

**DEVELOPMENT IN TRIBAL AREAS OF WEST
GODAVARI DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH:
PERSPECTIVES, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

RAM BABU MALLAVARAPU



**CENTRE FOR REGIONAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF HYDERBAD
HYDERBAD - 500 046
(2008)**

**DEVELOPMENT IN TRIBAL AREAS OF WEST
GODAVARI DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH:
PERSPECTIVES, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

*A Thesis Submitted to the University of Hyderabad in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in Regional Studies*

By

RAM BABU MALLAVARAPU



**CENTRE FOR REGIONAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF HYDERBAD
HYDERBAD - 500 046
(2008)**

*Dedicated to the Memory of my Beloved Brother
Late Sri. Mallavarapu Venkata Swamy
whose Honesty, Hard-Work and Bravery have Taught me
the Struggle to Acquire Education*





DECLARATION

I, Mr Ram Babu Mallavarapu, Research Scholar, Centre for Regional Studies, hereby declare that the thesis entitled '*Development in Tribal Areas of West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh: Perspectives, Problems and Prospects*', submitted to the Hyderabad Central University represents my own work and does not constitute a portion or part of any material submitted for a degree here or elsewhere

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 04 - 02 - 2008


RAM BAU MALLAVARAPU
(Ph.D Regd. No: 2KSRPH 04)




CERTIFICATE

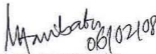
This is to certify that the thesis entitled '*Development in Tribal Areas of West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh: Perspectives, Problems and Prospects*' submitted by Mr Ram Babu Mallavarapu (Ph D Regd No 2KSRPH04), Centre for Regional Studies, to the Hyderabad Central University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy represents his own work and does not constitute a portion or part of any material submitted for a degree here or elsewhere

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 6/2/08


Prof. M.L.K. MURTY
(SUPERVISOR)


Prof. SHEELA PRASAD
(HEAD)
Centre for Regional Studies
School of Social Sciences
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad - 500 134


Prof. E. HARI BABU
(DEAN)
DEAN
School of Social Sciences
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad 500 046

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	i-ii
List of Tables	iii-vii
List of Figures	viii-ix
List of Annexures	x-xv
List of Abbreviations	xvi-xviii
I. Introduction	1-59
II. West Godavari District: Physiological Features	60-159
III. Administration and Organisation of Tribal Development Programmes	160-270
IV. Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R): Case Studies of Kovvada and Polavaram Irrigation Projects	271-317
V. Development vs. Alienation	318-364
VI. Conclusions	365-386
VII. Bibliography	387-419
VIII. Annexures	420 -546

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am truly grateful to my supervisor Prof M L K Murty (Retd), formerly Head, Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad, for his guidance, insights and moral support which enabled me to accomplish this doctoral research

I am thankful to Prof (Mrs) Sheela Prasad, Head, Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad, not only for her suggestions and encouragement but also for her concern in completing my thesis My thanks are also due to my teachers in the Anthropology Department Professors D V Raghava Rao (Retd), P Venkata Rao, Kamal K Misra, Sudhakar Rao, Drs Siva Prasad and B V Sharma, whose training in my Post-Graduation helped me a great deal in my Ph D work

I thank Mr Chinmaya Basu IAS, Deputy Director General (DDG), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Prof Hanumantha Rao, Head, Research Fellowships Division, NIRD, Prof R R Prasad, Head, Centre for Equity and Sustainable Development (CESD), NIRD, Mr Y Prasada Rao, Managing Director and Vice-Chairman, Centre of Indigenous Peoples Initiatives (CRIPI), Mr Pradip Prabhu, Convener, Kastakari Sanghatana and Senior Fellow, NIRD, and Mr Rebbapragada Ravi, Executive Director, Samata, Hyderabad, for their suggestions relevant to my research topic and encouragement in the completion of my thesis I am thankful to NIRD and Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiatives (SRUTI), New Delhi, for awarding short term research fellowships for my Ph D work

Several senior scholars and friends have extended their co operation and encouragement during my stay in the University I wish to thank in particular Drs B D J Narendra, R Vjay, K V N Raju, M Prabhakar, G Naga Raju, V M Ravi Kumar, A Lincoln, Mr Kalyan, Mr Lenin Babu, Mr Satish Babu, Mr Shivaji, Mr Koteswra Rao Mr Ravi Kumar, Mr Chaitanya and Mr Ramakrishna

I have received extensive help in my fieldwork from the Project Officers (POs), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Kotaramachandrapuram, Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO), Jangareddigudem, Project Officers (POs), Integrated Child Development Society (ICDS) of Polavaram and Buttayagudem mandals, Mandal Revenue Officers (MROs) and Mandal Development Officers (MDOs) of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram Mandals. I thank these officers and their staff for providing me the data, which made this work possible.

There are many Koya, Konda Reddi and Nayakapod tribals who contributed to my understanding of the grass-root realities of the developmental programmes in the West Godavari agency area and also treated me with love and affection. I thank them all, as it would be a long list to mention all the names. Especially, I wish to thank Mr. Tellam Durga Rao (Koya, Chandramma Colony), Mr. Kopala Lachireddi (Konda Reddi, Reddigudem) and Mr. Kusine Ravi Bhaskar (Nayakapod, Lakshimpuram).

I thank the staff of various libraries particularly Indira Gandhi Memorial Library (IGML), University of Hyderabad, NIRD, Hyderabad, Centre for Economic and Social Sciences (CESS), Hyderabad, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR&TI), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh Forest Academy (APFA), Hyderabad, Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun, and Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

I am indebted to my parents and family members, who have always given me encouragement and support for my research work.

Mallavarapu Ram Babu

List of Tables

	Page
II 1 Administrative divisions in the West Godavari district	143
II 2 Station wise annual rainfall for the years 2002-2005	144
II 3 Maximum and minimum temperature data for the year 2004 2005 at Narsapuram station	145
II 4 Details of major and medium irrigation projects in the West Godavari district	146
II 5 Hydrological details of Jalleru reservoir	147
II 6 Chronology of geological formations in the West Godavari district	148
II 7 Crops grown and extent of land covered in the West Godavari district in 2004 2005	148
II 8 Statement of geographical details of the forest areas in the West Godavari agency	149
II 9 Forest ranges and beats in the West Godavari district	150
II 10 Principal forest species in the West Godavari district	151
II 11 Agency mandals and villages	155
II 12 Details of mandal wise population according to 1991 census	156
II 13 Dietary and nutrition intake of pregnant women in the West Godavari agency	156
II 14 Medical facilities in the tribal villages	157
II 15 Medical and health staff position in the West Godavari agency	157
II 16 Mixed cropping pattern in the West Godavari agency	158
II 17 Mandal wise livestock and poultry population in 2004-2005	158
II 18 Household consumption and expenditure (%)	159

	Page
II 19 Popular shandis in the West Godavari agency	159
III 1 Details of margin money, subsidy and bank loan apportionments provided by the TRICOR for various schemes during 1976-1977 to 2006-2007	241
III 2 Details of year wise releases (Rs in lakhs) from NSTFDC	242
III 3 Details of various plantations taken up by GCCDC during 1992-1993	242
III 4 Sources of funds for tribal welfare in Andhra Pradesh State's budget for 1993-1994 (Rs in million)	243
III 5 Source of funds for TSP in Andhra Pradesh as per the Eighth Plan (Rs in Millions)	244
III 6 Allocation and expenditure for tribal welfare in Andhra Pradesh during 1994-1995 to 2004-2005 (Rs in crore)	244
III 7 List of villages identified for implementation of the APPTDP	245
III 8 Details of area and people covered in the ITDA area of the West Godavari district, under APPTDP	247
III 9 Category wise total project cost (as per MTR)	247
III 10 Component / Scheme wise total cost of the APPTDP (as per MTR)	248
III 11 Performance of each component with reference to appraisal (MTR) and planned targets (AWFP)	249
III 12 Physical progress achieved in small scale irrigation component	250
III 13 Physical progress achieved in soil conservation component	251
III 14 Physical progress achieved in arable crop development component	252
III 15 Physical progress achieved in horticulture development component	253
III 16 Physical progress achieved in livestock development component	254
III 17 Physical progress achieved in off-farm development component	254

	Page
III 18 List SHGs formed by the APPTDP	255
III 19 List of GBGs formed by APPTDP	259
III 20 List of VTDA's formed by APPTDP	261
III 21 Physical progress achieved in community participation development component	268
II 22 Component wise overall performance achieved by the APPTDP in the West Godavari agency	270
IV 1 Hydrological details of Kovvada reservoir	308
IV 2 Ayacut details of Kovvada reservoir	309
IV 3 Hydrological details of Polavaram project	310
IV 4 List of villages / habitations, households and population displaced or submerged due to Polavaram project.	312
V 1 Extent of land under occupation of non-tribals in the scheduled areas (ha)	345
V 2 Disposal of cases filed under APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) in the court of the SDC TW, Kotaramachandrapuram upto 28-2-2003	346
V 3 Population of tribal and non-tribal in scheduled area as per 1991 census	347
V 4 Lands (APSALTR, 1959 cases and AWD) assigned to the tribals and non tribals since, 1995	347
V 5 Extent of uncultivated lands due to land disputes	347
V 6 Lands occupied by the tribals encroached by the non-tribals	348
V 7 Lands taken possession by the government but not assigned to the tribals due to court orders	348
V 8 Particulars of lands held by tribals and non tribals in Jeelugumilli mandal	349

	Page
V 9 Particulars of lands on which APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) cases insisted as per the decision of <i>grama-sabha</i> after enjoyment survey and record verification	350
V10 Particulars of cases on which appeals have to be filed, as per the decision of <i>grama sabha</i> after enjoyment survey and record verification	350
V 11 Details of land with court stay orders in P Rajavaram and Jeelugumilli villages by the time of enjoyment survey 1996-1998	351
V 12 Physically handovered lands as per APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) in Jeelugumilli mandal	352
V 13 Details of enjoyment survey in Jeelugumilli mandal 1996-1998	352
V 14 Particulars lands (APSALTR, 1959 cases and AWD) assigned to tribals in Jeelugumilli mandal	353
V 15 Lands owned by tribals and non-tribals in Buttayagudem mandal	354
V 16 Particulars of lands on which APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) cases to be initiated as per the decision of <i>grama sabha</i> after enjoyment survey and record verification	356
V 16 Land distribution under APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) in Jeelugumilli mandal	357
V 17 Particulars of cases in which appeals have to be filed as per the decision of <i>grama-sabha</i> after enjoyment survey and record verification	358
V 18 Particulars of government lands (AWD) assigned to tribals and non-tribals in Buttayagudem mandal	359
V 19 Details of enjoyment survey in Buttayagudem mandal 1996-1998	360
V 20 Particulars of lands held by tribals and non tribals in Polavaram mandal	362
V 21 Distribution of assignment lands in Polavaram mandal	363
V 22 Particulars of cases in which ejectment orders were issued by the SDC-TW Kotaramachandrapuram	363

	Page
V 23 Details of enjoyment survey relate to STs lands in Pragadapalli and Paidipaka villages of Polavaram mandal during 1996-1998	363
V 24 Details of court litigation and settlement pattas allowed as per enjoyment survey in Polavaram mandal during 1996-1998	364

List of Figures

	Page
II 1 Map of the Andhra Pradesh showing the West Godavari district	61
II 2 Map of the West Godavari district showing irrigation schemes	76
II 3 Map of the scheduled districts in India showing scheduled areas in the Andhra Pradesh	95
II 4 Map of the West Godavari district showing revenue mandals	96
II 5 Map of India showing state wise tribal population (%)	103
II 6 Map of Andhra Pradesh showing district wise tribal population as per 1991 census	104
III 1 Organogram of tribal welfare administration in India	161
III 2 Organogram of tribal welfare administration in Andhra Pradesh	165
III 3 Check dams constructed at Vepulapadu village	220
III 4 Rock-fill dams constructed at Koya Rajhamandry under APPTDP	222
III 5 Farm-pond works at Gummadigondhivagu	223
III 6 Percolation tank constructed at Nagulagudem village	224
III 7 Uncultivable lands at Pandirnamidigudem village (before implementation of APPTDP)	225
III 8 Land development works undertaken at Pandirnamidigudem village (after implementation of APPTDP)	226
III 9 Uncultivable lands at Gadidaboru village (before implementation of APPTDP)	227
III 10 Land development works undertaken at Gadidaboru village (after implementation of APPTDP)	228
III 11 Formation of nurseries by APPTDP	229
III 12 Cashew grafts raised by APPTDP	230

	Page
III 12 Cashew grafts raised by APPTDP	230
III 13 Cashew plantations developed by APPTDP	231
III 14 Planting cashew grafts with the protection of tree-guard	232
III 15 Suramma (a beneficiary) with mulch animal provided by APPTDP	233
III 16 Dharmavathi (a beneficiary) at sewing work	234
III 17 Adarsh SHG's members at work	235
III 18 Lakshmi SHGs members	237
III 19 Poultry unit established by Lakshmi SHG	238
III 20 Ankannagudem SHG's members	240

List of Annexures

	Page
IV 1 Kovvada reservoir Environment Public Hearing (EPH) notification, Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 10-4-1997, West Godavari district	420
IV 2 Kovvada hearing held at LND Peta, New Indian Express, dated 4-9-2004, Rajhamandry	422
IV 3 List of lands held by tribals and non-tribals in the two affected villages i.e. Reddigudem and Lakshmpuram due to Kovvada reservoir according to the records of the settlement register of Polavaram taluk of the erstwhile East Godavari district	423
IV 4 Lakshmpuram Empapam Chesindi? R&R Packageki Duram (What sin Lakshmpuram has committed? Kept distance from R&R package), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 1-8-2004, West Godavari district	428
IV 5 Maku Nyayam Kavali (We want justice), Andhra Bhumi (Telugu daily), dated 25-7-2004, East Godavari district.	429
IV 6 Tribals bemoan official apathy, New Indian Express (campaign), dated 29-7-2004, Rajhamandry	430
IV 7 Representation of Rajanagaram Sarpanch to seek compensation against the unauthorized use of gravel and boulders by the contractors of Kovvada reservoir, dated 3-9-2004	431
IV 8 Kovvada tribals feel cheated as state flouts norms, New Indian Express (campaign), dated 30-7-2004, Rajhamandry	432
IV 9 Grama Sabha resolution of Rajanagaram Panchayat according to PESA, 1996 for proper implementation of R&R package to PAVs i.e. Reddigudem and Lakshmpuram	433
IV 10 Counter affidavit submitted by the Collector of East Godavari district in compliance with the order of Hon'ble High Court in WP No. 8476/2001, filed by the Sarapu China Potu Raju for proper implementation of R&R package to Surampalem PAVs	436
V 11 Judgment of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in favour of Surampalem PAVs in WP No. 8476/2001, pronounced on 2-2-2002	450

	Page
IV 12 Tribals concerned over displacement threat, Hindu, dated 22-12 2002	459
IV 13 Tribal habitation wears desolate look, Hindu, dated 20-9 2004	460
IV 14 MP backs Kovvada tribals, Hindu, dated 5 9 2004	461
IV 15 Konasgutunna Kovvada Badhitula Andolana (Kovvada victims struggle is going on), Vaartha (Telugu daily), 30 6-1994	462
IV 16 Project Pommandi Yantrngam Minnakundi Batuku Baruvu Niluva Needa Karuvu Punaravasam Kosam Kovvada Nirvasitula Andolana (Project says go away government officials keep calm life burdensome no shelter to stand), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 28-7 2004, West Godavari district	463
IV 17 Kovvada Badhitula Andolana R&R Package Amaluku Demand (Kovvada victims agitation for implementation of proper R&R package), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 28-7-2004, West Godavari district	465
IV 18 Punaravasa Package Kosam Girjanula Andolana (Tribals' agitation for rehabilitation package), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 28-7-2004, East Godavari district	466
IV 19 Nirvasitulana Adukovatamlo Nirlakshyam (Unwillingness to rehabilitate the displaced), Andhra Bhumu (Telugu daily), dated 26-7-2004, West Godavari district	467
IV 20 Kovvada Badhitulaku Nyayam Cheyandi (Do justice to Kovvada victims), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 30 8-2004, West Godavari district	468
IV 21 Andolana Phalitam Kadilina Yantrngam (Officials move due to agitation of the victims), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 2-8 2004, West Godavari district	469
IV 22 Kovvada Badhitulanu Mudu Nelallo Parishkarista Balaraju, MLA (Settle the problems of the displaced within three months Bala Raju, MLA), Vaartha daily, Paja Shakti (Telugu daily), dated 2-8-2004, West Godavari district	470
IV 23 Kovvada Ryotulato RDO Charchalu (RDO discusses with farmers of Kovvada), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 29-7 2004, West Godavari district	471

	Page
IV 24 Kovvada Nirvasitulaku Purti Stai Punaravasam (Full fledged rehabilitation measures for Kovvada displaced), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 3 8-2004, West Godavari district	472
IV 25 Kovvada Nirvasitulanu Adukontam JC (Safeguarding Kovvada displaced people JC), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 12-8-2004, West Godavari district	473
IV 26 Resettle Lakshmpuram tribals, New Indian Express, dated 14-9 2004, Rajhamandry	474
IV 27 Survey to inspect two villages likely to submerge, New Indian Express, dated 17-9-2004, Rajhamandry	475
IV 28 Resettlement of tribals under velugu, New Indian Express, dated 15-9-2004, Rajhamandry	476
IV 29 Abstract of R&R package to Kovvada reservoir displaced tribal villages, dated 5-8-2004, I&CAD, Rajhamandry	477
IV 30 Order copy of fishing rights issued by ITDA to Kovvada reservoir displaced tribal villages i e Reddigudem and Lakshmpuram, dated 29-9 2004	479
IV 31 List of beneficiaries under land to land compensation in the displaced tribal villages i e Reddigudem and Lakshmpuram, dated 23-9 2004	480
IV 32 List of beneficiaries under IAY housing scheme in the Lakshmpuram rehabilitation village, dated 23-9-2004	482
IV 33 Non-tribals reap the Kovvada project, New Indian Express, dated 318 2004, Rajhamandry edition	485
IV 34 Polavaram Mumpu Muppu (Threat of submergence due to Polavaram), Vaartha, (Telgu Daily), dated 9-12-2005, West Godavari district	487
IV 35 Polavaramto 411 Gramalu Gallantu (411 villages would be dispersed due to Polavaram), Vaartha (Telgu Daily), dated 29-12-2005, Hyderabad district	488
IV 36 Khammam Zillalo Mumpu Gramalu 162 (162 villages will be Submerged in Khammam District), Eenadu (Telgu daily), dated 29 12-2005, Khammam district edition	489

	Page
IV 37 Taggina Polavaram Mumpu Paridi (Reduced limit of submergence of Polavaram), Vaartha (Telgu Daily), 20-12-2005, Khammam district	490
IV 38 Polavaram Sambanda Prajapraya Sekarana Prakatana (EPH notification issued by APPCB, Eenadu (Telugu daily), 9-9-2005, East Godavari district	491
IV 39 Indra Sagar Paryavarana Sambanda Prajapraya Sekarana Karakramam Vaida Veyyalı (Postpone EPH programme) A copy of the representation, presented by the Sarpanch p of Chegondapalli Grama Panchayat to the MRO, Polavaram	492
IV 40 A copy of minutes of the EPH held at Polavaram MRO's office on Indra Sagar Project, dated 26-10-2005, organized by APPCB, Eluru	493
IV 41 Counter affidavit submitted by the GoAP of East Godavari district in compliance with the order of Hon'ble High Court in WP Nos 17368, 19717, 17705, 18020, and 19067/2005 (Kodanda Rama Reddy and others vs MoEF)	499
IV 42 Counter affidavit submitted by the GoAP of East Godavari district in compliance with the order of Hon'ble High Court in WP No 19717/2005 (Vivekananda Rytu Samkshema Sangam vs MoEF)	506
IV 43 Polavaram Punaravasa Package (Polavaram rehabilitation package), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 14-6 2005, East Godavari district	513
IV 44 Damayledu Kalavala? (No dam yet What for canals?), Andhra Jyothı (Telugu daily), dated 4-12-2005, Hyderabad	514
IV 45 Neeru Varam! Mumpu Sapam!!(Water a blessing! Submergence a curse!!), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 4-12-2005, Hyderabad	516
IV 46 Adivasila Matemiti? (What about Tribals?), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 4-12-2005, Hyderabad district	518
IV 47 Anumathulu Vachedaka Panulu Aapandi Medhapatkar (Stop all the works until the project gets all clearances Medhapatkar), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 5-12-2005, Hyderabad	519
IV 48 Girjanulaku Anyayam Jarigite Poratam Medhapatkar (Struggle will be started, if any injustice to the tribals), Andhra Bhumı (Telugu daily), dated 5-12-2005	520

	Page
IV 49 Ponnala promises fair deal to tribals facing displacement, Hindu, dated 4 12-2005, Hyderabad district	521
IV 50 Guriyan Hakkulu Kapaditam (We protect the tribal Hyderabad rights), Andhra Jyothi (Telugu daily), 5-12-2005, Hyderabad district	522
IV 51 Government assures help to Polavaram oustees, New Indian Express, dated 5-12-2005, Hyderabad district	523
IV 52 Polavaranki Vyathurekanga Maro Guriyana 'Pituri' (A proclamation of tribal war against Polavaram dam) Andhra Jyothi (Telugu daily), dated 9-12-2005, West Godavari district	524
IV 53 Bhumi Sekarinchakundane Projectula? (Without acquiring land, how will projects be built? Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 20-12 2005, Hyderabad district	526
IV 54 Endukinni Atankalu? (What for all the se hurdles?), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 8 12-2005	527
IV 55 Polavaram Nirvasitilaku Punaravasampai Prabhutvanni Nammedela ? (How to believe the GoAP on its commitment to implementation of R&R package ?), Praja Shakti (Telugu daily), dated 8 12-2005, West Godavari district.	528
IV 56 Mavuru Makkavali (We want our villages), Praja Shakti (Telugu daily), dated 9-12-2005	529
V 57 Varam Kaadu Maku Sapam ' (Not a blessing It is a curse), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 24-11-2005, West Godavari	531
IV 58 Papikondalu Ika Charitre (Papikondalu will remain as history), Vaartha (Telugu daily), dated 23-11 2005, West Godavari district	531
IV 59 Tribal groups oppose Polavaram, Hindu, dated 3-12-2005, Rajhamandry	533
IV 60 Polavaram Aapandi (Stop Polavaram), Praja Shakti (Telugu daily), dated 2-12-2005, West Godavari district	534
IV 61 All party meet on Polavaram, Pothireddypadu projects soon, Hindu, dated 7-12-2005, Hyderabad	535

IV 62 FIR and remand report of pertain to criminal cases on tribal activist, dated 9-11-2005

Page

536

IV 63 Pidikedu Mattitavvakundane Veyyi Kotlu (Disbursement of Rs 1,000 crores), Eenadu daily (Telugu), dated 4 3-2005

546

Abbreviations

ADCs	Agriculture Development Consultants
ADGP	Additional Director General of Police
ADM&G	Assistant Director of Mines and Geology
ADO	Agency Divisional Officer
AFDCL	Agriculture Finance Development Corporation Ltd
AG	Accounts General
AGS	Agency Girijan Sangam
ANMs	Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery
APPCB	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board
APPTDP	Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project
APRRP	Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
APSADRR	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Debt Relief Regulation
APSALTR	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation
APSMRLR	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation
APSRTC	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
APSSR	Andhra Pradesh State Subordinate Service Rules
APSTDRR	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation
APTDP	Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project
ATILTA	Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act
AWFP	Approved Welfare Financial Plan
AWFP	Annual Work and Financial Plan
BCs	Backward Classes
BJA	Bharath Jan Andolan
CAA	Constitution Amendment Act
CAD	Canal Aycut Development
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CDCs	Community Development Consultants
CE	Chief Engineer
CESS	Centre for Economic and Social Studies
CFM	Community Forrest Management
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CID	Crime Investigation Department
CWC	The Central Water Commission
DP	Displaced People
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DSWOs	District Social Welfare Officers
DTWOs	District Tribal Welfare Officers
DWACRA	Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas
FGD	Focused Group Discussions
FRI	Forest Research Institute
GBGs	Grain Bank of Groups
GCC	Girijan Cooperative Corporation

GG	Governor General
GoAP	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoI	Government of India
GOs	Government Orders
HAD	Hindu Adoption Act
HAL	Hindustan Aeronautical Limited
HFA	Hyderabad Forest Act
HMA	Hindu Marriage Act
HNTAR	Hyderabad Notified Tribal Areas Regulation
HSA	Hindu Succession Act
ICITP	Indian Council of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
IFA	Indian Forest Act
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGML	Indira Gandhi Memorial Library
IGP	Inspector General of Police
IKP	Indira Kanti Padam
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
ITDAs	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
ITDPs	Integrated Tribal Development Projects
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
MAWs	Minimum Agricultural Wages
MCHRDI	Marri Chenna Reddy Human Resources Development Institute
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDOs	Mandal Development Officers
MFA	Madras Forest Act
MFPs	Minor Forest Produces
MMSP	Mining and Minerals and Sustainable Project
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoSE	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MoW	Ministry of Welfare
MPMHWs	Multi Purpose Men Health Workers
MPWHWs	Multi Purpose Women Health Workers
MROs	Mandal Revenue Officers
MTR	Mid Term Review
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAC	National Advisory Council
NALCO	National Aluminum Company
NBA	Narmada Bachavo Andholan
NCBAD	National Commission on Backward Areas Development
NFA	Navabharat Ferro Alloys
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations

NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIN	National Institute of Nutrition
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NLM	National Literacy Mission
NMC	National Minority Commission
NRPP	National Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Policy
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
NTAs	Notified Tribal Areas
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Produces
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission
PAAs	Project Affected Areas
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected Peoples
PAVs	Project Affected Villages
PCRA	Protection of Civil Rights Act
PDs	Project Directors
PESA	Panchayatraj Extension Act to Scheduled Areas
PHCs	Primary Health Centers
PMRC	Project Monitoring Resource Center
PO	Project Officer
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PUCL	Peoples Union for Civil Liberties
PUDR	Peoples Union for Democratic Rights
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RCM	Roman Catholic Missionaries
RCS	Ryot Cooly Sangam
RD	Rural Development
RDO	Revenue Divisional Office / Officer
RIA	Right to Information Act
RMPs	Registered Medical Practitioners
RPD	Regional Project Director
SAR	Sanction of Appraisal Report
SC&STPoA	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SDA	Scheduled Districts Act
SDCs	Special Deputy Collectors
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SJA	Shosit Jan Andolan
SLP	Special Leave Petition
SSC	Social Service Centre
STDCCs	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
STMU	State Tribal Management Unit
STs	Scheduled Tribes
TAR	Tribal Areas Regulation
TB	Tuberculosis

TDA	Tribal Development Agencies
TDB	Tribal Development Blocks
TPMU	Tribal Project Management Units
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
TW	Tribal Welfare
UDCD	Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Project
UNO	United Nations Organisation
VLWs	Village Liaison workers
VRO	Village Reconstruction Organisation
VS	Village Secretaries
VSS	Vana Samrakshana Samithis
VTDA	Village Tribal Development Agencies
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WCED	World Commission of Environment and Development
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTGCS	Women Thrift Groups and Credit Societies
WUAs	Water User Associations

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous peoples have the right to own, develop, control and use the lands and territories, including the total environment of the lands, water, coastal seas, sea ice, flora and fauna and other resources which they have traditionally owned, otherwise occupied used or possessed. This includes the right to the full recognition of their laws traditions and customs land tenure systems by the institutions for the development and management of resources and the right to implement effective measures by states to prevent any interference with, alienation or encroachment of these rights (United Nations 1993 Articles 26-27)

Indigenous peoples have the right to the restitution of the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used and which have been confiscated occupied, used or damaged without their free and informed consent (United Nations 1993 Articles 26 27)

India has the second largest concentration of tribal population, after that of the African continent Tribals are the 'autochthonous' people of the land who are believed to be the earliest settlers in the Indian peninsula (Verma 1990 1-7) They have been neglected in isolation all through the centuries They are generally called as *adivasis* implying 'aboriginals' or 'original inhabitants' The tribals were included under 'animists', 'forest tribes', 'hill tribes' and 'depressed classes' up to 1921 census reports Later, the Indian franchise committee accorded a separate nomenclature for tribal groups in the census reports of 1931 as 'primitive tribes', in 1941 as 'tribes' and after 1951 census onwards as 'scheduled tribes' (STs) (Verma 1996 10-14)

There are about 360 tribal groups speaking more than 100 languages and dialects in India, which have been specified as STs in accordance with the Presidential orders issued since 1950 (Verma 1990: 17). The STs are spread all over the states in the country, except Punjab, Haryana, and the union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. The STs population of the country according to 1991 census was about 68 million, constituting about 8.08% of the total Indian population. The areas inhabited by STs in the country are termed as 'scheduled areas' popularly known as 'agency areas'. These are the specified areas declared by the President of India, by his order, according to Para 6 of Part 'C' of the Vth schedule of the Indian Constitution (GoI 1991, TCR&TI 1993: 115).

The genesis of the concept of scheduled areas goes back to the Scheduled Districts Act (SDA), 1874. In the post-independence period, the scheduled areas were retained to assist the tribals in enjoying their customary rights without any non-tribal intervention, and to develop and protect the tribal inhabited regions. Accordingly, as per the provisions of the scheduled areas (Part-A States) order of 1950, and the amended scheduled areas (Part-B States) order of 1950, certain tribal areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh were declared as scheduled areas (Rao 1972: 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995: 353-360).

The tribals in India have been living in forest and mountain regions and in harmony with nature. The economy of some of the tribals in thickly forested environments has been primarily shifting cultivation. This is called *konda podu* in the Godavari valley of Andhra Pradesh. More than 90% of the tribals exclusively depend upon land even today. The tribals all over the world are normally referred to as 'territorial groups'. They have an emotional attachment with their ancestral lands and habitats (Rao 1993: 1-47).

Most of the tribal groups, excepting a few north eastern hill tribal groups, have virtually reached a state of total collapse and seem to be fighting a grim battle for survival. The occurrence of tribal struggles for land rights in different parts of the country is its testimony. The large scale land transfers to non tribals culminated in armed tribal uprisings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The British administration in India introduced several legislations to prevent tribal land alienation (Ragavaiah 1979, Ramaiah 1988 14-22, 88-89)

Andhra Pradesh is the sixth largest state in the country in terms of tribal population, having 33 tribal communities. The total tribal population of the state, according to 1991 census is about 42 lakhs, which accounts for 6.31% of the state's total population. The growth rate of scheduled tribe population of the state during 1991 over the decade is 32%. The agency areas of Andhra Pradesh extend over the Adilabad, Mahboobnagar, Warangal, Khammam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam districts, as declared by the President of India by his order, according to the Indian Constitution (Prasad and Kumari 2004 37-43, 185-203)

The total area of the scheduled districts of Andhra Pradesh consists of 31,485.34 sq km covered by 6,734 Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) villages and 5,936 scheduled villages. Most of the tribal areas are located in Khammam, Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam. All these scheduled areas, as well as the TSP areas are covered by different Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs). The total geographical coverage of all ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh is more than 1,75,668 sq km. There are ten ITDAs, located at Utnur (Adilabad), Eturunagaram (Warangal), Bhadrachalam (Khammam), Rampachodavaram (East Godavari), Kotaramachandrapuram (West Godavari), Paderu (Visakhapatnam), Parvatipuram (Vijayanagaram), Seetampeta (Srikakulam), Sundipenta (Srisailem) and Nellore which include Chenchu and Yanadi development projects (Prasad and Kumari 2004 37-43, 185-203)

I.1 Objectives

The general aim of the present study is to analyze various issues involved in tribal development projects as envisaged by the planners for their upliftment. The study area covers the Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram mandals of the West Godavari agency. The following are the objectives:

- 1 To examine the existing constitutional and legal provisions for the protection of tribals,
- 2 To present an analysis of the organisation and administrative structure for the implementation of the tribal welfare schemes,
- 3 To describe the schemes and programmes related to socio-economic, health, housing, education and other welfare activities for the STs,
- 4 To investigate the processes of displacement, alienation, rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) in the tribal areas, and
- 5 To make an appraisal of tribal development versus factors of alienation and analyze the problems involved in tribal development.

The main focus in this study is on the development projects in the tribal areas of the West Godavari agency. An effort is made in this study to provide a knowledge base regarding the welfare activities being pursued for the overall upliftment of the STs and to highlight the issues involved in tribal development, displacement, implementation of R&R package and land alienation in the Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram mandals of the West Godavari agency areas. The study also covers the development efforts undertaken by the ITDA under the Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPTDP), funded by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) of Rome, Italy for STs during 1994-2003.

12 Scope

The scope of the thesis is to evaluate the following

- 1 What is the impact of development in the tribal areas of the West Godavari agency? In so far as the experience goes the developmental programmes such as medium and large scale irrigation projects have led to displacement of various tribal societies, commercial exploitation at the hands of outsiders, and degradation of forests and other natural resources causing losses to ecological and sustainable environments. The ultimate result of this is food systems failure in the tribal area.
- 2 To take stock of various developmental programmes such as those undertaken by ITDA and IFAD in this region. To what extent these programmes have given due importance to the tribal's traditional, socio-cultural and economic systems in formulation and grounding the programmes?
- 3 What developments, both in economic and social terms can be seen as a result of these projects?
- 4 The irrigation projects established in the region have resulted in large scale displacement of various tribal societies. Several R&R programmes were made to the tribal Project Affected Peoples (PAPs). To what extent these measures have helped in resettling, ensuring livelihoods and sustainable environments in the resettlement areas?
- 5 As a result of development, large scale encroachments by the non-tribals took place into the tribal habitats. As a consequence there have been disturbed social relations. What are the measures taken by the government to safeguard alienation of the tribals by using the constitutional provisions?

- 6 Development is a system imposed from outside into the tribal areas to integrate the tribals into the mainstream culture. What are the benefits derived by the tribals in the spheres of housing, health and hygiene, education and livelihood management?
- 7 What are the possible alternative approaches for development, giving due considerations to the aspirations of the tribals in the context of grass-root level realities?

I 3. Development in Pan-Indian Context. Theme and Conceptual Approach

The development philosophy for the STs centers on protection or gradual assimilation into the mainstream, which is a long term process and which has to be compatible with heterogeneity of cultures. This basic philosophy, pursued over the last 60 years, was originally framed by Nehru (the late Prime Minister) who observed that 'the greatest problem faced in development of the tribals is how best to bring the blessings and advantages of modern science and technology without destroying the rare and precious values of tribal life, not interfering with their ways of life but helping them to live it'. He viewed the tribal development in various dimensions of human life by integrating different avenues such as communication, medical facilities, education and improved agriculture, and these must be pursued, within the broad framework of his (*Panchasheel*) five fundamental principles (GoI 1992: 420-422).

According to *Panchasheel* concept, the tribal people should be developed in the lines of their own genius without imposing anything on them, by encouraging their own traditional arts and culture, tribal rights in land and forest should be respected, they should be trained and formed into teams with their own people to do the work of administration and development, without any intervention of technical personnel from outside, especially, in the beginning, and avoid introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory, works should be carried out, without any rivalry to their own social and

cultural institutions, over administration and multiplicity of schemes, and the results must be judged, by the quality of human character that is evolved, but not by statistics of the amount of money spent (GoI 1992 420-422)

Planned economic development was adopted as India's national policy Soon after independence, planning for development of the tribal areas was ushered in as part of a wider national strategy High priority to the welfare and development of STs has been given, right from the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan with a broad based community development approach (Rajeeva 1989 81 91)

The First Plan (1951-1956) clearly laid down the principle stating that 'the general development programmes should be so designed to cater adequately to the Backward Classes (BCs) and special provisions should be used for securing additional and more intensified development for STs' The initial experience of this generic approach has not benefited the tribal communities due to their peculiar characteristics and remoteness of areas (GoI 1951)

The Second Plan (1956 1961) which laid emphasis on economic development gave a special focus on reducing economic inequalities in the society Further, development programmes for STs have been planned for, based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and with an appreciation of their social, psychological and economic problems In fact, this was based on the philosophy of tribal development as enunciated by Nehru An important landmark during the Second Plan was the opening of 43 special multi-purpose tribal blocks in 1954, later termed as tribal development blocks (GoI 1956)

The Third Plan (1961 1966) continued the same principle of reduction in inequalities through various policies and programmes to provide equal opportunity to STs By the

end of this plan there were around 450 tribal development blocks covering about 40% of the tribal population (GoI 1961)

The Fourth Plan (1969-1974) proclaimed that the 'basic goal was to realize a rapid increase in the standard of living of the people through measures which also promote 'equality and social justice' An important step in this direction was setting up of six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in 1971-1972 with a separate Tribal Development Agency (TDA) for each project This approach continued to rely on the presumption that sectoral development plans would also result in development of the scheduled tribe population and the areas they live in However, in the formulation of the schemes, due importance was not given to the needs of these communities, which have their own social and cultural milieu, distinct from the rest of the population In addition, the administrative and protective aspects were left unattended (GoI 1969)

The Fifth Plan (1974-1978) marked a shift in approach as reflected in the launching of the TSP approach for the direct benefit of the development of tribals The main objectives of TSP strategy are socio economic development of the STs and protecting them against exploitation In order to implement this approach effectively, areas of concentration of tribal population have been identified all over India The TSP area is defined to cover all scheduled areas i.e. areas having 100% concentration of tribals, and all tribal development blocks and non scheduled villages with at least 50% tribal concentration, geographically contiguous to the scheduled areas or tribal development blocks For implementation of this strategy, the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies or Projects (ITDAs or ITDPs) were started during this plan and these have been continued since then (GoI 1974)

The TSP has two different strategies such as promotion of development activities to raise the level of living standards of STs, and protection of their interest through legal and administrative support The TSP stipulated that funds of the central and the states

In the Eighth Plan (1992-1997) efforts were intensified to bridge the gap between the levels of development of STs and the other sections of the society. The Plan not only emphasized elimination of exploitation, but also paid attention to the special problems of suppression of rights, land alienation, non-payment of minimum wages and restrictions on the right to collect Minor Forest Produce (MFPs). However, attention on priority basis was continued to be paid on the socio-economic upliftment of STs (GoI 1992a 420-425, GoI 1992b 30-37, 425-430).

The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) aimed to empower STs by creating an environment conducive for them to exercise their rights freely, enjoy their privileges and lead a life of self-confidence and dignity, on par with the rest of the society. This process essentially encompassed three vital components such as social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice. To this effect, while tribal welfare ministries and other line departments implemented general development policies and programmes, the nodal ministry of tribal affairs implemented certain specific innovative programmes for STs (GoI 1997). The Tenth Plan (2002-2006) approach to the tribal development focuses on tackling the unresolved issues and problems on a time-bound basis, besides providing adequate space and opportunity for the tribals to empower themselves with the strength of their own potentials (GoI 2002).

The consultation Paper on *'Pace of Socio-economic Change'* was brought out by the Government of India (GoI) to review the working of the constitution in 2001 and this paper points out that in spite of noticeable, affirmed and determined concern of the constitution for the uplift and welfare of the SCs, STs and BCs, the objectives have not been achieved. Whatever has been done in this regard has been done hesitatingly, half-heartedly and forgetting this as a measure of their constitutional rights but not as a concession to those classes (NAC 2001 1-5).

Further, the several observations made in this paper were supported by relevant statistics, in respect of the SCs, STs and BCs. There are number of registered cases

under the Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCRA), 1955 and the SCs and the STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 This shows that atrocities against SCs and the STs are very high and the prevalence of untouchability continues unabated even today The representation of SCs and STs in group 'A' and group 'B' posts in Central Government itself continues to remain inadequate and STs are not even adequately represented in group 'C' and Group 'D' services Landlessness is increasing amongst the SCs and the proportion of the SCs agricultural labourers to the SCs cultivators is increasing which indicates that the SCs cultivators, after losing their land holdings, are becoming agricultural labourers The results are not very different for STs also Allocation of funds for the development and welfare of the SCs and STs has shown a steadily declining trend since the late eighties Allocations for welfare of the SCs, the STs and BCs did not match their developmental needs and priorities and implementation of schemes makes the matter worse The above review makes it clear that a lot needs to be done further for the development and welfare of the tribals The overall development of tribals should include their empowerment in educational, social, economic and political spheres while keeping their culture, tradition and identity in terms of their age-old rights and privileges Thus the need for special treatment for the tribals evolved (Swaminadhan 2005 1 5)

13.1 Models of Tribal Development

The models which have been practiced by various agencies for tribal development in India are isolation and assimilation As already mentioned, assimilation includes the tribal development through protection, resettlement, developer as provider, evangelism and participation (Sahay 1968 311) Isolation calls for leaving the tribals alone in their natural habitat This aims at tribal preservation and not development It may preserve their traditional culture but culture is dynamic and must adapt to changes to survive Even if left alone, there is no guarantee that the dominant society will not encroach upon their resources gradually Further, isolation as a policy by the state does not give them a choice It is nothing but imposing on them, it is condescending in spirit and not empowering (Elwin 1963 10 15)

Assimilation aims at bringing tribals to the mainstream. It pleads the question where they find their place in the mainstream and this method costs additionally to tribals in terms of loss of their pride and identity, alienation, and increased dependence on indifferent others. Development through protection is a pattern of introducing development to tribal communities in all aspects of their life. Development in their case has destroyed their potential rather than enriching it. Further, it increased their dependence on others (Rajeeva 1989: 81-91). According to the study of Charsley (1997: 5-7) the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have been practicing the 'bottom up' concept of development as their approach, alternatively to the government approaches.

1.3.2. Development vs. Sustainable Development

Development, understood as widening the range of peoples choices, has to consider three interrelated and crucial dimensions such as human or people centered development, global development and sustainable development. Together, they imply a radical change to the current development paradigm. If one or more of these factors is missing in decision making, then conflicts between people and nations is inevitable. These three dimensions represent the conceptual base and necessary focus of action for peoples movements, for policy making and for the missions of any private initiative (Fien and Daniella 2002).

Human development of people, for people and by people means investing in human capabilities to empower individuals to take charge of their own destiny. People are the end goal. Therefore, the benefits of development are to be directed toward them and it should serve them. It means that economic growth is distributed fairly and widely, that people benefit from their contributions to work and social life, and people are given the chance to participate in the process (UNDP 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994).

Development is often perceived in terms of its outcomes, in terms of economic indicators such as increase in per capita income and change in life style. It is instructive to view development as a process. Development then is a means to an end, which may be independently determined by different communities with different histories and value systems. Development as a process can be defined as maximization of human potential. It holds true for individuals, the society they live in, and the nation society makes. The development process calls for setting up goals to be achieved by the maximized potential for each one of the above three and to give direction to the goals. The goals for individual development may not be same as that of the society or of the nation, but they have to work in consonance. The development need not be the western style growth for every one, every society and every nation (WCED 1987, 2002)

Maximization of human potential is the most crucial aspect of development. It is necessary that opportunities are made available for maximizing the potential and equal access must be given to all and this is the crucial aspects of development. Global development has three dimensions such as spatial, time and holistic. The spatial dimension refers to ensuring that actions have applicability to the rest of the world. The time dimension provides for a perspective of the continuity of events and facts. The holistic dimension ensures that development is not fragmented, but analyzed from an integrated viewpoint and as a part of the same system. The Conference on 'Human Environment' held at Stockholm in 1972, highlighted the word 'sustainable development' in the debate on 'Environment and Development' as the central theme. The term has become best known to people who link the ideas of environment and development with the social and economic dimensions (The Convention of Biological Diversity 1992, Daniella 2002, IUCN CEC 2001a, IUCN CEC 2000b)

Sustainable development is a socio-ecological process characterized by the fulfilment of human needs while maintaining the quality of the natural environment indefinitely. The linkage between environment and development was globally recognized in 1980, when the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) published the

World Conservation Strategy and used the term 'sustainable development' It is important to interpret and define sustainable development in comprehensible terms for different target groups A good solution would be to make people aware of how sustainable development directly affects their lives Political, economic and social systems will be strongly challenged, if an ambitious definition of sustainable development is sought To be successful, the objectives have to be clear, and the strategies to achieve them will have to be built like a web that connects all people and all facets of life (Thompson 2001)

Sustainable development means 'living well within the means of nature' The definition of Brundtland's report that was presented in the 'World Commission on Environment and Development', published in *Our Common Future* states that 'Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' Thus, sustainable development utilizes the resources to satisfy present needs without compromising the satisfaction of the needs of future generations It will not be successful without multi stakeholder processes Real implementation of holistic sustainable practices must include youth as an important and respectful actor in decision-making Sustainable development needs are to be converted into a concern in general It is not a problem that can be solved only by specialists, but it needs involvement of as many people as possible One of the biggest challenges of people that work in changing attitudes and sustainable development education is to make sure that it is not perceived as only an environmental matter (UN 1983, 1987, WCED 1987 43)

The Rio de Janeiro declaration from the World Conference on Environmental and Development (WCED) 1992 began by stating 'Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature' The Johannesburg declaration at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 built on this aspiration and expressed the

commitment of world leaders 'to build a humane, equitable and caring global society cognizant of the need for human dignity for all (UN 1992, UN 2002a)

Until the last quarter of this century, we have not considered that the world's resources are limited. Decision making needs to take greater responsibility for the implications in the lives of others, including future generations. The interconnected and interdependent pre-requisites for sustainable development are peace, democracy, human rights, equality, efficient use of energy resources, local community involvement, fair distribution of wealth and participation of all sectors in decision making. These concepts are equally important, and can be seen as pieces of a puzzle. If there is a piece missing or not taken into account, the picture is not complete. Sustainable development can be a positive process, where the search for solutions leads to finding common ground with others (UNESCO 1998)

This process can provide a direction for not only governments, but also to individuals and communities to achieve sustainability. Sustainable development involves looking at local issues and trying to understand their global and future implications. In the present scenario, globalized economic machinery drives the strategy and policies that affect people's lives every where. The current pattern of development has led to the marginalisation of traditional societies and cultures, the widening of poverty gaps, pollution and unsustainable levels of consumption, waste and resource depletion. No countries, no territories are immune to the social instability provoked by today's development pattern. A new development paradigm must be measured by the range of choices and opportunities it provides to people. Measurements have to consider the intangible and non-material magnitudes of the human and social existence, as well as the spiritual and cultural values. They are significant to understand why different societies respond differently to global challenges. Indeed, social attitudes, beliefs and culture determine our nation's responsiveness to change. Development should also consider a new definition of security. It is now clear that global security is not just a question of reducing the threat of armed conflict, but how to satisfy the basic human needs of adequate food, clothing, education and primary health care for all (UN 1987)

These goals require a new set of values and attitudes which have to be developed, establishing a new platform of co-operation among all sectors involved. The concept of development and the strategies to foster it have to be fundamentally reconsidered. As a result, a new set of relations between north and south should be developed. Economic growth has not been considered in the redefinition of development. This is because economic development should not be an end in itself. As described, it has been many times misplaced by governments in their strategies. It has been the top priority even though the damages in the environment, or worse, the reduction of opportunities and choices for some people have continued (Hicks and Holden 1995).

Growth is a means to achieve development, as it provides more choices and opportunities for all. Economic recession or stagnation does not provide an easy environment for the wellbeing of people. But, economic growth alone does not ensure development. Economic growth has to allow for the increase in health, welfare and security levels for all. The opportunities to sustain a decent life in poor societies should be enhanced by economic growth. An increase in the resource base of all societies can have a great positive impact, if it considers eliminating marginalisation, and promoting the wellbeing of population. Economic development must be used as the engine of progress for all communities. Currently there are many definitions of what is meant by economic development. The question is which one to pursue? The answer for this is that 'economic development must create equal opportunities for a decent life and to enable people to develop their full potential'. This new definition encompasses sustainable, human centered economic development and proposes economic growth as a means towards this end and not as an end itself. The Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UDCD) elaborates further the concept by stating that 'cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature', it becomes 'one of the roots of development understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence' (Elgin 1991 77-79 UN 2002a, UN 2002b).

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide a pathway to attaining sustainable development. Sustainable development is a dynamic and evolving concept with many dimensions and interpretations and reflects locally relevant and culturally appropriate visions for a world. The MDGs provide targets for international actions to bring such visions into reality by overcoming poverty, improving child, maternal and sexual health, expanding educational provision and redressing gender inequalities, and developing national strategies for sustainable development (WCSD 1987: 43).

I.3.3. British Policy and Administration in Agency Tracts

Prior to 1956, the forest resources in coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions were governed by the British administrations, Madras Forest Act (MFA), 1882 and the Telangana region was governed by the Nizam Governments, Hyderabad Forest Act (HFA), 1900, 1917 and 1945. The Forest Act, 1967 provides legal and administrative framework for the management of forests in Andhra Pradesh, after formation of the state in 1956, by amalgamating the Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions (Hamendorf 1945, 1949; Rao 1995, Ravi 2007: 1-15).

Having failed in using its repressive hand on the tribals, the colonial state had attempted other methods of expanding the state power. By introducing several so-called welfare methods, it had proclaimed its objective of giving them a protective administration. This however was supplemented by recognizing the power of the feudal crust of the tribal societies formed by the Rajas and Jamindars simultaneously by creating a situation to force their subordination to the colonial state power. For this the colonial government kept a constant watch over these regions. The repressive method was replaced by the missionary approach (Ghurye 1958: 116-120).

In order to ensure that the customary right of the tribals on land is protected, the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act (ATILTA) was promulgated in 1917 in

the Madras Presidency The British administration has passed the ATILTA, 1917 with a view to protect the tribal lands and regulate the rates of interest in Madras Presidency The GoI Act, 1919 vested more powers with the Governor General (GG) to modify the acts applicable to the backward tracts, meaning the tribal inhabited areas, as scheduled districts according to his discretion The GoI Act, 1935 classified the areas inhabited by the tribals as excluded areas and partially excluded areas for smoother administrative functioning This Act further empowered the GG in so far as the tribal areas of the British India were concerned (Ramaiah 1988 14-22, 88-89, Ravi 2007 1-20)

The British administration, concerning the separation of agency areas from other areas, enacted the earliest law in 1839 to deal with the land problems In the 19th century, the British administration introduced protective measures against tribal land alienation and recognition of community ownership of land in some cases, adoption of suitable land laws and regulations, particularly for the agency areas, excluded areas and partially excluded areas, which prohibited transfer of lands from the tribals to the non-tribals (Guha and Gadgil 1982, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, Poffenberger 1995, Powell 1882 84-86, Shiva 1991, Stebbing 1921)

In 1874, the Scheduled Districts Act (SDA), 1874 of the old Madras Presidency laid down simple and elastic procedures of civil and judicial administration in the scheduled districts inhabited predominantly by the tribals The British introduced Indian Forest Act (IFA) in 1878 and this policy disturbed the peaceful life of tribals The policy was used by British officials for deep access into the forests together with landlords, contractors and money lenders from the plains Roads were laid in thick woods almost by the unpaid labour of tribals in the name of protection of forests by maintaining the law and order by the British officials This Act facilitated the British to have legal formation of state forests, regulation of forests rights of traditional dwellers, the protection of forests against unlawful acts, the punishment for forest protection of against forest produce in transit and constitution of forest officials (Guha and Gadgil

1982, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, Poffenberger 1995, Powell 1882 84-86, Shiva 1991, Stebbing 1921)

L3 4 Constitutional Provisions

A number of special provisions have been made in the Constitution for safeguarding the rights and interests of SCs and STs, as well as for their accelerated rate of development, so as to bring them up to the level of the general population of the society at large, as early as possible (Rajeeva 1989 92 106)

All these safeguards have apparently provided to facilitate the implementation of the 'directive principles' contained in the Article 46 in Part IVth of the Constitution, which reads as 'The State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the SCs and STs, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation' (Ajit 1981 18-20)

The 'directive principles' of the state policy as enshrined in Part IVth of the Constitution, have a bearing on the welfare of SCs and STs and BCs. These enjoin the state to ensure that the health and strength of the workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not forced by economic necessity to enter a vocation unsuited to their age and strength, and that, childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. In addition to the constitutional safeguards there are several landmark judgments like *Samata vs GoAP*, *Sarapu China Potu Raju vs Collector of East Godavari district*, apart from Panchayatraj Extension Act to Scheduled Areas (PESA), 1996, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policies at national and state levels, and Right to Information Act (RIA), 2005 for the protection of tribal rights and empowerment of their communities (Chintan 2000 9-10, Samata 2003, Savyasachi 1998 19 24, Singh 1988 87-90)

The following are the safeguards provided in the Indian Constitution for the welfare of SCs and STs

- 1 Fundamental rights to equality Articles 14, 15 and 16,
- 2 Rights against exploitation Articles 23 and 24,
- 3 Directive principles of state policy Articles 38, 39, 39A, 41, 43,46,47,48 and 48A,
- 4 A Minister-in-charge of tribal welfare in states Article 164 (1),
- 5 Provisions for the administration of tribal area - Articles 244 and 244A,
- 6 Provisions for the administration and control of scheduled areas and STs as per Vth Schedule, by virtue of Article 244(1) of the Constitution,
- 7 Provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram as per IVth Schedule, by virtue of Articles 224(2) and 275(1) of the Constitution,
- 8 Grants from the Union to certain states - Article 275, and
- 9 Special provisions - Articles 330, 332, 335, 338, 339 and 342

According to Article 46 of the Constitution of India, the welfare of the STs is to be looked after by the state government. In order to protect the interests of the STs and to curb exploitation at the hands of others, the Scheduled Vth of the Constitution of India empowers the Governor to modify the central and state legislations regarding their applicability to the scheduled areas and to frame regulations for good governance in these areas (Verma 1995 61-62). Accordingly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has framed regulations, which are in operation in the scheduled areas of the state.

