

ANDHRA PRADESH IRRIGATION PROJECT-III  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS UNDER SRBC

**REPORT**

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH,  
HYDERABAD.

1995



cat no:-10813  
Pub Rack Self-1

# **ANDHRA PRADESH IRRIGATION PROJECT-III**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS UNDER SRBC

R-209

## **REPORT**

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,  
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH,  
HYDERABAD.

1995



## 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.Kosha! 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, Srisaïlam Project, SRBC, Sri.P.Gopala Krishna Murthy, present Chief Engineer, Projects, Srisaïlam 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, Owk 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 MOOs 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. Last but not least, we also thank Sri.T.Jagan Mohan Rao and Sri.Ch.S.Kameswara Rao for their good secretarial assistance provided for the project.

D.R.Raju,  
Senior Sociologist  
of the Project.

Dr.K.Mohan Rao,  
Director, TCR & TI.,  
and Project Director

## RESEARCH TEAM OF THE PROJECT

Project Director	: Dr.K.Mohan Rao, M.A.,Ph.D., Director, TCR & TI.,
Specialists	: Sri.D.Ramachandra Raju, M.A.,M.Phil Joint Director, TCR & TI.,  Sri.K.A.S.Hussain, Rtd, Joint Director, TCR & TI.,  Dr.N.Sudhakar Rao, M.A.,Ph.D., Anthropologist
Women Sociologist	: Smt.K.R.Vinayakumari, M.Sc., Editor, TCR & TI.,
Computerisation	: Sri.M.N.Sharma, M.Sc., M.A., Tabulation Officer, TCR & TI.,

### TEAM LEADERS :

- 1) Sri.K.Chandra Raju, M.Sc., Field Officer, TCR & TI.,
- 2) Sri.K.V.Murali Krishna, M.A., Field Officer, TCR & TI.,
- 3) Sri.M.Anantha Sayanam Raju, M.A., Research Officer, TCR & TI.,
- 4) Sri.S.Mohan, M.A., Research Officer, TCR & TI.,
- 5) Sri.P.L.Satyanarayana, M.A., Research Officer, TCR & TI.,
- 6) Sri.M.A.Aleem, M.A., Statistician, TCR & TI.,
- 7) Sri.B.Ravinder, M.A., Research Investigator, TCR & TI.,
- 8) Sri.V.Narayanudu, M.A., Research Investigator, TCR & TI.,
- 9) Smt.M.Sujatha, M.A., CCFI., TCR & TI.,

## INVESTIGATORS :

- 1) Sri.P.Surendra, M.A.,
- 2) Sri.M.Bhaskara Rao, M.A.,
- 3) Sri.K.Bhaskara Raju, M.A.,
- 4) Sri.Ch.Lenin Babu, M.A.,
- 5) Sri.P.Nageswara Rao, M.A.,
- 6) Sri,P.Mohan Rao, M.A., B.Ed.,
- 7) Sri,C.V.Prasad, M.A.,
- 8) Sri.M.V.Raghavulu, M.A., Ph.D.,
- 9) Sri.Y.Srisailam, M.A., B.Ed.,
- 10) Sri,A.Dastagiri, M.A., M.Phil
- 11) Sri,N.Srinivasa Reddy, M.A., M.Phil
- 12) Sri,P.Hari Prasad, B.S.W.,
- 13) Sri,G.Rama Rao, M.Com., B.L.,
- 14) Sri.V.Venkata Reddy, M.A., Ph.D.,
- 15) Sri.Mallikarjun, M.A.,
- 16) Sri,V.Subbarayudu, M.A.,
- 17) Sri,M.Srinivasa Rao, M.A.,
- 18) Sri.K.Navin Kumar, B.Com., Dip. in IRPM.,
- 19) Sri.T.Sriramulu, M.A.,M.Phil
- 20) Sri,V.Venkateswarlu, B.A., B.Ed.,
- 21) Sri.B.Manik Rao, M.A.,
- 22) Sri,J.Raj Kumar, B.S.W.,
- 23) Kum.Lilly Agnes, M.A.,
- 24) Kum.Sridevi, M.A.,

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	i
RESEARCH TEAM OF THE PROJECT	vi
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b>	
- Background	1
- Aim of the Study	6
- Objectives of the Study	7
- Specific Objectives of the Study	8
- Family Profiles	9
- Methodology of the Study	12
- Analysis of the Data	16
<b>II. PROJECT AFFECTED AREA:</b>	18
- Physiography	19
- Soils	19
- Climate	20
- Flora and Fauna	20
- Land Use Pattern	22
- Land Holdings	23
- Cropping Pattern	24
- Agricultural Implements	24
- Live Stock	25
- Use of Chemical Fertilisers	26
- Cost of Cultivation	27
- Productivity	28
- Socio-Economic Infrastructure	28
- Agricultural Infrastructure	29
- Regional Agricultural Reserach Station, Nandyal	29
- Krishi Vignana Kendra at Mahanandi and Banaganapalli	31
- Animal Husbandry	32
- Roads and Transport	32
- Medical, Public Health and Drinking Water	33
- Education and Communicational Infrastructure	34
- Proximity to Urban Centres and Power Supply	36

- Accessibility/Availability of Banks and Agricultural Co-operative Societies	37
- Mineral and Agro based industrial Potentialities	38
- Governmental Programmes for Development	40
- TRYSEM	41
- DWCRRA	42
 III. PROJECT AFFECTED COMMUNITY:	 67
- Historical and Political Backdrop	67
- Social Structure and Organisation	70
- Hierarchical Structure of the Sedentary Castes in the Study Area	73
- Inter Caste Relations	82
- Village Administration and Social Relations	83
- Kinship	89
- Gender Relations	91
- Demographic Profile	94
- Sex Ratio, Literacy	95
- Work Force	95
 IV. PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS:	 97
- Enabling Legislation for Acquisition of land	99
- The Process of Land Acquisition	100
- Coverage of Awardees	104
- Social Groups and Population	108
- Classification of Awardees by the Size of Land Holding	109
- Occupational Pattern	110
- Current Income Pattern	112
- Current Pattern of Expenditure	114
- Access to Government Schemes	116
- Project Affected Persons	116
- Details of Acquisition and Compensation	125
- Court and Compensation	128
- Utilisation of Compensation	129
- Impact on Land Holdings	133
- Impact on Lessees and Share Croppers	135
- Impact on Traditional Occupation	137
- Impact on Live Stock	138

- Access to Firewood and Fodder	140
- Availability of Private or Government Land	141
- Impoverishment of Risk Analysis	143
- Weakening of Traditional Socio-Economic Institutions	148
- Assessment of Need for Rehabilitation and Resettlement	149
 V. PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS SOCIO--ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT:	195
- Live Stock Improvement	199
- Disruption of Production System	202
- Separation of Source of Irrigation from its Ayacut	203
- Disruption of Water Supply for Irrigation	204
- Division of Lands into Small and Uncultivable units	205
- Difficulty for Grazing Activity	205
- Loss of Village Common Property Resource	206
- Access to the Source of Firewood and Fodder	206
- Drainage problems	206
- Damage to the Residential Structures	209
- Damages due to Dumping of excavation Debris	209
- Mitigations	209
 VI. PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN	211
- Roles and Responsibilities	212
- Perceptions	215
- Case Studies	216
 VII. ACTION POINTS	228
 VIII. LIST OF ANNEXURES :	
I - Organisation chart of the study team	251
II - Village wise area and population	252
III- Village wise literacy by sex	256
IV - Village wise workers by sex	258



V - Details of land acquisition	262
VI - Details of land acquisition for Block IV and VIII.	
VII - Project Affected Persons - Main canal and Block IV & VIII.	265
VIII- Classification of PAPs for the grant of Subsidy	268
IX. LIST OF MAPS :	
i - SRBC Command Area location map.	xvii
I - SRBC Command Area index map.	65
II - SRBC Command Area Schematic Sketch	66
III- SRBC Canal Command Area procurement Status	157A
X. LIST OF FIGURES :	
1. Patron-Client relations.	96A
2. Caste service and payments	96B
3. Population by community - Main Canal	153
4. Awardees by religion - Main Canal	154
5. Caste-wise percentage of landholders before and after acquisition in the Project Area - Main Canal	155
6. Choices for rehabilitation	157

## LIST OF TABLES

Sl No	Table No.	Title	Page
1.	2.1	Land Use Pattern	44
2.	2.2	Land Holding Distribution in the Study Area	47
3.	2.3	Mandal-Wise details of cropping pattern of principal crops in the study area	48
4.	2.4	Details of Agricultural Implements	49
5.	2.5	Distribution of Live-Stock by Category	49
6.	2.6	Fertiliser Consumption Pattern	50
7.	2.7	The Consumption of Fertilisers for Different Major Crops	50
8.	2.8	Details of cost of cultivation of Major Crops	51
9.	2.9	Average Yield of Major Crops	51
10.	2.10	Percentage Distribution of Villages according to accessibility of agro input facilities in SRBC	52
11.	2.11	Percentage distribution of Villages according to accessibility of Veterinary Services	52
12.	2.12	Availability/Accessibility of Roads and Transport Infrastructure	53
13.	2.13	The Medical & Public Health & Drinking Water Facilities in the Study Area	55
14.	2.14	Availability of Educational and Communicational Infrastructure	57
15.	2.15	Proximity of Vilages to Urban Centres and Power Supply in the Study Area	59

Sl No	Table No.	Title	Page
16.	2.16	Accessibility/Availability of Banks and Agricultural Cooperative Societies	61
17.	2.17	Village-wise coverage of IRDP Schemes in the study area during 1991-1995	63
18.	2.18	Village-wise coverage of activities under DWORA for the year 1994-95 in the study area	64
19.	4.1	Village wise number of awardees and those covered in the study	158
20.	4.2	Distribution of number of awardees by community	160
21.	4.3	Village-wise distribution of scheduled tribe families and their population in the study area.	162
22.	4.4	Village and religion wise distribution of awardees - Main canal	164
23.	4.5	Village wise population of awardees	166
24.	4.6	Distribution of awardees by family type	168
25.	4.7	Community-wise, family size of awardees	169
26.	4.8	Landholding awardees during pre-acquisition period	170
27.	4.9	Details of occupation of awardees and their family members	171
28.	4.10	Community wise current pattern of annual income - Main canal	173
29.	4.11	Source-wise percentage of gross income	175
30.	4.12	Current patterns of expenditure	176

Sl No	Table No.	Title	Page
31.	4.13	Village wise details of various categories of land and other assets acquired	177
32.	4.14	Community wise percentage of land acquired to the total holding of the awardees	179
33.	4.15	Details of other acquisitions and compensation	180
34.	4.16	Details of court cases under land acquisition	181
35.	4.17	Details of compensation utilised by community	182
36.	4.18	Caste-wise land holding before and after acquisition	184
37.	4.19	Details of leased out and share cropping of land holding	185
38.	4.20	Impact of acquisition on lessees and share croppers	187
39.	4.21	Impact of land acquisition on traditional occupation	188
40.	4.22	Details of live stock of the awardees before and after land acquisition	189
41.	4.23	Village-wise details of families knowing sellers of land and Government land	190
42.	4.24	Mobility Matrix of awardees from pre-acquisition period to post acquisition period	192
43.	4.25	Distribution of PAPs requiring rehabilitation or resettlement and both	193
44.		Pre-project and Post-project yield of various crops in the Command Area	198

Sl No	Table No.	Title	Page
45.	6.1	Community-wise coverage of respondents	227
46.	6.2	Literacy level of women respondents	227

## ABBREVIATIONS

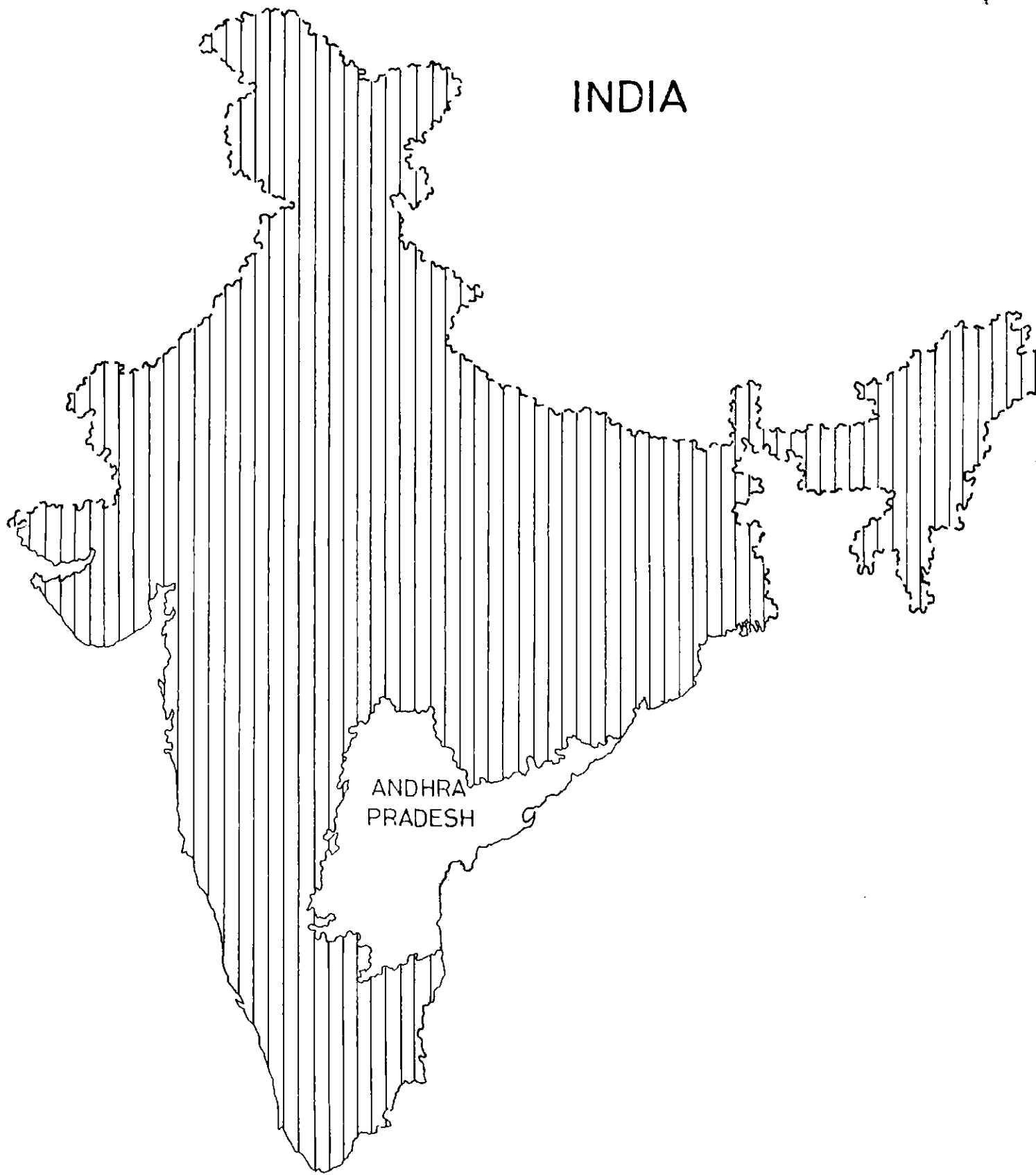
AP	:	Andhra Pradesh
BC	:	Backward Class
BMSR	:	Bench Mark Survey Report
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DWCRA	:	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas
GOAP	:	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
I&CAD	:	Irrigation and Command Area
IRDP	:	Integrated Rural Development Project
ITDA	:	Integrated Tribal 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
PAF	:	Project Affected Family
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PAPERP	:	Project Affected Persons Economic Rehabilitation Programme
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 : Srisaïlam Right Branch Canal  
SRMC : Srisaïlam Project Main Canal  
ST : Scheduled Tribe  
TRYSEM : Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment

INDIA

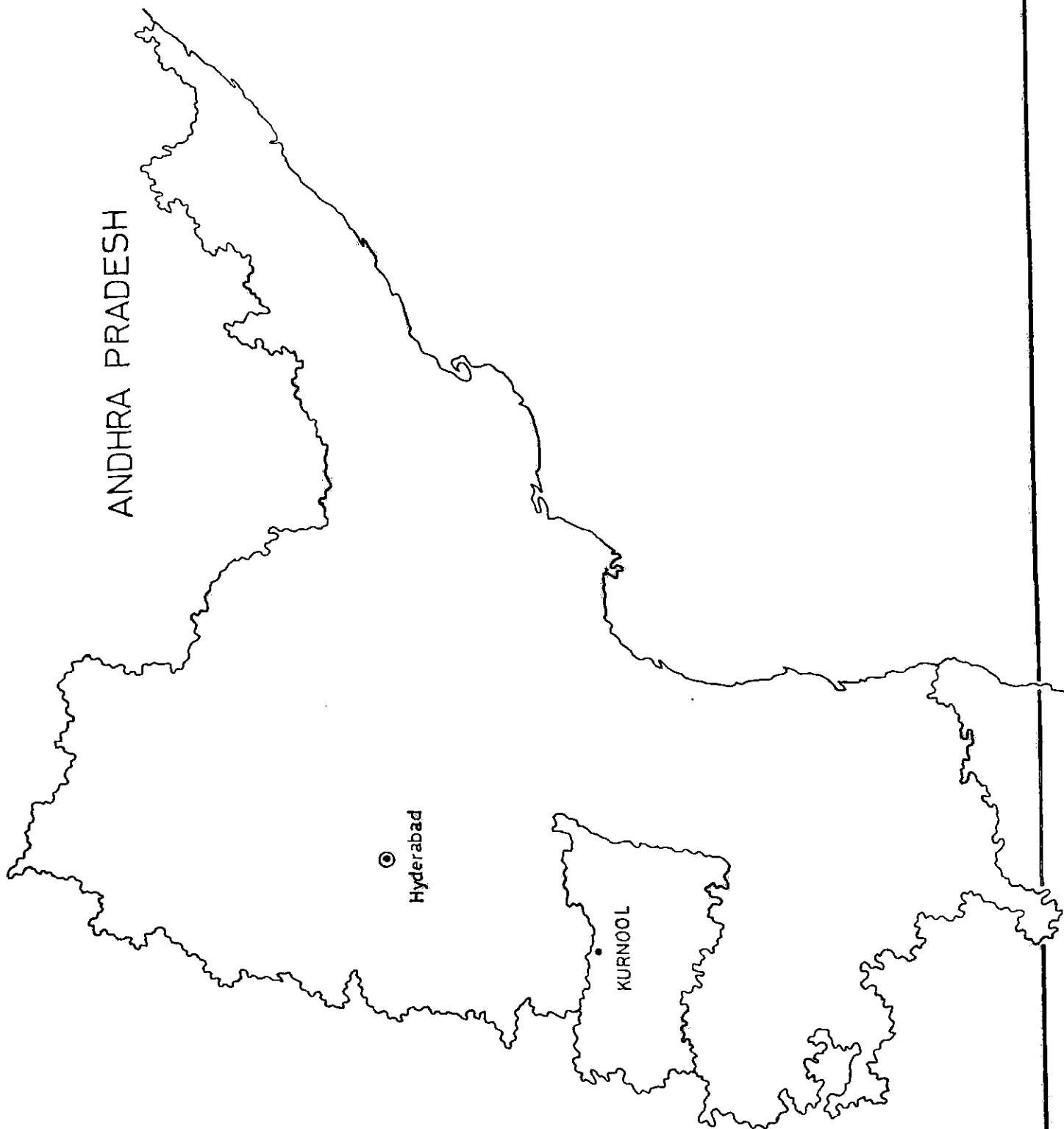
ANDHRA  
PRADESH



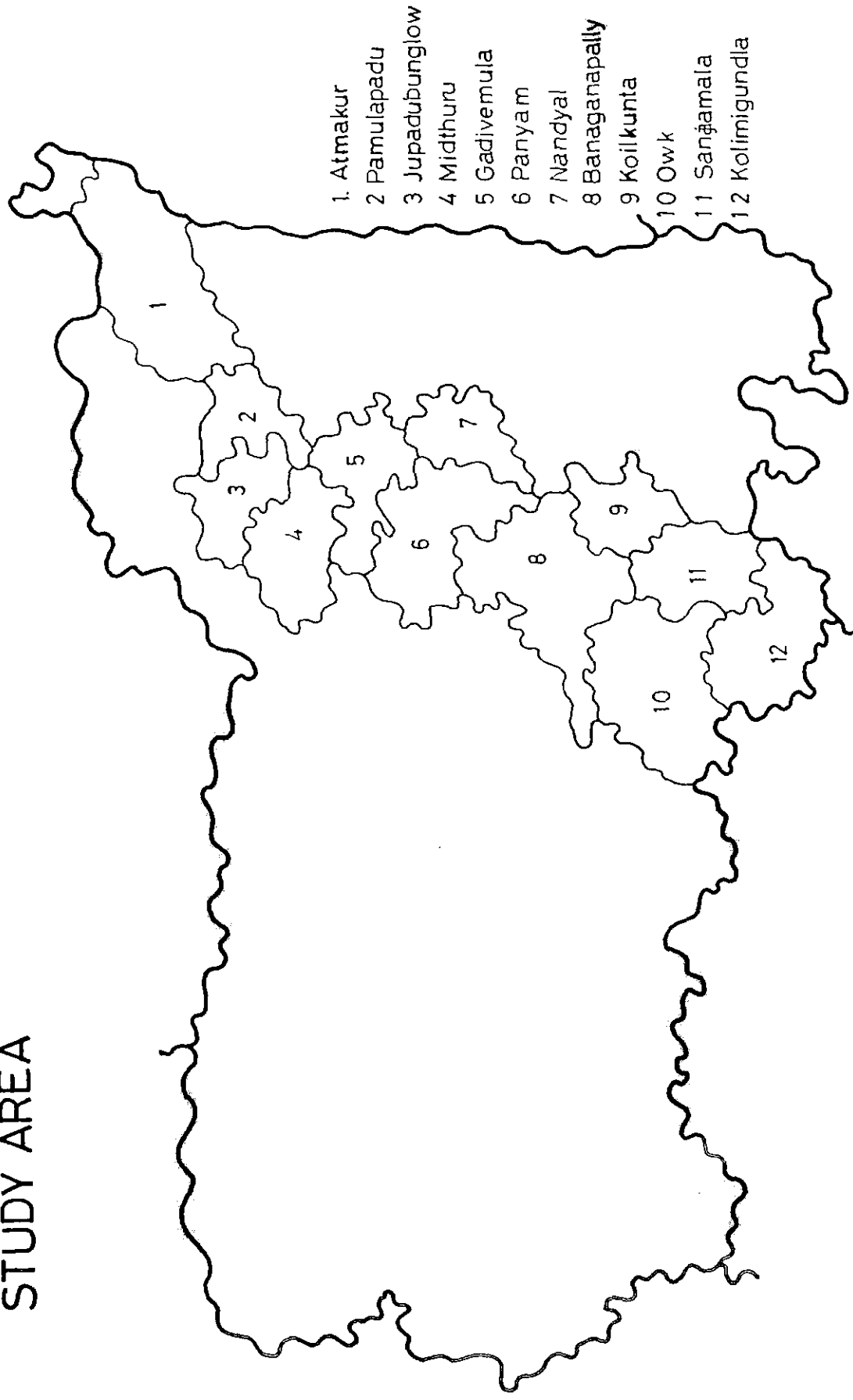
ANDHRA PRADESH

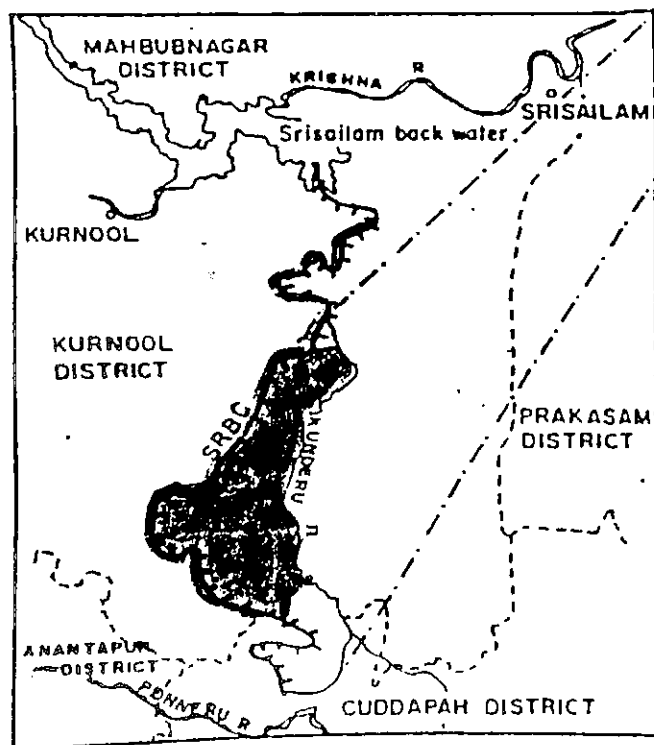
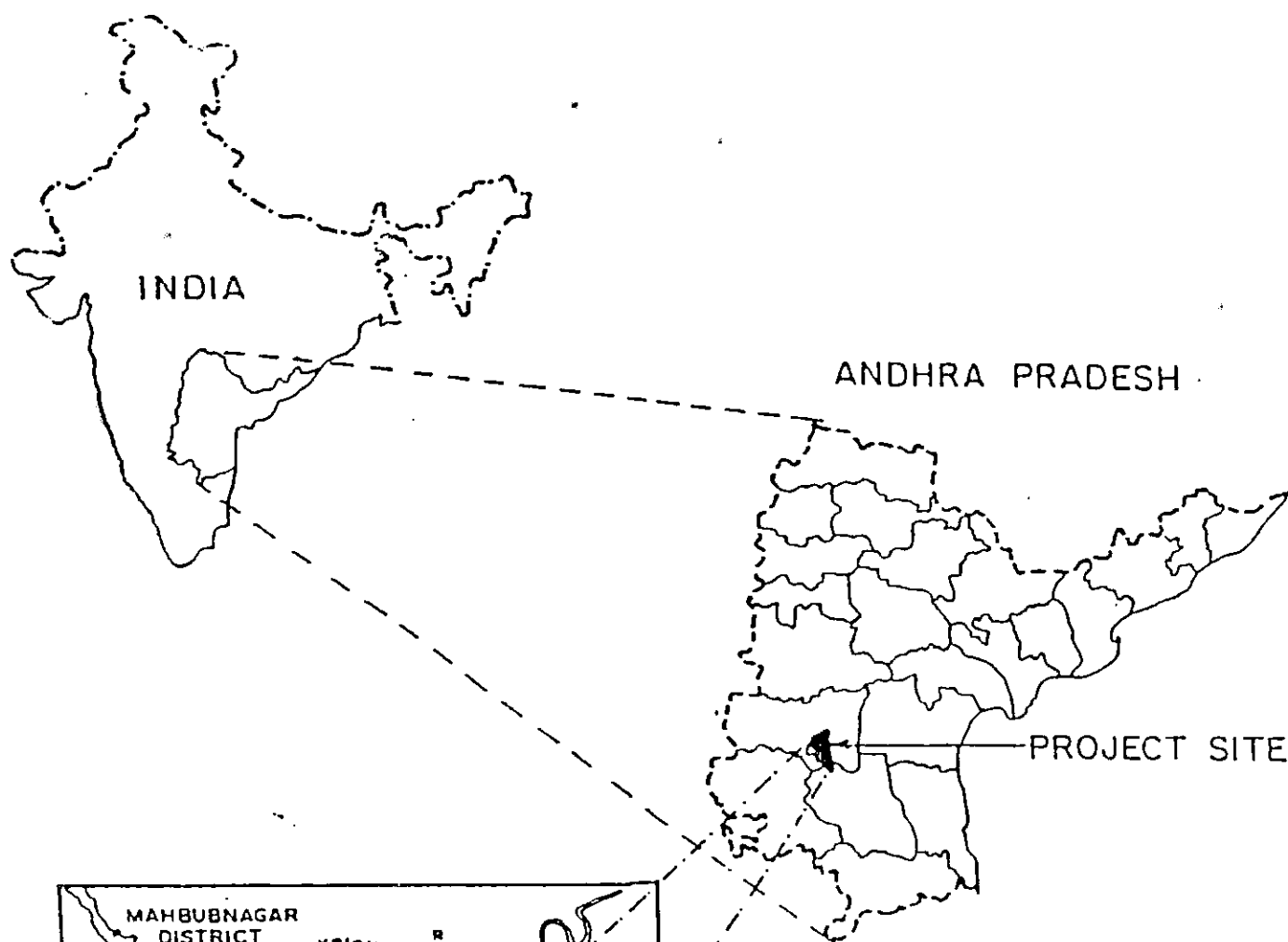
Hyderabad

KURNOOL



# S.R.B.C PROJECT STUDY AREA





THIRD A.P IRRIGATION PROJECT

SRBC COMMAND AREA  
LOCATION MAP

## CHAPTER - I

### INTRODUCTION

#### BACKGROUND :

1.1 A Four hour motor drive from the metropolis of Hyderabad, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, on the Bangalore-Nagapur National High Way (NH 7) takes one to the shores of Krishna river in Mahabubnagar district and after crossing the river Krishna, the vehicle races towards Kurnool through a vast fertile plain formed by alluvial deposits over the last several millinia by the river Krishna and its tributary Thungabhadra. This plain is historically famous Raichur Doab which constituted bone of contention between the warring Bahamani and Vijayanagar rulers and now constitutes an area of agricultural opulence. The river Thungabhadra meanders through the southern part of this plain to water the parched lands of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts through the high profile cement lined canal called K.C.Canal which turned the otherwise drought prone areas into a highly prosperous bowl of paddy, banana and other commercial crops.

1.2 However the K.C.Canal command is confined to a limited area along its long journey through the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts leaving a long stretch of rainfed area along its course in almost all villages. Thus the land scape is marked by lush



green stretches of paddy and other high value crops in the K.C.Canal ayacut fringed by rainfed crops of subsistence economy. But for the ayacut of K.C.Canal, the Kurnool district is a chronically drought affected area where the agriculture is a "gamble in monsoon". But the Kurnool district received annual rain fall of 591.76 mm during 1990-91 as against the normal rainfall of 644.6 mm. But during the South West monsoon (June - September) the actual rainfall received is 353.5 mm as against the normal rainfall of 431.3 mm which means a deficit of 18%(\*\*). The South West monsoon is important for Kurnool district as during this period only sowing of major Kharif crops take place. The monsoon is also erratic apart from being mostly below normal during the South West monsoon, the area is considered drought prone. As one travels from Nandikotkur towards Gorakallu the terrain which is covered by hard red soil where the productivity is very low, characterised by pronounced water shortage save few patches of agricultural prosperity as a result of tapping of ground water. It is to solve the chronic water scarcity and to provide assured water supply to the culturable land beyond Gorakallu and to improve the socio-economic status of the area the Srisailem Right Branch Canal (SRBC) Project was formulated. The SRBC Project was formulated

---

\*\* Source: Bench Mark Survey Report on Socio Agro Economic conditions in the proposed Command Area of SRBC, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, 1993 - P.P.11

within the framework of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal Award(\*\*\*)<sup>3</sup>. It envisages to utilize 19 TMC (538 MM ) of Krishna water for irrigation of culturable command area of 76,890 Ha. in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah. The Planning Commission has accorded clearance to SRBC Project with an estimate of Rs.2202.2 Millions vide their letter no.2(205/81-I & CAD), dt.16-5-1981. The Srisailem Project complex consists of the following components.

- Approach channel of 3.4 Km. long from Srisailem Reservoir to the head regulator:
- Head regulator at Pothireddypadu village, Kurnool District.
- 16.34 Km long main canal.
- Cross regulator at tail end of the main canal at Banakacherla in Pamulapadu Mandal:
- Srisailem Right Branch Canal of 112.73 Kms long from Banakacherla cross regulator including Gorakallu bypass, Owk reservoir and 1.56 Km long owk tunnel.

---

\*\*\* Source: Report of Environmental Impact Assessment Study for SRBC, WAPCOS Centre for Environment, New Delhi, May 1994 P.P.No.2.

1.3 The branch canal taking off to the left of Banakacherla Regulator is Telugu Ganga Project and the branch canal taking off to the right of Banakacherla Regulator is SRBC. The State Government had taken up the first four components from the regular State budget. However due to paucity of funds the Government of Andhra Pradesh approached World Bank in 1984-85 for assistance in construction of SRBC Project. An estimate of Rs.3860.5 Millions was submitted for funding which was revised to Rs.3902.1 Millions to include the cost of ground water potential development as per the directions of Central Water Commission. The World Bank consequently agreed to finance the SRBC Project as part of the composite A.P.Irrigation Project-II comprising SRBC and Sriramsagar Irrigation Sub Projects. The World Bank agreement for A.P.Irrigation Project II came to an end by June 1994. The Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the World Bank for extending assistance for completion of A.P.Irrigation Project II. The World Bank advised the Government of Andhra Pradesh to come up with fresh proposal including all the balance work for financing. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have therefore decided to approach the World Bank with a fresh proposal under the name A.P.Irrigation Project III including all the balance works of SRBC and SRSP. (\*) The estimated cost of

---

(\*) Source : Environmental Impact Assessment Study for SRBC, WAPCOs Centre for Environment, May 1994.

