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**DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION  
OF TRIBALS**

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**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH-  
HYDERABAD**

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## DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF TRIBALS

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

Andhra Pradesh State has 31.76 Lakhs Scheduled Tribe population according to 1981 Census. The sprawling scheduled Area which is traditional tribal habitat in Andhra Pradesh extends over 30,293 sq.Kms. in the districts of (1) Srikakulam, (2) Vijayanagaram, (3) Visakhapatnam (4) East Godavari, (5) West Godavari (6) Khammam (7) Warangal (8) Adilabad and (9) Mahabubnagar. The Scheduled Area constitutes about 11% of the total Geographical area of the State. Out of the total 33 recognized scheduled Tribes 30 groups are inhabiting the forest covered mountainous tracts. Two tribal groups namely, Yerukula and Yanadi are found in the plains, living in symbiosis with other rural population while the Lambada/Banjara are found both in tribal areas of Telangana and Plains areas through out the State except in the northern Coastal area. The density of population in tribal areas is 69. The picturesque tribal area presents a variegated canvass in ecological setting and ethnic composition.

The district-wise predominant tribal groups in the 9 scheduled districts are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Main Tribal groups	Percentage of Sch. Tribes to total population of the District
1	2	3	4
1.	Srikakulam	Savara, Jatapu Gadaba, Konda Dora	5.36
2.	Vizianagaram	.do.	8.49
3.	Visakhapatnam	Gadaba, Bagata, Konda Dora, Kotia, Khond, Manne Dora Muka Dora, Reddi Dora, Perja, Valmiki	13.74
4.	East Godavari	Koya, Konda Reddy Mammara, Konda Dora Valmiki	3.87
5.	West Godavari	Koya, Konda Reddy, Yerukula, Yanadi	2.31
6.	Khammam	Koya, Konda Reddi Lambada	24.54
7.	Warangal	Koya, Lambada	12.72
8.	Adilabad	Gond, Kelam, Pradhan Thoti, Anih, Lambada Naikpod.	16.69
9.	Mahabubnagar	Lambada, Chenchu, Yerukula	6.35

Lambada (Banjaras) are the largest tribal group in the State and the dialect spoken by them can be included in Indo-Aryan linguistic group. Mongoloid racial features are traceable in the tribal groups living in Srikakulam district, especially Savaras and the dialects spoken by them comes under Mundari Linguistic group. Most of the tribals of the State racially belong to pre-Australoid group and the dialect spoken by them can be classified under



Dravidian linguistic group. A few Negrite racial characteristics like frizzly hair, black complexion etc. can be traced among Chenchus of Nallamalai Hills and Yanadis of Bellare district.

The social system of Tribes of Andhra Pradesh both regional and local patterns can be delineated. The great Gond tribe of Adilabad is characterised by a four-fold phratry organisation. The same social organisation prevails among not only its two satellite tribes namely Pradhan and Thoti but also among the neighbouring Kolams. The Koyas are found living in the Godavari region starting from Adilabad to East Godavari District. The Koyas and Gonds linguistically and culturally belong to same family. The tribes of Visakhapatnam except the Khonds or Samanthas have common totemic clan organisation while the Khonds exhibit loose phratry organisation with a number of brother clans grouped together. Savaras are ancient tribe which is supposed to have many sub-groups and they are found in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. It is interesting to note that the basic exogenous unit namely clan is absent in some sections of the Savaras where marriages are regulated by the Principle of precedent and cross-cousin alliances. The other sections adopted the surnames of their neighbours like Jatapus and even of the plains castes.

Almost all the tribes have agriculture as their main-stay. The most primitive form of agriculture locally

called 'Podu' or shifting cultivation is still practiced by the hill dwelling Konda Reddi, Konda Dera, Savara, Khond etc. However in their agricultural practices and cropping pattern regional and local variations can be noticed especially among the settled cultivators. In Gond area of Adilabad mixed cropping is practised with pulses mixed with cotton or Jowar and cotton being the cash crop. In the Koya country Khammam, Warangal, East and West Godavari districts Jowar is the food crop while virginia Tobacco and Chillies are grown as cash crops. Small millets are mainly grown in the undulating terrains of Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts and Niger being the commercial crop. In the Savara country of Srikakulam and Vijayanagaram district wet crops are grown on terraced fields specially prepared on hill slopes by the side of running streams where besides wet Paddy, the commercial crops of Ginger turmeric and bananas are also grown.

The Chenchus, the most primitive of the tribes are yet to out-grow the food gathering stage characterised by hunting small game and collection of roots, tubers and honey. For all the tribal groups collection of Minor forest produce both for domestic consumption and sale is an important subsidiary occupation.

The tribal habitat was by and large devoid of sophisticated economic development activity till the era



of planned development set in fast and radical changes. Several projects were launched in the tribal areas both for the development of the tribal and the areas they inhabit; besides schemes were taken up on resource availability considerations. Thus the situation which was hitherto near static has acquired a dynamic character. Inevitably this has brought in its wake, problems of adjustment and rehabilitation etc., with the increase in investment and with the ~~expanding~~<sup>widening</sup> of the range of activities, the problem has become more and more <sup>acute</sup> acute, compelling our attention to it.

## II. PROBLEM APPRAISAL

The tribal areas where the level of socio-economic development is very low introduction of large scale development activity some times results in uprooting of the local tribal groups.

In the present day, a social system comprises of mainly two major sub-systems namely, the rural or tribal and the urban. Redcliffe Brown defines a system " as a set of actions and inter-relations amongst the persons". These (actions and inter-relations) are usually organised around a core of institutions developed to interlink various constituents of the system. The tribal system is based on action oriented dominant modes of production in simple agriculture and allied occupations; whereas the urban system

is a complex one where the dominant occupations are commercial industrial or administrative conditioned by individual activity. The tribal villages/hamlets are recognisable ecological units usually belonging to allied households in terms of kinship and economic interdependence besides display of greater cohesion and corporate activity and individual activity. On the other hand, the urban system characterized by higher technological <sup>adaptation</sup> exhibits high level skills, sophisticated economy etc. The tribal areas being rich in resources like water, minerals, especially coal etc. attract many industries, irrigation and power projects, involving sophisticated technologies and consequent planting of labour urban oriented technological societies amidst tradition oriented simple tribal societies. Further, in the name of bridging the development gap between the tribal areas and the adjacent plains areas so as to make the tribals to join the mainstream of national life many medium irrigation, ply wood and paper industries have been established in tribal areas. The establishment of these complex and some of the most modern and sophisticated socio-economic structures in juxtaposition with the simple socio-economic life of the tribal communities has resulted in causing disturbance to the local tribal societies without much benefit to them.

The tribal economy is simple and geared towards greater self-sufficiency of the family. The tribal tends to produce most of his essential needs. They produce on



each farm as many varieties of crops as they need for consumption. Thus, usually the tribals produce what all the need <sup>to consume</sup> ~~to consume~~ which <sup>comes</sup> usually comes from their own farms except commodities such as jewellery, clothes etc. which are of secondary importance. Further, the tribals practice barter and their knowledge of monetary system is less. The introduction of development projects monetises the local economy as a result of which the tribal is reduced to the status of an unequal partner vis-a-vis the new entrants. Being semi literate or illiterate with literacy less than 5% for state as a whole or less than 5% in areas of tribal concentration where majority of the projects are taken up, the tribal is not <sup>in</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~not~~ positive to derive and demand the due share of the benefits nor is he in a position to orient his traditional socio-economic activity to the new situation.

The modernised technological culture is thus penetrating the traditional tribal system disturbing equilibrium. Thus, with the establishment of major projects the local tribals are largely affected and sometimes uprooted from their traditional moorings and the resultant socio-economic problems.

Displacement of settlements and their population on account of construction of industrial, irrigation and hydro-electric projects is world-wide phenomenon and it is more pronounced in developing countries. These projects give rise to several problems like loss of land, house sites

and other capital assets which are a common feature. The extent of loss is generally evaluated and compensation paid usually in cash. Some times the displaced people are rehabilitated through suitable programmes either by the concerned agencies or by the local or district revenue administration. For instance the tribals displaced due to construction of Machkhand Hydro-electric project at Jalaput have been rehabilitated through land colonisation scheme at Thazangi in Chintapalli Panchayat Samithi of Visakhapatnam District. The colony is located at a distance of 20 K.Ms. from Chintapalli. In the initial stage about 300 families were rehabilitated and each household was assigned 5 acres of developed land, agricultural implements plough bullocks, necessary seeds, fertilisers and other inputs. The displaced persons were employed in the colony construction programme to enable them to earn livelihood while engaged in the land colonisation scheme. Similarly in other projects, the displaced persons are rehabilitated or compensated suitably. But wherever the compensation was paid the people were left to fend for themselves. However in all the cases they were paid cash compensation. No followup action was taken up for rehabilitating the displaced persons and consequently in some cases no suitable land could be purchased or made available either to purchase on cash payment or by way of assignment through acquisition by Government agencies. Due to time lag some of the displaced persons used the compensation



for consumption and unproductive purposes and ultimately they were left with no alternative but to suffer more time before the construction of the projects. Based on the experience Government realized that mere payment of compensation would not help and decided to shoulder the responsibility of rehabilitating the people affected due to projects. In accordance with this policy Government have rehabilitated the tribals who have been rendered landless and homeless due to Machkhand reservoir, Kothagudem Thermal Project, Silera Project etc.