The safeguards provided in the Constitution make provision for their representation in Parliament and the state legislatures, appointment of Ministers in-Charge of tribal welfare, particularly, in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, appointment of a Minister, specially in-charge of the welfare of the autonomous districts and regions in Assam, representation in the central and state services, abolition of the practice of

untouchability, throwing open of the Hindu religious institutions, admission into educational institutions, special provisions for social, educational and economic advancement, banning of traffic in human beings, appointment of special officer to investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for the SCs and STs and the development and administration of scheduled and tribal areas, etc (Raha and Das 1982 316-318)

Article 338 of the Indian Constitution provided for the appointment of a special officer by the President to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the SCs and STs under the Constitution, by virtue of the Constitution Amendment (65th) Act (CAA), 1990. The provision of special officer under this Article has been substituted by the appointment of a National Commission for SCs and STs. Such commission would consist of one President, one Vice President, and five other members. It would have wider powers and duties. To execute the new provisions, a National Commission for SCs and STs was constituted with effect from March 12, 1992. Under Article 338 of the Constitution, the President of India is empowered to appoint a special officer i.e. Commissioner for SCs and STs to report on working of the constitutional safeguards for STs. In addition, Article 339 provides for the appointment of a commission to report on the administration of the STs. Article 275 of the Constitution also provides for direct assistance to the states through grants-in aid from the consolidated fund of India to the state government towards development of the STs and for improving the level of administration in the scheduled areas in the states (Singh 1981 115-116)

The tribals have always been a constant preoccupation of the Government of India, due to their vulnerability to exploitation at the hands of non-tribals. This is enshrined in the designation of various tribal communities as STs under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. The STs are accorded special rights and protection under the constitution as well as special provisions in government development programmes. In addition, the Vth Schedule of the Constitution imposes a special responsibility on the states to maintain peace and good governance in the tribal areas (Ajit 1981 18-20)

The complementary aspect to socio-economic development for the tribals under the tribal sub plan strategy is the prevention of exploitation of the tribals. The two principal areas in which the tribals are exposed to exploitation are in land alienation to the non-tribals and indebtedness to the non-tribal trader or money lender, the former frequently being the ultimate consequence of the latter. Various protective legislations have been passed in Andhra Pradesh to counter these main areas of exploitation (Rajeeva 1989 81-91)

Different laws have been passed prohibiting the transfer of land to non-tribals and making provision for restitution of lands formerly belonging to tribals. According to the Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Regulation (APMLR), enacted in 1960, no person may carry on the business of money lending in the scheduled areas without a license. Further, no money lender may advance a loan without a written agreement. The interest rates chargeable by the money lender are also prescribed. The rates vary from 6.25% per annum to 12% per annum depending on loan amount and whether the loan is advanced on the pledge of some goods or without security. The interest rate should also be on the basis of simple interest only. The money lender is required to maintain accounts in respect of each loan advanced and issue receipts for all transaction. Any money lender contravening these regulations is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or to a fine. If the licensee carries on business in contravention of the law, the license may be suspended or canceled (MCHRD 2000 93-107, Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-361)

As the Government believed that there was large scale circumvention of the provisions of the above law, the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation (APSTDRR) was enacted in 1970. This provides for the scaling down of the debts incurred before the law to the extent of the principal due and the borrowers have been discharged from payment of any interest due. It further provided that no legal action for recovery of debts to Tribals could be taken for a period of two years from the commencement of the regulation. However the legislation could not be implemented effectively as the tribals were not willing to reveal the nature of their debts. The tribal

reservations are due to feelings of moral obligation and fear of withdrawal of services by the money lender community (MCHRDI 2000 93 107, Rao 1972 180 188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-361)

Under the Vth Schedule, the government may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the legislature of the state shall apply or shall not apply to a schedule areas or any part of thereof in the state subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President of India, may specify in the notification In pursuance of directive principles of state policy as enshrined in the Article 46 of the Constitution, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in exercise of the powers under Para 5 (2) of the Vth Schedule of the Constitution made protective regulations and several provisions for the protection of STs (Singh 1994 8-10)

In addition to the above, special provisions for the STs were also made through certain Acts and Orders which are protective, ameliorative and concessional in nature, Special provisions have been made for family and land rights, exempting the STs from the Hindu Succession Act (HSA), 1956, Hindu Adoption Act (HDA), 1956 and Hindu Marriage Act (HMA), 1956, Thus, the customary marriage and succession rules of the STs have remained largely untouched Protection of land rights of the tribes has also been made by recognising their traditional rights over it and restricting the alienation of tribal land Most of the state governments have also taken executive and legislative measures in order to protect tribal lands To protect the SCs and STs from any sort of torture and atrocities, two legislations such as Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCRA), 1955 and SC&STPoA, 1989 have been in force (MCHRDI 2000 93-107, Swaminadhan 2005 1-5)

Other provisions of the Constitution provide for the reservation of seats in the state national and state legislatures as well as the reservation of posts in the central and state Government service for STs All the welfare provisions made by the governments are intended to assist the tribals in enjoying their constitutional rights without any

obstruction by others Protection of tribal rights is an urgent need for developing the STs and scheduled areas there by securing their economic, educational and social progress of the STs (Rajeeva 1989 81-91, Singh 1994 8-10)

I.4. Land Legislation in Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh

Land forms the principal means of livelihood for tribals The development of tribals, therefore, linked with the development of their land Many non tribal immigrants in the scheduled areas have fraudulently alienated large areas of fertile land of tribals taking advantage of ignorance of the latter The then Government of Madras Presidency enacted Agency Tracts Interests and Land Transfer Act (ATILTA), 1917 to check this illegal activity Similarly, the then Government of Hyderabad considered the need for special laws for protection of the rights of the tribals in the present Telangana region of the state The Tribal Areas Regulation (TAR), 1356 F was made Since this was found to be not comprehensive, the Hyderabad Notified Tribal Areas Regulation (HNTAR), 1359 replaces this Regulation This Regulation authorized the state government to notify the tribal villages as Notified Tribal Areas (NTAs) Social service officers were appointed as assistant agents in these areas who were to be subordinated to the district collector being designated as agents This Regulation provides for prohibiting the grant of *pattas* over any land in NTAs to a non tribal, vesting in the agents or assistant agents of civil and revenue jurisdiction, prohibiting any person from engaging in the business of money lending without license (MCRHRDI 2000 93-107, Rao 1972 180 188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353 361)

After the constitution came into force the agency tracts in the Andhra region and the NTAs are designated as scheduled areas In exercise of powers conferred under Para 5 (2) of the Vth Schedule of the Constitution, the governor of Andhra Pradesh made the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR) 1959 (repealing the Act of 1917) This regulation came into force on 04 03 1959 (Rao 1972 180 188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353 361)

I.4.1. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR) 1 of 1959

As land constitutes the principal source of livelihood to a vast majority of tribals in the state The GoAP enacted the APSALTR in 1959, otherwise known as Andhra Pradesh Regulation, 1 of 1959, to protect tribal interest regarding land issues In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section 1 of Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1959, the GoAP made a rule called the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Rules, 1969 (GO Ms No 763 revenue department 11-08-1969) In 1963 the Regulation was amended by Regulation 2 of 1963 The Regulation has been amended by amending Regulations of 1970, 1971 and 1978 in order to remove the lacunas and to render its implementations more effective, Special Deputy Collectors (SDCs) of Tribal Welfare (TW) have been appointed at Seetampet, Parvatipuram, Paderu, Rampachodavaram, Bhadrachalam, Kotaramachandrapuram and Utnoor The respective Revenue Divisional Officers (RDOs) of these areas are designated as Agency Divisional Officers (ADOs) for implementation of the Regulation in scheduled areas, besides SDCs-TW Revenue division exercise concurrent jurisdiction to implement this Regulation, 1959 which is applicable to the scheduled areas (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353 361)

I.4.2 Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR Amendment) 1 of 1970

This was subsequently extended to the scheduled areas of the Telangana region with effect from 01 12-1963 The Regulation of 1959 was amended in 1970, 1971 and 1978 The Regulation of 1959 as amended till 1976 provides any transfer of immovable property situated in scheduled areas by any person shall be absolutely null and void unless such transfer is made in favour of a tribal or a co-operative society comprising of tribals Until contrary, evidence is proved, any immovable property situated in scheduled areas and in possession of non tribals shall be presumed to have

Kovvada project

'Resettle Lakshmipuram tribals'

474.
Rajahmundry, Sept 13: KR Puram Integrated Tribal Development Agency project director K Veeramallu today felt that in view of the dangers posed by the Kovvada reservoir project, the people of Lakshmipuram too should be provided with resettlement colony.

In a communication sent to West Godavari District Collector Sanjay Jaju, Veeramallu said that in view of the fears expressed by the villagers at a gram sabha held on August 11 in the presence of joint collec-

tor B Ramanjaneyulu, it was essential to resettle the tribals of the village.

It may be recalled that Reddygudem and Lakshmipuram, which come under the project

Express Impact

area are threatened with submergence. The project officials opined that only Reddygudem would be submerged and argued that Lakshmipuram would not be submerged.

However, tribals of Lakshmipuram have been staging a dharna at the project site arguing that their village too would be affected by the project.

Meanwhile, the tribals of Lakshmipuram today sent a representation to Chief Minister YS Rajasekhara Reddy to visit their village.

They asked him to see for himself their plight before inaugurating the project.

District Collector will hold a meeting on the Kovvada issue at Jangareddygudem on September 15.

New Indian Express daily,
dated: 14/9/2004.

Kovvada: Claim of Reddygudem, Lakshmipuram for relief and rehabilitation

Survey to inspect two villages for likely submergence

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

Rajahmundry, Sept 16: Tribals of Reddygudem and Lakshmipuram, the two villages affected by the construction of Kovvada Reservoir Project, scored a major victory today when the district administration and irrigation officials agreed to their demand for a joint inspection of the areas likely to be submerged by the project.

According to District Collector Sanjay Jaju, who attended the general body meeting of the Kota Ramachandrapuram ITDA today, representatives of the tribals, revenue and irriga-

tion officials would take part in the joint inspection, which would be held on Monday. He told the tribals that of the 65 resettled families in Reddygudem, 45 had already been given 2 acre of land each. Each of the other 20 families would also be given 2 acre of land. Further, six acres would be allotted for constructing houses for Lakshmipuram tribals. The administration has also agreed to purchase land with TRICOR funds and give one and a half acres the villagers.

It may be recalled that the tribals of these two villages have been staging dharna at the pro-

ject site demanding implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) package and extension of the same benefits to the tribals of Lakshmipuram, which the administration hitherto argued would not

director to study the problem. ITDA PO had written to the District Collector recommending allocation of houses to the people of Lakshmipuram also.

Kovvada Tribals Committee advisor M Rambabu told Expr-

ment. He also assured help in raising Eucalyptus monocultures in these villages

ELURU; Meanwhile, District collector Sanjay jaju said as many as 18 thousand acres would irrigate under the newly constructed Kovvada Project. Collector visited the project site on Thursday and inspected the on going works of project. Chief minister YSRajasekhara Reddy would inaugurate the Rs 52 crore project on 25 September, he stated.

SP K.Narasimhamurthi and Joint collector B.Ramanjaneyulu accompanied the collector. The collector and SP also inspected the helpad at Koratala village.

Express Impact

be affected by the project. This paper focussed on their woes in a three-part series (August 28 to August 30), following which Commissionerate of tribal welfare directed Kota Ramachandrapuram. ITDA project

ess that they were yet to be given a copy of the R&R package. He said that the collector had appreciated the tribals for successfully highlighting their problems and wanted them to now focus on economic develop-

IV. 27. Survey to inspect two villages likely to submerge, New Indian Express, dated 17-9-2004, Rajahmundry.

Resettlement of tribals under 'Velugu'

Kovvada (West Godavari), Sept 14: Resettlement Colony of Reddygudem village, one of the two tribal hamlets, which is affected by the construction of Kovvada reservoir project would be provided with boat and fishing nets under 'Velugu'.

This was stated by Velugu project director S Satyanarayana today during his visit to Reddygudem village of Rajanagaram panchayat in the Agency area of West Godavari district. The village would also be adopted under 'Velugu' project. The officials discussed the problems of Reddygudem resettlement colony with sarpanch S Gangaraju. Kovvada project victims committee convener Anil Kumar was present. •ENS

New Indian Express

dated: 15/9/2004.

9. Abstract of R&R package to Kovvada reservoir displaced tribal villages, dated 5-8-2004, I&CAD, Rajhamandry.

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
IRRIGATION & CAD DEPARTMENT

From
Sri K V.S.L.N.Raju, M.Tech
Executive Engineer,
Kovvada Kalva Project Division,
KOVVURU

Sir, NO. DB/ASTD/LA/NO.4/15MD/5-804

Sub: Kovvada Kalva Reservoir Scheme - Foreshore Map & List of R & R
Package - enclosed - Reg

Ref: Your Letter dated. 30.07.2004.

I herewith enclose foreshore submersion plan duly showing F.R.L Boundary along with a copy of R & R Package in respect of Kovvada Kalva Reservoir Scheme as desired by you in the reference cited.

Yours faithfully


Executive Engineer
Kovvada Kalva Project Division
Kovvuru

Encl: 1. Plan - 1 No
2. Statement of R & R Package - 1 No.

**KOVVADA KALVA PROJECT RESERVOIR SCHEME
DETAILS OF R & R PACKAGE**

	Description of item	Amount Proposed in Rs.lacks
1	LAND FOR LAND COMPENSATION for S T P A P's	101.40
2	COST OF HOUSE SITES and construction of Resettlement Colony	19.06
3	Cost of Infrastructure Such as approach Roads, Drinking Water, School Building, Community Hall, Health Sub Centre, Electrification Individual Sanitary Latrins etc.,	17.60
4	Economic Rehabilitation such as productive Assesment grant, maintenance allowance cattle maintenance etc.	31.49
	TOTAL:	169.57 lakhs

The above Provisions of R & R Package are excluding Land Compensation

KOVVADA KALVA PROJECT RESERVOIR SCHEME
DETAILS OF R & R PACKAGE

No.	Description of item	Amount Proposed in Rs.lacks
1	LAND FOR LAND COMPENSATION for S.T P A P's	101.40
2	COST OF HOUSE SITES and construction of Resettlement Colony	19.08
3	Cost of Infrastructure Such as approach Roads, Drinking Water, School Building, Community Hall, Health Sub Centre, Electrification, Individual Sanitary Latrins etc.,	17.60
4	Economic Rehabilitation such as productive Assesment grant, maintenance allowance cattle maintenance etc.	31.49
	TOTAL:	169.57 lakhs

E: The above Provisions of R & R Package are excluding Land Compensation

1 Order copy of fishing rights issued by ITDA to Kovvada Reservoir displaced tribal villages i.e. Reddygudem and Lakshmpuram, dated 29-9-2004.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROJECT OFFICER, ITDA, WG, K.R.PURAM
Present. Sri K.Veeramallu, M.A. LL.B.

Procs No E2/1985/2004

Dt 29-9-2004

Sub -TWD - ITDA -WG K R Puram - Fisheries - Convergence with Velugu
Implementation of NIP Action Plan - Kovvada Reservoir lease rights
To Reddygudem and Laxmpuram - Tribal organization - Velugu - Pasali
1414 to 1415 - Fixing of annual lease rights - Orders - Issued

- Ref - 1) G O Ms No 10 AHDD & Fisheries (Fish-II) Department Dt 27-2-2004
2) Representation of the Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee of
Reddygudem and Laxmpuram tribal village, Buttayagudem Mandal
Dt 17-9-2004
3) G O Ms No 776, Dt 31-12-1990

ORDER

In pursuance of the orders issued in the reference cited and powers delegated, and also as per the instructions of the District Collector, West Godavari, Eluru for implementation of NTFP Action Plan convergence with 'VELUGU', it has been ordered as follows "Empower the Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee of both Reddygudem and Laxmpuram tribal villages under the control of 'VELUGU' APRPRP duly entrusting fish-culture for implementation to supplement the income levels as tribal in the habitations of Reddygudem and Laxmpuram tribals under Rajanagaram Panchayat Head Quarters. The Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee of Reddygudem and Laxmpuram is hereby accorded permission for fishing rights for the Pasali 1414 to 1415 at the lease of Rs 25,000/- per annum per each Pasali in the Kovvada reservoir, Rajanagaram Panchayat, Buttayagudem Mandal as was done in the file No E2/71/2004 for Aliveru dam

The rental of the lease rights of the Kovvada Reservoir is payable at 30% to Gram Panchayat, Rajanagaram, Buttayagudem Mandal, 50% to Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee of Reddygudem of Laxmpuram to keep under deposit in S.B.I account at Polavaram under the supervision of Velugu (APRPRP), West Godavari District, Eluru, and 20% to the ITDA, K R Puram towards maintenance as suggested by the fisheries department

The Assistant Director of Fisheries, West Godavari District, Eluru is hereby requested to prepare norms accordingly and implement the scheme immediately.

The Superintendent Engineer, Irrigation Circle, West Godavari District, Dowlaswararam is requested to follow the above orders and handover the Reservoir to the Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee of Reddygudem and Laxmpuram tribals without detrimental to irrigation scheme

The District Panchayat Officer, West Godavari District, Eluru is requested to issue guidelines to the Rajanagaram Panchayat, Buttayagudem Mandal for Co-operating the Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee of Reddygudem and Laxmpuram tribals for maintenance and guidance

The Project Director, DRDA VELUGU, West Godavari District, Eluru is requested to submit the list of Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee and release the lease amount as directed

These orders will come into force with immediate effect


Project Officer,
ITDA, WG, K.R Puram

To
The Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee of Reddygudem of Laxmpuram Tribals
Copy Submitted to the District Collector, West Godavari, Eluru for favour of information
Copy submitted to the Director of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
Copy submitted to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad for
information
Copy submitted to the Project Director, DRDA & VELUGU, West Godavari, Eluru
Copy to the Deputy Director Fisheries, West Godavari, Eluru
Copy to Superintendent Engineer, Kovvada Project Dowlaswararam

Beneficiaries under land to land compensation in the displaced tribal villages i.e. Reddigudem and Lakshmipuram, dated 23-9-2004.

186/2002-C

Revenue Divisional Office,
Jangareddigudem, Dt -9-2004

Provisional Order of Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem
Present Sri MD H Sharff, B Sc , B.L .

====

Sub Land Acquisition – Jangareddigudem division - lands acquired for Kovvada Kalva project – Resettlement & Rehabilitation package to project effected persons of Reddigudem and Laxmipuram villages of Buttayagudem mandal – allocation of agricultural lands - provisional orders issued

Read. R&R package 1996 of Govt.of Andhra Pradesh

====

ORDER.

In pursuance of the above orders, provision of land for land to the extent of land acquired to Scheduled Tribe people of Reddigudem of Buttayagudem mandal, an extent of Ac 162-00 in R S Nos.432, 426, 625, 613 of LND Peta was acquired.

The land owners have given their consent in Form III and IV to fore-go their lands at Government rates and the same was handed over by the land owners to Mandal Revenue Officer, Polavaram and sub division work is being done

As per the norms prescribed in Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan, all the persons who have been physically displaced due to submersion of house holds and all the persons lost their lands due to acquisition has to be provided @ Ac 2 00 Cts., of land Therefore, I here by sanctioned the Agriculture land at Ac 2 00 Cts , to each 'Project Affected Person' The following beneficiaries are allotted Provisional Orders.

Sr No	Head of the Effected Family Person	Father Name/ Husband Name	Caste	Extent to be assigned
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nadapala Gangireddy	Dasi Reddi	ST	2.00
2	Kurla Lakshmi	Kommreddi (Late)	ST	2.00
3	Malchi Chinnareddy	Mukkareddy	ST	2.00
4	Kopala Mallireddy	Latchireddy	ST	2.00
5	Malchi Baddireddy	Chinnareddy	ST	2.00
6	Kopala Peda Kannamreddy	Mukkareddy	ST	2.00
7	Kopala Ramireddy	Mukkareddy	ST	2.00
8	Vetla Chinna Reddy	Kannamreddy	ST	2.00
9	Vetla Chinna KannamReddy	Chinnareddy	ST	2.00
10	Murla Pentareddy	Veerapureddy	ST	2.00
11	Murla Durgareddy	Pentareddy	ST	2.00
12	Dora Veeraraju	Pentalaiah	ST	2.00
13	Kurla China Lakshmi	Ramireddy (late)	ST	2.00
14	Vetla Yerramreddy	Ramireddy	ST	2.00
15	Vetla Rammireddy	Pandureddy	ST	2.00
16	Chundru Pentamma	Ramireddy (late)	ST	2.00
17	KurlaJogireddy	Subbareddy	ST	2.00
18	Vetla Venkamma	Veerapureddy (late)k	ST	2.00
19	Vetla ChandraReddy	Veerapureddy	ST	2.00
20	Vetla Chinna Parimreddy	Veerapureddy	ST	2.00
			480	2.00
		Butchireddy	ST	2.00
		Latchireddy	ST	2.00
		Butchireddy	ST	2.00
		Butchireddy	ST	2.00

26	Kopala China Kannamreddy	Latchireddy	ST	2.00
27	Vetla Bapireddy	Pandureddy	ST	2.00
28	Vetla Kannamreddy	Bapireddy	ST	2.00
29	Kopala Pentareddy	Kovvadaiah	ST	2.00
30	Vetla China Veerapureddy	Gangireddy	ST	2.00
31	Vetla Varalakshmi	Panmireddy (late)	ST	2.00
32	Vetla Srinivasa Reddy	Panmireddy	ST	2.00
33	Vetla Durga Reddy	Panmireddy	ST	2.00
34	Vetla Pothureddy	Bojireddy	ST	2.00
35	Vetla Mukkareddy	Bojireddy	ST	2.00
36	Malchi Butchamma	Latchireddy (late)	ST	2.00
37	Nadapala Rusumreddy	Dasu Reddi	ST	2.00
38	Nadapala Lakshmi	Chinnareddy (late)	ST	2.00
39	Nadapala Mangamma	Dasu Reddi	ST	2.00
40	Kopala Ramireddy	Kommireddy	ST	2.00
41	Kopala Latchireddy	Kommireddy	ST	2.00
42	Kopala Suramma	Kommireddy	ST	2.00
43	Kopala Bullireddy	Kommireddy	ST	2.00
44	Vetla China Chinnareddy	Mukkareddy	ST	2.00
45	Vetla Devireddy	China Chinnareddy	ST	2.00
46	Chipala Srinivasareddy	Subbareddy	ST	2.00
47	Kopala Durgareddy	Latchireddy	ST	2.00
48	Kopala Subbareddy	Mukkareddy	ST	2.00
49	Sundru Chinnareddy		ST	2.00
50	Sundru Subbareddy	Pandureddy	ST	2.00
51	Kopala Lachireddy	Tammireddy	ST	2.00
52	Vetla Lingareddy	Mukkareddy	ST	2.00
53	Vetla Prasadreddy	Kammireddy	ST	2.00
54	Kopala Varalareddy	Bhumireddy	ST	2.00
55	Vetla Gangireddy	Tammireddy	ST	2.00
56	Vetla Chinnareddy	Tammireddy	ST	2.00
57	Murla Venakatareddy	Ramireddy	ST	2.00
58	Mirthivada Chenchamma	Rammireddy	ST	2.00
59	Kurla Mallamma	D/o Rammireddy	ST	2.00
60	Kopala Atchamma	Lachireddy	ST	2.00
61	Raja Pentamma	Pothureddy	ST	2.00
62	Guruvinda Ramayya		ST	2.00
63	Kusini Veeraiah		ST	2.00
64	Kusune Suryarao		ST	2.00
65	Smt Tene Lakshmi W/o		ST	2.00
66	Sri Badisela Dharmayya		ST	2.00
67	Sri Jammula Dharna Raju		ST	2.00
68	Sri Kusume Sanyasi		ST	2.00
69	Tene Narsayya		ST	2.00
70	Tene Punnayya		ST	2.00
71	Tene Sanyasi		ST	2.00
72	Tene Venkatesu		ST	2.00
73	Tene Venkatesu		ST	2.00
74	Vadesela Veerabhadru S/o		ST	2.00
75	Vadisela Venkataswamy		ST	2.00

481
Co/ 2/2000/21/9/100
 Revenue Divisional Officer,
 Jangareddigudem

uH

Roc.184/2002 (C).

Revenue Divisional Office,
Jangareddigudem. Dated. 23-09-04

Proceedings of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem

Present : Sri Md. H. Shariff, B.Sc., B.L.,

Sub:- Kovvada Reservoir – Implementation of RR Package – Buttaigudem Mandal – Lakshmpuram Village – Sanction of I.A.Y., Houses – Orders Issued – Regarding.

Ref: 1) D.M. Housing, Eluru Roc.No.1134/2004(A)/APSHCLWG, dated.23.09.04

The Collector, West Godavari, Eluru has sanctioned 63 I.A.Y., Houses to Project affected persons of Lakshmpuram Village as per the Assurance given in the public meeting held on 17.9.2004 at Lakshmpuram.

The following beneficiaries have sanctioned Rs.22,500/- towards the construction of house sanitary, latrine, and smoke less chullahs and also sanctioned Rs.2,500/- towards cost of providing infrastructure common facilities.

In view of the above, I here by allotted the 63 I.A.Y., houses under special program. The list of I.A.Y houses shown here under..

Sl.No.	Name of the Beneficiaries	Husband Name	Caste.
1	2	3	4
1	Tene Bharathi	Venkaswara Rao	Nayaka
2	Vanam Pothu raju		Nayaka
3	Vadisala Seethamma	Venkataswamy	Nayaka
4	Tene Saraswathi	Lakshmanaswamy	Nayaka
5	Guruvinda Venkanna	Ramanna	Nayaka
6	Guruvinda Vujunamma	Ramanna	Nayaka
7	Guruvinda Achamma	Pothuraju	Nayaka
8	Guruvinda Rajalah	Ramanna	Nayaka
9	Kusine Mahalakshmi	Raghavulu	Nayaka
10	Kusine Chinnaveeramma	Sahadevudu	Nayaka
11	Kusine Peda Veeramma	Subba Rao	Nayaka
12	Kusine Peda Durga	Narasayya	Nayaka
13	Kusine Surya Rao	Chandrayya	Nayaka
14	Kusine Malathi	Chandrayya	Nayaka
15	Guruvinda Durga Lakshmi	Satyanarayana	Nayaka
16	Tene Somamma	Kanayya	Nayaka
17	Vanam Seetha	Veeraju	Nayaka
18	Tene Seethamma	Ponaiah	Nayaka
19	Tene Ganga	Veera Raghavulu	Nayaka
20	Tene Suramma	Narasayya	Nayaka
21	Guruvinda Rajamma	Chinavenkanna	Nayaka
22	Guruvinda Lakshmi	Kanayya	Nayaka
23	Kusine Venkateswari	Swamy	Nayaka
24	Kusine Durga	Ravibhaskar	Nayaka
25	Guruvinda Venkateswari	Korraiah	Nayaka
26	Guruvinda Kovvadamma	Ammiraju	Nayaka
27	Pasam Venkamma	Pothuraju	Nayaka
28	Kusine Venkatalakshmi	Venkaeswara Rao	Nayaka
29	Guruvinda Venkamma	Chinna Ramayya	Nayaka
30	Guruvinda Muthamma	Venkateswara Rao	Nayaka
31	Vonumula Savitri	Dharmaya	Nayaka
32	Chikkala Venkamma	Durgayya	Nayaka

been acquired through a transfer by a tribal. The Section 3 (3) (a) provides for mortgage of land in scheduled areas without possession to the financial institutions approved by the government under Section 4, and the jurisdiction of ordinary civil courts have been debarred on all suits under this Regulation. Under Section 5, immovable property of tribals in scheduled areas can not be attached and sold in execution of a money decree. Under section 6 (a) any person who acquires any immovable property in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation or continues in possession of such property shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term extending up to one year or a fine up to Rs 2,000/- or both. Under Section 6 (8) all the offences under this regulation are declared as cognizable (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-36)

Regulation 1 of 1970 substituted Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of Regulation I of 1959 so as to prohibit absolute transfer of immovable property in scheduled areas in favour of non-tribal irrespective of the fact whether the transferor is a member of a scheduled tribe or not, except in the cases of partitions or devolution by succession (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

A statutory presumption has been drawn that until the contrary is proved, any immovable property situated in the scheduled area and in possession of a person who is not a member of ST, shall be presumed to have been acquired by such a person or his predecessor in possession through a transfer made to him by a member of scheduled tribe. Thus, the onus of proof is casted on the non-tribal in occupation of the land in scheduled areas (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

It also provides that where a tribal is unable to sell any land at a fair price to the tribal, he may offer it to the government and it will take over the land free from all encumbrances on payment of compensation.

		Ramayya	Nayaka
33	usine Balamma	Jan ama a	Na aka
34	Tene Pentamma	Polaiah	Na aka
35	Chikkala Narasamma	A a Rao	Na aka
36	Bethina Adilakshmi	Kana a	Na aka
37	Kusine Kuman	Veerabhadru	Na aka
38	Vadisala Saralamma	Veeraiah	Na aka
39	Vadisala Dur a	Veeraiah	Na aka
40	Vadisala Chandramma	Na eswara Rao	Na aka
41	Pu ala Kanamma	Koraiah	Na aka
42	Guruvinda Peda Venkanna	San asi	Na aka
43	Kusine Sat avathi	Nelabaludu	Na aka
44	Kusine Kovvamma	Narasa a	Na aka
45	Jammula Lakshmi	Veera a	Na aka
46	Kusine An'amma	Dharma a	Na aka
47	Vadisela Lakshmi	China a	Na aka
48	Vadisela Adilakshmi	Kana a	Na aka
49	Kusine Srdevi	Baburao	Na aka
50	Kusine Revathi	San asi	Na aka
51	Tene Lakshmi	Chuka a	Na aka
52	Vanam Ramulu	Ra endra	O.C.,
53	Maratam Chandrika	Vi a akumar	O C ,
54	Maratam Lakshmi	Arunkumar	O C ,
55	aratam Na amani	Madhanakumar	O.C.,
56	Marata H mavathi	Mohana Kumar	O C ,
57	Marata Lakshmi	Dur a Rao	B.C.,
58	Kudi udi Lakshmi	Chiran ivi	B.C.,
59	Guduri Dur a	Trimurthulu	B.C.,
60	Narata Anasua	Go ala Krishna	O.C.,
61	a Kamalavathi	Hari	O.C.,
62	K i avai Kumari	Narasa a	Na aka
63	Tene Kovaddamma		

All the beneficiaries are directed to complete the construction of houses by contributing their self man power.

M. Hanumanth
 Revenue Divisional Officer,
 Jangareddigudem

M
 24/10/94
DO

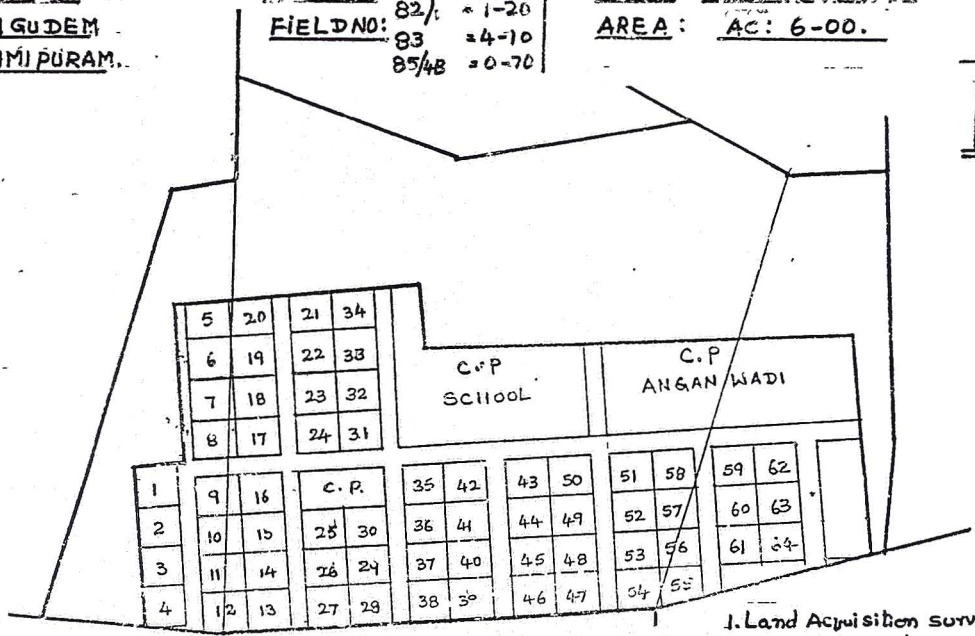
DISTRICT: WEST GODAVARI
 MANDAL: BUTTAIGUDEM
 VILLAGE: LAKSHMI PURAM.

NO. NO: 2
 FIELD NO: 82/1 = 1-20
 83 = 4-10
 85/48 = 0-70

NAME: "LAKSHMI PURAM"
 AREA: AC: 6-00.

169
 N

484



prepared by
 U. Kesava
 19/9/04
 M.D.S.

1. Land Acquisition survey

NO. 1: 82/1 = 1-20
 83 = 4-10 = 6-00
 85/48 = 0-70

2. Each plot 70x70 = 0-5 Cents
 3. Total plots = 64

3. 1000 S = 30 links

Non-tribals reap Kovvada project

BY K RAKA SUDHAKAR RAO

Kovvada (West Godavari) Aug 30: Who will be benefited by Kovvada reservoir? The tribals, say officials. But, only three of the 16 command area villages - Reddynagampalem, Gudavaram and Jillelagudem - which will be benefited by the project have tribal population. The rest are non-tribal villages.

"Even in these villages, tribals have been dispossessed of their lands by non-tribal settlers. As much as 1,400 acres have already been alienated by the settlers in these villages," says M Rambabu, a research scholar studying tribal land alienation in the Agency areas of West Godavari district.

The irrigation officials and contractors have quarried sand from the reservoir beds and used stones and boulders from the nearby hills for bund construction. They did not pay anything to the local tribal panchayat.

"Thanks to the denudation of the Reddygudem hill, the hill is an ecological disaster waiting to happen any time. A heavy

rain can wash off the top soil and cause flash floods," said G Anil Kumar, convener of the Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee.

The tribals are demanding that the Left Canal of the Kovvada reservoir, which is being dug up at Reddynagampalem, be extended up to Tanalakunta tank. "This would bring an additional 10,000 acres under the command area. All this is tribal land. The tribals can get some real benefit only by extending the Left Canal," said

Kusine Ravi Bhaskar, member of the committee. When contacted, irrigation officials, who refused to identify themselves, admitted that no seldnerage was paid to the local panchayat for quarrying sand and using boulders. They said the R&R package money has already been deposited with the revenue officials in 2002.

Meanwhile, West Godavari District Collector Sanjay Jaju today said he would convene a special meeting on September 4 at Jangareddygudem on the issue of rehabilitation of the tribals.

EXPRESS CAMPAIGN

వంపాయి

గొట్టి కేకాటి

తు వారం!

రీ శాసనం!

మేధా సత్వ పాస్వాల

ce wo ld
sed to shift
object
s. ssures
ister

హ

దానికీ

అంగ

రీను బలగా

చిలనా

romi
bals facin
aram project works can wal t

comes-patika

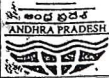
డ్యామే లేదు.. కాలువలా?

కాలువల్ని అల్లిన మెరిట్ కా జలసంఘం
అనుమతులు తప్పనిసరి
గరిజనుల్ని పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు జలాల్లోనూ...
ఆయకట్టులోనూ
పట్టుబడి ధారులుగా సుర్తివండ్రి
మంత్రి పాస్వాల లక్ష్మయ్యగారు
నమావేశమైన మేధా పాట

Environmentalists meet Major Irrigation Minister, P.L. Narasimha Murthy in Hyderabad on Sunday. -Expressphoto

Govt assures help to Polavaram oustees

Express News Service



ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కౌలువ్య నియంత్రణ మండలి

ప్రాంతీయ కార్యాలయం : కాకినాడ.

టెలి.నెం.2-532 రమణమ్మపేట,కాకినాడ-533005,హాగ్ను లైన్ ఫోన్ 0884- 2374066

వన్యావరణ నియంత్రణ ప్రణాళికలు నికరణ తక్షణం

వన్యావరణ మరయు అదనలు, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రిత్వ శాఖ క్రమం సం ఎస్ 2 318 (అ) తేదీ 10-4-1997 నువనరించి ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము నీటిపారుదల శాఖ వారికి ప్రతిపాదించబడిన ఖందీరా సాగర్ ఎడమ ప్రధాన కాలువ పరక ప్రతిపాదనకు సంబంధించి ప్రకాశిప్రాణు సేకరణ గురించి ఈ ప్రకటన జారీ చేయబడుతుంది. ఈ పరక కాల్వకలాపాల యొక్క వివరములు ఈ క్రింద వివరించబడినవి

- 1.కంపెనీ పేరు మరియు రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ : ఖందీరాసాగర్ ఎడమ ప్రధాన కాలువ మరియు అయకట్టు అభివృద్ధి శాఖ, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్
- 2.కార్యకలాపాల ప్రదేశము : ప్రధాన కాలువ ప్రారంభం నేలకొట్ట గ్రామం, దేవీపట్నం మండలం, రూర్క గోదావరి జిల్లా, ప్రధాన కాలువ ప్రవహించు మండలాల దేవీపట్నం, గోకువరం, కోరుకొండ, రాజానగరం, రాజమండ్రి రూరల్, అనవర్రె, దిద్దివోలు, మండపేట, కడియం, రంగంపేట, గంజేపల్లి, జగ్గంపేట, ఏలేశ్వరం, పెద్దాపురం, కిడ్లంపూడి, గొల్లపూడి, ప్రత్తిపాడు, శంభవరం, కొండలూరి, కోటనందూరు మరియు తుని
3. ఏజెన్టా అవసరమైనచో : Sri K.V.S.N.Raju, సూచించబడిన అంజిల్, ISLMC సర్జర్జీ కార్యకలాపాల, హైవే టి.గ్యాస్ కంపెనీ దర్శక, తుని. ఫోన్: 08854-251196
4. ఈ పరకమును పేర్కొంది : రూ. 1353.00 కోట్లు
5. ఈ కార్యకలాపాల క్రమము మరియు సామర్థ్యము : ఖందీరాసాగర్ ఎడమ ప్రధాన కాలువ ద్వారా 127.71 TMC మీటర్ల గోదావరి నది నుండి ప్రధాన కాలువకు ముగింది పై 21 మండలాలలోని 2,49,872 ఎకరాల అయకట్టు భూములకు సాగునీటిని వనపర్తి చేరుట ప్రధానోద్దేశ్యం.
6. తేదీ : 10.10.2005
7. సమయం : 10.30 A.M
8. అవసరం ఏదారణ : గుమ్మర్లపూడి గ్రామం, కోరుకొండ మండలం, రూర్కగోదావరి
9. ఈ పై పరకమును సంబంధించిన వివరములు ఏదారణగా ఉంచబడిన ప్రదేశములు :
 - ఎ) జిల్లా కలెక్టరేట్ వారి కార్యాలయం, కాకినాడ, తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా
 - బి) సైన్య ఇంజనీర్ కార్యాలయము, రాజమండ్రి, తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా
 - సి) సూచించబడిన అంజిల్ వారి కార్యాలయము, ISLMC వారి కార్యాలయము, తుని, తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా
 - డి) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కాలువ్య నియంత్రణ మండలి ముఖ్య కార్యాలయం, ఎ.ఐ.ఎ. నవరేవంగల్, హైదరాబాద్.
 - ఇ) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కాలువ్య నియంత్రణ మండలి జనరల్ కార్యాలయం, ఉదా కాంప్లెక్స్, విశాఖపట్టణం.
 - ఎఫ్) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కాలువ్య నియంత్రణ మండలి ప్రాంతీయ కార్యాలయం, 2-532, కాంతి సగర్, రమణమ్మపేట, కాకినాడ, తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా
 - జి) వన్యావరణము, అదనలు, విజ్ఞాన శాస్త్ర మరియు సాంకేతికరణ విభాగము, రాష్ట్ర నదీచిరాయము, హైదరాబాద్, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ హెచ్) మండల రెవెన్యూ కార్యాలయములు దేవీపట్నం, గోకువరం, కోరుకొండ, రాజానగరం, రాజమండ్రి రూరల్, అనవర్రె, దిద్దివోలు, మండపేట, కడియం, రంగంపేట, గంజేపల్లి, జగ్గంపేట, ఏలేశ్వరం, పెద్దాపురం, కిడ్లంపూడి, గొల్లపూడి, ప్రత్తిపాడు, శంభవరం, కొండలూరి, కోటనందూరు మరియు తుని
 - బి) మండలాల కార్యాలయం, నేలకొట్ట గ్రామం, దేవీపట్నం మండలం, తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా

వన్యావరణం మరియు అదనలు, కేంద్ర మంత్రిత్వ శాఖ తేదీ 10-4-1997 ప్రకటనలో వివరించబడిన పెద్దాపల్లి IV పరక క్రమం 2(II) విధంగా ఆ ప్రాంతంలో వివరించబడు వన్యావరణం సంక్షిప్త లక్ష్యాలను ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్న మిగిలిన వారు దీని చలన స్థానభ్రంశం కలుగు చూడ. తన అభిప్రాయాల, వ్యాఖ్యల వివరణల అభ్యంతరములు ఏదైనా ఇవ్వబడితే ఈ ప్రకటన ప్రకటించబడిన 30 రోజుల లోపగా ప్రాధికారకముగా ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కాలువ్య నియంత్రణ మండలి కాకినాడ ప్రాంతీయ అంజిల్ పంపవచ్చును అభిప్రాయ సైన్ తెలుపబడిన తేదీన ప్రదేశములో ఏదారణ ప్రకాశిప్రాణు సేకరణలో వాల్చి రకు అభిప్రాయములు సేదలు, అభ్యంతరములు తెలుప వచ్చును

సం/ 491 ఏజెన్టా సమితిలో అంజిల్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కాలువ్య నియంత్రణ మండలి ప్రాంతీయ కార్యాలయం కాకినాడ

Indira Sagar Paryavarana Sambanda Prajabhipraya Sekarana Karyakramam Vaida Veyali (Postpone EPH programme). A copy of the representation, presented by the Sarpanch of Chegondapalli Grama Panchayat to the MRO, Polavaram mandal, dated 5-10-2005.

మహారాజశ్రీ పోలవరం మండల రెవిన్యూ అధికారి
పోలవరం వారి దివ్య నముఖమునకు.

పోలవరం మండలం చేగొండపల్లి గ్రామ సర్పంచ్ వ్రాసుకొను విన్నపములు

విషయం- ఇందిరా సాగర్ (పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు (Public Hearing)
ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ వాయిదా గురించి.

-0-

య్య

వచ్చిమగోదావరి జిల్లా పోలవరం మండలం నందు ఇందిరా సాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు (పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు) రైణమునకు ప్రభుత్వం పూను కున్నది. దీని నిర్మాణము కొరకు (Public Hearing) ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ కమిషన్ చేపట్టినట్లు తెలిసినది. ది 10.10.05 న పోలవరం మండల రెవిన్యూ అధికారి వారి ఆఫీసు నందు దీనికి సంబంధించిన అధికారులు పాల్గొంటున్నట్లు తెలిసినది.

కాని ఇక్కడ ప్రజలకు గాని, సర్పంచ్లకు గాని, ప్రాజెక్టు జిల్లా కమిటీలకు గాని, ప్రభుత్వము దిన గ్రామ కమిటీ సభ్యులకు గాని, ప్రజలకు గాని, ఎటువంటి సమాచారము లిభింప పూర్వకంగా అందలేదు. ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ కార్యక్రమము నెల రోజులు ముందుగా సంబంధిత ప్రాజెక్టు ముంపు బాదిత ప్రజలకు అధికారులు తెలియ చేయవలసిన అవసరము ఉన్నది.

కనుక ది. 10.10.2005 న జరగవలసిన ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ (Public Hearing) వాయిదా సి. నెల రోజులు గడవు ఇవ్వవలసినదిగా సంబంధిత అధికారులను కోరు చున్నాము. నదరు అధికారులు ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణకు సంబంధించిన (Public Hearing) పూర్తి సమాచారము, D.P.R. Report ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణకు సంబంధించిన సమాచారము అందరు గ్రామ సర్పంచులకు, మరయు ప్రాజెక్టు జిల్లా కమిటీలకు గ్రామ కమిటీ సభ్యులకు మరయు ప్రజలకు లిభింప పూర్వకంగా తెలియ పరచవలెను.

ఇట్లు

శ్రీమతి విధేయ
Mr. గొ. గాంధేయ
సంపాదక

శ్రీమతి విధేయ
సంపాదక
23/10/05

Copy to the Environmental Engineer
with Acknowledgment.

Copy to the District Collector,
With Acknowledgment.

Copy to the Revenue Divisional Officer
with Acknowledgment

40. A copy of minutes of the EPH held at Polavaram MRO's office on Indira Sagar Project, dated 26-10-2005, organized by APPCB, Eluru.



A.P.POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

REGIONAL OFFICE, ELURU

P.RAVINDRANATH M.Tech.,
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

11-19, K.S.R.Thota,
Sanivarapupet Road,
Eluru - 534 003.
Ph: 08812-249668

Lr.No. 12-26 IPCB/RO-ELR/2005-1172

Dt. 26-10-2005

To
Sri M Sita Rama Swamy
Hon'ry President
Rythanga Samkhya
Panugantivari Street
R R Pet, Eluru,

Sir,

Sub: APPCB-R.O.-ELR-Request for issue of copy of the minutes
of the Public Hearing held on Indirasagar (Polavaram)Project-Copy
communicated -Reg

Ref: Your Lr No Nil dt24-10-2005 along with D D for Rs 100/

With reference to the above, Please find enclosed a copy of the minutes
of the Environmental Public Hearing held on 10-10-05 at M.R.O Office premises
Polavaram(V&M),W G Dt on Indirasagar (Polavaram)Project


ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Encl As above

NOTES OF PUBLIC HEARING CONDUCTED BY AP POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD ON THE PROPOSED INDIRASAGAR (POLAVARAM) PROJECT AT M.R.O. OFFICE PERMISES, POLAVARAM VILLAGE AND MANDAL, W.G.DI ON 10-10-2005 AT 11:00 A.M.

The following Panel members attended the Public hearing

Sri Lavkumar Agarwal, I A S

Collector & District Magistrate, West Godavari

Sri B Rajsekhar, I A S Director Godavari Basin I & CAD Dept ,

Representative of State Government

Sri A Surender Raj, Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, APPCB, VSP

Representative of State Pollution Control Board

Sri J. Someswara Rao, Z.P T.C , Denduluru, Representative of local bodies

Sri B Bhaskar Reddy, Gunnampalli, Representative from Sr Citizens

Sri P Ravindranath, Environmental Engineer - Convener

The Environmental Engineer welcomed the panel members and the public to the public hearing and informed that as per the notification no.S.O. 60 (E), Dt 27-01-1994 issued by the MoEF, GOI, the public hearing notification was issued on 09-09-2005 and the same was published in Vaartha and Deccan Chronicle news papers on 10-09-2005 and the EIA report, R & R package report and the executive summaries of the project are displayed at 20 different Government offices as notified in the notification, for the accessibility of general public.

The Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, A P Pollution Control Board explained about the importance of public hearing which is a prerequisite for certain projects and industries for obtaining Environmental Clearance. He also informed that 18 representations were received regarding the project and they were addressed with appropriate replies

The Collector & District Magistrate, West Godavari informed the meeting about the outlines of the Indirasagar project (Polavaram) for which the headworks are to be located at Ramaiahpet village and the right and left canals passing through four districts viz right canal - West Godavari and Krishna districts Left canal - East Godavari and Asakhapatnam districts He also informed that 29 villages of Polavaram mandal would

I.4.3. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR - Amendment) 2 of 1970

This regulation provides for the *ryotwari* settlement of certain lands in the scheduled areas in Andhra region of the state in which no *ryotwari* settlement has been effected. This Regulation applies to the lands other than those comprised within the *Muthas* and *Mahals* governed by the regulation providing for the abolition (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

I.4.4. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR - Amendment) 1 of 1971

Regulation 1 of 1971 was made to enable mortgage without possession of any immovable property situated in the scheduled areas to any co-operative bank or other financial institution approved by the state government with the expressed condition that in the event of default, the property should be sold only to the tribals or co-operative societies consisting wholly of members belonging to STs (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

I.4.5. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR - Amendment) 1 of 1978

In spite of the absolute prohibition on transfer of land in favour of non-tribals, registration of sale transactions in scheduled areas in favour of non tribals came to the notice of the government. Further, it had also come to the notice of the government that the lands restored to the tribals are being reoccupied by the non-tribals and being enjoyed by them without any interruption. The Regulation 1 of 1978 was brought about to prohibit registration of the documents in favour of non-tribals to declare all offences under this regulation as cognizable and to punish with rigorous imprisonment up to 1 year or with fine up to Rs 2,000/ or with both for acquiring any immovable

submerged due to construction of the project and he detailed out efforts of the district administration for implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement package

The Superintending Engineer, ISRM explained the salient features of the project. He explained that the project is intended to irrigate 7.2 lakh acres in the 4 districts with a power generation capacity of 960 MW. This project also facilitates supply of drinking water to 28.5 lakh population in 4 districts. He also informed that around 2.58 lakh acres would be irrigated in 17 mandals of West Godavari District. The project also intends to supply 80 TMC of water to Krishna delta and 23.4 TMC to Visakhapatnam for industrial usage. He also informed that around 277 villages would be submerged in 3 districts and around 1,75,000 population would be displaced. The forest area of 3223 hectares would be coming under submergence. The Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd, had prepared Environment Impact Assessment report and Environment Management Plan and the rehabilitation and the resettlement package report. He also informed that 29 villages would be submerged in West Godavari district displacing around 2010 families in West Godavari District.

The Collector & District Magistrate requested the public to bring forward the environmental issues pertaining to the project and declared the public hearing open.

Sri M Sitaram, Secretary, CPI (M), West Godavari District informed that majority of the people are not against the construction of the project, but are requesting for proper implementation of project and R & R package and do justice to the displaced tribals and nontribals by resettling the tribals duly ensuring the protection of their rights.

Sri B Balam, Secretary, A P Rythu Sangham, West Godavari District felt that the government should have given the public hearing notifications in all the news papers instead of two news papers for further wider publicity and requested for implementation of R & R package.

Sri V Veerabhadra Rao, Vice President, Devaragondi hamlet, a submergence village informed that their village is the first to get submerged even for a small flood in the West Godavari and undertaking this project will solve their problem of floods permanently. He highlighted that the government is implementing the R & R package since they are happy about the resettlement facilities that are being provided by


ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
A.P.P.C.R. B.A. ELURU

MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARING CONDUCTED BY AP POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD ON THE PROPOSED INDIRASAGAR (POLAVARAM) PROJECT AT M.R.O. OFFICE PERMISES, POLAVARAM VILLAGE AND MANDAL, W.G.DI ON 10-10-2005 AT 11:00 A.M

The following Panel members attended the Public hearing

Sri Lavkumar Agarwal, I A S

Collector & District Magistrate, West Godavari

Sri B Rajsekhar, I A S Director Godavari Basin, I & CAD Dept.,
Representative of State Government

Sri A Surender Raj, Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, APPCB, VSP
Representative of State Pollution Control Board

Sri J Someswara Rao, Z.P.T.C., Denduluru, Representative of local bodies

Sri B.Bhaskar Reddy, Gunnampalli, Representative from Sr Citizens

Sri P. Ravindranath, Environmental Engineer - Convener

The Environmental Engineer welcomed the panel members and the public to the public hearing and informed that as per the notification no.S.O. 60 (E), Dt 27-01-1994 issued by the MoEF, GOI, the public hearing notification was issued on 09-09-2005 and the same was published in Vaartha and Deccan Chronicle news papers on 10-09-2005 and the EIA report, R & R package report and the executive summaries of the project are displayed at 20 different Government offices as notified in the notification, for the accessibility of general public.

The Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board explained about the importance of public hearing which is a prerequisite for certain projects and industries for obtaining Environmental Clearance. He also informed that 18 representations were received regarding the project and they were addressed with appropriate replies

The Collector & District Magistrate, West Godavari informed the meeting about the outlines of the Indirasagar project (Polavaram) for which the headworks are to be located at Ramaiahpet village and the right and left canals passing through four districts viz right canal - West Godavari and Krishna districts, Left canal - East Godavari and Vasaknapatnam districts. He also informed that 29 villages of Polavaram mandal would

MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARING CONDUCTED BY AP POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD ON THE PROPOSED INDIRASAGAR (POLAVARAM) PROJECT AT M.R.O. OFFICE PREMISES, POLAVARAM VILLAGE AND MANDAL, W.G.Dt ON 10-10-2005 AT 11:00 A.M

The following Panel members attended the Public hearing

Sri Lavkumar Agarwal, I A S

Collector & District Magistrate, West Godavari

Sri B Rajsekhar, I A S Director Godavari Basin, I & CAD Dept ,

Representative of State Government

Sri A Surender Raj, Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, APPCB, VSP

Representative of State Pollution Control Board

Sri J Someswara Rao, Z.P.T.C , Denduluru, Representative of local bodies

Sri B.Bhaskar Reddy, Gunnampalli, Representative from Sr Citizens

Sri P Ravindranath, Environmental Engineer - Convener

The Environmental Engineer welcomed the panel members and the public to the public hearing and informed that as per the notification no.S.O. 60 (E), Dt 27-01-1994 issued by the MoEF, GOI, the public hearing notification was issued on 09-09-2005 and the same was published in Vaartha and Deccan Chronicle news papers on 10-09-2005 and the EIA report, R & R package report and the executive summaries of the project are displayed at 20 different Government offices as notified in the notification, for the accessibility of general public.

The Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, A P Pollution Control Board explained about the importance of public hearing which is a prerequisite for certain projects and industries for obtaining Environmental Clearance. He also informed that 18 representations were received regarding the project and they were addressed with appropriate replies

The Collector & District Magistrate, West Godavari informed the meeting about the outlines of the Indirasagar project (Polavaram) for which the headworks are to be located at Ramiahpet village and the right and left canals passing through four districts viz right canal - West Godavari and Krishna districts, Left canal - East Godavari and Saknapatnam districts. He also informed that 29 villages of Polavaram mandal would

re-submerged due to construction of the project and he detailed out efforts of the district administration for implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement package

The Superintending Engineer, ISRMC explained the salient features of the project. He explained that the project is intended to irrigate 72 lakh acres in the 4 districts with a power generation capacity of 960 MW. This project also facilitates supply of drinking water to 28.5 lakh population in 4 districts. He also informed that around 2.58 lakh acres would be irrigated in 17 mandals of West Godavari District. The project also intends to supply 80 TMC of water to Krishna delta and 23.4 TMC to Visakhapatnam for industrial usage. He also informed that around 277 villages would be submerged in 3 districts and around 1,75,000 population would be displaced. The forest area of 3223 hectares would be coming under submergence. The Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. had prepared Environment Impact Assessment report and Environment Management Plan and the rehabilitation and the resettlement package report. He also informed that 29 villages would be submerged in West Godavari district displacing around 2010 families in West Godavari District.

The Collector & District Magistrate requested the public to bring forward the environmental issues pertaining to the project and declared the public hearing open.

Sri M Sitaram, Secretary, CPI (M), West Godavari District informed that majority of the people are not against the construction of the project, but are requesting for proper implementation of project and R & R package and do justice to the displaced tribals and nontribals by resettling the tribals duly ensuring the protection of their rights.

Sri B Balaram, Secretary, A P Rythu Sangham, West Godavari District felt that the government should have given the public hearing notifications in all the news papers instead of two news papers for further wider publicity and requested for implementation of R & R package.

Sri V Veerabhadra Rao, Vice President, Devaragondi hamlet, a submergence village informed that their village is the first to get submerged even for a small flood in the West Godavari and undertaking this project will solve their problem of floods permanently. He highlighted that the government is implementing the R & R package since they are happy about the resettlement facilities that are being provided by


ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
A.P.P.C.R. B.D. ELURU

the government. He expressed that he and his village people do not have any objection for construction of the project and complimented Government officials for their work.

Smt G Venkata Lakshmi, President, Velugu Mandal Samakhya Devaragondi hamlet expressed that they do not have any objection to the project, and the place where the rehabilitation is being taken up is acceptable to them and expressed confidence over the measures being taken up by the district administration for implementation of R & R package.

Sri P Singannadora, Ex MLA, Polavaram has pointed out that on several occasions he has supported the project and was requesting the district administration for proper implementation of R & R package and protection of the rights of the tribals.

Sri K Dorababu, Project Committee member, Pydipaka village while welcoming the project requested the people and authorities to understand the sacrifice of the displaced people. He expressed that out of the 29 villages, which are due for submergence, 7 villages are coming under immediate evacuation for spillway construction and requested the authorities for proper implementation of rehabilitation package and consider their request for payment of compensation, so that the people of the other 22 villages also will have confidence about the implementation of R & R Package.

Sri Lakshmana Rao and Sri M.Gangajalam, Rashtra Girjana Sangham expressed that the project is involving submergence of 277 villages through out the state and requested the authorities for protection of rights of the local tribals who are liable for displacement.

Sri G Anil Kumar, Convener, Polavaram Project Andolana Committee, expressed that much more publicity should have been given to the public regarding the conduct of public hearing and more copies of the EIA reports should have been made available at more places.

Sri V Rajendra Nath, President Rythu Samakhya, while welcoming the project requested the authorities to examine the designs of this project in correlation to the Tadipudi lift irrigation.

Sri J Someswara Rao, ZPTC, Denduluru, Panel member representing local bodies complimented that none of the people are against the project and it is a welcome note and noted that emphasis of administration should be for proper rehabilitation of the displaced tribals and nontribals and implementation of R & R package.

Sri B Baskar Reddy, Panel member representing senior citizens welcomed the project. While appreciating the R & R package report he requested the authorities to prepare a similar package for the farmers who are losing their entire land due to construction of the canal in the canal alignment area for rehabilitation. He also expressed that there are certain rumors about the tax that is going to be levied on the compensation amounts and requested the District Collector for bank loans for rehabilitation of land losers.

Sri D Venkata Satyanarayana Raju, MPP, Polavaram while welcoming the project requested the authorities to examine the effects due to decrease of green cover due to submergence which is likely to effect the environment. He also requested the officials at lower levels i.e., at mandal level to interact more with the local people to remove the communication gap.

Sri B Rajasekhar, IAS Director, Godavari basin, Panel member representing the State government expressed happiness over the active participation of the local people in the public hearing and informed that the government has issued GOIAS no 68 clearly defining the R & R package. He informed that earlier the R & R packages used to be different for each project. Now with the above GO the R & R package being taken up for this project is considered to be the best in India. He also informed the public that the Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. has recommended amount of Rs 603 crores for the environment management activities like Catchment Area Treatment, restoration of wild life and Rs 2656 crores for implementation of P 3 P.

The Collector while summing up the discussion in general the public opinion is for implementation of the project and the environmental issues raised in the hearing have been recorded and would be addressed by the competent authorities. He also expressed that the district administration would be continuously interacting with the people for proper implementation of the R & R package, for rehabilitating all the displaced people.

The meeting concluded with the vote of thanks to the chair

Sd/-

Sri J Someswara Rao,
Z P T C, Denduluru
Representative of local bodies

Sd/-

Sri B. Bhaskar Reddy,
Representative from Sr Citizens

Sd/-

A Surender Raj,
Joint Chief Environmental Engineer,
A P Pollution Control Board,
Zonal Office,
Visakhapatnam

Sd/-

Sri B. Rajsekhar, I A. S.
Representative of state
Government

Sd/-

Sri Lavkumar Agarwal, I A S
Collector & District Magistrate,
West Godavari

T.C.F.B.O /


ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
A P C B, R O Eluru

COMMON COUNTER AFFIDAVIT IN W.P. NO. 17368, 19717,
17705, 18020, AND 19067/2005

BETWEEN:-

Prof. Kodanda Rama Reddy,
And others.

.....PETITIONER.

AND


The Union of India, Ministry of Environment and
Forests, Rep. By Its Secretary, Paryavan Bhavan,
C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi, and others.

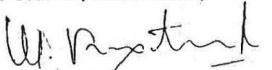
.....RESPONDENTS.