A.P.Irrigation Project III for World Bank funding is Rs.9387.06 millions excluding physical and price contingencies.

1.4 The Government of Andhra Pradesh has acquired land for the construction of canals, ayacut, roads, owk reservoir and residential colonies for the staff for the purpose of SRBC. The extent of land acquired for canals is about 4500 Ha. under SRBC. Besides, land may also be 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.

1.5 In consonance with the World Bank's policy of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) so as to provide PAPs with means to improve or atleast restore their former living standards under which the PAPs themselves participate 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 under SRBC, and to implement the Action Plan in order to restore their former living standards, earning capacity and production levels.

1.6 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 assigned the socio-economic study of PAPs under SRBC Project to be taken up in two phases vide their G.O.Ms.No.I & CAD (Project) Department, dt.2-12-1994. The Phase-I consists of affected families due to completed acquisition or resumption of lands for canals, roads etc. and proposed acquisition for distributories of Block IV and VIII. The Phase-II covers those families which will be affected by the balance acquisition under SRBC. The present study covers the Phase-I of SRBC.

#### **AIM OF THE STUDY:**

1.7 The aim of the study is to assess the socio-economic impacts of land acquisition and alienation of the patta land, Govt. and Forest land, on patta holders, share croppers, tenant farmers, landless agricultural labourers and also tribals and others who depend directly or indirectly on land, private, Govt. or Forest lands for their livelihood in addition to those whose livelihood, trade and occupation have been affected by Project related activities with an aim to identify and define Project Affected Persons for the formulation of Project Affected Persons Economic Rehabilitation Programme (PAPERP).

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.8 To achieve the aim of the study, the study focusses on collection of information on socio-economic conditions of the PAPs viz., their family, demographic profile, their resource base, including land and other immovable and movable assets, source of income, expenditure pattern etc., to generate family profile of each PAP. Further, it aims at collection of primary data from the PAPs in order 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.

1.9 It is also envisaged to collect secondary data to assess the resource base of the village to find out the extent of Government land available in the villages affected by the SRBC Project and to assess other opportunities arising in agriculture, business, industrial or service sectors with the implementation of SRBC project, and identify the PAPs who are beneficiaries of the SRBC Project, both irrigation and employment opportunities and extent of benefits.



## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.10 The study is expected to provide inputs for policy formulations for the resettlement and rehabilitation of PAFs. The study in particular should provide inputs for the following:

- I. (1) List of PAPs who have lost their houses and all lands.  
(2) List of PAPs who have lost only their homes.  
(3) List of PAPs who have lost all their land.  
(4) List of PAPs who have lost only a part of their land in varying degrees 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75% and 75-100%.  
(5) List of PAPs who will be benefitted by the irrigation project and the extent of benefit expected.
2. (a) Identification of PAPs who need only resettlement.  
(b) List of PAPs who need only rehabilitation.  
(c) List of 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 acquisition of different types of lands including poramboku, identification of actual number of displaced persons in each village and socio-economic impacts of displacement.

4. Assessment of the socio-economic impacts of land acquisition on PAPs from whom different types of land including poramboke and government lands were acquired.
5. Assessment of socio-economic impacts of land acquisition and displacement on women and their role in the family and in the subsistence economy and suggestion of diverse measures to mitigate the adverse impact through the process of resettlement and rehabilitation.
6. Assessment of the total extent of land available in the project affected villages for allotment to the PAPs who prefer land under 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 priorities.

#### **FAMILY PROFILES:**

1.11 It is envisaged to generate Family Profiles for the assessment of the adverse effects and/or positive benefits accruing to each PAF 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 PAFs before and after land acquisition and other Project related activities.

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.
- (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, self-employment, employment, artisan, access to Government schemes, access to firewood and fodder.
- (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, no. of instalments in which compensation paid, balance to be paid.
- (8) No. 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 etc.

(10) Current patterns of income and expenditure.

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

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

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

(14) Access to Government schemes.

(15) Women's perception on land acquisition, women's need for rehabilitation, women's need for skills improvement under TRYSEM, Women's need for social development.

## METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

1.12 The study employed secondary data of Project Affected Families in the villages as furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Irrigation and CAD Department and data collected from Land Acquisition Unit, Nandyal and primary data collected during the survey. It was also instructed to cover the entire list of PAPs and therefore it is a census study. Further the secondary source includes primarily various studies already conducted for different purposes connected with establishing SRBC, the district and Mandals, Socio-economic statistics (Mandala Gananka Darshini) and so on. Thus the secondary data provides one level of analysis, at the wider study area. The primary data are collected from Project Affected Persons directly and the Village Administrative Officers by canvassing two types of schedules; Village and Household schedules. Thus the data are collected at three levels - household, village and wider geographical area. Another dimension is also added for the data by taking into consideration for the gender perception about the land acquisition and the impact of the project and its related activities on the status and roles of women in the study area. The household schedule provides collection of data to generate family profiles of each PAP while the village schedule provides

data on the resource base of the village, social and cultural institutions of the village and the economy of the village. A separate schedule for women has also been canvassed to assess the perceptions of the women of the PAPs, so as to identify the socio-economic problems that have been created in the wake of land acquisition.

Besides collecting quantifiable data through the above mentioned two types of schedules, qualitative data were collected through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method in conjunction with observations and detailed individual interviews. The PRA exercises have been deliberately employed to elicit information from the respondents (participants) on various aspects of impact of the SRBC on the PAPs and other project populations. The reason for employing the PRA exercises is that the schedules could not help eliciting complete range of information regarding their socio-cultural and economic institutions. The PRA exercise has an added advantage that the participants will not be led by the questions posed to them. In this exercise the participants were off the guard and shed the formality and inhibitions and freely participated in PRA and gave vent to their views, problems, perceptions of the SRBC and its impact. Therefore, the PRA was found to be very useful tool of collecting qualitative data that complements the quantitative data in the project area and hence employed in all the villages.

1.13 For collecting the relevant data, 24 investigators were recruited and all of them hold Master's Degrees 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 and there was absolutely no need of interpreters and that 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 - I.

1.14 Primary data for household schedules were collected through a survey in the 48 villages of PAPs from 5-12-1994 to 5-1-1995 in the first leg covering the PAPs under SRBC Phase-I and

PAPs in Block-IV and VIII during the second leg of survey from 9-1-1995 to 24-1-1995 and from 3-3-1995 to 14-3-1995 during the 3rd leg of survey to cover the PAPs of land acquisition of Government lands, homesteads, forest lands, temple lands etc., The survey was conducted by eight (8) teams apart from an exclusive team of women investigators.

1.15        The I & CAD Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh obtained land acquisition details, awardee-wise covering about 3,700 awardees spread over 48 villages of 12 Mandals of Kurnool from the Special Collector (LA), Kurnool and computerised at National Informatic Centre, Hyderabad. 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, at various places in the study area have been met and interacted with for



information on various aspects of SRBC, the Government sponsored welfare and developmental programmes and on the resource base of the study area.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE DATA :

1.16 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.

1.17 The study report is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the SRBC Project, its location and its salient features and the geographical distribution, the context of the socio-economic study of the PAPs under this project, the terms and reference, the scope of study, the aims and objectives of the study, the methodology employed etc. The second chapter is on the project affected area. It high-lights the resource base of the project affected area, its infrastructure regarding potable water, health and medical institutions, schools, market, road and transport communication, credit and marketing, government schemes for development etc. The third chapter is on

the project affected community. It comprises the historical and political backdrop and socio-cultural profiles of the project affected population. It also highlights certain traditional institutions of socio-economic inter-dependence. A brief account of the demographic and occupational characteristic features of the study area is also given. The fourth chapter provides detailed analysis of impact of the project. It defines the PAP and deals with the extent of land acquisition, different types of property acquired, compensation paid, cases filed in courts, the details of displacement etc. The fifth chapter deals with the positive and adverse impact on the socio and economic conditions of the PAPs. The sixth chapter is concerned with the women's perception on the land acquisition and other activities of the project in the study area. The final chapter concludes the findings of the study followed by recommendations for the restoration of the PAPs to their original standard or betterment of their social and economic conditions.

## CHAPTER - II

### PROJECT AFFECTED AREA

2.1 In this Chapter an attempt is made to describe the geographical area which is under study and provide some details of social and economic characteristic features of the study area. Also, efforts are specially made to highlight the socio-economic infrastructure facilities already available which form the background to contemplate plans for resettlement or rehabilitation or both for the SRBC Project Affected Persons. This material may also help for planning developmental programmes for the area including those not affected by the SRBC in view of the anticipated intensive cultivation in the command area by the SRBC.

2.2 The SRBC starts from a cross-regulator at Banakacherla in Pamulapadu Mandal in Kurnool District and after travelling for a distance of 50.22 Kms., upto Gorakallu bypass, the canal continues upto Owk reservoir at 116.4 Kms., including the tunnel and construction of major distribution network at 141 Kms., beyond Owk at Perusomula. The project layout and the schematic map are furnished as Map I and II. The study area as emerging from the list of awardees furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, I & CAD, covers 48 villages in 12 Mandals in Kurnool district. The village wise details of land acquired under SRBC as furnished by the I & CAD Department, Government of Andhra

Pradesh, are furnished in the Table 2.1. The figures on the extent of land acquired and the number of PAPs are provisional.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY :

2.3 The study area is traversed by Kunderu river near Nandyal and Jureru river at Banaganapalli. The terrain ranges from 210 mts., on the north, to 160 mts., on the south of the project area. The study area is situated in the Indian peninsula and is a stable shield made up of the geological ancient rocks. The oldest rocks exposed in the study area are metamorphic rocks and comprise minerals such as quartzites, phylites, schists and amphibiolites. These rocks have been highly folded and intruded into granites. The project area possess deposits of limestones suitable for cement manufacture. It has extensive deposits of constructive material such as granites, dolomites, slates, quartzites etc. Deposits of white clay suitable for manufacture of stoneware occur in Nandyal area.

#### SOILS :

2.4 Black clay soils are predominant in the area. Black loamy type of soils are also found. Black sandy and red sandy type of soils are mostly found in Gadivemula and Rollapadu areas. Red clay and Red loamy type of soils are nominal in the area.

## CLIMATE :

2.5 The climate is characterised by hot summer. The year is divided into four seasons. The period from December to February is dry and comparatively cool season. The summer season is from March to May and it is followed by south west monsoons from June to September, while October and November form the post monsoon season. Generally mean daily average temperatures are above 73.5 °C. Mean daily maximum temperatures are highest in May and lowest in December. Like wise, the mean daily minimum temperatures are lowest in December and highest in May. Similarly humidity varies and it is lower in the months from December and January, but seldom drops below 50 per cent. The area received actual rainfall of 591.6 mm., during 1991 as against the normal rainfall of 644.6 mm., During the south west monsoon the actual rainfall received was 353.5 mm., as against the normal rainfall of 431.3 mm., the remaining rainfall was received mostly during the north east monsoon.

## FLORA AND FAUNA :

2.6 Almost all plain near villages are brought under plough, leaving only hill slopes and forests. The local populations depend on these forests for their needs of fuel, timber, fodder etc. The forests are degraded and even the

reserve forests are generally devoid of any trees of great height and girth. The forests in the study area are classified into 5 types on the basis of their regulation: (1) superior dry mixed deciduous type (2) inferior dry mixed deciduous (3) *Hardwickia binata* (4) thorny scrub and (5) bamboo type. In the hilly regions where superior dry mixed deciduous type trees are found, *terminalia tomentosa*, *Dalbergia paniculata*, climbers like *Bauhinia vahlili* etc., are preponderant. *Phoenix sylvestris* (wild date) is also common. In the inferior dry mixed deciduous type which are confined mostly to plains, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon* (Tunki) another small timber and fuel plants are found. In *Hardwickia binata* type of forests *Hardwickia binata* type trees are most preponderant. The undergrowth consists of grass of good fodder value. The thorny scrub type of forests are generally found in the bordering villages. These forests have become so depleted of their stock due to over grazing and illicit felling of trees that they consists of an open type of thorn forest, with a sprinkling of regrowth of any commercial value. The soils in most of these areas are degenerated type of sandy loam. The common species are *acacia latromum*, *acacia sundra* etc. The undergrowth consists of grass which is continuously grazed by livestock. In the bamboo type of forest both the species of bamboo viz., *Bambusa arundinacea* (big bamboo), and *Dendro calamus strictus* (common

bamboo) are found. The wild life in the project area suffered most in the last few decades. The common species now are jackal, wild dog, chinkara, black buck, blue-Bul, Sambar etc., A number of lizards and snakes are found in the area, including poisonous snakes like Cobra, Russels, Viper, Krait, and among the non-poisonous snakes are Python, Rat snake, Water snake and Tree snake. Among the birds the most common are peafowls and jungle fowls. In the open scrub jungles partridges and quails are found.

#### LAND USE PATTERN :

2.7 The land use pattern is one of the important indicators of economic status of the area. The total geographical area of the study is 70571.73 ha. The village wise land use pattern of the study area is presented in the Table 2.1.

2.8 The table 2.1 reveals that the total net area sown in the study area is 52182.1 ha. which constitutes 73.94 per cent of the total geographical area, of which only 13 per cent is irrigated. The land being used for non-agricultural use is 9555.68 ha. (13 percent) and only 7381.7 (10.5 per cent) is cultivable waste. The land under forests is negligible (2.1%). Thus, most of the study area is under cultivation, leaving very small portion to be brought under cultivation.

## LAND HOLDINGS :

2.9        The size of the land holding indicates 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 study area. The distribution of land holdings by social groups and classes of farmers is presented in table 2.2.

2.10       It is vivid from the table 2.2 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 area own 81.5% of the total extent in the 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% and 23.5% are small farmers owning about 21.8% of the total area.



## CROPPING PATTERN :

2.11 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 in an area, greater the dependency on the rainfall. (Table 2.3).

2.12 The cropping pattern in the Mandals of the study area clearly shows the difference between irrigated and unirrigated areas. Table 2.3 indicates that large rice cultivation is undertaken in the Mandals of Nandyal, PLamulapadu, Atmakur and Jupad Bungalow because many villages of these mandals come under K.C.Canal ayacut. Mandals like Owk, Banaganapalli, Koilakuntla, Kolimigundla and Sanjamala show large extent of Jowar, dry crop cultivation. These mandals are going to be benefitted by SRBC. Other day 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 study area is under the cultivation of dry crops (See Table 2.3).

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS :

2.13 Normally in the areas where agricultural productivity is high, the agriculture is mechanised. The present status of

use of agricultural implements in the study area has been collected from BMSR of SRBC, command area which itself is based on livestock census based on census of 1987 for the SRBC proposed command area. Even though the SRBC is not identical with the present study area the broad picture that emerges from the BMSR of SRBC command area generally holds good for the study area also. The following table (2.4) gives particular equipments available for 1000 hectares of gross cropped area.

2.14 As seen from the table 2.4, there are 71 wooden ploughs and iron ploughs respectively for every 1000 hectares of gross cropped area. There are ten pump sets (diesel and electrical) for every 1000 hectares of gross cropped area. There are 22 sprayers and dusters, 29 seed-cum fertilizer drills in use in the area for every 1000 hectares of gross cropped area. But the position has changed considerably since 1987.

#### LIVESTOCK :

2.15 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 study area to assess the resource base of the study area. Table No.2.5 presents distribution of live stock by category in the study area.

2.16 The table 2.5 reveals that black cattle is more preponderant than white cattle. In the total bovine population white cattle forms about 38% while the black cattle constitutes 62%. But in the case of Kurnool Dist as a whole white cattle form 58.6% and black cattle constitutes 41.4% of the total bovine.

#### **USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS :**

2.17 The use of chemical fertilisers is an integral part of green revolution. The application of chemical fertilisers along with farm yard manure is part of the package of practices advocated for high yielding varieties of both food and non-food crops. Therefore information on fertiliser consumption is essential for assessing the status of agriculture in the study area. The information on the fertiliser consumption however has not been readily available separately for the study area. Therefore, information on fertiliser consumption has been adopted from the BMSR of SRBC CA which broadly indicates the consumption pattern of chemical fertilisers in the study area. The table (2.6) indicates the consumption pattern of chemical fertilisers.

2.18 The project area is known for intensive cultivation of commercial crops which warrants the use of chemical fertilisers in considerable quantities. The information on consumption of fertilisers for different major crops will not only enable to assess the present status of the modernisation of the major crops but also enables to work out the cost of cultivation of the major crops.

2.19 It is clear from the table (2.7) that high doses of fertilisers are used in cotton crop particularly 15-15-15, CAN, DAP and Urea. This is followed by Paddy where the 15-15-15 combination is used in large quantities at the rate 247 Kgs. per hectare. The tobacco crop takes third place followed by Groundnut in the use of fertilisers.

#### COST OF CULTIVATION :

2.20 The cost of cultivation in a given area will normally indicate the status of agriculture of that area as the introduction of high-yielding varieties of various crops require application of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and mechanisation which will involve higher expenditure. Therefore, the information on cost of cultivation is essential to determine the economic status of the area and the landholders. The data of the existing cost of cultivation of different crops in the SRBC

command area has been collected from the BMSR of SRBC CA. The table (2.8 presents the cost of cultivation of important crops in the study area.

2.21 As can be seen in the table, the cost of cultivation is Rs.4906 per hectare in paddy crop as the use of inputs is very high, same is true in case of cotton because of heavy expenditure on chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

#### PRODUCTIVITY :

2.22 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 study area, to assess the status of economy of the study area. The average yield rates of different crops in the study area as reported by farmers has been worked out and presented in the table (2.9)

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE :

2.23 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 be in access to the facility is presented.

#### **AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE :**

2.24 Since agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for the project population, the availability of infrastructural facilities currently available for development of this sector is presented in Table No. 2.10.

2.25 It is evident from the table 2.10 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 in the range of 1-5 Kms. Seventy per cent of the villages have these depots beyond 6 Kms.

#### **REGIONAL AGRL. RESEARCH STATION, NANDYAL :**

2.26 The Regional Agricultural Research Station at Nandyal is one of the oldest Research Stations established in the year 1906, covers the study area. 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 sorghum 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 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 study area, 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 :**

2.26 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 study area 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 cultivation and plant protection.



## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :**

2.27 The livestock population of the study area are served by 3 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 2.11.

2.28 As seen from the table 2.11, 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 LSU, 47% of the villages have RLU 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 :**

2.29 The roads and transport are life lines of economy of any area. The road length and the quality of roads are important indicators on the level of development of a given area. The roads and transport facilities are essential for mobility of men and material. The table 2.12 presents the accessibility of the project villages to the roads and modern modes of transport.

2.30 It is evident from the table 2.12 that most of the villages (89.5%) in the study area 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 :**

2.31 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 study area. The medical and public health infrastructure in the study area is presented in the following table 2.13.

2.32 As seen from the table 2.13, the study area 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. Other villages also experience drinking water scarcity during the

summer. Besides, protected water supply is available in Karivena, Gadivemula, Gadigarevula, Thirupadu, Durvesi, Gorakallu, Kondajutur, Konidedu, Alamur, Moolasagaram, Banaganapalli, Bhanumukkala, Owk and Koilakuntla villages.

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

#### EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE :

2.34 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 study area shows that all the villages are served by primary schools and in seventeen villages there are more than one school. In Panyam and Koilakuntla 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 study area. High schools are present at Vanala, Vempenta, Thudicherla, Talamudipi, Gadivemula, Panyam, Nandavaram, Owk, Koilakuntla, Perusomula and Bhanumukkala/Banaganapalli. Except at Panyam, Banaganapalli and Koilakuntla there are no junior colleges. However Moolasagaram and Bhanumukkala villages avail the facility at Nandyal and Banaganapally respectively. There are adult literacy centres at Gadivemula, Durvesi, Beeravolu, Venkatapuram, Pandlapuram and Koilakuntla villages.

2.35 With regard to postal facility in all villages except Thirupadu and Obulapuram, there are post offices. The telegraph facility is available only in fifteen villages out of forty eight villages in the study area. At Durvesi, Panyam, Konidedu, Alamur, Maddur, Venkatapuram, Nandavaram, Bathalurpadu, Banaganapally/Bhanumukkala, Owk, Sangapatnam and Koilakuntla,

the phone service is available. Table 2.14 provides details of educational institutions and communication services available in the study area.

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

2.36 As the nearness to urban centre indirectly affects socio-economic development of a village, supply of electricity for agricultural and industrial purposes directly helps generate incomes. The table 2.15 shows proximity of the villages in the study area to urban centres and also the extent of electric power is 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 study area are met. Of all the villages Chennakkapally uninhabited village 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 Tadipatri urban centres respectively. Chanugondla is located 32 Kms away from Banaganapally. The rest of the villages are within the reach of 27 Kms.

2.37 All the villages in the study area are electrified. However, the villages such as Gadivemula, Bujunur, Gadigarevula,

Durvesi, Gorakallu, Kondajutur, Chilakala, Ramathirtham, Beeravolu, Cheruvupalli, Venkatapuram, Nandavaram, Pandlapuram, Methupally, 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, Manchalakatta, Channakkapalli, Thirupadu, and Ramavaram 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 AGRL.COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

2.38 The study area is covered by a network of banking and credit institutions comprising the scheduled banks including nationalised banks, Rayalaseema Grameena Bank and Agricultural Cooperative societies. They cater to the credit needs of the study area. The access to the credit institutions for the project population is analysed in the table 2.16.

2.39 As can be seen from the table 2.16 banks are situated at Maddur (Pamulapadu Mandal), Vempenta, Rollapadu, Panyam, Moolasagaram, Nandavaram, Banaganapally, Bhanumukkala, Owk,

Koilkuntla and Perusomula in the study area. 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, Banagarapalli, Methupalli, Owk, Cherlopalli, Koilakuntla and Perusomula villages in the study area. 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:**

2.40 The study area 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 study area is quarrying and polishing of flooring stones. The Cuddapah slabs available in and around Cherlopalli in Owk 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 Owk and Banaganapalli Mandals. The quarrying of Cuddapah slabs employs hundreds of workers in the study area, apart from stone polishing units. Limestone of superior grade useful for manufacture of cement is available in the study area. 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 study area has a large area under groundnut, sun-flower, 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.

2.41 The existing industrial infrastructure in the study area 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 Owk 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 1992-93.

#### GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT :

2.42 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is in operation in the entire study area. 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 PAPs are under small and marginal farmers the IRDP covers these PAPs also in the study area. Atleast 50% of the families under this programme is drawn from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Atleast 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 which could 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 study area. Village-wise coverage of IRDP in the study area during 1991 to 1995 is presented in table 2.17.

2.43 As can be seen from the table 2.17 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 1960 beneficiaries of the study area. The beneficiaries under this programme may include non-PAPs also.

#### TRYSEM :

2.44 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. Atleast 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 study area. However, the village wise details are not readily available for the study area.

#### DWCRA :

2.45 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 thus taken 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, subsidy of IRDP of each group of women under DWCRA is given a lumpsum 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 is 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 study area during the current year (1994-95) are furnished in the table 2.16.

2.46 As can be seen from the table 2.18 that there are 27 women groups with 346 members under DWCRA, operating in the study area. 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: LAND USE PATTERN

(Hectares)

Sl. Mandal/ No. Village	Total Geo- graphical area	Forests	Barren and uncultivable land, and land put to non-agricul- tural uses	Cultivable waste (includes all land availa- ble for cultiva- tion, but not yet brought under cultivation)	Irrigated (Irrigated and unirrigated lands put together corres- ponds to the net area sown plus the current fallows)	Unirrigated	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I. <u>Atmakur Mandal</u>							
1. Karivena	515.57	-	24.02	-	405.10	86.45	
II. <u>Pamulapadu Mandal</u>							
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. Vennenta	2299.82	633.60	150.83	100.36	562.33	852.70	
III. <u>Junag Bungalow Mandal</u>							
1. Thudicherla	1918.21	-	632.15	325.74	509.91	450.41	
IV. <u>Midthur Mandal</u>							
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. Alaganoor	1974.46	-	106.00	585.00	19.00	1264.46	
V. <u>Gadivemula Mandal</u>							
1. Manchalakatta	301.09	-	49.85	25.60	129.10	96.54	
2. Chennakkanalli	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. Korrapaluru	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. Oorvesi	717.91	-	60.90	1.42	182.11	473.48	

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

#### VI. Panvan Mandal

1. Gorskallu	1172.37	26.81	113.83	5.00	175.11	851.62
2. Kondajuturu	711.03	-	108.20	4.90	189.90	408.03
3. Chilakala	1065.94	-	35.10	8.00	87.84	934.00
4. Panyam	3105.95	231.48	539.32	109.00	336.59	1889.56
5. Konidedu	1435.82	137.75	66.78	20.00	171.36	1039.93
6. Bhupananadu	1034.78	-	13.83	20.00	141.72	859.23
7. Alampur	2730.81	43.68	1679.32	60.00	191.73	756.08
8. Maddur	1523.23	-	80.00	15.00	19.75	1408.48

#### VII. Nandyal Mandal

1. Noolasagaram - Included in Nandyal -

#### VIII. Banaganapalli Mandal

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

- Urban area -

#### IX. Owk Mandal

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

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
X. <u>Koilakuntla</u> <u>Mandal</u>							
1. Koilakuntla	2096.67	-	175.63	150.66	23.35	1747.03	
XI. <u>Kolimigundla</u> <u>Mandal</u>							
1. B.Singavaram	770.92	-	38.82	226.68	32.54	472.88	
XII. <u>Saniawala</u> <u>Mandal</u>							
1. Perusomula	2598.08	-	114.99	243.03	54.36	2185.70	
2. Dattanuram	484.81	-	54.30	63.46	45.11	321.94	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70571.73</b>	<b>1452.18</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>9555.68</b> <b>(13.5%)</b>	<b>7381.77</b> <b>(10.5%)</b>	<b>9180.57</b> <b>(13.0%)</b>	<b>43001.53</b> <b>(60.9%)</b>	

Source: Census 1991.

TABLE: 2.2 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 (Below 2-46 Acres)	12207 (36.43)	16818 (6.9)	2811 (62.3)	3413 (27.2)	219 (55.3)	287 (19.4)
2.	Small Farmers (2.47 to 4-93 Acres)	7758 (23.15)	28228 (11.6)	1044 (23.1)	3668 (29.2)	93 (23.5)	322 (21.8)
3.	Others (4-94 and above)	13541 (40.42)	198494 (81.5)	658 (14.6)	5462 (43.6)	84 (21.2)	866 (58.8)
		33506	243540	4513	12543	396	1475



TABLE 2.3 : MANDAL WISE DETAILS OF CROPPING PATTERN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN THE STUDY AREA (EXTENT IN ACRES)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Rice		Jowar		Bajra		Korra		Sunflower		Redgram		Cotton		Groundnut		Tobacco	
		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.	Atmakur	9473	5610	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 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	7868	9504	4351	3442	720	463
06.	Panyam	3357	4045	5221	10056	-	-	229	188	323	752	1041	736	20391	18098	1615	1330	7557	3819
07.	Nandval	12351	13218	5518	10183	162	94	211	12	1276	833	1120	785	10686	10681	2685	1812	5559	2964
08.	Banagana- palli	2293	3049	20393	22689	-	15	580	2011	260	1038	1491	1127	19526	15895	2987	2720	8251	5542
09.	Owk	2323	3060	6887	7824	-	12	1496	198	627	1973	831	543	7427	3751	7252	9444	2159	838
10.	Koilakuntla	727	760	10200	11048	-	-	27	56	565	1479	541	473	8935	6241	2134	2239	3420	1396
11.	Kolimi- gundla	1100	470	5641	4895	-	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 2.4 : DETAILS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Sl.No.	Name of the agricultural implement	No.of implements
1)	Plough	
	a) Wooden	71
	b) Iron	10
		--
	Total	81
		--
2)	Diesel Engine	2
3)	Electric Pump sets	8
4)	Tractors	2
5)	Hand sprayers and dusters	20
6)	Power sprayers and dusters	2
7)	Power tiller	-
8)	Seed cum fertiliser drills	29
9)	Power driven planting equipment	4
10)	Power driven levelling equipment	3

\*

 TABLE 2.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK BY CATEGORY

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

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

TABLE : 2.6 FERTILISER CONSUMPTION PATTERN

(Kgs. per Hect.)

S.No.	Name of the Fertiliser	Project area
1)	28-28-0	148
2)	Urea	135
3)	15-15-15	226
4)	17-17-17	141
5)	DAP	139
6)	CAN	139

TABLE: 2.7 THE CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS FOR DIFFERENT MAJOR CROPS

Kgs. per hectare.