As mentioned above, Machkhand Reservoir Diversion Dam at Jolaput, Upper and Lower Silera Hydro Electric Projects in Visakhapatnam District, Thermal Power Station at Palvancha coal mining complex at Kothagudem and its peripheries and Mahaguru Heavy Water Plant, Mallaram Copper Mines, Bhadrachalam Paper Boards in Khammam district, Godavari plywoods in East Godavari are some of the important large scale projects. Besides these during the Fifth Five Year Plan many small industrial undertakings and medium irrigation projects have been taken up to benefit the tribals. Government have also assumed responsibility of rehabilitating the people displaced due to the projects by way of implementing land colonization schemes.

CASE STUDY:

It has been felt necessary to assess the usefulness of these rehabilitation programmes. Further at the instance of Government of India the study on the displaced persons was

taken up. A case study was conducted for assessing the efficacy of the rehabilitation programmes intended the benefit of displaced population in the tribal areas on account of construction of a Medium Irrigation Project in West Godavari District. The study was conducted with the following objectives. (1980)

1. To assess the efficacy of the rehabilitation programme and identify the bottlenecks in implementation of the programme.
2. To assess the time lag between the land acquisition and compensation payment.
3. To know how far and how fast the displaced persons could adapt themselves successfully to the changed condition.
4. To know the utilization pattern of the compensation paid to the displaced persons.

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- 5. To assess the magnitude of the displacement problem due to the construction of Medium Irrigation Project.
- 6. To assess the employment potential for the absorption of displaced persons.

The scope of the study is confined to a Medium Irrigation project in I.T.D.A., area of West Godavari District.

A sample of 30 displaced households by the Medium Irrigation Project in West Godavari were selected for collection of data on socio-economic conditions. The other data were collected from the village officers, land acquisition Tahsildars, Executive Engineer of the project and the office of the Assistant Engineer, Revenue Divisional Officer. Discussions were also held with the officials connected with the irrigation



Project and rehabilitation programme. Two types of schedules were used for collection of data from the heads of the households of the displaced persons and the concerned officials.

### PROJECT PROFILE:

A medium irrigation project has been taken up to harness water for irrigation purpose from Jalleru, revulet which drains into Yerrakalva near Vegavaram of Polavaram Taluk of West Godavari District. The estimated command area of this project is 3,500 acres and the efforts are being made to increase the command area upto 4,000 acres. Jalleru revulet originating in the Eastern ghats flows in Southern direction till Aliveru village where the reservoir is constructed and drains into Yerrakalva after flowing 25 kms., distance down stream of the reservoir site. The scheme was inaugurated in the year 1976 (28.8.1976).

The reservoir is located near Aliveru village; 81.20 10' longitude and 17.17.0" latitude, at a distance of 12 kms. to the north of Buttayagudem village, head-quarters of Panchayat Samithi. The Project site is connected by an earthen road upto Doramaddi (9kms.) and by a black top road measuring 3 kms. length right upto reservoir site. The catchment area of the stream is 48.13 sq.kms. The yield works out to 800 cft.



The reservoir F.R.L. + 216.80 M (+710.0 ft) and sill level of the head sluice would be at + 208.90 m (+685.0ft). The live storage of the reservoir is 8.59 Mcum (310.40 Mft).

The earthen dam constructed for the reservoir runs to a length of 1.73 kms. with top width of 5 m., peak height of the earthen dam being 31.42 m (103.0ft).

The regulator work was in progress at the time of the study. The proposed regulator would be with two vents measuring 12 x 6 metres with radial gates to discharge floods of 12,300 c/s (339.8 cum per sec.).

The Head sluice on the left flank is with sill level + 208.90 M (+685.00 ft.) to discharge 70 c/s. (1.96 cumecs) through one vent measuring 1.0 x 1.5 m.

The take off main channel from the head sluice runs on a ridge for a length of 6.0 kms in Doranamidi and Buttayagudem villages and their hamlets.

The proposed command area of the project is spread over 3000 acres (1416 hectares) benefitting cultivations belonging to 7 hamlets of two revenue villages Viz. Doranamidi and Buttayagudem. The beneficiary hamlets are as follows: Jeedipudi, Rangapuram, Thollawarigudem, Kote, Buttayagudem (part), Dasappagudem, Thollagudem, Muppanavari gudem(part).

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 339.80 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The anticipated

financial returns of the project works out to 0.344%—though the optimum financial returns are 0.3% and it has been relaxed in favour of tribal areas so as to extend irrigation project benefits to the scheduled tribe cultivators. The cost benefit ratio of the project works out to 1.857 at 5% interest rate, while it is 1.089 at 10% rate of interest. The government have relaxed the norm in favour of tribal areas. (the viable benefit cost ratio is 3.00%.)

PROFILE OF THE SETTLEMENT IN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF THE PROJECT:

The catchment area of the reservoir is spread over 48.20 sq.kms. The water spread submerges Alivoru, a revenue village and its hamlets i.e. Yerrayegudem, Lankapala and Thannagudem. The total geographical area of these settlements is 1.97 square miles with total population of 680 persons of which 333 are males while 347 are females. Of the total population 99.73% i.e. 661 are scheduled tribes. Among them 314 are males and 347 are females, while the rest of the population belongs to non-tribal communities. The two tribal communities Koya and Konda Reddy are inhabiting these settlements. It is predominantly a Konda Reddy settlement. Kondareddis belong to primitive tribal community for which special developmental programmes have been evolved. Of the total population only 35.88%(243) are working. A vast majority of working population are males, i.e. 213 out of 243 total working force while a small number i.e. 40 are females.



The land use pattern of the settlement reveals that of the total geographical area, 833 acres is cultivated land while 498(ac) is cultivable waste and the entire extent of cultivated land has been classified as un-irrigated land. The operational land holdings size indicates that 54% are marginal farmers among Konda Reddis while only 28% are marginal farmers among Koyas. Among Koyas 31.22% are small farmers while 38% are small farmers among Konda Reddis. Only 6.35% of Konda Reddi farmers have operational holdings ranging from 5-10 acres while 31.03% of Koyas have holdings 5-10 acres. Lastly only 2% among the Konda Reddis have operational holdings of more than 10 acres while 7% among Koyas have more than 10 acres. A good number of Konda Reddi house-holds subsist on food gathering and shifting cultivation. The number of small and marginal farmers is more among Hill Reddis than Koyas.

Though paddy is the principal crop in this area, Jowar is also grown on large extents in this area followed by bajra. Paddy is grown as dry crop due to absence of irrigation facility. However it has been observed that paddy is preferred to millets as high yielding fertiliser responsive short duration varieties of paddy are readily available. The cultivators are showing preference to high yielding paddy variety though their adoption is subjected to number of limitations i.e. ecological, social, economic etc. The high yielding varieties are susceptible to more pests and diseases than the local varieties. The monsoon pattern also imposes limitations on the adoption of high yielding varieties.

The cropping pattern indicates that about 80% of the total cropped area is earmarked for raising food crops while 20% of the area is used for commercial and other miscellaneous crops. Jowar is mainly cultivated under rain-fed conditions. Among pulses black gram and green gram are grown as mixed crop with jowar and bajra during the kharif season while Red gram and bengal gram are grown during the rabi season.

Regarding infrastructural facilities, Aliveru village was connected with a Katcha Road. Since construction of the reservoir the road was improved and black topped upto earthen dam to a length of 9 kms. i.e. between Doramandi and reservoir. All these settlements have drinking water wells. There is a single teacher primary school at Aliveru. An adult literacy centre is functioning for the benefit of women. There is one special Nutrition Centre with 40 beneficiaries, besides that the village has a community radio set. A dispensary is located at Doramandi at a distance of 3 kms. from Aliveru. Girijan Co-operative corporation affiliated D.R. Depot is functioning at Doramandi. The Aliveru single teacher primary school is linked with Astram High school at Doramandi. Now a branch post office has been opened at Demite and electricity is brought up to the site. A livestock supervisory unit is located at Doramandi. A telegraph office is also located at Doramandi.

These settlements are covered by I.T.D.A. programmes in Agriculture and animal husbandry sector. Konda Reddis of



these settlements are getting the benefits of development programmes implemented under primitive tribal groups (Konda Reddis).

Consequent on the acquisition of agricultural land and house sites for the project, the inhabitants have been shown alternative accommodation at Maringuden, abutting the road leading from Jangareddigudem to Buttayagudem. The tribal inhabitants have rejected the site because of the distance. The revenue department is on the look out for an alternative accommodation near the dam site. The total number of displaced households is 118 of which 69 belong to Konda Reddis, 48 to Koyas and one non-tribal. Seventy eight land owning house holds have been compensated for their loss while the other 40 households who have no agricultural lands are being considered for compensation by way of providing house sites and land assignment. Agricultural land measuring 280.09 acres has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 12.98 lakhs.