COMMON COUNTER AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE RESPONDENT NO.4

I, M. Venkateswara Rao, Son of M. Appala Swamy, aged about 46 years, Resident of Dowlaiswaram, E.G. District, do here by sincerely and solemnly affirm and state on oath as follows:-

1. I am the Chief Engineer, Indira Sagar Project Dowlaiswaram, East Godavari District and the 4th respondent, herein as such I am well acquainted with the facts of the case. I have read the Affidavit filed by the Petitioners in support of Writ Petitions and I deny all the allegations/averments made there in except that those are specifically admitted here under.
2. It is submitted that the entire State is reeling under severe drought for the past 5 years and several poor families are migrating to other places, in search of livelihood leaving their lands To over come the above said problems, to stabilize the Ayacut under Krishna Basin, to provide Irrigation facilities to upland areas of East Godavari, West Godavari,


SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
I S P HEADWORKS CIRCLE
POLAVARAM


Chief Engineer
INDIRA SAGAR PROJECT
DOWLAI SWARAM


IV. 41. Counter affidavit submitted by the GoAP of East Godavari district in compliance with the order of Hon'ble High Court in WP Nos 17368. 19717, 17705, 18020, and 19067/2005 (Kodanda Rama Reddy and others vs MoEF)


Visakhapatnam by utilizing the waters of river Godavari, which is going waste into the sea due to lack of irrigation infrastructure facilities (approximately 3000 T.M C per year), the Government of A.P has decided to take up number of Irrigation Projects to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of about 80 Lakh acres, besides providing drinking water facilities and production of Electricity.

3. It is submitted that the Indira Sagār-Project (Polavaram) is one of the prioritized projects, which is under contemplation since 1943. This project is intended to utilize 300 TMC of water from river Godavari by constructing a reservoir of 195 TMC of gross capacity and 75 TMC of live capacity and the objectives of the Project are:-
- 1) To irrigate 7.20 Lakh Acres in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Krishna District.
 - 2) To divert 80 TMC of Godavari water to Krishna Delta.
 - 3) To supply 23.44 TMC of water for industrial and drinking purposes in Visakhapatnam District and
 - 4) To generate 960 MW of Hydro Electric power.

It is submitted that it is also under contemplation to utilize flood water going waste into sea for supplementing the existing / new water sources available at a higher elevation to an extent of about 16.00 Lakh Acres spread over in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Districts on left side and West Godavari, Krishna and Khammam Districts on right side.

4. It is submitted that this project was originally mooted way back in 1943 with FRL of +198 Ft. with a live capacity of 529.254 TMC to irrigate 27.5 Lakhs Acres of new ayacut in addition to stabilization of 21 Lakh Acres of Godavari & Krishna Deltas in addition to generation of Hydel power of 150MW. At that time, due to financial constraints and other reasons the construction of project could not materialized. Since then, it under went several changes. After formation of the states on linguistic basis, there were certain disputes in sharing of river waters and GWDT was constituted to resolve those disputes to share water among the basin states, which has given its award on 7th July 1980


 ATTESTOR


 Chief Engineer
 INDEPENDENT PROJ T
 DOWLAISWARAM

It is submitted that as per the award the scope of the project is reduced and presently reservoir is proposed with reduced FRL of +150 FT, to cater the needs as already explained above. The proposed project involves submergence in Madhya Pradesh (Chattisgarh) and Orissa states. It is submitted that at that time there was no procedure of obtaining Environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forest (MOEF). However, as per the procedure prevailing at that time, the steps to be taken and funds required for the cause of preserving environment were obtained from relevant bodies like (i) Director of Fisheries (ii) Deputy Director General, Observatories Climatology and Geophysics, Pune (iii) Director General of Water Department (iv) Chief Engineer, Public Health (v) Deputy Director General, Southern region G.S.I and (vi) Director Archeological department.

It is submitted that in 1994, the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification dt.27.1.1994 was issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF), Government of India, according to which Environment clearance is to be obtained from MOEF. There after for assessing environmental impact and formulating Environment Management Plan (EMP), the work/task was entrusted to a reputed agency in the field i.e., Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI) in 1996. The EPTRI had conducted detailed studies in the project area and in submergence area, submitted the reports of the EIA and EMP for obtaining clearance from MOEF. Further the proposals for site clearance were submitted to MOEF and after inspection by the Central Team, the clearance was given by the Ministry of Environment & Forests vide Procs. No., J-21019/18/2004-1A.1, dated. 19-09-2005. For obtaining No Objection Certificate/Consent letter from APPCB, application was made to APPCB, which conducted Public hearing on 10.10.2005 in 5 Districts.

It is further submitted that after obtaining the consent letter from Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, the report was sent to the Ministry of Environment & Forests with all the relevant documents as desired by it and after being satisfied, the Ministry of Environment & Forest has accorded environmental clearance vide proceedings. No. J-12011/74/2005-1A, dt.25.10.2005 imposing certain conditions. All the conditions will be complied without any deviation.


ATTESTOR
INDIAN WORKS CIRCLE
INDIA


Chief Engineer
INDIRAGANTRAM PROJECT
DOWLAISWARAM

I.4.3 Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR - Amendment) 2 of 1970

This regulation provides for the *ryotwari* settlement of certain lands in the scheduled areas in Andhra region of the state in which no *ryotwari* settlement has been effected. This Regulation applies to the lands other than those comprised within the *Muthas* and *Mahals* governed by the regulation providing for the abolition (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

I.4.4. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR - Amendment) 1 of 1971

Regulation 1 of 1971 was made to enable mortgage without possession of any immovable property situated in the scheduled areas to any co-operative bank or other financial institution approved by the state government with the expressed condition that in the event of default, the property should be sold only to the tribals or co-operative societies consisting wholly of members belonging to STs (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

I.4.5. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR - Amendment) 1 of 1978

In spite of the absolute prohibition on transfer of land in favour of non tribals, registration of sale transactions in scheduled areas in favour of non tribals came to the notice of the government. Further, it had also come to the notice of the government that the lands restored to the tribals are being reoccupied by the non tribals and being enjoyed by them without any interruption. The Regulation 1 of 1978 was brought about to prohibit registration of the documents in favour of non-tribals, to declare all offences under this regulation as cognizable and to punish with rigorous imprisonment up to 1 year or with fine up to Rs 2,000/- or with both for acquiring any immovable

7. It is submitted that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had announced R&R Policy in G.O.Ms.No. 68, I&CAD (Project Wing-LA.IV-R&R) Dept, dt.8.4.2005. It is submitted that Government of Andhra Pradesh policy of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) of Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families will be applicable to the projects as defined in this policy and upon notification under this policy. It is submitted that the Administrator for R&R shall implement this policy in letter and spirit, in order to ensure that the benefits envisaged under the policy reaches the Project Affected and Displaced Families, especially poor sections including SCs/STs.

It is submitted that the main objectives of R&R policy are as follows.

- 1) To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives.
- 2) To plan the Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Project Affected and Displaced Families (PAFs/PDFs) including special needs of Tribals and vulnerable sections.
- 3) To provide standard of living to PAFs and PDFs and
- 4) To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and PAFs through mutual cooperation.

R&R benefits as described in R&R Policy for PAFs of Scheduled Tribes as per clause 6.19 and 6.20 are as follows.

6.19 R&R BENEFITS FOR PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES OF SCHEDULED TRIBES :

- a) Each Project Affected Family of ST category shall be given preference in allotment of land.
- b) Each Tribal PAF shall get additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agriculture wages for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.
- c) Tribal PAFs will be resettled close to their natural habitant of their of choice, to the extent possible, in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
- d) Tribal PAFs resettled out of the district or outside tribal area will get 25% higher R&R benefits in monetary terms.


SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
I S P HEAD WORKS CIRCLE
POLAVARAM

Chief Engineer
INDEPENDENT PROJECT
DOWLAI SWARAM

9. It is submitted that the Avagghana Sadassu has been conducted at Gonduru (V) in Devipatnam Mandal of East Godavari District on 14.6.2005. The Joint Collector, East Godavari District, Project Officer, I.T.D.A, Rampachodavaram have attended the meeting and they have appraised the people attended from various villages regarding the implementation of R&R package. On 21.6.2005 another meeting was conducted at Devipatnam Village in Devipatnam Mandal of East Godavari District. The Project Officer, I.T.D.A, has presided over the meeting and apprised the people, who have attended the meeting. Another meeting was conducted in the village Kondamodalu on 2.7.2005, which is not accessible by road and the Project Officer, I.T.D.A, appraised the people who attended the meeting.
10. It is submitted that a meeting with the youth of the villages coming under submersion has been conducted in the office of the Project Officer, I.T.D.A, Rampachodavaram on 30.8.2005 and the area of submersion and the villages coming under submersion on plans are shown to the youth and the post project conditions and the R&R package details were explained to them.
11. It is submitted that a detailed report is sent to National Commission for SC's and S.T.'s, New Delhi, on 29-10-2005 informing about the construction of project, its benefits and R.R. package given by the State of Andhra Pradesh for the project affected persons.
12. It is submitted that the length of Right main canal is 174 KM which is divided into 7 packages and the land required for excavation of canal is acquired as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The details of Land Acquisition are filed along with the counter affidavit, which may be read as part and parcel of this affidavit. Out of 174 KM Length, only 1 KM length is running through the Forest area for which the details sought by the Forest Department are submitted and the permission will be given very shortly. In any event, the department will not enter or use the forest area/land till the clearance is granted by the forest department. With regard to the forest land that would come under submergence, would be required only after the completion of the project which would take minimum 2 years.


 Sr. District Engineer
 RAMPACHODAVARAM
 EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Chief Engineer
 DEPARTMENT
 DOWLAISWARAM

For the reasons stated above, it is prayed that the Hon'ble Court may be pleased to dismiss the W.P. Nos. 17368, 19717, 17765, 18029 and 19067/2005 and pass such other order or orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.

[Handwritten Signature]
Chief Engineer
INDRA SAHAY PROJECT
DOWLAISWARAH

Sworn and signed his name

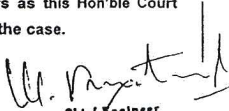
On this the day of November 2005

In my presence.

[Handwritten Signature]
SUPERVISING ENGINEER
IS P-HEAD WORKS CIRCLE //ATTESTOR//
PULAVARAM

2.


For the reasons stated above, It is prayed that the Hon'ble Court may be pleased to dismiss the W.P. Nos. 17368, 19717, 17705, 18020 and 19067/2005 and pass such other order or orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.


Chief Engineer
INDRA'SHAKTI PROJECT
DOWLAI SWARAM

Sworn and signed his name

On this the day of November 2005

In my presence.


SUPERVISING ENGINEER
ISP HEAD WORKS CIRCLE //ATTESTOR//
PCLAVARAM

2.

2. I read and verify the contents of the affidavit filed by the petitioner herein and deny all the averments made therein, except that those which are specifically admitted by me hereinafter

3. In reply to Para 1, it is submitted that the averments therein are formal, hence, needs no reply.

4. In reply to Para 2, it is submitted that the averments therein are reasons for filing the writ petition.

5. In reply to Para 4, it is submitted that the Godavari is a major inter-state river. At present, the basin lies in 6 States, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. A memorandum of agreement was reached in July 1951 between the States of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore on sharing of waters of this basin which was ratified by the above states. However, Orissa which is also a co-basin State, was not a party to the agreement.

6. In reply to Para 5, it is submitted that the Polavaram project reports of 1978 mentioned in this para have not been examined in CWC. Clause VI of the final order of GWDT reads as follows-

(1) In accordance with the statement dated the 3rd April, 1980 submitted on behalf of the Govt of India, annexed hereto and marked Annexure "H", we direct that-

(i) the Polavaram Project shall be cleared by the Central Water Commission as expeditiously as possible for FRL/MWL+150 feet

(ii) the matter of design of the dam and its operation schedule is left to the Central Water Commission which, it shall decide, keeping in view all the Agreements between the parties, including the Agreement dated the 2nd April, 1980 as far as practicable, and

(iii) if there is to be any change in the operation schedule as indicated in the agreement dated the 2nd April, 1980 it shall be made only after consultation with the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The design aspects shall, however, be left entirely to the Central Water Commission.

(2) The State of Andhra Pradesh shall observe all safeguards, including the safeguards mentioned in sub-clause (1) above, regarding the Polavaram Project, as directed by the Central Water Commission

A. V. S. J. S.

K. S. Lakshmi

Deputy Director

Office of Chief Engineer (RGO)
Central Water Commission
Hyderabad

A. H. Rao 21/11/05
Executive Engineer
Lower Godavari Division,
C. W. C. HYDERABAD

However, the report for techno-economic appraisal of the project was received in Central Water Commission subsequently in two parts. The project report proposing construction of a dam across river Godavari and Left Bank Canal was received from the State Govt. in April, 1983 followed by a separate report for construction of Right Bank Canal in March 1985. These reports were examined in CWC and other Central agencies and in view of various deficiencies in the project proposal as presented in the report the project was sent back to the State Govt. in December 1987 with the request to submit a modified report after complying with the comments on various aspects including resolution of interstate and environment issues.

The report as submitted by the State Govt. in July 1990 was mainly an updated estimate and did not contain compliance to the issues/ deficiencies as conveyed to the State Govt. in December 1987. Accordingly, the State Govt. was again requested in August 1990 to submit the modified DPR after due compliance.

7. In reply to Para 6, it is submitted that Policy Statement for allocation of funds and description regarding policy statement. No information is available. Hence, no comments. However, as regards the techno-economic appraisal of the project is concerned it is stated that correspondence on the project has been continuing and the latest letter reiterating our earlier position on the project was sent to the State Govt. in October 2004 which stressed on the need for submission of modified DPR after resolving various issues, the major ones being Interstate, Basic/Irrigation Planning, updation of Hydrology, incorporation of Hydro-electric component besides statutory clearances of MOEF and MOTA. The State Govt. thereafter submitted a report in February 2005 but examination of the same indicates that it is incomplete on a number of aspects and cannot therefore be considered as a modified DPR. This position was conveyed to the representatives of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in the meeting held with them on 26.4.2005. The report submitted in February 2005 indicates that Polavaram project is contemplated as a multipurpose project envisaging irrigation benefits for the upland areas of East Godavari, Visakhapatnam districts under left canal and West Godavari, Krishna districts under right canal and generation of Hydro-electric power. In addition, this project under its left canal envisages water supply for Industries in Visakhapatnam township and Steel Plant, besides domestic water supply to villages and towns enroute. It also envisages diversion of 80 TMC ft. of water through the right canal to Krishna river to augment the supplies of Krishna basin, indirect benefits such as development of Pisciculture and providing recreation and other benefits. As indicated in the above report the annual irrigation envisaged by the project is of the order of 4,69,064 ha of which 2,75,055 ha (2,44,945 ha by flow and 30,110 ha by lift) falls under the left main canal and 1,94,009 ha. (1,81,969 ha by flow and 12,040 ha by lift) falls under the right main canal. Installed capacity for generation of H E power is 960 MW

A. H. Rao

K. S. Rao

Executive Engineer

Lower Godavari Division

C. W. C. HYDERABAD.

A. H. Rao 21/11/05
Executive Engineer
Lower Godavari Division
C. W. C. HYDERABAD.

The State Government has submitted another Report on the Project recently (October 2005) Which has been taken up for examination

As regards the Tadipudi and Pushkara Lift Irrigation Projects it is stated that based on preliminary reports submitted by the State Govt "In -Principle" consent for preparation of DPR in respect of these projects has been accorded by CWC. These two projects envisage lifting-of water from Godavari river to provide irrigation to a part of command already proposed under the Polavaram Project. The reports also state that since the Polavaram project has not been taken up and is likely to take some more time, the present schemes have been proposed to draw early benefits Accordingly, the water utilization by both the projects is out of total utilization proposed under Polavaram project. The DPR on Pushkara and Tadipudi Lift Irrigation Schemes received in CWC in August 2005 and October 2005 respectively are under examination.

As per the DPR the Tadipudi Lift Irrigation Scheme envisages lifting of 39.56 cumec of water (1397.16 cusec) to provide annual irrigation to an area of 83, 599 ha. (2,06,600 acre) in West Godavari district. The Pushkara Lift Irrigation Scheme envisages lifting of 42.82 cumec (1512.19 cusec) of water to provide annual irrigation of 75,235 ha. (1,85,906 acre) in East Godavari district

8. In reply to Para 7, it is submitted that the clause VI of final order of GWDT award 1980 has been stated correctly.

9. In reply to Para 8 it is submitted that no information in respect of construction of project is available.

10. In reply to Para 9 it is submitted that the issues pertaining to the impact on environment and rehabilitation is required to be considered by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and in respect of rehabilitation of the tribal oustees, by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for clearance. MOEF has accorded environment clearance to the Project vide their letter No. J-12011/74/2005-IA.1 dated 25.10.2005.

11. In reply to Para 10, it is submitted that this issue Pertains to Ministry of Environment & Forests. No comments. However, obtaining clearance from MOEF is a statutory requirement MOEF has accorded environment clearance to the Project vide their letter No J-12011/74/2005-IA 1 dated 25.10 2005.

12 In reply to Para 11, it is submitted that Issues pertaining to acquisition of forest land and its use by the Project is required to be considered by the Ministry of Environment & Forests for clearance

A. K. S. Rao
A. K. S. Rao
Deputy Director
Office of Chief Engineer (KGBO)
Central Water Commission
Hyderabad

A. K. S. Rao 21/11/05
Executive Engineer
Lower Godavari Division,
C. Y. C. HYDERABAD

he extracts (Para 1.3) of the "Guidelines for submission, appraisal & clearance of irrigation & multipurpose projects-2002" issued by Central Water Commission (Respondent No 6) has been quoted correctly.

13 In reply to Para 12, it is submitted that no information in respect of construction of project is available. Concerns of the petitioners associated with proposal to construct the project without obtaining necessary permissions from the Authorities concerned have been discussed.

14. In reply to Para 13, it is submitted that as per the Report submitted by the State Government in February 2005 (Report dated November 2004) the capacity of the Right Main Canal of Polavaram Project is 347 cumec (10,866 cusec) envisaging to provide annual irrigation to an area of 1,94,009 ha. in West Godavari and Krishna districts. As regards duplication of command already covered under Nagarujanasagar project mentioned in this Para this aspect will be taken into consideration during detailed examination.

15. In reply to Para 14, it is submitted that as indicated under para 6 the Tadipudi and Pushkara Lift Irrigation schemes have been proposed to draw early benefits. As regards redundancy of the canals pertaining to these two projects on completion of the Polavaram project, the State Govt. has been advised to take into consideration this aspect while evaluating the economics of the Polavaram project.

16. In reply to Para 15, it is submitted that it is interalia mentioned that ".....the hydraulic clearance permission was granted by the 6th respondent for only 3.2 lakh acres and 84 TMC water to Krishna delta....". In this context it is clarified that the 6th respondent i.e. CWC has not granted any permission as mentioned above. It is also clarified that the techno-economic appraisal as carried out by CWC is for the project as a whole and not piecemeal for any component. In this para the requirement of land acquisition, the likely impact of the reduction of the dam height in the alignment of the canal and on the land to be acquired have also been discussed. The report of the Committee to examine the scope for reducing the height of the project (dam) mentioned in this para is not available. Hence no comments.

A. Hasnand

K. Subbarao

Deputy Director
Office of the Director (R&BO)
Central Water Commission
New Delhi

A. K. S. 21/11/05
Executive Engineer
Lower Godavari Division,
C. W. C. HYDEL

17 In reply to Para 16 it is submitted that, as indicated under para 15 the techno economic appraisal as carried out by CWC is for the project as a whole and not piecemeal for any component As regards the statutory clearances from MOEF and MOTA the position has been indicated under para 9

18. In reply to Para 17, it is submitted that, Examination of Hydrology/Water availability for the Project and the proposed utilization as per intended benefits form a part of the techno economic appraisal of the Project. This exercise will be carried out at the appropriate stage so as to ensure proper planning of the Project.

19. In reply to Para 18, It is submitted that no information in respect of construction of project is available.

20. In reply to Para 19, It is submitted that the issue raised in the para pertains to the impact on environment. It is required to be considered by the Ministry of Environment and Forest(MOEF). MOEF has accorded environment clearance to the Project vide their letter No. J-12011/74/2005-IA.1 dated 25.10.2005.

In this connection, it is stated that the Indira Sagar (Polavaram multipurpose project) which includes the Right Main Canal has not yet been put up to the Technical Advisory Committee(TAC) of Ministry of Water Resources(MOWR). Projects are put up to the TAC of MOWR only after techno-economic viability is established by the State Government. The Planning Commission considers a project for Investment clearance after it is accepted by the TAC of MOWR.

It is, therefore, prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to pass appropriate orders in the interest of justice.

Sworn before me on this 21st day of November 2005 and signed in my presence

H. N. Srinivasulu Reddy
21/11/05

Deponent
Office of Chief Engineer (R&D)
Central Command
Hyderabad

Attestor
Deponent before me

H. N. Srinivasulu Reddy 21/11/05
Executive Engineer
Lower Godavari Division,
C. W. C. HYDERABAD.

ADVOCATE
HYDERABAD

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE HYDRAULIC PARTICULARS AS PER APPROVED AND BID DOCUMENT OF INDIRA SAGAR (POLAVARAM) PROJECT RIGHT MAIN CANAL
FOR REVISED DISCHARGE (ORIGINAL DISCHARGE + ADDITIONAL DISCHARGE) FROM KM 0.000 TO KM 174.000

Sl No	Packages	Reach From Km	Reach To Km	Required Discharge Cumecs	Designed Discharge Cumecs	Canal Bed Width M	F.S.D in M	Bed Fall in in	Slope	Co-Efficient of Rugosity n	Velocity in m/sec	Critical Velocity in M	Critical Velocity Ratio (CVR)
1	Package-1	0.000	6.100	496.208	497.550	85.50	5.00	20000	1.5:1	0.018	1.070	0.945	1.132
2		6.100	11.000	478.568	479.024	86.70	4.85	20000	1.5:1	0.018	1.051	0.929	1.131
3		11.000	14.500	475.588	478.722	77.50	4.85	14000	0.25:1	0.018	1.254	0.929	1.350
4		14.500	14.800	474.578	475.456	86.00	4.85	20000	1.5:1	0.018	1.051	0.929	1.131
5	Package-2	14.800	38.199	468.638	469.999	86.50	4.80	20000	1.5:1	0.018	1.045	0.924	1.131
6	Package-3	38.199	56.300	390.343	391.348	77.25	4.60	20000	1.5:1	0.018	1.011	0.903	1.120
7		56.300	71.500	376.803	378.367	77.50	4.50	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.998	0.892	1.119
8		71.500	91.300	367.553	368.823	78.50	4.40	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.985	0.881	1.118
9	Package-4	91.300	105.100	356.963	358.531	77.75	4.35	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.978	0.875	1.118
10	Package-5	105.100	110.865	347.553	349.119	78.75	4.25	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.965	0.86	1.117
11		110.865	121.657	342.023	343.213	79.00	4.20	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.958	0.859	1.115
12		121.657	133.800	338.433	339.840	78.25	4.20	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.957	0.859	1.114
13	Package-6	133.800	145.969	344.093	335.821	77.25	4.20	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.957	0.859	1.114
14	Package-7	145.969	156.500	318.943	320.744	73.75	4.20	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.954	0.859	1.111
15		156.500	163.500	317.133	318.741	73.25	4.20	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.954	0.859	1.111
16		163.500	163.800	317.133	318.082	65.50	4.20	14000	0.25:1	0.018	1.138	0.859	1.325
17		163.800	174.000	317.330	318.741	73.25	4.20	20000	1.5:1	0.018	0.954	0.859	1.111

512

TRUE COPY

P. Madhava Rao
Asst. Executive Engineer 23/1/05
I & CAD Dept.
ISRM Circle, ELURU

Sd/- 8.10.2004
ENC (IRRIGATION)
HYDERABAD

1/2-c-5/11
for signature of the engineer
R.R.
p.l.

property in contravention of the provisions of the Regulation or continue in possession of such property after a decree of ejectment (Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

I 4 6. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Money Lenders Regulation (APSMLR) of 1960

The main provisions of this Regulation are money lending in scheduled areas without license is prohibited Money lender has to renew his license once in a year The Regulation stipulates that interest shall be simple and shall not exceed 12% (GoAP 1960 77-78, Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 353-360)

I.4 7. Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Debt Relief Regulation (APSADRR) of 1960

This Regulation provides for scaling down of debts incurred by members of STs The salient features of the Regulation are all interest outstanding on 01-01 1957 on debts incurred before 01-01-1957 shall be deemed to be discharged and only the principal or such portion there of as may be outstanding may be payable Governor of Andhra Pradesh has also made several rules, in exercise of powers conferred by Section 18 of the APSADRR, 1960 (GO Ms No 3532, Education department, 15-11 1960) If any member of STs has paid to any creditor twice the amount of the principal, such debt shall be deemed to be wholly discharged Where the sum repaid falls short of twice the principal, such amount only as would make up shortage shall be repayable On debts incurred on or after 01-01 1957, interest shall be calculated upto the commencement of this regulation at 5% simple interest per annum On debts incurred after commencement of this regulation, interest rate shall not exceed 9% simple interest per annum, if it is a secured debt and 12% simple interest per annum, if it is an unsecured debt (GoAP 1960 77, Rao 1972, Reddy and Reddy 1995 327-360, 580 582)



హైదరాబాద్ అధికారి అధికారి పాలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుపై భగింపేయను మంత్రి పాపారావుల పట్టణం నుండి సర్కారులను మంత్రి అధికారి పాపారావుల



కర్ణాటక ప్రభుత్వం పాలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుపై కట్టిన ప్రాజెక్టు. అలాంటి 29 ప్రాజెక్టులపై కట్టిన అధికారిలను మంత్రి అధికారి

డాక్టర్ మే తేడు. కాలివులలా?

కాలువల అలైన్మెంట్ కు బలనంపు అనుమతులు తప్పనిసరి గిరిజనుల్ని పాలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు అలాగే నూ... ఆయకట్టులోనూ పేట్టుబడిదారులుగా గుర్తించండి. మంత్రి పాపారావుల అక్షయ్ నూ సమావేశమైన మేధాపాట్లర్

హైదరాబాద్, డిసెంబర్ 4 (ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్) - హైదరాబాద్ లోని కర్ణాటక ప్రాజెక్టుపై అనుమతులు మంత్రి అధికారి పాపారావుల విజయం ప్రకటించారు. పాలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుపై మంత్రి అధికారి పాపారావుల విజయం ప్రకటించారు. పాలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుపై మంత్రి అధికారి పాపారావుల విజయం ప్రకటించారు. పాలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుపై మంత్రి అధికారి పాపారావుల విజయం ప్రకటించారు.

కర్ణాటక ప్రభుత్వం పాలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుపై కట్టిన ప్రాజెక్టు. అలాంటి 29 ప్రాజెక్టులపై కట్టిన అధికారిలను మంత్రి అధికారి

21/12/2017

ద్యామే లేదు...

పొందుచున్నామో గ్రామం వారీగా వివరాలను వెలు
 డించాలని కోరారు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం పరిశీలించామని చెబు
 తున్న 13 ప్రత్యామ్నాయాలను కూడా తమ ముందు
 లాని అమె కోరారు. పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు వ్యతిరేక ఉద్యమ
 సోషల్ ఐడీ ప్రతినిధులు ఎన్ కేవేకేమార్, పి.శ్రీనాథ్
 రాజ్, యి రెప్పానగడ, ఉమాశంకరి, కేవలంజోడన్,
 ఆజయ్ కుమార్, కొచ్చుల కోటయ్య తదితరులతో కలిసి
 టీఎఫ్ఎల్ఎల్ అధికారుల సాయంత్రం సచివాలయంలో
 బారీ నీటిపారుదలశాఖ మంత్రి పొన్నూరి లక్ష్మయ్యతో
 సమావేశమయ్యారు ఈ సమావేశంలో సాగునీటి కాళి కా
 ర్యదన్ని పరిశీలించడం కూడా పోలవరం వద్ద
 7.20 లక్షల ఎకరాల కొత్త అయిక్యూతో పాటు రుమ్మి
 గురెం ఎత్తిపోతలం ప్రాజెక్టుల వల్ల మరో 4 లక్షల ఎకరాల
 కొత్త అయిక్యూ సాగులోకి వస్తుందని వారు ప్రతినిధి బృం
 దానికి తెలిపారు. వ్యవసాయాన్ని గిరిజన నివాస ప్రాంతాలు,
 గిరిజనుల సంక్షయ ప్రభుత్వం తప్పదు లెక్కలు కూడా
 తోందని తిరిగి ఇంటి వద్ద నిర్వహించాలని అమె డి
 మాండ్ కోరారు. వర్షానా, వర్షానా పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు, బాక్సా
 నగరం ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణం వల్ల అన్యాయమైన గిరిజ
 నులకు నేటికీ న్యాయం జరగలేదని... అదే పోలవరం పోల
 వరం ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలోనూ జరిగే అవకాశాలు ఉన్నా
 యని అమె అందోళన వ్యక్తం చేస్తూ... కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం
 నుతన పునరావాస విరానాన్ని రూపొందిస్తోందని, దాని
 ప్రకారమే పోలవరం పునరావాస ప్యాకేజీని అమలు చే
 యాలని కోరారు. నిర్వాహకుల పునరావాసానికి సంబంధించి
 ఏ జారీ అయిన కేసు 84నీ అమలు చేయాలని ఇటీవల
 జారీ చేసిన కేసు 88 లోపడాలియ్యడంగా ఉందని అన్నారు.

ఇదిలా ఉండగా పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణం వల్ల బాక్సా
 వాటర్ ఎస్టేట్, ముంపు తీవ్రతలకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం రూ
 పొందించిన నివేదికపై అమె డిఎ అనుమతాల వ్యక్తం
 చేశారు మంత్రి పొన్నూరి, పరిష్కారంలను ఇప్పటి వరకు
 వల్ల ప్రతినిధి బృందం పంపిణీ చేయలేదు. పోలవరం
 ఎగువన ఏయే ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్వహించాలో వాటి వివరాలను
 అందించాలని పొన్నూరి కోరారు. యి ఏ. కంటి
 ఎంకో విలువైన పెట్టుబడిని గిరిజనులు పెడతప్పారు
 కాబట్టి... పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు జలాల్లోనూ, అయిక్యూలోనూ
 వారికి హక్కులు తప్పిస్తూ పెట్టుబడిదారులూ గర్భించాలని
 అమె ప్రభుత్వానికి నొక్కి చెప్పారు. పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు వల్ల
 గోదావరి, కృష్ణా రైల్వోలో నీటి ఉటలు ప్రమాదంతో పాటు పె
 ట్రైవన్ ప్రమాదం ఉండవచ్చు అందోళనను వ్యక్తం చేశా
 రు. పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుకోసం కొత్త డ్రైనేజీ వ్యవస్థను ఏర్పా
 టు చేయబోవడంపై ప్రతినిధి బృందం విస్మయం వ్యక్తం
 చేసింది. ద్వారాకో పాటు కాలు అభివేషించేటట్టు కూడా కేంద్ర
 జల సంఘం అనుమతులు తప్పనినయి... అదే లక్షణాలను
 కాలువలు ఎలా తవ్వకమన్నాడు ప్రతినిధి బృందం. మార్గదర్శన
 నివేదికలో పెట్టిన వివరాల జరకంగా ఉంది... వా
 స్తవంగా జరుగుతున్నది మాత్రం లోపంగా ఉంది. ఒక
 ప్రైవేటు పార్టీ లాగా ప్రభుత్వమే నియంత్రించు ఉద్దేశమిస్తే
 ఎలా అని ప్రతినిధి బృందం అభ్యంతరాలను వ్యక్తం చేసింది.
 నిర్వాహకులను పోలవరం ప్రాంతాలకు తరలిస్తారన్న ప్రచారం
 జరుగుతోందని, అదే జరిగితే గిరిజనులు చేరుకునే ప్రదేశం,
 పోలవరం వ్యవసాయంపై హక్కులు కోల్పోతారు అందోళన
 వ్యక్తం చేసింది. ప్రాజెక్టుకు నిరూపించిన ఎక్కడి నుంచి బ్రాహ్మణులు!
 ప్రపంచ బ్రాహ్మణుల నుంచి తెప్పిస్తారా? అని పొన్నూరి ప్రశ్నిం
 చారు. ప్రభుత్వం స్పందించే తీరును బట్టి కాదు... కూడా స్పంది
 స్పందిస్తూ, ప్రభుత్వం మొండిగా వ్యవహరిస్తే కాదు ఉద్య
 మపాలకు మట్టార్చి వస్తుందని అమె హెచ్చరించారు.

IV. 47. Anumathulu Vachedaka Panulu Aapandi: Medhapatkar (Stop all the works until the project gets all clearances: Medhapatkar), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 5-12-2005, Hyderabad.

అనుభవం 5/12/05

ఈనాడు

అనుభవం లో చేదాకా పనులూపండి: మేధా

వైదరావ - వ్యాసముడే

చిరం ప్రజ్ఞా వ్యాసాని ముగి చింతానా కో అత్యున్నత తానీ మేధా సాగిలే మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే.

అన్ని అనుభవం చేసినా ప్రజ్ఞా వ్యవహారం ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే.

అన్ని అనుభవం చేసినా ప్రజ్ఞా వ్యవహారం ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే.

మేధా అనుభవం చేసినా ప్రజ్ఞా వ్యవహారం ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే.

వెలుపలంపై మేధానుభవం కుడా

నిజాలు చూడకపోతే దురు : కోనేరు

ఇది ఒకటి (ఉదాహరణ) ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే.

అనుభవం చేసినా ప్రజ్ఞా వ్యవహారం ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే. ప్రకటన వ్యవహారం అత్యున్నత మేధా సాగిలే.

పోలవరంపై మాథాపాట్యర్ హెచ్చరిక

అధికారిని బాధ్యునిగా చేసుకోవడానికి నిరాకరించినందుకే సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది.

ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకున్న చర్యలు నిజమేనని చెబుతున్నామని ప్రకటించింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది.



పోలవరం ప్రాంతంలో ఘటనలను తుదిలో తెలుపుతున్న ప్రజల సమావేశం. ఎడమవైపు నుండి ముఖ్యమంత్రి వరకు ప్రజలు కూర్చున్నారు.

పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది. పోలవరంపై సర్కారుకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగింది.

IV. 48. Girjanulaku Anyayam Jarigite Poratam: Medhapatkar (Struggle will be started, if any injustice to the tribals), Andhra Bhumii (Telugu daily), dated 5-12-2005, Hyderabad.

Ponnala promises fair deal to tribals facing displacement

Polavaram project works can wait till final nod comes: Patkar

Special Correspondent

HYDERABAD: Major Irrigation Minister Ponnala Lakshmaiah has promised the best resettlement and rehabilitation package for affected tribals under the Polavaram irrigation project.

"Any decision on rehabilitation and compensation will be taken only after the consent of displaced people, particularly tribals," Mr. Lakshmaiah told reporters after a lengthy three-hour-long meeting with Narmada Bachao Andolan chief organiser Medha Patkar at the Secretariat here on Sunday. "There will be no harassment of villagers by the police," he added.

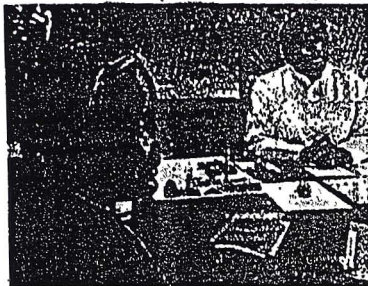
First meeting

It was the first meeting between the Minister and the social activist and representatives of the Solidarity Committee for Anti-Polavaram Agitation and both sides expressing their views on the project. Ms. Patkar was here on the Minister's invitation.

Responding to a question from activists, Irrigation Secretary Satish Chandra said the Central Water Commission had given clearance in principle and the final nod was awaited.

Ms. Patkar said without getting all clearances it was not ideal to go ahead with the project and referred to ongoing canal works.

She also quizzed the Minister about the funding pattern, R&R



ON A MISSION: Narmada Bachao Andolan leader Medha Patkar with Irrigation Minister Ponnala Lakshmaiah in Hyderabad on Sunday. - PHOTO: MOHD YOUSUF

package and alleged harassment of villagers by the police.

She insisted that revenue teams should extensively tour villages and interact with people before finalising the compensation package.

Statistics on the number of families to be displaced was not in tune with those gathered by people's organisations.

Fear over villages

Expressing serious concern at the large-scale displacement of villagers, Ms. Patkar wanted the project design to ensure that

fewer villages got submerged. The Government should respect decisions taken at gram sabhas and implement the same. She also voiced concern over heavy police presence in villages.

Mr. Lakshmaiah provided two volumes of the environment impact assessment to the delegation.

He asked her to come back for second round of dialogue and promised to accept the suggestions. Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Ms. Patkar said she was satisfied with the first meeting.

DeccanChronical 5/12/05

State tries to woo Medha

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

Hyderabad, Dec. 4: In a bid to take environmentalists into confidence while undertaking the controversial Polavaram project, the irrigation department on Sunday tried to convince environmentalist Medha Patkar on the need to take up the project.

Major irrigation minister Ponnala Lakshmaiah and irrigation secretary Satish Chandra held a two-and-a-

half hour meeting with Ms. Patkar and members of Committee against Polavaram at the Secretariat and answered their queries.

Speaking to mediapersons later, Ms. Patkar said she would express her views only after going through the documents provided by the government on the package proposed to be given to the tribal evacuees, environmental impact and backwater effects of Polavaram project.

Major irrigation minister Ponnala Lakshmaiah and irrigation secretary Satish Chandra held a two-and-a-

148 Andhra Pradesh Schedules Areas Debt Relief Regulation (APSADRR) of 1970

This Regulation provides further relief from indebtedness and renders all loans advanced by unlicensed money lenders null and void and unenforceable in any court. The Regulation also provides for ceiling down of debts as the amount of debt shall be limited to the amount of principal only. Principal or outstanding portion thereof is payable. No interest shall be payable. Where as any member of a scheduled tribe has paid to any creditor any amount in excess or equal to the amount of the principal, and it shall be deemed to be wholly discharged. Where as the sums repaid by way of principal or interest or both fall short of the amount of the principal such amount as would make up the shortage, shall be payable (GoAP 1970, Rao 1972 180-188, Reddy and Reddy 1995 582-588)

14.9. Protection of Civil Right Act (PCRA) of 1955

The Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCRA), 1955 (Act No 22 of 1955) is an important piece of legislation introduced to abolish and eradicate the evil practice of untouchability from every activity of social life of the society. The state government has taken up certain stringent measures for enforcement of the Act effectively. There are 22 Mobile Courts with First Class Judicial Magistrate (except for Hyderabad district) established in the state to deal with the cases under PCRA. The District Collector and Superintendent of Police are made responsible for the strict enforcement of the PCRA, in the districts. They initiate and exercise supervision over prosecution for the contravention of the provisions of the Act. The Government has also decided that a person shall be disqualified from becoming a member of any corporation, institution, board of directors, if any, public sector undertaking, government company, and office of village officers, if he is convicted of an offence under the PCRA. Apart from the SCs and STs cell functioning in the social welfare department at secretariat, government has established a special PCR Cell in the police department in the office

Patkar, social worker and environmentalist, meets Major Irrigation Minister P Lakshmaiah to submit a memorandum on Polavaram project at the Secretariat in Hyderabad on Sunday. -Expressphoto

Govt assures help to Polavaram oustees

Express News Service

Hyderabad, Dec 4: The State Government today promised necessary help to those who are likely to be displaced by Polavaram project but was non-committal on the demand for stoppage of work on the dam put forth by the Solidarity Committee for Anti-Polavaram Agitation.

Speaking to reporters after the three-hour meeting with National Alliance of Peoples' Movement (NAPM) convener Medha Patkar and others, Major Irrigation Minister P

Lakshmaiah said that the government has formulated the best rehabilitation and resettlement policy in the country but would welcome any suggestion to do justice to the affected people.

He made it clear that police force would not be used to shift the project oustees (mostly tribals) as the government has not acquired even a cent of private land without consent of the owners. "We are open for a dialogue and will continue in the best interests of the tribals," he said.

Medha Patkar said that it would have been ideal had the government stopped the work on the project as it is yet to get clearances from the Central Water Com-

mission, Planning Commission and others. "The displacement should be either nil or minimum and the tribals, who are stakeholders of the project," she said.

Medha Patkar said that the villages to be affected adopted a resolution in their gram sabhas opposing the project and the government should hold meetings with them and present the full project report to them.

Police force would not be used to shift the project oustees, assures Minister

To a question on the outcome of the meeting, she said: "We are satisfied but the final consent for the project has to be obtained in the gram sabhas."

Clarifying that the NAPM was not against Irrigation projects, she said that they can be taken up without disturbance to the locals. She also wanted the government to hold another meeting to consider technical aspects and also a one-day seminar to discuss various issues relating to the projects.

Earlier, Secretary (Irrigation) Satish Chandra replied to most of the queries pertaining to salination, water logging of the fields raised by the Committee leaders.

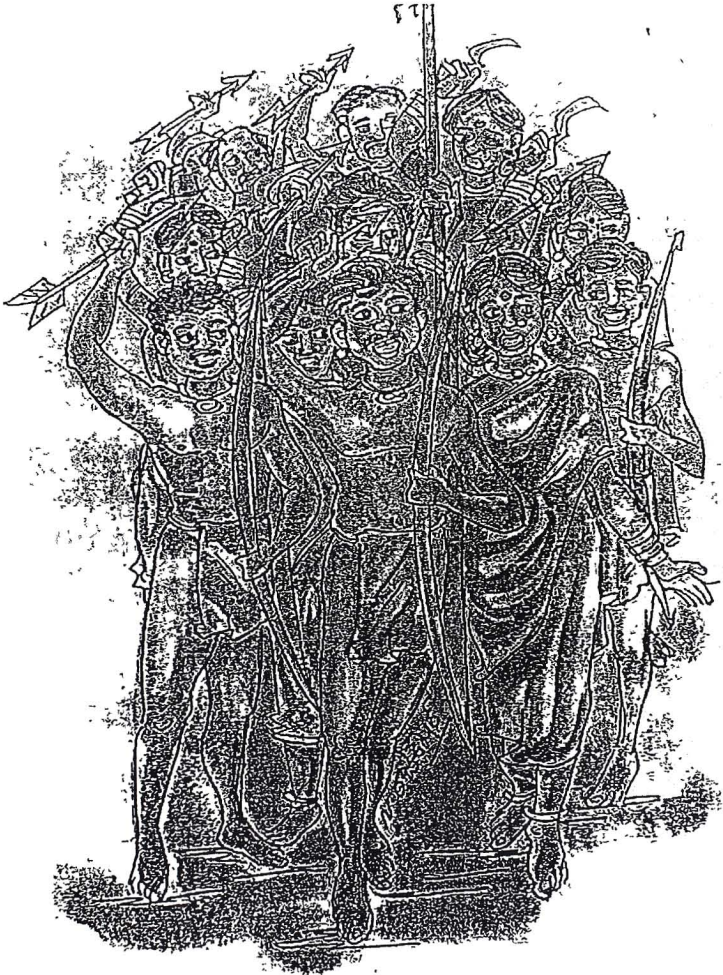
"The government considered 13 options before finalising the Polavaram project at that site," the official said.

He also said that fishing rights in 25 lakh acres of the project area would be given to tribals only.

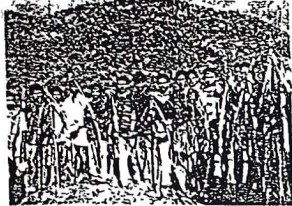
2. Polavarani Vythirekanga Maro Girijana 'Pituri' (A proclamation of tribal war against Polavaram dam) Andhra Jyothi (Telugu daily), dated 9-12-2005, West Godavari district.

శివరాత్రి ౧౧/౧౨/౦౫
పోలవరానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా

మరో గిరిజన 'పితురి'



9/12/55 వోలవరానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా



పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుకు వ్యతిరేకంగా విల్లంబులు వచ్చిన వ్యతిరేకంగా

మరో గిరిజన 'పితూరీ'

విల్లంబులు ఎక్కువెట్టిన ఆదివాసీలు

9-5-55

వోలవరానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా 9/12/55

మరో గిరిజన 'పితూరీ'!

విల్లంబులు ఎక్కువెడుతున్న ఆదివాసీలు

(విజిసీ సెంటర్ ఆఫ్ లెట్ ప్రాజెక్టు) పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టుతో ముంపునకు గురికానున్న విల్లంబు వ్యతిరేకంగా వరి, తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని ఆదివాసీలు మరో 'పితూరీ'కి సిద్ధమవుతున్నారు. 1724లో గోదావరి పై 'సిల్వర్' మొదటి పితూరీ జరగగా... దీనివల్ల 1894-97 మధ్య నిమ్మలూ పాడు గిరిజనులు దీర్ఘ కంపెనీలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉద్యమించారు. మళ్ళీ అప్పుడు పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణాన్ని ఆదుకునేందుకు పోలటాగ్నికేంద్ర మవుతున్నారు. రాము వుట్టి పరిగిని కొండలు, కోనేలు మునుగురుంటే సహించలేకపోతున్నారు. 'మా తాత ముత్యారలు గోదావరి పైకి కొండము చుట్టూ చెట్లతో అతికొట్టాడు. మేము అప్పుడేప్పుడే అది, లాగు వేసుకుని పట్టణ సందీకృతుం... పోలవరం పైజెట్టు పేరు చెప్పి ముప్పాళ్ళు మళ్ళీ కదిలిస్తామని లండన్ మేము మళ్ళీ కొండముచుట్టూ 'రెవల్యూషన్' అని కొండెత్తడం ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాడు. రేపు అనుమతక ఆయనదాకైంది ఏదీ అను, కత్తులు, గొడ్డళ్ళను పోలటాగ్నికేంద్రం వేసుకుంటున్నారని వచ్చే జనవరి మొదటి వారంలో పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణ స్థలంపైకి రంకెల్లెట్ అవుతుంది.

నన్నే అధికారులకు ప్రాసేసం నిషేధం

జిల్లాలోని ఓడరాజులకు, భద్రాచలం, పశ్చిమగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని పోలవరం జిల్లాలోని నిర్మాణకర్తలలోని గిరిజనుల అభిప్రాయాలు తెలుసుకోవడానికి ఓపిం రాష్ట్ర కార్యదర్శి వి.వి.రామమూలం, భద్రాచలం ఎమ్మెల్యే రాజయ్య తదితరులు బుధ, గురువారాల్లో ఆ ప్రాంతాల్లో వచ్చి దీనిని చూడారు. 'పూర్వజాతీ' సంచిక మీడియా ప్రతినిధులు కూడా వారివెంట వెళ్లారు. గోదావరి పరివాహక ప్రాంతంలోని జూరంగాపాడు, కుకునూరు, అత్తిగూడెం, బువనేగిరి, ఠాపేరు, రేపల్లె, నల్లగూడెం, అరవల్లి, రెడ్డి పాలెం, వెంకటాచారం, పెదవాయి గుండు, రుద్రమకొండ, ఏలేరుపాడు, కూనవరం, శబరికాళ్ళగూడ, కొలార గిమ్మ, పాచిపాడు, ఇప్పుడు, పోలవరం, కొల్లూరు లంక, బీకూరు, వాడపల్లి, కేసాంపల్లి తదితర గిరిజన గ్రామాలును మీడియా బృందం సందర్శించింది అక్కడ ప్రతి గిరిజనుడు, మహిళ కూడా పోలవరం నిర్మాణాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు. ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రభుత్వం స్థలం రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం 14 పెక్టన్ విడిచి; ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు వల్ల జన్మించిన కోల్పోవకమున్న గిరిజన గ్రామాలపై ఎమ్మెల్యే వారావరం బువనేగిరి పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు గురించి సర్వే చేయడానికి వచ్చే ఆదివారం మొదటి నిధిలో అన్న పోస్టు వల్ల గిరిజన గిరిజన

వివిధ రూపాల్లో వస్తున్న అధికారులను అడ్డుకోవడానికి కావలసిన కాస్తా, రెజిస్ట్రేషన్లు పెట్టి గుడిచి వచ్చే పోయే వ్యక్తులను పట్టి పట్టి చూస్తున్నారు. రక్షణకర్త నయం..! 'పోలవరం పైజెట్టు వల్ల వచ్చు అట్టి దేవుడు చుట్టూ వచ్చు. ఈ చెట్టు కింద రాస్తూనే ఉన్నాం కానీ మా భూమి వదిలేద్దామని' అని కూడా అంటారు చెబుతున్న గిరిజనులు 'అక్కడ బూము తిక్కం. ఇల్లిక్కం అని నర్సూరు మమ్మల్ని ఉన్నా గోదావరి. ఆ మాటల్ని నశిస్తే మమ్మం. యిక్కడ వసతి, గొడ్డు, చెట్లు, అడవి గడ్డలు, తుమ్మకూడలు అడుంటాయి..! అక్కడ నేల బాగుంటే లేదో.. నీళ్ళు వడతయో లేదో.. జబ్బురాకే అడుంటారా?' అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నారు. ఈడే బిచ్చలు ఇచ్చి ఇంకా బాగు చేసుకుని మా భూములను గారంట్లైన భూములుగా మార్చుకుంటాం అంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కంటే రజాకాకే నయం రజాకాల్లో దంపిస్తే వచ్చినప్పుడు గుట్టల మీదకు పోయి దాక్కుని, వాళ్ళు పోగానే వెళ్ళిపో వచ్చే వాళ్ళం పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు వల్ల ఏదీ లేదో అంటే వచ్చే రు అంటే కదా! వాళ్ళను రుపాకలుంటే మాకు మా ఆయుధాలున్నాయి అని అంది..! గాల ప్రజలు రెండే చెబుతున్నారు తిరిగిబట్టి అడవివెట్టలు పోలవరం మందలం గిరిజన

రు, వాడపల్లి గ్రామాల ప్రజలు కొలువ మంది వనరావాస వరకాన్ని ఆశించారు. ముందుగా తమకు రావాల్సినవన్నీ చెల్లించిన తర్వాత మనలు చేసుకోవాలి చెప్పారు. అయితే రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం కట్టుకున్నా ప్రవర్తన వేరే వరం మాకే ఎప్పుడూ సింగు లోర మనలకు అందించుకోవాలి. పాటు మన వెంకటాచారం అధికారులతో అనుభవం 120-0 పెక్టన్ కింద 'రే' అంటూ మేము చెప్పడంలేదు. అయితే ప్రాంతాల గిరిజనులు క్రింద ఆగ్రహం నిరోధిస్తే ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించాలని తీర్మానించుకున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఎంతో మంది ప్రవరావాసాన్ని ఇచ్చినా ఒప్పుకునేది లేదని వాడపల్లి గ్రామానికి చెందిన కుంజం బాలమ్మ మన వెంకటాచారం కుంజం మారమ్మలు, బీకూరు గ్రామానికి చెందిన అమర కృష్ణ కొలి చిన్నారెడ్డి, నంకం రు రాంకెడ్డి తదితరులు వ్యాఖ్యానించారు గిరిజనులతో మాట్లాడుతూ రామప్పలు, మనం కుక్కలకు భయం వేడ పోలిపోతే అని వెంటబడతాయి. మనం నిజాదికే కుక్కలు పోలిపోతాయి మీరు పోలిపోవనుకుంటే తరిమిస్తారు నిజాదికే ఎవరూ ఎమ్మెల్యేలకు ప్రభుత్వం మునిగిపోతుంది మరోసారి వచ్చిన ప్రాజెక్టు వల్ల మనలు ఆ పోలవరం

విందుకెన్ని ఆటంకాలు?

2/12/05

పునరావాసమే అసలు సమస్య □ అందరికీ ఆదర్శం చైనా

పాలిలవరం: వీరికి క్షణమొక యుగమే

త్రీ గోర్డెన్స్: వారి బతుకు బంగారం

□ పెద్దచిల్లర-అందుకాలు మధ్య భాషలో కాకుండా నిర్మాలం మొదలైతే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ పుట్టాల్లోనే అందరినీ చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ పెద్దచిల్లర-అందుకాలు మధ్య భాషలో కాకుండా నిర్మాలం మొదలైతే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ పుట్టాల్లోనే అందరినీ చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ పెద్దచిల్లర-అందుకాలు మధ్య భాషలో కాకుండా నిర్మాలం మొదలైతే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ పుట్టాల్లోనే అందరినీ చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

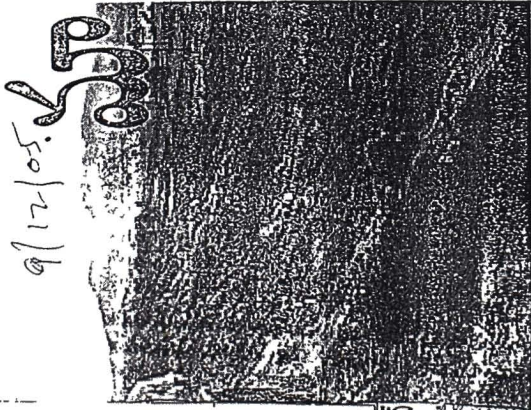
□ పెద్దచిల్లర-అందుకాలు మధ్య భాషలో కాకుండా నిర్మాలం మొదలైతే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ పుట్టాల్లోనే అందరినీ చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

□ అమ్మలు పెద్దదానిని చూడటం వల్లనే ముందర చిన్నగళ్ల అమ్మలు వివాహం చేసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది

ప్రకృత రసమిది

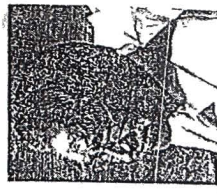


హారు మాక్కావాలి

'పాకిలవరం' ముంపు ప్రజల నినాదం

ప్రకృతి సాయగా నడవ వలసినది లాభ్య గానము...!
 దిండువ నలం నలం కేళి...
 వీరవ్య యేం సుధాకర ప్రసాదించి పాపాండయ...
 భోదాధ్యక్ష మనీ మనీ వనస్సులు...
 రేం పాటల వరీపాపాక ప్రాంబుడి...!!
 బహుమతి అలరేఖించు ప్రాణిబుద్ధి... బిచ్చేళ్ల వచ్చేళ్ల
 బిచ్చేళ్ల ముంపు గోదాం వరక వాలిగ నవంపు కారు...
 కానీ... వేరీపాపాక అడవి... కానీ... అధారం చేపవని
 బహుమతి అలరేఖించు ప్రాణిబుద్ధి... బిచ్చేళ్ల వచ్చేళ్ల
 బిచ్చేళ్ల ముంపు గోదాం వరక వాలిగ నవంపు కారు...
 కానీ... వేరీపాపాక అడవి... కానీ... అధారం చేపవని

పాపులైనారు. పాకిలవరం నివాసం బిచ్చే 27౮ గ్రామాలు
 ౩౦ నమం అవుతాయి. రాష్ట్ర విధులంలో కొన్ని
 మండలాల కమిటీలుగా... పాకిలవరం అందాయి
 పాకిలవరం అందాయి... రాష్ట్రంలో 'పాకిల' పేరు వినిపించుతుంది.
 కేంద్రంలోని పాకిల 45 వేల కుటుంబాలుంటాయి. 80 వేల
 మంది నివాసితులుంటారు... పాకిలవరం వేరీపాపాక బిచ్చేళ్ల
 బిచ్చేళ్ల ముంపు గోదాం వరక వాలిగ నవంపు కారు...
 కానీ... వేరీపాపాక అడవి... కానీ... అధారం చేపవని
 బహుమతి అలరేఖించు ప్రాణిబుద్ధి... బిచ్చేళ్ల వచ్చేళ్ల
 బిచ్చేళ్ల ముంపు గోదాం వరక వాలిగ నవంపు కారు...
 కానీ... వేరీపాపాక అడవి... కానీ... అధారం చేపవని



జనం మాట వినిపి

పాకిలవరం వద్ద కేంద్రంలో
 బిచ్చేళ్ల ముంపున అ ప్రాంత ప్రజలు
 వీరవ్య యేం సుధాకర ప్రసాదించి పాపాండయ...
 భోదాధ్యక్ష మనీ మనీ వనస్సులు...
 రేం పాటల వరీపాపాక ప్రాంబుడి...!!
 బహుమతి అలరేఖించు ప్రాణిబుద్ధి... బిచ్చేళ్ల వచ్చేళ్ల
 బిచ్చేళ్ల ముంపు గోదాం వరక వాలిగ నవంపు కారు...
 కానీ... వేరీపాపాక అడవి... కానీ... అధారం చేపవని
 బహుమతి అలరేఖించు ప్రాణిబుద్ధి... బిచ్చేళ్ల వచ్చేళ్ల
 బిచ్చేళ్ల ముంపు గోదాం వరక వాలిగ నవంపు కారు...
 కానీ... వేరీపాపాక అడవి... కానీ... అధారం చేపవని

IV. 56. Mavuru Makkavali (We want our villages), Praja Shakti (Telugu daily), dated 9-12-2005

వరం కాదు.. మాకు శాపం!

పాపాల వర్షం వాడేదాడే!

పాపాల ప్రాణికి వాడుక వచ్చి పాపాలకుండా ఉండి గుణాలు అభివృద్ధి చేసుకోవడమే మన యొక్క ప్రాణి వ్యవస్థ అలవాటు. ప్రాణిలో అధికాంశం అలవాటు. అప్పుడు వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

- ★ పోలవరంపై ఆందోళన పథాన గిరిజనం
- ★ నేడు ఖమ్మం, పశ్చిమ కర్ణాటక నుట్టడి

పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.



పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

పాపికొండలు.. ఇక చరిత్రై

పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.



పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు. పాపాల వర్షం వాడు కష్టం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడు.

of the Additional Director General of Police (ADGP) of Crime Investigation Department (CID), and an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police (IGP) is in charge of the PCR Cell. The District Social or Tribal Welfare Officers (DSWOs or DTWOs) at the district level are in charge of PCRA and will extend co-operation to the concerned authorities in the district in implementation of the Act (MCRHRDI 2000 93-107, Swaminadhan 2005 1-5)

1.4 10. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act (SC&STPoA) of 1989

In view of the increasing incidence of atrocities against members of SCs and STs the Central Government has enacted the SCs and STs Prevention of Atrocities Act (SC&STPoA), 1989 (Act No 33 of 1989). This is to prevent offences of atrocities against the members of SCs and STs, to provide Special Courts for the tribals to seek justice from such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of victims. The Central Government also issued the rules called 'Prevention of Atrocities Rules, 1955' for operation of the Act (MCRHRDI 2000 93-107, Swaminadhan (2005 1-5)

The State Government has undertaken recording of a number of main themes of songs on removal of untouchability both in Hindi and Telugu and printing of posters and pamphlets giving wide publicity about the evil practice and for putting an end to these inhuman activities. The SC&STPoA, defined the term atrocity and provided for different punishments to the persons, who committed atrocities. The Government also provided for sanction of monetary and other relief to those SCs and STs who are victims of atrocities committed by members of other communities. To look after proper monitoring and review of the disposal of cases booked under PCRA and the SC&STPoA, 1989 two committees have been formed: a state level committee headed by the Principal Secretary to the Government (SW) and the district level committee

HYDERABAD

THE HINDU, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2005

Tribal groups oppose Polavaram

Submit memorandum to Union Minister

Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI: Tribal groups have opposed the Indra Sagar (Polavaram) multipurpose project of the Andhra Pradesh Government saying that it will adversely affect the indigenous population and endanger the livelihood of two lakh people in 276 villages of three districts in the State. They have asked the Centre not to give permission for the construction of the project and stop the ongoing work immediately.

In a memorandum submitted

• Say two lakh people will be affected

• Ask Centre to stop the work immediately

to Union Tribal Affairs Minister and Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, the tribal groups, supported by members of Parliament, Panumalli Madhu and Midiyam Babu Rao, have pointed out that of the 276 villages to be sub-

merged 274 were notified under the Schedule V of the Constitution. The nature of the villages would be altered and the displaced people would be deprived of the protection conferred on them by the Constitution. Only the President has the power to change or alter the Scheduled Area and since the State Government has not sought any Presidential order, it is a violation of the Constitutional provisions. No TAC advice?

Pointing out that law stipulat-

ed that the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) would advise the Government on the matters related to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes, the tribal groups said no such exercise was undertaken and neither was the Gram Sabha or Panchayat consulted before acquiring the land. The State Government also does not seem to have undertaken studies on alternative models that would obviate submerison, which is against the rehabilitation policy.

All-party meet on Polavaram, Pothireddypadu projects soon

Government to make power-point presentation on the controversial projects

Special Correspondent

HYDERABAD The standoff between the Government and the Opposition ended on Tuesday with the latter attending the Business Advisory Committee meeting, paving the way for assembly to take up the day's business.

The Government has invited the Opposition to convene an all-party meeting on the Pothireddypadu and Polavaram projects and to discuss the way forward. It would make a power-point presentation on the controversial projects. The Opposition delegation accompanied

- Standoff in Assembly ends
- TRS, MIM members stage dharna
- Stormy meet of BAC

by Major Irrigation Minister and technical experts, to the two projects. Finance Minister K. Rosaiah, who made this offer, said the Chief Minister and technical experts would be present at the all-party meeting. If the members were not sat-

isfied with details presented at the meet, the Government had no hesitation to arrange a visit to the sites of the two projects.

He, however, rejected the demand for stopping work, and sought to assure protection of riparian rights of all.

Earlier, MIM and TRS members disrupted question hour after their respective adjournment notices on rebuilding Babri Masjid and Polavaram project were rejected by Speaker K. R. Suresh Reddy.

Members of the two parties, holding aloft placards, rushed into the well and raised slogans

forcing the Chair to adjourn the House on two occasions.

The TRS members led by former Ministers T. Harish Rao and N. Narasimha Reddy also staged a sit-in near the Speaker's podium.

Walkout at BAC meet

In a bid to ensure the smooth functioning of the House, the Speaker convened a meeting of the BAC, which was marred by a walkout by TRS members and fiery exchanges between Legislative Affairs Minister K. Rosaiah and TDP deputy leader T. Devender Goud. Chief Minister Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy and Mr

Rosaiah also asked Leader of the Opposition N. Chandrababu Naidu to see that the decorum of the House was maintained.

When the House re-assembled, MIM members staged a walkout over the issue of Babri Masjid's demolition.

They accused the Government of showing lip sympathy after the Chief Minister did not accept their demand for adoption of a resolution seeking reconstruction of the mosque.

Dr. Reddy pointed out that the House had passed a resolution in 1992 and the matter was sub-judice.

REMAND REPORT

To

The Hon'ble II Addl. Jd. First Class Magistrate,

KOVVUR.

Sir,

Sub. - Cases - criminal - request to grant 15 days remand to the accused and to take him into judicial custody - remand report - submission of - reg.

Ref. - Cr.No.84/2005 U/s 124(A), 353 r/w 34 IPC of Polavaram P.S.

Accused:

A1: **GANGU ANIL KUMAR,**
S/o Rangarao, 30 years, C/Koya,
Kondrukota(v), now at Kothapeta,
Bapuji Colony, Polavaram.

I submit that the accused noted above is the resident of Kondrukota village and now he is residing at Kothapeta, Bapuji colony in Polavaram, and he is Koya by caste having no respect towards law

Sri B.V.S.Sai Kumar, Mandal Revenue Officer, Polavaram is the complainant in this case.

The offence took place is at Kondrukota of Polavaram Mandal, which lies within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court.

On 08-11-2005 at 8-00 PM the above noted Complainant presented a report stating that the Village Secretary of Kondrukota village reported that the above noted accused along with A2 Medenkota Filoman S/o Samuel, 32 years, C/Mala, Kondrukota (v), Polavaram (M) caused sedition by giving words to the villagers of kondrukota village who rehabilitation people under Indira Sagar Project to excite disaffection towards the Government and caused obstruction to the legitimate duties of the village Secretary and other Govt Officials while they are surveying the house holds, families and agriculture fields, which involving in Indira Sagar Project habitations in Kondrukota Gram Panchayat in between 04-11-2005 and 08-11-2005

In this connection, the above-referred cases are registered and investigated into



During the course of investigation, examined witnesses and recorded their statements

On 09-11-2005 at 12 noon the above noted AI was arrested at his house in Kothapeta, Bapuji colony of Polavaram, after explaining him about the reasons of his arrest and he was brought to the Police Station at 12-30 PM and handed over to sentry PC for safe custody at 12:45 PM after due search.

The above arrested accused did not complain any ill treatment at the hands of Police. His arrest intimation was given to his blood relatives and he was also explained about the bail procedure

As the investigation in this case is not yet completed for collecting some more evidence, I am forwarding the above arrested AI to the Hon'ble Court for judicial custody.

Hence, I pray that the Hon'ble Magistrate to grant 15 days remand to the above accused and to take him into judicial custody, so as to enable me to complete investigation and lay charge sheet

Be pleased to consider.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
POLAVARAM P.S. 9/11/05

Encl

- 1) Part-I CDs Dt. 8-11-05, 9-11-05. Along with part-II statements
- 2) Arrest card & ack.

Received Copy
B. Anil Kumar

09.11.05 at 8:00pm:- The accused in former through P.O. 876's 1698. He did not complain any ill treatment at the hands of Police. Please see copy of first CD as remand report. The Accused is well bonded against the accused. He is to be kept in custody till 23.11.05

M. Anand
09

Sir,
Received warrant and one Prisoner by Prabhakar Babu on 11/11/05

Xerox CF of Rs 11/- Paid
True Copy of Original
Taken Down in Mechanical
Process by Xerox Machine
537

EXAMINER

11/15/05
9/11
11/15/05
9/11



FIRST INFORMATION REPORT
(Under Sections 154 Cr.P.C.)

1 Dis. **WG** P.S. **Polavaram** Year **2005** File No. **84** Date **8-11-2005**
2 (i) Act **BK** Sections **124 (A), 353 v/w 34 IPC**
 (ii) Act Sections
 (iii) Act Section

(iv) Other Acts & Sections

R355
9 11 05

(a) Occurrence of offence Day Date from **4-11-05** Date to **8-11-05**

Time Period..... Time from..... Time to.....

(b) Information received at P.S. Date **8-11-2005** Time **8 P.M.**

(c) General Diary Reference Entry No..... Vol. **V** Time **8 P.M.**

4 Type of Information:

5 Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance **P.S. North, 15 KM.**

Beat No

(b) Address **Kandrukota Village, Polavaram Mandal.**

(c) In case, outside the limits of this Police Station, the

Name of P.S. District

6 Complainant/Informant:

(a) Name..... **Sri. B.V.S. Sai Kumar.**

(b) Father's/Husband's Name.....

(c) Date/Year of Birth..... (d) Nationality.....

(e) Passport No..... Date of Issue..... Place of Issue

(f) Occupation **Mandal Revenue Officer.**

(g) Address **Polavaram.**

7 Details of known/suspected/unknown accused with full particulars

(Attach separate sheet, if necessary)

(1) **Sangu Arsil Kumar. Kandrukota Village Polavaram Mandal.**

(2) **Filonray, Kandrukota Village, Polavaram Mandal.**

(3)

8 Reasons for delay in reporting by the Complainant/Informant

TRUE COPY
EXAMIN

Particulars of property stolen/involvement (Attach separate sheet if necessary)

10 Total value of property stolen/involvement

11 Inquest Report/UD Case No if any

12 First Information contents (Attach separate sheet if required)

Rec. NO. 230/2004/Dy M.R.O.

From:-

Sri B.V.S Sai Kumar,
Mandal Revenue Officer
Potlavarum.

Mandal Revenue Office,
Potlavarum, Dated 8.11.2005

To
The Station House Officer
Potlavarum

Sir

Sub: Indira Sagar Project - West Godavari District - Potlavarum Mandal -
Kondukota Gram Panchayat - Enumeration of House holds and
Agriculture field survey - Obstructed by Sri Gangu Anil Kumar
and Filoman of Kondukota Village - Action - Requested.

Ref: Report of the Village Secretary, Kondukota Gram Panchayat, dt 8.11.05

Contd Page 4

13 Action taken Since the above information reveals commission of offence(s) u/s as mentioned at Item No 2

(1) Registered the case and look up the investigation or

(2) Directed (name of I.O.), Y.B.P.T.A. PRASAD, SI, No 601 to take up the investigation or

(3) Refused investigation due to or

(4) Transferred to P.S. District, ... on point of jurisdiction

F.I.R. read over to the Complainant/Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant/Informant, free of cost.

R.O.A.O.

14 Signature/Thumb impression of the Complainant/Informant

Signature of Officer in-charge, Police Station
S.P. Prasad
Y.B.P.T.A. PRASAD
8/11/05

Name Y B P T A. PRASAD

Rank SI of POLICE No 601

15 Date & Time of dispatch to the Court by 8.11.05 Hon'ble Jmd Officers, Court, Kovvur

TRUE COPY

EXAMINER



Attachment Form 7 of First Information Report

Physical features, deformities and other details of the suspect/accused (If known/seen)

Sl No.	Sex	Date/Year of Birth	Build	Height (cms)	Complexion	Identification Mark(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Deformities/Peculiarities	Teeth	Hair	Eyes	Habit(s)	Dress Habit(s)
8	9	10	11	12	13

LANGUAGE/DIALECT	PLACE OF				
	Born Mark	Leucoderma	Mole	Scar	Tattoo
14	15	16	17	18	19

These fields will be entered only if complainant/informant gives any one or more particulars about the suspect/accused

TRUE COPY

EXAMINER

Contd

I wish to inform that it is reported by Sri S Venkatesh, Village Secretary of Kondrukota Gram Panchayat that the enumeration teams appointed for the purpose of house holds, families and agriculture field survey involving in Indira Sagar Project in eight habitations situated in Kondrukota Gram Panchayat are attending to the work entrusted since 4/11/2005. The villagers of the said Gram Panchayat are not co-operating the teams attending for the purpose with the backing of Gangu Anil Kumar and Filoman of Kondrukota Village.

It is also reported by him that the above persons are obstructing Government work purely with selfish and malibide intention against Government duty misguiding and cheating the innocent tribals.

The Village Secretary Kondrukota further reported that on 08-11-2005 while he was bringing Village level committee of Kondrukota Gram Panchayat to I.T.D.A. office, Kota Rama Chandrapuram to make them attend the meeting to held by the District Collector and Joint collector, Eluru in I.T.D.A. office, Sri Gangu Anil Kumar and Filoman stopped the vehicle carrying the above committee members forcefully and sent them back, with a warning not to attend the meeting. Thus these two persons are obstructing operations being performed by the Government. The Village Secretary finally requested to take action against them.

In view of the circumstances reported by the Village Secretary, Kondrukota detentive action may be taken as per law against Sri Gangu Anil Kumar and Filoman of Kondrukota Village for causing obstruction to Government work and also for acting against Government besides misguiding and cheating innocent tribals standing behind the curtain. A copy of the report of the Village Secretary together with the statement recorded from him are here with enclosed for taking necessary action.

I request report compliance in the matter

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- B.ES Sait Kumar
Mandal Revenue Officer
Polavaram

Copy submitted to the collector, West Godavari, Eluru for
follow up information

Copy submitted to the Superintendent of Police Eluru

Copy submitted to the Revenue Divisional Officer, T.G.

Copy submitted to the Sub-Divisional Police Officer J.G.

Copy to the Circle Inspector Polavaram.

Relieved report and registered the same as FIR in CR-NO-84/05 U/S 126(A),
353 & 349 IPC of Polavaram P.S on 8-11-05 at 8 P.M.

Sd/- Y.D.P. A. Asad
S.P. Police
Polavaram P.S 8/11/05

Original FIR along with complaints report submitted to the Honble Jmd ATFC
Court Kovvur, Copies of FIRs submitted to the Inspector of Police DCES Eluru, Supts
of Police Polavaram Circle one to Constaint one for Station file

Xerox CF of Rs 5/- Paid
True Copy of Original
Taken Down in Mech
Process of Xerox Machine
EXAMINEE

Sd/- B.ES Sait Kumar
Mandal Revenue Officer
Polavaram P.S
2/11/05

SENIOR CIVIL JUDGES COURT	
KOVVUR W.G.D.	
C.A No	3528/05
C.A File	13-12-05
Stamp	14-12-05

Rev No 270/2004/Dy M R O,

Mandal Revenue Office,
Polavaram. Dated 8.11.2005



From
Sri B.V.S. Sai Kumar,
Mandal Revenue Officer,
Polavaram.

To
The Station House Officer,
Polavaram.

Sir,

Sub:- Indira Sagar Project - West Godavari District - Polavaram Mandal -
Kondrukota Gram Panchayat - Enumeration of House holds and Agriculture
Field survey, - Obstructed by Sri Panchayat Anil Kumar and Filoman of
Kondrukota Village - Action - Requested.
Ref:- Report of the Village Secretary Kondrukota Gram Panchayat, Dt 8.11.05

I wish to inform that it is reported by Sri S.Venkatesh, Village Secretary of
Kondrukota Gram Panchayat that the enumeration teams appointed for the purpose of
house holds, Families and Agriculture filed survey involving in Indira Sagar Project in
habitations situated in Kondrukota Gram Panchayat are attending to the work
started since 4.11.2005. The Villagers of the said Gram Panchayat are not co-
operating the teams attending for the purpose with the backing of Gangu Anil Kumar and
Filoman of Kondrukota Village.

It is also reported by him that the above persons are obstructing
Government work purely with selfish and malifide intention against Government duly
misguiding and cheating the innocent tribals.

The Village Secretary Kondrukota further reported that on 08.11.2005 while
he was bringning Village Level Committee of Kondrukota Gram Panchayat to I.T.D.A.
Office; Kota Rama Chandrapuram to make them attend the meeting to held by the District
Collector and Joint Collector, Eluru in I.T.D.A. Office, Sri Gangu Anil Kumar and Filoman
stopped the vehicle carrying the above Committee members forcefully and sent them
back; with a warning not to attend the meeting. Thus there two persons are obstructing
operations being performed by the Government. The Village Secretary finally requested
to take action against them.

In view of the circumstances reported by the Village Secretary, Kondrukota
deterent action may be taken as per Law against Sri. Gangu Anil Kumar and Filoman of
Kondrukota Village for causing obstruction to Government work and also for acting
against Government besides misguiding and cheating innocent tribes standing behind
the curtain. A copy of the report of the Village Secretary together with the statement
recorded from him are herewith enclosed for taking necessary action.

I request report compliance in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

Mandal Revenue Officer,
Polavaram

- Copy submitted to the Collector, West Godavari, Eluru for favour of information
- Copy submitted to the Superintendent of Police, West Godavari, Eluru
for favour of information.
- Copy submitted to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem
for favour of information
- Copy submitted to the Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Jangareddigudem
for favour of information

headed by the District Collector concerned (MCRHRDI 2000 93-107, Swaminadhan 2005 1-5)

The District Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate are competent to select and appoint the Advocates while fixing the appropriate fees to deal exclusively with the cases booked under SC&STPoA, if the victim so desires. The IGP (PCR Cell) is the head of the investigating agency for conducting investigations with offences reported under these Acts. The Government in social welfare department appointed a single member Commission, headed by Justice Punnaiah, a retired Judge of Hon'ble High Court, Andhra Pradesh, as the Chairman, to inquire into the issues of untouchability and atrocities on SCs and STs and to suggest means to eradicate untouchability (vide GO Ms No 35, SW (PoA) department, dated 21-04-1999). The commission has submitted its report to the GoAP, by visiting various districts, where the practice of untouchability is in vogue and atrocities are perpetrated on SCs and STs, through various investigations into this problem. Provision for compensation against atrocities to SCs and STs and for providing relief and rehabilitation under the SC&STPoA was made according to the recommendations of the commission vide GO Ms No 3 dated 16-01-1996, SW (H1) department (MCRHRDI 2000 93-107).

As per Andhra Pradesh State and Subordinate Service Rules (APSSR), under Rule 22, for every 100 vacancies in all government appointments 15%, 6%, and 25% shall be reserved for SCs, STs and BCs respectively, and the rest of the appointments shall be made on the basis of open competition. To make special reservation in favour of STs under the Vth Schedule of the Constitution for recruitment to various posts located in scheduled areas, The GoAP has reserved various categories of posts in favour of local STs (list of government posts and the extent of reservations given to tribal communities in Andhra Pradesh is enclosed in Annexure I 1) (MCRHRDI 2000 99 107)

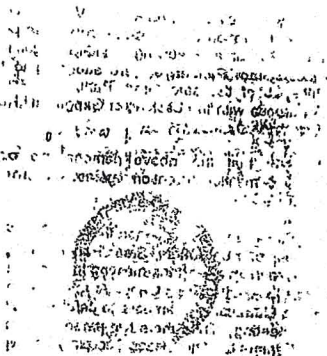
Received report and registered
the same as FIR in no: 84/05

U/S 124(A), 353 & 34 IPC &

Polavaram P.S.M. 8.11.05 at 2 P.M.

AL
S/O P. S. M.

Polavaram P.S.
8/11/05



Xerox CF of Rs. 4/- Paid
True Copy of Original
Taken Down in Mechanical
Process by Xerox Machine

EXAMINER

SENIOR CIVIL JUDGES COURT	
KOVVUR W.G.D.	
CA No	3520/05
CA File	13.12.05
Stamps	14.12.05
Stamps	14.12.05
CA Recd. on	14.12.05
CA Delivered on	14.12.05
A. Srinivas Examiner	



IN THE COURT OF THE HONOURABLE II nd ADDL. JUDICIAL 1ST CLASS
MAGISTRATE, KOVVUR

Cri.M.P.No /2005
Crime. No 84/2005
Pdavaram. P.S

Between:

C. PHILEMAN C

1. Medenkala. Filoman S/o Samuel, 32 yrs, Mala, Kondrukota (V).
Pdavaram (M), Pdavaram P.S.Limits

.... Petitioner / Accused

1. The state rep., through S.H.O. Pdavaram P.S., Respondent / Complainant

PETITION FILED ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS/ACCUSED U/S 434 OF
CR.P.C.

1. The petitioner herein humbly submits that he is the accused in the above numbered crime and further submits that he is a law abiding citizen and has not committed any offence punishable under law much less the alleged offences charged against him.
2. The respondent / Complainant registered the case against the petitioner / Accused under Sections 124(A), 353 r/w 34 of Indian Penal Code.
3. The petitioner / Accused further submits that he is denying all the allegations levelled against him by the respondent / complainant. The petitioner humbly submits that he is illegally and highhandedly charged by the respondent having hand in glove with his enemies and absolutely there is no truth in the allegations made against him. The above crime is foisted against the petitioner.
4. The petitioner / Accused further submits that he approached the Hon'ble Dist.; Court anticipating an arrest and harassment in the hands of respondents and the Hon'ble P. Dist. & Sessions Court was pleased to grant him anticipatory bail u/s 438 of Cr.P.C.
5. The petitioner / accused further submits that as per the directions of the Hon'ble Dist., Court surrendering before this Hon'ble Court within one week from the date of the Order. As such, the petition is within the time.
6. The petitioner / accused further submits that the petitioner did not file any application of similar nature before any other court with regard to the above crime
7. The petitioner / Accused, therefore, prays that the Hon'ble Court may be pleased to accept his surrender and remand him to judicial custody, considering the above stated facts and circumstances and in the interests of justice

Stallion: Kowur

Be pleased to consider

Dated 13-12-2005

M. Phileman

Advocate for petitioner / Accused

Handwritten signatures and notes in the bottom left corner, including "A.C.V." and "Kovvur P.S.".

ASB

SURRENDER PETITION

Cr. No NO 4913/2005
Cr. 84/2005 Polavaram DS
o/cat. 124(A), 353, & 11 - 4(1)
o/cr 437 ord

12/12
CP-3520/05

A2 Medenkala Filoman @
M Phelanon,
S/o Samuel,
32 yrs, Koppunda,
Pellavare mandal.

Sustained

Return - A2 present this surrender
order to the court...
The petitioner A2 present this surrender
order to the court...
The petitioner A2 present this surrender
order to the court...

ffo
13/12/05

Petitioner A2 Present. He is
shown as A2 in the I.R.
Petitioner A2 is identified by
his counsel. His surrender is
accepted as per the directions
of the Honorable District Court
N.G., Eluru in Cr. P. 2516/2005
dated 12.12.2005. Hence, the
petitioner A2 is remanded to the
judicial custody till 26.12.2005.
Inform police on payment of batta

II. A. J. P. Kovvur
13.12.2005

ASB
IN THE COURT OF THE HONOURABLE IIND
AJDL, JUDICIAL 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATE



CRIM P No / 2005
Crime. No 84/ 2005

Polavaram. P.S
Polavaram (M), Polavaram P.S Limits

Petitioner / 2nd Accused
and
The state rep., through S.H.O. Polavaram
Respondent / Complainant

CP
JW
JMF

PETITION FILED ON BEHALF OF THE
PETITIONERS/ACCUSED U/S 437 OF CR.P.C

S.P. 978
13/12


Xerox CF of Rs 4/- Paid 13/12
True Copy of Original
Taken Down in Mechanical
Process by Xerox Machine
EXAM. NER

Address for service
Alluri. Sathya Sai Baba.B.Com ,B.L ,
Advocate
Kovvur-W G D!

SENIOR CIVIL JUDGES COURT
KOVVUR. W.G.D.
CA No 3520/05
CA Filed on 13.12.05
Stamps C.D. 11-10-05

IV. 63. Pidikedu Matti Tavvakundane Veyyi Kotlu (Disbursement of Rs.1,000/- crore towards mobilization advance without any earth work), Eenadu (Telugu daily), dated 4-3-2005.

వేయి కోట్లు



సాగునీటి ప్రాజెక్టుల నిర్మాణానికి రెండో కృష్ణులు రంగప్రవేశం చేయనున్నారు. టెండర్లు దక్కించుకుని ఒప్పందాలు కుదుర్చుకుని మొదలైతేనేనే నిర్మాణాలు కిను కోపడం వరకు రంగంలో ఉన్న మొదటి కృష్ణులు తెరచాటుకు వచ్చినారు. వాటా కినుకుని రెండవ కృష్ణులకు వసూలు అప్పగించే విధిలో నిమగ్నమయ్యారు. మొదటి కేటగిరిలో అర్హత పొంది వసూలు పొందిన కాంట్రాక్టర్లకు మళ్ళీ కూడా కియకం దానే నుమారు వేయి కోట్లు పొందనున్నారు.

-న్యూస్...డె, భూదరాజున్

పరిశోధన (14-3-2005)

పువరావాసం ఊసెత్తకుండా ప్రాజెక్టు పనులూ...

పాలవరం ఏప్రిల్ 18 (న్యూస్ టుడే). స్థానికంక ఏమీ చెప్పకుండా పనులు ప్రారంభించడం ఏమీటని పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు అందోగన సమితి సభ్యులు వెలుపురు. కాంట్రాక్టర్లు, ఇంజనీర్లు, పోలవరం నిర్దేశాలు, పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్టు పాట్వర్క్ల పనులను వెంటనే ప్రారంభించమని కక్షీవం అధికారులు టీకొనడంతో కాంట్రాక్టర్ల పాలవరం ప్రారంభమైంది. దీంతో ఏవరికీ సంబంధించిన పనులు వారు చూడడానికి కలిపవచ్చున్నారు. వారికేవలం యంత్రాలను రోప్పించడం ప్రారంభించారు. స్పెషల్ పనులకు సంబంధించిన యంత్రాలు రావడంతో వాటిని వచ్చిన స్థానాన్ని, పనులను ప్రారంభిస్తే ఊరేమిటి లేదని సభ్యులు సాధ్యంపడడంతో ఏమీ పాలవరం పరిశోధనలో వారు ఉన్నారు. అంతవరకు ఏ అధికారి వచ్చి తమ ఉనికి, పువరావాసం గురించి మాట్లాడే ప్రయత్నం గ్రామస్థులకు తెలియకుండా పనులు చేపట్టారే, రేపు మా పరిశోధి ఏమీ ఉంది వారు నిరీయడంతో ఇంజనీర్లు తప్పకుండా సమావేశం ఏర్పాటుచేస్తామని హామీ ఉన్నారు. అధికారులు పనులు ప్రారంభించడానికేవలం చేయడంతో గిరిజనులు తమ అందోగన కార్యక్రమాన్ని ఉత్పరంపేన దిశగా కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రారంభించారు. మంగళవారం తోటగిరి గ్రామంలో అందోగన సమితి అధ్యక్షుల సమావేశం ఏర్పాటుచేశారు.

I.5. Samata vs Government of Andhra Pradesh A Landmark Judgment

Samata, an advocacy and social action group, has been working in Andhra Pradesh for the rights of tribal communities and their environmental concerns in the Eastern Ghats. In 1992, Samata was involved in a dispute with the GoAP over the leasing of tribal lands in the scheduled areas to private mining industries. According to APSALTR, 1959 the law clearly states that tribal land can not be transferred to non-tribals. Consequently the tribal community approached Samata to regain control over their lands, accordingly Samata took up a legal battle to question the legality of the leases, as an alternative to form peoples movement (Ravi and Bhanumathi 2001 1-4, Samata 2003 40-45, 106-111).

Samata first filed a case in the local courts and later in the Andhra Pradesh High Court in 1993 against the state, for leasing tribal lands to mining companies. When it was dismissed there, Samata filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court of India where a four year long battle led to a historic and landmark judgment restoring the rights of tribals in 'Samata vs GoAP', popularly known as Samata Judgment, declaring that the transfer of land in scheduled areas for private mining was null and void (Ravi and Bhanumathi 2001 1-4, Samata 2003 40-45, 106 111).

The main issue in the Samata case was whether or not the word 'person' used in Section 3 of the Regulation includes government. Section 3(1), Sub Section (a), states that 'notwithstanding anything in any enactment, rule or law in force in the agency tracts, any transfer of immovable property situated in the agency tracts by a person, whether or not such person is a member of a scheduled tribe, shall be absolutely null and void, unless such transfer is made in favour of a person who is a member of a scheduled tribe or society' (Ravi and Bhanumathi 2001 1-4, Samata 2003 40 45, 106-111).

In this case the Supreme Court viewed that the word 'person' includes the state government, and the transfer of land in scheduled areas by way of mining leases to non tribal people or companies is prohibited by the Vth Schedule and Section 3 of the Regulation Tribals can exploit the minerals in the scheduled areas without disturbing the ecology or the forest, either individually or through cooperative societies with the financial assistance of the state Transfer of tribal lands to state instrumentalities (i.e. state owned organisations or corporations) are excluded from the prohibition, since a public corporation acts in public interest and not for private gain (Ravi and Bhanumathi 2001 1-4, Samata 2003 11-13)

In the absence of a total prohibition on the transfer of lands, any licensee or lessee must provide certain duties and obligations to the tribals as part of the administration of projects At least 20 per cent of the lessee's net profits would have to be set aside as a permanent fund for the people's development needs on top of any expenditure for reforestation and the maintenance of ecology Accordingly, the Supreme Court directed that the Prime Minister should convene a conference with all relevant ministers to develop a national scheme for the welfare of tribals based on the guidelines laid down in the judgment in relation to tribal lands throughout the country (Ravi and Bhanumathi 2001 1-4, Samata 2003 40-45, 106 111)

I 6. Development in West Godavari Agency Area: An Overview

The STs in the West Godavari agency have been facing many socio-economic and psychological problems since historical times The forest laws have curtailed the free movement of tribals in forest regions and the tribal rights on forest lands have been severely affected *Konda Podu* has been regulated by increasing restrictions on the use of forests Use of MFPs by the tribals has been also restricted to a large extent Exploitation by money lenders and contractors, problems of credit and marketing for MFPs, and poverty, hunger, malnutrition, impoverishment, displacement and land alienation are the most important problems which many of the tribal groups have been

facing since long time back Tribal land alienation by non tribals and due to developmental projects, especially irrigation schemes initiated by the GoAP is one of the major problems, which has been haunting most of the tribal communities in West Godavari district Increasing contact with non tribal societies has resulted in the infiltration of social evils like dowry and this is also affecting the gender just tribal society Although, the tribal areas have abundant natural resources, land, flora and fauna, a substantial part of tribal populace in the agency could not derive benefit from it (Babu 2000 1-5, ITDA 2000 1-5)

In order to reduce the land related unrest among the tribals and bridge the socio-economic gaps between the tribals and non tribals, and also for the all-round development of West Godavari tribal areas, several schemes and programmes are being drawn in the post-independent period in different five year plans The ITDA was established at Eluru initially in 1976, and later this was shifted to Kotaramachandrapuram in 1986, in order to bring the administration closer to tribal communities with the special efforts of S R Shankaran the then Principal Secretary to SW, GoAP (Babu 2000- 1-4, ITDA 2001 1-2)

Different schemes and programmes were implemented under various sectors such as small scale irrigation, soil and water conservation, arable crop development, horticulture development, livestock development, off-farm development and community participation by ITDA These schemes and programmes have not brought any marked change in the tribal economy APPTDP was initiated in 1994, funded by International fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), just after the completion of Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (APTDP) in other agency areas, and this has not yielded the expected results due to various administrative problems and ground realities of the tribal society Schemes and programmes implemented under minor irrigation, check dams, land development, sericulture, agriculture, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Grain Bank of Groups (GBGs) by APPTDP have created awareness among tribals and raised new hopes for their development in the beginning Later, this project has failed to achieve its objectives in almost all sectors, except for a few

horticulture programmes like promoting cashew orchards by tribal farmers and assets like school complexes and Project Monitoring Resource Center (PMRC) created as a part of the project (ITDA 2001 17-19)

The GoAP's thrust for construction of 'Indira Sagar' project in the West Godavari is going to displace large number of tribal people and this will add to those thousands, who have already been displaced by other development projects. Both the central and state governments are spending crores of rupees on tribal development through various components and projects, and one has to wait and see the impact of the programmes in improving the lot of tribals. This is because, the development efforts, so far have not succeeded in transformation of most of tribal groups and their socio-economic conditions. The benefits of tribal development are not reaching the poor tribals. The non-tribals are getting the tribal tag and in the process deriving the benefits of reservations and constitutional rights of the real tribals (Babu 2007 1-7)

1.7 Irrigation Projects Proposed in the West Godavari Agency

India is the third largest dam builder country in the world and it now has over 3,600 large dams and over 700 more are under construction. India's development policies and strategies have focused attention on indispensability of irrigation as important input for agriculture. Large-scale irrigation projects are important for higher agriculture growth, besides establishment of industries, power projects and reservoirs, etc. India gave tremendous encouragement to the large river valley projects or large multipurpose dams. The dominant ethos was 'big is the best' and the conviction is that large multipurpose projects are the panacea to all the problems of poverty and under development (Babu 2007 1-7)

West Godavari district has a potential for the development of irrigation sources, since it was located between Krishna and Godavari delta areas. According to basic data reports of West Godavari district administration (2006), there are more than 240 minor

irrigation tanks in the district in addition to several medium and major irrigation projects, besides a few lift irrigation schemes. Medium irrigation projects include Thammuleru, Vijayarai, Gutala, Tadipudi, Jalleru, Yerra Kalva and Kovvada Kalva irrigation projects. Major irrigation works in Godavari and Krishna delta systems were already completed and 'Indira Sagar' project, popularly known as 'Polavaram' project is the on going major irrigation scheme situated at Ramamahpeta in the agency area of the district. The Godavari river and various hill streams like Jalleru, Yerra Kalva, Kovvada Kalva, Jalataru Vagu, etc. wastefully ply through the agency area to the Bay of Bengal and the GoAP has been trying to channelize the excess water of Godavari by constructing the 'Indira Sagar' project for the all-round development of coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, as well as a 25 year old solution to all the problems of its under development (GoAP 2003: 56-64).

The GoAP has initiated Polavaram project works on 22-07-2004 by giving administrative approvals for all components of the 'Polavaram' project. In March, 2005 the contractors have commenced the works for canals. Public Hearing was conducted in the five districts of Andhra Pradesh on 10-9-2006, excepting Chattisgarh and Orissa States. The GoAP has commenced the head works and the canal works before the site clearance that was granted on 19-09-2005, followed by environment clearance obtained on 25-10-2005. Public hearing was conducted on 10-10-2005, without proper representation of PAPs. The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) has given 'no objection certificate' in 8 days i.e. on 18-10-2005. On 19-10-2005, the Expert Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has granted environment clearance and it was approved by the MoEF on 25-10-2005, with effect from the beginning of project construction in March, 2005 (Patrick 2005: 10-15).

The proposed 'Indira Sagar' project threatens to displace the large number of tribal communities such as Koyas, Konda Reddis and other weaker sections. This project has been opposed by the PAPs, social activists, academicians, scholars, Agency Girijan Sangam (AGS), Ryot Cooly Sangam (RCS), Polavaram Project Andolan Samithi

(PPAS) and many other leftist parties, because of irregularities involved in the construction of the dam NGOs' networks funded by several multinational donor agencies have been working for the rights of displaced tribal communities of Polavaram project The claims of GoAP are questioned on the manner it has started the dam works that raised serious doubts over violation of both national and international norms, cost of the project, transparency in project works, implications on ecology and displaced people, and implementation of R&R works for the PAPs Polavaram project requires a thorough re-examination and national debate on its size, adverse implications to the most vulnerable people especially the tribals and other weaker sections affected due to project displacement, cost of the project and inter state problems in more democratic manner to explore the alternatives to reduce its adverse risks (Rao 2005, Rao 2006)

1.7.1. Project Affected People (PAPs) in the West Godavari Agency Ecological and Socio-Economic Perspectives.

Tribal people in India have organized protests and rebellions against British colonial laws such as the Forest Act of 1876, which prevented their use of the forest lands on which their way of life depended Though India gained its independence in 1947, the displacement once associated with colonialism continues in the name of development (Maheswari 2006 1 6)

In the post-independence period, progress, national self-sufficiency, industrialism, and large developmental projects were seen as synonymous Hydroelectric, irrigation and Space projects are the largest source of displacement and destruction of habitats Other major sources are mines, thermal and nuclear power plants, industrial complexes, military installations, weapons testing grounds, railways, roads, and the expansion of reserved forest areas, sanctuaries and Zoological parks People displaced by development projects during 1951 1990 ranges from 110 lakh to 185 lakh (Fernandes and Thurkal 1989) According to Paranjpye (1997 15-16) 213 lakh people have been

displaced by various projects and this figure doesn't include sizable number of people who are declared as PAPs due to loss of livelihood caused by natural resources extraction or degradation

Development projects implemented under various Five Year Plans have displaced about 5,00,000 persons each year by getting evicted from their lands through the direct administrative actions of government. This figure does not include those deprived of their livelihoods by the expansion of large estate monoculture production, or those deprived of their livelihoods by project related natural resource extraction, urban evictions, or by the relocation of other displacement victims. Estimates of the total number of those displaced by development from the period of independence suggest about 40 million people. India's recent thrust to open itself to the global economy and rely more on market forces will surely accelerate the displacement (Kothari 1996 1467-1485)

In the tribal areas of West Godavari district and as well as other tribal societies, the ecological balance can be seen as the level of congruence between human needs and the sustenance of the natural environment. This balance is primarily maintained through cultural practices in the form of taboos or prohibitions or norms, which define the nature and extent of exploitation within the communities. Any imbalance in this relation either by changes in nature or culture because of displacement due to development projects acts as man made catastrophe and leads to destruction of livelihood patterns which was the very basis for survival of communities (Rao 2007 1-3)

The ecosystem from the tribal point of view is the relationship they have as individuals and as community with the natural resources around them. This includes the use of natural resources for livelihood and the various values, beliefs, practices and cultural norms which regulate the use of these. These systems were evolved not only to ensure a continuous supply of livelihood requirements but also to reinforce the continuation

of a relationship between the individual, the community and nature Tribals looked upon themselves as an integral part of nature It is imperative here to critically examine this relationship because there has been a continuous shift in the individual community-nature relationship with the progress of civilization and an increasing alienation from nature Such a shift in relationship must be dealt with great concern and viewed as a part of the process of development (Biksham and Krishna 2007, Maheswari 1986 3-4, Maheswari 2006 1 6, Misra and Narendra 2007 44 45, Shakti 1991, 2004, 2005, Shankari 2004)

The tribal societies, especially those still in the hunting and gathering or slash-and-burn stages, have a much closer relationship with nature and its management (Upadhyay and Vidhyarthi 1980, Roy Burman 1995 95-99, Fernandes, Menon and Viegas 1998) In the wake of development and modernization, there has been a near total disintegration of the tribal ecosystem This has led to the breakdown of the tribal community and their culture with the overwhelming majority of individuals within the tribal society being unable to cope with a society which has nearly become de linked from nature Tribals understood and interacted with nature in a manner, which according to many environmentalists, is unique and a key to the future management and relationship with nature It is also important to analyse the reasons and processes involved in integrating the tribal community into the mainstream and the accompanying changes in the man-community environment relationship (Carr-Harris, Menon and Gupta 1994 1 6)

Dams cause losses to ecological health and ecosystem services valued by society (MEA 2005, Postel and Richter 2003, WCD 2000, WWF 2004) Dams have considerable influence on downstream river ecosystems (Collier 1996, Griggs 2003 167-182, McCall 1996) Dam-induced changes affect water temperature (Clarkson and Childs 2000, Todd 2005 1035-1052) and chemistry (Ahearn 2005 651-670), sediment transport (Vorosmarty 2003 169 190, Williams and Wolman 1984), floodplain vegetation communities (Magilligan 2003 569 572, Shafroth 2001 107 123, Tockner and Stanford 2002 308 330) and even downstream estuaries, deltas, and coastal zones

by modifying salinity patterns, nutrient delivery, and the transport of sediment that builds deltas, beaches and sandbars (Olsen 2006)

The Kovvada reservoir, a medium irrigation project was constructed by the GoAP in 2001-2005 at Lakshmi Narayana Devi (LND) Pet with an estimated cost of Rs 52 11 crores funded by NABARD to provide assured supply of water to non-tribal agricultural fields and industries in addition to fulfilling drinking water needs of the upland people, all the way from LND Pet to Nidadavole, and simultaneously to avoid the destruction to the non-tribal agriculture fields in the upland area, due to flash floods. The construction of this dam is a boon for the most of the non-tribals of the uplands, to the exclusion of the Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram displaced tribals. The Kovvada project displaced about 150 tribal households of both Konda Reddis and Nayakapods in the two submerged villages, in addition to the PAPs of Jalleru, Yerra Kalva and Polavaram projects of the present study region. Jalleru reservoir project is constructed across Jalleru (a tributary of Yerra Kalva) at Aliveru village of Buttayagudem mandal with the estimated cost of Rs 8 742 crore. The proposed ayacut under this project is 4,200 acres (1,700 ha). Non-tribal dominated villages i.e. Doramamidi and Buttayagudem villages are benefited due to this dam, except the Yerraigudem, the submerged tribal village Yerra Kalva. Project was also constructed in Konguvarigudem, located in a non-agency area of Jangareddigudem mandal with the cost of Rs 81 20 crore and the expected ayacut is 9,997 ha (I&CAD 2001).

According to the reports of Irrigation and Canal Ayacut Department (I&CAD), GoAP (2005) the total submerging villages, due to Polavaram project are 299, out of which 276 in Andhra Pradesh, 7 in Orissa and 16 in Chattisgarh. The total population of the displaced as PAPs is estimated to be 1,95,357. Except two villages in the East Godavari district, all other submerging villages are located in the scheduled areas of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Orissa. The available data of Andhra Pradesh Government is old and many villages have to be included in the submergible villages (GoAP 2005).

The problem of displacement under Polavaram Project acquires great importance since it is going to affect the tribal population in West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam, Koraput and Bastar districts, which are the habitats of the Koyas, Konda Reddis and other weaker sections. The proposal of displacing more than a lakh Koyas in 350 settlements is a disturbing factor and it constitutes more than half of their total population. This poses a threat to their very existence as a culturally and socially distinct society. The possibility of cultural genocide of the Koyas is not imaginary when we realize the adverse conditions they are already subjected to date. Any further adverse impact on the fragile social system of the Koyas will result in wiping off a community to live collectively enjoying the heritage and preserve it to guide the survival in future for its younger generations as individuals and as well as community (Bhushan and Murali 2004 1-10)

Though, the Koyas have been living in the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Orissa and are subjected to four different official languages and laws of governance and they interact regularly in weekly shandis. Their ecosystems have already been destabilized by accommodating Bangladeshi refugees and PAPs of Machkund project of Orissa region, Bailadilla project of Bastar and Sileru project of Andhra Pradesh. Polavaram project poses a threat of uprooting the core area of Koya society and habitat.

I.7.2. The Koyas, Konda Reddis and Nayakapods. The Project Affected People (PAPs) of Kovvada and Polavaram Projects

A brief examination of the Koya, the Konda Reddi and the Nayakapod displaced tribal societies is required to understand the very significance of threats of Kovvada and Polavaram projects in the context of their cultural and social systems. The region that will be affected by the Kovvada and Polavaram projects is the richest forest area in Andhra Pradesh in terms of biodiversity of the northern Eastern Ghats. This forest forms a contiguous forest corridor with the forests in Orissa and Chattisgarh.

The livelihood patterns of the displaced tribal communities of both Kovvada and Polavaram projects are more or-less similar. They primarily depend on semi-plain agriculture, apart from their traditional *Konda Podu* cultivation. They mainly cultivate a variety of millets, grams, maize, jowar, tuber crops, gourds, rice, chilly and cash crops like cotton, tobacco and sugarcane. They maintain a symbiotic association with their neighbouring communities (tribal and non-tribals). Inter-tribal and intra tribal relations play a predominant role in their lives. These tribal communities collect numerous MFPs from the surrounding forests available in different seasons. Most of the MFPs like nuts and fruits are used for household purpose, and rest of the MFPs are used for marketing. They generally sell these MFPs at the weekly shandis and as well as at the ration shops, established by Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC). Collection of MFPs is contributing a portion of income to their economy. Most of the tribals work as labourers in their lands, alienated by non-tribals. The fertile lands, what ever extent they possessed were submerged in government projects. Apart from their agriculture activities and MFPs collection, they also rear cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and fowls etc for consumption and other economic purposes. As the tribals, are illiterates, and due to their simplicity and innocence, they do not know the market operations, from time to time. Consequently, the gullible tribals are exploited by the traders and non tribals in most cases (Babu 2007: 17, Gopal 1993, Nadakarni, Pasha and Prabakar 1989: 10).

What ever little they earn, that will be used for the consumption of arrack, household expenses, and the lion's share of income will be spent on a series of both life cycle rituals and traditional festivals. At times they will take loans from non-tribals for all these occasions of which they can not repay. Ultimately the problem of indebtedness leads to a total collapse of economic life ends with either surrendering of their agricultural lands to non-tribals or bankruptcy or even suicide. The entire community of tribals in these villages is divided into different factional groups due to their affiliations with different political parties and this factor weakens their unity and lays them open to exploitation at the hands of outsiders. The tribals should be educated and

they supposed to be united so as to evolve the alternative democratic system in their society (Babu 2007 1 7)

I.8. Survey of Literature

The collaboration between anthropologists and administrators, and sometimes the administrators-cum-anthropologists started opening the doors of tribal research, invariably to protect the colonial interests. The important tribal studies by and large were initiated around 1870's and significantly laws related to tribal affairs were promulgated during this period. The literature and information network helped the colonial master to enact the laws and frame policies. The framing of policy by the colonial government encouraged further research on tribal life and culture (Ravi 2007 1 20)

The British administrators, anthropologists, and other scholars conducted studies on Indian forests, tribal cultures and documented their life styles, to mention a few among them are Ariyappan (1948, 1965), Beteille (1966, 1977, 1980), Brandeis (1879), Elwin (1960, 1963), Ghurye (1958), Haumendorf (1942, 1945, 1946, 1949, 1979), Hutton (1946), Stebbing (1921, 1922, 1923, 1924) and Thurston (1909). As a result of valuable information about the tribal cultures is available related to social structure, economic organisation, kinship, family, marriage, customs, food and dietary behaviour, religion, rituals, law, language and even crime. In this context it may be stated that the British Governors liberally supported the studies and even initiated the census activities in the tribal areas. Even the census operations which were constantly organized from 1892-1941 under the British supervision had an inbuilt objective of understanding causes of tribal discontentment and their capacity to resist the state. They must have thought that by knowing the tribal life, it could help them to suppress the tribal movements. And all these have ultimately facilitated the colonial interest to know the availability of the raw material in the tribal areas. As the nature of all the studies had confined to limited sphere, certain problems, which deserve to be exposed,

had been kept aside. For instance the growing revolting nature and spirit of the tribals, decay in their life standards, and the continuous inflow of the intruders, the consequent discontent, and ever increasing exploitation in the tribal life, particularly in land relations have not been touched in these studies.

In the post-independence period the administrators, sociologists, anthropologists, archaeologists, political scientists, economists, social workers and historians undertook several studies on tribals and focused on specific and general issues of tribals. To mention a few among them are Bina (1994, 1995, 1996), Burman (1975, 1995), Gadgil (1989), Ghuha (1996), Roy (1999, 2004), Kothari, Kulakarni (1974, 1968, 1975, 1979), Mander (2004), Murty (1968, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1981, 1985, 1988, 1993, 1994, 2003), Pradip (1981, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2005), Rao (1993, 1999), Ramesh (1995, 1996), Sagar (1993), Saxsena (2007), Sharma (1976, 1977, 1978, 1987, 1995, 1997, 2002), Shankaran and Rao (2007), Shiva (1991), Srinivas (1995), Singh (1970, 1971, 1978, 1982), Sinha (1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983), Thaper (1995), Vidyarthi (1974, 1981, 1999) and Yugundhar (1996).

The studies that were undertaken both in the colonial and pre-colonial period provide certain basic data. The studies that are being conducted after independence are also examining the policy matters and constitutional safeguards. Most of the studies have probed the issues of causes of alienation, methods of alienation, legal provisions to prevent land alienation and finally, suggestions to prevent land alienation in tribal areas. But the recent amendments in the constitution, on the basis of the Bhuria committee report, to empower the Panchayats, and their extension to the scheduled areas, have given rise to new hopes in the matters of displacement, land alienation and its restoration, rehabilitation and resettlement.

Haimendorf was a pioneer of studies in tribal Telangana region. His contribution to the tribal studies include four separate volumes on the four dominant tribes of the regions known as '*The Chencus Jungle Folk of Deccan* (1943), *The Reddis of the Bison*

Hills', Volume-I and II (1945) *The Koyas of Warangal'* (1946) and *The Raj Gonds of Adilabad* (1979) These major works of Haimendorf provide enormous factual information over the levels of development of the tribes

Rao (1949) in his study among the Gonds of Adilabad explains how the Gonds of Adilabad were exploited from their resources especially from their cultivable lands He also discusses the phase-wise transformation of the tribal lands from the community orientation to the chieftain system to *Mokasadar* to *Deshmuk* system of land holdings and its adverse effects on the life of Gonds

Kosambi (1956) and Murthy (1993, 1994) noted that many historical factors played a crucial role in the process of land alienation in tribal regions of the country The process of encroachment into tribal habitats begins from the ancient historical times and intensified during the colonial times This was mainly for agrarian expansion and raising new settlements such as *agraharas* and for internalizing the tribals in the domain of the state

Ragavaiah (1971) analyzed the tribal problems and their revolts in a chronological order since 1778 Srivastava (1972) studied the problem of land alienation among the tribal of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh He observed that outsiders exploited the tribals and purchased their land at a very low price The study further revealed that the largest number of these cases fall under the lowest land holding acreage group making the condition of the poor tribe still poorer He observed that land was transferred to the non-tribal for debt redemption and acquisition by the government for public purpose i.e. erection of industries and to construct irrigation projects in the name of development activity

Patnak (1972) attempts to show the impact of the development programmes on the political and economic conditions of the tribal situation in Orissa In this context he

points out that the presence of caste-hindus and their dominance in the two tribal blocks resulted in the frustration of the tribal and the consequent discontent and endangering of rebellions at work. Several aspects of land alienation are also covered in the study. According to him the identification of cases of illegal transfer of land is a difficult question. The tribals who sold their lands were reluctant to reveal their identity for the fear of economic intimidation. This observation significantly is in accordance with the unchecked prevalence of non tribal landlords who had the economic hold over the tribal life and also with the failure on the part of government in restoring the land to the tribals.

Singh (1972) tries to fill the gap of knowledge on the tribals representing various parts of India. In his book he gives a vivid picture of various political, administrative, cultural and economic problems faced by the tribals. Sharma (1976) whose concern towards tribal development in India is very much established in his writings elaborately deals with various aspects of tribal development. Both his administrative and academic pursuits provide an insight into various problems of the tribal development.

Patil (1973) in his study on land problems in Madhya Pradesh specified the causal relationship between the tribal unrest and the loss of land, and also raised many issues. Paruleker (1975) in his study on Worries of Maharashtra broke new grounds on the theoretical fields of tribal research. The study highlights the feudal form of oppression and its mechanism of torture, while discussing the forms of resistance, and movements led by the Worries.

Gupta (1975) explains the Naxalbari movement of the 1970s in detail and discusses its socio economic goals and their attainment. He explains the socio-economic conditions of the Santhal tribals of Naxalbari and Savaras of Srikakulam that forced them to revolt against the exploitative social system that prevailed in these areas. This study

regulation of land tenure, and slackness in the implementation of existing legal provisions as the many causes of land alienation in tribal areas. Among other crucial factors responsible for land alienation, he hinted at poverty, indebtedness and lack of awareness of rights among the tribals. Therefore he suggested that the government might consolidate the provisions in the form of comprehensive and simplified laws in the TSP areas.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), GoI in its 1978 draft report of the working group on tribal development identified that the extent of tribal land alienation was more in industrial and urban areas. Relationships with non-intersecting customary laws and codified laws were found to be the major causes of land alienation. This study has suggested various measures to check the process of land alienation. It recommended the need to revise the land laws with listing of areas of high incidence of alienation. It also suggested identifying the causes of alienation and restoring the tribal land on a regular basis. It recommended extending credit facilities to the tribals with limited ownership rights to minimize the incidence of land alienation in tribal areas.

Pareek (1977) in his study on the Jatapus analyzed the life of the tribals of the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. It covers certain areas of the Bhadravari taluk of the Srikakulam district. It gives details of the forms of exploitation and the role of Sahukars (money lender) in the economic sphere of the life of Jatapus. He criticized the governmental attitude for its negligence in the welfare of the tribals by pointing out improper revenue system and the inability of the government to arrest the illegal money lending practices of the Komities. Besides this, the main observations of the author are that the Komities and other non-tribal castes have control over the 'choicest and fertile lands', and that the majority of the tribals were the victims of this process of appropriation. Giving the picture of the land-holding pattern of the area, he analyses the factors behind the concentration of the land in the hands of the non-tribal trader-cum landlords of the area.

Mukhopadhyay (1978) in his paper, concentrated on the variables like land ownership, cultivation methods, the impact of chieftains system and problems cropping up in the communal ownership of land in the North-East Frontier States (NEFS) According to his paper, the causes of land alienation include green revolution, urbanization and exploitation of the mineral rich areas, industrial infrastructural needs and factory sites

Desai (1979) in his edited volume '*Peasant Struggles in India*' gives an overview and give a panoramic view of the tribal and peasant struggles in India during the colonial period The chapters by different authors in this volume give an historical account of the struggles and movements launched by various sections of the agrarian population of India including the tribals

Pandey (1980) in his study on the land tenure and agrarian situation in the Chotanagpur region identified indebtedness as the main cause of land alienation in tribal Bihar Pandey also pointed out that to some extent the loopholes in the existing legal provisions are responsible for large-scale transfer of the tribal lands to the non-tribal owners This work highlights the means through which land alienation occurred, (e g illegal and fraudulent means such as putting pressure on the government official for sale of land by the tribals to the non-tribals), fake transfers and collective title suits This study also points out that land alienation was rampant through *chaprabandi* right (the lands which are recorded as *chaprabandi* are those converted for non-agricultural purposes) in the tribal regions of Bihar

Gupta (1982) in his edited book on the Jharkhand movement analyses the mutual contradictions of the inflow of developmental capital and degradation of the native tribal life in the Jharkhand He also explains how contradictions work among various classes and explains about the degradation of the tribals

A conference of Revenue Ministers was held in 1985 to discuss the issues related to land reforms and land alienation. This report points out the loopholes in the legal provisions, social hurdles and illiteracy, which facilitated land alienation in the tribal areas. Considering the lower rate of literacy among the STs and lack of motivation to assert their rights, the conference suggested the state governments to increase the period for filing of petitions for restoration of alienated land or *suo-motto* action to 30 years, as was already done in Maharashtra and Orissa. The other suggestion made in this report to curb the process of land alienation in tribal areas is raising pleas at any stage of the court proceedings and bringing trespass within the ambit of law. The conference also emphasized on physical restoration of land free from encumbrances, survey of land pertaining to old cases of alienation, continuous review of legislative and executive measure and updating of land records in scheduled areas to check land transfer from tribal to the non-tribals.

Saksena (1986) in his study of the problem of the problem of the STs in Madhya Pradesh observed that the protective measures taken to check the exploitation of the tribals especially in the field of land alienation, indebtedness, marketing, and the available credit facility and legal aid proved to be inadequate.

Thakur (1987) studied the problem of land alienation in Jorai and Sadiya of Assam and suggested the formation of an appropriate government machinery to follow up the actions of the field staff. This is indicative of his apprehension regarding the lack of proper management and control by the government in the administration of tribal areas. He also suggested equitable distribution of lands on the basis of land records prepared. In case of land revenue, he suggested the village council to collect it and to make the villagers responsible for land settlement in their respective villages.