Sl. No.	Chemical Fertiliser	Paddy	Jowar	Groundnut	Cotton	Tobacco
1)	28-28-0	170	111	158	155	179
2)	Urea	149	123	82	166	49
3)	15-15-15	247	-	165	247	-
4)	17-17-17	182	104	124	148	149
5)	DAP	118	114	86	215	151
6)	CAN	195	124	124	247	-

TABLE 2.8 : DETAILS OF COST OF CULTIVATION OF MAJOR CROPS

S.No.	Name of the Crop	Average cost per hectare in Rs.	
		Kharif	Rabi
1)	Paddy	4906	-
2)	Jowar	1764	2371
3)	Ground Nut	4460	7259
4)	Cotton	5017	-
5)	Tobacco	-	4339

TABLE 2.9: AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR CROPS

S.No.	Name of the Crop	Average yield per hectare in Kgs. in the study area	
		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 2.10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY / ACCESSIBILITY OF AGRO INPUT FACILITIES IN SRBC COMMAND AREA

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

TABLE 2.11 : 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	5	22
2.	1 - 5	14	18	47
3.	6 - 15	32	62	31
4.	16 and above	49	15	0
	Total	100	100	100

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

TABLE: 2.12 AVAILABILITY / ACCESSIBILITY OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Mandal/ Village	Approach to Village									
		Road		Availability of Bus stop Distance in Kms.				Availability of Train Station			
		Pucca	Kutchra								
				0	1-5	6-10	Above 10	0	1-5	6-10	Above 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>1. Atmakur</b>											
	1. Karivena	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
<b>2. Pamulanadu</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. Gadiyemula:</b>											
	10. Manchalakatta	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	11. Chennakkapalli	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	12. Gadiyemula	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	13. Korrapoluru	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	14. Bujunur	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	15. Gadigarevula	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	16. Thirupadu	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	17. Durveei	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
	22. Konidedu	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
	23. Bhupanapadu	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
	24. Alamuru	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
	25. Maddur	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
8.	<u>Nandvali:</u>										
	26. Moolasagaram	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
9.	<u>Banaganapalli:</u>										
	27. Ramathirtham	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	28. Beeravolu	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	28. 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. Bhanumukkalu	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	35. Banaganapally	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
9.	<u>Owk :</u>										
	36. Ramavaram	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	37. Methupalli	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	38. Owk	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	39. Singanapally	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	40. Obulapuram	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	41. Sangapatnam	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	42. Cherlapalli	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	43. Chanugondla	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	44. Sunkesula	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
10.	<u>Koilakuntla :</u>										
	45. Koilakuntla	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
11.	<u>Kolimi Gundla:</u>										
	46. B.Singavaram	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
12.	<u>Saniamala :</u>										
	47. Perusomula	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
	48. Dattapuram										

TABLE 2.13 THE MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH AND DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl. No.	Mandal/ Village	Availability of drinking water					Availability of medical services					
		Open well	Tube well	RWS	Tanks	River	Institution			Type of medical services		
							Hospi- tal / Disp.	PHC	Sub- Cen- tre	CHW/ MCW	Medical practi- tioner	Area Medical services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	<u>Atmakur</u>											
	1. Karivena	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2.	<u>Pamulapadu</u>											
	2. Maddur	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
	3. Vanala	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
	4. Vempenta	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
3.	<u>Jupad Bungalow:</u>											
	5. Thudicherla	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	<u>Midthuri:</u>											
	6. Rollapadu	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Thalamudipi	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8. Jalakanur	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
	9. Alaganur	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	<u>Gadivemula:</u>											
	10. Manchalakatta	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11. Chennakkapalli	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12. Gadivemula	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
	13. Korrapoluru	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14. Bujunur	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15. Gadigarevula	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16. Thirupadu	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17. Durvesi	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
6.	<u>Panyam:</u>											
	18. Gorakallu	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
	19. Kondajutur	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
	20. Chilakala (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. Bhudanapadu	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	CHW	-	-
	24. Alamuru	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	CHW	-	-
	25. Maddur	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	CHW	-	-
8.	<u>Nandyali:</u>											
	26. Moolasagaram	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X
9.	<u>Banaganapalli:</u>											
	27. Ramathirtham	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28. Beeravolu	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29. Cheruvupalli	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30. Venkatapuram	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31. Nandavaram	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	MCW	-	-
	32. Pandlapuram	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	33. Bathulurpadu	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	34. Bhanumukkala )	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35. Banaganapally }	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	<u>Owk :</u>											
	36. Ramavaram	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHW	X	-
	37. Methupalli	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	CHW	-	-
	38. Owk	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	CHW	-	-
	39. Singanapally	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	MCW	-	-
	40. Obulapuram	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	CHW	-	-
	41. Sangapatnam	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
	42. Cherlopalli	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
	43. Chanugondla	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
	44. Sunkesula	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
10.	<u>Koilakuntla :</u>											
	45. Koilakuntla	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
11.	<u>Kolimigundla:</u>											
	46. B.Singavaram	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	CHW	-	-
12.	<u>Saniamala :</u>											
	47. Perusomula	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
	48. Dattapuram (Uninhabited)											

TABLE: 2.14 AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL AND COMMUNICATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Mandal/ Village	No. of Educational Institutions					Communication services			
		Primary	Middle	High School	Junior College	College	Adult Literacy Centre	Post Office	Post & Tele-graph	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>Pamulanadu</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. Purvesi	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
<hr/>										
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
8. <u>Handvali:</u>										
26.	Moolasagaram	included in Nandyal								
9. <u>Banaganapalli:</u>										
27.	Ramathirtham	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
28.	Beeravolu	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
29.	Cheruvupalli	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
30.	Venkatapuram	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1
31.	Handavaram	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
9. <u>Owk :</u>										
36.	Ramavaram	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
37.	Methupalli	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
38.	Owk	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	-	-
10. <u>Koilakuntla :</u>										
45.	Koilakuntla	4	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	1
11. <u>Kolimidundla:</u>										
46.	B.Singavaram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. <u>Saniamala :</u>										
47.	Perusomula	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
48.	Dattapuram		-----							

TABLE: 2.15 : PROXIMITY OF VILLAGES TO URBAN CENTRES AND POWER SUPPLY IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl. No.	Mandal / Village	Nearest Town (Distance in Kms)	Power Supply			
			Domestic only	Agriculture only	Both Domestic & Agriculture	All purposes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1. <u>Atmakur</u></b>						
	1. Karivena	5 Atmakur	-	-	1	-
<b>2. <u>Pamulapadu</u></b>						
	2. Maddur	22 Atmakur	1	-	-	-
	3. Vanala	26 Atmakur	-	-	1	-
	4. Vempenta	14 Atmakur	-	-	1	-
<b>3. <u>Jugad Bungalow</u></b>						
	5. Thudicherla	10 Nandikotkur	1	-	-	-
<b>4. <u>Midthur</u></b>						
	6. Rollapadu	19 Nandikotkur	-	-	-	1
	7. Thalamudipi	27 do	-	-	-	1
	8. Jalakanur	19 do	-	-	-	1
	9. Alaganur	23 do	-	-	-	1
<b>5. <u>Gadivemula</u></b>						
	10. Manchalakatta	35 Handyal	1	-	-	-
	11. Channakkapalli	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. <u>Panyam</u></b>						
	18. Gorakallu	13 Handyal	-	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	-	-	-	1
24.	Alamuru	24 do	-	-	-	1
25.	Maddur	16 do	-	-	-	1
8. <u>Nandyali:</u>						
26.	Moolasagaram	Nandyal				
9. <u>Banaganapalli:</u>						
27.	Ramathirtham	19 Banaganapally	-	1	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	1
35.	Banaganapally	-	-	-	-	1
9. <u>Owk :</u>						
36.	Ramavaram	24 Banaganapally	1	-	-	-
37.	Methupalli	4 do	-	1	-	-
38.	Owk	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	-	-
10. <u>Koilakuntla :</u>						
45.	Koilakuntla	13 do	-	-	1	-
11. <u>Kolimigundlai:</u>						
46.	B.Singavaram	35 do	-	1	-	-
12. <u>Sanjamala :</u>						
47.	Perusemula	27 Tadipathri	-	-	-	1
48.	Dattapuram	-----				

TABLE 2.17 : ACCESSIBILITY / AVAILABILITY OF BANKS AND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Sl. No.	Mandal/ 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. Atmakur</b>							
	1. Karivena	-	1	-	-	1	-
<b>2. Pamulapadu</b>							
	2. Maddur	1	-	-	1	-	-
	3. Vanala	-	-	1	-	-	1
	4. Vempenta	1	-	-	1	-	-
<b>3. Jupad Bungalow:</b>							
	5. Thudicherla	-	1	-	-	1	-
<b>4. Midthuri</b>							
	6. Rollapadu	1	-	-	-	1	-
	7. Thalamudipi	-	-	1	1	-	-
	8. Jalakanur	-	-	1	-	-	1
	9. Alaganur	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>5. Gadivemula:</b>							
	10. Manchalakatta	-	1	-	-	1	-
	11. Chennakkapalli	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12. Gadivemula	-	1	-	1	-	-
	13. Korrapoluru	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14. Bujunur	-	-	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. Bhupanapadu	-	1	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Alamuru	-	-		1	-	1	-
25. Maddur	-	-		1	1	-	-
8. <u>Nandyali:</u>							
26. Moolasagaram	1	-		-	1	-	-
9. <u>Banaganapalli:</u>							
27. Ramathirtham	-	-		1	-	1	-
28. Beeravolu	-	-		1	1	-	-
29. Cheruvupalli	-	1		-	-	1	-
30. Venkatapuram	-	1		-	-	1	-
31. Nandavaram	1	-		-	1	-	-
32. Pandlapuram	-	1		-	-	1	-
33. Bathulurpadu	-	1		-	-	-	1
34. Bhanumukkala }	1	-		-	1	-	-
35. Banaganapally }	1	-		-	1	-	-
9. <u>Owk :</u>							
36. Ramavaram	-	-		1	-	1	-
37. Methupalli	-	1		-	1	-	-
38. Owk	1	-		-	1	-	-
39. Singanapally	-	-		1	-	-	1
40. Obulapuram	-	-		1	-	1	-
41. Sangapatnam	-	-		1	-	-	1
42. Cherlopalli	-	-		1	1	-	-
43. Chanugondla	-	-		1	-	-	1
44. Sunkesula	-	-		1	-	1	-
10. <u>Koilakuntla :</u>							
45. Koilakuntla	1	-		-	1	-	-
11. <u>Kolimigundla:</u>							
46. B.Singavaram	-	1		-	-	1	-
12. <u>Saniamala :</u>							
47. Perusomula	1	-		-	1	-	-
48. Dattapuram							
Total	11	14		20	18	18	11

TABLE 2.17 : VILLAGE WISE COVERAGE OF IRDP SCHEMES IN THE STUDY AREA DURING 1991-1995

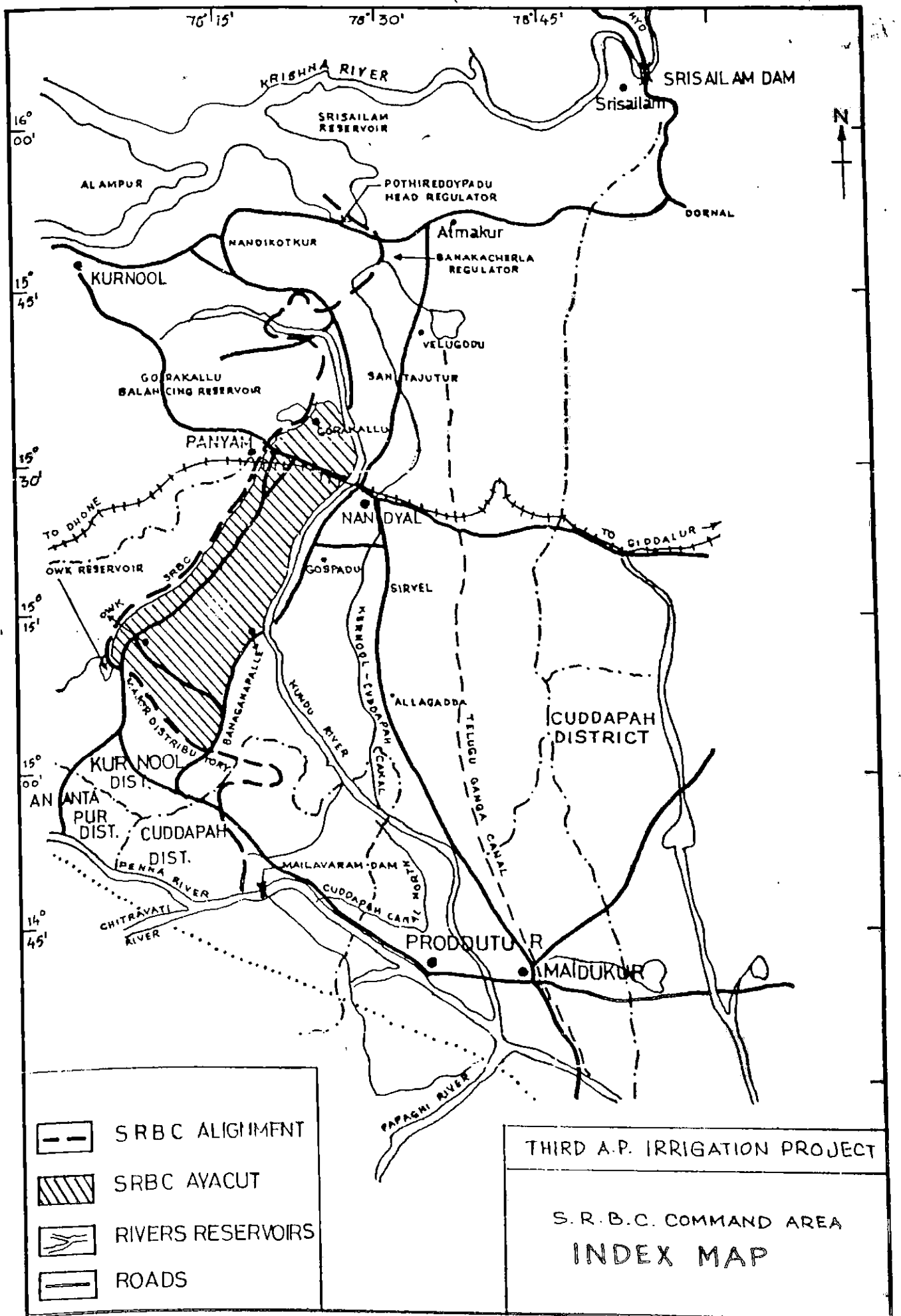
S1. No.	Mandal	Village	IRDP	No.of beneficiaries	Subsidy involved (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Owk	1. Owk	93-94	181	3.45
		2. Chanugondla	92-93	15	0.62
		3. Mettupalli	92-93	51	1.35
		4. Sangapatnam	91-92	30	0.46
		5. Singanapalli	91-92	36	0.76
		6. Cherlopalli }			
		7. Ramavaram }			
		8. Sunkesula }	94-95	-	-
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.	Banagana-palli	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				1960	39.86

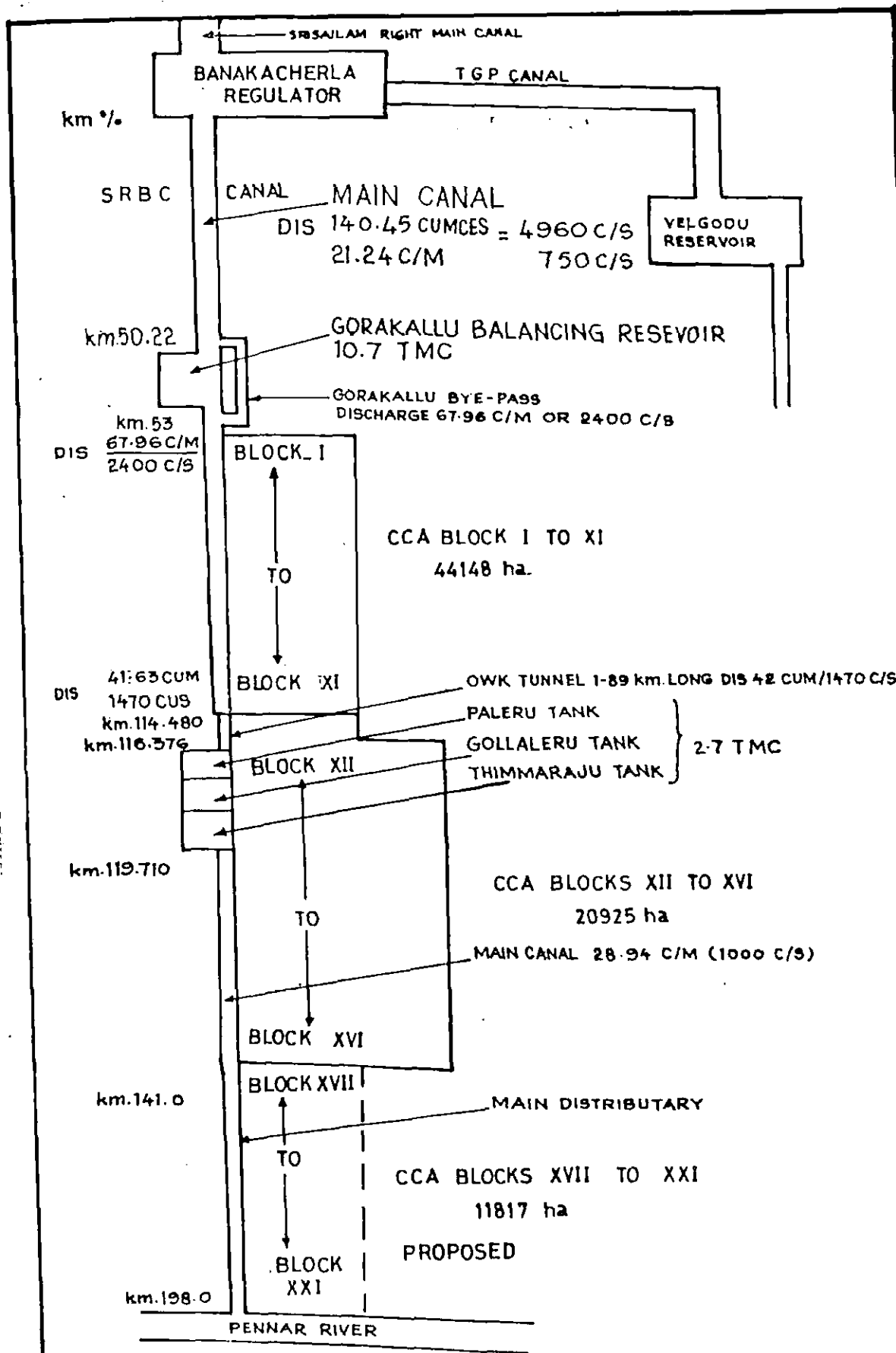


TABLE 2.18 : VILLAGE WISE COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES UNDER DWCRA FOR THE YEAR 1994-95 IN THE STUDY AREA

S1. No.	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	No. of members	Revolving Fund	Name of the activity
1.	Owk	1. Sunkesula	15	15,000	Weaving
		2. -do-	9	9,000	Basket making
		3. -do-	12	12,000	-do-
2.	Panyam	1. Panyam	15	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-	15	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-

# MAP - I





THIRD A.P. IRRIGATION PROJECT

S.R.B.C COMMAND AREA  
SCHEMATIC SKETCH

CHAPTER - III  
PROJECT AFFECTED COMMUNITY

3.1 In the previous chapters, the basic characteristics of the project affected area are highlighted. Since a project like SRBC is going to bring about metamorphic changes not only in the project area, but also the project population the land acquisition for construction of SRBC project and other project related activities will have impact of both positive and negative nature on the project population, especially PAPs<sup>\*</sup>. It is, therefore, necessary to know about the demographic, socio-economic and cultural profiles of the target group, in order to be able to assess the impact of land acquisition on the social and cultural institutions of the target groups and the PAPs.

**HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKDROP :**

3.2 The history of the study area dates back to Nandas. In its long and chequered history, Mauryas, Satavahanas and Pallavas in the ancient period, Yadavas and Kakatiyas, Reddys of Kondaveedu and Vijayanagara rulers in medieval period held sway over the study area. During the beginning of the Vijayanagar rulers, local chiefs of Nandyal Owk and Velugodu ruled the area. Tirumala or Timma was progenitor of Owk family. His third son Mahamandaleswara Chinna Timmadeva was the first chief to hold

---

\* Please see Chapter IV.

Avukuseema as 'Nayankari' from Vijayanagar rulers. The area passed into the hands of Bahamanis, Mughals, Asaf Jahis, Marathas and Hyder Ali. In 1889 AD, Nizam Ali Khan apprehending danger from Tipu Sultan concluded a treaty with British. Later they attacked Tipu, defeated him and concluded a treaty under which the study area came under the rule of the Nizam. Kurnool was under Nawabs of Kurnool till it was merged by the British in 1839 AD. The Banganapalli Jaghir was under the rule of the Nawab of Banganapalli from 1665 AD till 18th February 1948 when the ruler of Banganapalli signed instrument of merger with Indian Government. The rule of Nawabs in Kurnool and Banganapalli Jaghirs for a long period accounts for a large population of Muslims in Kurnool district in general, and the study area in particular. On 1st November 1800 the Govt. of Madras appointed Major Munro as Principal Collector over the District with four sub-collectors. The Sub-Collector, Adoni was in charge of the present Kurnool District.

3.3 The ceded districts viz., Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur, were virtually under the control of Palegars, local chieftains. Owk, Koilkuntla and Sangapatnam were the bases of Palegars who virtually ruled the study area. Many of the Palegars belonged to Reddy caste. When Major Munro attempted to subdue the Palegars, the Palegar Narasimha Reddy rose in revolt against the British who collected 9000 armed men and attacked

Rudravaram and plundered Krishnamsettypalli and Mandlapadu in Khambham taluk. Ultimately Narasimha Reddy was captured on Perusomula hill and hanged. The Palegars had their henchmen at the village level also who virtually ruled the villages by terrorism and by extorting tolls for protection of their lives and property. Most of the villages especially affluent traders regularly paid "protection money" to these people. In some villages the trend persists even to this day.

3.4 The study area is politically very conscious. During the freedom struggle the area produced prominent leaders. In the post-independent era it has the distinction of producing one of the Presidents of India and Prime Ministers of India and two Chief Ministers and one Deputy Chief Minister of the State. Governors, Union Ministers, Chairman of the Legislative Council, and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly hailed from this area. Kurnool, the district headquarter town, was the first capital of Andhra State. The people of the area are therefore politically advanced notwithstanding the economic backwardness of the area. But the vestiges of "Palegarism" are still persistent in the form of violent factions and groupism throughout the study area. The introduction of democratic decentralization empowering people and the adult franchise have set in motion socio-political dynamics which have resulted in

the emergence of new social groups as "neo-dominant" groups in the area. These groups have been challenging the power base held by the traditionally dominant groups so far.

#### SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION :

3.5 Understanding of social structure and organisation of the population in the study area is essential for assessing the impact of land acquisition under SRBC on the population. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, a brief discussion follows on the social structure and organisation at two levels i.e., village and family : This discourse does not engage in the academic debates of polemic theoretical issues and undermine complexity of Indian social system, but deals with the elements relevant for the objectives of the present study.

3.6 About eighty per cent of Indian population lives in villages. During medieval and even British period, foreign visitors, travellers and administrators described these villages as "little republics" (cf. Sir Charles Metcalf 1937) since they were self-sufficient and autonomous. But now they are no longer "little republics". The villages in the study area as elsewhere in India have changed resulting in reorganisation of various social, political and cultural institutions of the villages in the wake of establishment of Pax Britanica consequent on introduction of western industrial products, technology as well

as western education and social reforms on the basis of Western thought and civilization. However one should not forget that the village communities are almost immortal and they have only exhibited their resilience to the major changes in their traditional socio-politico-economic scenario reorganising and readjusting their social, economic and cultural institutions, which constitute the very basis for their existence and continuity of the villages over the ages.

3.7 The village consists of population belonging to three religions. Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. Hinduism is the original native religion of the area. Islam entered along with the Muslim conquerors, and rulers as described earlier. Muslims since the beginning maintained their own identity despite conversion of Hindu population into Islam. The converts completely changed their cultural life and identified with the Muslim immigrants. Christianity found its way with the advent of British rule which allowed proselytization by Western Christian missionaries which later on followed by native converts. The Christians in the study villages are mainly converts from Hindu Mala and Madiga scheduled castes. In some villages, Reddys also embraced Christianity but in small number. The scheduled caste Christians maintain close relations with their non-convert counterparts in the village. But the Reddy converts do not



generally marry non-reddy Christians. In social and political matters, the Christians align with their respective castes. Thus scheduled caste Christians notwithstanding their conversion work as a single social and political unit along with castes of their origin. The largest majority of Hindus and the minority Muslims and Christians have been living together in harmony for hundreds of years and they share many things in common as residents of the villages. These groups, however, retain their socio-religious identities.

3.8 The study area villages also comprise a small population which do not form part of the main stream of the society. These are small tribal groups which share many Hindu manners, customs and traditions and at the same time maintain their cultural identity. For centuries they have been living away from the villages, often in a nomadic state, but now they have come to live with the village population, having lost their patronage for their traditional callings.

3.9 The Hindu population of the village is divided into a number of castes and sub-castes. The system of association and organisation is well known to social scientists as caste system. The different caste groups of the study area are stratified into a vertical hierarchy. The various caste groups in the study area

can be classified into nine categories, which does not confirm to the traditional fourfold varna system. The hierarchical structure of the sedentary castes in the study area is presented hereunder:

#### HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF THE SEDENTARY CASTES IN THE STUDY AREA:

- I. Brahmin
- II. Komati (Vysya)
- III. Reddy (Kapu), Kamma
- IV. Balija, Yadava (Golla, shepherds), Kuruba (Wool makers), Idiga (Gowd - toddy tappers), Padmasale (Weavers), Thogata (Weavers), Sathani (Vaisnava Priests), Thamballa (Music players in Shiva Temples), Telugu (Bestha - fishermen), Vadda (Stone cutter), Mutharasi, Uppari.
- V. Vishwabrahman (Kamsali, Vadla, Kanchari, Kammara).
- VI. Kummari (Potter), Mangali (Barber), Chakali (Washerman).
- VII. Medari, Boya, Moddi, Dudekula (Pinjari).
- VIII. Dasari, Dommari, Pitchikuntla, Jangam.
- IX. Yerukula, Sugali, Chenchu.
- X. Mala, Begari, Madiga.

3.10 The Brahmins occupy the highest rank. They are traditionally priests and men of learning about Hindu scriptures. They are mainly divided into two major sub-castes viz., vydic and Niyogi. The Vydics are priests, while the Niyogis are village accountants (Karanams), scribes and document writers. The

Vydics officiate at all religious and ritual functions including life-cycle ceremonies of various caste groups except scheduled castes and tribes.

3.11 Komatis who style themselves as Vaisyas are traders and money lenders. They occupy the next highest position in the social hierarchy of the study area. The Komatis are generally flourishing businessmen and money lenders who are considered to be exploiters of the needy agriculturists and working classes. In the study area they are found in considerable number and a large number of them are affluent. The faction leaders collect "protection money" from these businessmen regularly. However to protect themselves and their interest from the faction leaders they formed into Arya Vaisya Sanghams and Kanyaka Parameswari Trusts.

3.12 The third group in the order of ranking consists of Reddy (Kapu) and Kamma. These castes are agricultural communities. The Reddys are more predominant in the study area. The Reddys and Kammas traditionally constitute the landed gentry. Traditionally the ownership of land is concentrated in the hands of these castes. Therefore, these castes play prominent role in village economy, social and political life. The office of the village head (Reddy) were occupied by the persons belonging to these castes.

3.13 The fourth group consists of various occupational groups which are considered clean: Balija, Yadava, Kuruba, Idiga, Padmasali, Thogata, Sathani, Thamballa, Telugu, Vadde, Uppari and Mutharasi. All these castes except Balija are notified as socially and economically Backward Classes (BCs). Even Balija caste is also declared as BC recently by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, but the High Court of Andhra Pradesh suspended the order of the Government of Andhra Pradesh notifying the Balijas as BCs. These groups have socially elevated themselves by adopting certain practices of other castes and by improving their economic status. Balijas are preponderant in the study area. They pursue varied occupations ranging from cultivation to trading of hangles and vegetables. The Yadavas (Golla) are traditionally cowherds and shepherds but they have now taken to agriculture. Kurubas are shepherds and woolmakers. Idigas are toddy tappers and liquor distillers. Padma Sales and Thogatas are weavers. Sathanis are priests in Vaishnava temples while Thamballas are music players in Shiva Temples. Telugus are also known as Beshtha who are engaged in fishing. Vadde are stone cutters and Uppari are traditionally salt makers. Mutharasis are servants and farm workers.

3.14 The fifth group consists of the smiths namely Kamsali (goldsmith), Vadla (Carpenter), Kanchari (brassmith), and Kammara (blacksmith). All these groups constitute an endogamous group and

style themselves as Vishwabrahmana. Interdining and intermarriages are permitted among these groups. All these sub-castes of the Vishwabrahman caste are notified as economically and socially Backward classes by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

3.15 Next group consists of the functional groups like Kummari (Potter), Mangali (Barber) and Chakali (Washerman). The Mangali arranges music for all ceremonies besides hair cutting service and form part of the jajmani system. All these castes are also notified as Backward Classes. Next group consists of Medari, Moddi, Dudekula and Boya castes. Medaris are bamboo workers, Moddi are lime makers, Dudekulas are cotton corders and quilt makers. Boyas are agricultural labourers. Next group comprises nomadic communities like Dommari, Pitchikuntla, Jangam and Dasari. These groups are traditionally nomads. During their itinerary, the Dommaras used to entertain the rural folk with their acrobatic feats. Pitchikuntla are ballad singers and genealogists to the Reddy and Kamma castes traditionally. Dasaris are religious mendicants, while Jangams are erstwhile group of caricaturists and story tellers. With the loss of patronage for their services they gave up nomadic way of life and their traditional callings and settled in some villages. All these castes falling under the group VII and VIII are also notified as Backward classes by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

3.16 Next group consists of Chenchu, Yanadi, Sugali and Yerukala tribes. They are notified as scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh. A small number of families belonging to Chenchu, Yanadi Sugali and Yerukala tribes are inhabiting the study area. Of them the Chenchus constitute the most primitive and are mostly inhabiting Nallamalai hills and forests. They are basically food gatherers depending on forest for their livelihood. The traditional habitat of Chenchus is Nallamalai hills and forest situated along the Krishna valley and extend upto Ahobilam, a Vaishnavite religious centre in the heart of Nallamalai forest. The Chenchus claim (mythical) kinship relationship with Narasimha Swamy, the presiding deity of Ahobilam, since the Chenchu girl, Chenchu Laxmi was given in marriage to Lord Narasimha Swamy. The Chenchus therefore have close relationship with the sacred complex of Ahobilam. The Chenchus also have an important role in the Srisailem Temple and its sacred complex as they are entitled to be the palanquin bearers of Mallikarjuna Swamy and Bhramaramba Devi, the presiding deities of Srisailem. They have been working as the guides and carriers of sick and senile pilgrims in dolis on the mountainous route to Srisailem. They have been living on the doles (metta) on which they were subsisting. The Chenchus used to protect the pilgrims enroute to Srisailem and supply firewood and water for cooking during their trekking in the Nallamalais. The Chenchus were collecting some money for their

services from the pilgrims. However this was discontinued subsequently, with the loss of livelihood and with the abolition of Chenchu mettas some of the Chenchus had migrated to nearby plains to earn their living as crop watchers. Thus a few Chenchu families have found their way to Konda Jutur, Panyam, Vempenta and other villages. These Chenchu families however live at the outskirts of the villages and were not integrated with the village. They are still treated by the villagers as immigrants and as such they are marginalised in the social and political life of their respective villages. Chenchus are food gatherers and they have been living in their traditional habitat as true sons of forest. They depend upon the forest for food, shelter and for their religious life. However, they are expert honey collectors. They are engaged in bamboo coups as labourers by the forest department. Despite various efforts by the government for the past hundred years or so, the Chenchus remained agriculturally backward. They are addicted to liquor, and alcoholism is taking a heavy toll on their economy, social life and their health status. The Government of India recognised this group as the Primitive Tribal Group and a separate Integrated Tribal Development Agency for Chenchus has been established at Srisaillam to promote integrated development of the Chenchus. But the Chenchu population living in these villages is not covered by the programmes of ITDA, Chenchu.

3.17 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 wage for a season which is hardly sufficient to meet both ends. So they fall back on nature, for their sustenance. During the rest of the year they live by hunting small game such as rabbits, and squirrels and also fishing. They also collect ears of the corn preserved by rats in borrows. A few goats are also reared by them. On festivals, they collect food from their employees, landlords. They bearly dress. With their squalor, they are found leading a primitive or sub-human life. The Chenchus are not directly affected of SRBC, but they indirectly feel the pinch as their landlords lost their lands, on which they were depending.

3.18 Yanadis are considered to be the "cousins" of Chenchus. They are found mostly in the plains especially along the coastal areas of Nellore and Ongole. They are traditionally snake and rat catchers and are employed as crop watchers in Nellore and Prakasam districts. 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.



3.19 Sugalis are traditionally cattle breeders. 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 adopted themselves admirably to the local situation. They however preserved their social and cultural heritage. They still speak their dialect and retained their 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. Most of them have taken to agriculture now. 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 refugees once again. The Sugalis have to be rehabilitated before they are moved from the present habitation.

3.20 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. 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), Kuncha 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 spiraling 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 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.

3.21 The last group which occupies the lowest rung of the ritual hierarchy comprises the scheduled castes viz., Mala, Begari and Madiga. 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. Normally their settlements are not allowed in the western side of the village which is normally reserved for upper castes.

#### INTERCASTE RELATIONS :

3.22 Eventhough all villages are multi-caste in composition, no village comprises all the caste groups enumerated above. 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 jaimani system. Many castes who are dependent upon the landed gentry for livelihood continue to be part of jaimani system in the study area (See Figure 1). The traditional intercaste relationship in the jaimani system is depicted hereunder:

3.23 Brahmin, Chakali, Mangali, Kummari, Vishwabrahmana (Smiths), Begari and Madigas are part of the jaimani 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 traditional gifts (See Figure 2). This jaimani 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 development and increased avenues of non-agricultural employment have weakened the jaimani system.

3.24 The other durable relationships outside the jaimani system are based on traditional, non-obligatory, semi-permanent and patron-client relationship. Under this category, the trading castes, the functional groups like Medari, Moddi, 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 :

3.25 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. He used to restrict the entry of strangers especially the nomadic and criminal groups. Some of the villagers of this area like Konidedu were subjected to the vagaries of predatory criminal gangs who used to cattle lifting and crop lifting. The Village administration evolved an institution called kanuguli to protect crops. Under the kanuguli system, a person is appointed by the villagers annually. The appointment of kanuguli is purchased through highest bidding held for the purpose once for every year. The kanuguli thus appointed has to guard the crops through four or five kavalis (village guards) who are paid around Rs.500/- a month. For the services rendered the kanuguli is entitled to collect a fee at the rate of Rs.0.05 for every kilogram of food grains produced by the villagers. In this village the maintenance of village pond (bandela doddi) to retain the stray cattle is the responsibility and right of the kanugali. In other villages the maintenance of bandela doddi 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 dominant caste which numbered two or three groups.

3.26 Village Karanam was Village Accountant whose duties were to prepare accounts of land revenue and issue of tax demand notices to the farmers and maintenance of land records. They normally belonged to Brahmin caste (Niyogi). Even though he was not vested with magisterial powers, the village Karanam used to pay important role in decision making on important village issues.

3.27 The village headman, Reddy, and Karanam were assisted by village servants who were designated as Kattubadis or Talaris. These were to look after the visiting officers and convey the messages from the village administration to the taluk administration. They execute the orders of the village headman. These Kattubadis belonged to low castes and scheduled castes, especially Madigas.

3.28 The hereditary system of village administration was abolished except in case of Kattubadis a decade ago. Even though the office of village Reddy was abolished they still wield considerable clout in the village affairs. Some of them got

elected as Sarpanches of the Grama Panchayats. Some others who are eligible to hold the office of the newly created Village Administrative Officers became Village Administrative Officers in the Villages. Thus the Village Reddys continued to control the Village Administration even after the abolition of the post of village Reddy.

3.29 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 scripture. 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, 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. In the living memory of the village there was a time when joint families outnumbered the nuclear families especially in agricultural communities and the family responsible for break up of the joint family was spoken with contempt and considered as a 'persona non grata' in the village.



3.30 Every family belongs to an exogamous division based on 'Intiperu' (surnames) 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. The Brahmins, Vaishyas (Komatis), Reddis, and other castes have gotras. The Brahmin have 'Pravaras'. The main special function of these exogamous subdivisions is to regulate the marital relations in each of the castes. Several exogamous divisions, surnames or gotras constitute an endogamous caste or an endogamous section of a large caste.