The Medium Irrigation Department has deposited Rs. 17.00 lakhs with the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur for payment of compensation to the displaced persons. The land was acquired by the Public Works Department in the year 1977 and the compensation has been paid to the tribal households in the first quarter of 1980 and for some household in the second quarter of 1980, as mentioned earlier, so far an amount of Rs. 12.98 lakhs has been disbursed as compensation to the displaced persons. The compensation is being

paid by the land acquisition Tahsildar appointed for this purpose. He is stationed at Jangareddigudem to conduct award enquiries and pay compensation to the displaced households.

The sample house holds belong two tribal communities i.e. Konda Reddi, a primitive tribal group and Koya. Of the thirty households 19 belong to Koya community and the rest i.e. 11 belong to Konda Reddi.

The land has been valued per acre ranging from Rs. 4000 to 5000 . Of the 77 tribals received compensation, 8 have got less than rupees five thousand, 25 have got compensation of Rs. Five to ten thousand while 13 tribals have received compensation of Rs. 10 to 15 thousand, fifteen tribal households got a compensation of Rs. 15 to 20 thousands and only, 16 tribal households have received more than 20 thousand rupees. Maximum number of households are in 5 to 10 thousand rupees <sup>bracket</sup>. It can be seen that a large number of Koyas have received more than 20 thousand rupees when compared to Konda Reddis. As mentioned earlier the Koya cultivators are mostly found in 5 acres and above range and consequently they have received more compensation.

#### PROFILE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS:

On sample basis 30 households have been selected for collection of data among the displaced tribal households. The salient features of these households are follows:



The total population of the 30 sample households is 143 of which 83% are females while the rest are males. The female population is 30. As many as 14 households are having land measuring less than 2.5 acres 10 households are having land measuring 2.5 acres to 5 acres while 6 households have more than 5 acres of land and only one household has more than 10 acres. Agriculture is the main occupation, agriculture labour, collection and sale of minor forest produce being the subsidiary occupations. Some of them work as casual labourers in non agricultural sector also.

All the heads of households are illiterates except two who have studied upto 5th class and they too are drop outs from school. Illiteracy is a major problem which is found in all age groups. It has been observed that enrolment in the single teacher school is very poor as the school has been opened very recently and efforts are made to increase the enrolment rate. The Special Nutrition Centre functioning in the village is operating as an incentive to the pre-school age children.

The compensation pattern of the House holds indicates that 3 tribals have been awarded compensation of less than Rs. 5,000 and eleven tribals have received compensation amount of Rs. 5 to 10 thousand, while any 2 tribals have received compensation of Rs. 15 to 20 thousand and lastly 7 tribals have received of Rs. 20 thousand and above. The data indicates

that more than one third of the sample household received compensation of 5 to 10 thousand rupees.

The compensation amount has been paid to the tribals in two instalments through cheques. The displaced tribals have expressed the view that they had to visit the Mandal Office good number of times and be present at the settlement at the time of visit of revenue officials for verification of claims etc. The tribals have opined that they faced lot of problems to get the compensation amount, due to their illiteracy and ignorance about procedural formalities.

The displaced tribals have utilised a part of the compensation for various purposes like cultivation, household maintenance, purchase of land, purchase of cattle, repayment of loan etc. The utilisation pattern reveals that 21 out of 30 have deposited the amount in the Bank, 10 have used part of the amount to meet cultivation expenses, 5 have utilised the amount for meeting household maintenance expenses, 7 have used part of the amount for purchasing of land and four for purchase of cattle while four of them have used the part of the amount for re-paying the loans.

As settlement location is not yet decided the inhabitants of these Aliveru village and its hamlets are indecisive about the future programme and the utilisation of the amount. The delay in this process is likely to force the the tribals to spend away the amount for unproductive and consumption purposes.



Regarding changes in occupation the data reveals that only 3 members have been absorbed in the project work as daily casual labourers while the other continued agriculture as main occupation. There have been no major changes in occupation. It has been reported that residents of Aliveru and huzlet have been reluctant to work in the reservoir construction programmes and the probable reasons were that tribals were assured of getting sizable amounts as compensation, and the work is extracted on piece rate basis. The P.W.D. is adopting a system of continuing casual labourers i.e. soon after the construction of one irrigation project is over the casual labourers working there in are shifted to the other project instead of dispensing with their services. Due to this system the same working force continue to be employed as casual labourers in the other projects. This system ensures labour supply to the contractors without any break.



**III. RETROSPECTIVE SCENE:-** A good number of Projects have been takenup in the State since launching First Five Year plan with a view to exploit our resources potential for the benefit of the people. Projects which involve displacement of local inhabitats in substantial numbers are a)Irrigation and Power Projects b) Industrial Projects c) Mining Projects d) Sanctuaries. The Projects are mainly takenup in areas rich in-natural resources like water, minerals and forests, tribal areas in the State.

Displacement in those projects follow either from acquisition of tribal lands or from earmarking forests for industrial exploitation and assignments of the Governments land under occupation of tribals for the use of the projects. While in the former case, economy of the population dependant on land gets upset, in the second case impoverishment of a section of tribals which depends for its living on the forests is a necessary consequence. In either case, there is disruption of the socio-cultural life of the tribals wherever physical displacement of habitations and families take place.

To examine the displacement of tribals in our State due to construction of various industries, irrigation and power projects it would be necessary to list themout in the following table.



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Population affected	No. of villages	Extent of land acquired	Whether compensation paid.	No. of persons employed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Industries</b>						
1.	Heavy Water plant at Manuguru in Khanam Dist.	170 ST	8	320.36 Acres.	Compensation paid in cash.	101
2.	Somaswara Cement & Chemicals Ltd. Ippalavayagon Adilabad.	9	1	N.A.	-do-	40
3.	Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Sarapaka Khanam.	8	1	1.17 acres.	-do-	N.A.
4.	<b>Irrigation</b> Polvaran, West Godavari Dist.	95,332	220	86,400 acres	tobe takeover.	--
5.	Srisailem project (Left bank) Kurnool	120	83	222 N.A.	N.A.	--
6.	Varadarajaswamy project, Kurnool Dist.	164	1	132.42 Hcts.	2,55,80	--
7.	Peddavagu project in Khanam dist.	1140	NA	1112 acs.	N.A	N.A.
8.	Paliperu project Khanam Dist.	1728	NA	NA	NA	NA.
9.	Gundlavagu Khanam dist.	274	NA	105 acs.	NA	NA
10.	Jalleru, West Godavari dist.	635	NA	430 acs.	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Maddigadda in East Godavari Dist.	345	N.A.	455	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12. Sathnala project Adilabad Dist.	32	N.A.	1642 acrs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13. Bandanikva in East Godavari	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14. Peddavagu project	N.A.	N.A.	7113 acrs.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15. <del>Maddur</del> in Khammam	N.A.	N.A.	472 acrs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16. Chalannilavagu in Irkapally in Adilabad dist.	51	One	427.05 acrs.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17. Reservoir across Gajjabigadda near Bomik village in Srikakulam dist.	22	one	20 acrs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18. Vengalrayanagar project, Kuddaliva- lase, Vizianagaram dist.	130	5	N.A.	Rs. 1,70,791.33	N.A.	N.A.
19. Janjhavathi reservoir project, VZH. Dist	231	2	N.A.	Rs. 4,27,791.67	N.A.	N.A.
20. Vattivagu project Adilabad dist.	3	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21. Highland Hydro- electricity project, VSP. Dist. 1960		126	4235.30 acrs.	Rs. 650000	N.A.	N.A.
22. Silera projects Visakhapatnam Dist.	N.A.	13	925	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23. Wild life sanctuaries 7 Nos.	17181	202	78423.95	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.



**CRITICAL REVIEW ON REHABILITATION MEASURES TAKEN SO FAR**

During 1957 and 58 the following rehabilitation measures were taken up for the displaced families from Nashland Reservoir project.

- a. Each family was provided with 10 cents of land for construction of a house.
- b. Each family was allotted 5 acres of land for cultivation purpose.
- c. Rs.250/- were given as loan to each family for land reclamation.
- d. All the rehabilitated families were provided with electricity.

The displaced families of Nagarjunasagar project are entitled for the following concessions and facilities, in addition to the payment of compensation to their lands, houses etc. at the rates prevailing on 1-7-53 as provided under Nagarjunasagar Project Acquisition of Lands Act XXXII of 1956 as per GO, No. 12 Public Works (Nagarjunasagar) Deptdt. 10th June 1950.