Rao (1987) in his study in the Warangal districts of Andhra Pradesh concluded that unequal distribution of land in the tribal villages and the failure in the implementation of the protective legislation for tribal welfare were the main causes of tribal land

alienation He was also critical about the exploitation by the migrant communities and the poor administrative measures for the restoration alienated lands to the tribals

Rao and Doss (1994) in their study in seven districts of Tamilnadu have estimated that 30.63% of the tribal land was alienated in favour of the private non tribals where as acquisition by the government and other agencies were negligible They noted that the extent of land alienation was more in areas inhabited by the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and in high tribal concentration areas where the size of land holding was invariably small They attributed the socio economic factors, such as indebtedness, illiteracy, domestic consumption, debt redemption, medical expenses, social and religious obligations, and alcoholism were responsible for transferring the tribal land This study has also noted that factors such as the inability to cultivate land, lack of irrigation facilities, continuous crop failure and joint ownership went against the tribal farmers to make a living out of the small land holdings they possessed They observed that most of the lands were alienated through outright sales, mortgage, lease and encroachment They suggested establishment of special land tribunals for speedy disposal of land disputes, where the District Collector should have an important role to play Among other suggestions they recommended special administrative measures to identify the cases of land alienation at taluk and district levels, modification of existing rules and regulations, improving the socio economic status of the tribals, eradication of illiteracy and strengthening of the co-operative machinery, free legal aid and payment of compensation to the alienated tribals

Reddy (1989) in another fact-finding study concentrated in the Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh, he attributed economic factors like indebtedness to money lenders, encroachment of tribal lands, lack of institutional rural credit responsible for land alienation in tribal areas He also discussed different methods of alienation such as *benami* transfers, lease, mortgage, concubinage, marital alliance with tribal women, transfer without records and forcible encroachment Viegas (1991) studied the problem of land alienation in Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Koraput and Phulbani districts of Orissa Viegas suggested reformulating the developmental

programmes, policies and legislation in tribal areas in tune with the tribal cultures and ethos

Bordoloi (1991) in his studies in Assam noted that almost half of the tribal people in the state suffer from indebtedness, which was the primary reason for land alienation. It was coupled with high rate illiteracy and legal unawareness among the Assamese tribes. He was of the view that it was not the inadequacy of the provisions of the existing laws, but the ineffective implementation at the grassroots level that led to land alienation. Bordoloi observed that during the British period migration of Muslims from Bangladesh caused large-scale alienation of tribal land, which continued even after Independence. Bordoloi observed, land transfers were by forcible occupation and encroachment.

Vyas and Mehta (1994) in a comparative study of land alienation in tribal India observed that the tribals were exposed to the mainstream civilization through the process of urbanization. Therefore, the link between the tribals and the non-tribals was established through political mobilization, which was the outcome of protective discrimination. All these factors besides indebtedness were responsible for tribal land alienation in India.

Venkat (1994) in his study in the scheduled areas of Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh highlighted the socio-economic and political factors that caused large scale land alienation in the tribal regions. Added to this was the improper implementation of the existing laws for the protection of the tribal land. Further, because of isolation of the tribal communities, illiteracy and poverty, large chunks of tribal land were transferred into the hands of the non-tribals.

Prasad (1994) in his evaluation of the problem of tribal land alienation in Andhra Pradesh pointed out that large areas of tribal land were in occupation by the non-tribals.

without *pattas* This study, suggested that legal rights over these lands should be granted to the tribals, to reduce tension and that the land transfer regulation should be included in the IXth Schedule of the Constitution, so as to grant its overriding powers over any settlement regulations He opined that the SDCs-TW should list out the alienation cases as per the tribal land transfer regulation Acts, in which the non-tribals had land holdings and violated the regulation In these cases, efforts should be made to restore the alienated lands to the tribal owners Patel (1995) observed that establishment of large industrial and mining projects in tribal areas, lack of motivation among the tribals to assert their rights, and lack of required skills for settled agriculture are some of the key factors of land alienation He has also pointed out that leasing of land, mortgage, encroachment and illegal transfers were some of the means of land transfer in the tribal regions of India

Patel (1996) in his study among the Baiga of Madhya Pradesh found that almost half (48%) of the tribal land alienation cases existed because of large scale projects involving acquisition of lands for public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act (LTA), 1894 and the other half (50%) cases related to land mortgage and leasing out of tribal lands to the non-tribals There were cases in which forcible evacuation of the Baiga and the Gond from their natural habitat by the forest department took place The findings of Patel included that the Baiga were politically unorganized and educationally very backward Regarding compensation for land acquisition He found, the Madhya Pradesh land revenue system was ineffective He was of the opinion that though there had been huge budgetary allocation by the government for the development of the PTGs, the trend of constant deprivation from the resources could not lead to their development as envisaged Patel suggests that the restoration of alienated land to tribals is only the remedy for sustainable development of the tribals

Ramesh (1996) has discussed as to how the policy of the Nizam's government in Hyderabad led to tribal land alienation in the Adilabad district He noted that there was no statute in the policy of the Nizam Government to protect the tribal interest in land The policy of the Nizam Government, which wanted the augmentation of state revenue

at the cost of the poor tribals and their land, opened up the tribal areas and encouraged the non-tribal immigrants belonging to the merchant communities and cultivators by granting them *pattas*. He also observed that the revenue officials gave large areas of *Jamabandhu* (government) lands that were not surveyed, but were under the physical possession of the tribal cultivators, to the educated, wealthy and influential non tribals

Srivastava (1997) in his study in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh has found mining Projects as the major cause of tribal land alienation in the region. He was of the opinion that it was further supported by low-level of education among the tribals and lack of productivity of the tribal land. He has laid emphasis on improving the productivity of land and also on the spread of non-formal education in the tribal regions. Despite all the administrative and legal measures taken so far to prevent land transfer from the tribal owners to their non-tribal counterparts, the problem continues with its usual vigor.

Ramaiah (1988) in his study highlighted the issues involved in the development of tribal areas, particularly planning and implementation of development programmes. He analyzed the various protective legislations that were enacted over the years and observed that despite the protective measures taken by government from time to time, tribals have been losing their lands. He further argues that inspite of many administrative measures to protect the tribal cultivators, exploitation continues. He discusses the management of agriculture and forestry, and its impact on tribal economy, the organisation and working of the co-operatives and GCC, and the policy for establishing the village based cottage industries to provide employment opportunities to the tribal people. He concludes that successful implementation of tribal development policies and programmes depend on incentives, which propel the tribal economy, and the response factors that indicate the direction of development effort.

Ghimire (1992) undertook a similar study in Nepal, which indicated the extension of the caste system in reinforcing rigid division of labour, migration of dominant communities and privatisation of large tracts of productive land and he noted that these are the major factors contributing to the cause of land alienation Singh (1972) and Fuchs (1982) explain a detailed account of the tribal land problems and discuss the manipulations adopted by the non-tribals, which have gone invariably in contravention of the land transfer regulation They also analyzed the conflict of interests of the installation of public industries and the decay of tribal agricultural economy

Thukral (1992), McCully (1997) and Singh (1997) say that the displacement caused by large scale irrigation and hydro projects has drawn considerable attention in recent years Many authors have noted that project proposals for such large scale water resource management initiatives seldom include an assessment of the displacement to be caused, or of the costs of rehabilitation Numerous studies have also been conducted on resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons and of the impacts of displacement on income, standards of living, and physical and emotional health

Patnayak (1972) in his study in Orissa suggested that the government should check land alienation in tribal areas and restore the alienated land to the tribal owners He further discussed about the illegal transfers and the presence of moneylenders having economic hold over the tribal people as some of the methods of tribals land alienation Burman (1975) in one of his pioneering studies concluded that the emergence of a new class of industrial entrepreneurs in tribal areas led to the transfer of the tribal lands to the non-tribals

Elwin (1960) in his book 'A Philosophy for NEFA' made the following observations on the land problem in other parts of India (other than NEFA) where the tribal communities have declined in many ways He points out the first cause of their depression was the loss of their land and forests He observed that, if we look back over the long series of tribal rebellions against authority in other parts of tribal India,

we see that the majority of them arose over this point Thus, the Kol insurrections of 1883 were caused by encroachment on the tribal land The Tamar Rebellions, which repeated seven times between 1789 and 1832, were primarily due to the illegal deprivation of their rights in land, which the Hos, Mundas and Oraons have also suffered Hutton (1946) had stated in his work 'Modern India and the West' that the best land of the tribals that is available in tribal regions had passed into the hands of outsiders and this is the basic problem of tribal underdevelopment

Tribal and Harijans Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar (THR&TI) in its study in Orissa during 1989 concluded that 96% of the total tribal land is alienated Its causes according to this study are a continuation of the agrarian feudal system, intermediary system of *Muthadari* and imposition of heavy land taxes The study also highlighted that poverty and illiteracy among the tribals resulted in large-scale exploitation by the outsiders The study was also critical of the indifferent attitude of the administration and slackness in surveying and preparing land records The reasons for borrowing money, leading to land alienation are house loans, consumption of liquor, health and purchase of draught animals Most of the transactions which are mainly through oral agreements led to indebtedness and the tribals have lost their lands to the non tribals Developmental programmes undertaken for public purpose by the government in the form of road laying, construction of school buildings, markets, irrigation and power projects, large scale industries, and land acquisition for social forestry and wild life sanctuaries were responsible for land alienation in tribal areas TCR&TI Gujarat had also conducted a similar kind of study on the problems of land alienation among the tribals of Gujarat in four districts It identified that the exploitation of the tribals through moneylenders was the major causal factor responsible for land alienation in tribal areas

According to the report of the House Committee of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1999, the loopholes in legal measures and improper maintenance of land records and *pattas* in tribal area are causing the problem of land alienation The report also indicated the lack of political commitment to solve the problem of land alienation

despite the persistence of the problem over a long period of time. Further, it observed that the tribals were neither clever nor educated to fight for their rights on land issues and they were helpless as the land documents showed that the disputed lands do not belong to them. Therefore, the committee suggested that the government must allot a sum of Rs 100 crores to purchase the non-tribal lands in the agency areas to be returned back to the tribals, which might solve the problem of land alienation to some extent. Also the committee suggested no change in the Regulation 1/70 and other regulations, as it found this Act as a valid one (GoAP 1999).

Kurien (2000) in his review article 'Enlarging the Concept of Development' on Amartya Sen's book 'Development as Freedom' explained that the concept of economic development is to increase freedom for all human beings and this could be achieved by integrating the socio economic, political institutions and many other interactive agencies. It depends on the roles and inter-relations between instruments of freedom by widening the socio-economic, political conditions, promotion of transparency and protective legislations.

I.9. Methodology and Chapterisation

The field study undertaken in the three selected agency mandals of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram in the West Godavari district is an explicatory and analytical research designed to understand the issues relating to the tribal development, displacement, land alienation, rehabilitation and resettlement. The purpose of discussing the constitutional provisions, various programmes for the upliftment of the STs, in a Pan Indian context in general, and West Godavari agency area in particular and to examine the outcome of the government schemes being implemented by ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram for the development of tribals. The findings in this doctoral dissertation are based on first hand information collected from the tribals of West Godavari district, who are being displaced, to be resettled and rehabilitated.

The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources, and covers the peoples perceptions regarding the issues involved in tribal development programmes and schemes. Secondary data has been collected from the departments of Tribal Welfare (TW), Revenue, Rural Development (RD), Irrigation, Law, NGOs, Offices of the Collector of West Godavari district, the Project Officer (PO) of ITDA, SDC TW and the GCC of Kotaramachandrapuram, the Revenue Division Officer (RDO) of Jangareddigudem, Mandal Revenue Officers (MROs) and Mandal Development Officers (MDOs) of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram, Research Institutes such as Forest Research Institute (FRI) of Dehradun, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR&TI), Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and Indra Gandhi Memorial Library (IGML) of Hyderabad.

The secondary sources include the published material available in the form of books, journals, seminar papers, plan documents, annual reports and documents of government departments, TSP reports, and other official records and notes of TW department. During field research, several interviews, case studies, focused group discussions (FGDs) have been held with different categories of stakeholders such as the tribals under study and their leaders, peoples representatives, SHGs, NGOs, government officials and sub-ordinate personnel involved in implementation of tribal development programmes and schemes. Frequent visits in a period of three years have been undertaken to different tribal villages in West Godavari agency in order to get first hand knowledge about the prevailing situation. Further, the researcher stayed for a stretch of three months at a time, during the course of field work in the rehabilitation settlements.

The content analysis of plan documents as well as other materials connected with this topic has been conducted in detail, in order to document them systematically. In order to get clarifications on certain issues relating to the published material and plan documents, discussions were held with key informants and available resource (knowledgeable) persons in the field. Plan documents, Government Orders (GOs) and

TSP annual reports, have been consulted for obtaining information on the subject. In order to see the progress of the developmental programmes and schemes in a chronological order, departmental progress reports have also been surveyed.

The collected material from both the primary and secondary sources has been classified in accordance with the aspects involved in tribal development, displacement, alienation, rehabilitation and resettlement. The field data has been analyzed and interpreted keeping in view the objectives of the development programmes, with main focus on Kovvada and Polavaram projects as the case studies.

This study is organized into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the tribal situation and prospects of development in the British and Post-Independence periods. The geographical features, ethnographic description of the tribal communities in the study area are presented in the second chapter. Administration and organisation of tribal development schemes and programmes in the agency area are analyzed in the third chapter. The impact of displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement of the concerned tribal communities is presented with two case studies in the fourth chapter. The fifth chapter presents the processes of development and the problem of land alienation in the agency area. The sixth chapter gives a summary and conclusions of this research.

Chapter II

West Godavari District: Physiological Features

West Godavari district is a part of the Godavari delta and it lies between 16° 15' to 17°-30' northern latitudes and 80° 55' to 81°- 55' eastern longitudes. It is bounded by Khammam district on the north, the Bay of Bengal on the south, river Godavari on the east and the Krishna district on the west (Figure II 1). The district is situated between the mighty rivers Godavari and Krishna, having a total geographical area of 7,79,538 sq km or 19,26,277 acres (GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

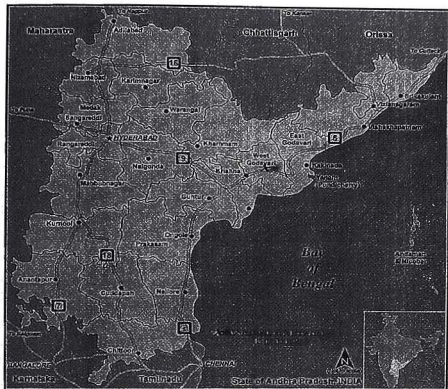
The present West Godavari district was in the erstwhile Godavari district during 1859-1905. In 1904 the taluks (except Polavaram) of Ernagudem, Eluru, Tanuku, Bheemavaram and Narsapur were transferred to Krishna district. These taluks were again bifurcated in 1905 and formed into the West Godavari district with the head quarters located at Machilipatnam. The head quarters of the district was shifted from Machilipatnam to Eluru in 1927. The Polavaram taluk was transferred in 1942 from East Godavari district to the West Godavari district (GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

The administration of the districts in Andhra Pradesh was organized in to the mandal system in 1995 by the then State Government. The erstwhile taluks of West Godavari district are divided into four revenue divisions i.e. Eluru, Narsapuram, Kovvur and Jangareddigudem which cover the delta, upland and agency areas. The agency area was bifurcated from the jurisdiction of Kovvur revenue division in 2003 and the Jangareddigudem revenue division was formed (Details pertaining to the revenue divisions, mandals and Grama Panchayats of West Godavari district are given in Table II 1) (GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

In all, there are 45 villages with the size population of 10,000 and above persons in the district. They are distributed in 46 mandals. The largest number of four villages occurs in Mogalthur mandal, three villages each in Nallajerla, Bhimadole and Tanuku

mandals, two villages each in five mandals, and one each in twenty two mandals (GoAP 2004)

Figure II 1. Map of the Andhra Pradesh showing the West Godavari district



II.1 Historical Background: Pre-History to History

The present study region, West Godavari district, is a part of the peninsular interior, and is rich in Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic-Chalcolithic and Iron Age sites (Murty 2003 148-173, Shastri 1983, Singh 1984)

The Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures in Andhra Pradesh represent hunting gathering cultures that fall within the time span of the Middle

Pleistocene to the Early Holocene The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artifact categories in Andhra Pradesh and their typo-technological attributes, in cross cultural terms, betray affinities to those in other parts of India, Africa and Europe where some of the excavated living sites of these phases have yielded food refuse of wild game, birds, fish, snails and a few plant remains Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures in the Godavari valley have a wide distribution in the reverine ecotones of the lowlands and the dense deciduous forests of the uplands Numerous upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic sites have been discovered in the habitats of shifting cultivators like Konda Reddi and Koya This indicates that these environments which were congenial habitats for the prehistoric populations continue to be so to those of ethnographic present (Murty 2003 148 173, Shastry 1983, Singh 1984)

A few Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites in the Godavari valley have yielded extensive faunal remains, which include food refuse and roasted/burnt bones in the occupational levels of these two cultures There are several Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occurrences which are contiguous with the settlements of the shifting cultivators in the Godavari valley These communities have an expert knowledge of their biological environments, habitats and habits of big and small game, birds, aquatic fauna, wild plant foods and the use of various plant and animal species in ethno-medicine They also have an array of food procurement equipment, such as hunting and fishing contrivances made of local raw materials These include bows and arrows, nets, noose traps, gravity traps, spring traps and weirs The present day practices of the indigenous groups cannot be blindly extrapolated on to the prehistoric past. However, their behavioral patterns, with a bearing on human-environmental associations, indicate that subsistence strategies could not have been productive in the prehistoric past without the aid and employment of specialized contrivances A noteworthy feature of the Mesolithic in the deciduous woodlands of the Godavari valley is the amorphous nature of artifacts and the association of bifacial heavy duty tools like chopping tools These elements are suggestive of the clearance of patches in forests, possibly to raise settlements Further, some sites also yielded faceted tools and shouldered Celts of the eastern Indian Neolithic culture This indicates the survival of the Mesolithic culture in the lower Godavari valley during the Neolithic period and

cultural contacts with eastern Indian Neolithic cultures (Murty 2003 148-173, Shastry 1983, Singh 1984)

By an appraisal of the distribution, topographical locations and dispersal modes of the Lower, Middle, Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic primary / semi primary sites in their environmental context in different parts of Andhra Pradesh, it is possible to present a general framework of settlement patterns for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures. This is also applicable to the Godavari valley. The occupations within the flood plain zones can be regarded as dry season camps, those at higher elevations and away from the major river courses as all season camps, and the occupations in the Kurnool caves and the surrounding areas as transient encampments. Cave fauna, which includes food refuse in the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occupations in the Kurnool caves, point to the exploitation of a variety of wild game as part of the subsistence strategies adopted during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. Thus, probable modes of subsistence strategies can be suggested, taking into account the possible functional attributes of artifact categories of the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures by adopting a general comparative approach based on the living traditions of the indigenous communities that inhabit these environments. These alternative strategies could be group hunting, chasing and stalking game, use of a variety of net traps, noose traps and gravity traps, use of different kinds of bows and arrows and slings, fire aided hunting, and opportunistic scavenging. The variety of wild plant foods which form a part of the subsistence base of the indigenous groups inhabiting these environments indicate that human groups adapted to forested environments possibly exploited plant food resources in addition to obtaining meat foods as in the case with the ethnographic present (Murty 2003 148-173, Shastry 1983, Singh 1984)

The Neolithic cultures in Andhra Pradesh are widespread in the Telangana and Rayalaseema plateaus and in the deltaic zones of the Godavari and Krishna rivers. The Neolithic cultures in the Godavari valley are scattered in the thick forests, unlike the village based settlements of the Telangana and Rayalaseema plateaus with an agro pastoral economy (Murty 2003 148-173, Shastry 1983, Singh 1984)

The Iron Age, in Andhra is characterised by elaborate burials called megaliths. This tradition also, appears as an intrusion (the origins of which are not yet satisfactorily resolved). Megalithic burials occur as cemeteries and some of these are associated with habitation sites. Megalithic cemeteries and burials are widespread in the Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal regions, as also, in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Such Megalithic habitation cum cemeteries are found in the Polavaram regions and parts of the Khammam districts (Murty 2003: 148-173, Shastry 1983, Singh 1984).

The Megalithic phase in Andhra Pradesh covers approximately the period from the later part of the second millennium BC to, the beginnings of the Christian era. The Iron Age in Andhra Pradesh, like in other parts of the Deccan, overlaps or merges with the Early Historic phase. Sites such as Dhulikatta, Yeleswaram, Nagarjunakonda, Dharanikota, Satanikota, Kadambapur, Budigapalle, Chinnabankur, Peddabankur, Kotilingala and Kesaraipalli display occupational profiles beginning with the early farming Neolithic-chalcolithic village settlements, followed by the Megalithic (Iron Age) and Early Historic townships by around the latter part of the first millennium BC. Several of the excavated sites in Andhra Pradesh show urban occupation lasting up to the third century AD. These are generally Sathavahanas sites, which participated in Indo-Roman trade. Megalithic cultural traditions seemed to coexist with the newly emerging historical culture. The latter absorbed prevalent north Indian traits (pottery, coinage, script and architecture) as a result of its interaction with the north and west-central Indian cultural zones dating to the Pre-Mouryan and Mouryan periods. Sathavahanas townships like Dhulikatta, Kotilingala, Satanikota and Dharanikota are fortified townships (Ray 1978, Sarkar 1986, Sastry 1996, Sastry 1996, Satyanarayana 1999).

The excavated sites reveal specialized crafts like mining and metallurgy (mining, smelting and forging of iron, and lead, gold and silver smithy), bone, shell and horn crafts, terracotta and bead industry. Large hoards of punched silver coins, gold and silver Roman coins belong to first half of the first century BC to the third century AD.

indicates extensive trade and commercial contacts with the Roman Empire during this period (Krishna Sastry 1996)

Rock art forms an important feature of the prehistoric to early historic periods in Andhra Pradesh. There are 28 rock art sites in the Telangana, Rayalaseema and coastal regions. These sites cover the Mesolithic, Neolithic-chalcolithic, Iron Age and Early Historic periods down to Medieval times (Murty 2003: 148-173)

The history of the district goes back to the days of the great Mauryas, the Sathavahanas, the English, the French and the Zamindars, and the time span covers from ca. 297 BC to 1858 AD. The Mauryas were succeeded by the Sathavahanas who ruled for four centuries from the second century BC, till the first quarter of the third century AD. According to Ptolemy, there was a port by name Praluru at the mouth of the Godavari which was one of the ports in Andhra area having commercial links with foreign countries and places like China, Burma, Siam and Rome during this period. Praluru, which means a granary, might have been submerged in the sea later. During the Sathavahanas period, Buddhism enjoyed great patronage along with the Vedic religion. The rock-cut retreats at Guntupalle (Jeelakarragudem), six miles away from Kamavarapukota belonging to the second century BC attest to this fact (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

At the beginning of the fourth century AD, the area passed under the rule of the Salankayanas which lasted for nearly a century. Vengi, which became famous as the capital of the celebrated dynasty, disintegrated into two small hamlets of Pedavegi and Chinavegi near Eluru. It is believed that the present Pedavegi was the ancient Vengi. The area between the Godavari and Krishna thus came to be known as 'Vengidesa' or 'Vegidesa' after this name. According to Samudragupta's Allahabad Pillar inscription, Hastivarma of the Salankayana dynasty, who was ruling this part of the country, was defeated by Samudragupta during his invasion of the south in the middle of the fourth century. The Salankayanas were succeeded by the Vishnukundins at the beginning of the fifth century and ruled the area for two centuries. During the rule of Vikramaditya II (ca. 515 BC-535 BC), the capital was shifted to

Denduluru in the district The Vishnukundins patronized Saivism, which is attested by the fact that many ancient Saivite temples are found in Vengi Denduluru area The dynasty came to an end with the invasion of the Durjayas and the occupation of Vengi by them The western Chalukya ruler of Badami, Pulakesin II, proceeded against the east coast and occupied it He then gave the newly, conquered territories to his brother, Kubja Vishnuvardhana It developed into an independent kingdom known as the kingdom of Vengi and his descendants were referred to by the historians as the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi Chalukya Bhima belonging to this dynasty built a temple of Bhumeswara at Bheemavaram It is said that during the reign of Amma I of this dynasty, the capital was shifted to Rajhamandry Penugonda in the district was at that time an important commercial centre Vasavi, who was born to one Kusumasetty, became the tutelary deity of the Vaisyas, when she along with other Vaisyas of 102 gotras confined themselves to flames, as Chalukya Bhima invaded this town to marry her (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

After the Eastern Chalukyas, the area was ruled by the Cholas and their subordinates Velanati Cholas till the end of the 13th century The Kolanu chiefs in the district ruling around the Kolleru lake, and a local chief, Virabhadra of the old Chalukya lineage, who was ruling from Nidadavole, were the others who ruled over parts of the district during the interregnum between the Eastern Chalukyas and the Kakatiyas The area surrounding Kolletikota was then known as 'Kolanu-needa' and Nidadavole as 'Niravadyaprolu' (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The district then passed under the sway of the Kakatiyas Queen Rudramamba of this celebrated dynasty married Virabhadra of Nidadavole With the fall of the dynasty in 1323 AD, the district came under the sway of the Delhi Sultans A confederation of the Musunuri Chiefs, the Reddys of Kondavidu and Karukonda Chiefs drove out the Mohammedans, and the Reddys of Kondavidu came to rule over the tract which included the area constituting the present West Godavari district A fort at Eluru belonging to the period of Kondaveeti Reddys is now in ruins The Reddys of Kondavidu were succeeded by the Gajapathis of Orissa, the Qutub-Shahis and after their fall in 1687, by the Delhi Mughals Eluru was a Circar in the Deccan Suba

administered by a military officer called Fauzdar during the brief reign of the Mughals. After the declaration of independence by Nizamul-Mulk-Asaf Jah, Viceroy of the Deccan Suba under the Mughals in 1724, in the dispute for the throne that arose after the death of the Nizam. The French and the English sided with the rival claimants. Salabat Jung, who was ceded by the French, came out victorious in the dispute, and gave away the Circars to the French. The French were, however, defeated by the English in 1766, and the Circars including West Godavari were transferred to the control of the English by the Nizam (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

After the Northern Circars were ceded to the British, Eluru Circar was rented out to Hasan Ali Khan, the fouzdar of Nizam for a term of three years. The lease period ended in 1769 and the newly acquired territory was placed under charge of Chief and Council of Masulipatnam (Machilipatnam). The period of the British witnessed several families, belonging to the ancient dynasties or were agents to the Mohammedan rulers, becoming Zamindars. Many of the Zamindars belonged to the hilly areas in the district. The Zamindar of Polavaram was a leader among them. The Raja of Mogalthur was the leader for the rest of the Zamindars living in plains. During 1809, the Zamindari of Polavaram was auctioned as the Zamindar rebelled against the British. Similarly the Mogalthur Zamindari was auctioned in 1791 (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The Zamindars came to prominence during the period of transfer of this region to the English. The Zamindars of whom some were descendents of ancient Hindu rulers and some were agents of the Muslim rulers, usurped hereditary rights and regarded themselves as the owners of the soil. Many of the Zamindars resided in the hills, except a few others resided in plains. The chief of these hill Zamindars was the Raja of Polavaram. Considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the hill tribe and the Zamindars from breaking peace. The first disturbance occurred in 1785 A D and it was due to the division and management of Polavaram, Gutala and Kothapalli Zamindari estates. The Zamindari estate of Polavaram was for long under the rule of Rajas, who derived its authority from Gajapathus of Orissa (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

In 1785 AD, Dasi Reddi, the Zamindar of Kota Nagavaram attacked Gutala and it required the interference of the military authorities before he could be affectively repressed Hugh Montgomery proceeded to Gutala and occupied it They captured Dasi Reddy and sent him to Machilipatnam prison Similar disturbances occurred in 1786 AD and 1787 AD when the hill tribes, the adherents of Dasi Reddi, were driven out by a detachment The Company's troops marched again to Gutala and detained Vijaya Gopala and recognized his brother Chinna Mangapathi as the Zamindar of the united estates of Polavaram and Gutala The then collector Brainfill experienced trouble from Mangapathi He latter fell into arrears, and so he was captured On the other hand, Vijaya Gopala was also captured from Rajhamandry and was kept as a refugee with the Konda Reddi hill chief named Linga Reddi A military company was sent under Colonel Gardiner against Polavaram and he captured its fort Mangapathi was kept as a refugee in the Rampa territory Vijaya Gopala subsequently surrendered himself to the English (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Later, the Polavaram estate was given to his cousin named Lakshmi Narayana The estates of Kothapalli, Polavaram and Gutala were put to auction in 1808 AD and 1809 AD, in realisation of the arrears and when the Zamindar Narasimha rebelled Thus the ancient lines of the Polavaram came to an end in 1858 AD Hukkumpet Zamindars of Gangolu estate came into prominence in the Madras Presidency and they continued up to the abolition of Zamindari system by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The West Godavari district occupies an important place in its contribution to the freedom movement Tribal leaders of West Godavari agency like Karukonda Subba Reddi organized a large number of Koyas against British rule Karukonda Subba Reddi and six other leaders were captured and hanged to death by the British, because of their active participation in the freedom struggle The legacy begins with sending the delegates to the first session of Indian National Congress in 1885 1947 and continued through its participation in Vandemataram movement, the Swadeshi movement, non-cooperation movement of 1920, the Civil disobedience movement of 1932 and the Quit India movement of 1942 There is a galaxy of freedom fighters

who made immense sacrifices and fought against the British for attaining freedom from the alien British rulers Alluri Sitaramaraju, who is a legendary and a patriot hailed from Mogallu of this district He carried out his activities against the British from the agency tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Vishakapatnam districts, and whose martyrdom is still reverentially remembered by the people of the district in particular and of the Andhra Pradesh in general (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 2. Geographical Features of the Agency Area

The total geographical region of the scheduled area is 94,697 sq km out of the total area of West Godavari district The percentage of forest area is 10.41% of the total area of the district The forest area of the agency or the ITDA jurisdiction is 68.80% of the total forest area of the district The total forest area of the agency is 65,154 sq km of the total area of the West Godavari agency All the revenue divisions i.e. Eluru, Narsapuram, Kovvur and Jangareddigudem of the district are further divided into 46 mandals for general administration The agency area which was a part of the erstwhile Polavaram taluk presently comes under Jangareddigudem revenue division (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The southern half of the land area in the West Godavari district is in coastal plains with a vast delta formed by the river Godavari, where extensive area is under agriculture and which forms a part of the catchment of the rice bowl of the State The northern half of the area is hilly and consists of small hill ranges and hills dotting all over the undulating terrain and mountain ranges of the Eastern Ghats form a part of West Godavari agency The agency is traversed by the Eastern Ghats, broken by the Papikondalu range This area is covered by some scattered hills and the highest peak in this range is Peddakonda, which is of 1,364 m height The forest area is mostly confined to the northern half of the west Godavari district, in the hill ranges and slopes of the Eastern Ghats Sir Arthur Cotton famous British civil engineer, chief Architect of Indian irrigation projects and anicuts, traveled extensively in this region for projecting a dam in this area, and later he constructed Dhowleshwaram anicut on

the river Godavari, which turned these districts into rich fertile lands (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.3. Climate and Temperature

The climate of the agency tract is characterised by an oppressive summer season and good seasonal rainfall. The year may be divided into four seasons. The summer, from about the middle of February to about the first week of June, is followed by the south-west monsoon season which lasts till about the end of September. October and November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. December to mid-February is the season of generally fine weather. The climate in the agency area is tropical and moist. Humidity rises to 80% 90% along the coast. Generally the temperature ranges from 18° C to 36° C in the hilly tract of Papikondalu region and the climate is cool. Temperature increases as we go from north east to north-west. Maximum temperature rises to 49° C during mid-Summer at Eluru and Kovvur. The coolest place is Sirivaka. Hottest months of the year are from March to June (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

According to the meteorological observatory of Nidadavole the coolest part of the year starts from November to about the middle of February and the daily maximum temperature is 30° C (86° F) and the minimum is 18° C (60° F). From about the middle of February, the temperature begins to rise rapidly till May, the hottest month of year, with the daily maximum temperature at 38.4° C (101.1° F) and the daily minimum at 27° C (80.6° F). The moist heat during summer months is very hot and the day temperature at times exceeds 43 C (109.4° F) during May and early June. Thunder showers in afternoons during the late summer season give temporary relief for some days. With the onset of the monsoon by about the first week of June there is an appreciable drop in temperature and the weather becomes comparatively pleasant. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Nidadavole was 46.2° C (115.2° F) in June 1918 and the lowest minimum was 12.9° C (55.5° F) in December 1919 (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The air is humid throughout the year and the driest part is the period from February to May or early June, when the relative humidities are between 45% and 55% in the afternoon. Skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast during the south-west monsoon season. There is moderate cloudiness in the post monsoon season. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clean or light clouded. Winds are generally light in the south west monsoon. In the period from October to March, winds blow mostly from directions between north and north east in the mornings and from the south or south east in the afternoon. During the summer season, the winds in the mornings blow mainly from the south and from the south-east or south in the afternoons. South western winds prevail in south-west direction, during south west monsoon season.

Storms and depression originating in the Bay of Bengal during the post-monsoon months pass through or in the neighborhood of the district causing widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Thunder storms occur during the period from March to October (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Three seasons are distinguishable i.e. winter, summer and rainy. The climate is salubrious in the coastal region, because of the proximity of the sea, reducing the severity of the summer. In the inland region, it becomes uncomfortably hot during summer and pleasantly cold during winter. The year begins promisingly and ends reassuring with the bracing winter. The days are pleasantly warm and nights are refreshingly cold, but the season is unfortunately short, lasting for only three months, December to February. The winter merges into the summer through a very short period of transition. The summer is a lengthy season running over more than four months up to July. All the trees shed their foliage and the people get ready to face the yearly ordeal. The mercury effortlessly touches the peak figure of 49° C. The first outburst of the rain towards the end of June liberates the land from the grip of summer and heralds the rainy season. The rains usher in a period of activity. The forests welcoming the cool showers put on new foliage in varying shades of green. The fields smile with green crops and people generally feel relieved from a state of exhaustion and go about their business fresh in body and spirit (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Papikondalu of the West Godavari agency receives the maximum rainfall in the division, which is about 1,300 mm per annum. The rainfall increases as we go from south west to north east. The division receives rainfall both from south-west and north-east monsoons. During south west monsoon period, the rainfall is more in the north-east and decreases as we go to south-west. Where as during north-east monsoon period the rainfall is more in the coast and it decreases as we go towards north east. Generally, south-west monsoon breaks around the end of June and most of the rainfall is received from mid July to end of September. Failure or delayed monsoon often results in famine conditions in up lands. North-east monsoon is received mainly in the form of cyclonic rains during October-November. One or two cyclones are common during October-November. During some years cyclones occur even during April and May. All these cyclones that occur either in April-May or in October-November hit the coast. The cyclonic storms are associated with winds and heavy rainfall (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

The average annual rainfall in the district is 1076.20 mm. The district gets rain in both the south-west and post monsoon seasons. The rainfall during south west monsoon season (June-September) contributes 64% of the annual rainfall, while the retreating monsoon season accounts for about 36%. October is the rainiest month. The district gets rain in both the south-west and post monsoon seasons. The rainfall during south-west monsoon season (June-September) contributes 64% of the annual rainfall, while the retreating monsoon season accounts for about 36%. October is the rainiest month (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

The average annual rainfall in the agency is 1,081.7 mm (42.59 cm). The rainfall in the agency increases in general from south-west towards the north east and varies from 988.1 mm (38.90 cm) at Eluru to 1,189.8 mm (46.84 cm) at Polavaram. The agency gets rain both during the south-west and post monsoon seasons. The rainfall during the south west monsoon (June to September) season constitutes about 67% of annual rainfall, while the retreating monsoon accounts for 23%. July is the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large from 1901 to 2005. The highest rainfall is 15% of the normal, occurred in 1916 while the lowest annual

rainfall which was 64% of the normal, occurred in 1920. During 1950, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80% of the normal in 8 years, of which two were consecutive. On an average there are 58% rainy days i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm in a year and this number varies from 54 mm at Bheemavaram to 62.9 mm at Polavaram. The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 344.2 mm (13.55 cm) on 10th of July, 1954 at Tadepalligudem station. Maximum and minimum temperature for the year 2004-2005 recorded at Narasapuram station are detailed in Table II 2 and Table II 3 (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.4. River Basins and Hydrology

The district lies in the river basins of the Godavari, Yerrakalva, Thammileru, Ramileru and Jalleru covering the ayacut of 20.2%, 48.1%, 26.8%, 1.4%, and 3.5% respectively to the total of the district area (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

Godavari is the biggest river in Andhra Pradesh and it flows through the agency tracts. It enters Andhra Pradesh State in Adilabad district and runs through Nizambad, Karimnagar, Warangal, and Khammam and touches the north-west corner of this division at Papikondalu and after passing through a narrow gorge, known as Papi-gorge, widens out into the plains dividing Godavari delta into east and west Godavari districts. It runs over a length of 60 km along the district border to reach Kovvur and takes different routes and joins the Bay of Bengal after running over a distance of more than 100 km from the point of Vijeswaram. This great river flanks the entire eastern boundary of the West Godavari district right from the north eastern corner to the south eastern corner of Polavaram mandal. This river borders the entire eastern boundary of the district. At Vijeswaram, the river breaks into two branches namely, the Gowtami (eastern branch) and Vasista (western branch) and flows towards the south of the district before joining the Bay of Bengal, near Antarvedipalem of the East Godavari district (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

Godavari is of considerable importance from the point of view of transport of the forest produce from the forests of this division as well as other divisions and even

outside the State. Because of this, Rajahmundry has become the most important timber market in Andhra region. Apart from the perennial river Godavari which forms the eastern boundary of the division, the rest of the rivers and streams are of minor importance and are active only during rainy season. The minor rivers that originated in the agency area, which drain through Papikondalu are Jalataruvagu, Kovvadakalva, Yerrakalva, Byneru, Jalleru, Karakondakalva, Osurkalva, Pattavagu, Papikondavagu, Peddakalva and Sangamvagu. All these minor rivers including Sangamvagu which flows across the Bedadanuru reserve, feed the irrigation tanks in the upland areas. Tammileru, Ramileru and Gunderu drain through upland plains and the Thammileru forms the western boundary of West Godavari district (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

The southern half of this division, which is an extensive delta, is traversed by a network of canals, which drain into from Godavari. Therefore, supply of water is not a problem in the division. In the northern half which is the upland, region where almost all the forest reserves are situated, the problem is acute since there are no perennial streams or rivers and scarcity of water is keenly felt, during summer. The village tanks / ponds and recently constructed check dams, which are the main sources of water during the hot weather for the humans and animals, tend to dry up in most adding misery to the distress caused by the oppressive heat. The main source during this critical season is wells, which also tend to dry up during the peak of the summer season. Another problem is the low water table, as low as about 45 m and even more. This creates a problem in digging wells economically. However, now a day, bore-wells are dug up in almost all the villages where acute water problem is felt. Hence, the problem in securing drinking water is not so much as it was some 10 to 15 years ago. The biggest natural sweet water lake called Kolleru lake is having most of its area in this district. This lake receives a large volume of drainage water of the surrounding deltaic area. It has an outlet to the sea, through Upputeru (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).



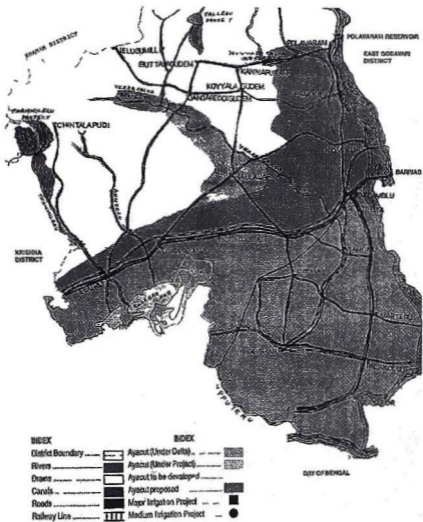
II.4.1 Watershed Management

West Godavari district has considerable water resources for agriculture as major river Godavari flows through the delta area apart from other canals and tanks in the plain and upland areas (GoAP 2004, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.4.2 Major Irrigation Projects

Major irrigation projects of the Godavari and Krishna rivers cover an ultimate irrigation potential of 2,34,158 hectares in West Godavari district, out of which Godavari delta and Krishna delta systems provide 2,0,525 ha and 23,663 ha of ayacut respectively. There are six completed medium irrigation schemes in the district. They are Thammileru reservoir, Jalleru reservoir, Yerra Kalva projects, Vijayaram anicut, Kovvada Kalva reservoir (Figure II 2) with a total ultimate irrigation potential of 3,735, 1,700, 9,996, 4,339 and 4,175 ha respectively. In addition to this, the irrigation potential created in the district under 253 minor irrigation sources is 35,763 ha by the irrigation department. Irrigation potential created through 1,074 sources covering watershed schemes i.e. check dams, village tanks is 11,331 ha. Bore wells and Lift irrigation Schemes have created an estimated ayacut of 42,812 ha. Polavaram multipurpose irrigation project is under construction. Lift irrigation projects like Tadipudi and Gutala on the banks of Godavari river are coming up in the district (GoAP 2004, GoAP 2005).

Figure II 2 Map of the West Godavari district showing irrigation schemes



II.4.3. Polavaram Project

The Polavaram Project is a multipurpose project proposed on the river Godavari at Polavaram (v) in the West Godavari District. The Project envisages irrigation facilities to an extent of about 2,91,000 ha (7,19,000 Ac) in Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts besides diversion of 80 TMC of Godavari water to Krishna river basin. It also envisages provision of water to Vishakapatnam city and other towns and villages' reroute and generation of 720 MW of hydro electric power (GoAP 2004, GoAP 2005)

The Central Water Commission (CWC) so far communicated 72 sets of comments on different project reports on the schemes submitted during 1983 to 1990 and replies to all sets of comments were furnished to the Government. Hydrological clearance has been given for the project and techno economic clearance is awaited (GoAP 2004, GoAP 2005)

II.4.4. Medium Irrigation projects

A list of completed and ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in the district with the latest estimated cost, expenditure cost, expenditure incurred, ultimate irrigation potential utilized so far is given in Table II 4 (GoAP 2004, GoAP 2005)

II.4.5. The Jalleru Reservoir

The Jalleru Reservoir scheme is constructed across Jalleru, a tributary to Yerrakalva, near Aliveru village of Buttayagudem mandal which is 25 km away from Jangareddigudem. The Ayacut of the reservoir is 1,700 ha. The hydrological details of the reservoir are given in Table II 5 (GoAP 2004, GoAP 2005)

II 4.6 Kovvada Kalva Reservoir

Kovvada Kalva is a stream having its origin in Papikondalu at an altitude of +600 Mts, in the Chintapalli Reserved Forest in the West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. A medium Irrigation scheme for formation of reservoir was proposed near LND Peta of Polavaram mandal of the West Godavari district across Kovvada Kalva (GoAP 2004, GoAP 2005)

The Project was started during 2001. The irrigation potential created so far is 2,833 hectares and expenditure incurred so far is 35.38 crores. The remaining works are being taken up with central assistance under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) (GoAP 2004, GoAP 2005)

II.5 Geological Formations and Explorations

Rocks belonging to Archaean, Lower and Upper Gondwana ages constitute the main rock formations in the West Godavari district. The oldest formations met in the agency tract are the gneisses together with quartzite's and calc silicate rocks. The gneisses of this area are of five different types on the basis of mineral assemblages. These give rise to prominent hill features, especially Dondapudi, where they attain the peak of their development and form a long range of conical hills i.e. Palakonda, Komalakonda, Sapakonda, Sudikonda, Rasukulakonda, Dimmakonda and Mallukonda. The garnetiferous gneiss is widely distributed and it consists of brownish red garnets of varying sizes and feldspars. This rock type occurs in the north-east of Ankannagudem of Buttayagudem mandal. The garnet-sillimanite gneisses occur in the north-east and south-east of Puliramudugudem and Dondapudi (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Graphite is present in small, thin scales in the gneissic formations. The rock is rather fine-grained and fairly compact. Khondalite graphitic garnet-sillimanite rock which is generally coarse-grained, contains light blue quartz, pink orthoclase, rounded crystals of garnet, sillimanite and brightly lustrous graphite. Biotite and magnetite formed large hills of 457 m height to the north east and north of Mothugudem and

along the Papikondalu range They are also well developed in Polavaram The Khondalites are highly folded and contorted with a regional north east and south-east strike, and a highly dip from 60° to 80° They are traversed by younger granitic dykes as well as pegmatites and quartz veins The magnetic sillimanite cordierite-gneissic rocks are heavy and brownish black in colour This type of rock formation is traced in Polavaram as well as in the hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Among the crystallines, quartzite forms an important group being usually massive, but may occasionally show gneissic and schistose tendencies The most common member in this group is the quartzite composed of white quartz containing small specks of graphite and biotite Garnet is occasionally present and its proportion may vary considerably The garnet-graphite and garnet sillimanite quartzite are of limited distribution and occur in the Derakonda and Adakonda range of hills and extended to the north-west of Lakshimpuram in the Kovvada reserve forest Graphite is present in small elongated scales and sillimanite occurs as needles (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The calc-silicate rocks occur closely associated with the gneisses and the quartzites along with charnockites in small bounds, generally about 1.83 to 2.44 m thick, also occur They are prominent around Puliramudugudem in the low hills, and south of Polavaram in Gummadikonda, Kumarigudikonda and Malakonda Small pockets of crystalline limestone rocks medium grained, consist of calcite, dolomite and forsterite, cracked in the characteristic manner are seen in the north-west of Koyanagampalem (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The chalcolites cover a wide area forming bands and great massifs in the gneissic regions They are prominently exposed on the eastern flanks of Kumarigudikonda, Malakonda, Balikonda, Pothanakonda and Puliamudugudem Rocks of Barker facies are found in and around Bedadanuru During 1922-1923, a company based at Hyderabad, identified poor quality coal, relating to 12.8 km in the neighborhood of Swarnavarigudem and south of Bedadanuru Gneisses and schists in the hills and some portions of Bedadanuru forests support the sandstone of the barakar series, which is generally associated with coal (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The Graphite deposits were discovered at Reddibodderu by the Indian Plumbago Company of Jangareddigudem. The mine is about 76 m long and 15 m wide and has been extended to a depth of 34 m. The graphite is found as veins in Khondalites, which strike from north east to south west. Small quantities of greenish grey muscovite mica are seen from Bothappagudem to Ankannagudem in the large feeder joining the Manivagu, about 12 km north west of Bothppagudem. Low grade chromite is reported to occur in Erukonda of Polavaram mandal. Geological formations in this district are varied in nature and belong to Pre Cambrian and Archaean as well as recent periods. These are beneficial for mining (Table II 6) (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 5.1. Pre-Cambrian Crystalline Rocks

The oldest group of rocks, like the Precambrian crystalline rocks, forms the basement on which the younger sediments have been deposited. The weathered zone, ground water and it varies in thickness from 12m to 18m (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 5.2. Lower Gondwana Sedimentary Rocks

Overlying the rocks mentioned above are sandstone formations described as Chintalapudi sandstones. These belong to the Lower Gondwana sediments and are confined to an area of 1170 sq km in parts of Chintalapudi and Kovvuru mandals of West Godavari district. The Chintalapudi sandstones are somewhat hard and attain thickness of about 150m or more. It has been estimated by the Geological Survey of India in their investigations on the ground water resources, that the ground water in this formation can be utilized by means of bore wells of about 120m fitted with submergible pumps (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.3 Upper Gondwana Sedimentary Rocks

Succeeding the Chintalapudi sandstones are the upper Gondwana sediments, which consist of three stages i.e. Gollapalli sandstones, Raghavapuram shales and Tirupathi sandstones (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.4 Gollapalli Sandstones

It consists of moderately hard sandstone, interfaced with thin bands of hard ferruginous matter. This formation has thickness of 90 m and occurs in Chintalapudi and Kovvuru areas of the West Godavari district. The Gollapalli sandstones have characteristics, somewhat similar to the Chintalapudi sandstones. It has been estimated that it is possible to draw water from a depth of 120 m by digging bore wells and using submergible pumps (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Overlying the Gollapalli sandstone are Raghavapuram shales, which occur over a small area in the West Godavari district, attaining a thickness of about 45m. Raghavapuram shales are poor in underground water sources and do not yield water to either bore wells or open wells in adequate quantities to meet the irrigation needs (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The next younger formations are the Tirupathi sandstones consisting of beds of sandstones, clays, sands and gravels. This formation is exposed in parts of Chintalapudi, Eluru and Kovvur. It attains a thickness of about 90 m or more. This is the next prolific producer of ground water amongst the Gondwana formations. There are very good artesian aquifers in the beds of sands and gravels occurring in these formations (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.5 Deccan Traps

Overlying the Tirupathi sandstones are volcanic lava flows known as Deccan traps. These are exposed in a narrow belt over an area of about 363 sq km between

Nallajerla in the West Godavari district and Kotravulapalli in the East Godavari district across the river Godavari. The lava flows are generally hard, except when weathered and altered. Its thickness is not known for certain but it may be about 90 m. These volcanic rocks are generally hard and are not likely to yield appreciable quantities of water (GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.5.6. Rajhamandry Sandstones

Overlying the Deccan trap flows are the tertiary deposits comprising of important formation known as Rajhamandry sandstone. These consist of beds of sandstones, sands, gravels and clays. The maximum thickness of Rajhamandry sandstones is estimated to be about 300 m. The Rajhamandry sandstone are supposed to be one of the most important geological formations from the point of view of its ground water potential. It includes a number of artesian aquifers (GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.5.7 Mineral Resources

In the West Godavari district the mining activities are being regulated by the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology (ADM&G). The distribution of mineral resources in the West Godavari district is detailed below (GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.5.8. Ball Clay

Good deposits of ball clay are found near and around Dwaraka Tirumala, Dorasanipadu, Kommugudem, Venkatakrishnapuram, Gundugolanukunta and Timmapuram villages of Dwaraka Tirumala mandal. Ball clay is seen occurring 3 m to 4 m below soil cover with the clay bed having a thickness of 3 m to 4 m. The annual production of ball clay from this zone is about 1.25 lakhs tons. These minerals find extensive use in the manufacture of insulators, ceramic industries like bricks and jars, and in glazed tiles (GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.5.9. Fire Clay

Fire clay deposits are found near Asannagudem, Polasigudem and Dharmajigudem areas. It also occurs in Tedlam reserved forests. The fire clay is being utilized in refractory industries for manufacture of fire bricks and stone wares (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.10. Quartz

Most of the quartz deposits are located in Nandigudem, Pochavaram, and Karicherlagudem and Gangolu of Gopalapuram mandals. The mineral is used in the manufacture of glass, but the quartz occurring in these areas is fused. The material is therefore useful in the manufacture of ferro alloys, depending upon the thermal stability. Navabharat Ferro Alloys (NFA) located at Paloncha of Khammam district is using the material mined at present (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.11 Feldspar

Feldspar occurs in association with quartz and mica near Karicherlagudem, Nandigudem and Gangolu villages in Gopalapuram mandal. It is being used in ceramic industries and also in glazed tile manufacturing. Its demand is less as it occurs in small quantities and is un-economical for working (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.12 Limestone and Dolomite

Limestone and dolomite are noticed near Duddukur and Bendapuram in Devarapalli mandal. These minerals are found occurring in interruptions. Since these are not of good quality, these mines are not being worked regularly now (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.13. Chromite

Chromite occurrences are noticed in Tekuru of Polavaram mandal. These deposits also occur in Geddapalli reserve forest (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.5.14. Oil and Natural Gas

There is considerable activity by Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) in Narsapur division for oil and gas. Oil and gas are being produced from two wells. Latest exploration of gas deposits by private limited companies like Reliance Petrochemicals in the Godavari basin have identified the large quantities of gas deposits (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Besides, rocks like sandstone, quartzite, basalt and gravel which are quarried on a large scale for buildings. The quarries of these minerals are located generally in the uplands and agency areas. Bulk sand deposits in major rivers like the Godavari and Thammileru are leased out in public auction (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.6 Soil and Crops

The soils of the agency tracts are broadly classified into four broad groups based upon its underlying geology and geomorphology. They are loamy soil or red sandy loams, sandy clay loams, lateritic soils, alluvial soils or clays alluvial and black cotton soils or delta alluviums. Predominant crops cultivable in the district through different irrigational sources are rice, maize, black gram, chillis, turmeric, sugarcane, ground nut, vegetables, sesamum, tobacco and other crops as appended in Table II 7 (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.6.1. Loamy Soil

Deep loamy soils are formed in most of the upland areas into the West Godavari agency tract. The depth and the colour of the soil depend on the parent rock and the presence of iron oxide in free state. Generally, they are sandy loams, the clay fraction

being very low There is generally a layer of pure sand to a depth of about 18 to 25 cm These are excellent garden soils and best suited for plantation crops such as cashew, mango, eucalyptus and bamboo (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.6.2. Lateritic Soils

Pure lateritic soils with lateritic nodules occur in the Bedadanuru reserve forest areas (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 6 3. Alluvial Soils

Rich alluvial soils are seen along the bank of the Godavari where most of such soils are brought under agriculture These soils are exceedingly good for raising plantations, particularly cashew, mango and teak (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 6 4 Black Cotton Soils

Except for some patches in Papikondalu and Bedadanuru forest ranges, black cotton soil is of very rare occurrence in the West Godavari agency areas (GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.7. Forests

The forest in West Godavari agency is confined to the northern hill ranges and hills The valuable forest in the Eastern Ghats of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram mandals is commonly known as agency forests (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The Eluru forest division came into being with effect from 1963 This division was formed by amalgamating the old Eluru and Jangareddigudem ranges in the present West Godavari district of erstwhile Godavari lower division and the whole of Krishna district excluding Nagayalanka section of the Repalle range of the old Guntur division and Tiruvur taluk, which was then under Khammam division (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Consequent on the promulgation of the Six-point formula during 1976, the Nagayalanka forest section from the Guntur division and Tiruvur taluk from Khammam division were transferred to the administrative control of Eluru forest division. Thus the territorial jurisdiction of Eluru forest division extended over the whole of the West Godavari and Krishna districts. From 01/04/1995, the Eluru division was bifurcated into Eluru and Krishna divisions in conformity with the policy of the department to have one forest division for each district according to the GO Ms No 99 EFS & T (II) department, dated 19/06/1996 (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

The boundaries of Eluru forest division are co terminus with that of the boundaries of West Godavari district. It spreads over an area of 7,79,536 ha with forest over an extent of 81,152.76 ha constituting 10.41% of the total area. Geographical details of Eluru forest division are given in Table II 8 (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

Forests in West Godavari district have been organized into 50 blocks and 233 compartments for the purpose of management. For the purpose of administration, the division is organized into five territorial ranges, twenty one sections and forty six territorial beats. In addition to this, there are three functional divisions, special duty sections and special duty beats. These divisions were reorganized during 1999 in terms of the orders of the GoAP issued in GO Ms No 66 EFS&T (III) department, dated 27-05-1998 and GO Ms No 188 EFS&T (III) department, dated 04-12-1998 (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

Most of the forests lie in the hilly agency track in the northern and north-eastern region of the district. The total forest area of the division is 81152.76 ha. The geographical details of forests and its range, section and beat wise distribution of forest area are detailed in the Table II 9 (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.7.1. Forest Types

The forest in the agency can be classified into the following types on the basis of Champion and Seth's classification (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.7.2. Southern Secondary Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest

This type occurs mostly in the 500 m to 1000 m elevation and in valleys where the moisture condition are favorable. The rainfall is generally more than 125 cm. The soil is rich in humus and the growth varies from 15 m to 25 m (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

This type of forest is confined to small areas in Papikondalu and its hill slopes in the West Godavari District. It is composed of high forests, the height of which ranges from 20 m to 25 m with closed canopy and with fairly straight boles. The forest remains deciduous for a short period during the end of May and puts on new leaf with the onset of monsoon. The top canopy consists of deciduous species, under-wood as semi evergreen and ground-flora as evergreen. Although limited in extent, this forest with abundant growth bear most valuable timber yielding trees in the Eluru forest division (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

They are found in Papikondalu, Geddapalli, Polavaram 'A' and Vmjarum Blocks in West Godavari district. The approximate area covered by this type of forest is 1,6500 ha (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

These forests are in the interior agency tracts, which remained undisturbed for several years. They have developed under favourable moist conditions in areas receiving more than 1200 mm rainfall, spread over most part of the year. The elevation varies from 400 m to 600 m. The forest in the midst of several small perennial streams remains cool throughout the year. Dense dew formation is seen in winter. The soils are well developed on red laterites, deep and well drained and richly covered with humus. The PH varies from 6.5 to 7.0 with fairly good potassium content and poor in phosphates (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Floristic composition consists of *Terminalia alata* syn *tomentosa* (*maddy*), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (*byasal yegisa*), *Xylia xylocarpa* (*kondatangedu*), *Bursera serrata* (*errakarra*), *Garuga pinnata* (*garugudu*), *Salmalia malabaricum* (*buruga*) *Mangifera*

indica (mamidi) *Syzygium cumini (neredu)* *Lagerstroemia parviflora (chennangi)* *Anogeissus latifolia (chirumanu)*, *Adina cordifolia (bandaru)* *Lansea coromandelica (gumpena)* *Albizia stipulata (chinduga)* *Tectona grandis (teku)* is also found in small proportions in association with *Dalbergia latifolia (jitrege)* Though *Tectona grandis (teku)* is seen coming up naturally, its percentage is too low, less than 5% and consequently, these forests cannot be called *teak (teku)* forests (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Concentration of *Terminalia tomentosa* in association with *Pterocarpus marsupium (yegisa)* *Adina cordifolia (bandaru)* *Xylia xylocarpa (kondatangedu)*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora (chennangi)*, *Anogeissus latifolia (chirumanu)* is seen here and there where the soil tends to be a heavy loam in localities like Ravigudem valley in Papikondalu reserve forests (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

It consists of under-wood plant species ie *Careya arborea (kumbhi)* *Kydia calycina (kondapothari)* *Cleistanthus collinus (kodisa)*, *Cassia fistula (rela)* *Gmelina arborea (gummati)* *Mallotus philippensis (vasanthagunda)*, *Macaranga peltata (alamanda)* and *Grewia tiliaefolia (thada)* (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Climbers commonly met with are *Bauhinia vahili (Adda Teega)* *Butea superba (Moduga Theega)*, *Spatholobus roxburghii (Modugu Teega)*, *Dioscorea hispida (Telligimgedda)* *Smilax zeylanica (Kummaru Teega)* and *Piper species* (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Under-growth plant species includes *Clerodendrum infortunatum (Saraswati aku)* *Helecteres isora (adavichamanti)* *Pavetta indica (papidi)*, *Grewia hirsuta (chuttiyana)* *Indigofera parviflora (kondavempali)*, *Murraya Koenigii (karivepaku)* *Hemidesmus indicus (sugandhipala)*, *Asparagus racemosus (phillitheegalu)* and *Zingiber casumnar (adavipasupu)* A variety of ferns are also seen along the hill slopes and stream banks (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Grasses are practically absent, except for *Thysanolaena maxima* (kondacheepuru) The perennial stream banks are conspicuous with evergreen tree species like *Mangifera indica* (mamidi) *Eugenia jambolana* (neredu) *Trema orientalis* (bogguchettu) *Terminalia arjuna* (tella maddi) and *Artocarpus integrifolius* (panasa) *Dendrocalamus strictus* (sadanam) is the main species of Bamboo, which occurs in association with the other tree species It generally forms as under-storey *Bambusa arundinacea* (veduru) is also seen to a lesser percentage in more moist localities and along streams (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.7.3 Southern Tropical Secondary Dry Deciduous Forest

This type occur along the outer slopes and foot hills of Papikondalu and other forests blocks in the agency The growth and density of the vegetation varies according to micro-adaptive and biotic influences Bamboo (veduru) is absent in Bedadanuru forest and teak (teku) is found here and there The upland plains where the soil is deep sandy loam have tropical evergreen scrub forests Natural regeneration comes up in the interior forests where the conditions are favorable Teak (teku) has been the most favored species for removal Due to removal of big trees which are the potential seed bearers there is progressive decline in the seed material required for natural regeneration Teak (teku) has been replaced by the other miscellaneous species (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Natural regeneration of bamboo (veduru) was taken up in 1935 in Papikondalu by considering its value and importance Eucalyptus (jamail) was introduced in 1959 on a plantation scale The artificial regeneration of teak (teku) and eucalyptus (jamail) is continued The scattered plain forests with deep sandy loam soils were encroached by the plains men for cultivation This type occurs in the other forest blocks in the agency in West Godavari district The forests range from 10 m to 20 m in height and remain completely deciduous or leafless during hot season when the trees are found flowering Composition of a large number of species renders the forests uneven in canopy (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

The under-growth consists of grasses, thorny bushes and few climbers. Over well developed soils, the canopy is more or less closed to timber bearing species. This type is prevalent throughout the West Godavari agency forests, except for surrounding villages and along the outer slopes and foothills of Papikondalu ranges and these are Reddikopalli, Kovvada, Nagavaram, Bedadanuru, Barrinkalapadu Darbhagudem and Jeelugumilli. This type of forest is also met within pockets and along hill slopes where the conditions are more favourable in Barrikonda reserve forest. The approximate area covered by this type of forest is 44, 800 ha. As the maximum elevation in West Godavari district is only 757 m above MSL, this type occurs even on the highest peaks with a rainfall of 750 mm to 1200 mm and with a prolonged dry season (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

The top canopy consists of *Terminalia alata* syn *tomentosa* (*maddi*), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (*yegisa*), *Legerstroemia parviflora* (*chemmangi*), *Adina cordifolia* (*bandaru*), *Terminalia bellerica* (*thani*), *Sterculia urens* (*tapasi*), *Soymida febrifuga* (*somi*), and *Garuga pinnata* (*garugudu*). The other species include *Lannea coromandelica* (*gumpena*), *Chloroxylon swietenia* (*billudu*), *Cochlospermum gossypium* (*kondagogu*), *Bassia latifolia* (*appa*), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (*tunika*) and *Dalbergia paniculata* (*pachari*). It consists of under storey like *Emblica officinalis* (*usiri*), *Aegle marmelos* (*maredu*), *Buchanania lanzan* (*sara*), *Erythroxylum monogynum* (*devadaru*), *Cassia fistula* (*rela*), *Nyctanthes arbortristis* (*pogada*), *Strychnos nux-vomica* (*mushti*), *Bridelia retusa* (*koramanu*), *Grewia tiliaefolia* (*thanda*) and *Bambusa arundinacea* (*mulle*) (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

The under-growth which is light consists of species like *Helecteres isora* (*adavichamanti*), *Grewia hirsuta* (*chutti-jana*) and *Hymenodictyon excelsum* (*dudippa*). Grasses are found all over with *Phoenix acaulis* (*kondaetha*). Climbers are few consisting of *Bauhinia vahlii* (*Addateega*), *Butea superba* (*Teeganodugu*), *Acacia pinnata* (*korintha*) and *Dioscorea bulbifera* (*adavidumpa*). The floristic composition like *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Gyrocarpus jacquini*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Sterculia urens*, *Givotia rottileriformis*, *Zizyphus oenoplia* and *Strychnos nux vomica* occurs in

the areas of Barrikonda reserve forest and other hill slopes, where the conditions are more favourable *Dendrocalamus strictus* is conspicuously absent in Barrikonda reserve forests. This type is most common in upland hills of the Eluru forest division. They are degraded forests due to usual exploitation by felling, lopping, grazing and frequent fires, either directly or indirectly. The average height is about 6 m to 8 m (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 7 4 Dry Deciduous Scrub Forest

The important forest blocks in which this type occurs are Tadikalapudi, Allamcherlarajupalem, Bandamcherla, Velagalapalli and Yerraguntapalli. Most of the blocks were under the Panchayat and the Estate administration in the past. The approximate area covered by this type of forest is 6800 ha. The species commonly met with are *Acacia sundra* (*sundra*), *Acacia leucophloea* (*tellatamma*), *Chloroxylon swietenia* (*billudu*), *Albizia amara* (*nallaregi*), *Dalbergia paniculata* (*pachari*), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (*tumki*), *Azadirachta indica* (*vepa*), *Sapindus emarginatus* (*kunkudu*), *Strychnos nux-vomica* (*musti*), *Wrightia tinctoria* (*pala*), *Zizyphus oenoplia* (*pariki*), *Erythroxylum monogynum* (*devadaru*) and *Bauhinia racemosa* (*pachari*). Bamboo (*veduru*) is completely absent in this forest (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 7 5. Southern Thorn Forest

These are degraded forests subjected to heavy grazing and excessive biotic interference. They are found along badly eroded hills and hill slopes. Growth consists of thorny bushes, ranging from 3 m to 6 m in height. This is the dominant type in the plain forests, which are surrounded by thickly populated villages. The approximate area covered by this type of forest is 5,500 ha. The species commonly met with are *Atlantia monophylla* (*karunmma*), *Chloroxylon swietenia* (*billudu*), *Randia dumetorum* (*manga chettu*), *Carissa spinarum* (*vaka*), *Zizyphus xylopyrus* (*gotti*), *Zizyphus oenoplia* (*pariki*), *Cassia fistula* (*rela*), *Cassia auriculata* (*ihangedu*)

Dodonaea viscosa (bandedu) and *Acacia leucophloea (tellatamma)* (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.7.6. Tropical Dry Evergreen Scrub Forest

This is a degraded forest type consisting of thorny scrub growth with height ranging from 3 m to 5 m. This type of forest is found extensively where the soil is deep sandy loam with pure sand on the top, with little moisture retention capacity. The water table is generally low, and under long periods of drought conditions, the vegetation grows into evergreen scrub type. Some of the important blocks are Bhogolu, Ramasingavaram, Nallajerla and Unguturu. These forests are scattered in smaller or bigger patches all over the upland plains and are more or less islands surrounded by agricultural lands. Due to their close proximity to human habitation and agricultural fields, they are subjected to over exploitation and over grazing. Almost all of them are poorly stocked and stunted. An approximate extent of 7,500 ha is covered under this type (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II 7.7. Flora and Fauna

West Godavari agency is endowed with abundant flora and fauna. The floristic comparison shows considerable variation starting from the rich and well stocked forests in the agencies to various parts of deciduous forests occurring in the scattered hill and hill ranges. Forest in the adjacent plains of the agency area is covered by scrubs. The fauna of the agency forest constitutes hill animals, as the wild life thrives best in this region (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.7 8. Flora of the High Forest Zone and Degraded Forest Area

The principal species that comprise the valuable forests in the Papikonda ranges and other forests in the West Godavari district are appended in Table II 10 (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991).