3.31 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 rare. 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.

3.32 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. 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.

#### KINSHIP :

3.33 As described above family relations engender kinship. Hence kinship is within caste, and the relations are durable and loaded with values. These may be mentioned briefly. 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. After their death, performing not only

the mortuary rituals, but also annual ceremonies which involves considerable expenditure is binding on the part of the sons. The responsibility lies more with the eldest son.

3.34 The brothers either remain with the parents or set up a new family after marriage. 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. 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.

3.35 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. The above description indicates that kinship relations are somewhat different compared to North India. It reveals closely interwoven social relationships and a person born in a family falls automatically in the kinship network.

#### GENDER RELATIONS :

3.36 All castes and tribes in the study area are patrilineal and patriarchal. As such, like every where, be it India or outside, male domination persists. But the position of Hindu woman unlike many places in the world is quite different. It changes through different stages that one attains in life. As unmarried girl, she receives affection and adoration, but as a married woman she becomes sub-servient to husband and gets inferior status in in-law's home. However, she is respected and honoured by the society in general as she is a symbol of

auspiciousness and fertility and society does not exist without her. Her participation in certain rituals is a must for the husband. As a mother she gets higher status but when she becomes widow she loses her status. In case of a man such changes do not take place, and he enjoys superior status through out.

3.37 The hierarchy of gender bestows certain privileges to male sanctioning certain rights as head of the family. Providing food and clothing to the family members and protecting the honour of wife is man's responsibility. He has to make all important decisions and enter into transactions with any male member outside the house. Men control sexuality of women by imposing restrictions of endogamy, placing high esteem on virginity by preventing pre-marital relations and also remarriage due to divorce or death. On the basis of these values not only the gender relationships are structured in every day life, but also boys and girls are trained or modeled accordingly by threats and rewards. Boys are encouraged to take up the tasks outside the house whereas girls to remain at home and help mothers. A woman is confined to her house, and her main duty is to look after the domestic needs taking care of children, cooking food and taking care of cattle. Muslim women use parda unlike Hindu women, but poor women use it only customarily in the villages. Participation of women in economic activities including to work on their own farms depends on the economic status of family.

Only in poor families do women work on the farms especially as wage earners, and it is considered inferior. However, she may take up any income generating activity near her house or in the village. Even in this, younger women are discouraged. Women's participation in religious rituals and ceremonies is necessary for the welfare of her family and village as well. A woman is not expected to come in public and discuss any of her domestic affairs against the decisions of her husband and in-laws. Since childhood, a woman is trained to be obedient to menfolk and restrain herself from arguments. However, as they become mothers get the privileges of controlling the behaviour of children and commands respect from them and make decisions either in the absence of her husband or at his death, and exercises authority over daughters-in-law.

3.38 More importantly decisions with regard to important economic dealings or marriage alliances are to be taken, final decisions are taken by senior male member of the family in consultation with other male members. In such situations mother also becomes a part of the decision making process and older and younger women, married or unmarried are excluded. When it comes to a small family of a wife and husband, normally both of them discuss over the issue. However final decision is the prerogative of the man. In some situations man overlooks consent of his wife and decide for himself keeping in view the interests

of his family. Considering the gender inequality, the govt. has been doing its best, encouraging girls to attend schools, sanctioning property rights, reserving seats in colleges, jobs and political offices at various levels. Now we find women competing with men in every walk of life. However, the traditional values on several issues as described above are ardently held by several villagers.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE :

3.39 The demographic characteristics of the project area are an important aspect to evaluate the socio-economic conditions of the area. As already mentioned, the study covers 48 villages spread over 12 Mandals of Kurnool Dist. The total population covered under the study area is 1,23,947 as per 1991 census. The total number of households is 24655 as per 1991 census. The density of population per square kilometre is 165 in the study area as against 168 for the Kurnool district. The average household size works out to 4.9.

3.40 The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population form the core of the weaker section of the society while bulk of the village population of the study area belongs to the groups which include Backward classes. 23676 persons of scheduled castes forming 19.1 percentage of the total population and 4303 persons of scheduled tribes are forming 3.5 percentage are

inhabiting the project area according to 1991 census. The population figures for the backward classes are not readily available. Village-wise population details are provided in Annexure-II.

#### SEX RATIO :

3.41 The sex ratio in terms of females per 1000 males in the study area works out to 949 as against the sex ratio of 953 females for 1000 males in the Kurnool district as per 1991 census.

#### LITERACY :

3.42 The number of literates in the study area as per 1991 census is 38,770 which works out to a literacy rate of 35.20 per cent. This rate is marginally lower than the literacy rate of the Kurnool Dist. i.e., 35.52. Village wise literacy details are provided in Annexure - III.

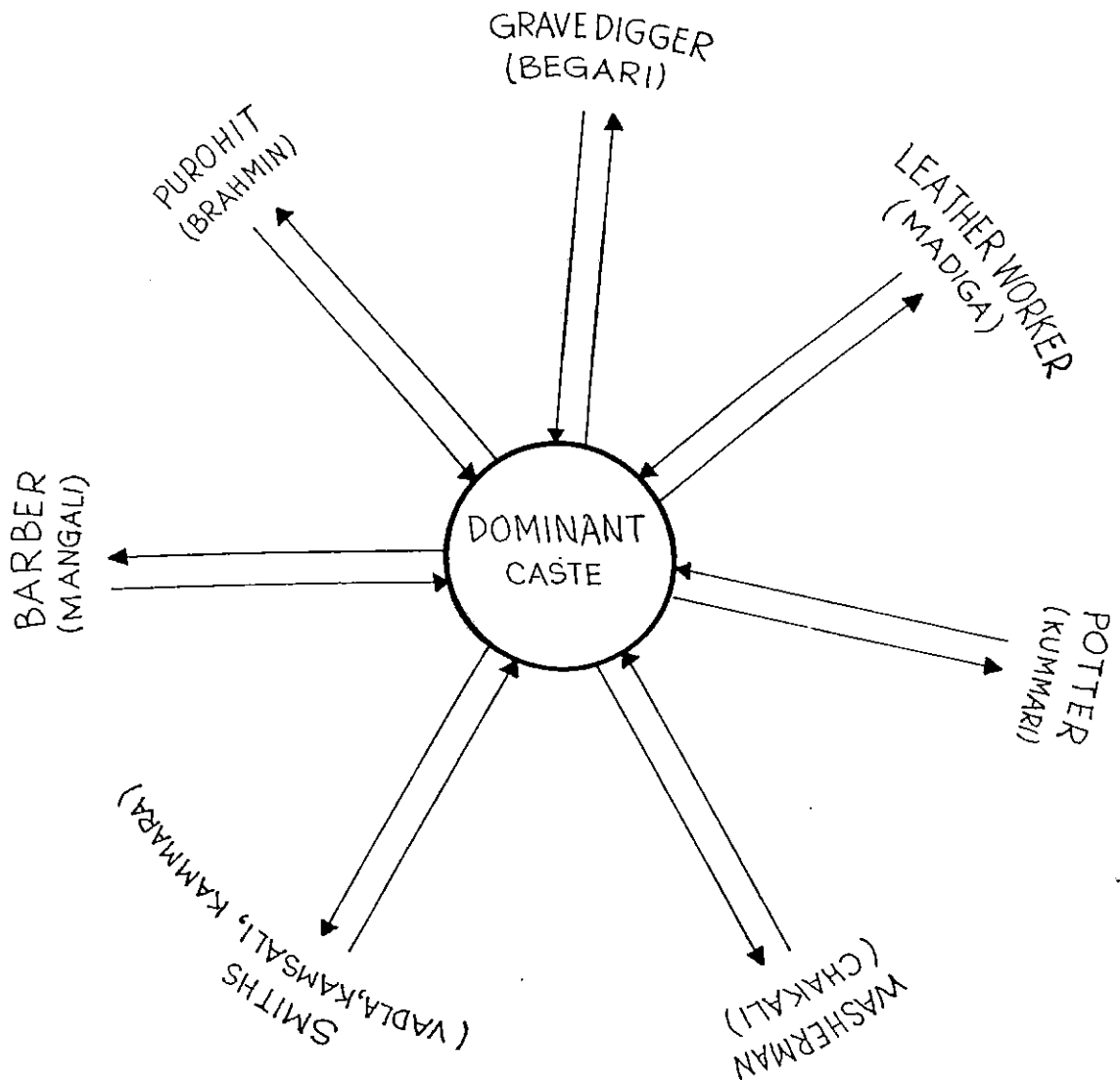
#### WORK FORCE :

3.43 Irrigation is the single most important input for agricultural development which changes the activity status of the individuals and work force pattern. The existing pattern of work force and their occupational distribution is given in Annexure - IV.



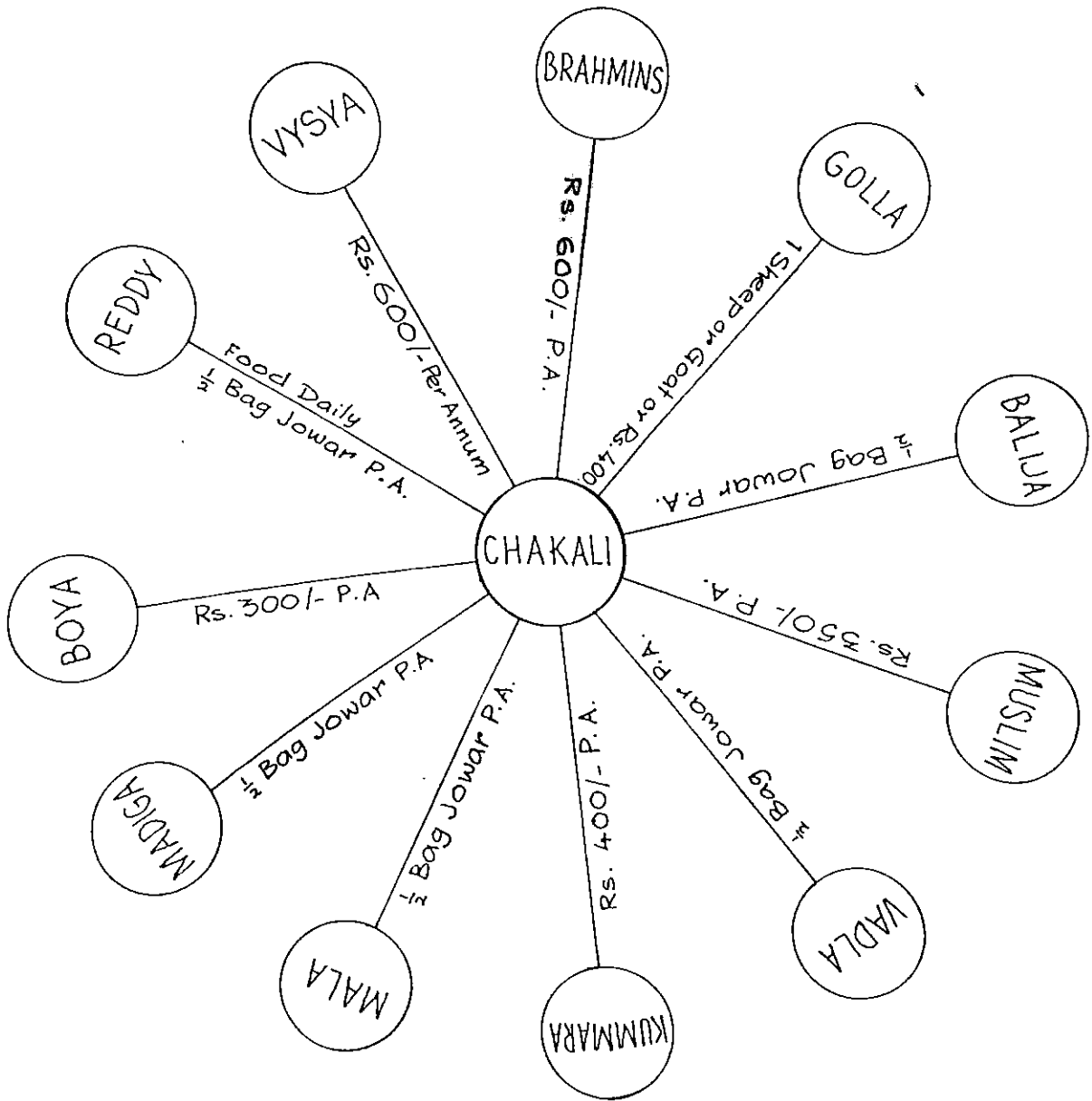
3.45 As per the 1991 census, main workers in the project area are 58264. The percentage distribution of workers under different occupational categories reveals that more number of workers are engaged in agricultural labour (50.3%) compared to the other categories of work force in the project area as compared to the district as a whole (49.54%). The cultivators are 13,225 who constitute 22.7% of the total work force. The participation of workers in the household industry is insignificant (1.9%) in the project area as against the district average of 2.35%. Regarding other workers the percentage in the project area is 14,610 (25.1%) as against the district percentage 23.37.

FIG. 1



PATRON - CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS

FIG. 2



CASTE SERVICE AND PAYMENTS  
EXAMPLE OF CHAKALI (WASHERMAN)

## CHAPTER - IV

### PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

4.1 In Chapter III, the socio-politico-economic and cultural profile of the target population has been portrayed. The SRBC during its long journey of 141 Kms through semi-arid tract inhabited by the population dependent upon the agriculture and allied activities of a semi-arid zone, dispossessed about 4172 landholders and their dependents of their lands. The project by its very nature would require limited extent of land for its excavation and the land acquisition authorities have initiated the acquisition proceedings of the required land long before the canal was excavated. Unlike Srisaillam Reservoir Project, Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) Project etc., where the magnitude of the displacement is enormous, the present project does not submerge any village. But it had already dispossessed thousands of landholders and their dependents of their prized possessions of lands which were inherited, improved upon, being cultivated for several generations and from which they have been not only drawing sustenance but they also developed emotional attachment with them. Even though a small stretch of land belonging to thousands of land holders has been officially acquired, its impact on individual farmers cannot be measured in terms of acres and cents. The extent acquired from each land holder may appear

to be very small but, the loss of their dearest possession which the individual farmer consider as 'mother earth' (bhumi thalli) and food giver (anna dhata) may be traumatic. The acquisition of land from the marginal farmers the adverse impact may be much worse. The individual farmer as a member of the target group in general, and a member of his caste or his religious community as discussed in the previous chapter various social and cultural institutions of the target population has to discharge various obligations towards his family members, dead and alive, his kinsmen, members of his caste, religious group and the village, the farming community and professional or occupational groups. It may be noted that in Indian society, especially in traditional agrarian social system, the individual is caught up in the web of socio-cultural and occupational relationships and as such the individual gets submerged by the society in which he is a member by birth. Therefore, the problem of land loss by 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 affected persons may no longer 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.

## ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND :

4.2 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 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".

4.3 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 and 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 :

4.4 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 LA Officer 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



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 'adangaal' (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 LA Officer 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 LA Officer 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.

4.5 There should be 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 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 LAO 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).

#### COVERAGE OF AWARDEES :

4.6 Following the above mentioned procedure as much as 6048.48 acres of land was acquired from 4172 awardees as per the records of Spl. Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition, Nandyal. According to the present study as much as 320.93 acres of land was proposed to be acquired from 1224 awardees for the construction of distributories in Block IV and VIII. The distributory network of SRBC is divided into a number of Blocks (See Map 3). The Block IV and VIII cover 11 villages in Panyam, Banaganipally and Koilakuntla Mandals in which land is proposed to be acquired from 1224 landholders. For the present study out of 4172 awardees whose lands and other assets were acquired for

main canal as mentioned above, 2,876 persons or awardees are covered (Table 4.1). Therefore the coverage is about 69 per cent. Out of the total of 1224 awardees in block IV and VIII distributories, 1092 have been covered in the study. The reasons for not covering the rest of awardees (31%) for main canal and distributories (10.8%) are various.

- 1) An awardee is included in more than one award. In such cases one household schedule was canvassed for that awardee and considered as one awardee. Such cases are quite numerous. Out of 2876 awardees covered in the study under main canal schedules were canvassed for 2409. Out of 1092 awardees under the distributories schedules were canvassed for 708. Therefore, the analysis in the following pages pertains to 2409 and 708 awardees or PAFs.
- 2) In the awards relating to temple lands etc., the Asst. Commissioner of Endowment Department has received the compensation. Therefore the household schedule could not be canvassed.
- 3) 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.
- 4) In several cases the awardees migrated to other places but their addresses were not known.

- 5) Some awardees refused to respond to furnish the information.
- 6) Others were not available in the villages inspite of three or four visits made for the purpose.

#### SOCIAL GROUPS AND POPULATION :

4.7 These 2409 awardees covered in the study of SRBC main canal fall into the categories of OC, BC, SC and ST whose social and cultural profile has been presented in the previous Chapter. As can be seen from the table - 4.2, 423 (17.6%) belong to SC, 27 (1.1%) ST, 944 (39.2%) BC and 1015 (42.1%) Other castes (Fig.3). The scheduled caste awardees as stated in the previous Chapter belong to Mala, Begari and Madiga castes, whereas the scheduled tribe population belongs to Yerukula who form the largest Sugali, Chenchu and Yanadi. They are found in 29 villages of the study area and the details are furnished in Table 4.3. Here it may be noted that the percentages of the SC and ST awardees do not correspond to the total population figures of the study area as the latter consists of 19.1% SC, and 3.5% ST population and the SC and ST awardees are therefore comparatively less in number.

4.8 Out of the total number of awardees, 708 covered in block IV and VIII, 79 (11.1%) belong to SC, 1 ST, 176 (24.9%) BC and 452 (63.8%) other castes. Thus, the majority of the awardees belong to other castes, and the details of awardees are furnished in table 7.3. It may be noted here that compared to those who lost lands in the acquisition for main canal, other castes number

more (42.1% awardees in main canal) who suffered loss in the acquisition of land for distributories.

4.9 As already mentioned, the population of the study area belongs to Hinduism, Islam and Christianity, the three major religions. The table 4.4 shows that a overwhelming majority of the awardees are Hindus (87.1%), where as Muslims (8.9%) and Christians (4.0%) are marginal (Fig.4).

4.10 If the awardees in block IV and VIII are classified according to religion, Hindus (640) for 91.2% to the total awardees whereas Muslims (39) form 5.5% and Christians (23) 3.2%. Thus, among the the awardees of the main canal land acquisition, Hindus are comparatively less (87.1%) and Muslims are more (8.9%). The details of awardees in block IV and VIII according to religion are furnished in table 4.4.

4.11 Out of the 2409 awardees 2207 are males and 202 females. Since Some women were bequeathed landed property by their husbands and some other were given landed property by their parents as "Stridhanam" or as part of their dowry there are women awardees. The total population of the awardees and their household members in the main canal area is 13304 of which 7023 are males and 6281 females (See Table 4.5) and thus the sex ratio is 53 : 47. In case of block IV and VIII, out of the total population of 3840, 2041 are male 1799 female (see table 4.5). It is found that all the awardees have been living in their

respective villages for more than five years from the date of acquisition of land.

4.12 In traditional Indian society, joint families are common, and the study area is no exception to this social fact. In the study, joint family is defined as a family consisting of husband and wife, their parents, married and unmarried children and their spouses and their children or any other relative. The nuclear family consists of man and his wife and their unmarried children. Single member family can be of either male or female. The awardee families have been classified into joint, nuclear and single member families as defined above. Out of 2409 awardee families, there are 926 (38.5%) joint families, 1403 (58.2%) nuclear and 80 (3.3%) single member families (See Table 4.6). Thus, a significant number of joint families is found among the awardee families which indicates that the families are still tradition oriented and kinship plays a dominant role in the social organisation. Generally the number of nuclear families is more among weaker sections especially among scheduled tribes and scheduled castes who are either marginal or small farmers or landless labour. This is true in case of the awardees. According to household size, out of 2409 awardee families as many as 1072 (44.5%) awardee households consist 3-5 members, which rank highest and 769 (31.9%) awardee households having 6-8 members are the next numerous households. The large households with more than 12 members are 96 (4.0%). The two member



households are relatively few 183 (7.6%) who are mostly either young couple or old wife and husband. Thus 3-5 size household is the normal household size of the awardees (See Table 4.7).

#### CLASSIFICATION OF AWARDEES BY THE SIZE OF LANDHOLDING :

4.13 As can be seen from the table 4.8, of 2409 awardees who are owning agricultural land before acquisition as large as 928 (38.5%) are marginal farmers, 573 (23.8%) are small farmers and 473 (37.7%) possess more than 7.6 acres. Among the total 928 marginal farmers, 277 (29.8%) belong to Scheduled castes, 14 (1.5%) belong to Scheduled Tribes, 374 (40.3%) belong to Backward classes and the rest 263 (28.3%) belong to other categories. Of 573 total small farmers, 96 (16.7%) belong to Scheduled Castes, 6 (1.0%) belong to Schedule Tribes, 271 (47.3%) belong to Backward classes and the rest 200 (34.9%) to other classes. Of the 908 awardees owning 7.6 acres or more, 552 (60.8%) belong to other castes, 299 (32.9%) belong to Backward classes, 7 (0.8%) Scheduled Tribes and the rest 50 (5.5%) Scheduled Castes. According to land holding pattern of the awardees in block IV and VIII, before the acquisition of land, a majority of the awardees 361 (51%) fall under the category of medium landholding who possess above 7.5 acres, 168 awardees belong to small farmer category (23.7%) whereas the remaining 179 (25.3%) are marginal farmers who possess less than 3.75 acres of land.

## OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN :

4.14 The present principal occupations of the awardees of the main canal display a wide spectrum of occupations ranging from agriculture and agricultural labour to petty business. The awardees' main occupations include the widest range - agriculture, agricultural labour, carpentry, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, weaving, washing clothes, hair-cutting, pottery, leather-work, basket making, trade, petty business, private service and Government service. A sizable section of awardees pursue personal subsidiary occupations also to supplement their inadequate income from the main occupation. The subsidiary occupations also range from agriculture to petty business. The details of main and subsidiary occupations pursued by the awardees are presented in the table 4.9.

4.15 It can be seen from the table 4.9 that a majority of the awardees 1432 are agriculturists (65.59%) whereas 380 awardees depend on agricultural labour as their main source of livelihood who constitute 17.4%. While the other occupations like laundering, hair cutting, pottery, leather work, smithy, weaving and net-weaving are the traditional occupations of service castes + and artisans being pursued by 73 awardees constituting 3.4% of the total number of awardees. As large as 573 of the awardees constituting 72.1% to the total awardees are pursuing agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation,

while 127 (16.0%) of the awardees are pursuing cultivation as secondary occupation. The rest of them are pursuing petty business, government services, private services and other miscellaneous occupations as secondary occupations, apart from the traditional occupations of the service castes and artisans. The present occupational pattern of the awardees clearly indicates that they are mostly agrarian population, pursuing agriculture or agricultural labour as their main source of livelihood and/or as subsidiary occupation. It reveals subsistence level of their economy. It also signifies the impoverishment of the awardees as mirrored in the large number of awardees are now eking out their livelihood by agricultural labour (17.4%) as their main occupation. It is also noteworthy that quite a few artisans and service castes have switched over to other occupations and some are pursuing their traditional callings as their secondary occupations. This indicates that land loss by the awardees may have contributed to change of their traditional occupation. Further analysis is presented later.

4.16 The occupational pattern of the awardees in the blocks IV and VIII reveals more or less the same pattern as that of the awardees under main canal. The main occupation of overwhelming majority of the awardees is agriculture (81%, 532 out of 657) whereas those depending on agriculture labour are only 37 (6%). The awardees depending mainly on government or private service

are 51 who constitute 7.9% to the total working awardees. The traditional occupation has been pursued by 29 awardees who form only 4.4% to the total number of wardees working. There are 51 non-workers who are aged and incapacitated to take up any work. The details of occupational pattern in block IV and VIII are provided in table 4.9. From this table it may also be noted that as many as 152 (76%) awardees out of 199 who are pursuing subsidiary occupation depend on agriculture labour. However 26 (13%) have repoted agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, for whom the main occupation is either agriculture labour or traditional occupation.

#### CURRENT INCOME PATTERN :

4.17 In agrarian societies the families do not maintain accounts of their income and expenditure. Therefore, the estimation of annual incomes of the awardee families is fraught with many problems. The awardees could only give a broad indication of their total income. The current pattern of income is furnished in the table 4.10.

4.18 As seen from the table, 48.8% of the total S.C.awardees have income range from Rs.11,000/-. According to the new norm adopted by the Government of India, Rs.11,000/~ is the cut off point for poverty line. Above 54.2% of Scheduled Caste awardees are in the income ranges from Rs.11,001 to Rs.50,000 & above. Of

the 27 ST awardees, 7 awardees have income below the poverty line. Of the remaining 12 of them constituting 44.4% have income range from Rs.11,001/- to Rs.20,000/- while the remaining 8 awardees have income range from Rs.20,001/- to Rs.50,000/-. Thus 74% of the scheduled tribe awardees are above poverty line. Among B.C. awardees 247 constituting 22.6% to the total B.C. awardees are below poverty line. The rest 73.8% are above poverty line. About 303 of them have income range from Rs.11,001/- to Rs.20,000/-. While 292 have income ranging from Rs.20,001/- to Rs.50,000/- and the rest have more than Rs.51,001/- and above. Among O.C. awardees 223 awardees constituting 21.9% are below the poverty line. About 792 O.C. awardees are above poverty line, 235 constituting 23.2% have incomes ranging from Rs.11,000/- to Rs.20,000/- while 319 constituting 31.4% have income ranging from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.50,000/-. The rest have annual income which is above Rs.50,000/-.

4.19 Out of the total number of awardees in block IV and VIII 113 (16 %) fall under below poverty line whereas 595 (84 %) are above poverty line. Table 4.10 provides the details of income of the awardees in block IV and VIII. It may be seen from the table 4.10, 61 (10.2 %) SCs, one ST, 137 (23.0 %) BC and 319 (66.6 %) OCs are above the poverty line.

4.20 The main source of income of the awardees markedly differs between the marginal and small farmers together and medium farmers. Generally in the categories of marginal and small farmers the total annual income does not exceed Rs.11,000/- and falls below poverty line. For these farmers and those who became landless, the main source of income is agriculture labour (42.1%) and supplemented by agriculture (25.7%) and animal husbandry (15.5%) which is evident from table 4.11. But in case of medium farmers whose annual income generally exceeds Rs.11000/-, the main source of income is agriculture which forms 98.1% of their total income.

#### CURRENT PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE :

4.21 The current pattern of expenditure in the study area reveals that there are atleast 8 areas of incurring expenditure. The table 4.12 shows the details of current pattern of expenditure. It may be seen that food, clothing and health are given top priority. Out of the total expenditure on various items, a majority of the amount, 42.8% is spent on the above cited essential items for living. Next priority is agriculture which is their source of living. The awardees have informed of construction of wells, buying carts, tractor and its parts and incurring expenditure on diesel, seeds and fertilisers. The percentage of expenditure on agriculture constitutes 36.7 of which 34.7% is incurred on buying seeds and fertilisers. Of the

total expenditure 6.9% is reported to have been spent on buying household items, cosmetics and bicycles. This also includes construction of house. Education is the next important item on which the awardees have incurred 3.1% of the expenditure. Expenditure on animal husbandry form 2.9% which was used for buying cattle, fodder and medicines. Quite a few have reported borrowing of loans from banks and private parties, especially for agriculture purpose and these loans have been repaid. The expenditure on various other items constitutes 3.2%.

4.22 From the above it can be seen that agriculture claims the privileged position on which considerable amount has been spent by the farmers. But this trend is not reflected in the utilisation of compensation amount as only 3 farmers had incurred expenditure for buying land and spending on agriculture development. This fact reveals that though the farmers are very much inclined to develop agriculture which is their main source of living, they could not utilise the compensation amount that they received for acquiring their lands for the construction of SRBC for purchase of land. It is because of the following reasons: Firstly, the price of agricultural land in and neighbouring villages have gone so high that it was beyond their reach to buy the lands. Secondly, in some villages, land was not available for purchase. Thirdly, the amount of compensation was inadequate to buy sufficient land. Forthly, some people were

forced to spend compensation amount to discharge their pressing social and religious responsibilities.

#### ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SCHEMES :

4.23 As described in Chapter II, the Government in the study area, have introduced several development schemes for enabling the rural poor, landless labourers and marginal farmers to scale themselves above the poverty line. Out of the total 2409 awardees of land acquisition, only 47(2%) have reported receiving benefit from some developmental schemes. Of these 47 awardees, 35(74%) were benefitted by the IRDP programmes such as supply of a pair of bullocks, carts, sheep units, milch animals and assistance to open petty shops. Three of the awardees were covered under the Million Well Programme and each of them received financial assistance for construction of an irrigation well. The remaining awardees received benefit from Weaker Sections Housing Schemes, and each one of them got a house. All the awardees are from the marginal farmer category.

#### PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs):

4.24 It is necessary to arrive at the definition of Project Affected Person (PAP) before assessing the impact of land acquisition from the PAPs. Although every land holder from whom land was acquired is an affected person since this study is envisaged to identify Project Affected Persons whose life support



system has been seriously affected as a result of land acquisition, it is necessary to identify such persons. A definition of Project Affected Persons has, therefore, to be evolved to achieve this objective. For the purpose of the study the 'Project Affected Person' (PAP) is defined as a person other than a displaced person who sustains a 'minimum loss of holding' and is left with less than 'minimum economic holding' after acquisition, or after taking over of lands from his/her legitimate possession for the SRBC project. 'Minimum loss of holding' means loss of a minimum of 25% of the land of a person for the SRBC Project compulsorily acquired as on the date of notification under Section 4 of LA Act. 'Minimum Economic Holding' means a holding of 2 hectares of dry land or one hectare of wet land or an equivalent land there of taking the project benefits into account. "Displaced person" is defined as a person who since atleast one year prior to the date of publication of notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or at least five years prior to the date of taking over the possession of any land for the project under his occupation, has been ordinarily residing in a project affected village, and who has on account of acquisition of his /her land including homestead land, or of taking over of land from his/her possession been physically displaced from such village.

4.25 Family in relation to a displaced person /project affected person, means persons falling in the following

categories as on the date of publication of Notification under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, or of taking possession of his/her lands/ homesteads in the project affected villages.

- i) The person who is displaced/affected and his/her spouse, minor children, minor brothers/sisters, father and mother and other members residing with him and who are dependent on him/her for their livelihood, and
- ii) major child of the displaced / affected person who is more than eighteen years of age irrespective of his marital status.

4.26 The dispossession from one's lands by its very nature is always a disruptive and painful process. It affects family's economy and creates chain reaction on the socio-cultural institutions of the affected family. Therefore the World Bank insists in its reformulated policy on resettlement of PAPs that "all resettlement programs must be development programs as well and that measures must be taken to prevent those dislocated from becoming permanently impoverished and destitute and to improve their conditions. To achieve this goal, implications of the resettlement must be examined in the early stages of the project's 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, land and forest out of production should be considered, as should the cost of measures necessary to rebuild and improve the economic base of the relocated groups. Therefore the approach to 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-like approach, limited mainly to cash compensation, to a development oriented, integrated approach that can help settlers rebuild a self-sustainable production base and habitat<sup>\*</sup>. As the World Bank has been the major aid giver for development projects in the developing countries such policy insistence on resettlement programmes for the project affected persons has given the much needed impetus to the resettlement programmes. It is now necessary to analyse the social and economic conditions of the awardees before and after the acquisition of land for the project. To facilitate proper understanding of the entire process of the dispossession of the awardees the process of land acquisition in the project area should be discussed first.

---

\* Michael M. Cernea 1988 Involuntary Resettlement and Development, Finance and Development, A quarterly publication of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. PP 45.

total project cost economic losses caused by taking, land and forest out of production should be considered, as should the cost of measures necessary to rebuild and improve the economic base of the relocated groups. Therefore the approach to 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-like approach, limited mainly to cash compensation, to a development oriented, integrated approach that can help settlers rebuild a self-sustainable production base and habitat<sup>\*</sup>. As the World Bank has been the major aid giver for development projects in the developing countries such policy insistence on resettlement programmes for the project affected persons has given the much needed impetus to the resettlement programmes. It is now necessary to analyse the social and economic conditions of the awardees before and after the acquisition of land for the project. To facilitate proper understanding of the entire process of the dispossession of the awardees the process of land acquisition in the project area should be discussed first.

---

\* Michael M. Cernea 1988 Involuntary Resettlement and Development, Finance and Development, A quarterly publication of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, PP 45.

4.27 On the basis of the definition adopted for PAPs it is necessary to determine the number of PAPs under SRBC Phase-I. The village-wise acquisition of land and other properties such as houses, pump sheds, wells and trees are presented in Table No.4.13.