1. The displaced families who have been living by cultivation for the last three years and whose holding in the submersible are and elsewhere to not exceed 30 acres should be granted, free of cost, dry land not exceeding 5 acres so that the grant should be just enough to make their total possession elsewhere and in the new rehabilitation centre aggregate to 30 acres dry subject to a maximum free grant of 5 acres. In addition they are also sanctioned dry land on market value prevailing on 1-7-1953 as hereunder;

1. a) the displaced families owning 5 to 10 acres be granted  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres.  
 b) the displaced families owning 10 to 20 acres be granted 5 acres and  
 c) those owning more than 20 acres be granted  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres.
2. Each displaced family should be given a house site free of cost upto 10 cents. Assignment above this limit should be on payment of cost subject to a maximum of 25 cents.
3. Each displaced family of cultivators who were pattadars of less than 10 acres be granted an amount of Rs.100/- as loan and another Rs.100/- as grant, to meet the expenditure on reclamation and levelling of lands being assigned to them in the rehabilitation centres, setup by the project.
4. So the displaced families who receive compensation of Rs.500/- or less for their household property in the submerged village to makeup the difference between Rs.750/- and the actual amount of compensation, an exgratia should be paid subject to a maximum of Rs. 300/- only.
5. The displaced families should be provided free transport to enable them to shift along with their belongings from the submersible village to the rehabilitation centre.
6. The displaced families should be permitted free of cost transport of dismantled materials of residential buildings and in the case of non residential buildings, removal of dismantled material should be permitted on payment of 75% of the assessed cost.
7. Wells should be provided in the new rehabilitation centres at the rate of one well for 50 families.
8. Access roads and common facilities such as schools, temples etc. which are inundated by the Project in the submersible village should be provided in the new centres at the cost of the project.
9. Land owners can use the lands acquired in the submersible village until such time as flooding occurred, on lease, the lease rent being equivalent to the assessment payable for the lands.



Government have not adopted Nagerjunasagar project pattern in the case of Brisailam and Pechampad projects and directed that the rehabilitation of displaced persons under the Brisailam and Pechampad Projects be undertaken in accordance with the following principles as per G.O.MS.No.141 PWD (Projects wing) dt. 19-4-68.

1 a) Displaced families shall be granted free of cost, land equivalent to the extent acquired from them subject to a maximum of 5 acres of dry land or two acres of wet land per family. (only families who are living by cultivation for atleast 3 years prior to their displacement shall be eligible for such free grant). No further land will be assigned to the displaced families even on payment of market value.

b) Displaced families who desire to get themselves rehabilitated at the centres established by the Government will be granted 10 cents of land in such centres free of cost as house site in the case of those lands have been acquired and 5 cents of land in the case of those whose lands have not been acquired.

2. Displaced families who desire to get themselves rehabilitated in places other than the rehabilitation centres established by the Government where lands but no house properties were acquired and in cases where house properties were acquired a cash grant equivalent to 50% of the compensation paid for such properties subject to a minimum of Rs.800/- and a maximum of Rs.2000/- per family.

3 The Government also direct<sup>ed</sup> that in case compact blocks of Government waste lands are not available for the purpose of assignment to the displaced families and establishment of rehabilitation centres, forest lands with sparse free growth shall be dereserved for the purpose.

In addition to the above Government directed for provision of certain common and communal facilities in Rehabilitation Centres at Poochampad as per G.O.Ms.No.203 PWD(Project Wing) dt. 7-5-1969 as given below.

<u>Amenities</u>	<u>Cost.</u>
1. drinking water well (one for 50 families)	Rs.7500/- per well
2. Community hall	Rs.5000/- per centre
3. School building	Rs.15000/- -do-
4. Temple	Rs.10000/- -do-
5. Laying of approach roads, internal roads, side drains and house plots	Rs.33000/- per centre
6. Ex-gratia payment	Rs.300/-per centre
7. Subsidy for reclamation of lands.	Rs.100/- per family

Government of Andhra Pradesh in Irrigation Department (project Wing) vide G.O.Ms.No.98 dt. 15-4-66 made provision for the employment of displaced persons or their dependants as stated hereunder.

1. Not more than 50% of vacancies of the categories equivalent to Junior Asst./Typists and the cadres below arising in major and Medium Irrigation and Power Projects shall be



filled up by the displaced families or their dependants of a respective Project duly following the reservations for various categories viz., BC., ST., SC., Ex-Servicemen, Physically handicapped and Meritorious sportsmen etc.

ii. The candidates eligible for appointment under this scheme shall be the displaced persons or his/her son, daughter or spouse there being no other earning member in the family.

iii. Applications for appointment from the eligible candidates shall be made to the District Collector concerned. Preference shall be given with reference to the date of displacement and to those applicants whose houses and lands acquired against those whose land a house only is acquired. The District Collectors shall draw up a list of such applications and forward the same to the Project authorities for appointment.

iv. All appointments made in this scheme shall be temporary to start with. However, the services of these employees will be regularised in the categories of posts whose pay is equal or less than that of Junior Assistants.

v. The temporary appointment of the persons employed under this scheme can be considered for regular appointment without subjecting them to normal process of recruitment rules, provided they satisfy other conditions of recruitment prescribed in the rules such as age, and educational qualifications etc. However a formal notification may be made to the employment exchange and after filling up the vacancy, the appointing authority will furnish all relevant particulars

of the candidates to the employment exchange covering the area.

vi. The regular appointment made under this scheme shall be kept outside the purview of A.P.P.S.C. Necessary amendment to the A.P.P.S.C. regulations shall be issued separately.

In spite of the several GOs and Guidelines issued from time to time the rehabilitation it is seen from the case study of Jalleru reservoir project that the rehabilitation programme was not taken up in systematic lines. Besides paying compensation Government are also trying to provide them housesites but the tribals have not accepted the offer as the site selected by the Government is far away from their original habitation and it was not linked by the tribals affected by the irrigation project. As an alternative Government is trying to acquire a site nearer to their original habitation and their environment. The proposed site is adjacent to the earthen dam of the Jalleru medium irrigation project and it appears that the proposed site has been tentatively selected in consultation with the tribals affected by the project. The decision about the site first selected for houses was conveyed to tribals without their consent, hence it was rejected. In the second instance the tribals indicated their preference, as there was dialogue between tribals and rehabilitation agency.

The rehabilitation programme was organised and implemented by the revenue department while the scheme was financed by the irrigation department. The Revenue Divisional



Officer is the custodian of the finances and supervising Officer of the rehabilitation programme, while land acquisition Officer is the valuation, award enquiry Officer for the rehabilitation programme. The Village Assistants have been associated with the programme while the programme while the development department Officers like M.D.O. and P.O. of the I.T.D. were not associated with this programme. The rehabilitation programme was implemented by the Revenue Department without the knowledge of the other agencies like I.T.D.A., Mandal Pr. ja Parishad etc. It would have been better had there been coordination and consultation between the development departments and the Land acquisition agency incharge of implement of rehabilitation programme.

Usually the land required for the project construction work is acquired and compensation is paid to the land owners to compensate their loss. Before the construction work commences the compensation is paid but in irrigation projects there are instances where the compensation is paid years after the work is started and the award enquires continues to be in process even after the project work is completed. As per existing law in the scheduled areas the land belongs to the scheduled tribes and the compensation is to be public purpose. <sup>paid to the tribals based on the extent of land acquired for</sup> The compensation is to be paid to the tribals based on the extent of their land acquired for the public purposes. The Land Acquisition Officer faces problems while passing awards for unsurveyed land. The alternative left to the Land Acquisition Officer is to depend upon the land records maintained by the Village assistants who maintain land records for land

revenue collection purpose etc. Sometimes the cultivator is deprived of the compensation for the simple reason that he does not possess recorded right on land i.e., title (patt). though the particular cultivator was in possession of land for decades. liveru village is one of the unsurveyed villages of Buttayagudem Mandal. The survey was done after the land under reference was acquired for the project work. The extent of land possessed by each tribal and non-tribal household was decided with reference to the land records and the boundaries are delineated. The compensation amount was decided after this process was over. The Land intended for acquisition was notified in the State Gazette and enquiry was conducted by the Land Acquisition Officer himself personally and the awards passed. The land was acquired during the months of April/July and December of 1977 and the compensation was paid to some of the tribals in the month of March 1980 i.e., after a lapse of two and a half years period, and in some cases the compensation was paid a little later i.e. in the month of May 1980. The delay was partly due to the survey operations and identification of the land owners and extent of land with reference to available land records with the local revenue officials. It was reported that still compensation is to be paid for 10 tribals.

As mentioned early, the compensation was paid after considerable delay and the tribals are left free to select the land for agriculture etc. The enquiry reveals that the tribals have used the compensation amount for other purposes than purchasing land. The mode of payment of compensation has given scope to the affected tribals to use the compensation



amount for various purposes other than for acquiring durable assets. The analysis of utilisation pattern indicates that the tribals spend away the amount on unproductive purposes. Mere payment of compensation to the tribals would not help them and at the same time responsibility of the Government does not end with the payment of compensation alone. The displaced persons have to be rehabilitated fully by the State Government.

It may be concluded that the rehabilitation agency has not given serious thought to the problem of rehabilitation and on the other hand it considered that responsibility ends with payment of compensation to the displaced tribals. Time schedule was not adopted for implementation of rehabilitation programme.

#### IV PRESENT POLICIES - CENTRAL AND STATE

Government vide their Memo.No.560/VIII/83, dated 25.3.83 have laid down the following guide lines.