II.7.9. Fauna of the High Forest Zone and Degraded Forest Area

Fauna in the West Godavari agency includes different variety of animals, birds and reptiles (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 7.10. Animals

The agency area is fairly rich in a variety of fauna Important among them are tiger (*Felix tigris*), bison (*Bos gaurus*) spotted deer (*Axix axix*) and sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) leopard (*panthera pardui*) four horned antelope (*Tetracerys quadricornus*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) mouse deer (*Tragulus memunia*), three striped squirrel (*Faunam palmarum*) porcupine (*Hytrix indica*), langur (*Presbytis enteus*) Macaque-bonnet (*Macaca radiata*) jackal (*Canis aureus*) hare (*Lepus nigricolis*) and hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*) The Tiger (*Felix tigris*) is occasionally seen, followed by a good number of herbivores, due to the very hilly nature of this forest area and the availability of perennial ample fodder and water sources Jackal (*Canis aureus*), hare (*Lepus nigricolis*), hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), and fox are visible in the fields adjacent to the forests The Sloth bears are found mostly in the Papikondalu The Gaur is also commonly seen in Nagavaram forest area The Wild boar and Porcupine are seen even in isolated forests in the upland plains The Wild dogs which roam in packs are the worst enemies of the *herbivores* (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 7.11. Birds

The commonly seen birds are peacock, ashy wren-warbler (*Prinia socialis*) black ibis (*Psendibis papillosa*), blue rock pigeon (*Columbia livia*) brown headed gull (*Larus burmm cephalus*), black drango (*Dicrurus adsimulus*) cormorant (*Phalacro corase niger*), cotton teal (*Netta pus coromendalianus*) common lora (*Aegithina tiphia*) indian whiskered tern (*Chlidomasyhyrida*) koel (*Eudynamys scolopacea*), spotted dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*) shaheen falcon (*Falcon peregrinator*) hoopo (*Upupa epops*) grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) grey wagtail (*Motacilla caspica*) baya weaver bird (*ploceus philippinus*) pea fowl (*pavaceristatus*) jungle fowl (*Callus gallus*) shikra (*Accipiter badius*), maharatta wood pecker (*picoides mahorattensis*)

II 7.9 Fauna of the High Forest Zone and Degraded Forest Area

Fauna in the West Godavari agency includes different variety of animals birds and reptiles (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.7 10. Animals

The agency area is fairly rich in a variety of fauna Important among them are tiger (*Felis tigris*) bison (*Bos gaurus*) spotted deer (*Axix axix*) and sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), leopard (*panthera pardui*) four-horned antelope (*Tetracerys quadricornis*) barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) mouse deer (*Tragulus memina*) three striped squirrel (*Faunam palmarum*), porcupine (*Hytrix indica*) langur (*Presbytis enteus*) Macaque bonnet (*Macaca radiata*) jackal (*Canis aureus*) hare (*Lepus nigricolis*) and hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*) The Tiger (*Felis tigris*) is occasionally seen, followed by a good number of herbivores, due to the very hilly nature of this forest area and the availability of perennial ample fodder and water sources Jackal (*Canis aureus*), hare (*Lepus nigricolis*), hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), and fox are visible in the fields adjacent to the forests The Sloth bears are found mostly in the Papikondalu The Gaur is also commonly seen in Nagavaram forest area The Wild boar and Porcupine are seen even in isolated forests in the upland plains The Wild dogs which roam in packs are the worst enemies of the *herbivores* (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II 7 11 Birds

The commonly seen birds are peacock, ashy wren warbler (*Prinia socialis*) black ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*), blue rock pigeon (*Columbia livia*) brown headed gull (*Larus burmm cephalus*) black drango (*Dicrurus adsimilus*) cormorant (*Phalacro corase mger*) cotton teal (*Netta pus coromendalianus*) common lora (*Aegithina tiphua*) indian whiskered tern (*Chlidomashybrida*) koel (*Eudynamys scolopacea*) spotted dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*) shaheen falcon (*Falcon peregrinator*) hoope (*Upupa epops*) grey patrdge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) grey wagtail (*Motacilla caspica*) baya weaver bird (*ploceus philippinus*) pea fowl (*pavaceristatus*) jungle fowl (*Callus gallus*) shikra (*Accipiter badius*) maharatta wood pecker (*picoides mahorattensis*)

rosierged parkeet (*Pistitacula kormeri*) hill mynah (*Aceridotheres tristis*) Indian night jar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*) pied horn bill (*Anthracoceros malabaricus*) and Indian pitta (*Pitta brachyura*) (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.7.12 Reptiles

Reptiles seen in the West Godavari agency are snakes, lizards, tortoises and turtles. Snakes like, Indian python (*Python molurus*) krait (*Bungarus Caeruleus*) saw scaled viper (*Echis carinatus*) green tree snake (*Dryophis species*) cobra (*Naja naja*) rat snake (*Ptyos mucosus*) and russels viper. Lizards are chameleon (*Calotes versicolor*) wall lizard (*Memoactylus species*) monitor lizard (*Varamus monitor*) garden lizard (*Calotes vesicolor*) and crocodiles (*Crocodylus Palustris*). Tortoises and turtles are fresh water turtles (*Trionyx species*) and Indian starred tortoise (*Testudo elegans*) ((GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

II.8. Formation of the West Godavari Agency The Scheduled Area

The West Godavari is one of the districts of Andhra Pradesh, having considerable scheduled areas (Figures II 3 and Figure II 4) and scheduled tribes. The scheduled areas of West Godavari district lies in the agency tract, extended through the Papikondalu. The major traditional inhabitant groups in the West Godavari agency area are the Koyas and the Konda Reddis. They are distributed over a large part of the Eastern Ghats popularly known as the Koya Konda Reddi region and their habitat extends all long the Godavari river, starting from Karimnagar district to Khammam, East Godavari, and West Godavari and Vishakapatnam agency areas. The agency area in west Godavari district was declared as Scheduled area under the Scheduled Areas (part-A States) order of 1950. Out of total number of 136 Villages comprising the erstwhile Polavaram Taluk 101 villages of both the Government and Estate villages are formed into agency area (scheduled area). Presently, these 101 villages have been located in the three agency mandals Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram fall under Polavaram state legislative constituency (Table II 11) (GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991)

Figure II. 4. Map of the West Godavari district showing revenue mandals



II.9. Population of the Scheduled Tribes (STs)

The predominant tribal communities living in the West Godavari agency are Konda Reddis, Koyas, Lambdas, Nayakapods and Yerukalas. Other dominant non tribal groups are Kammas, Reddis, Kapus, Velamas, Naidus and Yadavas. Most of the non-tribals groups are immigrants from the plains to the agency tracts, since historical times (Aiyappan 1948, 1965, GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991, Rao 1992 1-27, Thurston 1909)

II 9 1 Koyas

The Koyas are the numerically dominant tribal group, next to Konda Reddis, among all other tribal communities in the agency. They are found in the Hilly areas of West Godavari district starting from Papikondalu of the west bank of Godavari river to Jeelugumilli mandal, Buttayagudem mandal and Polavaram mandals. The Koyas are sparsely found in Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. The Koya population, as per 1991 census, is 4,56,496 in Andhra Pradesh. The total literacy rate among Koya is 17.83% (Aiyappan 1948, 1965, Babu 2000, GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991, Rao 1992 1-27, Thurston 1909)

Koyas are tall and sturdy in stature with long legs compared with their neighbouring tribals i.e. Konda Reddis. They have a flat broad face different from plains men. The skin is copper colored to medium brown and red and never very dark. The lips are very thick and the nose is flat and deeply depressed at the root. This is often slightly upturned. The forehead is massive and retreating with a round face. Hair of the Koyas is thick and black but not wavy (Aiyappan 1948, 1965, Babu 2000, GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991, Rao 1992 1-27, Thurston 1909)

Majority of them now became settled cultivators, growing sorghum, millets and chillis. Although 50% of the Koyas are cultivators with the exception of a few who reside in hills, Non tribal farmers from plains have encroached on the tribal lands and are raising the commercial crops like tobacco, Chillies and cotton. Most of the Koyas

living in the midst of forest collect tubers and roots such as *tella chenna gadda kirismatilu* and edible green leaves such as *clencheli* and *doggali Gurukkura chemchelakura, thotakura* and *boddukura* are leaf vegetables for preparation of curries for their domestic consumption. Many of the Koyas have now become agricultural laborers in their own fields (Aiyappan 1948, 1965, Babu 2000, GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991, Rao 1992: 1-27, Thurston 1909)

Aiyappan (1948: 55-64) classified the Koya groups based on their functions as Gutta Koya or Racha Koya, Gomma Koya or Dora Chatham, Kammara Koya (black smith), Musara Koya (brass worker), Gampa Koya (basket maker), Oddi Koya (priest), Pettadi Koya (beggar), Doli Koya (Malas), Kaka Koya (kapu), Matwa or Matta Koya (golla) and Linga Koya (saivates). He opined that Doli Koyas are not real Koyas and they might have migrated from plains to Koya region. However, his classification of the Koyas is overlapping and misleading by equating Gutti Koya or Racha Koya as one and the same. In this regard, (Rao 1992: 1-27) has rightly pointed out that the Racha Koyas and Gutti Koyas are two distinct Koya tribal groups. Racha Koyas live in plains, whereas the Gutti Koyas live in hills. Aiyappan classified only Kommu Koyas as (Dora lord, Chatham group) by ignoring all other Koya groups who equally claim this status (Aiyappan 1948, 1965, Babu 2000, GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991, Rao 1992: 1-27, Thurston 1909)

The Godavari and Sabari rivers which are flowing through their area of habitation exercise profound influence on Koyas' economic, social and cultural life. Koyas popularly call themselves as Dorala Sattam (lords group) and Putta Dora (original lords). Koyas identify themselves as *Kotter* as like Gonds. Though strongly influenced by neighbouring Telugu speaking people, they retained a typical cultural trait of the Koya culture (Aiyappan 1948, 1965, Babu 2000, GoAP 2005, GoI 1973, GoI 1991, Rao 1992: 1-27, Thurston 1909)

Koyas living in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and some parts of East Godavari have forgotten their Koya dialect and adopted Telugu as their mother tongue. The rest of the Koyas found in Khammam district, Polavaram area of West Godavari district

speak Koya The Koya language, otherwise known as *kotor* like *gondi*, is also called as *chettu-basha* (language of tree) or *gali basha* (language of air) in Telugu language, as it is spoken by people living under the trees and forests The Koya tribe is divided into several functional, endogamous groups which in turn divided into several exogamous phratries (Thurston and Grierson 1909 37 74), Rao 1992 1 27)

The phratry structure of Koyas is identical with the phratry system of Gonds and is divided into Mudava-Gatta, Nalgava-Gatta, Idava Gatta, Arava Gatta and Yedava Gatta These divisions are exogamous and are meant mainly to regulate marital alliances and other family relations Each phratry is again sub divided into several clans (Rao 1992 1-27)

Bhima, Korrajulu, Mamili and Poturaju are the important deities to Koyas Koyas have a number of religious functionaries who attend to different aspects of their religious life They perform the famous community dance called *rela* during *Bhumi Panduga* and as well as all other celebrative occasions like marriage The traditional musical instruments used are *tudum dappu kiridi* and *pirodi* The traditional *kula panchayat* is headed by *peda-kapu* (chieftain) who settles the cases such as divorce, minor civil fights and minor social disputes and the decision of *peda kapu* (chieftain) is final Divorce is sanctioned in most tribal communities, as is widow re marriage with many tribes practicing the custom of levirate marriage by which the next of kin is bound to marry the widow or failing this, to make provision for her livelihood Hence, the existence of female headed households is rare in tribal communities (Rao 1992 1-27)

II.9 2. Konda Reddis

Konda Reddis are also called as Hill Reddis and they are classified as PTGs in the Government records They are one of the backward communities in the state, inhabiting the banks of the Godavari river and the hilly forest tracts of the West Godavari district Konda Reddis inhabit the banks situated on either side of river

Godavari in the hilly and forest tracts of East and West Godavari and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Their population as per 1991 Census is 76,391. The total literacy rate among Konda Reddi is 17.92%. Their mother tongue is Telugu. They live in the interior forest areas and are largely cut off from mainstream. They have been traditionally practicing podu or shifting cultivation and are presently adopting settled cultivation, wherever it is possible. They work as forest labour i.e. bamboo cutting and other forest based works (Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

On stature the Konda Reddis are small and sturdy with legs that are short compared with the length of the body. Their head ranges between dolicho and mesocephalic, with a forehead that is slightly retreating, though straight foreheads. Most of the Reddis give the impression of great broad face, an impression very different from that created by the average Telugu of the lowlands: a face with a small pointed chin, high and prominent cheek bones and a flat nose, whose bridge is straight, sometimes slightly concave and not excessively broad though the nostrils are wide. The lips are not particularly full and the mouth is usually rather weak. The eyes are brown, occasionally almost hazel, and never deep set. The black hair is as a rule curly with moderate facial growth. The skin is copper colored to medium brown and never very dark. Small stature is generally associated with this type. The skin-colour varies from a very light copper brown to dark chocolate, but medium brown with a ruddy and sometimes yellowish tinge may be considered the average. The grain of the skin is noticeably coarse. The hair is usually wavy but almost straight as well as curly hairs are found among Reddis. Broad palmed and broad soled with short fingers and toes, the Reddis' hands and feet may in extreme cases be termed spatulate (Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

In the Northern Hills we find, a type in which extreme coarseness of features is coupled with heavier and taller build. Prominent supra orbital ridges overshadow the eyes, the broad short nose is depressed at the root and the nasal bridge often concave, the lips are comparatively narrow and the chin is well developed, Hair very lightly waved and sometimes almost straight (Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

A number of intermediate types, which we need not discuss in detail. There can be no doubt that various racial elements have contributed to the Konda Reddis' present physical make-up. A Vedic strain is well pronounced, and some individuals show certain affinities with the Malids of Southern India. The yellowish tinge of skin, which is rare among the surrounding Telugu populations, maybe due to an old contact with the Konda Reddis' austro-asiatic neighbors to the north, but no definitely Mongoloid traits are found among the Konda Reddis. The more progressive types appear to be an impact of the Telugu population which have long surrounded the Konda Reddis habitat. It is mainly in the contact areas that we find individuals with progressive, regular features, long narrow faces and taller, slenderer build. The darkest skins are also met in these contact zones and it seems that the proportion of individuals with a skin of the dark chocolate brown of Malas and the lower Telugu castes is much greater in the villages on the Godavari banks than in the interior of the hills. Miscegenation between Konda Reddis and members of other castes, though never legalized by marriage, has undoubtedly left its mark on the racial composition of the tribe. They are primarily shifting cultivators and largely depend on flora and fauna of forest for their livelihood. They eat a variety of tubers, roots, leaves and wild fruits. They collect and sell non-timber forest produce like tamarind, adda leaves, myrobalan and broom sticks to supplement their meager income. They cultivate largely jowar, which is their staple food. They also grow chodi, red gram, bajra, beans, paddy and pulses. They eat pork but do not consume beef (Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

Konda Reddis are divided into exogamous sects for regulating matrimonial relations. Like other Telugu speaking people their surnames are pre-fixed to individual names. Generally, each sect is exogamous but certain sects are considered as brother sects and marriage alliances with brother-sects (agnate relations) are prohibited. The Konda Reddi family is patriarchal and patrilineal. Monogamy is a rule but polygamous families are also found. Marriage by negotiations, by love and elopement, by service, by capture and by exchange are socially accepted ways of acquiring mates. Levirate is vogue. They worship Muthayamma (village deity), Bhu devi (goddess of earth), and Gangamma-devi (river goddess) and celebrate festivals like *Mamidi kotha panduga*.

Bhudevi-panduga, Gangamma-panduga, Vanadevatala (forest goddess) *panduga* and *Vana devudu* (rain god) *panduga* (Haimendorf 1945 35-46)

Konda Reddis have their institution of social control called *kula-panchayat*. Each tribal village has this kind of traditional system to settle disputes. The office of the *peda-kapu* (chieftain) is hereditary and the headman also acts as *pyari* (priest). The younger brother or nearest male relative of *pedda-kapu* acts as his assistant and substitutes in case of absence of *pedda kapu* from the village. He is called *pinnapedda*. The offences like adultery, incest and cases of divorce and inter dining with persons of other community are dealt by the *grama panchayat*. The men and women jointly perform the traditional dance on festive and marriage occasions. One of the men wears headgear made up of bison horn and one or two among them carries big drums and Konda Reddy men and women dance together rhythmically to the beat of the drums (Haimendorf 1945 35-46)

II 9.3. Demographic Features

The total population of scheduled tribes in India according to 1991 census is 67.8 millions, constituting about 8% to the total population of the country. According to 1991 census, the total population of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh is 41.99 lakhs constituting about 6.3% to the total population of the state (Figure II 5). The total scheduled tribes population of West Godavari district according to 1991 census is 96,659 to the total district's population of 38,03,517 (Figure II 6) (GoI 1991: 1909). According to 1991 census the total population of scheduled area is 1,12,518 out of which the total tribal Scheduled tribal population of the agency is 45,327 constituting Koya, Konda Reddi, Sugali, Nayakapod and Erukala comprising of 38,670, 4,490, 1,500, 405 and 262 respectively. The details of mandal wise population in the agency area according to 1991 census are given in Table II 12 (GoI 1991)

Figure II. 5. Map of India showing state wise tribal population (%)

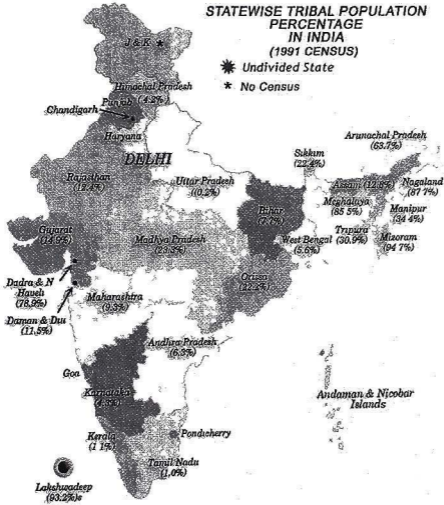
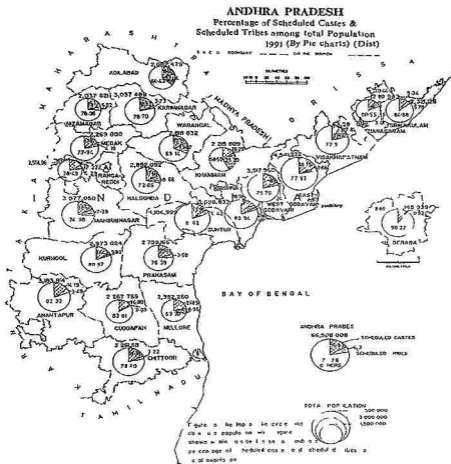


Figure II. 6 Map of the Andhra Pradesh showing district wise tribal population as per 1991 census



II 9 4 Population Growth

The tribal population in Andhra Pradesh registered a faster rate of growth during the inter-censal period 1981-1991 than the general population with a growth rate of 2.87% compared with the state average of 2.2%. It is not clear whether the disparity is genuine or the result of an expanded classification of people as tribals or due to migration. On the other hand there is concern that the rate of growth of a number of tribal groups is declining markedly. This applies particularly to PTGs (GoI 1991).

II 9 5 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio amongst the tribal population in West Godavari agency is favourable to women, compared to other agency areas of Andhra Pradesh. There are 982, 1,039 and 1,013 females per 1000 males in the agency mandals of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram respectively, as against 950 to 1,000 females in non-agency mandals of the district. It is due to men's addiction to arrack/alcohol in many tribal villages and this leads to decrease of males aged around 35-40 years (GoI 1991).

II.10 Social Structure and Institutions

Social and economic factors play an important role in the Koya and the Konda Reddi societies as in other traditional societies. Social structure among the Koyas is centered on the principle forms of their social institutions i.e. clan, family, marriage, language, religion, dietary behaviour, economic and political organisations, law, education, and information sharing. The tribal communities represent small, close, knit communities which make possible direct interaction among members of the society. Most of the tribals live in homogeneous tribal villages, but even in multi-tribal villages, different tribes congregate in different parts of the village or in separate hamlets. The clan system is common to all the major tribal groups. Clans are agnatic i.e. descent traced through a common male ancestor. Each clan is distinguished by its association with a totemic object and by its house deity. There is no hierarchy or social stratification within the communities. The principal function of the clan is to regulate marriage.

alliances Each clan is exogamous while the tribe as a whole is endogamous i.e. a member of a clan has necessarily to marry outside of his clan but within the tribe All the tribes in Andhra Pradesh are characterized by patrilineal descent, patria local residence and patriarchal authority A woman after marriage becomes a member of her husband's family and is no longer considered a member of her natal family (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945 35-46)

In tribal areas, village is the basic unit of social and political organisation and strong village institutions exist in all tribal communities Every village, traditionally, has a village council (*kula-panchayat*), consisting of four to five persons, headed by the village Head, which is usually a hereditary position The members of the *grama saba* (village council) will generally be the respected elderly men in the village but occasionally younger men are also involved as members The main functions of the village council are preparation for festivals, arrangements for carrying out economic activities with joint effort by the villagers, arrangements for the needy in the village, punishment of offenders and resolution of disputes between individuals and families Tribal institutions are essentially democratic with the deliberations taking place in the open, amidst the villagers In taking decisions, the village Council generally abides by the suggestions made by individuals in the village so that decisions are as far as possible, acceptable to all members of the community The Gond tribal has a sophisticated hierarchy of inter-village councils, Rai sabhas (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945 35 46)

The traditional village institutions exist side by-side within the tradition bound tribal society whose authority is vested in the tribal leaders The lowest level unit, the *gram panchayat*, usually covers several villages in tribal areas In many cases the traditional leaders have occupied the offices of the statutory Panchayats, as such there is now considerable overlapping of the traditional and statutory institutional structures Over recent decades, the project area has been the focal point of greater interaction and conflict between tribals and non tribals than in the on-going project area The problem of land alienation has assumed serious proportions in the agency area with more than 50% of tribal land having been alienated to non tribals over the past few decades The

situation is particularly marked in Kotaramachandrapuram where over 80% of the tribal lands have been alienated. Usurious money lending has been the main cause of land alienation. With the deployment of special enforcement staff, large areas of land have been restored to the tribals. Another form of incipient land alienation is that due to lack of knowledge and access to capital which causes many tribals to lease their fertile land to non tribals and become agricultural laborers on their own land (Babu 2000, Hamendorf 1945 35-46)

II.10.1. Clan

The Koya and Konda Reddi communities in West Godavari agency consist of households, divided into several clans. The clan members are considered as descendants of a common ancestor, hence they have a common clan name. The local name for the clan is *Intiperu*. Line of descent is strictly patrilineal. Exchange of spouses for marriage between these clans is common, according to their kinship terminologies. Koyas and Konda Reddis live in symbiosis with each other, and also maintain good relations on the basis of their clan affiliations as well (Babu 2000, Hamendorf 1945 35-46)

II 10.2 Family

The family is the basic unit of social and economic organisation among the Koyas and the Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency. Family is constituted and organized by kinship relations. Nuclear family is the most prevalent form of the family types in the Koya society. The couple and their unmarried children constitute the nuclear family. There are also other forms of families' i.e. joint families, supplementary nuclear families, collateral families, lineal joint families' polygynous families and broken families. There is a strong bond between the families of brothers, who often live close to each other and occasionally share the land. Nuclear and monogamous families are predominantly found (Babu 2000, Hamendorf 1945 35-46)

II.10.3. Household and Village Size

According to the reports of ITDA, the tribal families live traditionally, as community, divided into different exogamous family units with the average size of 122 families at the rate of five persons per family in the West Godavari agency. Since a large part of the Konda Reddis live in dispersed settlements in the forest, their habitations typically range in size from 3 to 30 households with an average size of five persons per family (GoAP 1995)

II 10 4. Marriage

Marriage customs amongst the tribes indicate the higher status accorded to tribal women. There is no dowry system but on the contrary a bride price is paid by the bridegroom's family and all marriage expenses are also borne by the bridegroom's family. Various ways of acquiring spouses are found in tribal societies, notably marriage by negotiation, marriage by elopement, marriage by capture (always a pre-arranged affair) and marriage by service (when the prospective bridegroom is unable to raise the bride price). Monogamy is the predominant form of marriage. Whilst polyandry is prohibited, polygamy is practiced by a few families but always with the consent of the first wife and generally on her initiative to obtain extra assistance for domestic and agricultural activities. Marriage among Koyas takes place after attainment of puberty and cross-cousin marriages are encouraged. Levirate is socially accepted. Mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter, and sister's daughter are considered as preferable mates. Pre-marital and extra-marital relations within or outside the community are not allowed and if any body violates this the head of the community may hold a *kula-panchayat* and impose punishments, usually monetary fines (*tappukattadam*). Generally an individual is treated as complete only when he or she gets married (Babu 2000, Hamendorf 1945: 35-46)

Marriage takes place at the groom's house and the groom's family has to give a feast to the members of the community. Koyas and Konda Reddis from other villages also participate in the marriage ceremony. Groom or groom's parents have to bear all the

expenses of the marriage. If the groom is poor, the elders of the *kula panchayat* will bear all the expenses. Marriage ritual starts by giving a ritual bath to the bride and the groom. During the time of the marriage, women sing their traditional songs related to the marriage occasion. Koya men and other youth take active part in the marriage ceremony. The youth attend to the marriage ceremony along with their *Dolu Koyyalu*, *Runjalu* or *Runja Koyyalu* and *Avujam*, musical instruments and wear a special dress for this occasion. Youngsters play games, and perform dances with bison horns, popularly known as *peramakok* or *goragede kimmulu* (bison horns) dance in Koya language to entertain the guests who attend the marriage. Divorce is oral and conventional but not legal and it may be initiated from either side. The *kula-panchayat* plays an important role in administering the divorce. Widow re marriage known as *maru manuvu* is allowed among Koyas. Though the remarried widow is not allowed to wear *pustie* (marriage badge), she is given equal status with other married women in all social and religious functions (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999).

II 10 5 Modes of Acquiring Mates

The common systems of acquiring mates in the West Godavari agency are marriage by negotiations, elopement, capture and service (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999).

II.10 6 Marriage by Negotiations

In this system the boys' parents negotiate with their counterparts in the girls' family and take the initiative. This type of marriage is considered to be the ideal form of acquiring mates (Rao 1992, 1993, 1999, Babu 2000).

II 10 7. Marriage by Elopement

This takes place when there is a mutual consent of both the boy and the girl. The eloped couple generally returns back to their village and obtain the consent of their parents and elders, and the marriage is performed according to the rites. This type is

more common among the Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II.10.8 Marriage by Capture

This practice of marriage by capture is reported to be relatively more in the past. But its occurrence at present is rare among the Koyas and Konda Reddis (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II.10.9 Marriages by Service

This is locally referred to as *ilirikam* (the son-in-law living with the bride's family) where the boy goes and stays in the residence of his father-in-law. This is generally opted when there is no able person to look after the affairs of agriculture and other works in the father-in-law's family and when the groom is not in a position to pay the bride price (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II.10.10. Marriage with Non-Tribals

Marriage with non-tribal people is a new trend, emerging out of the contacts with the non-tribals, and the Koyas and the Konda Reddis are allowing their daughters to marry the non-tribals. It is observed that a few Koya and Konda Reddi women, married non-tribal men. As the family members of brides are interested, the grooms are living in their father-in-law's houses and are playing a key role in the family. Non-tribal grooms are enjoying all the benefits, which were allotted to their tribal wives by the government. It is interesting to note that all the non-tribal males, who married the tribal women, have already got married to their non-tribal women as first wife. Offspring born to the tribal wives, married by non-tribals are claiming the tribal status in contravention to the existing legal provisions for the protection of real tribals (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II.10.11. Marriage payments

Marriage payments among the Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency are of three types, such as oli, tappukattadam and bride price (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II 10.12 Oli System

This is the bride price given to the bride's family by the bridegroom's family. The amount payable by the groom's family is decided in the presence of the village headman in the *kula-panchayat* (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II.10.13 Monetary Fines

Monetary fines, other wise known as tappukattadam is a form of bride price and this is very common among the Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency. Generally, it raises when the girl elopes with a boy and the boy (groom) or his family members have to pay a certain sum of money or in kind i.e. cattle like oxen, cows, goats, sheep and pigs to the bride's family as compensation. The amount payable towards bride-price by the groom or groom's family is decided by the village headman in the *kula panchayat* (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II 10 14 Dowry System

Among the Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency practice of dowry system is of recent origin, due to the influence of non tribals. This indicates the changing attitudes of tribal people towards wealth. With the intention of raising their economic resources a few parents of the grooms are demanding dowry in the form of money or in kind i.e. cattle, goats, sheep, pig and food grains from the brides' parents (Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II.10.15 Religion

Religion plays an important role among the Koyas and Konda Reddis. They believe and worship supernatural elements. The religion, which is prevalent in the village, is linked to their animistic beliefs. They also worship all the Hindu gods and goddesses as they follow polytheism and observe many rituals and ceremonies including series of life cycle rituals and festivals. The Koyas, Konda Reddis and Nayakapods follow their religious customs as an important aspect of their life and spend most of their income on rituals, than they can afford. Their main gods and goddesses are Poturaju, Katamaih, Gubbala-Mangamma, Mutyalamma, Vanadevatalu and Kondadevaralu. The god Poturaju and goddess Mutyalamma are their *kula daivalu* (clan deities). The Koyas and Konda Reddis are afraid of the spirits and usually worship their gods and goddesses to prevent the spirits from harming the community. It is believed that the worship neutralises the harm and bestows the good (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945 35-46).

Each clan has its totem. The totem may be in the form of a plant or animal, and it is treated as sacred god or goddess by the each clan member. Each household of a clan worships the totem and prohibits (taboos) himself from its common consumption. Usually, it is believed by the tribals that the totemic god or goddess possesses a few women during their ceremonies and reveals through them. The behavior of possessed women is rather wild and they dance in a rhythmic way in tune with the drum beatings. This kind of possession is regarded as good and it is quite different from possession by the ghosts or devils or evil spirits, otherwise known as *gali or dhuli or bhutam or pretam* (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945 35-46).

II.10.16 Rituals and Ancestral Worship

The Koyas and Konda Reddis of the agency settlements have an emotional bondage with their ancestral lands and natural environments. Ancestors worship is an important feature of the religion of the Koyas and Konda Reddis. It is believed that the spirits of the dead have to be satisfied. Violation of this may result in the wrath of

the spirits which would harm the people and the settlement as a whole. Therefore the Koyas and Konda Reddis perform rituals to appease these spirits. They worship several streams like Jalataru vagu and Kovvada Kalva as their mother Goddesses and celebrate propitiation rituals popularly known *kolupulu* on the occasions of *Kovvadamma-jatara*, *Mutyalamma-jatara* and *Gubbalamanganamma-jatara*. They celebrate these festivals in the month of March every year for good rains, crops, fertility, wellbeing and prosperity of their villages (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

The Koyas have their *pyari* (priest) who is the ritual head. The *pyari* at times also acts as one of the political heads, in the absence of the *pedda kapu* and *pimma pedda* (chieftains of the Koya and Konda Reddy communities). The *pyaris* of the Koyas also serves as medicine men for curing several ailments and the causes of which are attributed to their gods / goddess. The *pyari* sees all the arrangements for performing various rituals at the sacred place called *gamamu*, which is a special place for worshipping their gods and goddess. The *gamamu* is in an enclosure of bamboo fencing, located under a sacred tree, in most cases *rela* (*Cassia fistula*) or *ippa* (*Bassia latifolia*) or *buruga* (*Salmalia malabaricum*) or *vepa* (*Azadirachta indica*) or *chinta* (*Tamarindus indica*) (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

II 10 17. Animal Sacrifices

The Koyas and the Konda Reddis sacrifice various animals like cows, oxen, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs and birds i.e. fowls and crows to gratify their gods and goddesses during the time of their rituals and festivals. The Konda Reddis sacrifice all most all animals like the Koyas, except cows, oxen and buffaloes as they firmly prohibit beef eating. A few Konda Reddis and Koyas believe in human sacrifice to please their gods/ goddess as they demand. Lot of gossips revolves round the Koya and Konda Reddi society with regard to prevalence of human sacrifice at the time of crop harvest. However, this is not in practice now a days (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

II.10 18. Festivals

The main festivals of the Koyas and Konda Reddis are *bhumi panduga* (festival of land), *poturaju panduga* and *mutyalamma pandugua* (festival of the god *poturaju* and goddess *mutyalamma*) In addition to these, the Koyas also celebrate a series of festivals associated with their agricultural activities besides their life cycle rituals. The important festivals are commonly known as *kothalu pandugalu* like *chikkudu kotha pandugua* (the first harvest of beans), *sama kotha panduga* (the first harvests of millets), *patcha kotha panduga* (festival of greenery), *jonna-kotha panduga* (the first harvest of jowar), *veduru-kotha panduga* (the first harvest of bamboo shoots), *gaddi-kotha panduga*, (first harvest of grass), *chinta chiguru panduga* (first harvest of tamarind leaves) and *tati kotha panduga* otherwise known as *katamaiah panduga* (the first tapping of toddy in the season). Konda Reddis also perform *mamidi kotha panduga* (festival of mangos). Life cycle rituals such as naming ceremony to the newly born babies, puberty, birth day functions and rituals related to death are common (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

II 10.19. Bhumi Panduga

This festival is celebrated during the month of May or June, just before sowing the seeds in their agricultural fields. This festival is popularly known as *vittanala panduga* which means a festival of seeds. The *bhumi panduga* is really a big festival for the Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency. On the day of this festival all the male members of the village bring some quantity of different grains, like jonna, samalu, sajjalu, arigelu, vadlu, kandulu and bobbaralu, and keep them together at the *gamamu*. With the community funds, they buy one fat pig and sacrifice it at *gamamu*. Women are not allowed to take part in this ceremony. The *puyari* chants several mantras in an unknown language in the name of their *kula daivalu* i.e. Poturaju, Korraju, Mutyalamma and Konda-devaralu, otherwise known as deities of the hills (Thurston 1909, PP. 37-34). The *puyari* takes small quantities of jonnalu, samalu, sajjalu, korralu, arigelu, vadlu, kandulu and bobbaralu and mixes all these grains with the blood of the sacrificed animal. They cook some amount of the meat

by the side of *gamamu* for their dinner. They will also sleep there for that night and the next morning they distribute the remaining meat and ritualized needs among themselves and leave the *gamamu* (Babu 2000)

Again in the morning they all join together at around 7 00am. They hold a meeting and share their ideas, views on various aspects of their life. After the meeting, the *pujari* divide the people into two equal groups. Both the groups go for hunting. Meanwhile, the women join together in an open place and sing their traditional (*rela*) songs and dance, until their husbands come back from the hunt in the forest. In the evening, they have a feast with the animal that was hunted, along with their traditional liquor and toddy. With the onset of rains they take out the ritualized seeds, and mix them with the normal seeds, sow them and start their agricultural activities (Babu 2000)

II 10.20 Mutyalamma Panduga

It is celebrated once in three years preferably during the summer time in the month of May. Goddess Mutyalamma is the *kula devata* of the Koyas of west Godavari agency. People of all villages celebrate this festival and sacrifice pigs for the goddess. After that individuals of the village who have taken vows sacrifice hens, goats and sheep to fulfill their vows to the goddess Mutyalamma. Those who rear pigs sacrifice pigs individually. The rituals and the sacrifices take place near *gamamu* of the goddess. It is under the *buruga* (*Salmalia malabaricum*) tree in a fenced enclosure. Earlier their forefathers used to locate *gamamu* under the *rela* (*Cassia fistula*) and *ippa* (*Bassia latifolia*) tree also. The *pujari* performs a ritual to goddess with the blood of sacrificed animals and chants mantras. After sacrificing the animals the villagers share the meat among themselves. Women are not allowed to participate in the ceremonial rituals (Babu 2000)

II.10.21. Folklore

Folklore includes folk songs, folk dances, folk stories, riddles and other musical instruments. The folk songs of Koyas reveal their traditions and customs. There are several special songs, which are to be sung at various special ceremonies and occasions. Most of the stories of the Koyas center on the forests, animals and other natural phenomena. Folk stories reveal the attitude and dependency of Koyas over their natural habitat. They reflect their intimate relationship with their ecological setting. The instruments used by the Koyas and the Konda Reddis in performances are *runja koyyalu*, *dolu koyyalu*, *avigam gillakitchalu* and *kolatam karralu* (Babu 2000).

II 10 22 Language

The Koyas of the West Godavari agency speak their mother tongue popularly known as Koya or Koitor and also Telugu as well. The Koya language belongs to the Dravidian family. Among themselves, the Koyas converse in their language. Using Telugu terms during the conversation in Koya language is common. Konda Reddis speak Telugu very well with their typical accent. They use much respected words like *tamaru* and *meeru* when they converse with non tribals and neighbouring tribals (Rao 1992, 1993, 1999, Thurston 1909, Babu 2000).

II.10.23. Dress Pattern

Konda Reddi women's dress consists generally of a sari, a small loin cloth and in some areas also a bodice. In the hills, both to the south and to the north, the women wear short, narrow saris, which they wrap several times round the hips, throwing one end over the left shoulder. Young girls generally see that the folds cover the breasts, but once a woman has had a child she frequently leaves her breasts uncovered. In the northern part of papikondalu, it is quite usual for a woman to work in the fields or in the jungle with nothing but a cloth round the hips. Where the Konda Reddis live in symbiosis with plains folk the women conform more to the style of dress common

among the Telugu cultivating castes. They wear the sari girded well above the knees with one end drawn between the legs. While the loin-cloth, which is definitely an undergarment and the sari in its various forms are common in the Konda Reddi region, the custom of wearing a bodice prevails mainly in the villages on the Godavari and particularly in those within the boundaries of Hyderabad. Here, as well as in the Rampachodavaram region, most women possess also full length saris, which they wear at weddings and on ceremonial occasions. In the hills women wear necklaces of plaited cane and strings of small shells, and sometimes they possess a few glass beads and cheap metal bracelets. But the Konda Reddi girl of a Godavari village is more ambitious, favours a heavier type of bracelet with embossed openings, and wears not one or two, but six or eight colored glass bangles. If possible she adds to the plain circular anklet common to all Konda Reddi women, a shouldered type worn by Lambdas and her fingers and toes are adorned with brass and aluminum rings (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46)

Most of the Konda Reddi women have one or two strings of beads of the usual varieties obtainable in this part of the Telugu country and sometimes necklets of metal, rigid hoops or flat coin like discs on a string. The respectably married also wear the *pustie (tali)* on its saffron colored string. It is usual to have the septum and the nostrils and the lobes of the ears pierced in childhood to plug the holes with small pieces of stick until suitable ornaments have been acquired. Pendants, often loaded with glass are considered the proper decoration for the septum, while small metal rings and studs are fixed in one or both nostrils as well as the lobes of the ears. In the hills these ornaments are rather inconspicuous, but among the women of the Godavari villages, the Rampa country and particularly the *muthadar* families there is a growing tendency for more ostentatious jewellery, and one often sees large embossed metal nose-rings as worn by Erukalas and Lambdas and nose and ear studs in the form of embossed metal shields, sometimes round and sometimes oval, these shields are also worn as finger and toe rings (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46)

Considerations of decency such as have prompted the women's adoption of a bodice do not seem to have carried much weight with the men in the choice of their dress and the great majority of Reddis still prefer to wear only a small lion-cloth (*gochi*) i.e. a narrow strip of cloth drawn in between the legs and looped over a twined cord which, usually made of *Bauhinia vahli* fiber, is wound several times round the waist, into this cord they stick a knife or bill-hook, handle upwards and blade against the skin. When they feel chill they wrap a plain cotton cloth round the shoulders and some men possess turbans, which they wear on ceremonial occasions. In the villages on the Godavari and in the Rampa country, it has now become customary that at wedding, the groom is dressed in a white dhoti and occasionally younger men adopt the dhoti for every day use. A few men have taken to wearing shirts or white cotton vests and during a dance, when everybody dresses up, ragged coats and other curious wearing apparel long discarded by plains men or subordinate officials are donned by their proud possessors, much to the envy of the other dancers. (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46)

Men have few ornaments. In the hills Reddis make and wear necklaces of plaited Carlota fiber that fasten in front with loop and button or a double row of black beads threaded with an occasional sky blue or red bead (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

The dress of the Koyas is simple. Koya men wear a piece of lion cloth (*gochi*) to cover sexual organs, as like Konda Reddis. Men also wear lungi and shirt. Women are now wearing sari and blouse as a result of interaction with plains people. The younger generation started wearing modern urban dresses. Men in the age group of 35-40 wear shirt and lungi along with a towel on their shoulders (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46).

II.10.24. Law and Political Organisation

The Koyas and the Konda Reddis have their *pyari* (priest) and *pedda-kapu pima-pedda* (chieftains) as the religious head and the political head respectively. The *pyari* and *pedda kapu* are generally settle quarrels and other problems which arise among the people. The *pyari*, the *pedda-kapu*, *pima pedda* (*patels* in the Bhadrachalam agency villages) conduct the *kula panchayat* meetings to settle disputes and to maintain law and order in their society. The tribal communities in the agency villages are divided into different factional groups due to their affiliations with different political parties. This factor has further weakened their unity and exposing them to political exploitation at the hands of outsiders. Because of this political situation, they have been maintaining separate *pedda kapus* and *pyaris* (*panda*) separately by each group in their villages. Festivals are also celebrated separately by communities or groups within their villages. People of one group or community cannot give their children in marriage to the other rival group or community. Similarly the people of one group or community do not dine or drink with the other group or community in villages. Such an erosion of solidarity among the tribal communities has also made them to lose their voice in ascertaining their rights for justice (Babu 2000, Hamendorf 1945: 35-46).

The Koyas settle all the disputes, which arise among themselves and with their neighboring tribals i.e. the Konda Reddis by themselves. All the petitions and complaints regarding the various disputes will be brought to the notice of the headman of the community, i.e. *patel*. The headman holds the *kula panchayat* meeting and settles all kinds of disputes by imposing several penalties linked with monetary fines like *tappukattadam* in most of the cases. According to the Koya law, there is no need to establish evidences to punish the culprits. If the people and the heads of village present at the *kula-panchayat* suspect a person of the village as the prime accused in a criminal incident, it has the power to give death penalty by burning him or her alive, with the interest of protecting or safeguarding their community from the criminal activities. However, this is not practiced now. Decision taken at *kula panchayat* by the village leaders (*kula peddalu*) is ultimate and final.

and no one has the authority to oppose the proceedings of the leaders in dealing with the legal matters (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945 35-46)

II 11. Food Habits and Health Security

Dietary behaviour of the Koyas can be seen in their customs. Generally when people meet in the streets, the greeting is not how are you? Instead, they ask have you eaten? Sometimes the answer may be no, especially when they could not find work and earn a wage. Similarly, if any body asks the people about what they plan to do for a festival, they will tell the name of the goddesses to be worshipped and the special foods to be prepared on that occasion. The Koya eat food along with their neighboring tribal people, i.e. the Konda Reddis. Eating wrong kind of food is the most common cause of disease according to their beliefs (Babu 2000)

The Koyas and Konda Reddis eat several grain foods, meat of wild animals and other forest foods. Among the grains, jowar is the most consumed and liked food. Rice is the second major food. Wild boars, barking deer, sheep and goats, jungle fowls, partridges and other birds, and domesticated species pigs, cows, oxen, buffalos and chicken gather their meat food requirements. Koyas also depend on a variety of fish, but fishing is a seasonal activity (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945 15-46)

As to food habits of the tribals in the agency area, sorghum is the staple food supplemented with red gram and field beans. Vegetables like gourds, beans and pumpkins are consumed in the respective seasons. Use of oil is limited. Milk and milk products are rarely consumed not even in tea which is drunk black after adding *Jaggary* for taste. Though there is no taboo on milk consumption, most tribals consider it a sin to deny the calf its mother's milk. This is a logical response given the low productivity of the local cattle. Tamarind, chillies and *jaggary* are consumed in large quantities as ingredients in various curries (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945 15-46)

The food security situation for tribal families is extremely precarious. The household's production often does not exceed 60% of the family's food requirements for those with large land holdings and engaged in settled agriculture. For marginal farmers and the landless depending mostly on agricultural labour, the situation is much worse. The tribals particularly face food shortages during the lean months of the year i.e. February to June. With the onset of the monsoon more food is available from the forest and families can grow local green vegetables although the food grain production of their families will not be available until November or December (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945-15-46, GoAP 1995).

In the past, the tribals were able to make good the shortfall more effectively with food gathered from the forest but as the forests in many areas have become degraded, the tribals have turned more to purchased foods to meet their minimum survival needs. The tribals have, therefore, become caught in a debt trap because of the precariousness of their food security situation (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945-15-46, GoAP 1995).

II 11 1. Nutritional and Health Status

The nutritional status of the tribals is affected by the unbalanced nature of their diet. Whilst various studies have been made in recent years on the nutritional status of the tribal communities, the overall picture is still not known as spot surveys do not reflect the extreme seasonal variations in the food consumption patterns of the tribals. As a result the picture which emerges from these studies is not an entirely consistent one. A further factor which precludes full understanding of the nutritional status of the tribals is that there is insufficient knowledge of the nutritional values of the alternative food items consumed by the tribals (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945-15-46, GoAP 1995).

The increased activities of the forest department over the last three decades has resulted in the replacement of natural vegetation with timber and quick growing species, drastically affecting the ecological equilibrium on which the tribes depended.

Dwindling edible forest produce increasing competition as a result of increased population leads to undernourishment for the tribals for a few months during the monsoon during which time the effects of malnutrition are more pronounced amongst the tribals. Inadequate incomes and excess alcohol consumption contribute to lesser expenditure on food adding to under-nourishment. Thus, the months of July and August are the months of acute shortage of food both cultivated and wild. Mango kernels (*mamidi tenkalu*), tamarind seeds (*chmta pikkalu*) and bamboo shoots (*veduru komuulu*) are preserved for this season. Powdered mango kernels and tamarind seeds are consumed in the form of gruel or *roti (java or ambali)*. Habitual drinks include liquors i.e. *tati chiguru* and *ippa sara* processed from toddy and *mohuva* flowers in addition to sap i.e. *tati-kalu* (toddy) or *jeeluga-kallu* extracted from *Keriyota uranus palmyra* and *Palmyra* and many others (Babu 2000, Hamendorf 1945: 15-46, GoAP 1995).

A detailed study of the tribals in ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram indicates that both the dietary intake and nutritional intake of the tribals are severely deficient compared with the recommended levels of food. Summer season represents the lowest level of nutritional status of the tribals, rather than the average situation. The calorie intake is about 61% of the recommended daily requirement and whilst the availability of protein is better, a 20% deficiency is still apparent. There are also major deficiencies in calcium (94%) and riboflavin (64%). Lesser deficiencies are apparent for other vitamins and minerals. Only the intake of iron in the diet is in surplus. The lack of availability of food items during the summer season is highlighted by the deficiencies in dietary intake with a 99% deficiency for leaves, 97% for roots and tubers, 71% for pulses and 52% for cereals. The 92% deficiency in intake of fats reflects a more general deficiency in the diet patterns of the tribals (GoAP 1995).

Overall, bench mark survey of ITDA, 1995 indicates that the diet of the tribals is unbalanced with insufficient intake of pulses, green leafy vegetables, milk and milk products, fats and oils, flesh foods and *jaggary* and sugar. The average intake of calories, iron, vitamin A and riboflavin are less than the recommended daily allowances for most age groups. Around 70-80% of the tribal populations have

inadequate calorie intake levels and 40-50% inadequate protein levels. The calorie deficiency results in low body weights of tribal people of all age groups, but particularly pre-school children. More than 70% of the pre-school children suffer from grade II and III malnutrition. About 30-40% of adults have a Body Mass Index less than 18, an indication of chronic calorie insufficiency (GoAP 1995).

The micro-nutrient deficiencies like Vitamin A, iron, riboflavin, B12, B6 and iodine add to the already poor energy intakes. The iron intake, though sometimes adequate, causes iron deficiency anemia due to poor absorption as a result of infestation with hookworm. The prevalence of anemia is more than 90% in pregnant and lactating mothers and preschool children. Iodine deficiency is also prevalent in the hilly tracts sometimes to the extent of 20-60% in school age children. As the first pregnancy is a great event in a tribal family, the husband and parents strive to provide the expectant mother with the food of her choice. Thus the belief systems and social norms of various tribes ensure that the nutritional requirements of the women in first pregnancy are adequately provided. The same circumstances do not prevail for subsequent pregnancies. In addition, there are many food taboos for lactating mothers which influence their nutritional status. Overall, the nutrient intake of pregnant women is deficient in calories, protein, calcium, iron and vitamins amongst all tribal groups. Though there is no special weaning food for children many of them are introduced to rice paste or gruel mixed with *jaggery* after the child completes one year. Breast feeding is continued up to two years though the child is slowly introduced to solid general diets from the first year onwards (GoAP 1995).