4.28 The table 4.13, reveals that an extent of 5116.19 acres of patta land has been acquired for the SRBC main canal in addition to 801.62 acres of government land, 121.82 acres of land belonging to temples and other religious institutions according to the records furnished by the office of the Spl.Deputy Collector (LA), Nandyal. Further an extent of 8.77 acres of homestead land was acquired. Thus, in all, the total extent of 6,819.9 acres of land under different categories has been acquired for the SRBC. This is in addition to 663.98 acres of the forest land, for the construction of SRBC for which the village wise data has not been furnished by the Forest Department. The other assets include 35 wells, 75499 trees, 11 pump sheds, 109 houses and 11 structures existing on the lands acquired from the SRBC. The patta land has been acquired from 4172 awardees belonging to 48 villages spread over 12 Mandals of Kurnool district.

4.29 Out of the total land of 5926.58 acres of private, government and homestead land, 5142.76 acres of land has been acquired from 2409 awardees for the main canal. Details of the

land and other assets acquired from these awardees are given in Annexure V. It may be seen from the table that 20.03% of the total private land holding of the awardees has been acquired. Out of the total 687.90 acres of government land 60.23% was acquired for the construction of SRBC main canal.

4.30 For the purpose of distributories as much as 320.93 acres of private land has been acquired from the total land holding of 3305.95 acres of private land which constitutes 3.86%. Out of the total of 126.09 acres of government land assigned only 2.23 acres which forms 1.77% has been acquired. Details are furnished in Annexure V. As stated earlier only 2409 awardees have been covered for the SRBC main canal and 708 for the distributories, in the present study. The community-wise percentage of land acquired or loss suffered by the awardees to their total land holdings presented in the table 4.14. This table throws into sharp relief the percentage of land loss suffered by the awardees as a result of land acquisition for the SRBC. Of the 2409 awardees, the extent of land acquired from 1267 awardees constitutes less than 25% of their total holding. Therefore, they cannot be considered as the Project Affected Persons, under the definition adopted. Among the awardees who suffered less than 25% of the land due to acquisition the S.C. PAPs constitute 43% of 423 total S.C. awardees, and in absolute number there are 182 S.C. awardees under this category who

constitute 14.4% to the total awardees falling under this class. There are 8 ST awardees out of 27 who constitute a mere 0.6% to the total number of awardees under this class. But they constitute 29.6% to the total ST awardees. While the BC awardees number 473 under this class who constitute 50.1% to the total 944 B.C. awardees. The B.C. awardees under this class constitute 37.3% to the total awardees. The awardees belonging to other classes numbering 604 constitute 59.5% to the total awardees belonging to the other classes. The 604 awardees falling under this class constitute 47.7% to the total awardees under this class.

4.31 Of the remaining 404 awardees belonging to all communities suffered a loss of land which constitutes 26% to 50% of their total land holdings. The awardees falling under this class constitute 16.8% to the total awardees. Of the total awardees falling under this class 74 belong to S.C. who constitute 18.3% of the total awardees under this category. Five of them belong to ST. The BC awardees are 156 and the rest 169 belong to other classes. The awardees who suffered a land loss which constitutes more than 50% but less than 75% of their total land holding number 226. The total number of awardees under this class form 9.4% to the total number of awardees. Thirty two of them belong to SC who constitute 14.2% to the total number of awardees under this class. Three of them belong to ST who

constitute only 1.3% while 114 awardees belong to BC who form 50.4% to the total awardees under this class. The remaining 77 belong to other castes who constitute 34% to the total number of awardees under this class.

4.32 In total 512 awardees have suffered a maximum loss ranging from 76% to 100% to their total land holding. The total awardees under this category constitute 21.2% to the total awardees. The SC awardees suffered maximum under this category who number 135 constituting 31.9% to the total number of awardees belonging to SCs. The ST awardees also suffered maximum under this category. Of the 27 total ST awardees 11 of them constituting 40.8% to the total ST awardees belonging to this category. The 20% BC awardees fall under this category who constitute 39.3% to the total awardees under this category. However the BC awardees under this class constitute 21.3% to the total BC awardees. The remaining 165 awardees belong to other classes who constitute 32.2% to the total awardees under this category.

4.33 It is significant to note that among the awardees who sustained maximum loss under the SRBC, SCs and BCs constitute more than 56% of the total awardees who suffered 76% to 100% land loss. Even though the deprivation caused by the land acquisition to all persons irrespective of caste is equally painful, the adverse impact of loss suffered by the weaker sections like SCs, STs and backward classes will be worse.



4.34 With regard to the awardees in block IV and VIII, 687 (97%) of the awardees suffered a loss of 25% of their landholding, 14 (2%) of them lost the land to the extent between 26% to 50% of their landholding 5 (8%) of them lost between 51% to 75% of their lands and the remaining only 2 (0.3%) of the awardees lost the land between 76% to 100%. Thus compared to the percentage of acquisition for main canal, the number of awardees who suffered a loss of 76% to 100% for distributories is very marginal. Further, out of the total 687 awardees who suffered a loss of 1 to 25%, a majority, 443 (64.5%) belongs to other castes, followed by BCs 166(24.3%) and SCs 77 (11.2%) and STs one (1%).

4.35 On the basis of the definition of PAPs adopted, 934 PAPs and 755 major children, have been identified. In all 1881 PAPs have been identified for the SRBC main canal. The village wise details of PAFs and PAPs are furnished in Annexure VI.

4.36 The village-wise details of displaced families are also furnished in the Annexure VI. The number of families who lost houses is 87 and major children in the families are found to be 61. Thus, the total number of families who lost houses is 148. The number of families losing house as well as hand is found to be 22 and the number of major children in these families is also found to be 22. Thus, the total number of PAPs who lost both

house and land is 44. Therefore, the overall 192 families have been found to be displaced families. The community wise, details show that 148 SC families, have lost their houses and all of them belong to Vanala Village in Pamulapadu Mandalam, and 11 Scheduled Tribe families are displaced families. The remaining 23 belong to BCs and the rest of the families belong to other castes. Thus, the Scheduled Castes constitute 77.1% to the total number of displaced families. The Project Affected Persons in block IV and VIII are furnished in Annexure VII. It may be noted that 53 Project Affected Persons have been identified in 8 villages.

#### DETAILS OF ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION :

4.37 With regard to the temple lands, the Asst.Commissioner of Endowments, Kurnool maintains the records pertaining to each temple in the study area. Details of the villagers who hold leases of the temple lands etc., could not be collected from the office of the Asst.Commissioner of Endowments, Kurnool. However, it may be stated that no temple or Darga has been acquired for the construction of either main canal or distributories of SRBC. Only in Chanugondla village, the villagers have requested the investigators to provide the details of compensation paid to the Asst.Commissioner of Endowments, Kurnool. They desired to repair the village temple with the compensation amount and the repairs have nothing to do with the SRBC.

4.38 As per the survey a total extent of 3728.57 acres of land belonging to pattadars and 414.19 acres of Government land was acquired from 2409 awardees (See Annexure V). Out of these awardees as many as 934 (38.8%) constitute the Project Affected Persons (PAP) due to land acquisition.

4.39 One would easily imagine that there can not be uniformity in the extent of acquisition of pattaland ; there is wide variation in the extent of land acquired from the awardees for the construction of SRBC in different villages. An analysis of percentage of extent of land acquired to the total holding of the awardees for the SRBC main canal reveal that as many as 512 (21.2%) of awardees lost 76 to 100 percent of their total land holding. The percentage of the land lost by the awardees community wise is presented in the table 4.14. As can be seen from this table, out of those who lost the land in the range of 76 to 100 per cent 135 (26.4%) belong to Scheduled caste, 11 (2.1%) to Scheduled Tribe, 201 (39.3%) to Backward classe and 165 (32.2%) belong to other castes. Similarly among those who lost the land in the range of 1 to 25 per cent, 182 (14.4%) belong to Scheduled Caste, 8 (0.6%) to Scheduled Tribe, 473 (37.3%) to Backward Classe and 604 (47.7%) belong to other castes. Thus the awardees who suffered the maximum land loss due to land acquisition mostly belong to other castes. The comparative analysis of the awardees who suffered maximum land loss and the

minimum land loss reveals that the position of Backward classe awardees is similar. In case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is slightly different as they are on the losing side. Their percentage of land lost is more in the maximum range (76 - 100) compared to the minimum range. But the case is reverse in case of other castes wherein the percentage of loss in the minimum range is higher (47.7%) compared to the maximum range (32.2%).

4.40 It is note worthy that the percentage of land loss suffered by the other castes due to land acquisition shows a diminishing trend from minimum to maximum range of land loss (47.7% in 1 to 25% range, 41.8% in 26-50% range, 34.0% in 51-75 range, 32.2% in 76-100 range). However, in case of the SCs and STs the trend is opposit. In case of BCs the trend is uniform through out all the ranges without any significant variation.

4.41 The percentage of land loss suffered by the awardees of different social groups reiterates the fact that the majoriy of the SC and ST awardees are marginal farmers whereas the BCs and others are mostly in the category of small and other farmers. Therefore, the land loss due to acquisition brought the marginal farmers to minimum possession or total loss.

4.42 The distribution of total number of awardees by community reveals that a high percentage (42.1%) of other castes,

a significant percentage, (39.2%) of BCs and less significant percentage 17.6% of SCs and significant percentage 1.1% of STs are affected by the land acquisition.

4.43 As stated earlier not only lands but also other assets have also been acquired for the construction of SRBC. This category of acquisition include 109 houses, 11 pump sheds 75499 trees belonging to 64 awardees and 11 structures. In all 195 awardees belong to SC who lost their houses. All these SC awardees belong to Vanala village where the SRBC passes through the SC colony. Next, among the other castes PAPs 37 of them lost the trees existing in the lands acquired. Forty nine (25.1%) of BCs are affected by acquisition of other assets where a majority (25) of them suffered loss of trees. The table 4.15 gives the details of other assets acquired and the amounts of compensation received for acquisition of other assets as well as for the land acquired. At this juncture, it may be noted that compensation has not been paid yet to the awardees in block IV and VIII.

#### COURT AND COMPENSATIONS :

4.44 Under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended which is based on the 'Eminent domain' principle of jurisprudence the Government of Andhra Pradesh is empowered to acquire land or any immovable properties from any person in the State on payment of

compensation. However the Land Acquisition Act enables the affected persons to get fair deal from the State for acquisition of land and other properties by permitting the awardees to receive the compensation under protest and it is mandatory on the part of Land Acquisition Officer to refer the award protested by the awardees to Civil Courts for adjudication and the Land Acquisition Officer is also required to assist the Civil Courts in adjudication of the same.

4.45 The records of the Special Deputy Collector, Nandyal, reveal that as many as 1729 awardees due to acquisition of lands for the main canal have filed cases in the courts at Nandyal, Atmakur, Nandikotkur and Kurnool for enhancement of compensation awarded to them in exercise of the right to protest against the award amount under Land Acquisition Act. Of these 1729 cases, 331 (19.1%) have been decided by Courts. The details of number of cases filed in Courts, the number of cases settled in courts and the amount of compensation enhanced are furnished in the Table 4.16. It may be seen from the table 4.16 that the total amount of compensation Rs.90.63 lakhs awarded by Land Acquisition Officer has been enhanced to the tune of Rs.285.94 lakhs which works out to be 177% increase.

#### UTILISATION OF COMPENSATION :

4.46 Since land acquisition has been completed for the main canal over a period of time, the compensation received by the

land holders would have been spent for various purposes. The study of pattern of utilization reveals the priorities and needs of the awardees. It also discloses whether the compensation amount was utilized for productive purposes. Table 4.17 presents the trend of compensation utilised by various communities among the awardees. The table 4.17 sharply focuses that about 26.2% of the awardees spent their compensation amount on food. Next 5.1% of the awardees 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 saree and blouse piece to their daughters and family members including married daughters important occasions, social functions and festivals. Since compensation has been received in the form of cash by the awardees 5.1% of the total awardees must have discharged their social and kinship obligations especially for the daughters, their spouses and children. Some of these awardees must have fulfilled their long cherished desire of acquiring clothing of their choice which they could not afford for these years for want of money. Even though it is a wasteful expenditure from economists' point of view, these awardees justify their expenditure on social and kinship grounds. A small percentage (0.3%) awardees spent major chunk of their compensation on purchase of consumer durables like Refrigerator and TV and most of these awardees belong to the category of large farmers.

4.47 As large as 19.5% of awardees have spent major chunk of their compensation amount in discharge of their social and religious obligations, on marriages alone which accounts for 17.5% of the awardees. Again this appears to be unproductive and wasteful but in traditional Indian Society marriage is not only an important passage-de-rite but also a momentous occasion which calls for expenditure consistent with the awardees' social status and size of the family as well as circle of kinsmen. Many awardees 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% of the awardees among the total awardees 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 will not rest in peace unless all the rituals and obsequies are held. However as large as 15.6% of the total awardees spent their compensation amount principally on productive purposes of which 10% of the awardees have utilized their compensation amount on land development and purchase of farm equipment and 2.9% of the awardees spent their compensation on purchase of alternative land. The total awardees 0.8% have utilised the compensation for construction of open wells and borewells and purchase of electric motors or oil



pumpsets. Of the total awardees 1.8% have spent the compensation amount on the purchase of livestock. These awardees mostly belong to large farmers who could utilize the amount on productive purposes as they are not plagued by any pressing commitment of repayment of loan or discharge of kinship or social obligations as they could find money for the above purposes from their regular income from agriculture.

4.48 Some people, especially from poorer sections, have spent their compensation on construction of houses (4.5%) and purchase of homestead land (0.8%). Many of the awardees were already indebted. The debtors are forced to repay their loans as they have no other means of repaying them. Such indebted awardees constitute 12.6% of the total awardees. About 2.5% of the awardees have saved the compensation amount and some lent the amounts to the needy on interest. The awardees who constitute 2.9% reported that they have spent away compensation amount on treatment of their family members who have been sick and seriously ill. The awardees who constitute 2.7% have utilized the compensation amount for education of their children. These awardees belong to other castes and they are large land holders. The remaining 7% of the total awardees have squandered the compensation amount on liquors, gambling etc.

4.49 Thus, 25.4% of the total awardees have utilized the compensation amount for productive purposes, while the rest were

forced to utilize the amount for purposes which are generally considered unproductive.

#### IMPACT ON LAND HOLDINGS :

4.50 The comparison of the scenario of land holding pattern during pre and post land acquisition period reveals prevalence of a grim situation. The number of marginal farmers who are holding less than 3.75 acres of land has steeply increased from 928 to 1272 raising the percentage to 52.8 from 38.5. The number of small farmers who are holding agricultural land between 3.76 and 7.5 Acres has been reduced to 423 recording a sharp fall in the percentage from 37.7 to 17.6. Similarly the number of medium farmers has sharply fallen down from 908 to 714 forming 21.4% decrease. Thus the post land acquisition landholding scenario of the awardees clearly indicates swelling of the number of marginal farmers and shrinking of the number of small and medium farmers. This trend is distressing, even if the land loss due to SRBC cannot be attributed as the lone cause for this. The details of changes in the composition of land holders are furnished in the table 4.18.

4.51 The community-wise details show that the number of 277 marginal farmers in the pre-acquisition period, has increased by 62 raising the total number of S.C. marginal farmers to 339 in the post-acquisition period. The increase of marginal farmers

constitutes 22.41%. The number of S.C. small farmers has decreased from 96 to 54 forming a decrease of 43.75%. The diminishing trend continued among the S.C. medium farmers who fell to 30 members from 50 constituting a decrease of 40.0%. After acquisition of lands, out of the total SC awardees 80.1% are marginal, 12.8% small and 7.1% medium farmers. The composition of landholdings among ST awardees also changed after land acquisition. There are more 17 (63.1%) marginal farmers, 6 (22.2%) small farmers and 4 (14.8%) medium farmers out of the total 27 ST awardees. The ST marginal farmers have increased to 17 (+21.4%) while the number of ST small farmers and ST medium farmers recorded a decrease. Among the Backward classes the number of marginal farmers has increased to 536 from 374 which forms an increase of 43.3% and the number of small farmers decreased from 271 to 199 constituting 26.6% decrease after acquisition. The number of medium farmers has also decreased from 299 to 209 which forms a percentage decrease of 30.1. After acquisition of lands the marginal farmers constitute 56.8%, small farmers 21% and medium farmers 22.2% of the total BC awardees. In case of other castes the number of marginal farmers has increased to 380 from 263 which forms a percentage increase of 44.5 whereas number of small farmers decreased from 200 to 164 which forms a percentage decrease of 18.0. The number of medium farmers among other castes decreased from 522 to 471 which forms a percentage decrease of 14.7. Thus after acquisition there are

380 (37.4%) marginal farmers, 164 (16.2%) small farmers and 471 (46.4%), medium farmers out of the total of 1015 other castes awardees.

4.52 Thus, the above information unambiguously reveals that the total number of awardees in the category of marginal farmers has sharply swelled to 1272 from 928 which works out to percentage increase of 37.1% after the land acquisition which clearly speaks about the adverse impact of land acquisition under the SRBC. Among all communities the percentage increase of marginal farmers is more among BCs when compared to the rest of the communities and least in the case of other castes. Among small farmers the percentage of decrease is highest among the other castes and least among ST small farmers. The percentage decrease in case of medium farmers shows highest incidence among other castes and the lowest among the SCs (See Fig.6).

#### IMPACT ON LESSEES AND SHARE CROPPERS:

4.53 In this study area as elsewhere not all landholders cultivate their lands themselves. They lease out their lands or give them to the share croppers for rainy seasons. Normally the large landholders lease out their lands or give them for share cropping as they are not able to cultivate them due to their large holding. Some landholders are forced to lease out their lands as the adult male member of the family is elsewhere or absent to undertake or supervise the cultivation. As many as 102

awardees leased out the land which was acquired for the construction of SRBC. Similarly 20 awardees gave the lands on share cropping to others and the lands at the time of acquisition were under the cultivation of share croppers. Similarly the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers make a living as tenants and share croppers of the farmers. About 26 awardees have reported taking of lands from others on lease and 14 awardees for share cropping.

4.54 The rates of lease in these villages 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. The lease amount does not take into account the income derived from the land whereas share cropping does. Under the terms and conditions 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 or 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 table 4.19 gives the details of the acquired land under lease and share cropping. When the land cultivated on lease or share cropping was acquired, out of the total, 40 lessees and share croppers, 11 of them shifted to alternative lands of the same farmers and 26 of them found new farmers. Only 3 of them changed their activity. Therefore, even though the proportion of awardees who

used to be tenants and share croppers is marginal, the impact of land acquisition on the tenants and share croppers can be noted as 3 of them had changed to new occupations. Table 4.20 provides the details of impact of land acquisition on lessees and share croppers.

#### IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION :

4.55 While analysing the occupational pattern of the awardees mention has been made that occupations such as smithy, laundering, hair-cutting, 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 has been drawn to this important social and economic factor in the previous chapter. It may now be recollected that all these caste people pursuing traditional occupations function through the institution called jaimani 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 awardees can be understood. The dispossession of land has rendered several farmers out of agricultural activity and some farmers suffered

from 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 toward the dependent members of the traditional occupations. Some patrons have even severed their 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. They are forced to obtain it from far off places. These details are furnished in table 4.21.

4.56 It may be seen from the table 4.21 that out of the total 2409 awardees, 73 awardees are pursuing traditional occupations. Of the 73 awardees 15 have reported that their income was affected due to decrease in the number of their patrons. Forty eight awardees have reported that their pursuit of traditional occupation has been seriously affected due to sharp fall of income of their patrons. Thus, the land acquisition is one of the important factors if not the sole factor disrupting or weakening traditional time honoured system of socio-economic security and harmonious inter-dependence among different castes and communities in the agrarian societies of the study area.

#### **IMPACT ON LIVESTOCK:**

4.57 The importance of livestock in an agricultural economy needs no emphasis. In the study area as many as 1560 awardees

(64.87%) possess livestock now. But during the pre-acquisition period the livestock population of the awardees was about 12594 which has dwindled down to 10910 after land acquisition. The details of livestock before and after acquisition are furnished in table 4.22. About 460 cattle have been reported by the awardees of block IV and VIII.

4.58 The table 4.22 makes it vivid that the cow population has registered a very sharp fall. However, the population of oxen has not registered sharp fall. The oxen are still highly valued for ploughing as draught animals for drawing bullock carts and they command good market, and fetch good price. The population of oxen will be reduced with the development of the command area of SRBC as with the intensive cultivation of the lands, the agriculture will be mechanised and the oxen will become irrelevant in the mechanised agriculture. As of now, the oxen population has fallen from 3623 to 3206. This fall in oxen population can largely be attributed to the loss of lands by the awardees.

4.59 The population of buffaloes has not decreased significantly as several awardees have taken up dairying as source of their supplementary income and with the good demand for the buffalo milk and higher price offered for the higher fat containing buffalo milk; they replaced the cows with buffaloes. The sheep population has however not registered any increase even



though the awardees would have taken to sheep rearing as a source of main or supplementary income.

#### ACCESS TO FIREWOOD AND FODDER :

4.60 There are three sources of firewood in the villages in the study area. The first source is the shrub and thorny bushes (prosopis) that grow around the villages on waste lands. The next source is the stalk of the Red Gram, Cotton, etc., and hay which are by-products of crops cultivated. The third source is the forest. However, the order that one assigns in terms of main source depends on the availability and access to these resources. The sources of fodder are again the by products of crops cultivated and forest. Also, the grazing grounds or pastures available around the village are the source for cattle to forage.

4.61 As many as 770 awardees have expressed the difficulty in obtaining firewood and fodder after acquisition of lands for the SRBC. Of these awardees 23 reported that in some villages the SRBC stood as a formidable barrier to cross to reach the sources of fodder and firewood which are situated on the other side of the SRBC. The SRBC forced them especially women folk to trek long distances to have access to the source of firewood and fodder as they have to negotiate various fields and natural barren lands to reach. The reduction in the size of land holding rendered it difficult for them to maintain unproductive cattle as the silage and other agricultural by-products 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 and fodder. 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 responsibilities of women mostly among the marginal and small landholders and landless poor. Therefore, the SRBC construction in some villages has affected the lives of the women as they are forced to trek long distances to fetch firewood and fodder.

4.62 A majority of marginal and small farmers, 518, reported that it has become very difficult to meet the household need of firewood and fodder due to complete loss of land. In some cases, they sold away bullocks which were used to bring firewood from the forest.

#### AVAILABILITY OF PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT LAND :

4.63 Information has been collected on the availability of Government land in the study area for assignment and also private land for the purpose of assignment to the awardees mostly who have lost between 75 to 100% of their total lands in the land acquisition for the construction of SRBC. The questions asked were whether the awardee is aware of any Government land

available for assignment in the village. Further, if there were sellers of patta land, and the land can be purchased and assigned to them by the Government. In case private lands are available for higher prices, whether the awardees are willing to contribute extra cost of the land to the amount that the Government would grant to them. The replies from the awardees are furnished in the Table 4.23. It may be seen from the table 4.23 that, of the 2409 awardees only 19 awardees replied that Government land was available in Madduru, Vanala, Vempenta, Tudicherla, Chennakapally, Korrapoluru, Panyam, Nandavaram, Bhanumukkala, Obulapuram and Sangapatnam villages. But the remaining awardees replied in the negative about the availability of Government land for assignment in their villages. As many as 53 awardees reported of having knowledge of patta land sellers in the villages, Madduru, Vanala, Vempenta, Thudicherla, Talamudipi, Manchalakatta, Korrapoluru, Tirupadu, Durvesi, Gorakallu, Panyam, Konidedu, Mulasagaram, Cheruvupalli, Venkatapuram, Nandavaram, Bhathulurupadu, Bhanumukkala, Singanapalli, Obulapuram, Sangapatnam, Cherlopalli, Chanugondla, Sunkesula and Perusomula. But the remaining 2356 awardees reported that they did not know any one selling patta land. As many as 89 awardees replied that they were willing to pay extra cost, if patta lands were available and the Government would grant loan for this purpose. But the remaining respondents 2320 have reported that they would

not be able to contribute from their resources to buy land, even if the Government was prepared to grant loan for buying patta lands.

#### IMPOVERISHMENT RISK ANALYSIS :

4.64 The study has been under taken primarily to assess the impact and acquisition of land and other properties for the construction of SRBC and related activities on the awardees. In the preceding pages the impact of acquisition of land and other properties for the SRBC on the awardees has been discussed under different headings. The impact must be now demonstrated in quantitative terms to prove the impact in concrete terms. One of the reliable tools evolved for the purpose is mobility matrix of awardees from pre-acquisition period to post-acquisition period. The mobility matrix demonstrates the movement of the awardees, if any, from one class of land holders during the pre-acquisition period to another class during the post-acquisition period.

4.65 The mobility matrix of awardees from pre-acquisition period to post acquisition period is presented in the table 4.24. The table 4.24 clearly demonstrates the downward mobility of awardees in the post-acquisition scenario. In the pre-acquisition period 928 awardees belonged to the marginal farmers' category who possessed less than 3.75 acres. After the acquisition of land and other properties for the SRBC as many as

403 awardees became totally landless who constitute 43.4% to the total number of awardees who owned upto 3.75 acres before the acquisition and the rest of them 525 have stagnated in marginal farmers' category itself. None of the marginal farmers have moved into the higher categories viz., small and medium farmers. In the pre-acquisition period 573 awardees owned land upto 7.5 acres. Of these, 66 awardees now became landless and 224 of them became marginal farmers possessing land upto 3.75 acres. They remain stagnated as small farmers. No body from the category of small farmers moved into medium farmers' category in the post-acquisition period. In the pre-acquisition period 908 awardees belonged to the landholding class of owning more than 7.5 acres. Of them 24 awardees became landless, 30 of them became marginal farmers owning upto 3.75 acres and 140 became small farmers owning land between 3.76 and 7.5 acres. Thus, there is economic deterioration of awardees in all classes of landholders. The deterioration in the status of marginal farmers is more alarming as 43.4% of the total awardees belonging to marginal farmers' category in the pre-acquisition period became landless, while the rest stagnated as marginal farmers. There is no upward movement of the awardees to the higher classes of landholders. Of the 573 awardees belonging to small farmers' category in the pre-acquisition period, there is downward movement of as many as 290 awardees. There is deterioration in the economic status of 40.6%

of the small farmers. 66 of them became landless who constitute 11.5%. There is again no upward movement in respect of this class also. It is distressing to note that in respect of medium farmers also, 24 of them became landless. Thirty of them became marginal farmers and 140 of them became small farmers. The total number of awardees who slid down the scale constitute 21.4% to the total awardees belonging to the medium farmer category in the pre acquisition period. As a result of this downward mobility of the awardees 20.5% of the total awardees are now landless. Of them 32.3% are marginal farmers and 17.6% of them are small farmers. The total number of awardees who possessed more than 7.5 acres in the pre-acquisition period had been reduced to 714 in the post-acquisition period. This downward mobility clearly demonstrates the fall in the economic status of the awardees in the post-acquisition period. Even though the improvement of 20.5% of the total awardees can not be attributed entirely to the land acquisition, the mobility matrix makes it appear that the improvement of the awardees belonging to all classes of cultivators is the result of land loss suffered by them due to acquisition of land and assets for the SRBC.

4.66 It may be noted that impoverishment is more among the weaker sections of the society namely scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Among the scheduled caste awardees, the number of marginal farmers increased by 22.4% while the number of small

and medium farmers has reduced by 43.8% and 40.0% respectively in the post-acquisition period. Among STs the number of marginal farmers increased by 21.4% while the number of small and medium farmers has decreased (See Table 4.17). This phenomenon is found among all classes of awardees belonging to BC and OC also. The weaker sections of the society especially scheduled castes and tribes were originally landless and they have acquired lands through the land assignment programme of the State or by making individual efforts. The scheduled castes were originally engaged as farm servants and daily wage earners for medium and large farmers and they had no control over land resources. However due to the tenacity and insatiable urge for owning land to extricate themselves from the rapacious exploitation of landlords, some people have acquired land through their herculean efforts and developed them with their own efforts and with the aid of government. They are able to live independently and elevate themselves economically and socially. The land acquisition had upset them seriously.

4.67 The present occupation pattern of the awardees and their dependents clearly supports the mobility matrix of the awardees, as much as 17.4% of the awardees mainly depend upon agricultural labour for their livelihood, while 573 of the awardees depend upon agriculture labour to supplement their inadequate income from the main occupation. In other words, 380 awardees (17.4%)

have become landless and are forced to work as agricultural labourers for their livelihood whereas 573 of small and marginal farmers and service castes are forced to also work as agricultural labourers.

4.68 The morbidity matrix on landholdings before and after land acquisition for distributories does not cause any alarm as only PAPs out of 708 PAPs became landless. However, out of 168 PAPs belonging to category of small farmers, 32 slid down the scale from small farmers category to the marginal farmers category. There is no upward movement from small farmers category to medium farmers category. Out of 361 medium farmers, 16 moved down to the small farmers category from the medium farmers category. In all, only 4 out of 708 PAPs became landless. The total number of PAPs before land acquisition in block IV and VIII was 179. But its number increased to 207. Thereby signifying that 28 small farmers moved into marginal farmers category having lost their lands in the land acquisition. Similarly, out of 361 PAPs belonging to medium farmers category before land acquisition 16 of them became small farmers. Considering the total number of PAPs under Block IV and VIII the post land acquisition scenario does not cause much concern (See Table 4.24).



## WEAKENING OF TRADITIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS :

4.69 As discussed in the previous chapter 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 honored jaimani 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 about 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 jaimani system. But, the loss of income as a result of loss of land due to SRBC has directly accentuated the process of disintegration of jaimani 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 washermen has either reduced the visits for collection of clothes for laundering or insisting on washing only selected items. With the result the women folk are forced to take care of the rest by washing at home.

## ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT :

4.70 One of the purposes of the present study is to identify the awardees who need rehabilitation and resettlement. This is the area where a careful evaluation and judgement had to be made about the awardees' need for resettlement or rehabilitation or both. The Investigators were properly trained to elicit the awardee's response and perception about the need for his/her rehabilitation and/or resettlement and to suggest the scheme through which he/she should be helped for his/her family's rehabilitation or/and resettlement. As per the guidelines, major children of the PAPs have to be taken into account to arrive at the number of PAPs who need only resettlement or rehabilitation or both. Out of the total 2409 awardees 934 and 755 major children of awardees were identified as PAPs. The details of the number of PAPs by community and village are furnished in the table 4.25. It may be seen from the table 4.25 that as many as 1689 PAPs out of 1881 require rehabilitation, 148 require resettlement and 44 PAPs require both resettlement and rehabilitation.

4.71 Thus, the total number of PAPs who need economic rehabilitation is 1881 in the study area. The total number of PAPs who lost houses were identified as 87. The major children of these families as on the date of notification of Section 4 of LA Act is 61, therefore the total number of displaced families on

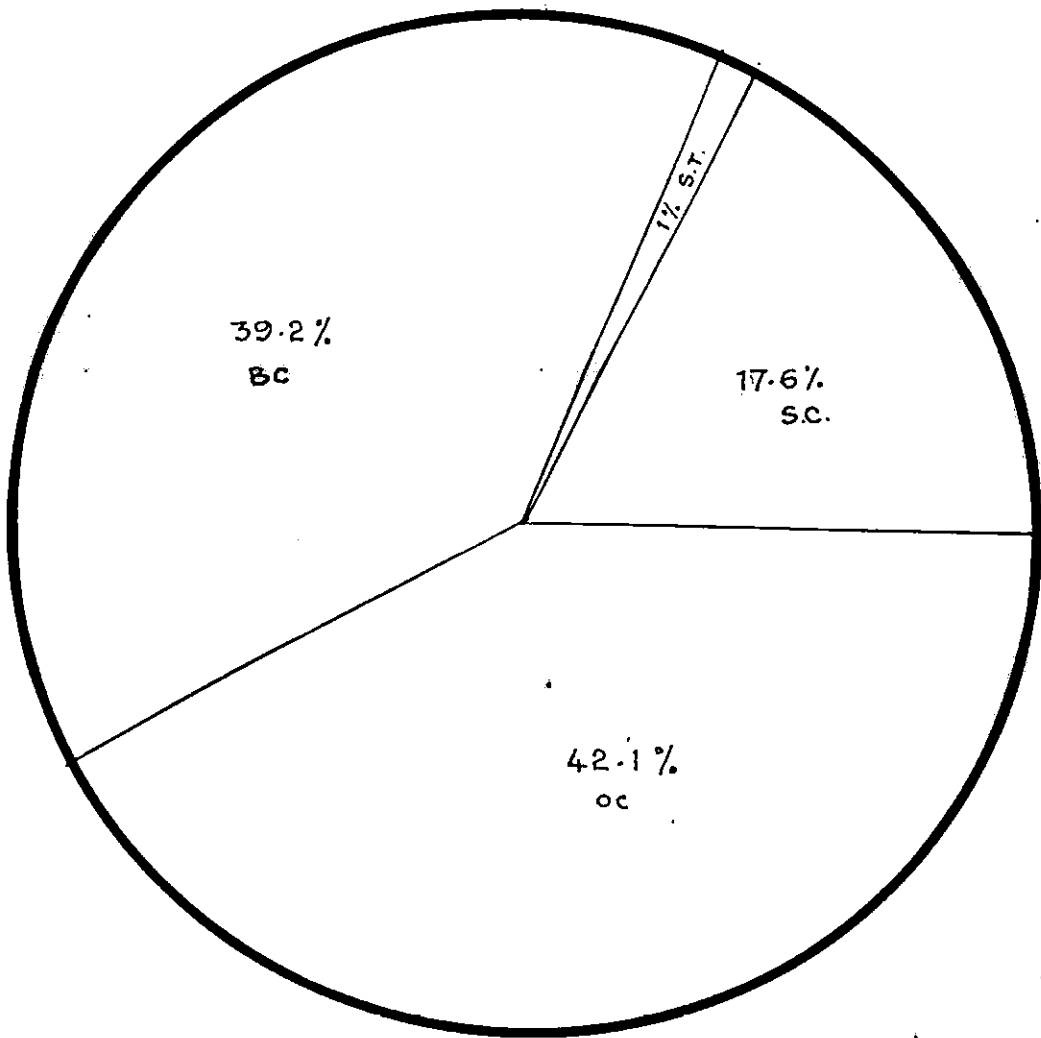
account of acquisition of their houses is 148. The number of PAPs who lost house as well as land is 22, and their major children were also found to be 22. Therefore the total number of PAPs who lost house and land is 44. Thus, 192 families are identified as displaced families.