##### IRRIGATION:

Schemes involving submersion of tribal lands should not be taken up and where it becomes unavoidable rehabilitation should be taken up on land to land basis.

2. Housing, school and health facilities should be provided in full.

3. Comprehensive rehabilitation scheme should be a first charge on the project and form part of the Project report.

4. Rehabilitation of irrigation projects already taken up should also be considered.

##### MINING:

With a view to safeguard the interests of tribals in mining activities in the State, Government have issued orders vide G.O.No.406, Industries and Commerce Department, dated 18-7-86. The order emphasizes that there should be no disturbance of tribals or their way of life (ii) the flora and fauna which held tribal economy should not be disturbed. (iii) Tribals should be provided employment at all levels by proper manpower planning and training programme formulated in advance. (iv) the unskilled labour should reserved for local tribals and the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies should monitor the safeguards.



WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES:

It has been observed that whenever wild life sanctuaries have been established, there is displacement of tribals and disturbance to their normal life as most of these sanctuaries are in tribal areas. In order to provide safeguards to tribals, the Government have issued orders vide GO. Ms.No.310, dt. Forests, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (For.III) Department, dt. 5-8-1983. The orders direct that whenever wild life sanctuaries are established in tribal areas, it should be invariably ensured that there is no disturbance to tribal life and the livelihood of tribals besides their customary rights fully safeguarded and protected. In exceptional cases where displacement of tribals becomes necessary, the affected tribal families should be fully and completely rehabilitated close to their original habitations with all necessary amenities duly ensuring necessary means of livelihood.

Guidelines issued by various Central Ministries:

The following are the various guidelines provided by Government of India Ministries:

1. Ministry of Home Affairs: The guidelines issued in 1982 inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to the

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\* Displacement of tribals due to location of Central/State Projects-problems and Related issues-A working paper presented at the Annual conference of Directors/Dy.Directors of the Commission for SCs.& STs. 3-4-June, 1985.

evicted tribals, allotment of land for land, preferably in the command area, employment of atleast one member of the evicted tribal family in the project, training and suitable support to the tribals for setting up of small industries, supply of drinking water, free housesites and other basic educational and medical facilities to the new tribal settlements.

**2. Ministry of Water Resources:-** The Ministry had in 1980 suggested assignment of Government waste land in the command area to the displaced persons and also to compel big landlords in the command areas to part with their land for re-settling the displaced tribals. The State Governments were requested to pass a legislation facilitating resettlement of the tribals in the command areas. Further the State Governments were requested to ensure that in the interests of the weaker section of society were suitably protected before sanctioning such projects.

**3. Ministry of Environment and Forests:** In response to a communication from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Planning Commission has now made it incumbent on the various divisions that projects of the State Governments requiring clearance of the Planning Commission should be cleared only with the prior approval of the Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

**4. Ministry of Industry (Department of Public Enterprises):-** Considering the seriousness of the problem, the Government of India have issued detailed guidelines for land acquisition,



payment of compensation for the land acquired, rehabilitation of the displaced tribals etc. involved in major projects, vide Ministry of Industry's (Department of Public Enterprises) O.M.No.15/13/84-BPE (C), dated 3rd February 1986.

A perusal of the guidelines indicates that the earlier offer of employment of atleast one member of every displaced family as given in the guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been withdrawn as it is felt that this may adversely affect the commercial viability of the undertakings due to over-manning the project with persons not suitable for the jobs. The Project authorities have been requested to assist concerned State Governments for organising and financing useful vocations like poultry farming, animal husbandry, etc. for displaced tribals.



## V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A critical analysis of the measures undertaken shows that the tribal people affected by medium irrigation Projects, mining projects, Industries, Sanctuaries etc. in the Tribal areas face social disorganisation and economic destitution. It is also clear that even some of the elementary aspects of tribal problems have not been appreciated so far in relation to acquisition of property and rehabilitation. Cash compensation for lands acquired in the tribal setting has a debasing effect. Moreover, land is the vital resource base on which the tribal subsists. Therefore, the loss of this economic resource which the people suffer in these areas remains unassessed in the existing legal frame for land acquisition and compensation devised for an entirely different situation in advanced areas. Added to this, the displaced tribal faces many problems in moving to an entirely unfamiliar economic system for which he is not properly equipped to survive.

Keeping the above perspective in view the following suggestions are made:

1. In the present set up projects are being started without giving serious thought to displacement. A holistic view is to be taken and rehabilitation scheme should form part of the project report. Ecological imbalances caused due to establishment of Projects/ and their adverse impact



on economy of tribals to be accurately assessed and remedial measures to be specified in the project report itself.

2. Besides technical feasibility human problems arising out of establishment of the project location should be considered fully and alternatives available for location should be investigated and decision taken to mitigate human suffering.

3. The present practice of mere payment of compensation to displaced tribals should give way to a policy of drawing up a comprehensive rehabilitation programme ensuring social services, Land Development and other economic uplift programmes so as to promote sustained economic development of the rehabilitated.

4. Necessary steps should be taken so that no project in tribal areas is cleared unless a detailed and comprehensive plan of rehabilitation of the people adversely affected, is prepared and the Project authority satisfies the Government that there is full administrative preparedness for executing the rehabilitation plan. No project should be cleared unless Tribal Welfare Department gives clearance.

5. Before evacuating the population, a new site nearer to their previous habitation should be shown. The leader of the group is to be consulted before selection of the site and the whole site is to be handed over to them to construct their own village as per their plan and convenience. They

should be encouraged to undertake the work of their construction speedily.

6. Efforts should be made to provide sufficient extent of land for religious places, burrial/cremation grounds Bastors etc. as selected or agreed by the displaced.

7. Rehabilitation measures ~~will~~ have to be taken up first and later the construction of the project ~~is to be followed.~~ <sup>Should be taken up.</sup> ~~is to be followed.~~ All the displaced should be provided subsistence allowance till they are able to get regular income. ~~The~~ ~~State~~ ~~authorities~~ ~~should~~ ~~in~~

8. In the recruitment of labour for project work, displaced tribals should invariably be preferred. Further petty works, earth work, levelling etc. which do not involve much technical skill may be given to tribal contractors so that the construction work benefits also flow to displaced tribal. The ancilliary units which may be set up to supply semi-finished/finished goods to the main project are to be given on priority to the displaced by providing them necessary training and financial assistance with marketing tie-ups. For this tribal entrepreneurs are to be identified in advance and they have to be imparted with necessary skills for establishment of these ancilliary units and the whole cost involved should be borne by the Project itself.

9. Establishment of ancilliary industries by providing necessary training and financial assistance with marketing tie up should be provided.



10. No project should be set up in tribal areas unless Tribal Welfare Department gives clearance.

11. Tribal Welfare Department's representative should be nominated to the governing body or advisory body or executive council of the concerned Projects.

12. Non-tribal entrepreneurs in tribal areas are not to be allowed to establish major projects by strictly implementing the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation. Whenever the project is to be established in National interest and involve heavy investment, Government or Government undertakings may take up these projects. Further, the possibility of involving low <sup>er</sup> costs due to reduction <sup>ing</sup> in site of capacity of the project is to be studied so that the tribals can take up the project with Government's financial help.

13. Construction of major and medium irrigation Projects may be avoided; small ones as far as possible. Small check dams, lift irrigation schemes etc, can be taken up to tap the potential. Tanks at the foot of the hills may be developed and pisciculture has to be developed extensively as the tribals are fond of fish. These fish tanks also ensure sizeable income. These steps will stabilize the sub-soil water system and maintains ecological balance.

14. In order to involve the group participation, the traditional leadership is to be encouraged and taken into

account. Though these leaders are knowledgeable about the modern life, they have to be trained as functional leaders. Though these leaders become dysfunctional in the new set up but they have to be given supervisory role through their present skills with a view to stimulate the group participation.

15. Tribal Welfare Department's representative should be nominated to the Governing body or advisory board or executive council of the project so as to facilitate continuity in rendering suitable advice for proper rehabilitation and adjustment of affected tribals in the new environment.

16. The centres of rehabilitation should be developed into model villages with all basic facilities. These centres should be nearer to the market places and other higher order services centres like high schools, medical services etc.

17. In the event of accidental deaths during construction of the projects and in Wildlife Sanctuaries due to animal attacks sufficient compensation should be paid to rehabilitate the affected families. Similarly compensation should be paid to those who are injured and rendered physically disabled.