The poor nutritional status of the tribals is a contributory factor in their health status lowering their resistance to various diseases and increasing their susceptibility to infection resulting in high morbidity and mortality (Babu 2000). The most common diseases are respiratory infections including tuberculosis (TB) and fever including malaria followed by alimentary diseases (particularly diarrhea and dysentery). Around 40% of the tribal population suffers from malaria and around 4% from TB. This is more than twice the incidence in the general population. The diseases are mostly the result of infection and what is required is improving personal hygiene,

environmental sanitation and providing information and education for health rather than medicines. The illiteracy and ignorance added to their superstitions and beliefs make the solutions to the health problems more difficult. Added to this non functioning of the existing institutions, makes the situation worse because even these tribals who wish to utilize modern medical services do not have the opportunity. At the same time, the knowledge of traditional medicine and its hold over the community is fast vanishing due to modernization. All these factors contribute to the poor health status of tribals, especially those living in interior tribal areas (GoAP 1995).

The information is meager on fertility and mortality rates in these populations. Studies indicate that the infant mortality rate may be close to 150 per thousand live births compared with 82 for Andhra Pradesh as a whole. A specific study carried out among the Konda Reddis in West Godavari district indicated an infant mortality rate of 153 per thousand. Infant deaths expressed as a percentage of total deaths amount to 50% which is high. Around 80% of deaths of children up to 6 years occur before the third year emphasizing the need for natal and post natal care. Also for pre-school children survival measures, particularly during the weaning and post-weaning periods are needed. Outbreaks of epidemics such as measles and meningitis are also the contributors to child deaths (GoAP 1995).

Maternal mortality rates for the tribals are extremely high. The study of the Konda Reddis estimated the maternal mortality rate to be 11 per 1,000 live births whilst the figure for the Chenchus was 44 per 1,000 live births. Less than 20% of deliveries are attended by Auxiliary Nurse cum-Midwifery (ANMs) or traditionally trained birth attendants (*mantrasanulu or dais*). Pregnancy wastage is estimated to be 2.5 per married woman and the total marital fertility rate is around 5.25. The majority of marriages occur before the 17th year with the remaining occurring before 19 years. Early marriage affects fertility and infant mortality rates. There is a strong need for educative measures for rising the age of marriage, and age of first conception / delivery to prevent premature deaths maternal mortality. To redress the situation, the objective should be to train a large number of tribal women to function as trained birth attendants so that they are available in every village. The dietary and nutrition

intake of pregnant tribal woman is very less compared to the daily intake recommended by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) (Table II 13) (GoAP 1995)

II 11.2. Sanitation and Personal Hygiene

Sanitary conditions are poor in West Godavari agency in case of many tribal settlements There is no drainage system, to drain the house sewage water A number of ditches and pits are seen in the village, which breed mosquitoes and other flies A few houses in West Godavari agency have latrines and all men, women, and children go to their surroundings fields, or forests, or ponds for defecation The Koyas clean their teeth with neem-twigs, bathe regularly and wash their clothes (Babu 2000)

II.11.3. Smoking and Drinking Habits

Smoking cigars (*aku-chuttalu*) made of *natu* tobacco or *pilla pogaku*, rolled in tendu leaf (*tunkaku*) is common Reverse smoking (the lighted end of cigar kept in the mouth and inhaled) is most popular among the Koya and Konda Reddi women Smoking bidis by men and women is also common Smoking during work or while consuming liquor is prevalent The Koyas and Konda Reddis consume their traditional liquors *ippa sara bellam-sara chiguru* and palm sap (*toddy*) Women are in no way less to men in smoking and drinking (Babu 2000)

II.11.4 Health Care Resources

The available health care resources are traditional healing practices, home remedies, primary health centers Community Health Workers (CHWs), Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) and private hospitals (Babu 2000)

II.11.5. Traditional Healing Practices

The Koyas and Konda Reddis believe mostly in their traditional practices of medicine. Religion plays a vital role in the Koya social life and it influences them in securing health and curing diseases. The medico-religious traditional healers i.e. *vejjollu* or *vejji* (sorcerers) and *devaralu* (witches) predominantly assist the sick people by providing treatment. Medicine man of the village generally treats the common ailments by using various plant extracts (Babu 2000).

II.11.6. Home Remedies

The Koyas and the Konda Reddis, generally use certain herbs and roots in treating various diseases. They usually use turmeric and *sonti* (dried ginger) for curing cough and fever. They apply herbs and plant latex for treating body pains. Due to the impact of non-tribal contacts, the Koyas are also using modern medicines available at the nearby medical shops for treating cold and cough (Babu 2000).

II.11.7. Primary Health Centers (PHCs)

The Koyas and the Konda Reddis, visit various PHCs located at Puliramudugudem, LND Peta, Kondrukota, Doramamidi, Jeelugumilli and Buttayagudem. PHCs serve on all the days of the week except on Sunday and other notified national holidays. Every day the PHC starts at 8:00 AM in the morning and closes at 4:00 PM in the evening. The pharmacist or staff nurses, who reside at the PHCs quarters, generally attend to the emergency cases. Sub-centers attached to the PHCs are not working properly. All the PHCs do not have modern facilities and most of the staff are not interested to work in tribal areas. They generally attend to pregnancy cases and treat minor ailments. The PHCs have been serving as referral centers and most of the cases are referred to government hospitals at Eluru and Kakimada. (The medical facilities available and the position medical and health staff in the agency mandals are given in Table II-14 and Table II-15) (GoAP 2003).

II-11.8. Community Health Workers (CHWs)

Multi Purpose Women or Men Health Workers (MPWHWs or MPMHWs) visit all the agency villages once in a week. They generally undertake immunisation and ante-natal programmes. In addition to these health workers, there are health visitors and public health nurses, as well as malaria workers, who visit the village once in 15 days. MPWHWs or MPMHWs take blood smears and distribute, primaquine, chloroquine and paracetamol and other basic drugs for malaria fever and other minor illnesses. An allopathic assistant visits the village once in fifteen days for treating leprosy, and TB workers visit the village once in a month to distribute the medicines at the shandis (weekly market places). CHWs are appointed by the ITDA for distribution of medicines, since there are no trained dayas or women in the villages to help the people in deliveries (GoAP 2003).

II.11.9 Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs)

The RMPs available at near by towns and mandal head quarters. They generally provide medication for minor ailments and injuries at a nominal fee. RMPs attend to the emergencies and refer cases to the private hospitals. A few RMPs also administer ayurvedic medicines and regularly visit all most all villages in the agency (GoAP 2003).

II.11.10. Private Hospitals

There are private clinics located at Koyyalagudem, Buttayagudem and Jangareddigudem, Aswaraopeta and Rajhamandry managed by professionally qualified and specialist medical doctors. Though they charge heavily, a few Koyas and Konda Reddis of the agency area, take treatment in these clinics according to the need. Missionary hospitals located at Jangareddigudem, Kannapuram and Gubbisamamidi provide treatment for malaria, typhoid fevers and other ailments. These hospitals belong to Roman Catholic Missionaries (RCM). They also provide polio drops and vaccination to the newly born babies. They provide tablets and

injections, to the sick and offer treatment for minor ailments. In addition to their health service they also distribute essential commodities i.e. rice and edible oil to a few aged people (GoAP 2003)

II 12. Economic Systems

The community itself acts as a cooperative unit and the tribal communities living in a village or settlement are economically inter-dependent. The distribution is generally based on gift and ceremonial exchange. Two important economic features of the tribal economy are absence of profit motive in economic dealings and presence of periodical local markets. Thus, the characteristics of tribal economy can be mentioned as the forest based economy with the family as a unit of production, co-operation in labour, simple technology, absence of profit motive in economic dealings, the community as a co-operative unit, gift and ceremonial exchange, periodical local markets, inter-dependence and cooperation but not competition or salient features of tribal economy (Babu 2000)

II 12.1 Occupational Pattern

Agricultural and horticultural operations constitute the primary occupations of the tribals accounting for 80.95% of the primary workers. The proportion of workers engaged as cultivators tends to exceed those employed primarily as agricultural laborers except in West Godavari. Less than 5% of workers are engaged in household industry clearly demonstrating the absence of a tradition of handicrafts amongst the tribals of Andhra Pradesh. The other main occupations are collection of Minor forest Products, forest labour and non agricultural labour, generally employing less than 5% of workers with the exception of West Godavari where the figure is 13%. There are significant differences in the occupational pattern between the tribals (GoAP 2003)

Agriculture and horticulture is contributing to a major share of the economy of the Koyas. It is the chief means of producing food products. Total land under cultivation in the West Godavari agency is 77,022.12 acres, out of which the tribal and non

tribals lands amount to 53,670 80 and 23,351 32 acres respectively. The main crop of the Koyas and Konda Reddis is Jowar and they also cultivate many varieties of pulses, maize and oil seeds. Share cropping is also prevalent among the Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency area (GoAP 2003)

II 12 2 Seasonal Employment

The Koyas and the Konda Reddis of West Godavari district get work on daily wage basis during summer and rainy seasons under VSS. The tribals find forest works very hardly as the district is not covered under Community Forest Management (CFM) Project. Most of the forest works are related to construction of bunds and tanks to prevent soil erosion. These works are assigned to non tribal contractors and in most cases they will appoint immigrant non tribal workers rather local tribals. Bamboo cutting works are also not available regularly. During off seasons, especially the Konda Reddis experience severe food crisis and occurrence of hunger deaths are common. It is evident from the series of Konda Reddi deaths occurred in the agency for the last few years. Tribals demand for starting of Bamboo cutting operations by the Government during off seasons of work, with the support of local political parties i.e. Communist Party of India (Marxist and Leninist), New Democracy and Communist Party of India (Marxist) explores the severity of food crisis among the Konda Reddis (Babu 2000)

Due to process of globalization, modernization and urbanization, the economic systems of tribal communities are worst affected and they can not cope with the prevailing situation in the society. Though, collection of *tumkaku* (*Diospyros tomentosa* or *tendu* leaves) is treated as a source of income by the tribals during summer, they are not collecting it due to non-availability of minimum support price. There are no Government efforts to regulate *tumkaku* (*Diospyros tomentosa* or *tendu* leaves) market system and on the other hand the exploitative buyers have monopoly on this commodity. With the fear of Naxalites' call for minimum support price, buyers are not coming forward to purchase the *tumkaku* (*Diospyros tomentosa* or *tendu* leaf) in the agency area. The ITDA, GCC and forest departments have to

facilitate the market for *tunikaku* (*Diospyros tomentosa* or *tendu* leaf) for the benefit of tribals (Babu 2000)

II.12.3 Family Labour

According to the bench mark survey of ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, the average tribal family has around 2.5 labour units providing about 625 days of available family labour. This indicates that on average family labour is gainfully employed for around 317 days per year, giving a utilization rate of around 50%. Around 30% of the family's gainfully employed time (100 days) is spent on cultivating their land. Agricultural labour work is generally scarce in the tribal areas. It is only in the fringes of the plains areas and where significant numbers of non tribals have infiltrated that the tribals are able to find agricultural labour work to any extent. In addition to the gainfully employed time, around 20-30 days per year are spent in collection of roots and tubers and other vegetables from the forest. Whilst women spend 3-4 hours per day in water and fuel wood collection and in other household works. The sharing of work between women and men in the family generally ranges between ratios of 60:40. On this basis, the man days worked by women ranges between 190 to 210 days per annum. Women are engaged as labour in the farms, agriculture, forest works apart from collection of MFPs (GoAP 2003)

II.12.4 Konda Podu (Shifting) Cultivation

The *konda-podu* form of agricultural has been in practice among the Koyas and Konda Reddis in West Godavari agency since several generations. This *konda podu* falls in the category of cultivation which is referred to variously as shifting cultivation or slash-and burn cultivation or swidden agriculture. In this system the cultivation is carried out on the hill slopes and terraces of the surroundings of the village. All the people in the interior villages depend on podu cultivation and produce *jowar*, *sajjalu*, *korralu*, *thavalu* and *bobbarlu* under mixed cropping system (Table II 16) (Babu 2000, Haimendorf 1945: 35-46, Rao 1992, 1993, 1999)

II.12.5. Metta-Vyavasayam

This is settled agriculture. Those practicing this depend on monsoons, as they have no irrigational facilities. The Koyas use oxen and cows to till the land. The Koyas cultivate several dry crops, which constitute a variety of pulses and millets. The main crops grown under *metta vyavasayam* are *khandi*, *sesamum pachajonna*, *pesarlu ulavalu*, *maize*, *tella-jonna* and *bobbarlu*. They also practice mixed cropping pattern in this agricultural system (1999 Babu 2000, Rao 1992, 1993).

II 12.6. Share Cropping

Share cropping is an interesting aspect in the Koya and Konda Reddi agricultural systems for both *konda podu* and *metta vyavasayam*. The Koyas and Konda Reddis practice share cropping under the following two main categories, *paalu vyavasayam* and *kommu vyavasam* (Babu 2000).

II 12.7 Palu-Vyavasam

Under this system there must be two or more persons as partners to carry on the agricultural activities. Generally one person will have land and the other persons render the labour services in the field. According to this system all the partners have to carry the agricultural activities in accordance with their agreement. The person who owns the land will bear all the expenses of agriculture and this will be treated as voluntary contribution. The other partner renders labour services. But when it comes to the sharing of yield both the partners will share equally (Babu 2000).

II.12.8. Kommu-Vyavasayam

This system also includes two or more persons as partners but one person owns the land. According to the agreement of the partners, the costs of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other services involved in agriculture are to be born by them equally. Similarly they will also share the yield equally (Babu 2000).

The main crop is jowar and it is cultivated both in the podu fields and plain lands. As the streams and ponds are dry in almost all the seasons, the Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency could not take up plains agriculture. Most of them grow Jowar in about 3/4th of their respective plain lands and paddy in the remaining 1/4th of their plain lands. Usually most of the jowar and paddy produced by them are used for their consumption and sell a little portion at the shandi to meet their other requirements (Babu 2000).

A few Koyas and Reddis are growing tobacco and chillus, millet and maize for their consumption in their semi plain lands. Their staple foods are jowar, rice, ragi and maize. The harvesting season for paddy, Jowar, and other grains lasts from about December to January and during this time children work in the fields. The traders (middle man) purchase various grains from Koyas and Konda Reddis at a very cheaper rate and make huge profits. Budamavodlu is the best preferred and most liked paddy type of the Koyas and Konda Reddis. Sesamum is the commercial crop and the Koyas do not use this for their consumption. Each Koya and Konda Reddi family gets at the rate of 20 kg of rice from the GCC domestic ration depots besides their agricultural produces (Babu 2000).

II 12 9. Animal Husbandry and Live Stock

The Koyas rear cattle primarily for the purpose of agricultural activities and secondarily as the source of making some money. Cattle and other live stock are given to the bridegrooms' parents at the time of marriage by the brides' parents as a kind of marriage payment. During the time of festivals the Koyas use the cattle and other livestock for sacrificial purposes. Cattle include the oxen, cows, and buffaloes and the other animals they rear are sheep, goats, pigs, fowl and ducks (Details of live stock in the West Godavari agency mandals are given in Table II 17) (Babu 2000).

The Koyas and Konda Reddis, generally eat chicken and meat of sheep, goats and pigs. They sell the livestock to the non tribal merchants who often visit their villages or available at shandis, whenever they need money for agriculture, ill-health, festivals,

ceremonies and rituals. Cows are popularly known as *bakkalu* and the consumption of beef (*Angin Kuseer*) during ceremonies is common. They do not consume milk and milk products like curd, butter and ghee. However, due to contact with non tribals, they have been exposed to utilize these products. They use the manure for cultivation. The Koyas and Konda Reddis keep the livestock in cattle pens in their agricultural fields, during nights to use cattle dropping as manure (Babu 2000)

II 12 10 Collection of Minor Forest Produce (MFPs)

The Koyas and Konda Reddis collect various forest produce and they collect tamarind, shekakai, veduru biyyam, honey, gum, seethaphal, narinja, battai, lemon, velagapandu, tunikipandu, tunikaku and palapandu. The other MFPs are konda-cheepurulu, nulaka-undalu made of koppera gaddi, gum like tapsy (kovef), seeds and barks. These are sold to the GCC's domestic ration depots located in the agency (Babu 2000)

A few youngsters of the West Godavari agency are trained in gum collection by the GCC. Giri cards were issued to tribals by the GCC in which the type, quality and price of gum purchased is recorded. The Koyas and Konda Reddis expressed that the GCC is not paying them reasonable rates for good quality gum they sell. Further, they expressed that they have been cheated by the GCC sales men of domestic ration depots in weighing their minor forest produce. Efforts of the tribal liaison workers appointed by the GCC at different domestic ration depots who watch the weights of MFPs while purchasing from the tribals are regulated in order to safeguard the interests of MFP collectors. The Koyas and Konda Reddis classify honey into three categories as *putta tene*, *torra tene* and *chettu tene*. Honey collected by them is sold in bottles at the shandis at the rate of Rs 30 per each bottle. The Koyas and Konda Reddis use their income from the sale of minor forest produce to buy clothes, tobacco, coconut oil, edible oil, torch lights, batteries, radios and watches (Babu 2000)

A few non-tribal business men of plains buy winnows, baskets made of bamboos and other items from the Konda Reddis and sell these products at various Shandis. A few

middlemen purchase these items from the Konda Reddis at very cheaper rates or in kind, in most cases by exchange for traditional liquors or paddy. This exchange indicates the existence of age old barter system between Koyas, Konda Reddis and their neighbouring communities (Babu 2000)

II.12.11. Collection of Tendu / Beedi Leaf (*Diospyros tomentosa*)

Cutting of waste leaves of the tendu plants is called clearance of *rotta*, which is available during summer for one month. Each year the buyers of beedi leaves visit the agency areas and recruit the Koyas for the clearance *rotta*. Buyers of beedi leaves pay a wage of ten rupees per day per head. After some days, the Beedi plant grows wider, and bears good quality leaves suitable for beedi making. Then the Koyas collect the beedi leaves (*tumkakulu*) individually and arrange the beedi leaves in bundles. Each bundle consists of 100 leaves. They sell these bundles to the buyers. The beedi leaf buyers pay the money in accordance with the quality and quantity of the beedi leaf in the bundles and the average rate for each bundle is thirteen rupees. The tribals are unhappy with the present rate of beedi leaf and are demanding to increase price. GCC and forest departments have failed to encourage the tribals to collect the tendu leaf as they do not provide any market and this leads to great loss to tribal economy. However, the tribals are not collecting the tendu leaf, since there are no buyers in West Godavari agency (Babu 2000)

II.12.12. Vegetable Production

The Koyas and Konda Reddis maintain kitchen gardens in their backyards. In the kitchen garden they produce brinjals, tomatoes, chillis, *gummadikayalu* (seed gourd), *sorakayalu* (bottle gourd), *chikkudu* (beans) and leafy vegetables i.e. *gongura totakura* and *palakura* primarily for their consumption. The surplus of these is sold by them in the shandis. The Koyas also grow flower bearing plants like, *banti* and *kanakambaralu* in their kitchen gardens, and they sell these flowers in the shandis (Babu 2000)

II.12.13. Hunting Practices

Hunting supplements the meat food requirements of the Koyas. Hunting is a part of the Koya subsistence. The Koyas also call hunting as *shikaru*. Hunting is entirely the activity of men. Women do not take part in hunting. Children learn hunting techniques from their fathers and grand fathers. People within the age group of 15 to 60 years go for hunting. Group hunting of big game is the common practice. The animals hunted by the Koyas are bears, wild cat, wild boar, spotted deer, barking deer, nilgai, black buck, hare, jungle cat, and a variety of birds. The Koyas share the meat of hunted animals and birds (in group hunting) equally by all the people. The subsistence economy of the Koyas is a combined strategy of swidden and plains agriculture, hunting, big and small game, seasonal fishing, and foraging (Babu 2000).

II.12.14 Collection of Toddy and Preparation of Traditional Arrack

Toddy collection is an important aspect of the Koyas and they consider toddy as food. In addition to toddy collection they make their traditional liquors called *chiguru ippa sara* and *bellam-sara* (Babu 2000). The Koyas and Konda Reddis of West Godavari agency, like their counterparts in plain area, consume toddy irrespective of sex, and age. The village has numerous toddy palms and every family has its toddy palms, and some have as many as five. They get toddy throughout the year. Youngsters are always busy with the collection of toddy. The toddy is collected almost three times in a day. Toddy collected by the youngsters is brought to the *guyandi* (a place where the tribal villagers sit and share the toddy free of cost and chitchat together as a community). The tribals take a portion of the toddy for selling at the shandis and earn five rupees per *doku* (a traditional container made of *sora burra*). A measure of toddy per a *doku* is about 30 ml to 50 ml (Babu 2000).

II.12.15 Tati-Chiguru

A few Koyas and Konda Reddis are well versed in making *chiguru*, out of *toddy*, through the process of distillation. Koyas and Konda Reddis consider the *chiguru* as hot drink and there is great demand for *chiguru* in and around the West Godavari

agency, especially during the time of festivals, ceremonies and all other occasions such as wedding and death. It is interesting to note that the non tribals living in the non-agency mandals are also fond of *chiguru* and purchase it at the rate of Rs 200 per a bottle (Babu 2000)

II 12.16. Ippa (*Bassia latifolia*) Sara

The Koyas prepare *ippa-sara* by distillation using the dried flowers of the *ippa* (*Bassia latifolia*) tree. People of the village pick up the flowers from the *ippa* trees during summer and preserve them for winter season. Koya and Konda Reddi men and women take this liquor in all occasions. *Chiguru* as well as *ippa sara* contribute a portion of income to their economy as they earn ten rupees per a bottle (Babu 2000)

II 12.17 Bellam Sara

The Koyas and Konda Reddis are experts in making bellam *sara* by using Jaggary and ammonia through the process of distillation. This liquor is available throughout the year and consumed by the villagers on all occasions. The Koyas invest their money on jaggary, with an intention of making some money. *Bellam-sara* is popularly known as *sara-kallu* and the Koyas earn Rs 50 per each bottle they sell at the local shandis. Earlier, they used to make this liquor for their own family's consumption. Now days they are producing it for making money (Babu 2000)

Due to the impact of the non tribals and the improved economic conditions, the Koyas and Konda Reddis are looking for a change in their life. They are using electricity, televisions and radio sets. Most of the parents are showing interest to send their children to the schools located at nearby towns. Women play a crucial role in looking after the affairs of the family. Women are investing a portion of money on savings in SHGs such as Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas (DWACRA) and Women Thrift Groups and Credit Societies (WTGCS) (Babu 2000)

to buy the family's essential needs. In this situation, the tribals are doubly exploited, paying exorbitant rates of interest, frequently 100-200% per annum. They also get cheated on the price of the goods which they are obliged to sell to the trader in repayment of their debt. Hence the role of GCC in providing essential requirements at fair prices, credit, including consumption loans, at reasonable interest rates and procuring farmers agricultural produce and MFPs is crucial. However, the minimum support price fixed by the GCC to MFPs, collected by tribals has not been a boon to the tribals (GoAP 1995).

II.12 19. Indebtedness

The bench mark survey of the ITDA, 1995 has indicated that around 50-80% of tribal families borrow from informal sources. Data on the average loan amount from the various surveys ranges from Rs 500 to Rs 1,500. Most of the borrowings are in kind from traders and money lenders. When the food grains of family are exhausted and they are unable to collect sufficient food from the forest, they resort to borrowing food grains on *namu* (a system of taking grain on loan) basis from the trader, sometimes selling goats to them at very low prices. They often repay double the amount by way of interest by cash or in kind after the next harvest. Because maintaining this link is crucial to their survival, the tribals are generally conscientious in repaying their debts, even to the extent of selling much needed food and having to increase their food borrowings at a later stage. The incidence of indebtedness amongst landless households and families dependent on agricultural labour or non agricultural wages is high compared to the households whose primary source of income is from settled agriculture (GoAP 1995).

II.13. Literacy and Education

The literacy rates among the tribals in Andhra Pradesh according to 1991 census are significantly low, at 12% for men and 3.5% for women than for the tribal population in the country as a whole, where the corresponding figures are 25% for males and 8% of females. More importantly, literacy levels among the tribals are much lower than

for the rest of the population due to social and economic factors. Awareness among tribals about education and literacy has only recently emerged. Due to their isolation from the mainstream, low and varying levels of literacy are observed among the different tribal groups. The literacy rate among males and females is 14% and 8% respectively, in Kota Ramachandrapuram Koyas, who are more progressive, have a literacy rate of 7.9% and among Koya women the literacy rate is just 3.9%. Konda Reddis also have a literacy percentage of about 7.8%. Overall, those tribal groups which are economically better off have lower literacy rates than those classified as PTGs i.e. Konda Reddis. The advent of *aksharadeeksha* of National Literacy Mission (NLM) has created awareness among the people towards adult education. Though this is a new development and a step towards new horizon, tribal boys and girls in the age group of below fifteen years are going to Ashram schools in the agency. However, school dropout rate is very high because the children help the families in bringing fodder, grass, fire wood collection, cattle grazing and also assisting parents in agricultural operations (GoAP 1995).

Tribal Welfare Ashram schools and colleges of APTWRS located in West Godavari district are attached to different residential hostels. Efforts of tribal welfare schools are significant, however mainstreaming the dropouts, promptness of teachers and students in their attendance, improving hostel conditions in respect of cleanliness, children's health and food quality is very fundamental duty of the government in order to bring successful change in the aspects of tribal education. Private missionaries and voluntary organisations efforts, to raise the literacy percent is quite appreciable. Public institutes such as SHGs, anganwadi, road transport, communication and certain developmental projects plays an important role on literacy rate and development activity of the district (GoAP 1995).

II 14. Anganwadi Centers

Anganwadi Supervisors and helpers working in the agency provide treatment for all minor ailments. They generally give advices to pregnant women. The availability of Anganwadi helpers at the village Anganwadi centers is not regular as they stay far

away Occasionally they distribute food material to the village children under the ICDS (Babu 2000)

II.15. Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSSs)

VSSs formed by the forest department have the village leaders as its office bearers With the support of the forest department officials, forest guards and rangers, the VSSs committees engage both males and females aged between 18 to 55 years as daily wage labour VSSs' workers have to work also in the teak plantations located in the local reserve forests, popularly known as VSS coops Each individual who works in the VSS coop gets Rs 20 per day and this work is available for two months in the summer and one month in the rainy season The Koyas avail this opportunity to their economic benefit However, the works and benefits available under VSSs are very limited to the tribal communities, due to non expansion of CFM programme in the West Godavari agency (GoAP 2005)

II.16 Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Initially, the women SHGs and credit societies are formed as part of the APPTDP, under community participation sector in the West Godavari agency There are 141 SHGs, covering more than 1,500 women Each group has been saving Rs 450 per month at the rate of Rs 30 per month by each member In order to encourage these groups, the ITDA and DRDA have been providing loans under *Indira Kanti-Padam* (IKP) Thus, SHGs in the agency area have been flourishing by utilizing their savings money to carryout different economic support schemes (Babu 2000, GoAP 2005)

II.17. Roads, Transport and Communication

The tribals visit the shandis at least once in a week, though all the hill-top villages in the agency area are not well connected by approach roads and communication systems with the other villages and towns All the mandal headquarters of the West Godavari agency are connected by pucca roads, which link the national highway to reach

different towns i.e. Eluru, Khammam and Rajhamandry Trucks carrying heavy loads of timber and bamboo from the agency forests to the Bhadrachalam and Rajhamandry paper mills are seen apart from other trucks carrying industrial goods on the national highway near the agency mandals A few buses of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) ply through the three agency mandals The tribal villagers use both buses and lorries to reach different shandis Tribals visit the office of GCC situated at Kannapuram and buy household domestic requirements such as rice, clothes and kerosene (Babu 2000)

There are no telephone facilities in most of the tribal villages with the exception of a few road side villages Government efforts of establishing mar phones have failed and even the telephones allotted to different road side villages are not functional phones, due to repairs or non payment of telephone bills by tribals (Babu 2000)

II.18 Shandis

Shandis play a prominent role in the lives of Koyas and Konda Reddis in the West Godavari agency Tribals visit Shandis once in a week and purchase provisions required for seven days Most of the interior tribals visit the shandis by foot from the hills located at a distance of 50 to 60 km Tribals meet their relatives, government officials and NGOs at shandis and have interaction Apart from their weekly requirements / provisions, they also purchase clothes, medicines, torch-lights, batteries, material needed for hunting, film song cassettes and cheap liquor The food products they buy include broken rice, rice, cotton seed oil, red gram, red chilies, chilly powder, dry fish, meat of pig / chicken / goat / sheep and fruits like banana, apple, orange and all kinds of vegetables Tribals sell MFPs like *honey addaku*, *tamarind*, *konda cheepurlu* and millets In most cases barter kind of exchange takes place when the tribals exchange MFPs for goods at shandis Different shandi places of which the agency tribals visit are given in Table II 19 (Babu 2000)

II.19 Government and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

Offices of the Collector and DRDA, ITDA and SDCs, MROs, MPDOs, GCC, Housing, Agriculture and Horticulture are located at Eluru, Kotaramachandrapuram, Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram, Kannapuram and Jangareddigudem respectively at a distance range from 1 to 100 km. The ITDA has been trying to improve the conditions of the Koyas and Konda Reddis through various development schemes. The efforts put in by the voluntary organisations like Social Service Centre (SSC) and Village Reconstruction Organisation (VRO) are commendable besides the efforts of the government agencies and people's organisations. The SSC has been providing various loans to the Koyas and Konda Reddis for buying livestock and other agricultural purposes and promoting the SHGs. The efforts of VRO for providing houses to tribals in the Polavaram mandal are noteworthy (GoAP 2005).

Table II. 1. Administrative divisions in the West Godavari district

S. No	Revenue Division	Mandal	No of Villages		No of Municipalities	
			4	5	6	7
1	ELURU	1 Eluru	21	6	15	1
		2 Pedapadu	26	5	18	
		3 Pedavegi	28	2	28	
		4 Bhumadole	11	4	9	
		5 Denduluru	26	3	14	
		6 Dwaraka Turumala	34	1	23	
		7 Chuntalapudi	38	2	18	
		8 Lingapalem	25	1	19	
		9 T Narasapuram	23	0	15	
		10 Kamavarapukota	17	2	12	
		11 Tadepalligudem	22	4	27	1
		12 Nallajarla	14	4	19	
		13 Unguturu	17	6	21	
		14 Pentapadu	22	5	17	
		15 Ganapavaram	25	3	22	
		16 Nidamaru	24	4	12	
		Divisional Total	373	52	289	2
2	KOVVURU	1 Kovvuru	17	7	9	1
		2 Chagallu	11	4	9	
		3 Nidadavole	26	2	21	1
		4 Devarapalli	13	3	12	
		5 Tallapudi	19	6	5	
		6 Tanuku	11	6	6	1
		7 Iragavaram	21	6	15	
		8 Undrajavaram	15	8	7	
		9 Attili	14	10	8	
		10 Penumantra	16	8	9	
		11 Penugonda	14	6	8	
		12 Peravali	14	6	12	
		Divisional Total	191	72	121	3
3	NARASAPURAM	1 Narasapuram	17	3	25	1
		2 Mogalturu	6	3	14	
		3 Elamanchili	15	8	24	
		4 Palacole	19	7	20	1
		5 Poduru	14	9	7	
		6 Achanta	10	6	7	
		7 Bheemavaram	16	8	17	1
		8 Palacoderu	14	8	6	
		9 Veeravasaram	14	6	17	
		10 Akiveedu	15	3	13	
		11 Kalla	13	7	13	
		12 Undi	20	7	12	
		Divisional Total	173	75	175	3
4	JANGAREDDIGUDEM	1 Jangareddigudem	22	2	19	
		2 Koyyalagudem	18	2	14	
		3 Buttayagudem	53	0	21	
		4 Jeelugumilli	29	0	12	
		5 Polavaram	23	2	13	
		6 Gopalapuram	19	1	17	
		Divisional Total	164	7	96	0
		District Total	901	206	681	8

Source. Report of the Chief Planning Officer and District Panchayat Officer Eluru, 2005

Table II 2 Station wise annual rainfall for the Years 2002-2005

S.No.	Name of the Mandal	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual
1	2			5	6	7	8
1	Jeelugumilli	1148.0	784.0	1148.0	1131.6	1148.0	819.6
2	Buttayagudem	1178.0	827.3	1178.0	1256.8	1178.0	1167.2
3	Polavaram	1199.0	836.9	1199.0	963.7	1199.0	949.0
4	Tallapodi	1057.0	649.0	1057.0	1025.0	1057.0	1072.6
5	Gopalapuram	1075.0	695.3	1075.0	887.4	1075.0	932.2
6	Koyyalagudem	1203.0	733.6	1203.0	954.9	1203.0	898.4
7	Jangareddigudem	1187.0	618.3	1187.0	963.7	1187.0	991.8
8	T narasapuram	1021.0	597.2	1021.0	867.9	1021.0	800.2
9	Chintalapudi	1173.0	622.4	1173.0	1178.8	1173.0	1016.0
10	Lungapalem	1028.0	486.9	1028.0	777.3	1028.0	756.4
11	Kamavarapukota	1113.0	520.8	1113.0	532.9	1113.0	685.7
12	D tirumala	996.0	476.6	996.0	758.5	996.0	840.2
13	Nallajerla	1085.0	528.6	1085.0	795.6	1085.0	830.8
14	Devurupalli	1007.0	575.6	1007.0	1013.9	1007.0	922.6
15	Chagalli	1175.0	532.7	1175.0	929.8	1175.0	897.4
16	Kovvuru	1141.0	699.9	1141.0	1195.2	1141.0	879.4
17	Nidadavole	1115.0	498.3	1115.0	924.2	1115.0	882.6
18	Tadepalligudem	1190.0	635.5	1190.0	952.6	1190.0	677.7
19	Unguturu	1119.0	405.7	1119.0	709.5	1119.0	692.6
20	Bhimadole	1001.0	485.1	1001.0	924.5	1001.0	712.6
21	Pedavegi	957.0	481.0	957.0	934.8	957.0	771.0
22	Podupadu	1041.0	557.8	1041.0	956.1	1041.0	775.6
23	Eluru	1076.0	506.7	1076.0	969.9	1076.0	828.9
24	Denduluru	852.0	431.8	852.0	844.2	852.0	800.8
25	Nidamaru	1111.0	426.5	1111.0	792.4	1111.0	533.6
26	Ganapavaram	1120.0	631.2	1120.0	1031.9	1120.0	734.0
27	Pentapadu	1172.0	499.4	1172.0	952.6	1172.0	666.8
28	Tanuka	1296.0	506.0	1296.0	863.8	1296.0	813.2
29	Undrajavaram	1230.0	593.1	1230.0	908.7	1230.0	956.2
30	Peravali	1207.0	503.4	1207.0	678.0	1207.0	746.0
31	Ingavaram	1292.0	575.8	1292.0	1075.2	1292.0	784.0
32	Attili	1224.0	700.6	1224.0	942.8	1224.0	839.6
33	Undi	1341.0	634.8	1341.0	1175.9	1341.0	803.0
34	Akiveedu	1045.0	727.6	1045.0	1069.9	1045.0	555.4
35	Kalla	1137.0	587.4	1137.0	1322.5	1137.0	706.2
36	Bheemavaram	1162.0	573.6	1162.0	1200.7	1162.0	767.2
37	Palacoderu	1132.0	573.6	1132.0	1200.7	1132.0	825.2
38	Veeravasaram	1198.0	769.1	1198.0	1283.8	1198.0	804.6
39	Penumantra	1204.0	469.2	1204.0	942.8	1204.0	700.4
40	Penugonda	1167.0	581.6	1167.0	1001.8	1167.0	831.2
41	Achanta	1393.0	532.2	1393.0	1008.8	1393.0	767.2
42	Poduru	1244.0	736.4	1244.0	1087.4	1244.0	813.0
43	Palacole	1335.0	734.9	1335.0	1087.4	1335.0	917.6
44	Elamanchili	1273.0	538.6	1273.0	890.2	1273.0	889.0
45	Narasapuram	1292.0	708.0	1292.0	992.1	1292.0	886.2
46	Mogalthuru	1253.0	460.6	1253.0	1076.7	1253.0	670.4
District Average		1153.0	597.9	1153.0	979.1	1153.0	817.9

Source: Chief Planning Officer, Eluru, 2005

Table II. 3. Maximum and minimum temperature data for the year 2004-2005**at Narsapuram station**

S.No	Months	Mean Monthly Data	
		Maximum Temp Oc	Minimum Temp Oc
1	January	28.3	19.7
2	February	30.1	20.7
3	March	33.0	23.7
4	April	34.1	27.6
5	May	36.0	28.2
6	June	35.1	27.9
7	July	32.2	26.7
8	August	32.6	26.6
9	September	31.8	26.2
10	October	30.1	24.3
11	November	29.3	21.3
12	December	28.5	19.8
Source: Director, Meteorological Centre, Hyderabad, 2005			

Table II. 4. Details of major and medium irrigation projects in West Godavari district

S No	Project	Est cost (Rs in cr)	Est Aycut (ha)	Purpose / Status
1	2	3	4	9
A	Major Irrigation Projects			
1	Godavari Delta System (part) (SACB)	161.72	2,10,525	Stabilization of Delta system Completed Schemes
2	Krishna Delta System (part)		23,663	Stabilization of Delta system Completed Schemes
3	Indra Sagar (Polavaram Project) (Initially estimated cost)	9,265.00	2,91,000	On going Project
	Presently expected cost	20,000.00		
B	Medium Irrigation Projects			
1	Thammileru	9.82	3,735	Completed Scheme
2	Gutala Pumping Scheme	11.38	2,023	
3	Jalleru Project	8.74	1,700	Completed Scheme
1	Yerra Kalva Project	81.20 45.92	9,997	
4	Vijayaram Anicut	4.40	4,339	(Vijayaram anicut is for stabilization) Completed Scheme
5	Kovvada Kalva Project	52.11	7,179	Completed Scheme

(Source: Irrigation and CAD West Godavari District, Eluru)

Table II 5. Hydrological details of Jalleru reservoir

S. No	Reservoir Details	
1	Ayacut	Ayacut proposed under the project is 4,200 acres (1,700 ha)
2	Mandals Benefited	Buttayagudem
3	Estimated Cost	Rs 8 742 crores
4	Benefit Cost Ratio	3.92
5	Cost per Hectare	Rs 51,424
6	Catchment Area	Free 18.80 Sq miles (48.18 sq kms)
7	Dependable Net Yield	591 m cft (16.74 mcum)
8	Utilization	378 m cft (10.70 mcum)
	Maximum Flood Discharge	12,300 cusecs (339.80 cumecs)
9	Canals	Right Main Canal
10	Length	6.09 kms
11	Ayacut	4200 acres
12	Cropping Pattern	Tobacco, Chillies, Rabi, ID Crops
13	Villages Benefited	1 Doramamidi, 2 Buttayagudem

(Source I&CAD, West Godavari district, Eluru)

Table II. 6. Chronology of geological formations in the West Godavari district

S No	Period	Geological Formations
1	Recent	Alluvial deposits, Coastal Sands and Lateritic Soils
2	Tertiary (U Miocene)	Rajhamandry sand stone
3	Cretaceous / Eocene	Deccan traps
4	Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic	Upper Gondwana Sediments i.e Tirupathi Sand, Raghavapuram Shales and Gollapalli Sandstone
5	Lower Triassic	Lower Gondwana Sediments i.e Chuntalapudi Sandstone
6	Precambrian	Cuddapah and Kurnool formations
7	Archaean	Hard crystalline rocks such as Khondalites and Charnockites
Source West Godavari district gazetteer, Andhra Pradesh, 1973		

Table II 7 Crops grown and extent of land covered in the West Godavari district in 2004-2005

Food Crops	Extent of Land (ha)	Commercial Crops	Extent of Land (ha)
Rice	4,40,885	Gingelly	2 720
Maize	5 381	Ground Nut	6,159
Pulses	967	Cotton	1 437
Chillies	6,909	Tobacco	23 234
Turmeric	624	Coconut	18,806
Sugar cane	53 541	Other Oil seeds	2,797
Other food crops	1,530	Fodder crops	534
		Other non food crops	607
Total	5,24,027	Total	55,594

(Joint Director of Agriculture West Godavari District Eluru)

II. 8 Statement of geographical details of forest areas

No	Division	Name of Mandal	Population		Total Area in Ha	Forest In Ha	Villages		Towns	
			People	Cattle			Villages	Houses	Towns	Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ELUR	Polavaram	43507	8918	37018	27854 06	23	8159	--	--
2		Buttayagudem	51865	15343	45658	23877 44	53	7684	--	--
3		Jeelugumilli	28527	9604	30076	8903 18	29	4053	--	--
4		Jangareddigudem	95491	21085	21708	--	21	8218	1	3356
5		Koyylagudem	70967	22690	19069	--	18	9653	--	--
6		Gopalapuram	39865	24951	21068	649 12	18	9375	--	--
7		Tallapudi	54560	11926	10033	--	18	8457	--	--
8		Kovvuru	108118	11359	11152	--	16	10898	1	6604
9		Devarajapalli	72212	14618	21030	--	13	10100	--	--
10		Chagalla	64301	10962	11330	--	11	9154	--	--
11		Nadavolu	111961	13343	13298	--	25	9617	1	7847
12		Undrajavararam	71423	13022	8108	--	15	11213	--	--
13		Peravalli	69404	9765	8290	--	14	10892	--	--
14		Tanaku	134937	11185	7741	--	10	10983	1	10809
15		Iragavaram	66255	9268	7934	--	21	10667	--	--
16		Penugonda	67006	6050	7194	--	12	7151	1	3751
17		Penumantra	62077	8771	8211	--	16	9597	--	--
18		Attali	62252	10282	8591	--	14	10601	--	--
19		Achanta	63280	12567	7473	--	10	9750	--	--
20		Podaru	66495	7473	9202	--	14	10894	--	--
21		Elamanchili	73994	6990	8870	--	15	10185	--	--
22		Palakolli	126171	10181	8663	--	18	9075	1	9894
23		Veeravasaram	63996	11594	8503	--	14	10790	--	--
24		Palakoduru	65616	8850	9233	--	14	11031	--	--
25		Narasapur	139038	95502	16354	--	16	10086	1	9712
26		Mogalturu	72847	11690	13082	--	6	10003	--	--
27		Bhencmavaram	213730	13147	22486	--	15	11742	1	19513
28		Kalla	68547	9782	15703	--	13	10998	--	--
29		Undi	65839	10268	12920	--	20	12031	--	--
30		Akru da	74756	10249	12124	--	14	6733	1	3398
31		Nidamaru	48001	7828	11650	--	24	7845	--	--
32		Ganapavaram	66544	12617	9989	--	25	11306	--	--
33		Pontapedu	71048	10227	11638	--	22	9558	--	--
34		Tadepalligudem	183996	26105	21821	--	21	9825	1	13644
35		Unguturu	77085	31120	20435	1225 00	17	9910	--	--
36		Nallajerla	70810	19344	24633	2173 19	14	8389	--	--
37		D Tirumala	63367	22828	28328	835 28	34	8649	--	--
38		Bhimadole	62481	9520	21652	--	11	9549	--	--
39		Denduluru	65671	25439	18613	--	26	9714	--	--
40		Eluru	303617	17219	17147	--	20	8164	1	34837
41		Pedapadu	68389	12739	17961	--	26	11492	--	--
42		Pedavegi	81261	35678	29338	1341 55	28	10681	--	--
43		Langapalem	54840	27060	20580	2117 32	25	6938	--	--
44		Kamavapakota	53653	24941	20267	1176 02	17	6955	--	--
45		T Narasapuram	51490	18474	28969	4381 97	23	6431	--	--
46		Chentlapudi	84731	32559	34393	6578 63	38	10667	--	--
		Total	3796021	775133	779536	81152 76	887	435863	11	123365

Table II. 9 Forest Ranges and Beats in West Godavari District

S No	Range	No of Sections	No of Beats	Area (ha)
1	Eluru	4	9	12,042 33
2	Jeclugumilli	4	8	14,699 81
3	Jangareddigudem	3	6	12,532 04
4	Kannapuram	5	11	18,601 08
5	Polavaram	5	12	81,152 76
Total		21	46	1,40,038 02

(Source Department of forest, West Godavari district)

Table II. 10 Principal species of forest in the West Godavari district

Latin Name	Vernacular Name
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	gurivinda
<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	tellatumma
<i>Acacia arabica</i>	nallatumma
<i>Acacia sundra</i>	sundra
<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	bandaru
<i>Aegle mameos</i>	bilwapandu
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	maredu/ bilwa
<i>Aglaia roxbhughiana</i>	yerra odugu vepa
<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	peddamanu
<i>Albizia amara</i>	nallaregi
<i>Anamitea cocolus</i>	kakumanu
<i>Annoa squamosa</i>	seethaphalam
<i>Annona reticulate</i>	ramaphalam
<i>Anogeissus latiflora</i>	churumanu
<i>Annoa muricata</i>	lakshamanaphalam
<i>Antidys onterica</i>	palabariki
<i>Artocarpus integrifolius</i>	panasa
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	pillateega
<i>Atlantia monophylla</i>	karunimma
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	vepa
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	veduru/ bamboo
<i>Bassia latifolia</i>	ippa
<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	pachari
<i>Bergera koeniyi</i>	karivepaku
<i>Bridelia retusa</i>	koramanu
<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	sara
<i>Butea monosperma</i>	modugu
<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	tamma
<i>Canthium parviflorum</i>	balusu

<i>is horrida</i>	<i>vamunta</i>
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	<i>gundumallai</i>
<i>Cardiospermum hiccabum</i>	<i>buddakakara</i>
<i>Careya arborea</i>	<i>kumbhi</i>
<i>Carica papaya</i>	<i>boopaya</i>
<i>Carissa spinarum</i>	<i>vaka</i>
<i>Carotinaureus palmyre</i>	<i>jeelugu</i>
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	<i>rela</i>
<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	<i>tangedu</i>
<i>Cassia alata</i>	<i>seema avisi</i>
<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	<i>thangedu</i>
<i>Cassia obovata</i>	<i>nelatangedu</i>
<i>Ceasalpena crista</i>	<i>gatchakaya</i>
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	<i>devadru</i>
<i>Cissamplos perira</i>	<i>adivibanka teega</i>
<i>Citrus bergamia</i>	<i>nimma</i>
<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	<i>kodisa</i>
<i>Clemates gowriana</i>	<i>govrikuntla</i>
<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i>	<i>saraswakau</i>
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>kobbari</i>
<i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i>	<i>kondagogu</i>
<i>Corallocarpus epigues</i>	<i>nagadonda</i>
<i>Coriandrum satibum</i>	<i>dhaniyalu</i>
<i>Cucumis satrvus</i>	<i>dosakaya</i>
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	<i>puchakaya</i>
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	<i>gummaḍi</i>
<i>Cumeium cyminum</i>	<i>jeelakarra</i>
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	<i>billudu</i>
<i>Dalbergia latifolia (rose wood)</i>	<i>iruguducheva/ jitregi/ jittegi</i>
<i>Dendrocalamus stictur</i>	<i>bamboo</i>
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	<i>sadanam</i>
<i>Derres scandens</i>	<i>nallateega</i>
<i>Dillena indica</i>	<i>pedakalinga</i>
<i>Diospyros melanoxyton</i>	<i>tuniki</i>
<i>Diospyros sylvatica</i>	<i>tellagatha</i>

<i>Diospyros tomentosa</i>	<i>beediaku (tendu)</i>
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	<i>bandedu</i>
<i>Doispy buxifolia</i>	<i>pisikinni</i>
<i>Dondanaea viscosa</i>	<i>bandasu</i>
<i>Embllica officinalis</i>	<i>usiri</i>
<i>Entuda scandens</i>	<i>gilateega</i>
<i>Erythroxylum monogynum</i>	<i>devadaru</i>
<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	<i>neredu</i>
<i>Feroma elephantum</i>	<i>velaga</i>
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	<i>sompu</i>
<i>Gardema gummifera</i>	<i>kanchabikka</i>
<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	<i>garugudu</i>
<i>Glinus latoides</i>	<i>thotakura</i>
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	<i>gummadi</i>
<i>Gossypium indicum</i>	<i>pratti</i>
<i>Grewia hirsuta</i>	<i>chuttiyana</i>
<i>Grewia tihafolia</i>	<i>jama</i>
<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i>	<i>thada</i>
<i>Guttardia specuo</i>	<i>panneru</i>
<i>Gymnosporia montana</i>	<i>danthe</i>
<i>Helecteres isora</i>	<i>adavi chamanti</i>
<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	<i>sugandhpala</i>
<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	<i>mulle</i>
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	<i>gongoora</i>
<i>Hibiscus rosasiensis</i>	<i>mandara</i>
<i>Holarrhena</i>	<i>sugandapala</i>
<i>Indigofera parviflora</i>	<i>kondavempali</i>
<i>Kedrostes rostrata</i>	<i>kunkuma donda</i>
<i>Kydia calycina</i>	<i>konda pothari</i>
<i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i>	<i>venteku</i>
<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	<i>chennangi</i>
<i>Lagimeria sicireria</i>	<i>sorakaya</i>
<i>Lansea coromandelica</i>	<i>gumpena</i>
<i>Leea aqueta</i>	<i>surapadi</i>
<i>Leea indica</i>	<i>adadosa</i>

<i>Legerstroemia parviflora</i>	chennangi
<i>Lemonia cremulate</i>	torri velaga
<i>Luffa cylendrica</i>	adivibeera
<i>Maba buxifolia</i>	tellalli
<i>Macaranga peltata</i>	alamanda
<i>Magnefera indica</i>	manidi
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	vasanthagunda
<i>Melochia corchorefolia</i>	ganga pindi kura
<i>Melothria perpusilla</i>	guthibeera
<i>Michelia chempaka</i>	chempakamu
<i>Mimusops hexandra</i>	pala
<i>Mimusopl hexandra</i>	alli
<i>Mollugoponta phyla</i>	verri chalarasi
<i>Momordica charntea</i>	kakara
<i>Morenda tivetoria</i>	maddi
<i>Mucuna prureta</i>	dhradagondi
<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>	pogada
<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	tulasi
<i>Olax scadens</i>	murikimalle
<i>Opuntia dillem</i>	nagajamudu
<i>Oxalis comiculata</i>	pulchinta
<i>Pacchygone obata</i>	pedateega
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	tellajumiki
<i>Pavetta indica</i>	papidi
<i>Pavonia odorata</i>	chittibenda
<i>Pendrocalamus strictus</i>	sadanapuvveduru
<i>Phoenix acaulis</i>	kondaeta
<i>Pimpunella anusum</i>	kuppi
<i>Pittosporum floribundum</i>	chettukasinda
<i>Pongamia pennata</i>	kanuga
<i>Psidium guajara</i>	jama
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	yegisa
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	raktachandanum
<i>Punica granatum</i>	danimma
<i>Randia dumetorum</i>	manga

<i>Samaha maleberica</i>	<i>burugu</i>
<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	<i>kunkudu</i>
<i>Semecaprpus anacardium</i>	<i>nanyeedi</i>
<i>Shorea tumbergata</i>	<i>thamba</i>
<i>Sida acuta</i>	<i>chirubenda</i>
<i>Sida cordefolia</i>	<i>vishaboddi</i>
<i>Sida romifolia</i>	<i>muttenapulegum</i>
<i>Sida spinosa</i>	<i>mayilunamikyam</i>
<i>Smilax glabra</i>	<i>kondagorinta</i>
<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>	<i>som</i>
<i>Sterculia urens</i>	<i>tapasi</i>
<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	<i>musti</i>
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	<i>neredu</i>
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	<i>teku/ teak</i>
(Source Department of forest, GoAP)	

Table II 11 Agency mandals and villages

S No	Name of the Mandal	Govt Villages	Estate Villages	Total
1	Jeelugumilli	29		29
2	Buttayagudem	40	13	53
3	Polavaram	04	15	19
Total		73	28	101
(Source ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram)				

Table II 12. Details of mandal wise population according to 1991 census

S No	Name of the Mandal	Population		% to total population
		Total	STs	
1	Polavaram	41,664	10 785	25 8%
2	Buttayagudem	46, 489	27,841	59 9%
3	Jeelugumilli	24,365	6,701	26 4%
Total		1,12,518	45,327	39 9%

(Source ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, 1991)

Table II 13 Dietary and nutrition intake of pregnant women in the West Godavari agency

S No	Type of Dietary Food	Intake	RDA	S No	Type of Nutrition Food	Intake	RDA
		Grams				Grams	
1	Cereals	265 40	400	1	Calories (K Cal)	1,188 00	2,500
2	Pulses	18 44	55	2	Protein	35 90	55
3	Fats	1 60	35	3	Calcium	528 00	1000
4	Leafy Veg.	68 00	150	4	Iron	24 00	40
5	Roots/ Tubers	65 80	75	5	Vitamin A	6 622 00	3000
6	Flesh Foods	20 30	30	6			
7	Milk Products	20 50	225	7	-		
8	Sugar/ Jaggary	4 50	40	8		-	

(Source ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, 1995)

Table II 14 Medical facilities in tribal villages

Details / Mandal		Jeelugumilli	Buttayagudem	Polavaram
Name of the PHC		Jeelugumilli and Gowripatnam	Buttayagudem and P R Gudem	LND Peta and Kondrukota
Villages with Medical Facilities (Govt only)		1	2	3
Villages without Medical Facility	less 2 km		0	4
	2 to 5 km		3	2
	5 km above	25	46	13
	Total	25	49	19

(Source District Medical & Health Officer, Eluru)

Table II 15. Medical and health staff position in the West Godavari agency

S. No	Name of the Post	Number of Staff
1	Dy DM & HO	1
2	Medical Officer	12
3	Community Health Officer	
4	MPHEO	6
5	PHN	3
6	MPHS (F)	12
7	MPHS (M)	7
8	MPHA (F)	69
9	MPHA (M)	19
10	Staff Nurse	8
11	Ophthalmic Assistant	4
12	Lab Technician	6
13	Asst Malaria Officer	1
14	Health Educator	1

(Source District Medical & Health Officer, Eluru)

Table II 16 Mixed cropping pattern in the West Godavari agency

S. No	Mixed Crops
1	Sesamam and Green Jowar
2	Green Jowar and Pesarlu
3	Kandi and Bobbarlu
4	Mokka Jonna and Samalu
5	Mokka Jonna and Korralu
6	Mokka Jonna and Vari
7	Jonna and Mokka Jonna

(Source ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, 2000)

Table II 17 Mandal wise livestock and poultry population in 2004-2005

S. No	Mandal	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	OLS	Poultry
1	Jeelugumilli	5,843	5 492	3,096	5,798	35	1,368	21,304
2	Buttayagudem	16,617	5,753	2,761	11,788	300	3,119	63,456
3	Polavaram	7,746	5,634	1,726	5,027	124	680	26,188

(Source Joint Director, Animal Husbandry, Eluru, 2005)

Table II 18. Household consumption and expenditure (%)

S No	Consumption	Expenditure (Rs)
1	Food	65%
2	Intoxicants	11%
3	Clothing	10%
4	Festivals and Ceremonies Fuel and Lighting Traveling	5%
5	Housing	2%
6	Medical and Health Education and Others	7%
7	Total	100%
8	Average Household Expenditure	4,274
9	Average Percapita Expenditure	1,068

(Source ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, 1995)

Table II 19. Popular shandi places to which the tribals visit in the West Godavari agency

S. No	Shandi Places	Area	Mandal
1	Darbhagudem	Agency	Jeelugumilli
2	Buttayagudem	Agency	Buttayagudem
3	Kannapuram	Agency	Buttayagudem
4	Doramamidi	Agency	Buttayagudem
5	Gubbisamamidi	Agency	Buttayagudem
6	Polavaram	Agency	Polavaram
7	Dondapudi	Non-Agency	Polavaram
8	Koyyalagudem	Non-Agency	Koyyalagudem
9	Jangareddigudem	Non-Agency	Jangareddigudem
10	Aswararaopet (Khammam District)	Agency	Aswararaopet

(Source ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, 2000)

Chapter III

Administration and Organisation of Tribal Development Programmes

There are special provisions to safeguard the schedule tribes and schedule areas under the constitution of India. The executive powers of the union of India extend directions to the states regarding the administration of the tribal areas. Under Article 338 of the constitution, the President of India is empowered to appoint a special officer i.e. Commissioner for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes to report on the working of the constitutional safeguards for scheduled tribes. In addition, Article 339 provides for the appointment of a commission to report on the administration of the scheduled areas and the welfare of the scheduled tribes and scheduled areas come under the direct control of the Governor of the state. Any State Governor may direct any act of the state legislature not to be applicable to the scheduled areas and it is deemed prejudicial to their welfare. The Collectors who act as agents to the Government are granted special powers in administering justice, whilst a simplest legal system both in terms of the laws and the structure of the courts, is in place in the tribal areas (Singh 1994: 8-10). However, while the authority to make regulations has been exercised by some State Governments, by and large the provisions have remained unutilized (Ministry of Home Affairs 1980: 29-32).

