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WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES IN THE TRIBAL AREAS
OF
ANDHRA PRADESH

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TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
Tribal Welfare Department,
A. P. HYDERABAD

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Area and the People:

According to the 1981 Census the population of Scheduled Tribes in our country is 523.21 lakhs constituting 7.64 P.C. (Annexure-I) to the total population. The Scheduled Tribe population in Andhra Pradesh is 31.76 lakhs (Annexure-II) as per 1981 census constituting 5.93% to the total population. There are 33 Scheduled Tribes found in Andhra Pradesh. The extent of the scheduled area in our state is 30,030.00 sq.kms. The density of population (per sq.km.) in tribal areas is 125 as against 194 in the plain areas. The scheduled area of Andhra Pradesh where most of Scheduled Tribes are concentrated is bounded by Maharashtra on the West and Orissa on the Northern side touching Madhya Pradesh in the middle. The hilly scheduled areas vary in height reaching a maximum of 5,000 ft. above M.S.L. The valleys in these regions form the carriers of many jungle streams which flow down the adjoining hill slopes. Some of the valleys are narrow, bounded by steep hills and the others are wide with plenty of fertile land fit for cultivation. The Godavari, Sabari, Sileru, Peddavagu, Machkund and Nagavali are the important rivers which flow through the scheduled areas. Besides these rivers there are several major and minor hill streams which are commonly known as 'Geddas' in those areas.

however a rarity. The M.F.P. in this region is relatively less when compared to the Andhra region. The forests in East and West Godavari have been preserved to some extent. Even though there is not much of valuable timber, one can find thick forest Growth. In Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the forest appears to have been indiscriminately felled. Even the steep slopes and the hill tops have been shorn off the natural growth resulting in soil erosion. Iron ore, manganese, graphite, 'kunkar', clay and coal are found in the schedule areas of the State.

The scheduled area of 30030.00 sq.kms. is distributed over 9 districts of Andhra Pradesh covering 10.61 Lakhs of Scheduled Tribe population.

DISTRIBUTION:

The topography, climate, soils and the flora and fauna vary in this area from region to region. The ethnic composition, racial affiliations, cultural patterns and levels of economic development differ from tribe to tribe. The scheduled tribes live in forests of Salur, Palakonda and Pathapatnam taluks (Srikakulam dist.) Parvatipuram taluk (Vizianagaram dist.) Paderu, Chintapalli, Narsipatnam and Srungavarapukota taluks (Visakhapatnam dist.), Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram taluks (East Godavari dist.), Polavaram taluk (West Godavari dist.) Achampet taluk (Mahaboobnagar), Utnoor, Adilabad, Asifabad Sirpur, Boath and Luxettepet taluks (Adilabad dist.) Mulug and Narsampet taluks (Warangal dist.),

The scheduled area of the state can be broadly divided into three categories viz. 1. The upper agency covering Araku, Ananthagiri, Munching-put, Paderu, G.Madugula, Pedabayalu and Chintapalli agency areas of Visakhapatnam district 2. the lower agency covering Koyyuru in Visakhapatnam dist., Seethampeta of Srikakulam district Pachipenta, and Bhadrachiri of Vizianagaram district., Rampachodavaram, M Addateegala and Rajavommangi of East Godavari district., Polvaram and Buttayagudem agency areas of West Godavari district. 3)*. The agency areas in the 2nd and 3rd categories have both plains and high land characteristics. The upper agency areas are fairly cool in summer and enjoy a salubrious climate. The winters are severe with plenty of dew fall and fog. Extreme type of seasonal conditions are experienced in rest of the scheduled areas. The average rain fall varies from the lower agency to upper agency.

The soils are deep black and fertile alluvial type in the Telangana region with patches of chalka and sandy loams. The soil type in Andhra region is an admixture of rich loams, black soils and gravelly soils of low quality. The scheduled areas can be inexhaustible sources of forest wealth provided the forests are developed suitably. Plenty of timber, bamboo, minor forest produce is available. The scheduled areas of Telangana have rich teak forests with abundant growth of bamboo. The forest wealth is however depleted now. There are patches of forest blocks which are preserved with great care. Thick jungles growth on vast areas are

3)* The Agency Areas of Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad form part of the third category buffer agency. These areas resemble the adjoining plains in many respects.

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Government of India, 8 tribal groups have so far been recognised as Primitive Tribal Groups in three different periods. The Chenchus were recognised as P.T.Gs. in the year 1975-76. The Konda Reddies and Kolams were recognised as P.T.Gs. in the year 1980-81. The Porjas, Gadabas, Khonds, Konda Savaras and Thoties were recognised as P.T.Gs. during the year 1982-83.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN:

The Socio-economic life of tribals is different from that of non-tribals due to their habitation in an inhospitable environment, typical customs, superstition, backward and poor economy. They live in clustered settlements with house types varying from round to the rectangular hutments. Their distinctive marriage ceremonies, spirit worship and propitiation of innumerable indigenous deities, typical traditional codes of conduct and peculiar dress and decoration clearly distinguish their culture from the culture of the neighbouring non-tribal population. The culture of these tribes does not offer an uniform pattern. Social ceremonies, village festivals, customs and habits music and dance differ from region to region and tribe to tribe. Traditional tribal councils still play an important role in their social and religious life.

OCCUPATIONS:

The main occupation of the tribal people is agriculture. Agriculture Labour, forest labour, collection of M.F.P., hunting and fishing are the subsidiary

Yellandu, Burgampahad, Badrachalam, Nugur and Kothagudem taluks (Khammam dist). They are also inhabiting the plains areas of Tiruvur, Vijayawada, Nandigama taluks (Krishna dist) Guntur, Tenali, and Bapatla taluks (Guntur dist), Kadiri and Penukonda taluks (Ananthapur dist.), Markapur taluk (Prakasham dist.) Hyderabad West taluk (Hyderabad dist), Parigi taluk (Ranga Reddy dist), Jagityal and Manthani taluks (Karimnagar dist.) and Devarakonda taluk (Nalgonda dist).

MAJOR TRIBAL GROUPS:

The major tribes inhabiting both plains and scheduled areas are the Gonds, Koyas, Hill Reddies, Savaras, Bagathas, Valmikis, Sugalis or Banjaras, Yerukulas and Yanadis. Gonds are confined to Telangana area only. Koyas are found in almost all the districts of Andhra and Telangana areas. Numerically the smallest tribal groups are the, Kattunayakan and Bhil.

Literacy rate among scheduled tribes according to 1981 census reports is 7.84%. The total literacy of State as a whole being 29.94%, the literacy rate among Schedule Tribes is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the State Literacy.

P.T.Gs.

The most back-ward tribal groups who are at the pre-agricultural stage of economy, subsisting by food gathering and hunting with very low literacy rate are identified as P.T.Gs. who also resort to shifting cultivation. Out of 10 tribal groups recommended to

Government of India, 8 tribal groups have so far been recognised as Primitive Tribal Groups in three different periods. The Chenchus were recognised as P.T.Gs. in the year 1975-76. The Konda Reddies and Kolams were recognised as P.T.Gs. in the year 1980-81. The Porjas, Gadabas, Khonds, Konda Savaras and Thoties were recognised as P.T.Gs. during the year 1982-83.

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occupations.- The Gonds, Kolams, Naikpods, Bagathas and Koyas in the districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Karimnagar districts are mostly settled plough cultivators. The P.T.Gs. like Savaras, Gadabas, Porjas, Konda Reddy and Khonds are podu cultivators and a few among them took to settled cultivation also in recent times. The Valmikis pursue a variety of occupations ranging from agriculture to money lending many of them are pretty merchants also. The Chenchus of Mallamalai forest in Kurnool dist., and the Amarabad plateau of Mahaboobnagar dist., are in the food gathering and hunting stage. The Chenchus are also experts in bamboo cutting and honey collection. The Gonds of Visakhapatnam Agency and Sugalis or Banjaras or Lambadas are originally pastorals who settled down on permanent agriculture. The Pardhans and Thotis are musicians and ceremonial bards (traditionally) to Gonds. These tribes have taken to agriculture also. Yerukulas, Banjaras, few Koyas are also found to be working in industrial undertakings and Government service. All most all the hill and forest dwelling tribals collect and sell minor forest produce such as tamarind, myrobolams, Soapnuts, hillbrooms, marking-nuts, adda-leaf etc.

FOREST:

The tribals have been living in the forest areas from time immemorial and they have developed symbiotic relations with forests. Forests are their cherished homes and they developed sacred relationship

with various species of flora and fauna. In fact tribals of forest areas can be considered as children of nature. The social structure of some of the hill tribes is based on totemic clans. Members of these totemic clans claim mythical affinity with particular animal, plant, bird etc. They regard them as their ancestors and show all kinds of reverence, Tiger, bear, peacock, Kite etc., are some of totemic symbols of our tribal groups. Killing of these species is completely tabooed and on the contrary the respective clan members worship them. The folk lore of forest dwelling tribes revolves round forests and hills. Forests provide them food, water, shelter, clothes, medicines and employment. Thus, tribals and forests are ecologically, economically and culturally inseparable. They have co-existed from times immemorial and degradation of one will adversely affect the other. With the passage of time the traditional habitat of tribals which are once placid places are becoming places of unrest. The ecological balance is being disturbed in tribal areas due to extraneous factors like entry of outsiders, construction of dams, power stations, mines and Railways. In all these activities, the local tribals are largely affected and some times uprooted from their traditional moorings.

India is the seventh Largest country in the world covering an area of 328.7 million hectares having 15% of the world's population but less than 1% of the total productive forest area.*

* Report of committee on forest and Tribals in India.

The state owned forest constituted 77.2% of the total forest area in 1949-50,. This percentage rose to 92.3% during 1967-68 and 95.2% in 1973. According to the latest assesment, the forest area in the country has receded to the extent of 4.134 million hectares i.e. 5.5% of the total forest area within a span of quarter of a century i.e. 1951-75. In other words, the annual loss of forest areas has been 0.161 million hectares which is equal to the total forest area of Haryana State.

The per capita forest area in India was only 0.12 hectares compared to 3.6 of USSR., 20 in Canada, 1.4 in USA and 2.9 in Australia and 1.04 hectares for the whole world* per capita growing stock of Indian forests in use is less than 7 cubic meters as against 123 for Asia, 24 for Europe, 320 for USSR., 94.2 for USA and 46.7 for the whole world. The average annual production per hectare in India is 0.5 cubic meter as against 2.5 in Europe, 2.6 in Asia and 2.1 for the whole world. India contributes only 1% of the world production though its forest area constitutes 1.8% of the forest in the world.

The forest area in Andhra Pradesh is about 64000 sq.kms.consisting mostly of tropical dry deciduous forests. The total Geographical area is 2,75,068 sq.kms. The percentage of forest area to total

* Forest policy and Tribal Development by Sri K.S.Chandra-Sekharan(Paper presented in Seminar on Development aspects Tribal areas-Nov.11th to 13th 1980,Bhubaneswar)

geographical area is 23.26% and this has been less than the prescribed national norm i.e. 33.3% of Land area. The legal status of our forests is given under:

	Area in sq.kms.
a. Reserved forests	49,821.11
b. Forest land in the process of Reservation	12,410.92
c. Un notified area	1,539.55
Total:	<u>63,771.58</u>

ORIGIN OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES:

Fortunately in India, the founding fathers of our constitution realised the need for the protection of Forests and Wild Life. In the section on Directive principles of State policy, the following duties, for the State and the citizen were laid down.

Article 48 states that:

"The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and Wild Life of the country".

Article 51-A inter-alia states that:

"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures".

With the growing pressure on India's natural resources from human and animal populations, various forms of environmental degradation are evident in

different parts of the country. The Worst form of degradation has taken place in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan tracts which have resulted in serious floods and recurring land slides in the region. The process of desertification is being accelerated in the arid and semi-arid regions, with the disappearance of vegetative cover. The recurring natural calamities of floods and drought have focused public attention on environmental degradation. Wild Life species are highly sensitive to such degradation as habitat destruction has led ~~the~~ to the extinction of species in a majority of cases. The status of wild life therefore acts as a good yardstick to measure the environmental quality in natural ecosystems.

The protection of the environment has also attracted attention at the political level as an issue of national concern. Mass movements like the 'Chipko' movement against felling of trees in the Himalayas and the Silent Valley controversy are reflections of a social consciousness concerned at the degradation of the environment.

A major debate was initiated on August 11, 1980 in the Lok Sabha, on the subject 'Rape of the Earth'. Members from various political parties expressed deep concern~~ed~~ at the prevailing rapid rate of environmental degradation. The Prime Minister herself intervened in the debate to clarify various aspects of Government policy with respect to the optimal use of environmental resources.

In the sixth five year plan (1980-85) framework document, approved by the National Development Council at its meeting held on Aug.30 and 31, 1980, the following has been mentioned as an objective of the plan.

"Bringing about harmony between the short and long goals of development, by promoting the protection and improvement of ecological and environmental assets".

Government of India also appointed a committee for recommending Legislative Measures and administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection. The committee submitted its report on September 15, 1980. On the basis of its recommendations, a separate Department of Environment (DOE) has been recently formed.

LEGISLATION:

1. WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT 1972

A comprehensive Central Legislation was enacted in 1972, called the Wild Life (Protection) Act, for providing special legal protection to our wild life and to the endangered species of fauna in particular. It has a provision for setting up National parks and sanctuaries where our wild life can receive fullest protection. For infringement of the provisions of this Act, very stringent punishments have been provided. This Act has been adopted by all the States and Union Territories of the country except Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland. The former have enacted their own legislation largely on the same lines as the Central Act, of 1972 (salient features see Annexure III). While the latter has been addressed to adopt the Act, as early as possible.

An expert committee setup by the Indian Board wild life has gone into the question of needed amendments to the Wild Life Act. The most significant ammendments will bring under the Wild Life Act, the hitherto neglected plant life. Thus the endangered species of Plants are also being included in the schedules. There are also provisions for the control of trade in plants and plant products. A new section for creation of Biosphere Reserves has been incorporated enabling the Central Government to declare appropriate areas as Biosphere Reserves in consultation with and the concurrence of the concerned State Governments.

2. FORESTS AND WILDLIFE IN CONCURRENT LIST

Forests and protection of wild birds and animals have been included in the concurrent list in the constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. By virtue of this provision not only can Central Government control their preservation and protection but certain forests and sanctuaries of national importance can be acquired by the Central Government under its powers of acquisition property. (Entry 42 of the union List)

3. CITES (convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

One of the principal causes of the decline of wild life through out the world, next only to habitat destruction is unregulated commercial exploitation, triggered by substantial financial incentives. It is estimated that between 1850 and 1890 nearly 47,000 elephants were killed annually in Africa to supply the Londong ivory market alone. The same is the story with

many of the fur-bearing animals. In India the Jackal which has hitherto been regarded as a vermin, is falling a victim to commercial exploitation for the trade in Kashmir. The Musk deer has been heavily poached for the musk pod and the rhinoceros for its horn, both of which fetch fantastic prices in the world market and support well organised rings of poachers, traders and smugglers.