18. Comprehensive consolidated guidelines may be issued with the approval of all Departments concerned.



Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	District	Villages/Hamlets				Population			Families			Area under cultivation	
			Sub-district	Non-Sub-Plan	Non-Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-district	Others	Total	Sub-district	Others	Total	Dry (Acres)	Wet (Acres)
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar-Sri Salim Tiger Sanctuary	Guntur, Prakasam, N. Nagarjuna, Warangal, Kurnool	31	89	-	120	3,972	19,432	23,404	923	933	13357.50	-	13357.50
2.	Eturnagar Wildlife Sanctuary	Warangal	15	2	-	17	3,932	3,501	7,433	786*	700*	2721.00	2822.0	5543.00
3.	Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary	Warangal	16	1	-	17	4,404	1,974	6,378	881*	395*	6765.00	2374.0	9139.00
4.	Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary	Khammam	21	-	-	21	10,280	9,292	19,572	2,056	1,541	15928.00	862.0	16790.00
5.	Quwal Wildlife Sanctuary	Adilabad	4	14	14	32	6,132	16,180	22,312	1,085	3,389	10759.00	5930.0	16689.00
6.	Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary	Adilabad	-	2	18	20	1,782	13,887	15,669	390	2,965	11438.00	1045.5	12483.50
7.	Papikonda Hills Wildlife Sanctuary	Khammam, E. Godavari, W. Godavari	25	-	-	25	55,300	28,500	83,800	11,060*	5,700*	1330.38	96.57	1426.95
			112	108	32	252	85,802	92,766	1,78,568	17,181	15,521	62298.88	13130.07	75428.95

\* Estimated figures.





The Control Board has suggested that the Government should provide a grant to the families who receive a compensation of Rs. 500/- for their house property to make up the difference between the actual amount subject to the ceiling of Rs. 300/-.

The Government agree to the ex-gratia payment subject to the following conditions:

1. The grant should be subject to a maximum of Rs. 300/-.
2. The grant should be made only to families who receive a compensation of Rs. 500/- or less for house property.

(3) Provision of transport:- The Control Board has suggested that free transport for displaced families and their bullock including hay-stacks and manure should be provided instead of monetary compensation for the enforced change of residence. A separate order will issue on this matter.

(4) Assignment of lands:- The Government request that the assignment of land to the displaced families of the Nalgonda Project should be regulated in accordance with the principles already issued by the Revenue Department in G.O.Ms.No.1295, Revenue, dated 3.7.1959.

The Government however permit the landowners to use the lease the acquired lands until such time as flooding occurs. The lease amount being equivalent to the assessment payable prior to acquisition.

Of the 4 villages on the right side, Pullareddigudem and An Agraharam village belonging to Pushpogiri Mutt. And as the Government is pending in the High Court as to the exact nature of possession by the Pushpogiri Mutt. Pending decisions of the suit in High Court, it is proposed to assign lands to the displaced families of Pullareddigudem village. The tenants of the mutt on conditional pattas. Accordingly the Government direct that free assignment to the displaced families of Pullareddigudem village should be regulated in accordance with the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.2661, Revenue, dt.19.12.58. About 50 displaced families of Nandikonda village on the left side of the owners of lands which were formerly assigned to them on conditional pattas. There are also certain families occupying Government waste lands for a long time. The Government direct that the assignment of land to these displaced families should be regulated according to the principles laid down by the Revenue Department in G.O.Ms.No.1295, Revenue, dated 3.7.1959.

(5) Water Supply:- The Government sanction the digging of 4 wells in each of the rehabilitation centres at Advideveripalli and Kandaluganta for the displaced families to be rehabilitated.

(6) Roads and common facilities:- The Government direct the provision of access roads and such common facilities as roads which are annihilated by the project in the submergible village should be made at the cost of the Project.

(7) Renewal of temples:- The Government accept the view of Control Board that the provision of temples etc., as are annihilated by the Project should be made at the cost of the Project. The Government accordingly sanction the construction of temples in each of the rehabilitation centres at Kandaluganta and Advideveripalli at a cost not exceeding Rs.7,500/- (Rupees Seven thousand and five hundred only).

Order No. 12  
Nagerjunesagar Control Board

Public Works (Nagerjunesagar)

PUBLIC WORKS (NAGERJUNESAGAR)

G.O.Ms.No.12.

- 1. G.O.Ms.No.2026, Agricultural, dated 30.10.1956.
- 2. G.O.Ms.No.1295, Revenue, dated 2.7.1959.
- 3. G.O.Ms.No.2661, Revenue, dated 19.12.1959.

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ORDER:-

On account of the construction of the Nagerjunesagar dam 4 villages on the right side and 14 villages on the left side will be submerged under the Nagerjunesagar Reservoir and 2809 families on both sides will be displaced.

The Government have carefully examined in consultation with the Revenue Department the proposals for rehabilitating the displaced families, formulated by the Nagerjunesagar Control Board and pass the following orders:

(1) Site for colonisation:- The Kandlagunte block for rehabilitating the displaced families of the 4 villages on the right side and the Adividavarepelli block on the left side were selected by the Control Board and orders were issued by the Agricultural Department in G.O.Ms.No.2026 dated 30.10.56 for the reservation of 2812 and 2480 acres of reserved forest area in Gunbur and Nalgonda forest Division respectively for the purpose. The Government approve the proposals of the Control Board and direct that the families displaced from the right side should be rehabilitated in the Kandlagunte block and the inhabitants of Konde, Ganganajupelli and Sunkesala on the left side should be rehabilitated in the Adividavarepelli block.

(2) Grant of House sites:- The Nagerjunesagar Control Board made the following recommendations in respect of the grant of house sites for displaced families.

(a) Each displaced family may be given house-site free of cost upto 10 cents. Assignment above this limit should be on payment of cost subject to a maximum of 25 cents (inclusive of the grant of 10 cents).

The Government approve the proposals of the Control Board and direct that each displaced family may be given house-site free of cost upto 10 cents. The grant (free as well as on payment) should be subject to a maximum limit of 25 cents in each case.

As the grant of house-site on payment of cost is not obligatory on the part of the Government, the Special Collector should entertain such demands only in deserving cases on the considerations of status and needs of the family and of the extent of house-site owned by it in the submerged village.

The sites shall not be alienated in any manner for a period of 5 years from the date of assignment.

The provisions of B.S.O.21 will not apply in respect of grant of house-sites to the displaced families.

Building materials:- The Government approve the proposals of the Control Board and permit the displaced families to remove of cost disallowed materials of residential buildings and in respect of non-residential buildings removal is permitted on payment of 25% of the assessed cost.



## NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT - II

According to the Rehabilitation Policy approved by the Government, the displaced families of Nagarjunasagar Project are entitled to the following concessions and facilities, in addition to the payment of compensation for their lands, houses etc. at the rates prevailing on 1.7.53, as required under Nagarjunasagar Project (Transfer of lands) Act. XXII of 1956;

1) The displaced families who have been living by cultivation for the last three years, and whose holding in the submersible area and of owners do not exceed 20 acres, should be granted, free of cost, dry land not exceeding 5 acres, so that the grant should be just enough to have their possession elsewhere and in the new rehabilitation area aggregate to 10 acres dry, subject to a maximum of 5 acres of 5 acres. In addition they are also entitled to a grant on market value prevailing on 1.7.1953 as hereunder:-

- i) (a) the displaced families owning 5 to 10 acres, be granted  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (two and half) acres;
- (b) the displaced families owning 10 to 20 acres, be granted 5 (five) acres; and
- (c) those owning more than 20 acres, be granted  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (twelve and half) acres.

ii) The grant of land on market value in respect of (a) & (b) above, should be subject to the condition that the total land, which the families will be holding, does not exceed the acreage originally held by them. That in respect of item (c) above, the families holding more than 20 acres either in the submersible village or elsewhere, it is subject to the condition that his total land should not exceed 20 acres.

2) Each displaced family should be given a grant of land free of cost upto 10 cents. Amount upto 10 cents should be on payment of cost subject to a maximum of 10 cents (inclusive of the free grant of 10 cents).

3) Each displaced family of cultivation, who are holders of less than 10 acres, be granted an amount of Rs. 100 (One hundred rupees only) as loan and amount upto Rs. 100 (One hundred only) as grant, to meet the expenses of transport and levelling of lands, being assigned to the rehabilitation centres, set up by the Project.

4) To the displaced families who are holders of less than Rs. 500/- or less for their home, the Project should be granted a grant of Rs. 500/- or less to make up the difference between the actual amount of compensation, as ascertained and the amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- only.

5) The displaced families should be given a grant of Rs. 500/- or less to enable them to shift along with their families to the submersible village to the rehabilitation centres. The N.S. Project is not in a position to spare necessary cash does are being paid to the families as recommended by the special Collector, N.S. Project).

The Government direct that the Chief Engineer, B. S. S. should proceed with the construction of temples in accordance with the Religious Endowments Board. If the Board of Trustees has been formed for each temple.

(8) Chowda-g-cum-Community Chowda-g:- The Government direct the construction of one Chowda-g-cum-Community Chowda-g with a ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000/- for each of the rehabilitation sites, viz., Kandlagunta on the Right side and Adiveelvurpalli on the left side.

(9) The expenditure on the above items should be debited to the lumpsum provision made under subhead I. Minor works - Rehabilitation under B. Land of the Project estimate.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

R.S. Krishnamoorti  
Special Secretary to Govt.

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SECTION OFFICER



6) The displaced families should be provided free of cost, dismantled and built of assembled and in the case of non-read built buildings, new or dismantled material should be permitted on payment of the assessed cost.

