of SKBC. " but, 121.82 acres have already been acquired (Table 4.13).

Section 4.37 states that no **Temple or Darga** was acquired whereas the Table 4.13 of old report gives lands acquired belonging to temple or darga which are independent of each other.

**Page: 128**

Section 4.43 "In all 195 awardees .... houses". But there are SIS and others who lost their houses (Table 4.15).

The inconsistency in section 4.43 and table 4.15 has since been rectified (vide Chapter IV B)

**Page: 129**

Section 4.45 "what is the extent of enhancement of compensation per unit area/asset and how it compares with the market value of similar land.

The extent of enhancement of compensation per acre has been worked out and furnished in para 3.15 (Page 76). However, the comparison of enhanced compensation with market value of similar lands was not possible as realistic figures of market value of similar lands at the time of acquisition are not available due to efflux of time.

**Page: 129**

It would have been interesting to find out if there are changes over the years in the attitude of the people on the utilisation of compensation money particularly on productive purposes. This will help in planning for measures to minimise

The P.A.Ps choices of the schemes for their economic rehabilitation given in section 4.37, 4.38, 4.39 and 4.40 clearly indicate the change of their attitudes for utilisation of Government aid including compensation.



unproductive use of cash flow to PAPs.

**Section 4.50** How many PAPs have become landless as a result of land acquisition? 412 PAPs (Section 4.20 page 116).

**Section 4.51** Land acquisition might not be an important factor in reducing the animal population among PAPs. Trend is analysed (Section 4.25 & 4.26).  
How is the trend in the area?

**Section 4.61** The finds have serious implications while planning and after land acquisition. Hence package of rehabilitation measures to reverse the trend.  
This is the finding of the mobility matrix of PAPs before rehabilitation measures to reverse the trend.

**Section 4.70** The figures on the number of PAPs requiring rehabilitation contradict each other. In the revised draft this has been rectified and presented in Para 4.37 & 4.38.

**Section 4.72** These families were apprehensive ... this means the families to be shifted have not yet been consulted on the resettlement site. Their choices being located in the same village they may agree to it ranging ... total grant. This is against the K & R policy provisions of grant loan combination for productive asset. However, resettlement site acceptable to them may have to be found. The choices of the PAPs about the

schemes for their economic rehabilitation are presented in Section 4.38. It does not mean that this should be strictly adhered to in R & R Policy of PAFs.

**Table 4.3**

Why approximate number of families and population when the survey was on census basis.

The present study is confined only to those affected in all the PAVs but not extended to all the families in the village. Further, total families of SIs in all the PAVs and their population furnished in table 4.3 is based on the information collected from the VAUS, as correct census figures were not available for the year 1994. Hence, the total population figures of SIs and their families in the PAVs are described as approximate. The same has since been deleted being not relevant, and outside the scope of study.

**Table:4.10**

Please indicate what the figures in parentheses stand for.

The figures on parenthesis in the table 4.10 indicate the percentage to the horizontal total and the percentage to the vertical total. The same has been indicated in all the tables of the revised report.

Table:4.12 What is the average household expenditure?

The average annual household expenditure of the PAF works out to Rs. 19,568/- (Page 104).

Table:4.13a How about data for distributaries?

The study of PAFs under distributaries is being dealt separately under Phase II of the study. Hence it is not presented in the study report of Phase I.

4.14

Table:4.16 What is the area involved?

The total area involved is 187.78 acres. The details are given in table 3.7

Table:4.20

Impact as stated here in real sense represents measures taken to overcome the impact of LA.

Section 5.3

The economic backwardness ..... But nearly three fourth of the PAFs are above poverty level which should indicate economic progress of the area.

The economic backwardness of the PAA cannot be disputed merely because 60.1% of the PAFs are above poverty line. The present study covers only those land holders who lost their lands under SRBC in 48 villages and they constitute a small segment of the total population of the Project Affected villages. Therefore the findings of the study cannot be taken as the basis for assessing the economic status of the area. It is well known that

the study area constitutes one of the most backward areas in the state. Any area is considered as backward in comparison to other areas in the State. Therefore, it is only relative backwardness.

Page:198

The data presented in tabular form have no meaning since irrigation benefits have not started flowing into command area.

The IOK requires the study of positive impact of the project on the project population also. Therefore the anticipated positive impact of SRBC has been highlighted here. The data presented is on the basis of expert studies conducted by other consultants. Therefore the data presented in Page No. 198 on pre-project and post project anticipated yields of various crops in the command area is meaningful in the context.

Section 5.29

How many are such cases?

& 5.31

The number of cases have since been furnished in sections of Chapter-V.

Page:212

How many women headed families were interviewed?

70 women headed families were interviewed. (Section 6.2)

**Section 6.6** "women in general ...." what is the extent of main canal length and how many such non-beneficiary PAPS

The information is furnished in Section 6.6 of the revised report.

**Chapter VII** Contains lots of good suggestion. If the number of PAPS in each of the problems identified are sorted out, the information will be useful in formulating an action plan for the rehabilitation of PAPS.

Problem wise number of PAPS is given in Chapter-V.

**Annexure V** The figures of land acquired do not tally with those in table 4.13.

The figures furnished in Annexure-V are details of awardees covered under the study. Therefore the figures furnished in Annexure-V will not tally with those furnished in table 4.13 which relate to total land acquired from all the awardees as furnished by the SDC(LA).