To control the thriving, global, legal and illegal trade in endangered species, in 1976. India became a party to the International convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Under this convention, the Inspector-General of Forests and the Director of Wild Life preservation have been designated as the management Authority supported by three scientific authorities namely, the Director, Zoological Survey of India, the Director, Botanical Survey of India and the Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, who cover land fauna, flora and marine fauna respectively. To control the trade of endangered species, four Assistant Directors have been posted at the four parts of Delhi, Bombay Madras and Calcutta, where wild life and its products can be exported and imported.

NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES:

Under the wild life (Protection) Act 1972 State Governments are empowered to declare any area as a sanctuary or a National park for the purpose of

protecting, propagating or developing wild life there in, or its environment. In India, today, there are 19 National parks comprising 6471.22 sq.km. and 204 sanctuaries comprising 69292.01 sq.kms. as on 1-12-1980 (Annexure IV). The total area under sanctuaries and National parks is thus 75763.23 sq.kms. forming 19 percent of the reserved forest area and 2.3 percent of the total geographical area. An Expert Committee constituted by the Government of India, had recommended that a minimum of 4 percent of the country's geographical area should be set apart for National parks and sanctuaries.*

All National parks and sanctuaries are however, not alike. Some of them have been created specifically to protect the rare and endangered species, notable among which are the Gir National park and sanctuary for the Asiatic Lion; Kaziranga National park for the Rhinoceros and Bison. Dachigam sanctuary for the Kashmir stag; Keibul Lamjo for the brow-antlered deer; and Veluadar National park for blackbuck-Since the end of the fourth plan, the centre has been providing substantial financial assistance for developing some of the important National parks and sanctuaries. Finances are provided to meet the non-recurring costs, while the State Government provide the recurring costs on staff; maintenance etc. During the V plan Rs. 1.84 crores have been spent for assisting 36 National parks and sanctuaries and an outlay of nearly Rs. 4 crores is proposed in the sixth plan.

*Wild Life in India page.13
V.B.Saharia IFS.Director,
Wild Life Environmental Research&Educa...15/-
tion,Forest Research Institute & College.

BIOSPHERE RESERVES:

The concept of Biosphere Reserves was evolved under UNESCO's man and Biosphere (MAB) programme with the following objectives:

1. To conserve for present and future human use the diversity and integrity of biotic communities of plants and animals within natural ecosystems, and to safeguard the genetic diversity of species on which their continuing evolution depends.
2. To provide areas for ecological and environmental research including, particularly base line studies within and adjacent to these reserves, such research to be consistent with objective (1) above

3. To provide facilities for education and Training.

The concept of Biosphere Reserves is of immense value to conserve the gene-pool resources of flora and fauna in the country and to serve as bench marks for future studies.

ADVISORY BODIES AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Indian Board for Wild Life:- After independence and with the rapid decline in wild life populations which followed the advent of a large number of hunters and poachers, Government of India setup an Adhoc committee with the Inspector General of Forests as its Chairman, to consider the steps to be taken for ensuring Wild Life conservation. On the recommendations of this committee, a Central Board of Wild Life was constituted in 1952.

In the first session of this Board, in Mysore, it was decided to redesignate it as The Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL) to indicate its national character.

The Board is the main advisory body to the Government of India on the subject of Wild Life conservation. In the states, state Wild Life Advisory Boards have been constituted under statutory provisions of Wild Life (protection) Act 1972 to advise the State Governments. The Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted the Wild Life Advisory Board under Sec.(6) of Act vide G.O.Ms.No. 585. Forest and rural development (For.III) Department dt. 30-8-1979. In addition, the State Government also constituted a task force for watching the progress of developments of Wild Life and sanctuaries in G.O.Rt.No. 1367 Forest/Rural Development (For.III)Dept. dt.27-12-1980, the board have both official and non-official members.

Since its inception the IBWL.,has held 13 meetings. It has also constituted specialised wings such as the Zoo wing, the flora wing and the Bird wing for detailed consideration of matters with which they are concerned and for making appropriate recommendations to the I.B.W.L.

WHY WILD LIFE CONSERVATION IS IMPORTANT:

To an average citizen in India, it is difficult to understand why wild life conservation should be important. If India's sages, in their wisdom, laid great emphasis on conservation ethics in their Ashrams in

the forest, what relevance does it have in the present context, when the crying need is for husbanding of all the country's resources for rapid economic development to mitigate the dire poverty of the masses. Is it a Luxury which a poor and developing country like India can afford?

The concern for Wild Life is, however, the concern for man himself. All forms of Life-human, Animal and Plant, are so closely interlinked that disturbance in one gives rise to imbalance in the others. If species of plants or animals become endangered they signify a degradation in the environment which may threaten man's own existence. ~~The~~ To understand this more clearly, let us understand some basic principles of ecology.

Ecologists (men who study living creatures in relation to their environment) consider all organic life on earth to be organised as a series of energy transfers called trophic levels in a closed system of living and Non-living parts which they call the Ecosystem. First in the series of energy transfers are plant tissue. These are called the primary producers^s or autotrophs. Autotrophs constitute the first trophic level. Animals who derive their energy from plants are called the consumers or the heterotrophs. Heterotrophs may constitute two or more trophic levels. Herbivores which directly eat plants are primary

consumers and carnivores which live on herbivores or other animals are the secondary consumers. There are also organisms which feed on products of decay called 'decomposers'. They release the energy back into the ecosystem, completing the cycle. Producers, consumers and decomposers are linked together in food chains. Various food chains are again joined at trophic levels forming complicated food webs. In this intricate web of relationships, the existence of one organism is dependent upon the other. The process of natural selection has led to species specialising in the performance of certain functions of the food chains. These are the 'niches' which organisms occupy. The entire trophic structure is delicately balanced on these niches.

NEED FOR WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES:

The ever increasing population pressure and the consequent human habitations even to the hitherto inhospitable forest and hilly areas resulted in disturbing the prevailing ecological equilibrium in these tracts. The land and meat hungry populations of the surrounding rural areas coupled with the nefarious activities of trophy collectors in urban and metropolitan areas endangered the very existence of certain valuable plant and animal species forcing them to the brink of extinction, and consequent disruption of the food chain.

It is therefore imperative that the wild animals role as vital element in the food chain is properly appreciated and steps taken to help preserve the wild life and promote their growth in numbers so that the

ecological equilibrium is maintained and in the process the well being of the man kind is also perpetuated. It is with this basic aim that wild life sanctuaries are organised to preserve and promote the growth of endangered species. The following is a brief account of the wild life sanctuaries.

DISTRIBUTION OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANDHRA PRADESH:

The main object of this programme is to protect the vanishing and endangered species of wild life and plant species by strict enforcement of the Wild Life (protection) Act and constitution of sanctuaries and Biosphere reserves to preserve them.

There are 204 wild life sanctuaries and 19 national parks in India comprising 75763.23 sq.kms. The total area under sanctuaries and National parks in India forms 19 percent of the reserved forest area and 2.3 percent of the total geographical area.

Andhra Pradesh was the last refuge of the now extinct 'Indian cheetah'. Other endangered species now occurring in the State are tiger, leopard black buck, the great Indian bustard and crocodile. The State is implementing a scheme to rehabilitate the mugger and estuarine crocodile also. The captive breeding of endangered species like black buck, Chinkara and sea mammals is also under implementation by the state Government.

There are 14 notified wild life sanctuaries (Annexure V) including three bird and three crocodile

sanctuaries in our state. The total area covered by these 14 sanctuaries is about 9164 sq.kms. of which about 7797/kms. fall in reserved forests forming about 12% of the total forest area, and about 3.3% of the total land area of the state.

The following sanctuaries fall in tribal areas adversely affecting tribal life and development.

1. Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisaillam Sanctuary
2. Eturunagaram Sanctuary (Tadwai)
3. Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary
4. Kinnarsani Wild Life Sanctuary
5. Qawal Wild Life Sanctuary
6. Pranahita Wild Life Sanctuary
7. Papi Konda Wild Life Sanctuary.

NAGARJUNA SAGAR-SRISAILAM SANCTUARY (ANNEXURE-VI)

This sanctuary is located in 5 districts viz., Guntur, Prakasham, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda, with a total area of 3568.00 sq.kms. The species found in the sanctuary are Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Wild boar, Chital, Sambar, Nilgai, Black buck, Jackal, Fox and Wolf. There are 124 villages in the sanctuary area. Out of these 124 villages 35 villages are lying in the core area of the project consisting of 527 families with a population of 2033 (Chenchus). While there are 23 scheduled villages in the Sanctuary area, 14 scheduled villages are in core area. 2 villages (pentas) situated in core area in Kurnool district (Pacheruvu and Amudalapenta) were already shifted

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from the project area, with a population of/due to
the construction of Varada Raja Swamy Gudi
Irrigation project. At present there are 1402 Chenchus
living in the core area. There are 89 villages in
the Buffer zone distributed in Guntur, Prakasham,
Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda Districts.

As far as the cattle population belonging to
Chenchus in the core area is concerned, there are 1135
cows, 246 bulls and 375 buffaloes. In addition there
are 1360 goats and 139 sheep. The total cultivated
area in the Sanctuary is 13457.50 acres, 1478 acres
of land is cultivated by Chenchus in the core area
of the project.

During the discussions with the Field Director,
Project Tiger, informed that no restriction were imposed
on the movement of Chenchus in the Buffer zone as well
as core area of the Sanctuary. The Chenchus are allowed
to collect the M.F.P. Identity cards are issued to the
Chenchus residing in the core area by the Project
tiger, officer to avoid illegal collection of MFP. items
by out side residents. However the Field Director said
that the tribals are not allowed to cultivate the lands
in the core area. The restrictions on the movement of
men and material are also applicable to non-tribals
only. These are imposed with a view to stop illegal
exploitation of sanctuary resources and to preserve
the wild life in the sanctuary. The Field Director

has also requested the Tribal Welfare Department to stop extending development activities like digging of wells, supply of bullocks etc., to those Chenchus who are living in the core area of the sanctuary,. The Chief Wild Life Warden has to be consulted for taking of policy decisions vide (D.O.Lr.Instructions Secretary, Forest and Rural Development 65145/FOR/III/80-20 dt. 10-2-81) meant for development of Chenchus in core area of the sanctuary. There has to be co-ordination between Tribal Welfare and Forest Departments where these sanctuaries are established. The forest department is now paying compensation to the Chenchus whose cattle are killed by the Tigers. It is also stressed the need for rehabilitation of present Chenchus living in the core area.

**TADVAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (FORMERLY ETURNAGARAM WILD
-- LIFE SANCTUARY) (ANNEXURE VII):** - - - - -

The Tadvai Wild Life Sanctuary in Warangal District was established in 1967 as Eturnagaram Wild Life Sanctuary. Subsequently it has been renamed Tadvai Wild Life Sanctuary as per orders contained in G.O.Ms.No.1198 F&A Dept. dt.31-7-1973. The Tadvai Wild Life Sanctuary is lying in 4 Revenue Mandals of Warangal District. There are 17 Tribal Villages in this sanctuary. The total area of the sanctuary is 803 sq.kms. out of 17 villages in the sanctuary area, 15 villages are scheduled and 2 villages non-scheduled. The total population is 7433 out of which 3932 belong to Scheduled Tribe population. The remaining 3501 belong to other

population. The area under cultivation in the sanctuary is ~~41~~ 5543 acs. Out of this 2721 acs. of land is under dry cultivation and 2822 acs. of land under wet cultivation. There is one Government hospital at Chelpak and 11 educational institutions in the Sanctuary. The Wild Life species found in the sanctuary area are Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Junglecat, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Jackal, Black buck etc.

The hunting, shooting or capturing of any wild animal or bird or fishing or setting up of traps or snares within the sanctuary is prohibited. Except with the previous permission of the Divisional Forest Officer no one other than a forest officer shall carry any fire arms or explosives into the sanctuary. The D.F.O. shall be responsible for the protection of Wild Life withing the sanctuary. Not withstanding anything contained in rules to the contrary, Gonds, Koyas and Members of other aboriginal tribes residing in the sanctuary shall have the right to continue to reside in the sanctuary area.

PAKHAL WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (ANNEXURE VIII):

Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary was the oldest established during the year 1952 in Warangal district. The total area of the sanctuary is 860 sq.kms. and it is the second largest Wild Life Sanctuary in Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. There are 17 villages in the sanctuary area of which 16 villages are scheduled and one is non-scheduled, all of them being located in

sub-plan area. The total population of this sanctuary is 6378 persons. Of this population 4,404 are scheduled tribes, the remaining 1974 belonging to other communities. The area under cultivation is 9139 Acs., of which 6765 Acs. is dry and 2374 Acs. of Wet. There is one Primary Health Centre in the sanctuary area 13 villages are having educational facilities. The species found in the sanctuary area are Tiger, Panther, Sambar, Chital, Nilgai etc.

Restrictions are imposed prohibiting, hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning of water and setting up of traps or snares within the limits of the area specified in the sanctuary.

Except with the previous permission of the D.F.O. no person other than a forest officer shall carry with him any fire arms or explosives into the sanctuary.

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules to the contrary, the Gonds, Koyas and members of other aboriginal tribes residing in the sanctuary shall have right to continue to reside in the sanctuary area.

KINNERASANI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (ANNEXURE IX):

Kinnerasani Wild Life Sanctuary established in 1972 is distributed in 4 taluks of Khammam district viz., 1) Yellandu, 2) Kothagudem 3) Burgampahad and 4) Palawanacha with an area of 635.40 sq.kms. There are 21 villages in the sanctuary area. All the 21 villages are scheduled villages. The human population inhabiting

the sanctuary is 19,572, of which 10280 are scheduled tribes and 9292 non-tribals. Among the sanctuaries located in tribal areas highest number of tribals are inhabiting this sanctuary area. The affected number of tribal and non-tribal families are 2056 and 1541 respectively. The total cultivated area is 16,790 Acs. of which 15,928 acs. of land is under dry cultivation and 852 Acs. under wet cultivation. The headquarter of one Mobile Medical unit is located at Akapalli village of the sanctuary area. There are 16 educational institutions in this sanctuary area. The domesticated cattle population in the sanctuary is 11,119 of which 6042 are cows, 1953 buffaloes, 2475 sheep and 649 goats.

The major M.F.P. items available in this sanctuary are Gumkaraya, Nuxvomica, Wild broom sticks etc.

Out of the total area of 635.40 sq. miles 67.73 sq. miles is under core area of the project. Five Villages are located in the core area. The total population inhabiting the core area is 4948, of which 2310 are S.Ts. and 2638 non-tribal families inhabiting the core area. 3662 acs. of land is under cultivation in the core area with 3389 acs. under dry and 273 under wet cultivation. The cattle population in the core area is 2091 with 1398 cows, 382 buffaloes, 100 sheep and 211 Goats,. The species found in the sanctuary area are Tiger, Panther, Wolf, Gaur, Chital, Sambar, Nilgai, Sloth bear.