7) Wells should be provided in the new villages centres at the rate of one well for 50 families.

8) Access roads and common facilities such as temples etc., which are annihilated by the Project in submersible village should be provided in the new one at the cost of the Project.

9) Land owners can use the lands acquired in the submersible villages until such time as flooding occurred, on lease, the lease rent being equivalent to the assessment payable for the lands.

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Abstract

Rehabilitation-Srisaillam and Pochampad Projects-Rehabilitation of displaced persons on account of the construction of Projects-Principles to be followed-Orders-Issued.

----- PUBLICS WORKS DEPARTMENT, PROJECTS WING. -----

G.O.Ms.No.141

Dated: 19.4.1968.

Read the following:-

1. G.O.Ms.No.554 PWD.Projects Wing, dt.23.12.65.
2. From the Board of Revenue D.O.Lr.No.NSP4/2305/65 dt.24.8.66.
3. From the Board of Revenue Rc.Lr.No.NSP4/2305/65, dt.29.4.67.
4. From the Board of Revenue No.NSP4/2301/65, dt.13.5.67.

-1-

ORDER:

In the G.O.first cited a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials under the Chairmanship of the Fifth Member, Board of Revenue was constituted to advise on the problem of rehabilitating the displaced persons under the Srisaillam Project including assignment of lands suitable for cultivation. The Committee suggested that the general pattern of assignment followed in the Nagarjunasagar Project could be adopted in Srisaillam Project also.

2. The Govt.have carefully examined the question. They consider that it is not necessary to adopt the N.S.Project pattern in toto, in the case of Srisaillam and the Pochampad Projects and direct that the rehabilitation of displaced persons under the Srisaillam and Pochampad Projects be undertaken in accordance with the following principles:-

- 1 (a) Displaced families shall be granted free of cost, land equivalent to the extent acquired from them subject to a maximum of five acres of dry land or two acres of wet land per family. Only families who are living by cultivation for atleast three years prior to their displacement shall be eligible for such free grant. No further land will be assigned to the displaced families even on payment of market value..
- (b) Displaced families who desire to get themselves rehabilitated at the centres established by the Govt.will be granted 10 cents of land in such centres free of cost as house site in the case of those whose lands have been acquired and five cents of land in the case of those whose lands have not been acquired.
11. Displaced families who desire to get themselves rehabilitated in places other than the rehabilitation centres established by the Govt. will be allowed a cash grant of Rs.500/- per family in cases where lands but no house properties were acquired and in cases where house properties were acquired, a cash grant equivalent to 50% of the compensation paid for such properties subject to a minimum of Rs.500/- and a maximum of Rs.2,000/- per family.
- 3) The Government also direct that in case compact blocks of Govt. waste lands are not available for the purpose of assignment to the displaced families and establishment of rehabilitation centres, forest lands with sparse tree growth shall be de-reserved for the purpose.

- 4) The expenditure involved in respect of Srisailem Project is debitable to the relevant sub-head under "4.4.101 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes-I,Hydre Electric Schemes-R,Srisailem Hydre Electric Scheme, while in respect of Pochampad Project to the relevant sub-head under "4.4.99 Capital Out-lay on Irrigation-I.N.S.D.Works-Pochampad Project".
- 5) This order issues with the concurrence of the F.A. (Srisailem and Pochampad) vide his U.O.No.FA/FIV/67-68/266,dtd.8.4.68.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

G.V. NARASIMHA RAO,  
ADDL. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To

The Board of Revenue, A.P., Hyd.  
The AG., A.P., Hyd.  
xx xx xx

//Forwarded :: By order//

sd/-  
Section Officer.

//True Copy//





Copy of:-

Government of Andhra Pradesh

Abstract

REHABILITATION - Pochampad Project - Rehabilitation of displaced families - Provision of certain common and communal facilities in Rehabilitation Centres - Orders - Issued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT: PROJECTS WING

G.O.Ms.No. 203

Dated: 7-5-1969

Read the following: y)

1. From the Spl. Collector, Pochampad Project Lr.No. F/999/67, dated 28-11-1968.
2. From the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation and General Lr.No. V4/60723/67, dated 6-3-1969.
3. From the Board of Revenue Ref. No. NSP.4/211/69, dt. 24.3.69.

:::

O R D E R :

In the letter first cited, the Special Collector, Pochampad Project submitted proposals for the provision of certain common and communal facilities in the Rehabilitation Centres to be established for rehabilitating the displaced families of the villages of (1) Pochampad (2) Lolam (3) Kojankothur and (4) Keshavpur that would get submerged under the Pochampad Project in the first instance. The proposals of the Special Collector were discussed by the Rehabilitation Committee, Pochampad Project at its meeting held on 15-3-1969 and it has recommended that the proposals of the Special Collector may be approved, subject to the limits indicated by the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation and General in regard to the expenditure under each item in his letter second cited. The Board of Revenue has requested that orders of the Govt. may be issued as recommended by the Rehabilitation Committee.

2) The Government have carefully examined the proposals and direct that the following amenities be provided in the Rehabilitation centres to be established for rehabilitating the displaced families of all villages that would get submerged under the Project.

Details of Amenities:Cost

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) Drinking water well (One well for every 50 families)                     | Rs. 7,500/- per well  |
| 2) Community Hall (Chavadi)   | Rs. 5,000/- per centre  |
| 3) School Building  | Rs. 15,000/- per each centre  |
| 4) Temple   | Rs. 10,000 per centre   |
| 5) Laying of approach roads internal roads, silt drains and house plots etc | Rs. 33,000/- per centre<br>Rs. 1/- per family per mile from the submergibly village to the rehabilitation centre. (PWD) shall provide transport, if any displaced person desires such assistance free of cost in which case no transport charges shall be paid) |
| 7) Ex-gratia grant  | Rs. 300/- per family  |
| 8) Subsidy for reclamation of lands   | Rs. 100/- per family  |
- 9) The Land Mortgage Banks and the Registrar of Co. Operative Societies, will also be addressed separately for grant of loans to the displaced families for reclamation of lands in the Rehabilitation centres by the displaced persons, besides the subsidy of Rs. 100.00 per family i.e., item 8 above.

(P.2.0)

3) The expenditure on the above items is debitable to the relevant sub-head under "Major Head 99 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (Commercial)-II, Un-productive - 21, Pochampad Project".

4) This order issues with the concurrence of the Financial Adviser (Pochampad Project) vide his U.O.No.FA/FIV(i)/69-70/300 dated 6.5.1969.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

S.S. JAYARAO,  
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To

xx xx xx

// TRUE COPY //

SECTION OFFICER.



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
ANNOUNCEMENT

REHABILITATION - Rehabilitation of displaced families on account of construction of Irrigation and Power Projects - Payment of ex-gratia cash grants in lieu of Rehabilitation to the displaced families at the time of evacuation - Orders - Issued.

IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROJECTS WING) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.59,

Dated the 19th March, 1978.  
Read the following:

G.O.Ms.No.215, Ir.& Pr.(PW) Deptt., dt.26-6-1978.  
-:000:-

O R D E R

The question of providing rehabilitation facilities to displaced families affected due to submersion on account of construction of Irrigation and Power Projects, or to pay ex-gratia cash grants in lieu of rehabilitation to the displaced families has been examined by the Government. The Government issues the following orders:-

1. No rehabilitation centres will be set up by the Government under any project hereafter. Ex-gratia cash grants will be paid to the displaced families in lieu of Rehabilitation in all major, medium irrigation and hydro electric projects excepting the projects where orders have already been issued to set up rehabilitation centres. The ex-gratia cash grants to be paid in lieu of rehabilitation in all major irrigation and hydro electric projects shall be at the following rates:-
  - (a) Displaced families whose lands acquired are to be granted 50% of the amount as has been decided by the Land Acquisition Officer towards acquisition of the acquired land irrespective of any modification later on by way of enhancement of compensation by the Courts subject to a maximum of Rs.1,500/-.
  - (b) Displaced families whose houses are to be given 50% of the amount as has been decided by the Land Acquisition Officer towards acquisition of the house property irrespective of any modification later on by way of enhancement of compensation by the Courts subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000/-.
  - (c) Displaced families whose lands as well as houses acquired are to be given 50% of the amount as has been decided by the Land Acquisition Officer towards acquisition of the required land and house property irrespective of any modification later on by way of enhancement of compensation by the civil courts subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000/-.