4.72 In the views of the awardees about the need for rehabilitation or resettlement and the manner in which they wish to be helped if they need rehabilitation, or resettlement or both were ascertained. Their responses and perceptions about their need for rehabilitation, resettlement or both and their choice of schemes for their economic rehabilitation were recorded. Out of 2409 awardees only 2240 stated that they need economic rehabilitation and surprisingly nobody wanted resettlement even if they have lost both house and land. These families were apprehensive of being shifted from their native place for the sake of settlement and they were not in favour of resettlement as it involves their displacement from their native village. Of the 2240 awardees who were in favour of their economic rehabilitation, had a very wide ranging choice of schemes for their economic rehabilitation, about 474 awardees constituting 21% to the total awardees were in need of economic rehabilitation, and wanted schemes for the development of agriculture. Their choices ranged from supply of bullocks and cart to supply of tractor, as a total grant. As many as 297

awardees wanted a pair of bullocks and cart while 126 awardees wanted supply of tractor for their agricultural development. About 97 awardees preferred cash grants from the government for development of old well, sinking of new well or bore well and energiation of well etc. They were converting their lands into wet lands. They constitute 4% to the total awardee who were in need of economic rehabilitation. About 761 awardees preferred supply of milch animal, sheep units, goat units, poultry form and piggery units for their economic rehabilitation and they constitute 34%. A very large number of awardees belonging to occupational groups, service castes and artisan castes sought help from the government for establishment of various units which fall under ISB Sector for their economic rehabilitation. The schemes under the ISB Sector varried from setting up of kirana and cloth shops, fertiliser shops and mechanised units for improving their traditional occupation like machanised oil, rotary press, power-loom, bangle shop, shoe making units etc. These awardees constitute 40% to the total number of awardees. The remaining 32 awardees wanted imparting of vocational training and supply of assets under TRYSEM. They identified welding and supply of welding equipment, motor rewinding and supply of necessary equipment, shoe polishing and supply of necessary equipment, auto mechanism and supply necessary equipment, Radio and T.V. mechanism and supply of necessary equipment, tractor

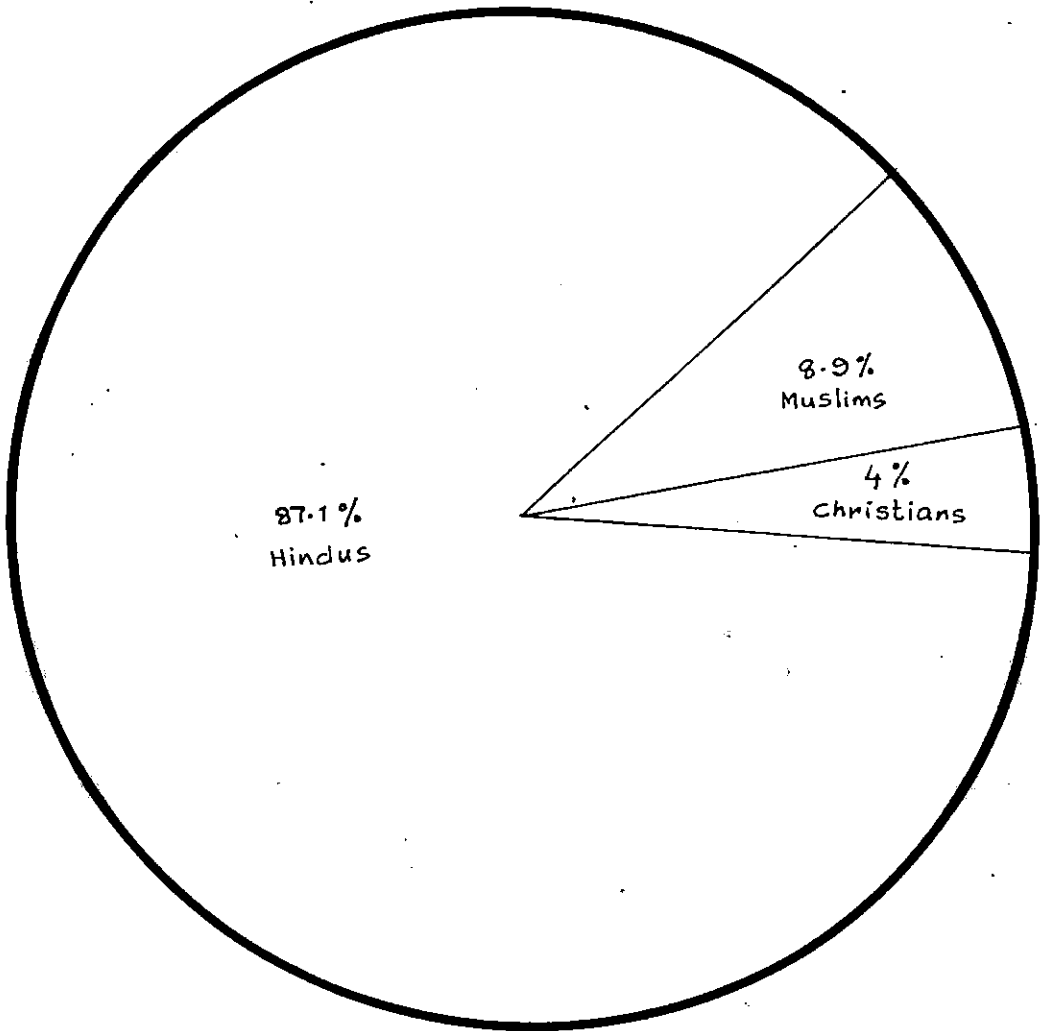
driving and issue of license as the main vocational programmes. It is noteworthy that only 21% of them wanted to develop their agriculture sector while 34% have shown their choice for development of animal husbandry for their economic rehabilitation. About 40% of them have shown their preference for ISB sector for economic rehabilitation. This shows that all the awardees belonging to service castes and artisan castes are inclined to improve their traditional occupation through mechanisation, instead of rehabilitating themselves on agriculture sector, perhaps the phobia of land acquisition for SRBC is haunting their minds (See fig.6).

FIG. 3



POPULATION BY COMMUNITY

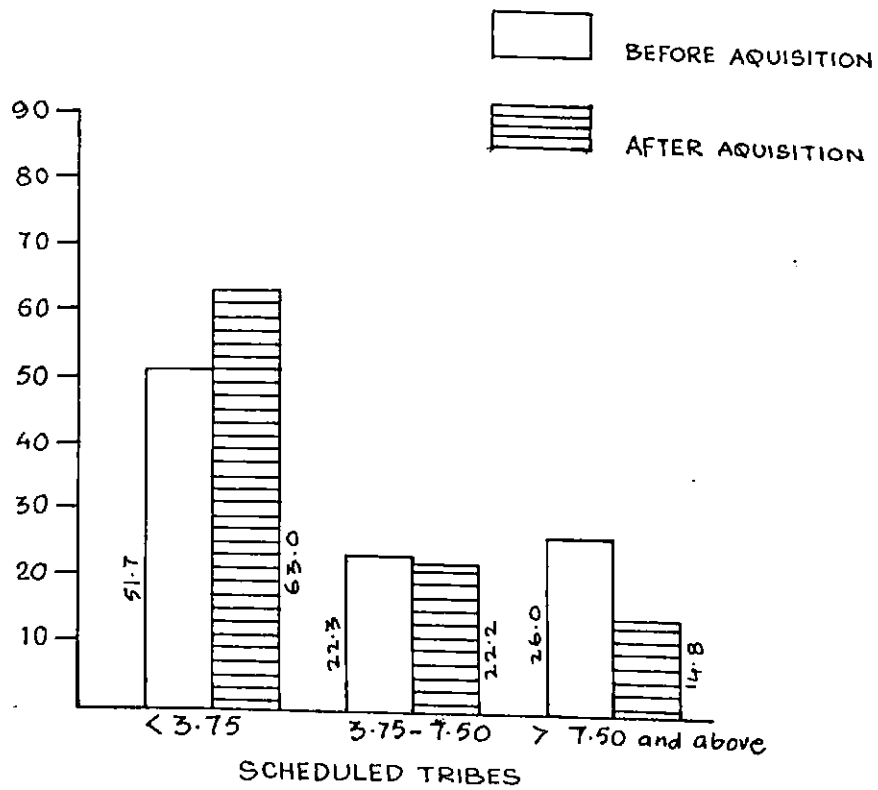
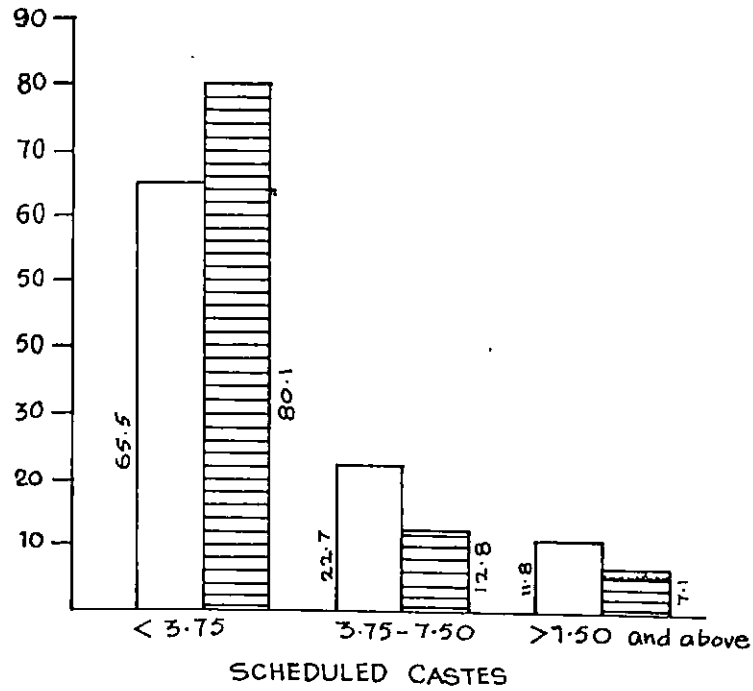
FIG. 4



AWARDEES BY RELIGION

FIG. 5

Caste wise percentage of land holders before and after acquisition in the project area.





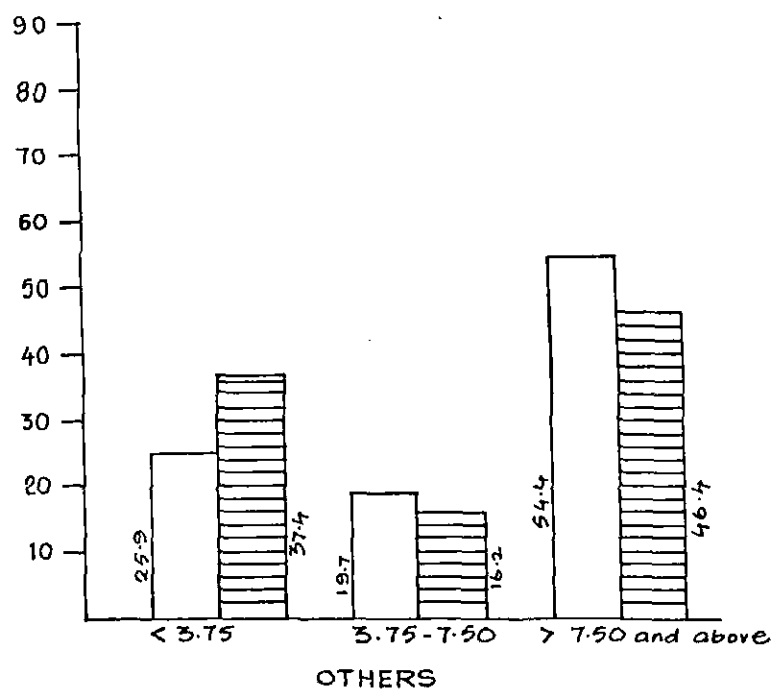
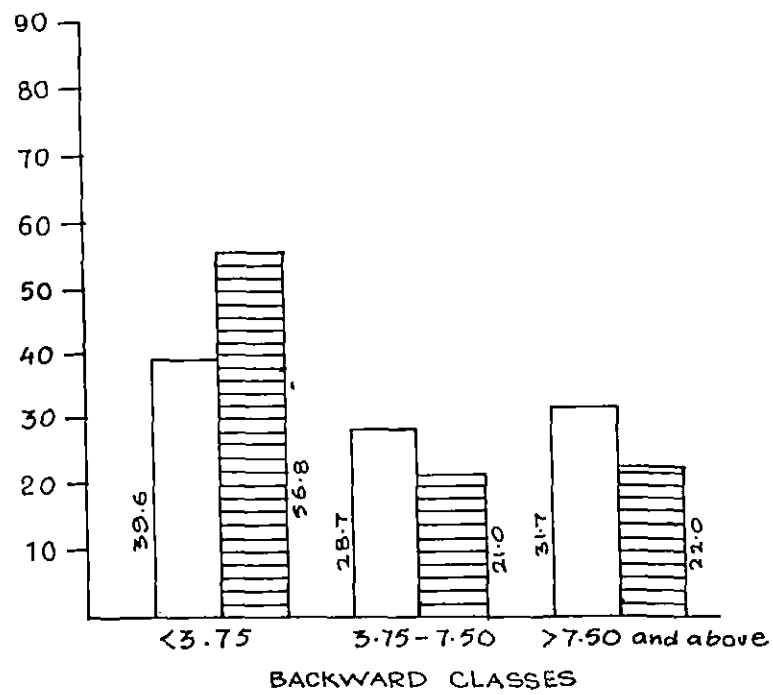
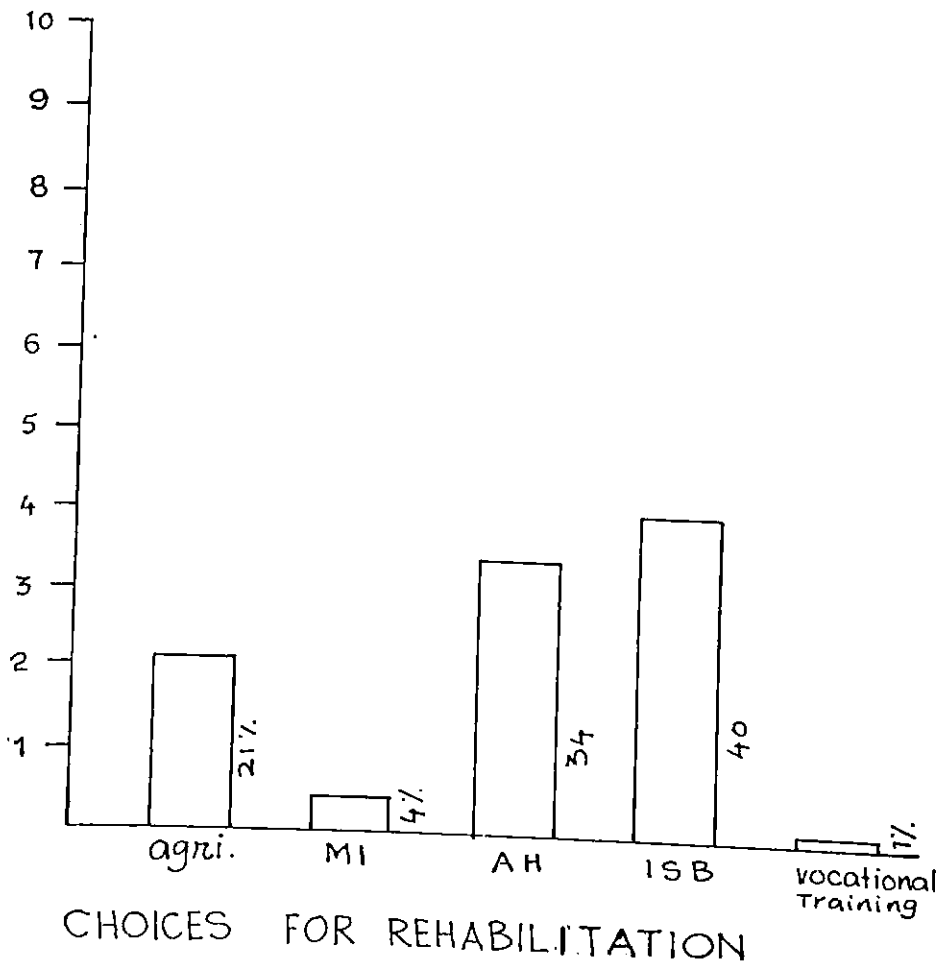


FIG. 6



# MAP - III

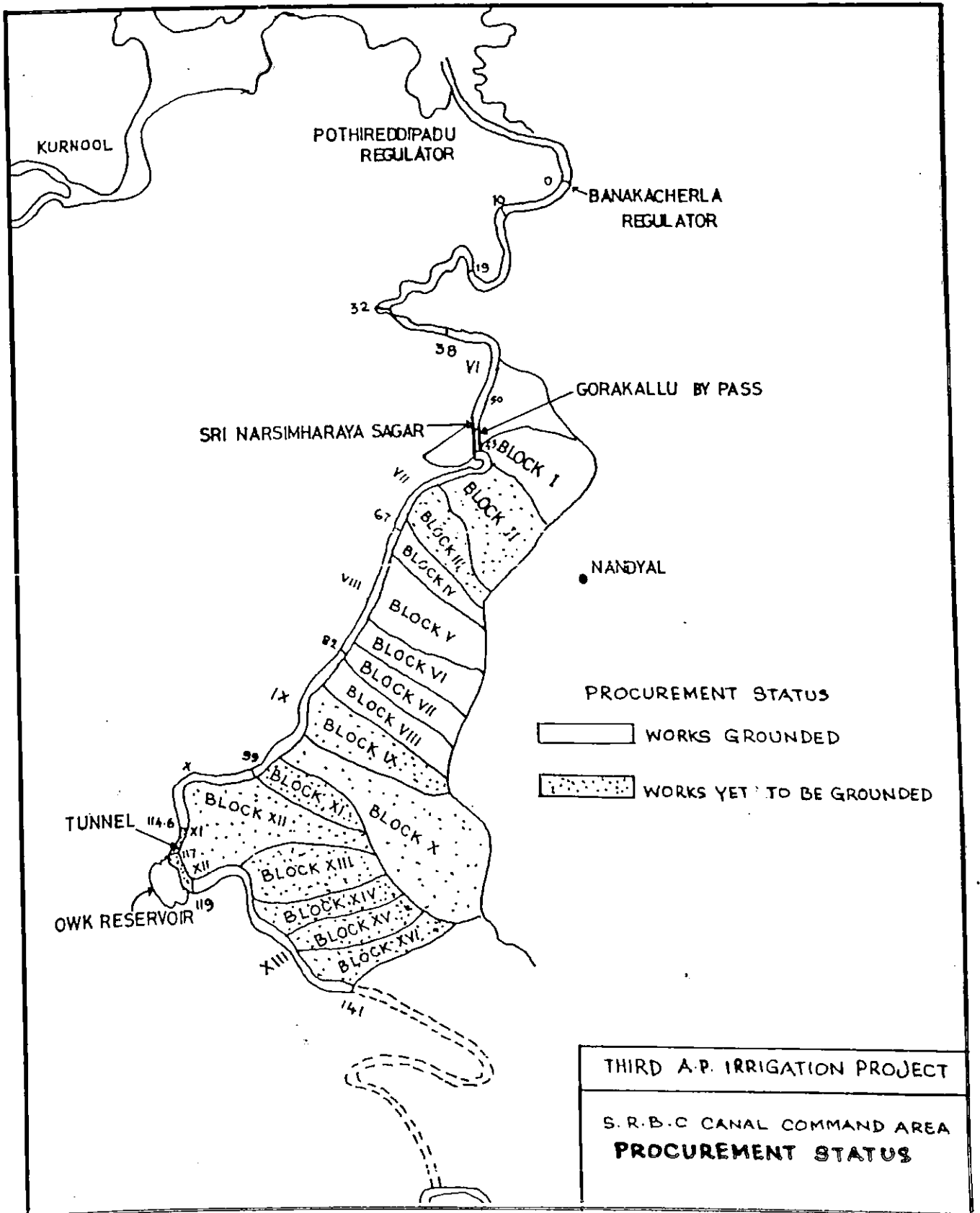


TABLE 4.1

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

S1 No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	No. of awardees	No. of awardees covered in the study
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	4	4
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	81	52
		Vanala	300	214
		Vempenta	123	66
3.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	119	80
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	42	17
		Talamudipi	303	162
		Jalakanur	31	22
		Alaganur	163	87
5.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	150	48
		Channakkapally	34	22
		Gadivemula	17	15
		Korrapolur	313	162
		Bujunur	1	1
		Gadigarevula	38	16
		Thirupadu	33	22
		Durvesi	105	81
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	228	116
		Kondajuturu	63	39
		Chilakala	35	27
		Panyam	148	83
		Konidedu	107	61
		Bhupanapadu	50	43
		Alamur	3	2
		Maddur	26	21
7.	Nandyal	Mulasagaram	18	14

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<hr/>				
8. Banaganapalli	Ramatheertham	24		17
	Beeravolu	38		34
	Cheruvupalli	97		70
	Venkatapuram	35		32
	Nandavaram	109		80
	Pandlapuram	39		23
	Bathulurpadu	33		26
	Banaganapalli	160		45
	Bhanumukkala	73		38
9. Owk	Ramavaram	54		35
	Methupalli	146		84
	Owk	167		92
	Singanapalli	60		20
	Obulapuram	43		35
	Sangapatnam	85		43
	Cherlopally	279		113
	Chenugondla	49		37
	Sunkesula	51		34
10. Koilakuntla	Koilakuntla	8		4
11. Kolimigundla	B. Singavaram	15		12
12. Sanjamala	Perusomula	42		39
	Datapuram	30		19
Total		4172		2409

#### BLOCK IV & VIII

1. Panyam	Alamuru	42	24
	Gonavaram	8	6
	Konidedu	102	72
	Madduru	231	115
	Bhupanapadu	226	143
2. Banaganapalli	Kaipa	82	67
	Sankalapuram	106	38
	Pandlapuram	91	49
	Appalapuram	152	88
	Nandavaram	47	28
3. Koilakuntla	Chinnakopperla	137	78
	Total	1224	708

TABLE - 4.2

## DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF AWARDEES BY COMMUNITY

S1 No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	S.C	S.T	B.C.	Others	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	--	--	4	--	4
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	2	--	36	14	52
		Vanala	96	7	45	66	214
		Vempenta	43	3	14	6	66
3.	Jupad bungalow	Tudicherla	22	--	42	16	80
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	1	--	12	4	17
		Talamudipi	16	--	60	86	162
		Jalakanur	--	--	15	7	22
		Alaganur	14	--	50	23	87
5.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	5	--	24	19	48
		Channakkapally	--	--	10	12	22
		Gadivemula	--	--	6	9	15
		Korrapolur	44	--	76	42	162
		Bujunur	--	--	1	--	1
		Gadigarevula	1	1	6	8	16
		Thirupadu	1	--	6	15	22
		Durvesi	12	--	25	44	81
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	12	1	59	44	116
		Kondajuturu	14	--	16	9	39
		Chilakala	--	--	18	9	27
		Panyam	3	--	54	26	83
		Konidedu	3	--	16	42	61
		Bhupanapadu	5	--	22	16	43
		Alamur	--	--	1	1	2
		Maddur	--	--	1	20	21
7.	Nandyal	Mulasagaram	1	--	8	5	14
8.	Banagana- palli	Ramatheertham	1	--	9	7	17
		Beeravolu	11	--	13	10	34
		Cheruvupalli	3	--	39	28	70
		Venkatapuram	9	--	2	21	32
		Nandavaram	8	--	--	72	80
		Pandlapuram	1	--	2	20	23
		Bathulurupadu	--	--	8	18	26

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Banaganapalli	--	--	11	34	45
		Bhanumukkala	--	3	26	9	38
9.Owk		Ramavaram	7	7	21	--	35
		Methupalli	31	--	14	39	84
		Owk	5	1	31	55	92
		Singanapalli	3	--	14	3	20
		Obulapuram	5	--	23	7	35
		Sangapatnam	3	--	13	27	43
		Cherloapally	25	3	45	40	113
		Chenugondla	6	--	6	25	37
		sunkesula	3	--	17	14	34
10.Koilkuntla		Koilkuntla	--	--	--	4	4
11.Kolimigundla		B.Singavaram	2	--	3	7	12
12.Sanjamala		Perusomula	3	1	14	21	39
		Datapuram	2	--	6	11	19
Total			423	27	944	1015	2409
			(17.6)	(1.1)	(39.2)	(42.1)	

#### BLOCK IV & VIII

1.Banagana-		Nandavaram	5	--	9	14	28
palli		Pandlapuram	2	--	20	27	49
		Kaipa	3	--	21	43	67
		Sankalapuram	--	1	11	26	38
		Appalapuram	16	--	17	55	88
2.Koilkuntla		Chithakopperla	16	--	20	42	78
3.Panyam		Alamur	7	--	9	8	24
		Bhupanapadu	10	--	38	95	143
		Konidedu	2	-	10	60	72
		Maddur	17	--	21	77	115
		Gonavaram	1	--	--	5	6
Total			79	1	176	452	708

**TABLE 4.3**  
**VILLAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE FAMILIES AND THEIR**  
**POPULATION IN THE STUDY AREA**

S1 No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	Name of the Tribe	Approximate No. of families	Approximate population
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	--		
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	Sugali	30	134
		Vanala ()	Sugali	40	180
		( )	Yerukula	10	45
		Vempenta	Yerukula	5	25
			Chenchu	30	150
			Sugali	25	125
3.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	Yerukula Yanadi	3 12	12 55
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	--		
		Talamudipi	Yerukula	1	6
		Jalakanur	Yerukula	10	45
		Alaganur	--		
5.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	Yerukula	2	10
		Channakkapally	--		
		Gadivemula	Yerukula	4	16
		Korrapolur	--		
		Bujunur	--		
		Gadigarevula	Sugali	3	10
		Thirupadu	--		
		Durvesi	Yerukula	2	9
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	Yerukula	4	20
		Kondajuturu	Yerukula	3	14
		Chilakala	Yerukula	5	33
		Panyam	--		
		Konidedu	--		
		Bhupanapadu	--		
		Alamur	Yerukula	4	19
		Maddur	--		
7.	Nandyal	Mulasagaram	Yerukula	15	65
8.	Banagana- palli	Ramatheertham	Yerukula	35	130
		Beeravolu	Yerukula	40	165
		Cheruvupalli	--		



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		Venkatapuram	--		
		Nandavaram	Yerukula	12	46
		Pandlapuram	--		
		Bathulurupadu	--		
		Banaganapalli	--		
		Bhanumukkala	--		
9.Owk		Ramavaram	Yerukula	30	185
		Methupalli	--		
		Owk	Yerukula	32	144
		Singanapalli	--		
		Obulapuram	--		
		Sangapatnam	Yerukula	7	53
		Cherlapally	Yerukula	20	71
		Chenugondla	--		
		sunkesula	Yerukula	12	61
10.Koilkuntla		Koilkuntla	--		
11.Kolimigundla		B.Singavaram	--		
12.Sanjamala		Perusomula ()	Yerukula	5	20
		Dathapuram ()	Sugali	15	60
		Total		416	1908

TABLE 4.4

## VILLAGE AND RELIGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDEES MAIN CANAL

S1 No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	4	--	--	4
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	48	3	1	52
		Vanala	184	4	26	214
		Vempenta	53	--	13	66
3.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	75	2	3	80
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	17	--	--	17
		Talamudipi	120	35	7	162
		Jalakanur	22	--	--	22
		Alaganur	82	5	--	87
5.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	48	--	--	48
		Channakkapally	21	1	--	22
		Gadivemula	14	1	--	15
		Korrapolur	115	36	11	162
		Bujunur	1	--	--	1
		Gadigarevula	15	1	--	16
		Thirupadu	19	3	--	22
		Durvesi	77	2	2	81
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	100	16	--	116
		Kondajuturu	34	2	3	39
		Chilakala	26	1	--	27
		Panyam	77	6	--	83
		Konidedu	57	4	--	61
		Bhupanapadu	40	--	3	43
		Alamur	2	--	--	2
		Maddur	20	1	--	21
7.	Nandyal	Mulasagaram	14	--	--	14
8.	Banagana- palli	Ramatheertham	11	6	--	17
		Beeravolu	31	2	1	34
		Cheruvupalli	40	30	--	70
		Venkatapuram	32	--	--	32

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Nandavaram	73	7	—	80
		Pandlapuram	23	—	—	23
		Bathulurupadu	26	—	—	26
		Banaganapalli	33	12	—	45
		Bhanumukkala	33	4	1	38
9.Owk		Ramavaram	35	—	—	35
		Methupalli	77	—	7	84
		Owk	82	8	2	92
		Singanapalli	20	—	—	20
		Obulapuram	34	1	—	35
		Sangapatnam	28	13	2	43
		Cherlapally	107	—	6	113
		Chenugondla	29	2	6	37
		sunkesula	33	—	1	34
10.Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla	4	—	—	—	4
11.Kolimigundla	B.Singavaram	12	—	—	—	12
12.Sanjamala	Perusomula	36	3	—	—	39
	Dattapuram	15	4	—	—	19
Total			2099 (87.1%)	215 (8.9%)	95 (4.0%)	2409

#### BLOCK IV & VIII

1.Banagana-		Nandavaram	27	1	—	28
palli		Pandlapuram	49	—	—	49
		Kaipa	64	1	2	67
		Sankalapuram	38	—	—	38
		Appalapuram	65	20	3	88
2.Koilkuntla	Chennakopperla	72	5	1	—	78
3.Panyam	Alamur	23	1	—	—	24
	Bhupanapadu	138	—	5	—	143
	Konidedu	69	2	1	—	72
	Maddur	95	9	11	—	115
	Gonavaram	6	—	—	—	6
Total			646 (91.2%)	39 (5.5%)	23 (3.2%)	708 (100%)

TABLE 4.5  
VILLAGE WISE POPULATION OF AWARDEES

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	7	5	12
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	164	129	293
		Vanala	588	524	1112
		Vempenta	208	180	388
3.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	248	231	479
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	51	47	98
		Talamudipi	455	390	845
		Jalakanur	66	54	120
		Alaganoor	218	195	413
5.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	114	102	216
		Channakkapally	51	51	102
		Gadivemula	31	29	60
		Korrapolur	511	483	994
		Bujunur	3	5	8
		Gadigarevula	52	51	103
		Thirupadu	75	61	136
		Durvesi	257	226	483
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	285	255	540
		Kondajuturu	135	128	263
		Chilakala	85	85	170
		Panyam	246	241	487
		Konidedu	170	156	326
		Bhupanapadu	128	127	255
		Alamur	11	8	19
		Maddur	64	64	128
7.	Nandyal	Mulasagaram	55	37	92
8.	Banagana- palli	Ramatheertham	48	48	96
		Beeravolu	91	87	178
		Cheruvupalli	197	177	374
		Venkatapuram	91	79	170
		Nandavaram	240	192	432
		Pandlapuram	65	48	113

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Bathulurupadu	72	62	134
	Banaganapalli	140	112	252
	Bhanumukkala	102	102	204
9.Owk	Ramavaram	112	90	202
	Methupalli	266	233	499
	Owk	237	219	456
	Singanapalli	59	53	112
	Obulapuram	99	76	175
	Sangapatnam	143	141	284
	Cherolapally	321	288	609
	Chenugondla	111	106	217
	sunkesula	99	100	199
10.Koilkuntla	Koilakuntla	6	9	15
11.Kolimigundla	B.Singavaram	54	38	92
12.Sanjamala	Perusomula	127	98	225
	Dathapuram	65	59	124
	Total	7023 (52.8%)	6281 (47.2%)	13304