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QAWAL WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (ANNEXURE X):

The Qawal sanctuary is located in Adilabad district. The total area of the sanctuary is 893 sq.kms. Core area of the sanctuary is 103.36 sq.kms. There are 32 villages in the sanctuary area. Of these, 18 villages i.e. 4 scheduled and 14 non-scheduled are located in sub-plan area. 14 villages are out side the sub-plan area. 7 villages fall in the core area of the sanctuary all of them being in non-sub plan area. The population in the sanctuary is 22,312 persons. Out of this 6132 are S.Ts. and 16,180 non-tribals. Of the total population of 22,312 living in the sanctuary area 2,586 persons are found living in the core area. The core area population comprises 887 S.Ts. and 1699 non-scheduled tribes. The area under cultivation is 16,689 acs. with 10,759 acs. under dry and 5930 acs. under wet cultivation in the sanctuary area. 2834 acs. of cultivated land is in the core area with 2437 acs. under dry cultivation and 397 acs. under wet cultivation.

The cattle population in this sanctuary area is 4065 which includes 2277 cows, 777 buffaloes, 573 goats and 438 sheep. The cattle population in the core area is 327 with 159 cows, 79 buffaloes, 46 sheep and 43 goats.

Tiger, Panther, gaur, Sambar, Chital, black buck, Wild boar, sloth bear, etc. are the species found in the sanctuary area.

There are 2 medical institutions and 18 educational institutions in the sanctuary area. There are no medical institutions in the core area. However, 3 primary schools are located in the core area.

PRANAHITA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (ANNEXURE XI):

The Pranahita Wild Life Sanctuary was established in 1980. The sanctuary which is located in Chinnur taluk of Adilabad district is spread over an area of 136.02 sq.km.

There are 20 villages in the sanctuary area. Of these, one village is non scheduled and the remaining 19 villages are non sub-plan villages. The total population inhabiting the sanctuary is 15,669 with 1,782 scheduled tribes and 13,887 persons belonging to communities other than Scheduled Tribes. 11,439 Acs. of land is under dry cultivation and 1045.50 acs. under wet cultivation making a total of 12,484.50 acs. 258 families are engaged in collection of M.F.P. in the sanctuary area. The cattle population in the sanctuary area is 1639, comprising 297 cows, 236 buffaloes 717 sheep and 389 goats.

There are 3 medical institutions and 15 educational institutions within the sanctuary area.

There are no restrictions imposed on the movement of men and cattle in the sanctuary area in the wake of the establishment of sanctuary as on today.

The species found in the sanctuary area are Black buck, Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Chital, Nealgai etc.

PAPIKONDA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (ANNEXURE XII):

The Papikonda Wild Life Sanctuary was established in 1978 all along the left and right banks of river Godavari covering the 'Papi' hill ranges in the trijunction of 3 districts viz., Khammam, East Godavari and West Godavari. The area of the sanctuary is 591 sq.kms.

There are 25 villages in the sanctuary area, all of them being scheduled and lying in sub-plan area. The total population of the sanctuary is 8620 a majority of whom (6,260) are Scheduled Tribes the rest (2360) being non-tribals. The number of families living in the sanctuary is 1629. The area under cultivation in the sanctuary area is 1841.95 acs. with 1745.38 acs., belonging to dry cultivation and the area under wet cultivation being 96.57 acres. 8 villages, all of them being scheduled, are covered by the core area with an area of 54.64 sq.kms and a population of 1706. The S.T. component of the population is 1382, the remaining 324 belonging to non tribals. Of the 329 families living in the core area, 276 families belong to S.Ts. The Land under cultivation extends over 357.19 acres in the core area, the respective areas under dry and wet cultivation being 344.19 acres and 13.00 acres (Annexure XIII).

The cattle population in the sanctuary area is 4148. There are 2069 cows, 941 buffaloes, 656 sheep and 482 goats. Morethan half of the sanctuary cattle population i.e. 1117 is in the core area with 618 cows, 245 buffaloes, 100 sheep and 154 goats.

3 Medical and 11 educational institutions are located in the sanctuary area. 2 medical institutions and 2 educational institutions are in the core area of the sanctuary. The species found in the sanctuary area are Tiger, Panther, Wild dog, Hyaena, Jackal, Wolf, Gaur, four Horned Antelope, Chital, Sambar, and Nilgai.

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS:

The profiles of the sanctuaries located in the tribal areas with consequences expected to affect tribal life, culture and livelihood can be summarised as follows:

1. The total geographical area of the 7 Wild Life Sanctuaries (Annexure XIV) comes to 7,486.42 sq.kms., covering 256 villages 99 of them being sub-plan villages with 81 scheduled villages and 18 non-scheduled villages. 23 scheduled villages falling within the Tiger sanctuary areas are located in the P.T.G. area of Mahabubnagar dist. Consequently these 23 scheduled villages do not fall under sub-plan area but while assessing the impact of these sanctuaries on tribal development, these 23 villages are also added to the 99 sub-plan villages for considering them as adversely affected tribal villages as no development work could be taken up in these villages. The total population of the sanctuary villages is about 1.033 lakhs, the S.T. component being 0.367 lakhs.

The major tribal groups inhabiting the se sanctuaries are Chenchus, Koyas, Konda Reddy, Gonds etc., a majority of them belonging to Chenchu and Konda Reddy tribes the two P.T.Gs. especially the former who have to forego many development benefits because of their habitat in the sanctuary area. The families living in the sanctuary area number 17,671 in total with 7373 tribal families.

The sanctuaries include cultivated area of both wet and dry types indicating the danger posed to main source of livelihood to the people inhabiting the area. The total area under cultivation being about 76,000 acres, wet land accounts for about 13,000 acs. and dry land for about 63,000 acs. The 7 sanctuaries are mainly created for protecting the wild life species such as Tiger, Gaur, Black-Buck, Panther, four harned antelope etc. which are highly endangered.

In terms of sanctuary area, Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisaillam is the biggest (3568 sq.kms.), followed by Qawal (893 sq.kms) and Pakhal (860 sq.kms.) / Pranahita sanctuary is the smallest in area (136 sq.kms) among the 7 sanctuaries located in tribal areas. Again Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisaillam sanctuary covers largest no. of villages (124) among the 7 sanctuaries i.e. about half of the total villages covered by the 7 sanctuaries. Qawal and Papikonda sanctuaries occupy 2nd and 3rd places in terms of covering sizeable number of villages. All the 25 villages in the Papikonda Sanctuary are

scheduled. Pranahita is the only sanctuary which is not having any scheduled village. In terms of Population, Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisaillam sanctuary is having highest population (23,400) among sanctuaries followed by Qawal (22,312 persons) and Pranahita (15,669 persons). In terms of tribal population Kinnerasani Wild Life Sanctuary stands first with 10,280 followed by Papikonda (6,220) and Qawal (6,132). However, the highest non-tribal population is found in inhabiting Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam Sanctuary (19,432) the 2nd and 3rd being Qawal (16,180) and Pranahita (13887). Thus major chunk of the sanctuary population is inhabiting the 3 sanctuaries of Nagarjunasagar, Qawal and Pranahita.

Cultivation is the main source of livelihood for both tribals and non-tribals in the sanctuary area; the first 3 places in having cultivated area are occupied by Kinnerasani (16790 acs.), Qawal (16,689 acs.) and Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam (13,457 acs.).

Of the 5 sanctuaries for which the figures are available largest number of live stock population is found in Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam-Sanctuary area (53,898) followed by Kinnerasani (11,119) Papikonda (4148) Qawal (4065) and Pranahita (1639).

Many health and educational institutions are also located in the sanctuary areas. In the 6 sanctuaries having these social service institutions, there are 84 schools including 2 high schools 5 U.P.Schools, the rest being primary schools and 12 medical institutions

8 educational institutions i.e. 3 primary schools each in Kinnerasani and Qawal sanctuaries and 2 primary schools in Papikonda sanctuary are located in the core area of the respective sanctuaries. Only Papikonda sanctuary is having 2 medical institutions in its core area.

The above analysis shows that these sanctuaries located in tribal areas have sizeable tribal and non-tribal populations besides large number of live stock (Annexure XIV). Further, sizeable areas are under cultivation indicating that agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the local populations. Besides there are also social service institutions ranging from Primary school to High schools and M.M.units to permanent hospitals.

While the onset of State management of forests in mid 19th Century made deep in roads into the natural rights of the tribals and the consequent uses and benefits derived by the tribals from the forests, the introduction of sanctuaries, biospheres and other wild life protection measures since the middle of the 20th century further encroached upon the rights and even concessions extended to S.Ts.

The national norm of covering 1/3 of the country's geographical area with forests coupled with the suggested norm (Expert committee) of bringing 4% of the country area under biospheres, National parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries further encroach upon the natural rights, statutory or other rights and concessions of tribals. Another

interesting point is that this 4% of the proposed sanctuary area i.e. about 69,000 sq.kms. to be brought under sanctuaries if added to the area under forests i.e. about 64,000 sq.kms, brings, the total area under both categories to 1,31,000 sq.kms. Even making provision for overlapping forest and sanctuary area to ~~the~~ the extent of 50% of the above mentioned total area, the net area under forest and Sanctuaries may work out to double the scheduled area (The scheduled area being 30,030 sq.kms.) i.e. 65,500 sq.kms. These areas being the main tribal habitats, a situation may arise in which the tribal will be living either in forest area or in sanctuary area resulting in many problems that surface due to the restrictions imposed either by forest or wild life conservancy laws. It is therefore imperative to see that the wild life sanctuary laws created do not exceed the boundaries of the existing reserve forests and encroach upon the tribal habitations.

The location of various sanctuaries and National parks in the country in general and Andhra Pradesh in particular posed many problems to the traditional inhabitants of the sanctuary areas as presence of human beings and their activities are feared to cause disturbance to the wild life promotion. Even the interior forest areas included in the constitution of the various reserves have tribal settlements and non tribal settlements. The existence of human habitations, often occupying core wild life habitat, resulted in denial of rare water holes to the wild animals. Further, development works

taken up for the welfare of human populations are also considered a formidable hindrance in the promotion of wild life in the sanctuaries.

Consequently it became imperative to relocate such settlements outside the reserves. These posed a delicate problem involving not only sentiments but also humanitarian considerations. The action taken to relocate human settlements by some of the states is discussed hereunder:

1. As against a target of 17 villages, 22 have been relocated in Kunha tiger reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

2. In Ranthambor tiger reserve of Rajasthan, 7 villages have been relocated.

3. In the Corbett tiger reserve of U.P. 2 villages which were outside the reserve but were close to the border were shifted further outside so as to avoid the clash of human interests with wild life. This programme has been under implementation since the year 1975.

4. The scheme for resettlement of Gir Maldharis, nomadic cattle graziers, living in 129 settlements called 'Nasses' in the 'Gir lion sanctuary project'

of Gujarat is a noteworthy one. This scheme provided for shifting of all the resident Maldharis from the

Core area of the project. In the relocated settlements,

each Maldhari family was provided with 3.2 hectares (8 acres) of cultivable land in addition to a plot of

610 sq. meters as house site free of any charge. The

cultivable land is thoroughly ploughed and made fit for sowing agricultural crops at Government cost and then

allotted to each family. For the construction of the

residence each family is granted Rs. 2500-00 as subsidy

and Rs. 2500-00 as loan. The household effects of Maldhari families together with the material of their dismantled huts are transported free of cost to the site of the new settlement. In addition to the above, community facilities such as drinking water, primary school, approach road, community centre etc. are all provided by the Government. Being cattle breeders, Maldharis do not possess any agricultural implements. The scheme therefore provided for granting small agricultural implements, to each family so that it can start cultivating its field from the day it is shifted. Excluding the price of the cultivable land and house sites, the total cost for resettlement of one Maldhari family comes to Rs. 6000-00 exclusive of Rs. 2500-00 advanced as loan, which is being recovered in easy instalments.

Out of 845 Maldhari families, 507 families dismantled huts are transported free of cost to the have been resettled outside in 14 different resettlement sites upto March 1980. The work of constructing residences and providing all community facilities is in progress in another 7 sites.

Compared to other states, in our state the programme of resettlement of tribals outside the sanctuary area poses to be quite prodigious. The time factor itself indicates that we may not be able to resettle the tribal families within a reasonable period of time. Considering the time taken i.e. more than 10 years for resettling, about 507 families of Gir Maldharis of Gujarat; the time required for resettling

7,373 tribal families (leaving the 10,298 non-tribal families) may itself be quite prolonged defeating the very purpose for which the rehabilitation is taken up. The other prohibiting factor is the finances involved. Including the cost of cultigable land and house sites to be provided besides the other family assets such as agricultural implements, household utensils etc., the average cost per family may work out to Rs. 62,000-00 (2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land and house site + other family assets compensation for cost land etc.) . The total cost may work out to Rs. 109.73 crores.

The following are the details of various facets of rehabilitation and the cost worked out both for shifting families from buffer zone and core area for the seven sanctuaries located in tribal areas;

1. Compensation to be paid for agricultural lands (details in Annexure 15 A&B)	(Rs.in lakhs)
a) Buffer zone	Rs. 3982-30
b) Core area	Rs. 450.71
Sub-Total:	4433.01

2. Rehabilitation cost (for details see Annexure XVI to XVIII)	
a) Cost of Educational Institutions (includes old institutions to be shifted and new institutions to be started at the rehabilitation centre)	
i. Buffer zone	Rs. 555-83
ii. Core area	Rs. 73-05
Sub-Total:	Rs. 623-93

b. Cost of medical Institutions
(includes old institutions to
be shifted and new institutions
to be started at the rehabili-
tation centre)

i. Buffer zone	Rs.	74.39
ii. Core area	Rs.	5.49

	sub-total	79.88

C. cost of providing Land
agricultural implements,
Household equipment, House-
site,

i. Buffer zone	Rs.	5052.96
ii. Core area	Rs.	778.48

	sub-total	5831.44

Total rehabilitation cost		
i) Buffer zone		9665.53
ii) Core area		1307.73

Grand total	Rs.	10,973.26

The scheme thus provides for payment of compensation for agricultural lands lost at the rate of Rs.5,000/- per acre for dry land and Rs.10,000/- per acre for wet land located either in core area or buffer zone both for tribals and non-tribals. Besides payment of compensation for the lands lost the rehabilitation cost is worked out providing for shifting of old Educational and medical institutions already existing in core and Buffer zones and provision of other amenities like ready built house including well and giving free of cost agricultural implements and other occupational tools.

The total cost for shifting tribal and non-tribal families from core area works out to Rs.1307-73 lakhs., for the four sanctuaries having core area. The total cost for rehabilitations tribal and non-tribal families from buffer zone is of the magnitude of Rs.9665.20 lakhs. In total, an amount of Rs. 10,973+26 lakhs, are required for rehabilitations tribal and non-tribal families living in both core area and buffer zone involving the shifting of 256 villages of which 55 are located in core area, the rest being in buffer zone area of these seven sanctuaries. The average per family cost for shifting from core area and buffer zone thus works out to Rs. 55,000 and Rs.63,000 respectively.