2. In G.O.Ms.No.215, Ir.&Pr.(PW) Deptt., dt.26-6-1978, the Chief Engineer, Pochampad Project was authorized to issue orders from Pochampad Project funds towards rehabilitation and relief of the affected families to the extent of Rs.1000/- per family under the Chief Engineer, Pochampad Project. This authority is hereby extended to the Chief Engineer, Srisailem Project and Sivasila Project and the Government issues the following orders:-

:: 2 ::

- (a) When actual evacuation occurs due to submergence, the Chief Engineer of the project is authorised to incur expenditure from the project funds towards transportation and relocation of the affected families to the nearest safe places as selected by the Chief Engineer. This shall apply to affected families who have to be moved to the nearest places irrespective of whether such families inhabit rehabilitation centres or to places of their own choice.
- (b) In addition, an adhoc payment of R.50/- per family should be made towards feeding charges.
- (c) The affected families mentioned here are different from the displaced families as defined in various projects. The affected families are those who are actually engaged in the shifting and hence do not include the absentee owners or house owners but will include tenants on lands or houses.
- (d) Where the affected family is also a displaced family, the adhoc payment of R.50/- should not be deducted from the ex-gratia rehabilitation grant to be given to them.
- (e) If any of the affected families who have shifted to other places want ration in lieu of adhoc payment of R.50/-, it should be provided with ration free of cost for their consumption by the project authorities ensuring that the cost of the ration thus given does not exceed R.50/- per family.

3. This order issued with the concurrence of Financial Secretary (Works and Projects) vide his U.O.No.72-F.IV(2)/80-1, dt.12.12.80.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

C. SANKRISHNA SWAMY  
Secretary to Government

To  
The Chief Engineer, Major Irrign. & General, Hyderabad.  
The Chief Engineer(P), Sri. Jilam Project, Hyderabad.  
The Chief Engineer, Medium Irrigation, Hyderabad.  
The Spl. Collector, Srisaillam Project, Karnool.  
All District Collectors.

COPY to: The Chief Engineer, N'sagar Rt. Canals, Vijayapuri North.  
" The Chief Engineer, Sri Ramasagar Project, Hyderabad.  
" The Financial Adviser (W&P), Hyderabad.  
" The Finance & Planning Department.  
" The Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.  
" The Deputy Accountant General(P), Vijayapuri North.  
" The Director of Accounts, Srisaillam Project, Srisaillam.  
" The General Administration (Spl.B) Department.  
" The Revenue Department.  
" The Irrigation and power Department. (10 copies).  
" All sections in Ir.&Pr.(PW) Department.

// Forwarded :: By Order //

Section Officer.

True Copy



## GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

## A B S T R A C T

Major & Medium Irrigation & Power Projects - Rehabilitation -  
 Provision of employment to the displaced persons or their  
 dependants - Orders Issued.

## IRRIGATION (PROJECTS WING) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.98

Dated: 15-4-1986

Read the following:

1. G.O.Ms.No.676, Irrigation & Power Deptt., dt 17.11.78.
2. From the Chief Engineer, General, Lr.No.Sel/11/41162/80-1, dt 1.8.80.
3. From the Chief Engineer, SRSP, Lr.No.K3/4261/61, dated 5-8-83.
4. From the Secretary, APPSC, Lr.No.2718/R4/2/34, dt 28.8.84.

-:-

ORDER:

The Government, have issued orders in the G.O.1st read above that preference in recruitment to posts equivalent to LDC (now Junior Assistants) Typists and the cadres below, in the Projects should be given to the eligible displaced persons or their dependants i.e., son/daughter/spouse whose names are furnished by the respective Collectors. The Collectors were requested to draw a list of those eligible displaced persons for the above jobs in the Projects and forward to the Project authorities for making appointments to the categories indicated above and send a copy of the list to the employment exchanges covering the Project area. It was ordered that the rule of reservation should be adhered to within the District.

2. It was brought to the notice of the Government by the then Chief Engineer, General, in the reference 2nd read above, that the candidates appointed in Projects as per the G.O.1st read above have to be replaced by the regular candidates allotted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. He has stated that in such a case, the very purpose of giving such benefit to the displaced families/their dependants will be defeated and recommended that the orders in G.O.Ms.No.687, General Administration (Ser.A) Department dt 3.10.77 relating to the appointment of dependants of the deceased Government servants and the regularisation of their services may be extended to the displaced families/their dependants.

3. Government have carefully examined the proposal in consultation with A.P.Public Service Commission to provide jobs to the displaced persons of the Project/their dependants on a regular basis; to keep such appointments outside the purview of the A.P.Public Service Commission and to reserve certain percentage of posts in the Projects for the displaced persons to ensure their appointment.

4. After careful examination and consideration, the following orders are issued in supersession of orders in G.O.Ms.No.676, Irrigation & Power Department, dt 17.11.1978:

- (1) Not more than 50% of the vacancies of the categories equivalent to Junior Assistants/Typists and the cadres below arising in Major & Medium Irrigation & Power Projects shall be filled up by the displaced families/or their dependants of a respective Project duly following the reservations for various categories viz., SC, ST, BC, Ex-Serviceman, Physically Handicapped & Meritorious Sportsman etc.,

contd...



- (ii) The candidates eligible for appointment under this scheme shall be the displaced persons or his/her son, daughter or spouse, there being no other earning member in the family.
- (iii) Applications for appointment from the eligible candidates shall be made to the District Collector concerned within a period of one year from the date of actual displacement of the family. Preference shall be given with reference to the date of displacement and to those applicants whose houses and lands are acquired against those whose land or house only is acquired. The District Collectors shall draw up a list of such applications and forward the same to the Project authorities for appointment.
- (iv) All appointments made in this scheme shall be temporary to start with. However, the services of these employees will be regularised in the categories of posts whose pay is equal or less than that of Junior Assistants.
- (v) The temporary appointment of the persons employed under this scheme can be considered for regular appointment without subjecting them to normal process of recruitment rules, provided they satisfy other conditions of recruitment prescribed in the rules, such as age, and educational qualifications etc. However, a formal notification may be made to the employment exchange and after filling up the vacancy, the appointing authority will furnish all relevant particulars of the candidates to the employment exchange covering the area.
- (vi) The regular appointment made under this scheme shall be kept outside the purview of the A.P.P. Service Commission. Necessary amendments to the A.P.P. Service Commission regulations shall be issued separately.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

T.R. Prasad,  
Secretary to Government.

To  
The Engineer-in-Chief, Hyderabad.  
The Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation, Hyderabad.  
The Chief Engineer, Sriramasagar Project, Hyderabad.  
The Chief Engineer, Srisailem Project, Hyderabad.  
The Chief Engineer, Telugu Ganga Project, Cuddapah.  
The Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Project, Hyderabad.  
The Chief Engineer, Madim Irrigation, Hyderabad.  
The Commissioner of Land Revenue, Hyderabad.  
The Secretary, A.P. Public Service Commission, Hyderabad.  
All Collectors.  
The Director, Employment & Training, Hyderabad.

Copy to:  
The Director, Information & Public Relations Department, Hyderabad.  
The LEN & TE Department, Secretariat.  
The General Administration (SER.A) Department, Secretariat.  
The General Administration (SER.B) Department, Secretariat.  
The Irrigation (Irr.VII) Department, Secretariat.  
The E.S.S. & T Department, Secretariat.  
The Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh-II, Hyderabad.  
The Deputy Accountant General (P), Vijayavuri North.  
All Sections in Irrigation (PW) Department.  
SF/SCs.

//forwarded :by order//

B.S. Jodha  
Section Officer.



Government of Andhra Pradesh  
Irrigation Department.

Memo.No.560/Ir.VIII/86

Dated:25th June, 1986.

Sub: Irrigation Taking-up of Irrigation Schemes in tribal areas - Further instructions - Issued.

Ref: Govt.Memo.No.34/Ir.VIII/86-1, dt.8.2.'86.

In continuation of the Memo.cited, Government issue the following further instructions in regard to taking-up of Irrigation Schemes in tribal areas of the State.

1. Schemes involving submersion of Tribal lands should not be taken-up; where it is not avoidable the rehabilitation should be taken-up on land to land basis.
2. The tribals so rehabilitated should be provided with housing, schools, health facilities and other amenities in full.
3. The comprehensive rehabilitation scheme should be the first charge on the project and form part of the project report and
4. Rehabilitation of persons affected by Irrigation schemes already taken-up should also be considered.

T.R.PRASAD,  
Secretary to Government.

Copy of:-

Government of Andhra Pradesh  
Abstract.

Mines and Minerals-Mining activities in Tribal areas-Safe guards for tribals-  
orders-in use.

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE (MIV) DEPT.

G.O.No.406.

Dt.16.7.1986.

Read the following:.

From the SW(T)Dept. Cir.Memo.No.564/T1/86-30, dt.17.6.86.

....

ORDER:

With a view to safe-guard the interests of the tribals, with regarding mining activities in the tribal areas in the State, the Govt.have taken the following decisions:-

- a) There should be no displacement of tribal nor any disturbance to the tribal way of life;
- b) The flora and fauna in tribal areas which help the tribal economy should not be disturbed;
- c) The local tribals should be given employment at all levels, by proper man-power planning and training programme formulated in advance. All unskilled labour should be reserved for local tribals;
- d) The ITDA ., should monitor the safeguards for tribals.

The Govt.therefore direct that the Director of Mines and Geology should take necessary action to implement the decisions at (c) and (b) in para 1 above forth-with.

As regards item (c) above, the Director of Mines and Geology is requested to prepare a suitable scheme in consultation with the ITDA. The I.T.D.A., shall take necessary action on item (d) above.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH).

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

S. Bhattacharya,  
Jt.Secy.to Government.

/True copy/