#### BLOCK IV & VIII

1.Banaganapalli	Appalapuram	272	237	519
	Kaipa	166	160	326
	Nandavaram	90	80	170
	Pandlapuram	139	106	245
	Sankalapuram	111	99	210
2.Koilakuntla	Chinnakopperla	213	177	390
3.Panyam	Alamur	97	76	173
	Bhupanapadu	424	376	800
	Gonavaram	14	11	25
	Konidedu	187	180	367
	Maddur	328	297	625
	Total	2041 (53.2%)	1799 (46.8%)	3840

TABLE 4.6

## DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDEES BY FAMILY TYPE

S1. Type of family No.	No. of awardee families	percentage
1. Joint family	926	38.5
2. Nuclear family	1403	58.2
3. Single Member	80	3.3
Total	2409	100.00

TABLE 4.7

## COMMUNITY WISE FAMILY SIZE OF AWARDEES

Sl No.	Community	Members in the family						Total
		1	2	3-5	6-8	9-11	12 & above	
1.	S.C.	17(4.0%) (21.3%)	36(8.5%) (19.7%)	166(39.3%) (15.5%)	145(34.3%) (18.9%)	42(9.9%) (20.1%)	17(4.0%) (17.7%)	423
2.	S.T.	1(3.7%) (1.2%)	1(3.7%) (0.5%)	9(33.3%) (0.8%)	12(44.4%) (1.51%)	4(14.8%) (1.9%)	---	27
3.	B.C.	30(3.2%) (37.5%)	61(6.5%) (33.3)	396(42%) (36.9%)	330(34.9%) (42.9%)	80(8.5%) (38.3%)	47(4.9%) (49.0%)	944
4.	O.C.	32(3.1%) (40.0%)	85(8.4%) (46.5%)	501(49.3%) (46.8%)	282(27.8%) (36.7%)	83(8.2%) (39.7%)	32(3.2%) (33.3%)	1015
Total		80(3.3%)	183(7.6%)	1072(44.5%)	768(31.9%)	209(8.7%)	96(4.0%)	

TABLE 4.8

## LAND HOLDING DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDEES DURING PRE-ACQUISITION PERIOD

Sl No	Community	No. of awardees before acquisition (Acres)			Total
		<3.75	>3.75 to <7.5	>7.5 & above	
1.	SC	277 (65.5%) (29.8%)	96 (2.7%) (16.7%)	50 (11.8%) (5.5%)	423
2.	ST	14 (51.7%) (1.5%)	6 (22.3) (1.0%)	7 (26.0%) (0.8%)	27
3.	BC	374 (39.6%) (40.3%)	271 (28.7%) (47.3%)	299 (31.7%) (32.9%)	944
4.	Others	263 (25.9%) (28.3%)	200 (19.7%) (34.9%)	552 (54.4%) (60.8%)	1015
Total		928 (38.5%)	573 (23.8%)	908 (37.7%)	2409
BLOCK IV & VIII					
1.	SC	39 (49.4%) (22.5%)	31 (39.2%) (17.8%)	9 (11.4%) (2.5%)	79
2.	ST	--	--	1 (100%) (0.3%)	1
3.	BC	71 (40.3%) (41.0%)	45 (25.6%) (25.9%)	6 (34.1%) (16.6%)	176
4.	Others	63 (13.9%) (36.5%)	98 (21.7%) (56.3%)	29 (64.4%) (80.6%)	452
Total		173	174	361	708



TABLE 4.9

## DETAILS OF OCCUPATION OF AWARDEES AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS

Sl No	Occupational Category	Main occupation				Secondary occupation			
		No. of awardees	percentage	No. of family members	Total	No. of awardees	Percentage	No. of family members	Total
1.	Agriculture	1432	65.59	2452	3884	127	16.00	140	267
2.	Agricultural Labour	380	17.4	1469	1849	573	72.01	1519	2092
3.	Carpentary (traditional)	4	0.18	9	13	3	0.37	1	4
4.	Weaving (traditional)	2	0.09	9	11	1	0.13	3	4
5.	Black smithy (traditional)	2	0.09	4	6	--	--	1	1
6.	Gold smithy (traditional)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
7.	Basket making (traditional)	2	0.09	5	7	--	--	2	2
8.	Mat making (traditional)	1	0.05	1	2	--	--	--	--
9.	Barber (traditional)	12	0.55	19	31	2	0.25	2	4
10.	Washerman (traditional)	31	1.42	90	121	4	0.5	19	23
11.	Leather worker (traditional)	1	0.05	--	1	1	0.13	1	2
12.	Potter (traditional)	5	0.23	8	13	2	0.25	4	6
13.	Trade (traditional)	13	0.60	32	45	9	1.14	1	10
14.	MFP Collection	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
15.	Forest labour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16.	Petty business	39	1.78	454	493	13	1.63	15	28
17.	Govt. service	77	3.52	65	142	5	0.62	1	6
18.	Private service	29	1.32	128	157	10	1.26	4	14
19.	Self Employment	17	0.76	34	51	5	0.62	4	9
20.	Others	136	6.21	1658	1794	40	5.03	201	241
Total		2183	100	8029	8212	795	100	1919	2714

## BLOCK IV &amp; VIII

1.	Agriculture	532	80.73	856	1388	26	13.07	25	51
2.	Agricultural Labour	37	5.62	231	268	152	76.38	319	471
3.	Carpentary (traditional)	1	0.15	1		--	--	1	1
4.	Weaving (traditional)	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1

Sl No	Occupational Category	Main occupation				Secondary occupation			
		No. of awardees	percen- tage	No. of family members	Total	No. of awardees	Percen- tage	No. of family members	Total
5.	Black smithy (traditional)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Gold smithy (traditional)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Basket making (traditional)	1	0.15	2	3	--	--	7	7
8.	Mat making (traditional)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Barber (traditional)	1	0.15	2	3	1	0.50	1	2
10.	Washerman (traditional)	13	1.97	27	40	1	0.50	4	5
11.	Leather worker (traditional)	2	0.3	--	2	--	--	2	2
12.	Potter (traditional)	1	0.15	--	1	--	--	--	--
13.	Trade (traditional)	1	0.15	1	--	--	--	--	--
14.	MFP Collection	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15.	Forest labour	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
16.	Petty business	5	0.76	3	8	9	4.53	--	9
17.	Govt. service	46	6.98	42	88	--	--	--	--
18.	Private service	6	0.91	26	32	5	2.52	--	5
19.	Self Employment	3	0.46	9	12	1	0.50	2	3
20.	Others	10	1.52	448	458	4	2.00	5	9
Total		659	100.0	1649	2308	199	100	367	566

TABLE 4.10

## COMMUNITY WISE CURRENT PATTERN OF ANNUAL INCOME - MAIN CANAL

S/No.	Range of Annual income	S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total
1.	0-4000	27(21.4) (6.4)	2(1.6) (7.4)	34(27.0) (3.6)	63(50.0) (6.2)	126(100) (5.2)
2.	4001-6000	34(29.8) (8.0)	--	42(36.8) (4.4)	38(33.3) (3.7)	114(100) (4.8)
3.	6001-8500	64(33.9) (15.1)	1(0.5) (3.7)	68(36.0) (42.5)	56(29.6) (5.5)	189(100) (7.8)
4.	8501-11000	69(28.5) (16.3)	4(1.6) (14.8)	103(42.6) (10.9)	66(27.3) (6.5)	242(100) (10.0)
Below poverty Line		194(28.9) (45.8)	7(1.0) (25.9)	247(36.8) (26.2)	223(33.3) (21.9)	671(100) (27.8)
5.	11001-20000	116(17.4) (27.5)	12(1.8) (44.4)	303(45.5) (32.1)	235(35.3) (23.2)	666(100) (27.7)
6.	20001-50000	97(13.5) (22.9)	8(1.1) (29.7)	292(40.8) (30.9)	319(44.6) (31.4)	716(100) (29.7)
7.	50001 & above	16(4.5) (3.8)	--	102(28.6) (10.8)	238(66.9) (23.5)	356(100) (14.8)
Above poverty line		229(13.2) (54.2)	20(1.2) (74.1)	697(40.1) (73.8)	792(45.5) (78.1)	1738(100) (72.1)
Total		423	27	944	1015	2409

## BLOCK IV &amp; VIII

1.	<0-4000	--	--	8(28.6) (4.5)	20(71.4) (4.4)	28(100) (3.9)
2.	>4001-6000	2(2.5) (2.5)	--	10(64.5) (5.7)	4(2.50) (0.9)	16(100) (2.2)

S1 No.	Range of Annual income	S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total
3.	>6001-8500	5(16.1) (6.3)	--	9(29.0) (5.1)	17(54.9) (3.8)	31(100) (4.4)
4.	>8501-11000	11(28.9) (13.9)	--	12(31.6) (6.8)	15(39.5) (3.3)	38(100) (5.4)
	Below poverty Line	18(15.9) (22.8)	--	39(34.5) (22.1)	56(49.6) (12.4)	113(100) (16.0)
5.	>11001-20000	30(19.9) (38.0)	1(0.7) (100.0)	45(29.8) (25.6)	75(49.6) (16.6)	151(100) (21.3)
6.	>20001-50000	25(10.4) (31.6)	--	6(25.3) (34.6)	55(64.3) (34.3)	241(100) (34.0)
7.	50001 & above	6(2.9) (7.7)	--	31(15.3) (17.7)	166(81.8) (36.7)	203(100) (28.8)
	Above poverty line	61(10.2) (77.2)	1(0.2)	137(23.0)	396(66.6) (87.6)	595(100) (84.0)
Total		79	1	176	452	708

TABLE 4.11  
SOURCE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF GROSS INCOME

Sl No	Source	Percentage of Income (<11,000)	Percentage of income (>11,000)
1.	Agriculture	25.7	98.10
2.	Animal Husbandry	15.5	0.10
3.	Agricultural Labour	42.1	0.41
4.	Non-Agricultural Labour	3.4	0.05
5.	Trees	0.3	0.06
6.	Traditional occupation	2.5	0.16
7.	Self Employment	2.4	0.17
8.	Employment services	3.1	0.54
9.	Others	5.0	0.41
Total		100.0	100.0

TABLE - 4.12

## CURRENT PATTERNS OF EXPENDITURE

Sl.No.	Items	Percentage of expenditure
1.	Food	29.0
2.	Construction of well	0.6
3.	Construction of house	1.2
4.	Purchase of live stock	0.3
5.	Purchase of cart	0.1
6.	Purchase of tractor	0.8
7.	Purchase of parts of tractor	0.2
8.	Purchase of diesel	0.3
9.	Purchase of cycle/motor cycle	0.9
10.	Purchase of T.V./Radio etc.,	0.9
11.	Clothing	10.0
12.	Purchase of cosmetics	2.0
13.	Religious ceremonies	2.4
14.	Health care	3.8
15.	Education	3.1
16.	Agriculture including seeds/fertilisers	34.7
17.	Animal husbandry	2.6
18.	Household items	1.9
19.	Loan repayment	2.0
20.	Others	3.2
Total		100.0

TABLE 4.13

## VILLAGE-WISE DETAILS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF LAND AND OTHER ASSETS ACQUIRED

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	Extent of land acquired (in Acres)				Other Assets acquired			
			Patta	Govern- ment	Temple/ Darga	Home stead	No. of wells	No. of Trees	No. of pump sheds	No. of Houses
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	28.03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	18.79	41.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Vanala	207.524	28.99	--	--	--	--	2	97
		Vempenta	49.538	61.67	0.45	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	109.476	19.08	8.34	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	30.99	--	0.58	--	--	--	--	--
		Talamudipi	291.06	16.08	0.02	--	5	2056	--	--
		Jalakanur	13.84	--	0.59	--	2	50	--	--
		Alaganur	299.59	--	11.41	--	--	469	--	--
5.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	63.419	--	1.47	--	--	--	--	--
		Channakka- pally	28.27	--	2.15	--	--	--	--	--
		Gadivemula	20.31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Korrappotur	135.58	30.24	5.18	--	--	--	--	--
		Bujunur	0.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Gadigarevula	16.675	--	1.08	--	--	--	--	--
		Thirupadu	11.71	--	0.27	--	--	--	--	--
		Durvesi	138.332	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	373.138	--	--	--	1	1717	--	--
		Kondajuturu	11.196	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Chilakala	8.08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Panyam	159.435	--	0.17	--	--	3	--	--
		Konidedu	82.00	--	--	--	1	22	--	--
		Bhupanapadu	18.24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Alamur	7.84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Maddur	15.17	--	1.94	--	--	--	--	--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
7. Nandyal	Moolasagaram	49.52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Banagana-										
palli	Ramatheertham	29.27	--	--	--	--	38	--	--	--
	Beeravolu	6.385	--	0.12	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Cheruvupalli	77.82	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
	Venkatapuram	68.24	--	4.94	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bandavaram	102.805	--	11.79	--	--	--	2	--	--
	Pandlapuram	56.44	--	3.72	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bathulurupadu	29.73	--	--	--	--	99	1	--	--
	Banagana-	116.23	3.5	5.2	8.77	6	911	1	9	--
	palli									
	Bhanumukkala	73.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9. Owk	Ramavaram	114.75	--	13.1	--	3	18	--	2	--
	Methupalli	310.29	28.26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Owk	344.28	93.78	--	--	11	70116	1	1	--
	Singanapalli	258.86	--	1.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Obulapuram	162.93	15.01	16.33	--	4	--	2	--	--
	Sangapatnam	377.79	5.51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Cherolapally	519.88	449.94	30.48	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Chanugondla	61.68	8.56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	sunkesula	77.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10. Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla	8.24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11. Kolimigundla	B. Singavaram	20.67	--	0.64	--	--	--	1	--	--
12. Sanjamala	Perusomula	41.31	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Dathapuram	69.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		5116.19	801.62	121.82	8.77	35	75499	11	109	



TABLE 4.14  
COMMUNITY WISE PERCENTAGE OF LAND ACQUIRED  
TO THE TOTAL HOLDING OF THE AWARDEES

Sl No.	Community	Percentage of land acquired				Total
		<25	26-50	51-75	76-100	
1.	SC	182(43.0%) (14.4%)	74(17.5%) (18.3%)	32(7.6%) (14.2%)	135(31.9%) (26.4%)	423(100) (17.6%)
2.	ST	8(29.6%) (0.6%)	5(18.5%) (1.2%)	3(11.1%) (1.3%)	11(40.8%) (2.1%)	27(100) (1.1%)
3.	BC	473(50.1%) (37.3%)	156(16.5%) (38.6%)	114(12.1%) (50.4%)	201(21.3%) (39.3%)	944(100) (39.2%)
4.	Others	604(59.5%) (47.7%)	169(16.6%) (41.8%)	77(7.6%) (34.0%)	165(16.3%) (32.2%)	1015(100) (42.1%)
Total		1267(52.6%) (100)	404(16.8%) (100)	226(9.4%) (100)	512(21.2%) (100)	2409(100)

TABLE 4.15

### DETAILS OF OTHER ACQUISITIONS AND COMPENSATION

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl No	Community	House sites		Pump shed		Trees		Structures			Total	Compensation for land acquisition
		No. of paps	Compen- sation received	No. of paps	Compen- sation received	No. of paps	Compen- sation received	No. of paps	Compen- sation received			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12	13
1.	SC	75	457	--	--	1	1	2	93	78	55	
2.	ST	4	20	--	--	1	6	2	43	7	76	
3.	BC	18	891	5	193	25	429	1	9	49	1323	
4.	OC	12	4578	6	86	37	878	6	313	61	5855	
Total		109	5746	11	279	64	1314	11	458	195	7309	9,39,49.9

TABLE 4.16

## DETAILS OF COURT CASES UNDER LAND ACQUISITION

Sl No	Name of the village	No. of cases filed in Courts	Detailed of settled cases		
			Number	Award Amount in lakhs	Total amount after enhancement in lakhs
1.	Panyam	93	35	17.94	46.34
2.	Gorakallu	58	25	15.16	36.28
3.	manchalakatta	81	42	5.73	11.87
4.	Channakapalli	19	19	0.88	5.93
5.	Talamudipi	116	85	12.80	22.99
6.	Vanala	147	108	34.63	151.65
7.	Madduru	11	-	-	-
8.	Rollapadu	26	10	1.02	2.45
9.	Gadivemula	20	-	-	-
10.	Koilakuntla	8	-	-	-
11.	Tudicherla	78	-	-	-
12.	Durvesi	3	-	-	-
13.	Gadigarevula	30	-	-	-
14.	Alaganur	114	-	-	-
15.	Moolasagaram	7	7	2.47	8.43
16.	Jalakanur	16	-	-	-
17.	Sunkesula	8	-	-	-
18.	Vempenta	22	-	-	-
19.	Bhanumukkala	2	-	-	-
20.	Konidedu	52	-	-	-
21.	Kondajuturu	26	-	-	-
22.	Chilakala	16	-	-	-
23.	Bhupanapadu	9	-	-	-
24.	Alamuru	9	-	-	-
25.	Owk	87	-	-	-
26.	Ramavaram	25	-	-	-
27.	Cherlopally	61	-	-	-
28.	Singanapally	21	-	-	-
29.	Chanugondla	32	-	-	-
30.	B.Singavaram	15	-	-	-
31.	Cheruvupally	67	-	-	-
32.	Sangapatnam	66	-	-	-
33.	Bathulurupadu	31	-	-	-
34.	Ramatheertham	26	-	-	-
35.	Venkatapuram	14	-	-	-
36.	Banaganapally	137	-	-	-
37.	Pandlapuram	34	-	-	-
38.	Nandavaram	45	-	-	-
39.	Metupally	81	-	-	-
40.	Korrapoluru	16	-	-	-
1729(49.1%)			331(19.1%)	90.63	285.94

TABLE 4.17

## DETAILS OF COMPENSATION UTILISED BY COMMUNITY

Sl No	Item of Utilisation	Community									
		S.C.	%	S.T.	%	B.C.	%	Others	%	Total	%
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Purchase of agricultural land	9	2.1	1	3.7	30	3.2	32	3.2	72	2.9
2.	Homestead land	4	0.9	-	-	8	0.8	7	0.7	19	0.8
3.	Expenditure on Agricultural and purchase Equipment	16	3.8	-	-	79	8.5	147	14.5	242	10.0
4.	Construction of well	1	0.2	2	7.4	2	0.2	3	0.3	8	0.3
5.	Purchase of Diesel/Electrical pump/Hand pump	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.1
6.	Borewell	-	-	-	-	5	0.5	6	0.6	11	0.5
7.	Purchase of live stock	4	0.9	2	7.4	20	2.1	18	1.8	44	1.8
8.	Construction of House	33	7.9	-	-	41	4.3	34	3.4	108	4.5
9.	Education	11	2.6	1	3.7	18	1.9	27	2.9	57	2.7
10.	Wedding	74	17.6	5	18.5	183	19.5	158	15.6	420	17.5
11.	Funerals	2	0.4	-	-	4	0.4	2	0.2	8	0.3
12.	Religious functions	8	1.8	-	-	17	1.8	17	1.7	42	1.7
13.	Food	161	38.2	8	28.6	237	25.2	225	22.2	631	26.2
14.	Clothing	28	6.6	-	-	50	5.3	47	4.7	125	5.1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
15.T.V.		-	-	-	-	1	0.1	6	0.6	7	0.3
16.Refrigerator		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
17.Self Employment		-	-	-	-	3	0.3	4	0.4	7	0.3
18.Loan and Repayment		39	9.2	6	22.2	132	13.9	127	12.5	304	12.6
19.Medical Treatment		13	3.1	-	-	34	3.6	24	2.4	71	2.9
20.Savings		8	1.9	1	3.7	22	2.3	22	2.2	60	2.5
21.Others		12	2.8	1	3.7	57	6.0	93	9.9	169	7.0
Total		423		27		944		1015		2409	



TABLE 4.19

## DETAILS OF LEASED OUT AND SHARE CROPPING LAND HOLDERS

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	No. of awardees who leased out or given the acquired land for share cropping		No. of awardees who were lessees and share croppers	
			Leased Out	Share Cropping	Lessees	Share Croppers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Pamulapadu	Madduru Vanala		3	--	1	--
			7	1	5	5
2. Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla		2	2	1	1
3. Midthur	Rollapadu		1	1	1	--
	Talamudipi		13	3	1	1
	Jalakanur		1	--	--	--
	Alaganoor		3	1	--	--
4. Gadivemula	Manchalakatta		1	--	1	--
	Channakkapally		2	--	--	--
	Gadivemula		1	-	1	--
	Korrapolur		4	3	6	1
	Thirupadu		1	--	--	--
	Durvesi		1	--	2	1
5. Panyam	Gorakallu		1	--	--	--
	Kondajuturu		2	--	--	--
	Chilakala		1	--	--	2
	Panyam		2	2	--	--
	Konidedu		4	2	--	1
	Bhupanapadu		3	--	1	--
	Maddur		2	--	--	--
6. Nandyal	Mulasagaram		3	1	--	--
7. Banaganapalli	Ramatheertham		1	--	--	--
	Beeravolu		3	--	--	--
	Cheruvupalli		8	1	1	1
	Venkatapuram		2	--	1	--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Nandavaram	4	1	1	--
		Pandlapuram	2	--	--	--
		Bathulurupadu	1	--	--	--
		Banaganapalli	4	1	--	--
		Bhanumukkala	2	1	--	--
8.Owk		Methupalli	3	--	--	--
		Owk	2	--	1	--
		Sangapatnam	1	--	--	--
		Cherolopally	9	--	2	--
		Chanugondla	1	--	--	--
		sunkesula	1	--	--	--
		Total	102	20	26	13



TABLE 4.20

## IMPACT OF ACQUISITION ON LESSEES AND SHARE CROPPERS

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	No. of lessees/ share croppers	Impact on lessees and share croppers		
				Shifted to Alternative land	Shifted to new farmer	Shifted to new activity
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Pamulanadu		Madduru	1	--	1	--
		Vanala	10	2	8	
2. Jupadu bungalow		Tudicherla	2	1	1	--
3. Midthur		Rollapadu	1	--	1	--
		Talamudipi	2	1	1	--
4. Gadivemula		Manchalakatta	1	--	1	--
		Gadivemula	1	1	--	--
		Korrapolur	7	1		
		Durvesi	3	2	1	--
5. Panyam		Chilakala	2	--	2	--
		Konidedu	1	--	1	--
		Bhupanapadu	1	--	1	--
6. Nandya1		Mulasagaram	1	--	--	1
7. Banagana-palli		Cheruvupalli	2	2	--	--
		Venkatapuram	1	--	--	--
		Handavaram	1	--	--	--
8. Owk		Owk	1	-	--	1
		Cherolapally	2	1	--	1
Total			40	11	26	8

TABLE 4.21

## IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION ON TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	No. of patrons decreased	fall of income due to poverty of patrons	Raw material not available due to land acquisition	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Pamulapadu	Vanala	3	15	--	18
		Vempenta	1	--	--	1
2.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	--	1	--	1
3.	Midthur	Talamudipi	2	12	1	15
		Alaganur	1	3	1	5
4.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	--	3	--	3
		Channakkapally	--	3	--	3
		Korrapolur	4	4	--	8
		Thirupadu	--	2	--	2
		Durvesi	--	3	--	3
5.	Panyam	Panyam	1	--	--	1
6.	Banagana-palli	Cheruvupalli	--	--	1	1
		Nandavaram	1	--	--	1
		Bathulurupadu	1	--	--	1
		Bhanumukkala	1	--	1	2
7.	Owk	Methupalli	--	--	1	1
		Cherolapally	--	1	--	1
		sunkesula	--	--	5	5
8.	Koilakuntla	Koilakuntla	-	--	--	--
9.	Kolimigundla	B.Singavaram	-	1	--	1
Total			15	48	10	73

TABLE 4.22  
DETAILS OF LIVESTOCK OF THE AWARDEES  
BEFORE AND AFTER LAND ACQUISITION

Sl. No.	Livestock	No. of heads	
		Prior to acquisition	After acquisition
1.	Cows	1243	523
2.	Oxen	3623	3206
3.	She buffaloes	5782	5251
5.	Sheep	1946	1930
	Total	12594	10910

TABLE 4.23

VILLAGE-WISE DETAILS OF FAMILIES KNOWING SELLERS OF LAND  
OR GOVERNMENT LAND

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	No. of knowing sellers		No. of paps willing to pay extra cost		No. of knowing availability of Government lands	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1. Atmakur		Karivena	--	4	--	4	--	4
2. Pamulapadu		Madduru	1	51	3	49	3	49
		Vanala	3	211	7	207	1	213
		Vempenta	2	64	4	62	2	64
3. Jupadu bungalow		Tudicherla	5	75	14	66	3	77
4. Midthur		Rollapadu	--	17	--	17	--	17
		Talamudipi	4	158	--	162	--	162
		Alaganur	--	87	1	86	--	87
		Jalakanur	--	22	--	22	--	22
5. Gadivemula		Manchalakatta	1	47	--	47	--	47
		Channakkapally	--	22	--	22	2	20
		Gadivemula	--	15	--	15	--	15
		Korrapolur	9	153	2	160	3	159
		Bujunur	--	1	--	1	--	1
		Gadigarevula	--	16	--	16	--	16
		Thirupadu	2	20	--	22	--	22
		Durvesi	3	78	1	80	--	81
6. Panyam		Gorakallu	2	114	13	103	--	116
		Kondajuturu	--	39	1	38	--	39
		Chilakala	--	27	--	27	--	27
		Panyam	1	82	5	78	1	82
		Konidedu	1	60	1	60	--	61
		Bhupanapadu	--	43	8	35	--	43
		Alamur	--	2	--	2	--	2
		Maddur	--	21	--	21	--	21
7. Nandyal		Mulasagaram	1	13	--	14	--	14

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
8. Banaganapalli	Ramatheertham	--	17	--	17	--	17	
	Beeravolu	--	34	--	34	--	34	
	Cheruvupalli	1	69	3	67	--	70	
	Venkatapuram	2	30	3	29	--	32	
	Nandavaram	2	78	1	79	1	79	
	Pandlapuram	--	23	--	23	--	23	
	Bathulurupadu	4	22	3	23	--	26	
	Banaganapalli	--	45	--	45	--	45	
	Bhanumukkala	1	37	1	37	1	37	
9. Owk	Ramavaram	--	35	--	35	--	35	
	Methupalli	--	84	1	83	--	84	
	Owk	--	92	6	86	--	92	
	Singanapalli	2	18	2	18	--	20	
	Obulapuram	1	34	3	31	1	33	
	Sangapatnam	1	42	1	42	1	42	
	Cherolapally	1	112	--	113	--	113	
	Chanugondla	1	36	--	37	--	37	
	sunkesula	1	34	2	33	--	35	
10. Koilkuntla	Koilakuntla	--	4	--	4	--	4	
11. Kolimigundla	B. Singavaram	--	12	--	12	--	12	
12. Sanjamala	Perusomula	1	38	1	38	--	39	
	Dathapuram	--	19	2	17	--	19	
Total			53	2356	89	2320	19	2390

TABLE 4.24

## MOBILITY MATRIX OF AWARDEES FROM PRE ACQUISITION PERIOD TO POST ACQUISITION PERIOD

Before acquisition			No. of awardees after acquisition				
S1 No	Land holdings in acres	No. of awardees	<3.75	3.75-7.50	7.50 and above	Total No. of awardees	
1.	<3.75	928	403 (43.4) (81.7)	525 (56.6) (67.4)	--	928 (38.5)	
2.	3.75-7.50	573	66 (11.5)	224 (39.1)	283 (49.4)	573 (23.8)	
3.	7.50 and above	908	24 (2.6) (4.9)	30 (3.4) (3.8)	140 (15.4) (33.1)	714 (78.6) (100.0)	908 (37.7)
Total		2409	493 (20.5)	779 (32.3)	423 (17.6)	714 (29.6)	2409

## BLOCK IV &amp; VIII

1.	0-3.75	179 (25.3%)	4 (2.2%) (100%)	175 (97.8%) (84.5%)	--	--	179 (100%) (25.3%)
2.	3.75-7.50	168 (23.7%)	--	32 (19.0%) (15.5%)	136 (81.0%) (89.5%)	--	168 (100%) (23.7%)
3.	7.50 & above	361 (51.0%)	--	--	16 (4.4%) (10.5%)	345 (95.6%) (100%)	361 (100%) (51.0%)
Total		708	4 (0.5%) (100%)	207 (29.2%) (100%)	152 (21.5%) (100%)	345 (48.7%) (100%)	708 (100%)

TABLE 4.25

## DISTRIBUTION OF PAPs REQUIRING REHABILITATION OR RESETTLEMENT AND BOTH

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	No. of PAPs			Total No. of paps	Classification of PAPs			
			Requiring Rehabilitation	Requiring Resettlement	Requiring Resettlement and rehabilitation		ST	SC	BC	OC
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	4	--	--	4	--	--	4	--
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	65	--	--	65	--	2	51	12
		Vanala	91	141	34	266	14	159	49	44
		Vempenta	67	3	--	70	1	40	25	4
3.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	83	--	--	83	--	31	37	15
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	19	--	--	19	--	5	12	2
		Talamudipi	103	--	--	103	--	23	37	43
		Jalakanur	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
		Alaganoor	54	--	--	54	--	16	25	13
5.	Gadivemula	Manchalakatta	34	--	1	35	--	6	17	12
		Channakkapally	21	--	--	21	--	--	11	10
		Gadivemula	7	--	--	7	--	--	2	5
		Korrapolur	164	--	--	164	--	66	70	28
		Bujunur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Gadigarevula	1	2	--	3	2	--	1	--
		Thirupadu	9	--	--	9	--	--	--	9
		Durvesi	69	--	--	69	--	15	27	27
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	74	--	--	74	--	15	45	14
		Kondajuturu	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
		Chilakala	2	--	--	2	--	--	1	1
		Panyam	80	--	--	80	--	3	61	16
		Konidedu	13	--	2	15	--	2	9	4
		Bhupanapadu	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	--
		Alamur	5	--	--	5	--	--	5	--
		Maddur	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	2

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	No. of PAPs			Total No. of paps	Classification of paps			
			Requiring Rehabilitation	Requiring Resettlement	Requiring Resettlement and rehabilitation		ST	SC	BC	OC
7.	Nandyal	Mulasagaram	11	--	--	11	--	--	7	4
8.	Banagana-palli	Ramatheertham	13	--	--	13	--	2	5	6
		Beeravolu	7	--	--	7	--	--	3	4
		Cheruvupalli	27	--	--	27	--	4	12	11
		Venkatapuram	5	--	--	5	--	--	1	4
		Nandavaram	42	--	--	42	--	10	10	22
		Pandlapuram	13	--	--	13	--	--	2	11
		Bathulurupadu	11	--	--	11	--	--	5	6
		Banaganapalli	23	2	4	29	--	--	16	13
		Bhanumukkala	34	--	--	34	2	--	16	16
9.	Owk	Ramavaram	31	--	1	32	13	8	11	--
		Methupalli	97	--	--	97	--	52	12	33
		Owk	123	--	2	125	2	8	39	76
		Singanapalli	19	--	--	19	--	3	16	--
		Obulapuram	40	--	--	40	--	6	25	9
		Sangapatnam	29	--	--	29	--	3	13	13
		Cherolapally	123	--	--	123	4	41	47	31
		Chenugondla	9	--	--	9	--	8	--	1
		Sunkesula	26	--	--	26	--	5	17	4
10.	Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
11.	Kolimigundla	B. Singavaram	9	--	--	9	--	5	4	--
12.	Sanjamala	Perusomula	18	--	--	18	--	3	12	3
		Dathapuram	4	--	--	4	--	--	3	1
Total			1689	148	44	1881	38	541	770	532



## CHAPTER - V

### PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS : SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 It may be recalled that the aim of the 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, cultural institutions. In the third Chapter, the socio-economic and cultural milieu of the PAPs has been portrayed. In the Chapter four, the profile of PAPs, the resource base of PAPs in the process of acquisition of lands, their assets, compensation paid, pattern of utilisation of compensation, the present income and expenditure pattern of the PAPs have been presented. 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 on 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 neither the construction of SRBC

nor the acquisition of land is complete. In some villages advance possession of lands was taken from the land holders for excavation of distributories. In villages, land acquired for the SRBC is still under occupation and cultivation of the land holders. 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 'gamble in rains' in the proposed command area of the SRBC. In Banaganipalli, Owk, Sanjamala and Koilkuntla Mandals the terrain turns into a bald backing 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 breed 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 gray terrain will soon turn into a verdent area of agricultural prosperity with the arrival of Krishna water through SRBC and its distributories the fabled Midas will also arrive in the command area and with his 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 76,890 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 Post-project yield of various crops in the command area

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. Mulbary	-	5.2
		6. Betal wine (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 1.20 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, sugar cane, betelwine 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 developmental works 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 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 and improve significantly annual incomes of the farmers and thier 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 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 a

"Temple of Modern India" (Srisailem 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 refugee in their own home land. But 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 through Pamulapadu, Gadivemula and Midthur mandals of non-command area construction activity of SRBC has created some problems for the people enroute. The problems can be classified into the following categories :

**I. (a) DISRUPTION OF PRODUCTION SYSTEM :**

5.15        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, Bhanumukkala, Erragudur, Vanala and Vempenta.