Besides the time and cost factors, the disruption caused to normal tribal life and development leading to misery and suffering can also be imagined. Further, most of the sanctuaries located in tribal areas affect the most primitive tribal groups viz., Chenchu, Konda-Reddy etc. who are not accustomed to settled agriculture since our rehabilitation programme is invariably based on settling them on permanent agriculture. Many problems of adjustment and adaptability to settled life and cultivation also crop up. The Chenchus who are at the Pre-Agricultural stage of economy and who largely subsist on flora and fauna of the forest are facing much hardship in the wake of imposing restrictions on the food gathering activities after declaring Tiger Project in Nalla Malai Hills. They are recognised as primitive

tribal group in 1975-76 in view of their primitive ways of life and low literacy. The Chenchus are afraid to go to forest for collection of M.F.P., edible roots, tubers, wild fruits etc. One Chenchu man was killed by tiger near Mannanur when he had gone for collection of Gum. Some of the plough bullocks distributed by I.T.D.A., for Chenchus living in villages on the periphery of Tiger Project were eaten by tigers at Padra and Jangareddy-gudem villages in Amarabad Mandal of Mahabubnagar district. It is generally reported both in newspapers and personal representation that the sanctuary authorities are not disposing off cases pertaining to payment of compensation due to loss of human life or cattle due to attacks by 'Carnivorous Animals like Tiger, in the sanctuary Areas. Further the compensation paid is also very small compared to the huge loss sustained by the tribal. For example, in the Tiger sanctuary of Srisailem-Nagarjunasagar, 2001 cattle were reported to have been killed between 1980-81 and 1986-87. During the first 3 years i.e. 1980-81 to 1982-83 no compensation was paid for the 435 cattle killed. However during the remaining years, an amount of Rs. 5.30 lakhs reported to have been paid as compensation for the cattle killed between 1983-84 to 1986-87. This works out to an average of Rs. 338 per animal which is on the low side. Further, it is also reported that two human beings were killed by 'Carnivores', while 12 others were injured upto 31-3-1987, in the Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve.

The Project Director reported that compensation is being paid. However a look at the provisions of G.O.Ms.No. 323 (Annexure No.14), in which the guidelines were issued by Government for the payment of compensation for the animals and human beings killed shows that it has many pre-conditions to be fulfilled to be eligible for compensation. Further the amount of compensation is also very low especially for the loss of human life, the maximum amount of ex-gratia to be paid to the family of the deceased being not more than Rs.5,000/- that too to be sanctioned by the Chief Conservator of Forest or the Chief Wild Life Warden. Further, the rates of compensation specified in the G.O. are regulated as given below:

- i. If the attack is outside the sanctuary-full rate shall be paid;
- ii. If the attack is inside the sanctuary limits, but outside core-area then $\frac{1}{2}$ the rate proposed; and
- iii. If the attack is inside Core-Area-No. compensation shall be paid;

The above gradation on the basis of location of the spot where the human being is killed seems to be irrational as the value of life lost whether it is in 'core area', sanctuary area' or outside is the same where it is due to the 'Carnivore' that is bred in the sanctuary. Further, sanction authority prescribed is too high and located faraway to render timely financial help envisaged in the G.O. For all practical purposes the sanctioning authority should be the

local project or Field Director of the sanctuary.

Further, compensation should also be enhanced to a minimum of Rs. 10,000 which has to be graded upwards depending upon the number of dependent family members of the deceased i.e. Rs.10,000 for one dependant to be increased by Rs. 5,000 for every dependant family member over and above one.

In former days, Forest Department used to employ Chenchus in Bamboo and wood cutting, afforestation operations etc. After the introduction of Tiger Project all kinds of exploitation of forest resources are prohibited. Consequently Chenchus are not employed as daily labourers. Chenchus who partly subsist on hunting small game like rabbits, wild fowls etc. are prohibited from hunting and their bows and arrows were also confiscated. They were denied opportunities for earning daily wages, collection of M.F.P., edible roots, tubers, small game, hunting etc. Because of restrictions imposed on movement of vehicles by Forest Department, Tribal Welfare Department also could not implement development schemes in core area of the project. Even the Ashram school located in Farahabad, a buffer village of sanctuary was shifted. Another problem is the maladjustment that sets in the process of adjusting to the new environment, both human and natural and the consequent susceptibility to exploitation from outside which will be further accentuated as the new colonies are usually located outside the scheduled area for obvious reasons, and their

own inherent in-abilities to adjust to alien surroundings. It is therefore imperative that the rehabilitation colony should be located as much near the original colony as possible preferably in the scheduled area itself.

Some of the rights conferred on the wild life authorities by the Wild Life Act interfere with the free movement of tribal inhabitants and materials as given below:

1. Accrual rights on land in sanctuary area are barred except by succession (Section-20)
2. Restricts entry into sanctuary (Section-27) under which only a person who has any right on immovable property in the sanctuary area or passing through the sanctuary by a public high way or persons permitted by authorised persons have access.
3. The persons living in sanctuary areas also have to discharge certain responsibilities as per the Act.
4. The Wild Life authorities have to regulate, to control or to prohibit, in keeping with the interests of the wild life, the grazing and movement of the cattle or fishing (section-33)
5. Hunting without permit is strictly prohibited in the sanctuary area (section- 29)
6. The act also provides for punishment for the offences committed including attempts and abetments (section 51 and 52).

7. Presumptive clause also strengthens the authority of the enforcement officers (sec.57).

8. While imposing many restrictions on the inhabitants which makes the life of a tribal hard pressed, the act does not provide any concessions or exemptions to the tribals in general. The only concession granted under section 65 of the act is for protecting the hunting rights conferred on the scheduled tribes by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is therefore imperative that protections and concessions to safeguard the interests of tribal in land, forest, cattle, food gathering, hunting etc. are to be specially incorporated in the Law itself so as to give them statutory effect. It is generally agreed that both forest and wild life conservancy laws have been intended to protect the very survival of not only the tree and animal species of the forests but also the larger interests of the tribals and other local populations who are actually the sufferers. The interests of larger population should cover the interests of local populations also as the latter are not subservient to the former.

9. However, if the very survival of the animal species has been established to be dependent upon the shifting of the local tribals from the proposed sanctuary area, the shifting of the local populations and their rehabilitation should be completed before the area is formally declared a sanctuary. In fact the Act should have a provision to the effect that it is imperative to first organise a fully developed rehabilitation colony before shifting the local tribals from

*/ man kind itself. But this does not mean that this will have an over riding power on the interests of the

or at his instigation, the tribal who has been mainly responsible for the dwindling of the wild life. In such a situation it will be prudent to allow the tribals to continue to live in his original habitat without any restrictions while keeping a constant watch on the movement of outsiders. Tribals can with advantage, as they have traditional expertise in tracking wild animals and ingrained knowledge of the habits and movements of the wild life, be employed exclusively as watchmen and forest guards.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE - I

STATE-WISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA - 1981

(In lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State	Total Population	Tribal Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	535.50	31.76	5.93
2.	Assam *	198.97 *	21.87	10.99 *
3.	Bihar	699.15	58.11	8.31
4.	Gujarat	340.86	48.49	14.22
5.	Haryana	129.23	--	--
6.	Himachal Pradesh	42.81	1.97	4.61
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	59.87	--	--
8.	Karnataka **	371.36	3.30 **	0.89
9.	Kerala	254.54	2.61	1.03
10.	Madhya Pradesh	521.79	119.87	22.97
11.	Maharashtra	627.84	57.72	9.19
12.	Manipur	14.21	3.88	27.30
13.	Meghalaya	13.36	10.76	80.58
14.	Nagaland	7.75	6.51	83.99
15.	Orissa	263.70	59.15	22.43
16.	Punjab	167.89	--	--
17.	Rajasthan	342.62	41.83	12.21
18.	Sikkim	3.16	0.74	23.27
19.	Tamil Nadu	484.08	5.20	1.07
20.	Tripura	26.53	5.84	28.44
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1108.62	2.33	0.21
22.	West Bengal	545.81	30.71	5.63

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	A & N Islands	1.89	0.22	11.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.32	4.41	69.82
3.	Chandigarh	4.32	--	--
4.	Badra & Nagar Haveli	1.04	0.82	78.82
5.	Delhi	62.20	--	--
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10.86	0.11	0.99
7.	Lakshadweep	0.40	0.38	93.82
8.	Mizoram	4.94	4.62	93.55
9.	Pondicherry	6.04	--	--
		6851.47	523.21	7.64

* All figures for Assam have been projected since no census was held in 1981.

** The final figures for scheduled Tribes for 1981 are not available, hence projected.

ANNEXURE - II

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION DISTRICT - WISE - 1981

S.No.	District	Scheduled Tribe Population
<u>ANDHRA PRADESH</u>		
		3,176,001
1.	Srikakulam	105,142
2.	Vizianagaram	153,344
3.	Visakhapatnam	354,127
4.	East Godavari	143,422
5.	West Godavari	66,586
6.	Krishna	66,927
7.	Guntur	139,749
8.	Prakasam	77,847
9.	Nellore	177,497
10.	Chittor	78,834
11.	Cuddapah	37,580
12.	Ananthapur	82,026
13.	Kurnool	39,914
14.	Mahabubnagar	155,240
15.	RangaReddy	72,656
16.	Hyderabad	14,488
17.	Medak	68,516
18.	Nizamabad	90,262
19.	Adilabad	272,886
20.	Karimnagar	60,567
21.	Warangal	292,772
22.	Khammam	429,959
23.	Nalgonda	195,660

ANNEXURE - III

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT 1972
(CENTRAL ACT)

The State Government may for the purposes of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 appoint.

- a. A Chief Wild Life Warden
- b. Wild Life Wardens and
- c. Such other Officers and employees as may be necessary.

2. In the performance of his duties and exercise of his powers by or under this act, the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be subject to such general and special directions, as the Government may from time to time, give

3. The Wild Life Warden and other officers and employers appointed under this section shall be subordinate to the Chief Wild Life Warden.

DELEGATION OF POWERS:

1. The Chief Wild Life Warden may with the previous approval of the State Government by order in writing, delegate all or any of his powers and duties under this act, except those under clause a) of sub-section II, to any officer subordinate to him subject to such condition, if any, as may be specified in the order.

CONSTITUTION OF WILD LIFE ADVISORY BOARD: The State Government shall as soon as may be after the commencement of this act constitute a Wild Life Advisory Board consisting of the following members.

- a. The Minister, incharge forests
or

The Chief Secretary to Government -- Chairman

- b. Two members of the State Legislature -- Members

- c. Secretary to Government, Forest Dept. ... Member
 - d. Chief Conservator of Forests ... Ex.Officio.
 - e. An Officer to be nominated by the Director ... Member
 - f. Chief Wild Life Warden Ex-Officio ... Member
 - g. Such other officials and non-officials not exceeding 15 members who are interested in the protection of Wild Life. ... Member
2. The State Government shall appoint CCF. OR Chief Wild Life Warden as the Secretary of the board. ... Secretary
3. The member shall be entitled to receive such allowances in respect of expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as the Government may prescribe.

The advisory board shall meet at least 2 times in a year at such place as the State Government may direct and the Board shall regulate its own procedure.

Duties of the Board:- It shall be the duty of the W.L.A.B. to advise the State Government (a) in the selection of areas to be declared as Sanctuaries, National parks, game reserves and closed areas and the administration thereof.

- b. Information of the policy in granting licences and permits under this act.
- c. In any matter relations to the amendment of any schedule and
- d. In any other matter connected with the protection of Wild Life which may be referred to it by the State Government.

HUNTING OF WILD ANIMALS:

- 1. No person shall hunt any wild animals specified in Scheduled-I
- 2. No person shall hunt any wild animal specified in Schedule II, III or IV except under ~~the~~ and in accordance with the conditions specified in a license granted under sub-section(5).

4. An application under sub-section (3) may be made for all or any following kinds of licences viz.;

- a) Special game hunting licence
b) Big game " "
c) Small game " "
d) Wild animal training licence.

5. On receipt of an application under sub-sec. (3) the Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorised officer may, after making such ~~enquiry~~ enquiry as he may think fit with regard to the fitness of otherwise of the applicant to receive the licence, grant or refuse to grant such licence after recording in writing his reasons for such grant or refusal.

6. A licence granted under this section shall
- a. A licence granted under this section shall
- b. be in such forms may be prescribed
- c. be valid for such periods as may be specified therein
- d. be subject to such terms, conditions and restrict
may be prescribed.
- e. not be transferable.

e. not be transferable.

HUNTING OF WILD ANIMALS TO BE PERMITTED IN CERTAIN CASES:

in any other la

- HUNTING OF WILD ANIMALS TO BE PERMITTED
1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force and subject to the provision.
- a) The Chief Wild Life Warden may if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in schedule I has become dangerous to human life or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, by order in writing and stating the reasons therefor, permit any person to hunt such animal or cause such animal to be hunted.

b. The Chief Wild Life Warden or authorised officer may if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in schedule II, III or

IV. has become dangerous to human life or to property or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery.

2. The killing of wounding in good faith of any wild animal in defence of oneself or of any other person shall not be an offence.

3. Any wild animal killed, or wounded in defence of any person shall be Government property.

SUSPENSION OR CANCELLATION OF LICENCE:

The Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorised officer may subject to any general or special orders of the State Government for good and sufficient reason to be recorded in writing, suspend or cancel any licence granted under this chapter.

DECLARATION OF CLOSED YEAR: The State Government may by notification, declare the whole year or any part thereof, to be a closed time throughout the State or any part thereof for such wild animal as may be specified in the notification and no hunting of such animal shall be permitted, during the said period, in the area specified in the notification.

RESTRICTION ON HUNTING:

No person shall

- a. hunt any wild animal from or by means of a wheeled a mechanically proposed vehicle on water or land or by ~~kar~~ air craft.
- b. use an aircraft, motor vehicle or launch for the purpose driving or stampeding any wild animal .

- c. hunt any wild animal with chemicals, Explosives, nets, pitfalls, poisons, poisoned-weapons, snares or traps;
- d. hunt any special game or big game other than with rifle.
- e. for the purpose of hunting set fire to any vegetation.
- f. use any artificial light for the purpose of hunting.
- g. hunt any wild animal on a salt lake or water hole or other drinking place or on path or approach to the same except standgrous and water birds.
- h. hunt , with the help of dogs, any wild animals except water bird, chakor, partridge or ~~x~~ quail.

POWERS OF THE COLLECTOR:

Whenever any area is declared to be a sanctuary, the Collector shall enquire into and determine, the existence, nature and extent of the rights of any person in or the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary.

When a notification has been issued under section 18, the collector shall publish in the regional language in every town and village in or in the neighbourhood of the area comprised therein, a proclamation (a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and the limits of the sanctuary and b) requiring any person, claiming any right mentioned in section 19, ~~the~~ to prefer before the collector, within two months from the date of such proclamation, a written claim in the prescribed form, specifying the nature and extent of such right with necessary details and the amount and particulars of compensation.

For the purpose of such enquiry, the collector may exercise the following powers:

- a. The power to enter in or upon any land and to survey demarcate and make a map of the same or to authorise any other officer to do so.
- b. The same powers are vested in a civil court for the trial of suits.

Acquisition of Rights:

1. In the case of claim to a right in or over any land referred to in section 19, the collector shall pass an **order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.**
2. If such claim ^{be} to admitted in whole or in part, the collector may either.
 - a. exclude such land from ~~the~~ limits of the proposed sanctuary or
 - b. proceed to acquire such land or rights except where by an agreement between the owner of such land or holder or rights and the Government, the owner or holder of such rights has agreed to surrender his rights to the Government in or over such land and on payment of such compensation as is provided in the land acquisition act 1948.

Restricting entry in to Sanctuary:- 1) No person other than

- a. Public servant in duty.
- b. a person who has been permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden.
- c. a person who has any right over immovable property within the limits of the sanctuary.

- d. a person passing through the sanctuary along a public highway, and
 - e. dependents of the person referred to in clause (a) (b) and (c)
-

ANNEXURE - IV

NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES IN INDIA AS ON 1-12-1980
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

No.	State	No. of National Parks	No. of Sanctuaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	14
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	..	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	4
4.	Assam	1	6
5.	Bihar	..	15
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	3
7.	Gujarat	2	5
8.	Haryana	..	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	..	26
11	Karnataka	3	13
12	Kerala	1	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	3	22
14	Maharashtra	4	10
15	Manipur	1	..
16	Meghalaya	..	1
17	Mizoram	..	1
18	Nagaland	..	2
19	Orissa	..	18
20	Punjab	..	4
21	Rajasthan	..	13
22	Sikkim	1	..
23	Tamil Nadu	1	7
24	Uttar Pradesh	2	12
25	West Bengal	..	12
26	Chandigarh	..	1
Total:		19	204

ANNEXURE - V
WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

S.No.	Sanctuary	Area sq.kms.	Location
1.	Kawal Wild Life Sanctuary	882	Adilabad Dist. 50 km. from Mancheria Railway Stn.
2.	Eturnagaram Sanctuary (Tadwai)	803	Warangal Dist. 80 km. from Kazipet.
3.	Pakal sanctuary	860	Warangal Dist. 60 km. from Warangal.
4.	Pocharam sanctuary	130	Medak dist. 1 km. from Medak
5.	Kinnerasani Sanctuary	635	Khammam dist. Paloncha Division
6.	Papikonda Sanctuary	591	Trijunction of Khammam East & West Godavari borders along river Godavari
7.	Nagarjuna Sagar - Srisailem Sanctuary	3568	100 km. South to Hyderabad
8.	Pranahita Sanctuary	136	75 km. from Mancheria in Adilabad dist.
9.	Kolleru (Bird sanctuary)	673	West Godavari
10.	Nelapathu (bird sanctuary)	80	Nellore Dist.
11.	Pulicat (bird sanctuary)	500	Nellore dist.
12.	Lanjamadugu sanctuary	36	50 Kms. from Mancheria in Adilabad dist.
13.	Manjira Crocodile sanctuary	20	20 kms. from Sangareddy Dam to Manjira Barrage near Sangareddy.
14.	Coringa Sanctuary	235	Kakinada

ANNEXURE - VI

NAGARJUNASAGAR-SRISAILAM TIGER RESERVE (CORE AREA)

Sl.No. & Dist.	Name of the Village	Sch/ NS	Revenue Mandal	Population		
				STs.	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Guntur, Jandapenta	NSP		100	--	100
2.	Guntur Bothukulapoya	-do-		110	9	119
3.	Prakasam, Gattala- chenu	-do-		81	35	116
4.	" Palutla	-do-		261	298	559
5.	" Nekkanti	-do-		43	--	43
6.	" Kunthal- padugu	-do-		14	--	14
7.	" Narathadi- kala	-do-		20	--	20
8.	" Alatami	-do-		146	--	146
9.	" Pomthanala	-do-		18	--	18
10.	" Arepenta	-do-		35	--	35
11.	" Sallubanda	-do-		--- N.F. ---		
12.	" Ponkala- bayalu	-do-		74	58	132
13.	Krunool: Peeveruvu	-do-		---Shifted	---	
14.	" Amudalpenta	-do-		---Shifted	---	
15.	" Sadarampenta	-do-		81	--	81
16.	" Hrepenta	-do-		16	--	16
17.	Mahabu- bnagar. Agarla	Sch.		21	--	26
18.	" Rampur	-do-		50	--	50
19.	" Appapur	-do-		61	--	61
20.	" Bhirevapuri N. Sub-Plan			31	--	31
21.	" Madimukla	Sch.		53	--	53
22.	" Sangadiguda	-do-		21	--	21
23.	" Erlapenta	-do-		45	--	45
24.	" Lingabhari- penta	-do-		18	--	18
25.	" Aremankinlka	Non-sub-plan		8	--	8
26.	" Mallapur	Sch.		17	--	17
27.	" Pallaipalli	-do-		11	--	11
28.	" Doriyalpenta	N. Sub-plan		4	--	4
29.	" Tatigunool	Sch.		62	--	62
30.	" Epilapodu	N. sub-plan		---NF---		
31.	" Pandibori	Sch.		---NF---		
32.	" Devarapenta	N. sub-plan		---NF---		
33.	" Jillelapenta	Sch.		---NF---		
34.	" Narasipenta	"		---NF---		
35.	" Japsipenta	-do-		---NF---		
				2036	526	2562

	S.T. Families	Others Families Non- Tribals	Area	Area under cultivation	
				Dry/Wet	Total
	8	9	10	11	12
1.	25	--		NF	82.5
2.	20	2		"	26.5
3.	20	10		"	163.0
4.	57	71		"	892.0
5.	11	--		"	17.0
6.	4	--		"	N.F.
7.	5	--		"	N.F.
8.	28	--		"	114.0
9.	6	--		"	6.0
10	11	--		"	N.F.
11	----	N.F.	-----		
12	18	17		"	41.0
13	-----		Shifted	-----	
14	-----		Shifted	-----	
15	20	--		"	--
16	6	--		"	--
17.	6	--		"	17.0
18	9	--		"	17.0
19	11	--	10.87		11.0
20	10	--			4.6
21	9	--			8.0
22	5	--			4.0
23	11	--			4.0
24	5	--			10.0
25	2	--	254.41	50 dry	--
26	13	--			4.0
27	2	--			4.0
28	2	--			5.0
29	14	--	22.98	20 Dry	49.0
30	7	--			
31	---	--			
32	---	--			
33	---	--			
34	---	--			
35	---	--			
	527	100			

LIST OF VILLAGES IN (BUFFER ZONE) NAGARJUNA-SRISAILAM, TIGER RESERVE:
SRISAILAM

Sl.No. & Dist/Village	Sch/ Non-sub- plan	Revenue Mandal	Population		
			STs. Chenchus	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>GUNTUR</u>					
1. Damekpadu	NonSub-Plan	NF			
2. Amupu	-do-	NF			
3. Ekumanpeta	-do-	NF			
4. Achamagunta	-do-		10	1484	1494
5. Latchmabavi	-do-		5	527	532
6. KothapullaReddygudem	-do-		5	1410	1415
7. Morasapenta	-do-		--	513	513
<u>PRAKASAM</u>					
8. Ganipenta	-do-	NF			
9. Brigundala	-do-		19	--	19
10. Julakonda	-do-	NF			
11. Suddapenta	do		31	--	31
12. Bavipenta	-do-		107	--	107
13. Allipalem	do		135	--	135
14. Daddamala	do		55	10	65
15. TeluguRayamchenu	do		52	--	52
16. Devaluti	do		36	62	98
17. Maripalem	do		332	--	332
18. Chintala	do		276	--	276
19. Peddachenu	do		37	--	37
20. Rollapenta	do		46	--	46
21. Tummalabayalu	do	-- NF-----			
22. Chittedulkurva	do		10	--	10
23. Jangamiddela	do		12	--	12
24. Chennangula, banda	do		42	--	42
25. Cmarutla	do		34	--	34
26. Peddarutla	do		22	--	22
27. Pallavoladong	do		37	--	37
28. Marichenu	---not furnished---				
29. Darabyalu	do		129	--	129
30. Regimanpenta	do		56	--	56
<u>KURNOOL</u>					
31. Elugulacheruvu	do		38	--	38
32. Pangidi	do		54	--	54
33. Bairlutu	---Not furnished---				
34. Nagaluty	do		180	--	180
35. Peddagurutaim					
36. Kangagunthala					
37. Kangaganthala					
38. PothaRajupeetha					
39. Srisailam					
40. Lemmipenta					

NOT FURNISHED.---

	S.T.Families Chenchus	Other Families	Area	Area under cultivation		Water source	Existing Medical	Families Education
				Wet/Dry	Total			
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	--	--			--			
2.	--	--			--			
3.	--	--			--			
4.	2	154						
5.	1	92						
6.	1	181						
7.	--	107			313			
8.	--	--			--			
9.	3	--			30			
10.	--	--			--			
11.	7	--			--			
12.	23	--			35			
13.	32	--			131			
14.	10	4						
15.	13	--						
16.	9	10			1			
17.	68	--			53			
18.	55	--			34			
19.	8	--			7			
20.	12	--			--			
21.	--	--			--			
22.	2	--						
23.	3	--						
24.	9	--						
25.	8	--						
26.	5	--						
27.	5	--			12			
28.	--	--			--			
29.	28	--			62			
30.	11	--			45			
31.	9	--						
32.	13	--						
33.	--	--			--			
34.	48	--			110			
35.	--	--			--			
36.	--	--			--			
37.	--	--			--			
38.	--	--			--			
39.	--	--			--			
40.	--	--			--			

3/-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

MAHABUBNAGAR

41 Amrabad
42 Vanakeswaram
43 Tirumalapur
44 Bikkittlapenta
45 Gunddempenta

Out side Buffer zone

46 Kollanpenta	25	--	25	7	--	15
47 Kommanpenta	--	97	97	--	23	81
48 Sarlapalle	--Not furnished					
49 Vatvalpalle	--	807	807	--	196	578.5
50 Domalapenta						
51 Eglapenta	OUT SIDE BUFFER ZONE					

NALGONDA

53 Kambelapalle	14	649	663	--	--	134
54 Chittirial	58	1148	1206	--	--	38
55 Pogulla	50	1451	1501	--	--	729
56 Reytagadda	--NOT FURNISHED					
57 Peddamula	--	866	866	--	--	557
58 Girdathanda	--	65	65	--	--	44
59 Gunthalthanda	--	90	90	--	--	9
60 Dubbathanda	--	96	96	--	--	68
61 Sankapaya	--	37	37	--	--	19
62 Rekalram	29	107	136	--	--	15
63 Koratla	--	494	494	--	--	314
64 Peddagatta	--	1120	1120	--	--	620
65 Nanapuram	--	350	350	--	--	169
66 Budidagattu	--	204	204	--	--	98
67 Buddambanda thanda	--	503	503	--	--	123
68 Venkalithanda	--	--	--	--	--	241
69 Kakanutithanda	--	75	75	--	--	58
70 Yerracheruvu thanda	--	785	785	--	--	508
71 Nellikal	--	1133	1133	--	--	694
72 Saon thanda	--	575	575	--	--	223
73 Oil liganda thanda	--	595	595	--	--	536
74 Chikkali thanda	--	49	49	--	--	75
75 GoduMaoka	--	562	562	--	--	770
76 Regichettu thanda	--	395	395	--	--	483
77 Chennayapalem thanda	--	189	189	--	--	188
78 Nayakuri thanda	--	678	678	--	--	503
79 Thimmayapalem thanda	--	490	490	--	--	792
80 Jalkothi thanda	--	132	132	--	--	58
81 Nadigadda	--	238	238	--	--	206
82 Ravalgadda thanda	--	60	60	--	--	93
83 Sairigudem thanda	--	100	100	--	--	81
84 Nallamettakava thanda	--	76	76	--	--	103
85 Yerukulavagu thanda	--	30	30	--	--	19
86 Nallaselamula	--	215	215	--	--	165
87 Epulavaithnada	--	632	632	--	--	832
88 Regulagadda	--	290	290	--	--	276
89. Regulagadda	--	181	181	--	--	56

ANNEXURE - VII

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY - ETURUNAGARAM

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Sch/ Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq.Hcs.
				STs.	Others	Total	
1.	Bhupatipur	N.Sch.	E.Nagaram	113	--	113	59.89
2.	Chityal	Sch.	"	137	3	140	4568.08
3.	Ilapur	"	"	245	95	340	3264.59
4.	Kondai	"	"	248	327	575	227.43
5.	Dodla	"	"	103	7	110	172.40
6.	Malyal	N.Sch.	"	260	95	355	278.02
7.	Chelpak	Sch.	"	476	310	786	467.82
8.	Allwvari Qanpur	"	"	70	--	70	205.98
9.	Thapalle	"	"	164	436	600	646.69
10.	Chinna Boina- palle	"	"	203	546	749	577.89
11	Medaramu	"	TADVAI	348	292	640	150.14
12	Oorattumu	"	"	279	226	505	239.14
13.	Padigapur	"	"	162	110	272	108.46
14	Kamaram	"	"	333	302	635	550.78
15	Tadvai	"	"	415	695	1110	299.17
16	Malthapur	"	Govi.#eta	186	16	202	58.27
17	Todyalarmapur	"	Mongapeta	190	41	231	2061.06
Total:				3932	3501	7433	13935.81

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ANNEXURE - VIII

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY-PAKHAL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Sch/Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq.Hcs.
				STs.	Others	Total	
1.	Ponugodu	Sch.	Kothagudem	339	9	348	235.12
2.	Konapur	"	"	64	434	498	171.18
3.	Thimnapur	Non.Sch.	"	46	--	46	476.72
4.	Matwada	Sch.	Gudur	839	322	1161	407.52
5.	Kundanpale	"	Kothagudem	120	43	163	198.84
6.	Kamaram	"	"	335	43	378	148.92
7.	Gundepalle	"	"	134	35	169	48.97
8.	Doravarive-palle	"	"	156	--	156	65.96
9.	Kothagudem	"	"	603	500	1103	127.88
10.	Chintalapadu	"	"	39	10	49	54.63
11.	Battalapalle	"	"	177	24	301	228.65
12.	Gopalpur	"	"	324	17	341	244.02
13.	Karlari	"	"	349	50	399	875.84
14.	Musumi	"	"	292	201	493	161.47
15.	Buttawariguda	"	"	122	10	132	59.49
16.	Tirmalgandi	"	"	257	--	257	1664.47
17.	Daberpeta	"	Khanapur	208	276	484	151.35
				4404	1474	6378	5316.03

	Area under cultivation		Water	Existing facilities	
	Dry	Wet	Source	Medical	Education
1.	3.0	114.0	Tank	--	--
2.	62.0	--	--	--	--
3.	269.0	--	--	--	Primary school
4.	172.0	18.0	Tank	--	"
5.	8.0	--	--	--	--
6.	154.0	50.0	Tank	--	Primary school
7.	379.0	58.0	Tank	Govt. Hosp.	"
8.	70.0	--	--	--	--
9.	76.00	576.0	Tank	--	Primary school
10	170.0	76.0	Tank	--	"
11	133.0	--	--	--	Primary school
12.	394.0	--	--	--	U.P. School
13	293.0	--	--	--	--
14.	153.0	960.0	Tank	--	Primary school
15	225.0	70.00	Tank	Hospital	High school
16	100.0	12.0	Tank	--	--
17.	61.0	778.0	Tank	--	Primary school
	2721	2822		2 Hospitals	9 Ps. 1 UP. 1 H.S.