5.16 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 arrangements need to be made to ensure drinking water supply wherever such problem is acute.

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

5.17 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 Bhanumukkala, in Banaganapalli mandal, the SRBC separated the well of a PAP 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 land which has been

rendered dry after the SRBC separated its source of irrigation. In Dattapuram in Sanjamala mandal, a PAP 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.

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

5.18 Prior to the construction of SRBC, fields of Pamulapadu mandal villages being under the command area of KC canal, used to get irrigation water for two crops for 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 of 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 passaged 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.

5.19 There are in all 11 cases of disruption of production system of PAP's by the SRBC which has directly affected the PAP's by separating the irrigation sources from their ayacut etc. These cases are reported in Maddur, Sangapatnam, Sunkesula, Konededu, Talamudipi, Gadigarevua, Pandlapuram and Cheruvapalli.

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

5.20 The construction of SRBC through the lands of PAPs has divided the lands into the 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. 71 awardees in 30 villages have reported such cases in the study area.

#### II. DIFFICULTY FOR GRAZING ACTIVITY :

5.21 The difficulty for taking their cattle for grazing has been reported to Vanala, Vempenta, Konededu, Sunkesula, Talamudipi, Manchalakatta, Gadigirevula, Nandavaram, Bhanumukkala and Banaganipalli villages, due to the main canal, as the bridges constructed on the canal require some what detouring to reach the grazing grounds. Similar problem is reported in these villages for reaching the fields by the farmers. •

5.19 There are in all 11 cases of disruption of production system of PAP's by the SRBC which has directly affected the PAP's by separating the irrigation sources from their ayacut etc. These cases are reported in Maddur, Sangapatnam, Sunkesula, Konededu, Talamudipi, Gadigarevua, Pandlapuram and Cheruvapalli.

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

5.20 The construction of SRBC through the lands of PAPs has divided the lands into the 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. 71 awardees in 30 villages have reported such cases in the study area.

#### II. DIFFICULTY FOR GRAZING ACTIVITY :

5.21 The difficulty for taking their cattle for grazing has been reported to Vanala, Vempenta, Konededu, Sunkesula, Talamudipi, Manchalakatta, Gadigirevula, Nandavaram, Bhanumukkala and Banaganipalli villages, due to the main canal, as the bridges constructed on the canal require some what detouring to reach the grazing grounds. Similar problem is reported in these villages for reaching the fields by the farmers.

5.19 There are in all 11 cases of disruption of production system of PAP's by the SRBC which has directly affected the PAP's by separating the irrigation sources from their ayacut etc. These cases are reported in Maddur, Sangapatnam, Sunkesula, Konededu, Talamudipi, Gadigarevua, Pandlapuram and Cheruvapalli.

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

5.20 The construction of SRBC through the lands of PAPs has divided the lands into the 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. 71 awardees in 30 villages have reported such cases in the study area.

#### II. DIFFICULTY FOR GRAZING ACTIVITY :

5.21 The difficulty for taking their cattle for grazing has been reported to Vanala, Vempenta, Konededu, Sunkesula, Talamudipi, Manchalakatta, Gadigirevula, Nandavaram, Bhanumukkala and Banaganipalli villages, due to the main canal, as the bridges constructed on the canal require some what detouring to reach the grazing grounds. Similar problem is reported in these villages for reaching the fields by the farmers. .

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

5.22 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 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 of the rehabilitation of PAP's.

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

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

5.24 (b) In the deep cut reaches of SRBC, especially in Pamulapadu Mandal the ground water level is falling during the dry season with the result the water level in the drinking water sources is falling and in some places the wells are drying up.

### V. DRAINAGE PROBLEMS :

5.25 (a) 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.

5.26 In Sangapatnam village another problem of drainage has been reported wherein the SRBC has stood the stream as a barrier for that used pass 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 sumpy. These problems need urgent attention.

5.27 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.

5.28 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 onstruction 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.

5.29 (b) 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.

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

5.30 Due to canal blasting for excavation of SRBC the some structures situated in Vanala village have suffered from cracks and steps are required to prevent such adverse effect by controlled blasting.

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

5.31 The excavation of SRBC necessarily by its nature involved in removing earth and embanking with the material excavated. However, at several places the excavated material which consisted of huge boulders and rocks 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 led to not only damaging the standing crops, but also made the fields unfit for cultivation. Steps need to be taken to remedy this problem.

#### VIII. MITIGATIONS:

5.32 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 adopt 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, Thungabhadra 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

6.1 This chapter attempts to focuss 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 III 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 alround 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 wome 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 the social economic conditions of the awardees, including the non-awardees.

6.2 As mentioned earlier, a team of women investigator 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 conducting participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises. As many as 331 women were interviewed among whom a majority consisted awardees, spread over ten Mandals. PRA exercises were carried out in each village and care was taken to see the 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 8 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 condung 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 far 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 of Chakali caste 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 women'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 no decision will be taken without his consent save unimportant ones. His advices and instructions are followed and obeyed without many 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 resist 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 SRBC 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 details of which are described in the previous chapter. Further they expressed their concern about inaccessibility for fuelwood, fodder and grazing lands. They find it difficult to trek longer distances to reach the fields which are located on the other side of the SRBC. 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 SRBC because their lands will be irrigated enhancing agriculture production and agricultural employment. They hoped that SRBC would solve their water problem and there would be general improvement 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 from Chilakala village of Panyam mandal which is situated in the command. She is 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 informs that their village was not having fair weather road earlier and after taking up works under SRBC good 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 their 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 lives 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 the Kondajutur 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 out of which, 3 cents of land was acquired. She has informed that they totally depended 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 suffered from 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 a 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 expresses 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 owa 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 suffered the loss of her 7.5 acre 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 on her son's education and a 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 looking for an 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 lose 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.

#### **VI. CASE STUDY OF SMT. SUGALI SESHAMMA:**

6.13 Smt. Sugali Seshamma is the wife of late Hussainaiah, resident of Vanala village Pamulapadu mandal. She is a widow of 50 years 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 and maintenance of house etc. As she lost major chunk of her land, she was forced to sell away their 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 state of an agricultural labourer. Before the 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 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/- towards a deposit in the court and to an advocate for filing a petition in the court to enhance compensation. She started a petty 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 losing 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, 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 SRBC 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 SRBC 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. 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 and sought a private job or worked for a daily wage. 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 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. This acquired land is a very small piece and family retained a major chunk of 25 acres of land. But 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 parents in the form of land was taken away. She believes that the land acquisition has caused a setback to her economic and social status in the family as well as in the society.

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

6.17 Smt.Peta Mariamma is a resident of Vanala village of Pamulapadu mandal belonging to a SC Community. She is an illiterate woman aged about 50 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 selling away the remaining piece of land, the family is reduced to the state of landless labourers. In addition to the acquisition of their 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, 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 and 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, a resident of Alaganur village, Midthur Mandal who belongs to a 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 Korrapalur villages to work as agricultural labourer for 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 discussions 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 later 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, dependency on others, involvement in court litigations for compensation enhancement, inability to maintain cattle, physical discomforts of tracking long distances, drawing water from far off places, and the remaining land becoming unfit for

cultivation etc. It may be reiterated once again 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 home and look after the domestic affairs and enjoy higher social status and esteem as supervisors. But the impoverishment not only robs from 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 before. Thus the women who are subjected to latter conditions have perceived the land acquisition in negative perspective.

TABLE 5.1

## COMMUNITY-WISE COVERAGE OF RESPONDENTS

Sl No	Name of the Mandal	No. of Respondents				Total
		O.C.	B.C.	S.C.	S.T.	
1.	Panaym	31	38	9	--	78
2.	Owk	24	32	11	2	68
3.	Pomulapadu	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 5.2

## LITERACY LEVEL OF WOMEN RESPONDENTS

Sl No	Name of the Mandal	No. of Literates				Total
		Illiterates	Primary level	Secondary level	Collegiate level	
1.	Pamulapadu	30	1	2	--	33
2.	Panyam	71	2	4	1	78
3.	Banganapalli	43	5	4	--	52
4.	Midthur	47	1	--	--	48
5.	Gadivemula	27	--	--	--	27
6.	Jupad Bangla	12	1	--	--	13
7.	Atmakur	--	1	--	--	1
8.	Owk	65	2	1	--	68
9.	Sanjamala	1	--	--	--	1
10.	Kolimigundla	1	1	--	--	2
Total		298	14	11	1	323

## CHAPTER - VII

### 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 and the total number of PAFs including the major children is 1881 and the total number of displaced persons including the major children is as low as 192. The small number of PAPs and displaced families should not

mislead the authorities to view problems of the project affected families with indifference and complacency. 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 hapless victims though small in number should receive the highest priority and urgent attention of the authorities. Prof.L.K.Mahapatra<sup>\*</sup> 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<sup>\*\*</sup> in essence, similar to refugees ... (Cernea 1990 : 9) .

---

\* L.K.Mahanatra. 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.

The present study has been conducted to assess the adverse impacts of the SRBC project on socio-economic conditions of the project population, so as to formulate economic rehabilitation and resettlement programmes to 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 the type of impact as 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) .

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 497 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 V and VI. The present policy pursued for the payment of compensation is devoid of 'human face'. Hence, comprehensive Action Plan has to be formulated forthwith for rehabilitation of PAFs 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 intensive. Therefore, the PAFs identified in paras 5.17 and 5.18 of Chapter V whose wet lands have been separated from the source of irrigation, thereby depriving the landholders of the

---

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

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) .  
\*

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 497 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 V and VI. The present policy pursued for the payment of compensation is devoid of 'human face'. Hence, comprehensive Action Plan has to be formulated forthwith for rehabilitation of PAFs 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 intensive. Therefore, the PAFs identified in paras 5.17 and 5.18 of Chapter V whose wet lands have been separated from the source of irrigation, thereby depriving the landholders of the

---

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



fruits of irrigation source developed by them at an enormous cost and effort have to be identified. All the PAFs 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 PAF has to shift its residence to another village he must be provided with house site and cash grant for construction of residential structure in the new village, alternatively the PAFs must be allotted a house under the Weaker Sections Housing programme if he is eligible.

3) The PAFs 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 PAFs 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 for a period of five years to enable them to resettle and rehabilitate themselves economically at the new site. They must be paid transport grant 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 adverse 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 some of them have lost the 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 (Assignmetn 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 5.20 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 PAFs 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 PAF shall be allotted both the plot and certain extent of adjacent bank of the SRBC for planting timber yielding or fruit bearing or MFP yielding tree species on the SRBC bank allotted to them. If the PAF under this category lost his total holding or 75% of the holding due to the acquisition of land for SRBC the concerned PAF should be rehabilitated and resettled as outlined above.

7) The problems of PAFs 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 PAFs must be paid compensation for the loss of crops.

8) In the deep-cut reaches of SRBC especially in Pamulapadu mandal, the PAFs 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 PAFs 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, Jowhar 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 PAF will be classified according to their caste status. Thus, the PAFs can be first classified into scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and others. Each of the classified groups of PAF will be further classified on the basis of their landholding size. Each social category of PAFs will thus be classified into landless, marginal farmers, small farmers and medium farmers. These PAFs will again be categorised on the basis of the degree of loss sustained by them as a result of land acquisition. Thus each PAF 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 PAFs thus classified will fall under the following categories:

1. ST PAFs .. Marginal farmer Loss 100%, >75, <75->50%, <50->25% of hand
 

Small farmer	-do-
Medium farmer	-do-

2. SC PAFs	..	Marginal farmer	..	Loss of 100%, >75, <75->50%, <50->25% of land
		Small farmer		-do-
		Medium farmer		-do-
3. BC PAFs	..	Marginal farmer		-do-
		Small farmer		-do-
		Medium farmer		-do-
4. OC PAFs	..	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 PAFs for determination of the subsidy element in the government aided programmes.

11) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have to ensure that all the PAFs are covered under government aided programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, JOWHAR 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 PAFs 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 the 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 clasified 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 PAFs under the IRDP programmes etc, may be as shown in Annexure III.

12) The PAPs comprise many service castes artisans and other occupational groups. Each PAF belonging to occupational group, service caste, artison and other occupational groups must be identified and their traditional skills, occupational preferences and their vocational choices have to be ascertained. The members of PAFs 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 programm 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. For the purpose of extending subsidy to PAP under TRYSEM schemes the table given in the annexure may be followed. 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 following on going welfare programmes for the poor of 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 Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes, BCs and minorities may be extended the development programmes and the financial assistance by the Andhra Pradesh ST Cooperative Finance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Schedule 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, the rates of subsidy given in the Annexure VIII may be followed.

- 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, the banks 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 as many as 1400 PAPs. Each allottee is entitled to grow fodder grasses on the bank and grow trees on the interside of the bank and is entitled 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 usufruit 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 PAFs 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 PAFs in the study area is responsible for their general ignorance and backwardness. It is therefopre necessary to mobilise the female members of the PAFs 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 frr assistance under IRDP to the individual members as for provision of 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 organisation. Therefore the experience in the scheduled areas of the state can be gainfully utilized in empowering the Mahile 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 is suffers from social stigma. In such cases it is advisable to

form sub-groups with the members of Mahila Mandals, for schedule 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 funds. 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.

21) 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 PAFs by pooling funds from different Deartments. Similarly Deputy Director of Social Welfare, Dist. Tribal Welfare Officer, District Backward Classes Welfare Officer, and District Women Welfare Officer may be also 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 Cheropalli, 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 cooperation 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 bomboo from Forest Department from the nearby depots regularly.

27) A vast majority of the land holders from 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 sustaining heavy loss due to protracted litigation and the State also incurs heavy expenditure on the interest payable on the 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 seven villages for the construction of SRBC. Of them in a hamlet of Vanala where 97 houses belonging to scheduled castes have been acquired need immediate attention of the government to provide resettlement. The residential colony of these scheduled caste PAPs which was developed under weaker Weaker Sections Housing Scheme is located at a distance of 400 meters from the main village. The PAPs with their major children number 175 and all of them 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 washing, burial ground etc. The PAPs who lost their houses in other villages viz. Gadigirenula (1) Manchalakatta (1). Owk (2) Vempenta (1) and Konidedu (1) may also be resettled suitably in the same villages.

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.

# ANNEXURE -I

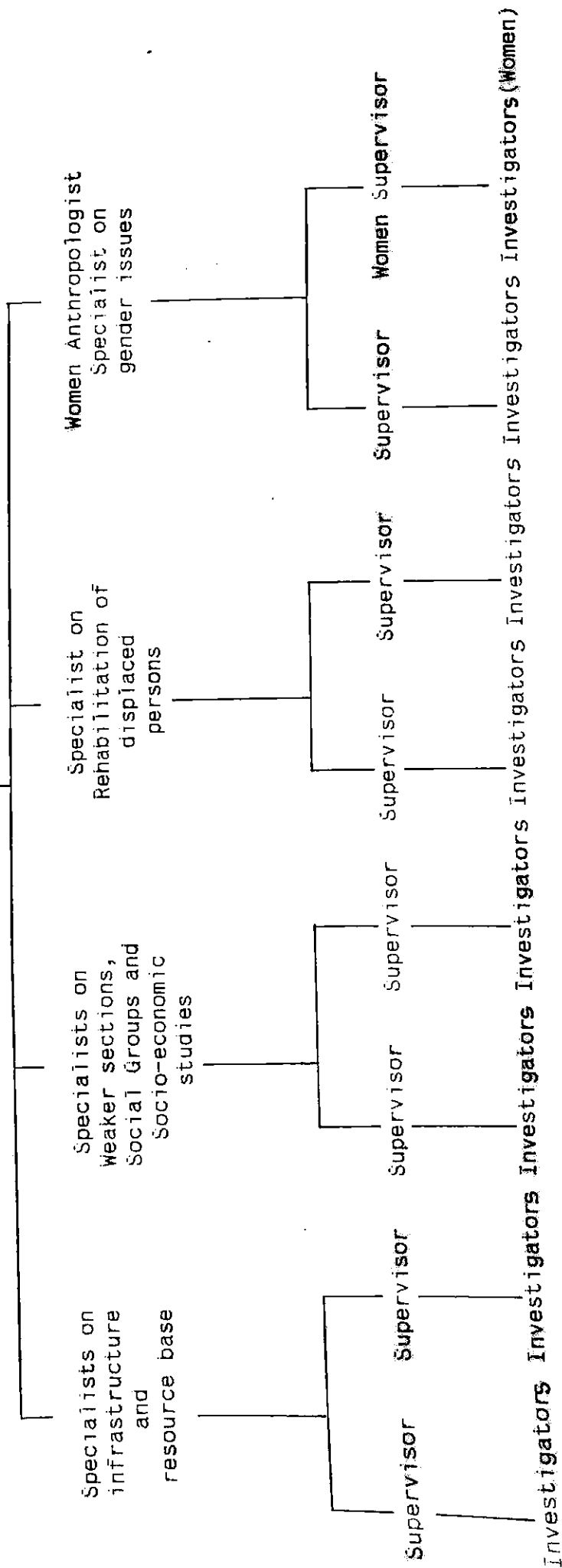
## ORGANISATION CHART OF THE STUDY

DIRECTOR, TOR & TI

A N D

PROJECT DIRECTOR, Socio-Economic study of PAPs under SRBC Phase-I

Over all supervision and control



# A N N E X U R E - II

## VILLAGE WISE AREA AND POPULATION

Sl. Mandal/ No. Village	Area in Sq. Kms.	Number of occupied residential Houses	Number of households	Total Population		Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes	
				Total	1991	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

### Atmakur Mandal

1. Karivena 15.16 858 864 4190 2163 2027 536 515 52 49

### Pamulapadu Mandal

1. Madduru 17.83 977 977 4550 2319 2231 87 52 68 68  
2. Vanala 23.47 671 671 3119 1611 1508 406 183 100 125  
3. Vennenta 23.00 955 979 4857 2509 2348 838 183 146 154

### Jupad Bundlow Mandal

1. Thudicherla 19.18 636 644 3378 1714 1664 354 369 32 35

### Midthur Mandal

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 1298 684 614 310 265 - -

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

Gadivemulla

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. Gadivemulla	12.10	1009	1010	5007	2594	2413	426	347	11	3
4. Korrapolur	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

Panvam Mandal

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

Nandval Mandal

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

(includes Nandval 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	295	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. Banaganapalli		8.49									
9. Bhanamukkala		14.06									

UI

UI

#### Owk Mandal

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. Owk	( )	31.66	1790	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. 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
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Kolimioundla  
Mandal

1. B. Singavaram 7.71 226 226 1086 583 513 206 186 - -

Saniamala  
Mandal

1. Perusumula 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



## ANNEXURE - III

## VILLAGE WISE LITERACY BY SEX

Sl 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 Bungalow 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>Nandall Mandal</u>					
1. Moolasagaram		17026	15114	289	158
<u>Banadanapalli 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>Kolimidundla Mandal</u>					
<u>Saniamala Mandal</u>					
1. Perusomula		755	239	1043	325
2. Dattapuram		-----	-----	-----	-----
Total		42723	25547	30465	13223

Source: 1981 Data Mandal Gananka Darshini  
1991 Data Census

**A N N E X U R E - IV**  
**VILLAGE-WISE MAIN WORKERS BY SEX**

Sl. Mandal/ No. Village	Main workers				Agricultural labourers		Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and repairing of the household industry		Other workers	
	Total Workers Cultivators				1991		1991		1991	
	1991		1991		1991		1991		1991	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	3		4		5		6		7	
<u>Atmakur Mandal</u>										
1. Karivena	1181	439	371	10	474	391	6	4	330	34
<u>Pamulapadu Mandal</u>										
1. Madduru	1383	1121	574	210	663	878	6	1	140	32
2. Vanala	965	735	299	18	459	676	1	-	206	41
3. Vempenta	1424	1077	414	93	842	943	35	11	132	30
<u>Junad Bunolow Mandal</u>										
1. Thudicherla	967	862	434	179	375	544	3	3	155	136
<u>Midthur Mandal</u>										
1. Rollapadu	309	229	106	17	165	203	2	-	36	9
2. Talamudipi	1047	833	340	160	464	612	25	3	218	58
3. Jalakanoor	644	406	494	237	115	163	3	-	32	6
4. Alaganoor	427	305	146	6	201	291	10	-	70	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Gadivemula  
Mandal

1. Manchalakatta	881	661	261	67	407	548	5	8	208	38
2. Channakkapalli	547	380	307	99	176	276	-	-	64	5
3. Gadivemula	1370	949	241	132	553	785	23	4	553	28
4. Korrapotum	262	249	92	48	70	100	6	1	94	100
5. Bujumur	425	395	168	23	193	330	7	3	57	39
6. Gadigarevuila	606	232	270	35	221	165	13	1	102	31
7. Thirupadu	300	212	100	24	106	187	4	1	90	-
8. Durvesi	745	637	233	65	443	550	12	9	57	13

Panvam Mandal

1. Garakallu	660	468	102	106	432	357	8	-	118	5
2. Kondajuturu	399	383	112	74	202	275	18	3	67	31
3. Chilakala	164	155	69	40	61	81	10	12	24	22
4. Panvam	2060	1534	345	142	984	1146	42	21	689	225
5. Konidedu	683	351	250	102	345	212	-	-	88	37
6. Bhupananapadu	570	483	281	204	191	250	1	2	97	27
7. Alampur	1079	898	315	116	510	668	70	61	184	53
8. Maddur	632	286	318	73	195	194	-	-	119	19

Nandal Mandal

1. Noolasagarani	305	175	2	2	114	114	21	30	168	29
------------------	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----

Ranaganapalli  
Mandal

1. Ramatheertham	547	514	158	-	168	458	5	-	216	56
------------------	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	---	-----	----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Beeravolu	481	449	98	31	133	213
3. Cheruvupalli	585	251	95	8	141	141
4. Venkatapuram	504	501	161	173	86	168
5. Mandavaram	1190	613	384	34	304	406
6. Pandlapuram	99	82	54	23	35	58
7. Bathulurupadu	142	100	120	98	7	2
8. Banaganapalli	UI	UI	UIUL			UL
9. Bhanamukkala	UI	UI	UIUL			UL

Owk Mandal

1. Ramavaram	343	228	130	8	117	206	-	-	96	14
2. Methupally	688	463	288	73	293	352	9	9	98	29
3. Owk	2509	1244	431	27	746	986	60	23	272	208
4. Singanapalli	595	298	214	25	293	256	-	-	88	17
5. Obulapuram	602	288	166	33	115	91	24	13	297	151
6. Sangapatnam	565	389	108	13	119	154	8	-	330	222
7. Cherlapally	509	292	223	34	177	214	20	9	89	35
8. Chanugondla	504	187	36	-	123	82	59	13	286	92
9. Sunkesula										

Koilkuntla

Mandal

1. Koilkuntla	3860	1578	502	125	1017	938	32	138	209	377
---------------	------	------	-----	-----	------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----

Kolimigundla

Mandal

1. B. Singavaram	821	275	36	10	11	41	2	3	273	221
------------------	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	---	---	-----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Saniampala  
Mandal

1. Perusumula	1338	640	300	81	356	403	21	2	661	154
---------------	------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	---	-----	-----

2. Dattapuram	----- UI -----									
---------------	----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Total	35417	22847	10147	3078	13202	16108	700	416	11368	3242 <sup>c</sup>
-------	-------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------------------

Source: 1981 Data Mandal Gananka Darshini  
1991 Data Census

# NNEXURE - V

## DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION

Sl No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	Details of Land Acquired(Acres)			
			Private		Assigned Land	
			Total holding (W+D)	Acquired (W+D)	Total holding (W+D)	Acquired (W+D)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Atmakur	Karivena	28.33	28.33	--	--
2.	Pamulapadu	Madduru	32.68	8.14	85.27	32.94
		Vanala	771.47	180.65	47.57	28.49
		Vempenta	602.14	50.31	40.80	17.08
3.	Jupadu bungalow	Tudicherla	283.17	86.86	10.57	6.78
4.	Midthur	Rollapadu	136.34	25.32	1.0	--
		Talamudipi	1367.07	219.06	38.74	15.86
		Jalakanur	152.83	13.39	--	--
		Alaganoor	665.94	219.91	--	--
5.	Gadivemula	Manchala-katta	213.36	41.27	--	--
		Channakkapally	124.45	25.74	--	--
		Gadivemula				
		Korrapolur	687.63	113.77	36.52	21.88
		Bujunur	1.77	0.02	--	--
		Gadigarevula	151.80	13.14	0.39	0.39
		Thirupadu	247.91	24.69	2.00	0.30
		Durvesi	696.59	112.34	0.93	0.78
6.	Panyam	Gorakallu	758.38	187.73	30.42	0.90
		Kondajuturu	312.26	10.28	4.70	--
		Chilakala	352.63	22.59	1.60	0.12
		Panyam	627.38	120.27	--	--
		Konidedu	586.29	42.34	47.68	5.40
		Bhupanapadu	433.97	18.03	2.50	0.32
		Alamur	29.84	8.22	--	--
		Maddur	740.00	14.47	--	--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
7.Nandyal	Mulasagaram	86.98	32.93	--	--	
8.Banagana- palli	Ramatheertham	101.33	19.24	--	--	
	Beeravolu	238.37	7.05	--	--	
	Cheruvupalli	425.13	72.42	16.89	1.31	
	Venkatapuram	569.98	59.66	--	--	
	Nandavaram	990.53	87.35	--	--	
	Pandlapuram	274.80	38.37	--	--	
	Bathulurupadu	221.78	29.57	--	--	
	Banaganapalli	345.78	71.88	3.50	3.50	
	Bhanumukkala	211.45	55.89	--	--	
9.Owk	Ramavaram	267.87	126.38	--	--	
	Methupalli	641.69	250.66	17.77	16.55	
	Owk	278.14	186.53	93.56	91.44	
	Singanapalli	210.77	90.82	--	--	
	Obulapuram	254.03	167.82	12.06	12.06	
	Sangapatnam	644.17	145.07	11.82	5.51	
	Cherolapally	889.63	417.71	163.84	146.52	
	Chenugondla	485.80	42.88	8.26	3.26	
	sunkesula	295.38	78.47	--	--	
10.Koilkuntla	Koilakuntla	45.08	5.19	--	--	
11.Kolimigundla	B.Singavaram	163.17	23.40	--	--	
12.Sanjamala	Perusomula	518.28	82.37	9.51	2.78	
	Dathapuram	336.31	29.81	--	--	
	Total	18616.69	3728.57	687.90	414.19	



# ANNEXURE - VI

## DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR DISTRIBUTORIES (BLOCK IV & VIII)

Sl No	Mandal & Village	Private		Government	
		Total Land holding (W+D)	Acquired (W+D)	Total Land holding	Acquired (W+D)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	<u>Banaganapalli</u>				
	Appalapuram	1032.979	40.20	--	--
	Kaipa	771.65	27.53	41.09	0.82
	Nandavaram	371.20	13.48	18.50	0.63
	Pandlapuram	525.36	24.16	--	--
	Sankalapuram	665.43	28.3175	--	--
2.	<u>Koilakuntla:</u> Chinnakopperla	635.77	24.684	--	--
3.	<u>Panyam:</u>				
	Alamur	393.19	9.83	--	--
	Bhupanapadu	1206.04	65.256	33.00	0.15
	Gonavaram	37.84	1.78	--	--
	Konidedu	985.10	37.54	6.00	--
	Madduru	1681.38	48.15	27.50	0.70
Total		8305.939	320.9275	126.09	2.30

## PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS - (MAIN CANAL)

No. Mandal Name	No. Village Name	Number of PAF's						Classification of Total PAP's							
		Losing Land	Major Child	Losing House	Major Child	Losing Land & House	Major Child	Major Rehabilitation	Requiring Resettlement	Requiring Rehabilitation	Total No. of PAP's	Tribals	SC's	OBC's	Others
1 ATMAKUR	KARIVENA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
2 BANAGANAPALLI	BANAGANAPALLI	15	10	1	1	4	0	0	25	4	36	0	0	16	12
	BATHULURPAD	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	5	6
	BEERAVOLU	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	3	4
	BHANUMUKKALA	19	15	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	34	2	0	16	16
	CHERUVUPALLI	19	8	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	4	12	11
	NANDAVARAM	24	18	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	10	10	22
	PANDLAPURAM	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	2	11
	RAMATHIRTHAM	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	2	5	6
	VENKATAPURAM	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	1	4
3 GADIVEMULA	1 CHANNAKKAPALLI	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	11	10
	2 DURVESI	30	39	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	69	0	15	27	27
	3 GADIGAREVULA	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	0
	4 GADIVEMULA	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	2	5
	5 KORRAPOLUR	77	87	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	164	0	66	70	28
	6 MANCHALAKATTA	18	16	0	0	1	0	0	34	0	35	0	6	17	12
	7 THIRUPADU	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	9
4 JUPAD BUNGALOW	TUDICHERLA	47	36	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	83	0	31	37	15
5 KOILKUNTALA	KOILAKUNTALA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
6 KOLIMIGUNDLA	B.SINGAVARAM	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	5	4	0
7 MIDTHUR	1 ALAGANUR	28	26	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	54	0	16	25	13
	2 JALAKANUR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	3 ROLLAPADU	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	5	12	2
	4 TALAMUDIPI	59	44	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	102	0	23	37	42
8 NANDYAL	MOOLASAGARAM	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	7	4
9 OWK	1 CHANUGONDLA	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	1
	2 CHERLOPALLI	70	53	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	123	4	41	47	31
	3 METTUPALLI	55	42	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	97	0	52	12	33
	4 OBULAPURAM	24	16	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	0	6	25	9

No. Mandal Name	No. Village Name	Number of PAF's										Classification of Total PAP's					
		Losing Land	Major Child House	Losing House	Major Child	Losing Land & House	Major Child Rehabilitation	Major Requiring Resettlement	Major Requiring Resettlement & Rehabilitation	Total No. of PAP's	Tribals	SC's	OBC's	Others			
10 PAMULAPADU	5	OWK	76	47	0	0	0	2	0	123	0	2	125	2	8	39	76
	6	RAMAVARAM	14	17	0	0	1	0	0	31	0	1	32	13	8	11	0
	7	SANGAPATNAM	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	2	13	13
	8	SINGANAPALLI	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	3	16	0
	9	SUNKESULA	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	5	17	4
	1	MADDURU	38	27	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	65	0	2	51	12
	2	VANALA	50	41	84	57	13	21	141	91	34	266	14	159	49	44	
	3	VEMPENTA	38	29	1	2	0	0	3	67	0	70	1	40	25	4	
	1	ALAMUR	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
	2	BHUPANAPADU	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
11 PANYAM	3	CHILAKALA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
	4	GORAKALLU	44	30	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	74	0	15	45	14
	5	KONDAJUTUR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	6	KONIDEDU	9	4	0	0	1	1	0	13	0	15	15	0	2	9	4
	7	MADDUR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
12 SANJAMALA	8	PANYAM	38	42	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	3	0	16
	1	DATTAPURAM	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	2	PERUSOMULA	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	3	12	0
TOTAL		934	755	87	61	22	22	148	1889	44	1881	38	541	770	532		

PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS - BLOCK IV & VIII

S1 Mandal & No Village	Total No. of PAFs	Land holdings	Major child	Total No of PAFs	S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	Others	Total
1. Ranaganapalli:									
Appalapuram	2	2	1	3	--	--	2	1	3
Kaipa	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	1
Nandavaram	2	2	2	4	3	--	1	--	4
Pandlapuram	2	2	--	2	--	--	2	--	2
2. Panyam:									
Alamur	1	1	1	2	--	--	--	2	2
Konidedu	1	1	1	2	--	--	2	--	2
Maddur	12	12	7	19	7	--	6	6	19
Bhupananadu	10	10	10	20	--	--	11	9	20
Total	31	31	22	53	10	--	25	18	53

ANNEXURE - VIII

CLASSIFICATION OF PAFs FOR THE GRANT OF SUBSIDY

Sl No.	Degree of Loss	S.T.				S.C.				B.C.				Others			
		Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Medium farmer	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Medium farmer	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Medium farmer	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Medium farmer	Marginal farmer	Small farmer
1.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2.	>75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	75%	100%	75%	75%	75%	75%
3.	>50%	100%	100%	100%	80%	75%	60%	75%	50%	45%	50%	45%	65%	60%	50%	50%	50%
4.	>25%	100%	75%	60%	70%	60%	55%	65%	40%	35%	40%	35%	60%	50%	40%	40%	40%