ANNEXURE - VIII

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY-PAKHAL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Sch/Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq.Hcs.
				STs.	Others	Total	
1.	Ponugodu	Sch.	Kothagudem	339	9	348	235.12
2.	Konapur	"	"	64	434	498	171.18
3.	Thimnapur	Non.Sch.	"	46	--	46	476.72
4.	Matwada	Sch.	Gudur	839	322	1161	407.52
5.	Kundanpale	"	Kothagudem	120	43	163	198.84
6.	Kamaram	"	"	335	43	378	148.92
7.	Gundepalle	"	"	134	35	169	48.97
8.	Doravarive-palle	"	"	156	--	156	65.96
9.	Kothagudem	"	"	603	500	1103	127.88
10.	Chintalapadu	"	"	39	10	49	54.63
11.	Battalapalle	"	"	177	24	301	228.65
12.	Gopalpur	"	"	324	17	341	244.02
13.	Karlari	"	"	349	50	399	875.84
14.	Musumi	"	"	292	201	493	161.47
15.	Buttawariguda	"	"	122	10	132	59.49
16.	Tirmalgandi	"	"	257	--	257	1664.47
17.	Dabeerpeta	"	Khanapur	208	276	484	151.35
				4404	1474	6378	5316.03

	Area under cultivation		Water source	Existing facilities	
	Dry	Wet		Medical	Education
1.	2992.0	310.0	Tank&Well	--	Primary school
2.	--	60.0	Tank	--	"
3.	450.0	52.0	Tank	--	"
4.	418.0	328.0	Tank/Well	--	Primary school
5.	142.0	306.0	"	--	--
6.	935.0	304.0	Tank/Well	--	Primary school
7.	346.0	22.0	Tank	--	---
8.	96.0	70.0	Tank	--	--
9.	149.0	220.0	Tank	PHC.	High school
10	42.0	52.0	Tank/Well	--	--
11	102.0	112.0	"	--	Primary school
12	187.0	48.0	Tank/Well	--	Primary school
13	205.0	80.0	Tank/Well	--	primary school
14.	174.0	180.0	Tank/Well	--	"
15.	91.0	14.0	Tank/well	--	"
16	214.0	34.0	Tank/well	--	"
17	222.0	180.0	Tank	--	"
6765			2374	1 PHC	12 PS. 1 H.S.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village		Sch/ Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal (P.S.)	Population		S.T. families.
					STs.	Others Total	
1.	Markodu	Core area	Sch.	Burganpad (P.S.)		2212	314
2.	Ulvochelka	do	do	-do-		46	9
3.	Venkatapur	do	do	do		346	41
4.	Regolla	do	do	do		1907	20
5.	Ramanujagudem	do	do	do		437	78
6.	Allapally Out side core area	do	do	do		1280	87
7.	Chandrelaguda	do	do	do		428	88
8.	Ananthogu	do	do	do		683	135
9.	Bangaruchelka	do	do	do		1041	39
10.	Appoiahpeta	do	do	Sudimalla		--	--
11.	Ulvovoor	do	do	Kothagudem		1267	155
12.	Yanabile	do	do	do		1423	42
13.	Koregattu	do	do	do		427	37
14.	Gollagudem	do	do	do	Submerged in Kinnerasani Projects		
15.	Pankalchelka	do	do	do		180	36
16.	Pandurangapuram	do	do	Burgampad		2314	75
17.	Gattumealla	do	do	Kothagudem		943	71
18.	Gangaraon	do	do	"		2424	380
19.	Gandigudem	do	do	Burgampadu		1354	235
20.	Mamillavari	do	do	do		--	54
21.	Thummalacheruvu	do	do	do		860	160
						19572	2056

	Other Families	Area Sq.Miles	Area under cultivation			Water source	Existing facilities					
			Dry	Wet	Potq.		Medical	Education	Cow	Buffolws	Sheep	Goat
1.	128	14.33	2140	214	2318	Well	--	Pri.	520	150	100	--
2.	--	23.04	86	2	88	River	--	--	5	--	--	--
3.	27	5.50	142	2	144	River	--	Pri.	277	--	--	--
4.	360	12.38	608	49	637	Well	--	Pri.	491	82	--	211
5.	9	11.58	449	6	455	W&R.	--	Pri.	105	150	--	--
6.	169	18.99	1031	318	1349	Well Mobile Hosp.	--	Pri&Middle	750	260	140	106
7.	3	15.73	8	--	8	Well	--	--	607	38	217	--
8.	3	18.99	514	11	525	W/R	--	Pri&Middle	650	205	130	--
9.	169	23.68	26	40	66	Well	--	Pri.	--	--	4	--
10.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	98	35.37	8	--	8	Well	--	Pri.	230	121	8	22
12.	238	9.35	1248	41	1289	River	--	Pri.&Middle	151	8	84	--
13.	48	14.56	186	3	183	River	--	--	200	13	34	162
14.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15.	--	15.53	170	--	170	Well	--	Pri.	92	94	9	43
16.	68	9.53	165	81	246	R/W.	--	UPS.	151	8	84	--
17.	47	23.88	628	--	628	Well	--	Pri.	258	50	10	--
18.	105	32.45	6687	63	6750	Well	--	Pri.	1000	502	1000	20
19.	36	44.67	953	8	961	well	--	pri.	300	150	400	25
20.	21	19.24	330	7	337	well	--	--	205	102	150	50
21.	12	6.64	591	17	608	well	--	pri.	50	20	105	10
<hr/>												
	1541	357.44	15928	862	16790			13,866	6,042	1953	2475	649

ANNEXURE - X
WILD LIFE SANCTUARY - QAWAL - ADILABAD DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Sch/ Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq.Hects.	Area under cultivation		Water source.
				STs.	Others	Total		Dry.	Acs.Wet	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Donagapalli	Non.Sch.	Jannaram	278	--	278	2490.43	320	--	
2.	Kistapur	N.S.P.	do	286	2299	3085	2335.43	750	900	
3.	Ponka	do	do	234	4004	4238	1031.14	250	1100	
4.	Singarayipet	do	do	237	1963	2200	2271.90	650	700	
5.	Jannaram	Non.Sch.	do	104	1287	1391	1507.05	780	400	
6.	Mallyal	do	do	105	--	105	2594.84	150	20	
7.	Chintaguda	do	Kasipet	175	117	292	1050.11	350	1200	
8.	Alinagar									
	H/o Donagapalli	do	Jannaram	Included in Sl.No.1			---	Not maintained		
9.	Mohamadabad									
	H/o Chintaguda	do	Kasipet	Included in Sl.No.7			---			
10	Qawal	Sch.	Jannaram	263	1406	1669	4502.12	620	250	
11	Gandigopalpur	Non.Sch.	Kadam	246	--	246	2368.14	548	120	
12	Islampur	do	do	133	64	197	4018.11	530	20	
13	Kamanpalle	NSP.	Jannaram	102	1227	1329	390.12	520	450	
14	Maisampet	do	Kadam	--	--	--	2419.61	370	--	
15	Rampur	Non.Sch.	do	70	1	71	2074.41	470	150	
16	Alampalle	sub-plan	do	425	377	802	6590.69	1350	230	
17	Birsaipet	Sch.	Utnoor	323	455	778	4866.33	208	143	
18	Maripet									
	h/o Gangapur	Non.sch.	Kadam	50	30	80	--	---Not maintained---		
19	Datujiipet									
	h/o Allampalle	Non-sub-plan	do	100	1150	1250	--	--do--		
20	Dudimudu	-----NOT TRACEABLE-----								
21	Yapaguda									
	h/o Setpalle	Non.sch.	Khanapur	50	145	195	--	--not maintained.		
22.	Kosagutta	do	do	164	--	164	76.59	58	12	

Existing facilities		No. of non-tribal families	No. of Tribal families	No. of tribal families collecting M.F.P.	Qty. Collg. (GUM)	Sold to GCC	LIVE STOCK				
Medical	Educational						Cows	Buffolws	Sheep	Goats	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1.	--	Yes	--	40	25	5	0.048	182	67	18	4
2.	--	yes	594	40	20	20	0.20	200	60	22	15
3.	--	yes	867	25	15	15	0.15	102	30	40	13
4.	yes	yes	402	30	15	15	0.15	107	35	25	20
5.	do	yes	183	25	20	20	0.20	47	40	12	15
6.	--	--	--	15	10	10	0.10	170	27	14	12
7.	--	yes	17	40	25	25	0.25	62	40	15	12
8.	--	--	--	--	10	15	0.14	212	35	40	20
9.	--	--	--	--	25	25	0.25	170	30	20	15
10.	--	yes	276	40	40	10	0.095	50	10	15	--
11.	--	yes	--	35	31	22	0.21	25	30	16	8
12.	--	--	14	70	25	25	0.25	46	50	32	18
13.	--	yes	276	15	5	5	0.05	240	45	20	10
14.	--	--	--	30	30	28	0.27	16	18	12	6
15.	--	--	1	20	15	22	0.21	10	6	5	3
16.	--	yes	76	70	65	124	1.24	48	18	12	15
17.	--	yes	90	150	85	290	2.90	75	50	50	100
18.	--	--	8	10	10	15	0.14	10	6	5	8
19.	--	--	210	20	10	10	0.10	45	18	6	7
20.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21.	--	yes	32	10	--	5	0.05	8	10	5	4
22.	--	--	--	30	36	10	0.95	25	14	12	14

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

23.	Paidipalle	Non.sch	Jannaram	40	--
24	Pountakli	--Not	traceble	--	--
25	Puttiguda	non-sub-	Jannaram	255	126
26	Papamaguda	do	do	87	476
27	Mutiguda	--not	traceble	----	
28	Jamuldhara	Sch.	Sirpur	466	9
29	Mamidipalle	do	do	1361	588
30	Dharmajipet	non.sub.	Kadam	170	21
31	Vasumpalle	do	Khanapur	120	--
32.	G.Englapur	do	do	72	151

7	8	9	10	11
40	520.83	287	15	
381	912.17	57	18	
563	265.47	240	35	
475	887.88	344	---	
1949	2650.68	490	---	
191	787.82	480	125	
120	469.03	185	32	
223	69.20	52	10	

....3/

ANNEXURE - XI

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY-PRANAHITA BLACK BUCK SANCTUARY-ADILABAD DIST.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Sch/Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq. Hects.
				STs.	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rapanpally	Non-sub-plan	Kotapalle	8	1011	1019	813.82
2.	Arjungutta	Non.Sch.	"	101	139	238	679.48
3.	Bobbarchelka H/o Devalwada	N.S.P.	"	140	610	750	N.A.
4.	Rampur	do	"	--	715	715	471.86
5.	Parpally	do	"	9	1444	1453	2102.74
6.	Gorampally	do	"	--	215	215	394.57
7.	Kotapally	do	"	244	1017	1261	3506.50
8.	Rajaram	do	Vemanpalli	154	--	154	1055.01
9.	Lingampet	do	Kotapalle	77	439	516	1643.42
10.	Nagampet	do	"	103	595	698	823.94
11.	Kondampet	do	"	112	638	750	1678.67
12.	Boparam	do	"	75	214	289	2421.23
13.	Aduam	do	Nennela	6	1784	1790	1752.28
14.	Edulabandam	do	Kotapalle	250	1093	1343	1475.02
15.	Royalpally H/o Edulabanda	do	"	100	675	775	N.A.
16.	Nadharampalli H/o Venchapalli	do	"	150	725	875	N.A.
17.	Venchapalli	do	"	88	1282	1370	1406.28
18.	Racherla	do	Vemanpalli	3	242	245	362.20
19.	Bapalle h/o Venehapalli	do	Kotapalle	52	62	114	N.A.
20.	Mulkapet	do	Vemanpalli	110	989	1090	1812.99
				1782	13887	15669	22300.47

	12	13	14	15	16
23.	--	--	--	10	10
24	--	--	--	5	--
25	--	yes	25	5	200
26	--	yes	114	15	5
27	--	--N.A.	50 N.A.	50	--
28	yes	--	2	50	50
29	--	yes	116	150	--
30	--	yes	4	251	24
31	--	--	--	15	15
32.	--	yes	32	25	--

17	18	19	20	21	22
10	0.10	40	24	12	8
20	0.20	180	42	14	20
20	0.05	2	12	10	6
24	0.23	25	10	25	20
30	0.29	20	25	200	50
28	0.27	12	10	5	8
		18	5	6	3
			10	5	4

ANNEXURE - XI

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY-PRANAHITA BLACK BUCK SANCTUARY-ADILABAD DIST.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Sch/Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq. Hects.
				STs.	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rapanpally	Non-sub-plan	Kotapalle	8	1011	1019	813.82
2.	Arjungutta	Non.Sch.	"	101	139	238	679.48
3.	Bobbarchelka H/o Devalwada	N.S.P.	"	140	610	750	N.A.
4.	Rampur	do	"	--	715	715	471.86
5.	Parpally	do	"	9	1444	1453	2102.74
6.	Gorampally	do	"	--	215	215	394.57
7.	Kotapally	do	"	244	1017	1261	3506.50
8.	Rajaram	do	Vemanpalli	154	--	154	1055.01
9.	Lingampet	do	Kotapalle	77	439	516	1643.42
10.	Nagampet	do	"	103	595	698	823.94
11.	Kondampet	do	"	112	638	750	1678.67
12.	Boparam	do	"	75	214	289	2421.23
13.	Aduam	do	Nennela	6	1784	1790	1752.28
14.	Edulabandam	do	Kotapalle	250	1093	1343	1475.08
15.	Royalpally H/o Edulabanda	do	"	100	675	775	N.A.
16.	Nadharampalli H/o Venchapalli	do	"	150	725	875	N.A.
17.	Venchapalli	do	"	88	1282	1370	1406.28
18.	Racherla	do	Vemanpalli	3	242	245	362.20
19.	Bapalle h/o Venchapalli	do	Kotapalle	52	62	114	N.A.
20.	Mulkapet	do	Vemanpalli	110	989	1090	1812.99
				1782	13887	15669	22300.47

ANNEXURE -XII

PAPIKONDA TRIJUNCTION WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

S.No.	Village	Sch/ Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq.Kms.
				STs.	Others	Total	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kacharam Kesavaram	Sch.	Velairpad KMM.	359	--	359	0.48
2.	Perantapalli	"	"	105	10	115	0.02
3.	Tekupalli	"	"	185	17	202	0.23
4.	Kakasnoor	"	"	355	20	375	0.24
5.	Chidum	"	Polavaram W.G.	155	39	194	0.66
6.	Sirivaka	"	"	191	--	191	0.05
7.	Kotrupalli	"	"	41	--	41	N.A.
8.	Chilakloor	"	"	112	--	112	0.07
9.	Darawada	"	"	52	--	52	0.09
10.	Kolutum	"	"	200	68	268	0.68
11.	Sivagiri	"	"	185	61	246	0.50
12.	Kolhuru h/o Kondrukota	"	"	224	149	373	1.99
13.	Gajulagandi h/o Kondrukote	"	"	105	66	171	-do-
14.	Jutigunta	"	"	800	291	1091	1.40
15.	Tekugu	"	"	205	241	446	0.59
16.	Cheerurluru	"	"	55	4	59	0.08
17.	Tangetikonda Geddapalli	"	"	116	--	116	0.17
18.	Tadiwada	"	Devipatnam E.G.	260	50	310	113.72
19.	Kachiluna	"	"	180	51	231	14.97
20.	Kothapeta	"	"	75	5	80	14.16
21.	Musuruwada	"	"	125	13	138	63.54
22.	KondaModalu	"	"	1685	1026	2711	161.43
23.	Boddagunta	"	"	100	16	116	22.26
24.	Kintukuru	"	"	205	193	398	31.16
25.	Kadumuru	"	"	160	65	225	26.30
Total:				6260	2360	8620	354.79

	Area under culti- vation		Water Source	Existing Facilities		No.of Non- Tribal Families	No.of Tribal Families	No.of Families engaged in GCC.	QTY. Collected GUM+N (Qts.)	SOLD TO GCC.	LIVE STOCK			
	Dry (Acs.)	Wet (Acs.)		Medical	Educa- tion.						Cows	Buff- aloes	Sheep	Goat
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	267.00	4.50	NF	--	Yes	204	2	2	4.00	0.04	15	6	40	10
2.	321.00	5.00	--	--	yes	30	22	20	20.66	0.20	25	12	65	35
3.	Hamlet wise not maintained			--	--	130	30	30	30.00	0.30	18	15	22	12
4.	290.00	83.00	--	--	yes	146	--	--	--	--	12	8	30	14
5.	1545.00	162.00	--	yes	yes	331	2	2	2.00	0.025	30	22	70	18
6.	410.00	NIL	--	--	yes	43	--	--	--	--	24	16	60	28
7.	922.00	248.00	--	yes	yes	217	60	30	30.00	0.29	10	10	30	12
8.	617.00	83.00	--	--	yes	--	35	20	20.00	0.20	7	10	25	20
9.	146.00	62.00	--	--	--	95	20	20	20.00	0.20	16	4	20	16
10.	225.00	56.00	--	--	yes	139	20	121	8.00	0.08	10	10	25	16
11.	1235.00	120.00	--	--	yes	151	25	10	10.00	0.10	6	9	20	14
12.	785.00	10.00	--	--	yes	41	20	20	25.00	0.25	20	16	56	32
13.	990.00	175.00	--	yes	yes	382	1	1	3.00	0.03	12	10	46	24
14.	1094.00	Nil	--	--	yes	236	55	20	20.00	0.20	26	24	46	32
15.	Not maintained.			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16.	do-	--	--	--	--	145	33	15	15.00	0.15	12	8	26	22
17.	1278.00	9.00	--	--	yes	265	15	10	10.00	0.10	5	6	20	12
18.	310.00	nil	--	--	yes	60	1	1	1.00	0.01	3	2	10	8
19.	Not maintained			--	--	13	10	10	10.00	0.10	2	4	8	6
20.	1004.00	20.00	--	--	yes	200	27	25	25.00	0.25	36	28	80	42
	11438.00	1045.50	--	3	15	2963	390	258	179.21	2.845	297	236	717	389

ANNEXURE - XIII

LIST OF VILLAGES IN THE CORE AREA OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES IN
ANDHRA PRADESH.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Sch/Non.Sch.	Revenue Mandal	Population			Area in Sq.Hcts.	Area under cultivation	
				STs.	Others	Total		Dry	Wet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. NAGARJUNASAGAR									
SRISAILAM									
RESERVE:									
<u>GUNTUR</u>									
1.	Jandapenta	N.Sch.		100	--	100		82.5	--
2.	Bothukulapaya	"		110	9	119		26.5	--
B. <u>PRAKASHAM</u>									
3.	Guthalacheruvu	"		81	35	116		16.3	--
4.	Pulutla	"		261	298	559		892	--
5.	Nekkanti	"		43	--	43		17	--
6.	Kunthalpadugu	"		14	--	14		--	--
7.	Narthadikal	"		20	--	20		--	--
8.	Altam	"		146	--	146		114	--
9.	Panthanala	"		18	--	18		6	--
10.	Arepenta	"		35	--	35		--	--
11.	Sallubanda	"		Nil	--	Nil		--	--
12.	Ponnalabayalu	"		74	58	132		41	--
C. <u>KURNOOL</u>									
13.	Peeheruvu	"		580	580 Shift the Kottalacheruvu near Atmakur.				
14.	Amudalapenta	"		51	51	Floated along with Pecheruvu.			
15.	Sadarmapenta	"		81	--	81		--	--
16.	Arepenta	"		16	--	16		--	--
D. <u>MAHABOONAGAR</u>									
17.	Agarla	Sch.	Lingal	21	--	21		11	--
18.	Rampur	"	"	50	--	50		17	--
19.	Appapur	"	"	61	--	61		11	--
20.	Bhirupur	"	"	31	--	31		4	--
21.	Madimankai	"	"	53	--	53		8	--
22.	Sangadigundal	"	"	21	--	21		4	--
23.	Erlapenta	"	"	45	--	45		4	--
24.	Lingabhoripenta	"	"	18	--	18		10	--
25.	Aremanchelka	"	Amarabad	8	126	134		--	--
				1939	526	2464			

	Area under cultivation		Water	Existing facilities		No. of families		Live stock			
	Dry (ac.)	Wet (ac.)	Source	Medical	Education	Tribals	Non-Tribals	Cows	Buffalow	Sheep	Goat
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	276	Nil	River	--	--	72	--	82	34	20	37
2.	7	Nil	Hill stream	--	--	21	2	50	10	2	3
3.	94	Nil	River	2 Dis.	--	37	3	44	33	12	10
4.	121	Nil	Hill stream	--	--	71	4	94	35	20	35
5.	50	9	do	--	--	31	8	103	28	5	47
6.	41	6	do	--	PS	38	--	65	25	2	8
7.	NA	NA	do	--	--	8	--	10	--	--	4
8.	18	3	do	--	--	23	--	25	--	--	5
9.	10	2	do	--	--	10	--	24	--	--	3
10.	48	7	do	--	PS	40	14	209	39	22	35
11.	55	8	do	--	PS	37	11	154	43	20	40
12.	303	NA	do	--	PS	45	29	204	90	16	30
13.	112	NA	do	--	--	21	13	76	33	16	20
14.	176	25	do	--	--	160	58	215	85	21	20
15.	67	9	do	--	PS	41	48	204	45	4	20
16.	20	4	do	--	--	11	2	20	4	--	--
17.	NA	NA	do	--	--	23	--	18	12	3	6
18.	7770	8.10	hand pump	PS	52 PS	8 52	27 8	27 27	11 11	9 9	22
19.	11.74	0.09	well	--	PS	36	14	50	80	100	--
20.	9.71	Nil	do	--	--	16	2	45	75	80	--
21.	Nil	15.38	do	--	--	24	3	65	70	85	--
22.	200.47	Nil	River	PHC.	PS.3	337	105	100	80	150	--
23.	10.12	nil	do	--	MS.1	20	2	19	11	11	7
24.	23.07	nil	do	--	--	41	38	137	82	31	56
25.	14.97	Nil	do	--	--	32	13	29	16	34	44
	1745.38	96.57		2 Dis. 1 PHC.	10 PS. 1 MS	1252	377	2069	941	656	482

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

MAHABUBNAGAR

26	Mallapur	Sch.	Amarabad	17	--	17	--	--	--
27	Pullaipalli	"	do	11	--	11	--	4	--
28	Doriyalpenta	"	Lingal	4	--	4	--	4	--
29	Tatigundal	"	Amarabad	62	--	62	--	5	--
30	Epilapodi	"	do	N.A	--	N.A.	--	49	--
31	Pandibori	"	Lingal	Nil	--	Nil	--	5	--
32	Devarapenta	"	do	NA	--	NA	--	--	--
33	Tillelapenta	"	do	NA	--	NA	--	--	--
34	Narsipenta	"	do	NA	--	--	--	--	--
35	Tapsipenta	"	do	NIL	--	--	--	--	--

Total: 2032 526 2558 -- 1478

KINNERASANI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

36.	Markodu	Sch	Yellandu	--	--	2212	14.33	2104	214
37	Wlvachelka	do	do	--	--	46	24.04	862	2
38	Wenkatapur	do	do	--	--	346	550	142	2
39	Regalla	do	do	--	--	1907	12.28	608	49
40	Ramanujagudem	do	Sudinalla	--	--	437	11.58	449	6
				2310	2638	4948	67.73	3389	273

QAWAL WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

41	Maisampet	Non.Sch.	Kadam	--	--	2419.61,	370	--	--
42	Allampally	do	do	425	377	802	6590.69	1350	230
43	Dhatujipet								
	h/oAllampally	do	do	100	1150	1250	NA	NA	NA
44	Mutiguda	---- Not traceable---							
45	Dharmajipeta	Non.Sch	Kadam	170	21	191	787.82	480	125
46	Vasupalle	do	Khanpur	120	--	120	464.3	185	32
47	G.Englapur	do	do	72	151	223	69.20	5210	10
				887	1699	2586	10336.35		397
				2437					

Annexure -XIII

	Water Source	Existing Facilities		No. of non-Tribal Families	No. of Tribal Families	No. of Tribal families Engaged in cultivation. MFP.	Qty collected.	Sold to GCC	LIVE STOCK				
		Medical	Education						Cows	Bull-ocks	Buff-loes	Sheep	Goats
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	166
2.	--	--	--	2	20	--	--	--	152	4	18	--	68
3.	--	--	--	10	20	--	--	--	17	10	3	--	183
4.	--	--	--	71	57	--	--	--	514	131	78	134	617
5.	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	42	10	3	22	55
6.	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	3	5	--	--
8.	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	134	22	21	--	100
9.	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
10.	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	--	--	--	nil	nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	--	--	--	17	18	--	--	--	11	2	6	--	60
<u>KURNOOL</u>													
13.	--	--	--	--	161	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14.	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	40	12	--	--	--
15.	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16.	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>MAHABUBNAGAR</u>													
17	Rainfall	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	Bore well	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--
19	do	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	20	3	9	3	18
20	Tank	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	Rainfall	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	3	2	--	1	--
22	"	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
23	"	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
24	"	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
25	Krishna River	--	--	25	2	--	--	--	177	16	193	--	--

contd. 5/

Annexure -XIII

- 3-

Papikonda Sanctuary

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

KHAMMAM DIST

1.	Perantapalli	Sch.	Velairped	105	10	115	0.02	7	--
2.	Tekupalli	do	do	185	17	202	0.23	94	--
3.	Kakassnoor	do	do	355	20	375	0.24	121	--

WEST GODAVARI

4.	Sirivaka	do	Polavaram	191	--	191	0.05	41	6
5.	Kotrupalli	do	do	41	--	41	NA	NA	NA
6.	Korultumu	do	do	200	68	268	0.68	48	7

EAST GODAVARI

7.	Boddagunta	do	Bevepatnam	100	16	116	22.26	10.12	--
8	Kintukuru	do	do	205	193	398	31.16	23.07	--

1382 324 1706 54.64 344.19 13

contd... 4/-

	11	12	13	14	15
<u>MAHABUBNAGAR</u>					
26	Chelma	--	--	--	13
27	Bore well	--	--	--	2
28	N.A.	--	--	--	2
29	NallaVagu	--	--	--	14
30	Bore well	--	--	--	7
31	N.A.	--	--	--	Nil
32	--	--	--	--	--
33	--	--	--	--	13
34	--	--	--	--	Nil
35	Tapsipenta	--	--	--	--
Total:					125

KINNERASANI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY:

36	Well	--	Primary	128	314
37	River	--	--	--	9
38	River	--	do	27	20
39	Well	--	--	360	20
40	Well&River	--	nil	9	78
				524	462

CAVAL WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

41	Tank&Well	--	--	--	30
42	"	--	yes	76	70
43	Well	--	--	210	20
44	--	--	--	--	--
45	Well	--	yes	4	25
46	Well	--	--	--	15
47	Well	--	yes	32	25
1	Stram	--	3	322	185
1	tank				
6	wells				

ANNEXURE XIV
ABSTRACT

S.No.	Name of the Sanctuary	District	Area (Sq.kms)	Village				Population			Families			Area under cultivation		
				Sch.	Non-Sch.	Non-sub-plan		Total	ST.	Others	Total	STs.	Others	Dry	WET	Total
1.	NagarjunaSagar-- Srisailem Tiger Sanctuary	1.Guntur 2.Prakasam 3.Mahabub- nagar 4.Nalgonda 5.Kurnool	3568.00 Sq.kms.	23	..	101	124	3968	19432	23400	923	933	13457.50	--		13457.50
2.	Eturnagaram Wild Life Sanctuary	Warangal	803.00 sq.kms.	15	2	--	17	3932	3501	7433	786*	700*	2721	2822		5543
3.	Pakhal-Wild Life Sanctuary	-do-	860.00 sq.kms.	16	2	--	17	4404	1974	6378	881*	395*	6765	2374		9139
4.	Kinnersani Wild Life Sanctuary	Khammam	635.40 sq.kms.	21	--	--	21	10280	2292	19572	2056	1541	15928	862		16790
5.	Qawal Wild Life Sanctuary	Adilabad	893.00 sq.kms.	4	14	14	32	6132	16180	22312	1085	3389	10759	5930		16688
6.	Pranahita Wild Life Sanctuary	do	136.02 sq.kms.	--	1	19	20	1782	13887	15669	390	2963	11439	1045.50		12484.50
7.	Papikonda Hills Wild Life Sanctuary	Khammam East & West Godavari	591.00 sq.kms.	25	--	--	25	6260	2360	8620	1252	377	1330.38	96.57		1426.95
Total :			7486.42	104	18	134	256	36758		103384		10298		13130	07	
									66626			7373		62399.88		75529.95

* Area of 14 sanctuaries
* Estimated figures.

	11	12	13	14	15	16
--	----	----	----	----	----	----

KHAMMAM DIST.

1.	Hill Stream	--	--	21	2	5
2.	River	2 Dis.	--	37	3	11
3.	HS.	--	--	71	4	18

WEST GODAVARI

4.	HS	--	PS	38	--	4
5.	do	--	--	8	--	--
6.	do	--	PS	40	14	4

EAST GODAVARI

7.	--	--	--	20	2	9
8 .	River	--	--	41	38	65

5 HS	2 Dis.	2 PS	275	53	116
3 Rivers					

17	18	19	20	21	22	23
--	--	50	--	10	2	3
--	--	44	--	33	12	10
--	--	94	--	35	20	35
--	--	65	--	25	2	8
--	--	--	--	10	--	--
--	--	209	--	39	22	35
--	--	19	--	11	11	7
--	--	137	--	82	31	56
--	---	618	---	245	100	154

EXHIBIT : XV-A SANCTUARY- (ISE DETAILS OF DRY AND WET LANDS AND ESTIMATED COMPENSATION TO BE PAID)

BUFFER ZONE

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No. of families		Existing Dry Land (Acs.)	Compensation to be paid for the existing land			Total compensation to be paid (Rs. in lakhs) (Column 6+8)
		ST	NT		Cost of existing dry land @ Rs. 5000/- per acre (Rs. lakhs)	Existing Wet land for (Acs)	Cost of xxx existing wet land @ Rs. 10,000 per acre. (Rs. in lakhs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar- Srisaillam	516	828	11979.50	598.98	--	--	598.98
2.	Eturunagaram	786	700	2721.00	136.05	2822.00	282.20	418.25
3.	Pakhal	881	395	6765.00	338.25	2374.00	237.40	575.65
4.	Kinnerasani	1594	1013	12539.00	626.95	589.00	58.90	685.85
5.	Qawal	909	3049	8322.00	416.10	5533.00	553.30	969.40
6.	Pranahita	390	2963	11439.00	571.95	1045.50	104.55	676.50
7.	Papikonda Hills	976	312	986.19	49.31	83.57	8.36	57.67
Total:		6052	9260	54751.69	2737.59	12447.07	1244.71	3982.30

ANNEXURE - XV - B SANCTUARY-WISE DETAILS OF DRY AND WET LANDS AND ESTIMATED COMPENSATION TO BE PAID
CORE AREA

S.No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No. of families		Existing Land		Wet land	Compensation to be paid @Rs.10000 per acre (Rs. in lakhs.)	Total compensation to be paid (Rs. in lakhs)
		STs.	NTs.	Dry land (in Acs)	compensation to be paid @Rs.5000 per acre (Rs. in lakhs.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	NagarjunaSagar - Srisailem	407	105	1478.00	73.90	--	--	73.90
2.	Kinnersani	462	528	3389.00	169.45	273.00	27.30	196.75
3.	Qawal	176	340	2437.00	121.85	397.00	39.70	161.55
4.	Papikonda Hills	276	65	344.19	17.21	13.00	1.30	18.51
Total:		1321	1038	7648.19	382.41	683.00	68.30	450.71

ANNEXURE - XVI - A SANCTUARY WISE AND ZONE WISE COST OF REHABILITATION

PARTER LINE															(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No. of Families		Cost of land to be acquired		Cost of Agrl. Imple-ments & other occupational equipments to be given		Cost of Household utensils and others to be given		Cost of House cons-truction		Total amount required		GRAND TOTAL		
		ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar - Srisaillam	516	828	103.20	165.60	12.90	20.70	2.58	4.14	51.60	82.80	180.28	273.24	443.52		
2.	Eturnagaram	786	700	157.20	140.00	19.65	17.50	3.93	3.50	78.60	70.00	259.38	231.00	490.38		
3.	Pakahal	881	395	176.20	79.00	22.02	9.87	4.40	1.97	88.10	39.50	290.72	130.34	421.06		
4.	Kinnerasani	1594	1013	318.00	202.60	39.85	25.33	7.97	5.07	159.40	101.30	526.02	334.30	860.32		
5.	Qawal	909	3049	181.30	309.80	22.73	76.22	4.55	15.24	90.90	304.90	299.98	1006.16	1306.14		
6.	Pranahita	390	2963	78.00	592.60	9.75	74.08	1.95	14.82	39.00	296.30	128.70	977.80	1106.50		
7.	Papikonda Hills	976	312	195.20	62.40	24.40	7.80	4.88	1.56	97.60	31.20	322.08	102.96	425.04		
Total:		6052	9260	1210.40	1852.00	151.30	231.50	30.26	46.30	605.20	926.00	1997.16	3055.80	5052.96		

Cost of one House site Rs. 2,000/-
House construction Rs. 10,000/-per house including well.

* @ Rs.5000.00 per acre for 4 acres of Dry land per family
OR Rs.10,000.00 per acre 2 acres of wet land per family.

SANCTUARY-PLANT AND TREES USE COST OF REHABILITATION.

ANNEXURE -XV- B

CORE AREA

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No.of Families		Cost of Land to be acquired		Agrl.Imple- ments and other occupa- tional equip- ments to be given *	Household utensils etc.to be given **		House site and construction ***	Total amount required		GRAND TOTAL		
		ST	NT	ST	NT		ST	NT		ST	NT			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar- Brisailam	407	105	81.40	21.00	10.18	2.63	2.03	0.52	40.70	10.50	134.31	34.65	168.96
2.	Kinnerasani	462	528	92.40	105.60	11.55	13.20	2.31	2.64	46.20	52.80	152.46	174.24	326.70
3.	Qawal	176	340	35.20	68.00	4.40	8.50	0.88	1.70	17.60	34.00	58.08	112.20	170.28
4.	Papikonda Hills	276	65	55.20	13.00	6.90	1.63	1.38	0.33	27.60	6.50	91.03	21.46	112.54
Total:		1321	1038	264.20	207.60	33.03	25.96	6.60	5.19	132.10	103.80	435.93	342.55	778.48

* Cost of Agricultural implements and occupational equipment(per family) Rs. 2,500.00
 ** House hold utencils(Per family) Rs. 500.00
 *** House site(each family) Rs. 2,000.00
 *** Construction of one house Rs.10,000.00

Total : Rs.15,000.00

ANNEXURE XVI - A SANCTUARY WISE AND II WISE COST OF REHABILITATION

PART XII														
Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No. of Families		Cost of land to be acquired		Cost of Agrl. Imple-ments & other occupational equipments to be given		Cost of Household utensils and others to be given		Cost of House cons-truction		Total amount required		GRAND TOTAL
		ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar - Srisaillam	516	828	103.20	165.60	12.90	20.70	2.58	4.14	51.60	82.80	170.28	273.24	443.52
2.	Eturnagaram	786	700	157.20	140.00	19.65	17.50	3.93	3.50	78.60	70.00	259.38	231.00	490.38
3.	Pakahal	881	395	176.20	79.00	22.02	9.87	4.40	1.97	88.10	39.50	290.72	130.34	421.06
4.	Kinnerasani	1594	1013	318.00	202.60	39.85	25.33	7.97	5.07	159.40	101.30	526.02	334.30	860.32
5.	Qawal	909	3049	181.30	609.80	22.73	76.22	4.55	15.24	90.90	304.90	299.98	1006.16	1306.14
6.	Pranahita	390	2963	78.00	592.60	9.75	74.08	1.95	14.82	39.00	296.30	128.70	977.80	1106.50
7.	Papikonda Hills	976	312	195.20	62.40	24.40	7.80	4.88	1.56	97.60	31.20	322.08	102.96	425.04
Total:		6052	9260	1210.40	1852.00	151.30	231.50	30.26	46.30	605.20	926.00	1997.16	3055.80	5052.96

Cost of one House site Rs. 2,000/-
House construction Rs. 10,000/-per house including well.

* @ Rs.5000.00 per acre for 4 acres of Dry land per family
OR Rs.10,000.00 per acre 2 acres of wet land per family.

SANCTUARY-WELFARE AND ITEM WISE COST OF REHABILITATION.

ANNEXURE -XV- B

CORE AREA

Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No. of Families		Cost of Land to be acquired		Agrl.Impleme- ments and other occupa- tional equip- ments to be given *	Household utensils etc.to be given **		House site and construction ***		Total amount required		GRAND TOTAL	
		ST	NT	ST	NT		ST	NT	ST	NT	ST	NT		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar- Srisailem	407	105	81.40	21.00	10.18	2.63	2.03	0.52	40.70	10.50	134.31	34.65	168.96
2.	Kinnerasani	462	528	92.40	105.60	11.55	13.20	2.31	2.64	46.20	52.80	152.46	174.24	326.70
3.	Qawol	176	340	35.20	68.00	4.40	8.50	0.88	1.70	17.60	34.00	58.08	112.20	170.28
4.	Papikonda Hills	276	65	55.20	13.00	6.90	1.63	1.38	0.33	27.60	6.50	91.03	21.46	112.54
Total:		1321	1038	264.20	207.60	33.03	25.96	6.60	5.19	132.10	103.80	435.93	342.55	778.48

* Cost of Agricultural implements and occupational equipment(per family) Rs. 2,500.00

** House hold utensils(Per family) Rs. 500.00

*** House site(each family) Rs. 2,000.00

*** Construction of one house Rs.10,000.00

Total : Rs.15,000.00

ANNEXURE -XVII - B

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS-CORE AREA

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No.of existing schools			No.of schools required	cost of Buildings	Teachers cost		Total amount required
		PSs	UPs.	High schools			Recurring	Non-Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nagarjuna-Sagar-Srisailam	NF	NF	NF	13	13.00	3.12	0.14	16.26
2.	Kinnersani	3	--	--	22	25.00	5.28	0.24	30.52
3.	Qawal	3	--	--	10	13.00	2.40	0.11	15.51
4.	Papikonda Hills	2	--	--	7	9.00	1.68	0.08	10.76
Total:		8	--	--	52	60.00	12.48	0.57	73.05

TABLE - X II

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS - SANCTUARY - WISE - AFTER 2016

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No. of existing schools			No. of schools Required		Teachers cost		Total amount required
		P.Ss.	UPSc.	High Schools	P.S.	Cost of Building	Recurring	Non-Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem	--	NF	--	104	104.00	24.96	1.14	130.10
2.	Eturnagaram	9	1	1	26	38.50	6.24	0.29	45.03
3.	Pakahal	13	--	1	18	33.00	4.32	0.20	37.52
4.	Kinnerasani	10	3	--	60	74.50	14.40	0.66	89.56
5.	Qawal	14	--	--	85	99.00	20.40	0.94	120.34
6.	Pranahita	15	--	--	63	78.00	15.12	0.69	93.81
7.	Papikonda Hills	8	1	--	24	33.50	5.76	0.26	39.52
Total:		69	5	2	380	460.50	91.20	4.18	55.88

Existing schools to be shifted to new building in the Rehabilitation Centre.
Hence building cost only provided.
Cost of School Buildings:

Primary school	Rs. 1.00 lakh
U.P. School	Rs. 1.50 lakh
High school	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

ANNEXURE -XVII - B

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS-CORE AREA

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No.of existing schools			No.of schools required	cost of Buildings	Teachers cost		Total amount required
		PSS	UPs.	High schools			Recurring	Non-Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nagarjuna-Sagar-Srisailam	NF	NF	NF	13	13.00	3.12	0.14	16.26
2.	Kinnersani	3	--	--	22	25.00	5.28	0.24	30.52
3.	Qawal	3	--	--	10	13.00	2.40	0.11	15.51
4.	Papikonda Hills	2	--	--	7	9.00	1.68	0.08	10.76
Total:		8	--	--	52	60.00	12.48	0.57	73.05

URE - X II

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS - SANCTUARY - WISE - AFTER 1971

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No. of existing schools			No. of schools Required		Teachers cost		Total amount required
		P.Ss.	UPSc.	High Schools	P.S.	Cost of Building	Recurring	Non-Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam	--	NF	--	104	104.00	24.96	1.14	130.10
2.	Eturnagaram	9	1	1	26	38.50	6.24	0.29	45.03
3.	Pakahal	13	--	1	18	33.00	4.32	0.20	37.52
4.	Kinnerasani	10	3	--	60	74.50	14.40	0.66	89.56
5.	Qawal	14	--	--	85	99.00	20.40	0.94	120.34
6.	Pranahita	15	--	--	63	78.00	15.12	0.69	93.81
7.	Papikonda Hills	8	1	--	24	33.50	5.76	0.26	39.52
Total:		69	5	2	380	460.50	91.20	4.18	555.88

Existing schools to be shifted to new building in the Rehabilitation Centre.

Hence building cost only provided.

Cost of School Buildings:

Primary school	Rs. 1.00 lakh
U.P. School	Rs. 1.50 lakh
High school	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

ANNEXURE -XVII - B

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS-CORE AREA

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	No.of existing schools			No.of schools required	cost of Buildings	Teachers cost		Total amount required
		PSS	UPS.	High schools			Recurring	Non-Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nagarjuna-Sagar-Srisailam	NF	NF	NF	13	13.00	3.12	0.14	16.26
2.	Kinnersani	3	--	--	22	25.00	5.28	0.24	30.52
3.	Qawal	3	--	--	10	13.00	2.40	0.11	15.51
4.	Papikonda Hills	2	--	--	7	9.00	1.68	0.08	10.76
Total:		8	--	--	52	60.00	12.48	0.57	73.05

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	Existing Institutions					Proposed Institutions.	Cost of Building.	Salary		Total Amount required
		PHC.	Hospital	Dispensary	MMU	Sub-Centre			Recurring	Non-Recurring.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Nagarjuna-sagar-Srisailam	--	--	NF	--	--	Nil	--	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Kinnerasani	--	--	--	--	--	1 sub-centre	1.00	0.45	0.04	1.49
3.	Papikonda Hills	--	--	2	--	--	Shifting of 2 Dispensaries.	4.00	--	--	4.00
Total:		--	--	2	--	--	1 SC + 2 Dispensaries	5.00	0.45	0.04	5.49

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	Existing Institutions					Proposed Institutions.	Cost of Bulds.	Salary		Total amount required
		PHC	Hospital	Dispensary	MMU	Sub-Centres			Recurring	Non-Recurring.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	1 PHC	2.00	15.00	7.00	24.00
2.	Eturnagaram	--	--	--	--	2	Construction of New Bulds. for sub-centres existing.	2.00	--	--	2.00
3.	Pakhal	1	--	--	--	--	2 sub-Centres	4.00	0.90	0.08	4.98
4.	Kinnerasani	--	--	--	1	--	5 sub-centres	5.00	2.25	0.20	7.45
5.	Qawal	--	--	--	--	3	PHC.	5.00	15.00	7.00	26.00
6.	Franahita	--	--	--	--	3	2 sub-centres	5.00	0.90	0.08	5.98
7.	Papikonda Hills	1	--	--	--	--	2 sub-centres	2.00	0.90	0.08	2.98
*											
		2	--	--	1	8		25.00	34.95	14.44	74.39

One PHC for 20,000 population
One sub-centre for 3,000 population

COST OF BUILDINGS

PHC Dispensary Rs.2.00 lakhs
Sub-Centre Rs. 1.00 lakh.

* In the new building for PHC the two sub centres will be accommodated.

FINAL ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary	Cost of Educational Institutions.		Cost of Medical Institutions		Rehabilitation cost for shifting affected families by providing land Agrl. Implements, Household utensils, House site and house construction.			
		Buffer zone	Core Area	Buffer zone	Core area	Buffer zone		Core area	
						T	NT	T	N.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam	130.10	16.26	24.00	--	170.28	273.24	134.31	34.05
2.	Eturunagaram	45.03	--	2.00	--	259.38	231.00	--	--
3.	Pakhal	37.52	--	4.98	--	290.72	130.34	--	--
4.	Kinnerasani.	89.56	30.52	7.45	1.49	526.02	334.30	152.46	174.24
5.	Qawal	120.34	15.51	27.00	--	299.98	1006.16	58.08	112.20
6.	Pranahita	93.81	--	5.98	--	128.70	977.80	--	--
7.	Papikonda Hills	39.52	10.76	2.98	4.00	322.08	102.96	91.08	5.00
Total:		555.88	73.05	74.39	5.49	1997.16	3055.80	435.93	342.5