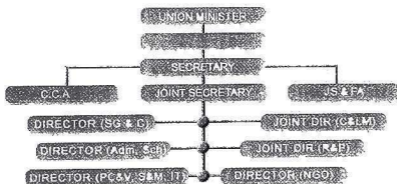
III.1 Administration at National Level

The Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) was constituted in October 1999 by bifurcation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSE) with the objective of more focused attention on integrated socio-economic development of the most underprivileged section of Indian society i.e. the scheduled tribes (STs) in a coordinated and planned manner. During the period prior to the formation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) matters concerning tribal welfare and development were being dealt at the Government of India level by the Ministries at respective

point of time as a division of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) known as tribal division, since after independence upto September 1985 Ministry of Welfare (MoW) from September 1985 to May 1998 and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSE) from May 1998 to September 1999 (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005)

The Ministry started functioning (Figure III 1 Organogram of tribal welfare administration in India) in October 1999 with the programmes dealt by the erstwhile tribal division of the Ministry of Social Justice Empowerment (MoSE) and continued with these programmes in the year 1999 2000 (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005)

Figure III 1 Organogram of tribal welfare administration in India



The process of the constitution of national level tribal development finance corporation by bifurcation of National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCSTFDC) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSE) had been completed during the year 2001 2002. The new corporation to commence its concentrated operation on economic development of scheduled tribes from April 2001 (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005)

III.1.1 Mandate of the Ministry

The mandate of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) covers the tribal welfare planning, policy formulation, research and training tribal development includes scholarships to STs, promotion of voluntary efforts in development of STs and administration in all the matters concerned to scheduled areas National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), which was bifurcated from the formerly National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission (NSC/STC), so far as it relates to STs and issues directions regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of scheduled tribes The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal ministry for planning, policy, formulation and coordination of programmes for development and all other matters relating to the development and welfare of scheduled tribes (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005)

The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd (TRIFED) and National Schedule Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) are the only two corporate bodies which are working for the advancement of tribals under the Ministry The NSTFDC was approved for its establishment in 2000 by bifurcation of National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSC/STFDC) The corporation came into existence on in 2001 with the share capital of Rs 500 crores The administrative ministry for the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) is Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSE) and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and it works on all the matters related to scheduled tribes (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005)

III.1.2 The Activities of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)

The major activities of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) are tribal welfare planning, policy formulation, research and training, tribal development includes scholarships to STs, promotion of voluntary efforts for the development of STs and all matters concerning to tribal affairs (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005)

III.1.3. Initiatives Taken up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for Tribal Welfare and Development

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) directs the States for adoption of Maharashtra pattern of planning and devolution of funds earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas. In Maharashtra, the funds earmarked for TSP are placed with tribal development department of the State Government which releases funds to different line departments for execution of development works. This process ensures better utilization of TSP funds for tribal areas (Sambaiah and Babu 2007: 110).

Introduction of a new central sector schemes exclusively for development of the most underdeveloped group among the tribals i.e. the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Promotion of more Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the field of tribal development. Enforcement of strict monitoring mechanism in performance of NGOs through the officers of the Ministry and also by involvement of State Government machinery to identify the non performing NGOs and weeding them out. Identifying and promotion of NGOs which have all India character and known for their selfless service for the cause of tribal development. Setting up of the National Institute for Research and Training in Tribal Affairs (NITA) as an apex body to the State level Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005).

Revision of schemes raising the cost heads to realistic and workable limits. Enlistment of the programmes mostly on income generation and skill development to the list of projects for grants in aid to NGOs and also making provisions for cent percent project cost as grants in most deserving cases. Enhancement of rates of fellowships, scholarships and grants for supporting projects, seminars and publications (Ministry of Tribal Affairs 2005).

III.2 Tribal Welfare Administration at State Level

The general administrative structure of Andhra Pradesh comprises 23 districts and 1,110 mandals. The district administration is headed by the district collector and magistrate, who in addition to his specific responsibilities for general administration

also has overall responsibility for all the development activities at the district level. Some departments work directly under the Collector, in that he has powers of appointment and transfer others working under his administrative authority. In this case, the collector is required to prepare their confidential reports. This applies particularly to the district level representatives of the technical departments who continue to be technically under the control of their parent departments at the State level (GoAP 1995).

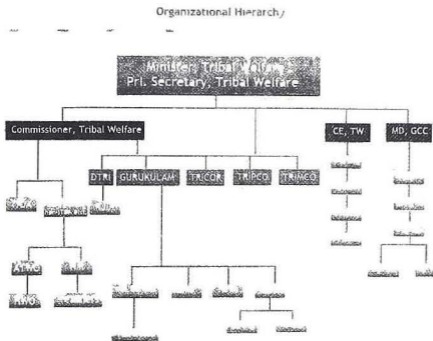
Each mandal is headed by the Mandal Revenue Officer (MRO) assisted by the Mandal Development Officer (MDO). All development works are executed through the MRO and the MDO with the assistance of officers representing the various line departments and other subordinate staff who come under their direct control i.e. the Mandal Agricultural Officer (MAO), Mandal Horticulture Officer (MHO), Executive Engineer (EE), Animal Husbandry Officer (AHO), Education Officer (EO), Women and Child Welfare Officer (WCDO), Panchayat Executive Officers (PEOs) and Village Secretaries (VSS). MAO is assisted by Agriculture Extension Officers (AEOs) and Sub Assistants (SAs) (GoAP 1995).

In Andhra Pradesh, a three tier system of elected bodies exists within the districts. The three-tier process of democratic decentralization has widened the base of administration by providing a right kind of structure to the democracy. The official machinery at these levels instead of working as Government agency is working under the direction of the representatives of the people with some indirect Government control (GoAP 1995, Singh 1989: 36-37).

The apex body at the district level is the Zilla Praja Parishad (ZPP) with the Mandal Praja Parishad (MPP) at the mandal level and the Gram Panchayat is headed by the Sarpanch at the village level. At the village level, development programmes are undertaken by the Grama Panchayat with the assistance of the VSS. At the State level, the constitutional responsibility for the scheduled areas rests with the Minister for tribal welfare and the Governor who are advised by the Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) in all the matters relating to administration (Figure III.2 Organogram of tribal

welfare administration) development, welfare and advancement of scheduled tribes (MCRHRD 2000)

Figure III 2 Organogram of tribal welfare administration in Andhra Pradesh



The administrative responsibility for tribal development rests with the department of social welfare, headed by the Principal Secretary and executed by the Commissioner who heads the tribal welfare department. The State level review committee for tribal development is constituted to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the TSP strategy, review of tribal development programmes and to ensure coordination between concerned departments. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary with the Principal Secretary of tribal or social welfare as the Convener and the Principal Secretary of finance and planning as the Member. As per the terms of reference of the committee, all the Secretaries to the GoAP and the Heads of departments are invited when subjects of concern to them are on the agenda (MCRHRD 2000).

The multiplicity of tribal groups and their cultural fabrics defy the blanket development efforts applied for the tribal groups on a common basis. Hence many of the efforts either bypass a majority of tribals or have only an indifferent impact. Tribal Development can be compared with a school system. It has different classes (like tribals), different courses of study at different classes (representing problems), different teachers (personnel engaged in tribal administration), supported by budget and planning as the background. An efficient school shows highly coordinated efforts. The administrator engaged in tribal development is to develop such co-ordination among different branches of such planning. So the character of administrative structure created in the TSP areas (which have been more or less, co-terminus with scheduled areas in eight States) varies from State to State and its adequacy and drawbacks differ. But the fact remains that no comprehensive view has been taken in any State (Upadhyay 1981: 40-45).

III.2.1 Governor's Agency Administration Report

As per the Para 3 of the Vth Schedule of the Constitution requires the Governor of each State having scheduled areas to make a report to the President of India on the administration in scheduled areas. The agency administration reports are being furnished by the district Collectors to the Governor (Singh 1994: 8-10).

III.2.2 Tribal Advisory Council (TAC)

As per Para 4 of the Vth schedule of the constitution, the Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) is being constituted from time to time. In the meeting held by these councils, the tribal development situation is being reviewed at the State level and in the field. The APTAC was constituted vide GO Ms No. 11 dated 03.02.2000 SW (TW Edn 1) department. The council is convened not less than two times a year and it advises on all the matters of tribal interest as and when sought by GoAP (Singh 1994: 8-10).

III.2.3 Tribal Welfare Department

According to the reports of the GoAP the tribal welfare department is the nodal agency and it is primarily responsible for planning and monitoring the various schemes and preparing the budget proposals for presentation to the State legislature for approval. All Government schemes for tribal development irrespective of implementing agency (i.e. departments, registered bodies, voluntary agencies) are coordinated by the Commissioner of tribal welfare. The Commissioner is assisted by a number of special officers at State level i.e. Joint Commissioners (technical, administration and accounts), Joint Director (soil conservation), Deputy Director (horticulture), Additional Director (agriculture) and Joint Director (cooperatives and marketing) (MCRHRD 2000).

The various affiliated registered bodies involved in tribal development which are coordinated by the Commissioner, include Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCRTI), Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Finance Corporation (TRICOR), Tribal Welfare Engineering Wing (TWEW), Girijan Plantation Development Corporation (GPDC), Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC), Tribal Power Corporation (TRIPCO), Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWREIS) and Andhra Pradesh Tribal Mining Corporation (APTMC) (MCRHRD 2000).

III.2.4 Tribal Welfare Commissioner

The Commissioner of tribal welfare is the chief controlling officer for the department budget. The Commissioner formulates, directs the process of implementation and monitors the progress of all tribal developmental programs in the State. The Commissioner coordinates with other departments on implementation of TSP and also implementation of constitutional safeguards. The Commissioner is also the Ex officio Managing Director of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Finance Corporation (APSTFC) and responsible for the implementation of various economic support programmes. The Commissioner of tribal welfare also discharges functions as the

Member Secretary of APTWREIS (Gurukulam) which manages Residential Schools Residential Jr Colleges, English Medium Schools Institutions of Excellence and Mini Gurukulams intended to provide quality education to the STs children (MCRHRD 2000)

III.2.5 Tribal Welfare Executive Engineer

The Engineering Wing undertakes various civil construction works in the agency areas such as construction of school buildings, staff quarters, office buildings and other small scale industrial buildings This wing consists of Deputy Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Draughtsman and other field staff Executive Engineer (Special Minor Irrigation) is responsible for the planning, design, supervision and monitoring of minor irrigation schemes Lift irrigation schemes and tube wells are executed by the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation (APSIDC) The Minor Irrigation (MI) department is staffed by Deputy Executive Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers Draughtsman and other field staff (MCRHRD 2000)

II 3 Planning and Implementation of Tribal Development Programmes

The Government has been implementing TSP as a part of its obligation to implement the directive principles of State policy enshrined in the constitution of India The present TSP strategy was started in the year 1975 with the beginning of fifth plan The TSP is mainly an area development plan Scheduled areas of heavy tribal concentration were formed into special development blocks other wise known as ITDAs Every year, the TSP strategy is formulated for tribal areas with a view to have full control and separate accounting procedure for the investments made by all departments mainly on the infrastructure development programs Later on the plan objectives are shifted to the family welfare programs under which the expenditure incurred on the individual beneficiary schemes implemented for tribals outside the scheduled areas was also included in the TSP Thus the expenditure incurred on the

development schemes implemented for the tribals in the scheduled areas also includes expenditure of the non scheduled areas formed part of TSP (MCRHRD 2000)

The Government (vide GO Ms No 261 Finance and Planning department dated 26 09 1986) issued orders laying down a three step approach for implementation of TSP Government have also issued instructions to all the heads of departments (vide DO Lr No 2311/D1/82 I, Social Welfare (TW) Department dated 14 10 1982) to earmark 6% of their plan allocation towards TSP (MCRHRD 2000)

The TSP formulation starts in the month of the August each year when the ITDAs prepare a draft action plan for the succeeding year Since 1984, the GoAP introduced the concept of district action plans of which the TSP forms an improvement component The POs of ITDAs prepare the plan with the assistance and close coordination of the entire sectoral officers and in consultation with tribal leaders to ensure that the felt needs of the tribals are reflected in the plan The general priorities in the TSP are fixed at the State level The plan is approved by the Governing body of the ITDAs The tribal welfare department coordinates the planning process and complies with the TSP on the resource aspects The overall State plan allocations are finalized in consultation with the planning commission and as part of this exercise the State tribal welfare plan and the TSP component are decided, just after the State budget is voted The Commissioner sanctions the funds for the ITDA action plans and also amends the plans, if there is any need in the light of the available resources (MCRHRD 2000)

III 4 Tribal Welfare Administration at District Level

The scheduled areas and the TSP areas are found in parts of eight districts in the northern boundary of the State They are Srikakulam Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam Warangal and Adilabad The Chenchu (PTG) area is found in the central part of the State within the Nallamalai hills which straddle the boundaries of five districts i.e Mahaboobnagar Nalgonda Guntur Prakasam Kurnool and Ranga Reddy Four other districts such as Krishna,

Karimnagar, Nizambad and Medak have tribals in the Modified Area Development Agency (MADA) pockets, Disbursed Tribal Areas (DTGs) and TSP (MCRHRD 2000)

At district level the district Collector is responsible for implementing tribal welfare schemes and assisted by various department officials including the District Tribal Welfare Officer (DTWO) However, in case of TSP districts the development responsibility is discharged through the ITDA structure of which the Collector is the Chairman of the Governing body (MCRHRD 2000)

III 4 1. Organisation of Integrated Tribal Development Agency Programmes

The ITDA programmes are extended to the non scheduled villages with at least 50% of tribal concentration and geographically contiguous to the scheduled areas or tribal development blocks under the TSP strategy The ITDAs were introduced during the fifth and the sixth plans, and a new strategy was incorporated for the benefit of tribals living outside the TSP areas (pockets of tribal concentration in the plain areas) through the MADA The MADA area represents around 507 or more tribal people out of the total population of 10,000 and these pockets have no separate administration structure for implementation of development programmes, except line departments which are under the overall control of the district authorities The concept of cluster was also added to MADA to cater the requirements of the identified pockets i.e tribal concentration containing 50% or more ST population with in the total population of 5,000 This brought the overall coverage of the tribals in the country around 74% by the end of the sixth plan Even today, a substantial tribal population was left unconcerned and the States have been trying to cover all the DTGs under beneficiary oriented or anti poverty programmes of the TSP, since from the inception of seventh plan (Bapuji 1993 57 81)

III 4.2 Staffing of Integrated Tribal Development Agency

The organizational structure and the responsibilities of the administrative and the technical team of ITDAs are given below

III 4 2(a) Project Officer (PO) of Integrated Tribal Development Agency

As per the orders of the GoAP, issued by tribal welfare department since 1977, the Project Officers (POs) of ITDAs, who are in the senior scale of IAS or Group I of the State services. The POs are also designated as Ex officio Joint Collector (tribal welfare) and Additional District Magistrate. The PO holds the rank of Special Grade Deputy Collector of lower than senior time scale of IAS. The special powers exercised by the Collector and Joint Collector as per GO Ms No 77 Revenue dated 22 01 1968, shall also be exercised by the PO (MCRHRD 2000)

The PO also acts as the Additional Agents to the Government so far as the agency areas are concerned. All development programmes in TSP areas shall be approved by the PO. All the officers and staff in TSP areas connected with developmental regulatory functions shall be under the administrative control of the PO. In respect of officers whose jurisdiction lies both in and outside the TSP area are responsible to PO, as far as the ITDA area is concerned (MCRHRD 2000)

The POs are authorized to call for any record, review and inspect the works being executed by any department in TSP area. All transfers and postings of Gazetted and Non Gazetted officials, within ITDA area should be made in consultation with the PO and officials will be screened as per GO Ms No 11, Social Welfare department, dated 13 01 1977. In all recruitments in TSP area the PO will be the Chairman of the selection committee (MCRHRD 2000)

The PO will initiate the annual confidential rolls (ACRs) working under his control. The PO will also initiate the ACRs of the RDOs working in the TSP area and also maintains the remarks on the work of the concerned officers. The PO will counter

sign the ACRs of MROs, MPDOs and other officers of line departments working in the TSP area (MCRHRD 2000)

Further, PO exercises all the powers vested in the district collector, so far as the scheduled areas are concerned (vide GO Ms No 193, dated 17 04 2002, Revenue department, SER I) Streamlining of administration in TSP areas to gear up implementation of development programmes introduction of single line administration, delegation of powers to the PO are accorded as per Para 5 (1) of the Vth schedule of the constitution of India, in order to exercise all the special powers given to district collector, so far as the protection aspect of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas are concerned under

- 1 Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 (Regulation No I of 1959),
- 2 Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation, 1960 (Regulation No I of 1960),
- 3 Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Debt Relief Regulation, 1970 (Regulation No II of 1960),
- 4 Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Debt Relief Regulation, 1970 (Regulation No III of 1970),
- 5 Andhra Pradesh Mahals (abolition and conversion into ryotwari) Regulation, 1969 (Regulation No I of 1969),
- 6 Andhra Pradesh Muttas (abolition and conversion into ryotwari) Regulation 1969 (Regulation No II of 1969), and
- 7 Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Ryotwari Settlement Regulation, 1970 (Regulation No II of 1970) (MCRHRD 2000)

III 4 2(b) Other Sectoral Officials

According to tribal welfare manual (2000), the Project Veterinary Officer (PVO) supervises the animal husbandry schemes in the ITDA area and assists in purchase of livestock for tribal beneficiaries. He also supervises and monitors the veterinary hospital units and livestock units at the mandal level. Assistant Director of industries is in charge of promoting the development of agro forest and livestock based small scale and cottage industries by improving the traditional skills of the tribals. He organizes trainings and employment oriented programmes like Training of Rural Youth for Self (TRYSEM) (MCRHRD)

District Tribal Welfare Officer (DTWO) is responsible for implementation of tribal welfare programmes, educational programmes and supervises the supplies to educational institutions. Special Deputy Collector (SDC) of tribal welfare is in charge of a special wing to implement protective regulations like the Land Transfer Regulation, Money Lenders Regulation and Debt Relief Regulation in the scheduled areas (MCRHRD 2000)

Additional District Medical (ADMA) and Health Officer (HO) who supervise the provision of health care facilities in addition to the Medical Officers (MO) at the Primary Health Centers (PHCs), mobile medical units and Government hospitals. Project Education Officer (PEO), whose main function is to monitor the academic aspects of schools and to ensure satisfactory educational levels among the tribals (MCRHRD 2000)

Assistant Director of horticulture and Project Horticulture Officer (PHO) supervise and monitor all horticultural activities which are implemented through the AEOs and SAs as well as overseeing the Horticulture Nursery cum Training Centers (HNTCs). Assistant Director of agriculture and PAO monitor all agricultural programmes and organize and supervise the extension work of the AEOs and SAs relating to agriculture or crop husbandry and are responsible for distributing seeds, fertilizers etc (MCRHRD 2000)

Assistant Director of soil conservation is responsible for the planning, implementation, supervision and monitoring of all soil conservation and land development works. Assistant Director of soil conservation heads a separate unit in ITDA comprising MAOs and SAs for field level supervision. Assistant Director of sericulture supervises and monitors all sericulture activities which are implemented through the AEOs and SAs (MCRHRD 2000)

III 4 3 Governing Body of Integrated Tribal Development Agency

The Governing body of ITDA is constituted with the district Collector as the Chairman, the PO as the Member Secretary and Treasurer. The non officials one of whom is nominated by the Collector as the Vice Chairman, including the elected Member of Parliament (MP) for the area, the Members of the State Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and Members of the Zilla Praja Parishads (ZPTCs) and Mandal Praja Parishads (MPTCs) of the TSP area. The officials who are members of the Governing body include the DTWO or DSWO, Deputy Director of agriculture, District Veterinary Officer (DVO), General Manager (GM) of Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC), Conservator of Forests, Executive Engineer (Minor Irrigation), Executive Engineer (Zilla Parishad), District Medical and Health Officer (DMHO), District Education Officer (DEO), District Cooperatives Officer (DCO), Assistant Director of industries, Assistant Director of fisheries, Bank representatives in the TSP area are the members of the Governing body as per the instructions of the Government. The Governing body meeting has to be organized at least once in three months or as often as necessary. In governing body meetings the work being done, targets achieved and the progress made by the ITDA in all sectors would be reviewed thoroughly by discussions on agenda items (Bapuji 1993 PP 57 81)

III 4 4. Administration at Integrated Tribal Development Agency Level

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) has been established for each of the TSP areas to ensure effective implementation and coordination of the multifarious programmes for the benefit of the tribals. Each ITDA is registered under the Societies

Registration Act, 1869 The district Collector is the Chairman of the Governing body of the ITDA, which is composed of officials and non officials with the PO as the Member Secretary and Treasurer In accordance with the all India policy and to ensure effective implementation and coordination of development programmes for the benefit of tribals the GoAP has established eight ITDAs, which are registered bodies under the societies registration Act 1869, in each of the TSP areas Each TSP district has a separate ITDA, except for the two special projects for Chenchu and Yanadi development (Bapuji 1993 57 81)

Each ITDA is headed by the PO who generally belongs to the IAS cadre or Group I cadre of the State services The GoAP has issued special general administrative orders for ensuring the integrated approach to implement development programmes for tribals in the TSP area and also to enable tribals to utilize all the available facilities in a single agency for solutions to their problems Through this order the PO is vested with the responsibility of Ex officio Joint Collector (Magistrate), tribal welfare for direct and coordinating planning and development of various programmes for the benefit of tribals The Additional district magistrate powers of the PO are also used for handling legal cases confined to the agency area (Bapuji 1993 57 81)

III 4 5 Single Line Administration in Integrated Tribal Development Agency

As per the orders of the GoAP, issued by the tribal welfare depart in 1986, all the schemes to be undertaken within an ITDA area by any line agency have to be sanctioned by the Project Officer although disbursement of funds may be through the line agency In many cases, the line departments channel their sub Plan funds through the ITDA For the implementation of development programmes, the Chairman and the PO of ITDA are empowered to sanction the works up to the limit of Rs 5,00,000 and Rs 1,00 000 respectively For work orders above Rs 5,00,000 the subject matter is referred to the Commissioner of tribal welfare Technical clearance is required from relevant line departments located either at district or State level for implementation of development schemes based on the size and nature of the schemes (Bapuji 1993 57 81)

Earlier, the tribals had to approach several agencies for redressal of their grievances related their developmental and other regulatory matters, since all the line departments have been working independently in the TSP area without any coordination with ITDA. This situation has created a lot of confusion between all the line departments and ITDA in implementation of development works even though all agencies said to be working with a common aim i.e. upliftment of the tribals. The main problem arised out of this prevailing situation was that duplication in works being implemented by different departments and identification of real beneficiaries who were benefitted under various development programmes. This issue was discussed in detail in the meeting held by the then Chief Minister on 14.06.1986 and it was considered necessary to introduce Single Line Administration (SLA) at ITDA level, by bringing all the officers and staff working in tribal areas irrespective of their departments under the administrative control of the PO. This is intended to facilitate better coordination among all the functionaries operating in TSP area and to meet the needs of tribals in one single agency and to solve their problems. The Government accordingly issued orders vide GO Ms No 434 GAD, dated 14.06.1986 and also delegated more powers to PO of ITDAs vide GO Ms No 274, GAD (Special A) department, dated 15.06.02 (Bapuji 1993: 57-81).

In all the ITDAs the GoAP has been implementing the single line administration introduced in 1975 and the policy is reiterated in 2002. Under this all development programmes in ITDA area are planned, implemented and monitored by ITDA with the coordination of all the line departments working in TSP area. PO is also delegated with the powers of Agency Administrator and Additional District Magistrate to the extent of ITDA area. This is a unique and pioneering practice introduced to all the scheduled areas in the country (Bapuji 1993: 57-81).

III 4 6 Administration at Village Level

Creation of Village Tribal Development Associations (VTDA) in TSP area of Andhra Pradesh for overall development of the tribal villages (Mohan Rao 1999, PP 190-192) through the concept of Self Helps Groups (SHGs) according to GoAP

order vide GO Ms No 20 dated 31-03-1999 of SW department (TW Bud I) Allotment of works in TSP area to the VTDA's and SHGs have been provided for the benefit of the scheduled tribes vide GO Ms No 30, dated 17-02-1994 SW (V2) department In partial modification of the GO issued vide GO Ms No 30, dated 17-02-1994 SW (V2) department Further the Government has also issued a modification order vide GO Ms No 90, dated 21-08-1998 SW (TW Ser II 1) department, regarding the allotment of works on open tender basis, with the following guidelines

- 1 All buildings having outlay of more than Rs 5.00 lakhs
- 2 All minor irrigation works where the value is more than Rs 10.00 lakhs,
- 3 All BT road works, and
- 4 All culverts or bridges having a span of more than 10 feet or 3 mt and all the remaining works shall be executed only through VTDA's (MCRHRD 2000)

III 5 Specialist Tribal Agencies

The tribal welfare department, in its working manual (2000), has summarised the duties and responsibilities of the specialist tribal agencies like Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCRTI) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd (TRICOR) Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC), National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC), Tribal Power Corporation (TRIPCO), Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential School Institutions Societies (APTWRISIS), etc which have been working for the development of tribals in Andhra Pradesh (MCRHRD 2000)

III 5 1 Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute

In pursuance to the recommendations made by scheduled areas and scheduled tribes commission (1960-61), popularly known as Dhebar commission which emphasized the need for research and surveys in tribal areas the GoI has sanctioned Tribal

Cultural Research and Training Institute (TC&TI) for Andhra Pradesh, under central sector scheme, during third plan Accordingly the GoAP has established the TCRTI at Hyderabad in 1962 (MCRHRD 2000)

The main functions and duties of TC&TI are conducting studies on tribal ethnography, ecology, and cultural dynamics verifying tribal status of candidates availing constitutional benefits against scheduled tribe quota monitoring progress of implementation of protective regulations, conducting training programmes to various categories of officials working in tribal areas, evaluation various tribal development programmes, publication of books and journals on tribals preparation of agency administration reports, reviewing the process of implementation of reservations by the Government, production of documentaries and tele films on the tribal themes, preservation of important aspects of tribal culture like songs, dance language art material culture etc in the museum and maintenance of library Two regional centers headed by Joint Directors, were established at Bhadrachalam and Paderu in 1985 The research wing of the institute undertakes special studies on the life, culture and development of the tribals, carries out socio economic and benchmark surveys, formulates the perspective plans of the ITDAs and evaluates the performance of the tribal development programmes It also evaluates the performance of tribal welfare educational institutions (GoAP 1995, MCRHRD 2000)

The training wing provides a range of training courses for tribal leaders, tribal farmers and officers engaged in tribal development Peripatetic training programmes for elected and traditional tribal leaders are provided by organizing training camps at village level The main objectives of training programmes for tribals include imparting knowledge about the constitutional safeguards, concessions and privileges extended by the Government to them, apprising them of various protective legislation pertaining to tribal areas equipping them with a basic knowledge of modern development programmes, promoting the leadership among their communities and providing orientation to their leaders regarding the functions and responsibilities of statutory leadership at the Gram Panchayat level The training courses are designed for six days by covering three days for discussions and three days for field visits The

institute also conducts orientation and appraisal training programmes for officers working in the tribal areas. The institute so far organized a multi purpose training programmes for tribal farmers to impart extension training in improved agricultural practices, animal husbandry, land and water management techniques soil conservation, horticulture sericulture and *podu* rehabilitation (GoAP 1995 MCRHRD 2000)

III 5.2 The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd (TRICOR)

According to the reports of the GoAP the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation (TRICOR) was established in October 1976 at Hyderabad, and its area of operation extends all over the Andhra Pradesh (GoAP 2007)

The objectives of the corporation include achieving all round development of scheduled tribes in the State with a special attention on TSP area, economic development of STs by providing financial assistance to their below poverty line families, to take up economic support activities, providing agriculture credit for development of agriculture and for other poverty alleviation programmes providing financial assistance to STs for creation of income generating activities accelerating pace of economic development of scheduled tribes, empowering scheduled tribal women SHGs for taking up economic support activity, controlling critical gaps of finance in economic support schemes, tapping institutional finance by providing margin money and implementation of schemes like SGSY, CMEY, PMRY under STs component and NSTFDC's other schemes (GoAP 2007)

The corporation aims at providing financial assistance towards margin money to enable the poorest of the poor scheduled tribal beneficiaries to mobilize the required institutional credit to take up the income generating economic activities. The corporation mobilizes financial resources like subsidy from the agencies involved in the poverty alleviation programmes and institutional finance from commercial banks etc. The poorest of the poor among the tribals whose annual income does not

exceed Rs 22,000 p a shall be provided financial assistance for various economic support schemes in agriculture, minor irrigation and horticulture (GoAP 2007)

Commissioner of tribal welfare is the Ex officio Managing Director of the corporation who is assisted by General Manager and other supporting staff. The districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nellore, where ITDAs are functioning, several poverty alleviation programmes are implemented. In all other districts in the State district level committees are formed with the Collector as Chairman and DTWO as Member Secretary for implementing these poverty alleviation programmes. Separate ITDA projects were also established for Chenchu and Yanadi tribals at Srisailem and Nellore for their overall socio economic development by covering Nellore, Prakasham and Chittoor, Srisailem, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur and Ranga Reddy districts. The Project Officers of MADA and DTWs in the districts of Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar will look after the economic support schemes meant for STs (Rao 1999).

The TRICOR formulates policy in terms of preparing annual action plans. The corporation implements and monitors the schemes by way of conducting review meetings while obtaining monthly progress reports. The corporation mobilizes financial resources from GoI, State GoAP and other financial institutions and in turn releases funds to ITDAs for implementation of schemes, besides mobilizing 6% earmarked funds from the local bodies as the institutional finances from banks. The Managing Director performs the affairs of the corporation under the guidance of the Governing body of corporation (GoAP 2007).

The Corporation scrutinizes the data related to sanction and grounding status with reference to funds released to the ITDAs along with recovery of status of loans, administration costs and other related expenditure. Similarly, the TRICOR conducts review meetings with POs of ITDAs every month on progress of action plan and guidelines to be followed for implementation of the schemes. Annually the TRICOR

conducts impact studies by engaging TCRTI staff on schemes implemented by the POs of ITDAs to assess the performance of the assets and also the income generated, out of the assets provided to the beneficiaries. The corporation takes up concurrent evaluation in addition to the product evaluation of certain important schemes (GoAP 2007)

TRICOR has been mobilizing institutional finance by providing margin money to the extent of 20% (subject to the upper of Rs 5 000) of the total outlay of loan schemes meant for the economic upliftment of scheduled tribes. The economic support schemes meant for bringing poor scheduled tribes above the poverty line include the following sectors: agriculture, animal husbandry, small trade or business, sericulture, agricultural village and cottage industries (GoAP 2007)

The beneficiaries are identified by the MPDOs and the margin money is released by the PO in the ITDAs districts and by the DTWOs in the remaining non ITDA districts of the state. The Corporation during 1976-77 to 1992-93 has provided assistance to 0.4 million STs beneficiaries with Rs 323 million margin money, Rs 781.5 million subsidy and mobilizing institutional finance to the tune of Rs 516.06 million. The margin money for various schemes is provided through banks loan and the interest rate charged is 4% p.a. 100% subsidy is provided to PTGs in deserving cases from SCA, when the schemes are sanctioned by the corporation (Table III.1. Details of margin money, subsidy and bank loan apportionments provided by the TRICOR for various schemes during 1976-1977 to 2006-2007) (GoAP 2007)

The main aim of the corporation is to speed up the construction works related to educational institutes, residential hostels for industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), teaching training centers, anganwadis centers, community halls (JRY), water tanks, minor irrigation works like check dams, tanks, anecuts, etc. GCC's DR depots and godowns and Remote Interior Area Development Programmes (RIADPs) like laying roads, drains, etc. in tribal areas. The quality control cell established in 1991 headed by EE, monitors and keeps a check on the quality of construction works taken up by

the corporation The corporation, so far provided an assistance of Rs 563 98 crores for the benefit of 8 74 lakhs STs in the State The per capita investment in 1976 was Rs.852 and this has been gradually increased to Rs 12,000 in recent years It is expected to reach up to Rs 20 000 in the current action plan The coverage provided in 1976 was Rs 15 90 lakhs benefiting 1,856 STs in terms of financial and physical achievement This has been increased to a large extent for the past 28 years For instance, amounts Rs 26 75 21 84 and 47 44 crores were spent for the advantage of 8 142 42,227 and 37,609 beneficiaries in 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively (GoAP 2007)

The corporation started the land purchase scheme in 1994 95 with the objective of providing valuable asset to poor tribals, in order to uplift their socio economic status From 1994 95 to 2004 05, an extent of 1590 57 acres has been purchased and allotted to 1,576 beneficiaries at a cost of Rs 4 65 crores In the year 2004 2005 an amount of Rs 116 93 crores was proposed to benefit 1 024 lakhs STs which includes 50% subsidy, 20% margin money and 30% institutional finance and beneficiary contribution The schemes which were proposed are agriculture horticulture coffee plantations, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and all other schemes of NSTFDC Rs 116 93 crores was spent as against the total target of beneficiaries So far, the corporation has implemented schemes of Rs 84 70 crores and benefited 97,177 STs (GoAP 2007)

III 5.3 Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC)

The GoAP established the Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) in 1956 as an apex cooperative organisation in order to protect the tribals from exploitation and to help them to increase their incomes levels by providing marketing and credit services The activities of GCC are marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP), marketing of agricultural produce, supply of domestic requirements, processing of MFPs, supply of inputs and providing credit to tribal farmer (GOAP 2002)

According to the reports of the GoAP the GCC has a two tier structure with the Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies (GPCMS) and their Domestic Requirements (DR) depots at the primary level and GCC at the apex level Membership of the GPCMS is restricted to scheduled tribes Regional offices and divisional offices supervise the field units Presently there are two regional offices, 10 divisional offices 38 primary societies and 817 DR depots in Andhra Pradesh (GOAP 2002)

Because of persistent exploitation of the tribals by non tribal traders, GCC was accorded a monopoly in the procurement of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) to ensure fair prices to the tribals In spite of this GCC procures only around 70% of the MFP because of the tribals indebtedness to the traders linked to bonded sales GCC supplies essential requirements to the tribal communities through the network of DR depots and purchases agricultural and horticultural produce in competition with the private traders in order to maintain Minimum Support Price (MSP) and to prevent distress sales GCC has entered in to market as an alternative buyer for tribal products i.e MFPs and it has been increased produce prices by 25% and reduced the prices of essential requirements by a similar amount GCC operates within the limits set by the pricing policy directives of GoAP as the main objective of providing maximum possible price to tribals GoAP provides a subsidy to GCC towards the staff costs and in support of its pricing policy (GOAP 2002)

The Girijan Primary Marketing Cooperative Societies (GPCMS) started credit operations in the early 1970s but this was discontinued in pursuance of the national policy that credit services should only be provided by the general cooperatives and other societies The resulting flow of credit to the tribal areas however remained insignificant and in recognition of this a policy decision was taken by GoI in 1990 to permit the GPCMS to provide credit and to treat GCC as the financing bank, with equivalent status of District Cooperative Bank (DCB) GCC draws its credit funds from the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank (APCOB) for short term agricultural loans and from the State Central Cooperative Agricultural Development Bank (APCADB) for medium and long term loans, both of which are refinanced by

the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) GCC has received the wholehearted support of NABARD which increased its refinance limit through the APCAB from Rs 20 million for 1990-1991 to Rs 110 million in 1992-1993. The credit services of the GPCMS reached a level of Rs 132 million in three years, almost double the highest flows of credit to the tribals from the other financing institutions over a period of more than 20 years. Credit facilities have mostly been provided to villages in the interior areas not served by other financial institutions (GOAP 2002).

GCC launched its credit activities through the development of innovative procedures which place greater responsibility on tribal communities for advancing and monitoring credit by utilizing the traditional tribal village institutional framework for instilling credit discipline. The community oriented approach involves Village Tribal Development Associations (VTDA), Village Elders Committees (VECs) and Village Liaison Workers (VLWs). The VECs assist in identifying loan applicants and in preparing credit plans which are based on actual demand rather than on standard credit packages. The VLWs are appointed by the VTDA preferably from the educated tribal youth to act both as link persons with the GPCMS and as a mechanism for extension dissemination in which they are assisted by Agricultural Development Consultants (ADCs). The VLWs and ADCs are paid through the VTDA partly by collecting 2% levy on the loans advanced and on all other economic activities like horticulture and investment works like soil conservation are promoted (GOAP 2002).

All loans are processed and disbursed, and repayments collected at the village level. Short term crop loans cover the inputs and a cash component to compensate for the farmer's labour and to cover the family's consumption needs. The input component is distributed in kind with GCC organizing the supply of inputs which otherwise are not readily available in the tribal areas. Repayment of the loan may be in cash or kind. GCC also provides consumption loans to MFP collectors during the lean season with repayments deducted from subsequent purchases of MFP from the tribals. GCC has established some 931 VTDA providing credit to around 19% of tribal families in the entire tribal areas of the State (GOAP 2002).

With the support of the VECs, GCC achieved recovery rates for seasonal crop loans of over 70% in 1991 (when harvests and prices were good) but recovery slipped to 51% in 1992 principally due to crop failures in some areas (due to drought conditions) and declining crop prices particularly cotton and sorghum reducing the capacity of the borrowers to repay. However, the recovery performance of GCC was generally better than that of other financing institutions. Due to its limited resource base, the low recovery has affected GCC's ability to comply with NABARD's financial discipline. This leads to clear off the GCC's overdues to NABARD from its own funds in order to be eligible for fresh financing. This problem has now been overcome and eligibility was reinstated in November, 1993. The recovery in medium term loans was 100% and some installments were paid in advance (GOAP 2002).

GCC's financial performance has fluctuated over recent years, recording a profit of Rs 30.7 million in 1991-1992 but incurring losses of Rs 29.5 million in 1990 and Rs 10.7 million in 1992-1993. However, GCC has increased its operational efficiency with administrative costs declining from 15% to 11% of turnover in 1989-1990 and 1991-1992 respectively, largely as a result of the increase in business turnover. GCC's share capital has been increased significantly from Rs 12.9 million in 1989-1990 to Rs 110 million in 1993-1994, but is still inadequate to effectively support its volume of business. GCC has received assistance amounting to Rs 98 million for expansion of its field units, technical assistance for special studies to improve its operational efficiency, research and development, establishment of a price stabilization fund, share capital contribution and community development work (GOAP 2002).

In total Rs 55.42 crores of credit has been provided by the GCC to the tribal farmers out of which 59% in cash and the balance in kind like fertilizers. The overall recovery during 1990-1991 to 2000-2001 was 32.33 crores i.e. 60% as per the reports of GCC. GCC's involvement in research and development for the past few years, aimed at obtaining better prices for MFP for the tribals through identifying and promoting value added derivatives of the raw products has brought significant results which have already enabled it to more than double the price to the tribals of some items e.g. gum karaya, honey soap nuts and cleaning nuts. GCC's research and development

efforts are moving in the direction of proactively searching for new MFP species to augment the incomes. The tribals especially during the lean season and several new items like Jatropha, have been added to the procurement list. GCC is also training tribals in better methods of MFP collection which improve the quality of the MFP and reduce the damage to the trees (GOAP 2002)

III 5 4 National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC)

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has been set up in April, 2001. The NSTFDC is a fully Government of India owned Undertaking under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and is managed by a Board of Directors with representation from the Central Government, State Level Channelising Agencies (SLCAs), financial institutions and persons representing the scheduled tribes (GoI 2007)

According to the reports of the GoAP, the NSTFDC is the apex organisation for providing financial assistance to schemes for the economic development of scheduled tribes. The broad objectives of NSTFDC are to identify the economic activities of importance to the scheduled tribes so as to generate employment and raise their income levels, up gradation of skills used by the scheduled tribes through providing training in entrepreneurship, to assist the scheduled tribes finance and development corporations as the SLCAs for availing assistance from NSTFDC and other development agencies which are more effectively engaged in the economic development of scheduled tribes, to assist SLCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting necessary training to their staff, to provide financial support for meeting the working capital requirement of the Central and State Governments owned agencies and national level federations like TRIFED for undertaking procurement and marketing of MFPs agricultural produces of both collected and grown by the tribals other agro based products and services etc with the innovative experimental and promotional motives rather than replication of work of the existing agencies (GoI 2007)

The main functions are to finance viable income generating Schemes through the SLCA's for the economic development of eligible scheduled tribes and provide grants through the SLCA's for undertaking training programmes for the development entrepreneurial skills among the scheduled tribes (GoI 2007)

The beneficiary should belong to the scheduled tribal community Annual family income of the beneficiary should not exceed Double the Poverty Line (DPL) income limit (presently Rs 39 500 p a for the rural areas and Rs 54 500 p a for the urban areas) Individual partnership firms co operative societies and any other form of legal associations are eligible to avail financial assistance from NSTFDC However, proposals submitted by the partnership firms, cooperative societies and any other form of legal associations should belong to the scheduled tribal community and annual family income of each applicant should not exceed DPL income limits (GoI 2007)

The beneficiaries are at liberty to decide the particular make and model of assets they want to procure If, they so desire, they may also procure it directly and the SCAs may make payment directly to such suppliers Assets created under the schemes shall be comprehensively insured Cost of insurance charges shall be borne by the concerned beneficiary In case of working capital assistance comprehensive insurance coverage would be taken by the borrowing or implementing agency at their cost In case of any ambiguity in the guidelines, the decision of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of NSTFDC shall be final Financial assistance of NSTFDC is channelized through the SLCA's Separate accounts of funds and beneficiaries, etc are to be maintained by the SLCA's in respect of assistance received from NSTFDC NSTFDC's assistance will be limited to Rs 150 lakhs per scheme that contain identical units or profit making center Those who own the assets under NSTFDC assistance are considered as beneficiaries NSTFDC term loan or bridge loan is not extended for sick or existing units Under transport sector schemes only one vehicle per beneficiary is considered for sanction and the applicant should have valid driving license for this purpose For NSTFDC assisted scheme, physical assets are required to display prominently of having been financed under NSTFDC schemes (GoI 2007)

For implementation and monitoring of schemes a committee shall be constituted by the SLCA in which invariably NSTFDC's representative would be included as a Member. SLCAs are required to ensure that loan is sanctioned only to eligible Scheduled tribal persons. Prior to sanction of the loan, SLCAs may obtain names of legal heirs of the prospective beneficiary and requisite undertaking from them so that assets and liabilities concerning NSTFDC assistance are taken over by them in the event of death of the beneficiary (GoI 2007).

The SLCAs and other borrowing agencies of NSTFDC are required to first complete requisite formalities related to the selection of beneficiaries, documentation with the beneficiaries, tie up of their share as margin money and subsidy, identification of supplier of assets and arrangement of bank guarantee, etc. as may be necessary for operation of the scheme, so that utilization of funds is not delayed beyond the stipulated period (GoI 2007).

Funds for the sanctioned scheme may be released by NSTFDC on specific request from the SLCAs subject to execution of general loan agreement, furnishing of bank guarantee and submission of list of selected applicants as per prescribed format 'A'. However, in respect of working capital assistance, only total number of beneficiaries to be assisted need to be indicated along with utilization certificate, submission of satisfactory status of overall scheme-wise utilization of funds to NSTFDC in the prescribed format, satisfactory level of repayment of dues of NSTFDC, tying up of subsidy, margin money loan and promoter's contribution, if any, by the SCAs. Funds drawn from NSTFDC by the SCAs are to be utilized within a period of 120 days from the date of its release. In addition to normal moratorium period, 120 days are given to each scheme for funds utilization by the SLCAs. However, for working capital loan, funds utilization period is 60 days from the date of release of funds by the NSTFDC (GoI 2007).

The NSTFDC funds are generally released by the SLCAs to the beneficiaries or in some exceptional cases directly paid to the supplier of assets towards procurement of approved items as specified in the letter of intent or sanction order issued by

NSTFDC However, funds transferred by SLCA to its district offices are not considered as funds utilized (GoI 2007)

Progress reports are to be submitted by the SLCA as per NSTFDC's prescribed format within a maximum period of 210 days from the date of release of funds In respect of working capital assistance, funds utilization certificate duly certified by the SLCA to the effect that funds were utilized within 60 days shall be submitted inter alia including the total number of eligible scheduled tribes beneficiaries assisted under the scheme Progress reports of funds utilization to be submitted as per prescribed format 'B' (GoI 2007)

Funds shall be recalled from the SLCA in case the same are not utilized within a period of one year from the date of its release by NSTFDC For availing financial assistance provided by NSTFDC, the eligible applicants are required to approach the concerned SLCA To facilitate submission of the proposals, NSTFDC has devised three different formats as 1 Format of application for seeking financial assistance for industrial and other services sector activities (Format No 1) 2 Format of application for seeking financial assistance for farming and allied sector activities (Format No 2) and 3 Format of application for seeking financial assistance for transport sector activities (Format No 3) Annexed copies of formats are also available with the SLCA of the NSTFDC Eligible applicants may submit project proposal in line with NSTFDC's application formats 1, 2 and 3 as may be applicable, to the SLCA The SLCA may also formulate group schemes after consideration specific needs of the target group (GoI 2007)

The SLCA may recommend or submit the proposals to NSTFDC subject to fulfilling applicants' eligibility criteria Copies of annual family income and caste certificate of the applicants duly attested are to be sent along with the project report in respect of individual schemes (GoI 2007)

At the beginning of each financial year funds are nationally allocated by the NSTFDC to the SLCA in proportion to the scheduled tribal population in the

respective States and Union Territories. This is intimated to the SCAs. The SCAs may ensure the flow of funds in such a manner so as to maintain proper balance among different regions, sectors and achieve an equitable gender wise balance among the beneficiaries. For Schemes costing upto Rs 5 00 lakh and above 5 00 lakh are provided with 90% and 10% funds respectively within the limit of overall allocations (GoI 2007)

SLCAs are to ensure a balanced approach on sectoral allocation while forwarding schemes to NSTFDC for consideration. The sectoral allocations for agriculture, service sector including transport and industry are 40%, 50% and 10% respectively to the National total allocation (GoI 2007)

Entire working capital requirement for unit costing upto Rs 1 00 lakh is treated as a part of the project cost. For units costing above Rs 1 00 lakh the working capital requirement is upto 30% of the cost of schemes subject to a maximum of Rs 3 00 lakhs, is considered as part of the cost of project (GoI 2007)

Minimum promoter's contribution is subject to the capacity of beneficiaries and this must be a part and partial of the total project cost but not insisted upon them. Upto Rs 1 00 lakh, there is no promoter's contribution. Above Rs 1 00 2 50 lakh Rs 2 50 5 00 lakh and Rs 5 00 lakh the promoter's contribution is 2%, 3% and 5% respectively. Upto Rs 5 00 lakhs and above Rs 5 00 lakhs, the interest rates are 5% and 8% respectively. However, a portion of these costs about 3% to 5% is also provided by SLCAs (GoI 2007)

III 5 4(a) Term Loans

The NSTFDC provides term loan for small schemes costing from Rs 50,000 to Rs 10 lakhs per unit. It provides term loan upto 90% of the cost of the scheme, subject to the condition that the SLCAs contribute their share of assistance as per the scheme and provide the required subsidy. The SLCAs may tie up financial assistance from other sources, if any. Minimum promoter's contribution may not be insisted upon. For this

scheme, NSTFDC charges highly concessional interest @ 2% p a from the SLCAs. The SLCAs may charge maximum interest @ 4% p a for the women beneficiaries. The loan is to be repaid in quarterly or half yearly installments as the case may be, within a maximum period of 10 years including suitable moratorium period. Financial assistance routed through the SLCAs, is charged with the interest @ 4% p a by NSTFDC. The SLCAs, in turn may charge interest upto 7% p a from the ultimate beneficiary (GoI 2007).

As per the reports of the GoAP, bridge loans are also provided by the NSTFDC through the SLCAs to meet the gap in funding requirements of schemes against subsidy or capital incentives, etc available to them. The NSTFDC provides bridge loan for schemes costing upto Rs 10 00 lakh per unit. Interest rate on bridge loan is at par with rate of interest for term loan. The sanctioning agency is to ensure that the amount of eligible subsidy or capital incentive is paid directly to the SLCA within a maximum period of 2 years from the date of release of bridge loan by the NSTFDC (GoI 2007).

Repayment schedule is drawn depending upon the nature of activities. However, repayment is required to be made in quarterly or half yearly installments within a maximum period of 10 years including suitable moratorium period. With a view to improve the rate of recovery and to encourage the SLCAs to make 100% timely repayment of dues and 1% of the principal amount repaid by SLCAs by each financial year is given to them by NSTFDC as an incentive. As part of the procedure the status of over dues in respect of the SLCAs would be taken into account at the close of each financial year ended by 31st March and those SLCAs shall qualify for the incentive who have no over dues on this date of reckoning. The incentive amount shall be remitted to the concerned SLCAs separately. The incentive may be used in any manner by the SLCAs for facilitating recovery of NSTFDC loans. The SLCAs may preferably provide bank guarantee for covering their fund requirement from NSTFDC for a period of 2 to 3 years (GoI 2007).

The TICOR has been taking loan from NSTFDC, since 1993-1994, mainly to provide loan portion, where ever bankers are not coming forward to finance the schemes. An amount of Rs 45.06 crores has been provided by NSTFDC from 1993-1994 to 2005-2006, and supported 22,879 beneficiaries under various schemes (Table III.2 Details of year wise releases from NSTFDC) (GoI 2007)

III 5 4(b) Grants for Skill and Entrepreneurial Development Programmes

Financial assistance in the form of grant is providing through the SLCAs for imparting skill and entrepreneurial development training to the eligible scheduled Tribe persons so as to create opportunities for employment or self employment. Under this scheme, upto 85% of the recurring expenditure of the training programme is extended as grant by NSTFDC. Remaining 15% is to be provided by the SLCAs. The SLCAs while recommending the training programme shall also take necessary steps to assist the trained candidates in getting suitable employment or self employment after training. Along with the proposal, concerned training institute shall submit all relevant information regarding the training course, candidates, group, educational level, recognition certificate of the course, details regarding institute's main activities, training programmes already conducted, copies of the bye laws, registration certificate and annual reports for last 3 years of the Institute. After approval of the proposal, NSTFDC's share shall be released in two installments. 70% of funds are released after receipt of the minutes of the meeting of the selection committee along with list of selected candidates and copy of advertisement for the training programme. The final installment of 30% funds shall be released only after the completion of the course, subject to implementation of the same as per terms and conditions stipulated in the sanction order (GoI 2007)

III 5 4(c) Grant for Computerization of Database of State Level Channelising Agencies (SLCAs)

The NSTFDC may provide one time assistance in the form of grant upto Rs 1.00 lakh per SLCA for computerization of their database. However, the grant is not available

to the SLCAs who have already availed the same from NSTFDC or Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSE) or Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) (GoI 2007)

Proposals indicating the items required along with quotations for creation of data base of SLCAs may be submitted by them to NSTFDC. A certificate to the effect of not having received any assistance for this purpose from the NSTFDC or MoSE or MTA may also be given. Details of existing infrastructure, equipment and manpower concerning to the management of the database of SLCAs may also be included in the proposal (GoI 2007)

III 5 4(d) Executive Development Programmes (EDPs) for Officials of State Level Channelising Agencies (SLCAs)

The NSTFDC Provides training to the officials of the SLCAs for up gradation of their skills in project identification, formulation, appraisal implementation, monitoring and recovery of loans etc. For this purpose the SLCAs may approach NSTFDC (GoI 2007)

III 5 4(e) Adivasi Mahila Swashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY)

NSTFDC has introduced an exclusive concessional scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribe Women beneficiaries under 'Adivasi Mahila Swashaktikaran Yojana' (AMSY). There shall not be any ceiling on the allocation of funds for this scheme within the overall Notional allocation of funds for each year made by the NSTFDC (GoI 2007)

III 6. Andhra Pradesh Girijan Plantation Development Corporation (GPDC)

Andhra Pradesh Girijan Cooperative Coffee Development Corporation (APGPDC) Ltd was started functioning as an independent agency in June, 1987 to provide employment opportunities to the tribal people in the interior agency areas by raising coffee plantations and other allied plantations divert the tribal people from podu

4

cultivation and to create tangible assets in the shape of coffee plantations for them and Promote afforestation and to protect the forest by raising shade and rubber plantations, pepper and other forest nurseries like bixa agave, tapsi jack fruit, seethapal along with teak and bamboo etc for maintaining the ecological balance and to conserve the forests, soil and water As per the orders of GoAP issued in December 1992, the bye laws of the old GCCDC are being revised to enable the corporation to function effectively on the same lines as the GCC in order to cope with the enlarged activities The various plantations of the farmers covered so far under coffee plantations and shade plantations are 5 685 acres and 6 235 acres by covering 3 578 and 4,429 farmers respectively (Table III 3 Details of various plantations taken up by GCCDC during 1992 1993) (GoAP 2006)

The GoAP in collaboration with GoI, Coffee Board (CB) and National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) took up a project for coffee plantation over an area of 60,000 acres in the ITDA area of Paderu in Visakhapatnam district This project has an outlay of Rs 144 00 crores of which 50% is beneficiary contribution in the form of labour and Rs 36 00 crores (25%) is the GoI's assistance Rs 12 00 crores (8 33%) is the State's assistance and Rs 24 00 crores (16 67%) is NSTFDC's assistance The project is intended to cover 60,000 STs families So far upto the end of July, 2005, coffee plantations were taken up in 32,673 acres with an outlay of Rs 9 88 crores benefiting 32 673 STs families (GoAP 2006)

III 7 Funding to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Areas

Article 275 of the constitution also provides for direct assistance to the States through grants in aid from the Consolidated Fund of India to the State Governments towards development of the scheduled tribes and for improving the level of administration in the scheduled areas in the States The TSP is funded through the components of State plan, plans of Central Ministries and departments through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Special Central Assistance (SCA) (Dubey and Ratnamurdia 1976 75-76)

III.7.1 State Plan

The state plan allocation takes the form of sub plan item in the budgetary allocations of each line department expected to be equivalent to the percentage share of the STs population in the total population of the state For Andhra Pradesh, this means around 6% of the line departments total budget There funds are intended to be spent on schemes in tribal areas The department of tribal welfare budget is significantly larger than the TSP funds (Table III 4 Sources of funds for tribal welfare department under Andhra Pradesh State's budget for 1993-1994) (GoAP 2006)

III 7.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Loans of Central Ministries and Departments

Funds provided by the central Ministers may be for schemes catering exclusively to scheduled tribal or be part of CSS like the Integrated Rural Development programs (IRDP) which have a built in provision to ensure a flow of benefits to STs Population and TSP area (GoAP 2006)

III 7 3 Special Centralized Assistance (SCA)

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) forms on additionally to the state plan The SCA should not be used to constitute existing plan schemes In practice these guidelines are often not adhered to with frequent use of SCA for infrastructure creation ad for non plan expenditure Such centrally sponsored schemes principally come under the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) and include 50% of assistance to the State Government for the construction or improvement of hostels for ST girls, grants in aid to voluntary organisations playing a significant role in tribal development, support for research and training tribal research institutes on 50 50 basis between Centre and State Governments, post metric scholarships, overseas scholarships etc for STs etc Other schemes under the department of rural development include the million wells schemes, now implemented under the Jawahar Rogar Yojana (JRY) scheme providing wells free of cost for small and marginal

farmers belonging to STs and free house concentration the poorest among STs under the Indra Awas Yojana (IAY) scheme The Ministry of Food and Food Grains (MoFFG) at subsidized rates in TSP areas The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has a scheme for raising Minor Forest Produce (MFP) including medicinal plants (GoAP 2006)

III 7 4 State Expenditure on Tribal Development

According to census reports of 1981, the TSP in Andhra Pradesh cover around 1 36 million tribals in the eight ITDAs, 0 3 million in the MADA pockets and 1 27 million Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs) and 0 25 million Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) living in and outside of the TSP area The allocation of funds to the TSP is from four sources such as 1 State plan allocations of general sector departments concerned 2 Special Central Assistance (SCA) of GOI, 3 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of both in the tribal welfare sector and general sector departments and Institutional finance like GCC, TRICOR NSTFDC and commercial banks Under the eighth plan as per the recommendations of the working group Andhra Pradesh is entitled to enhanced allocations of SCA in recognition of its good performance under the seventh plan Expenditure on tribal development in Andhra Pradesh comes under two budgetary heads such as the department of welfare budget and the TSP The department of tribal welfare budget covers both plan and non plan expenditure and is financed both by the State and Central Governments resources through CSS schemes and SCA (Table III 5 and Table III 6 Sources of funds under TSP from the eighth plan, and the particulars of allocations and expenditure in Andra Pradesh for 1994 1995 to 2004 2005) (GoAP 2006)

III.7.5 Beneficiary Oriented Poverty Alleviation Programmes

General programmes which make specific provision for STs are IRDP schemes, which create assets for below poverty line families through by providing credit and subsidy and cover 30% 50% STs beneficiaries Employment generation schemes are promoted through Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) by providing assets to

communalities of which 15% of the resources are to be used by individual STs beneficiaries and programmes like million wells scheme will come under this category. A provision is made under IRDP schemes for providing 50% subsidy to STs beneficiaries on the basis of 50:50 support by the Centre and the States. For JRY schemes 80% is funded by the Centre and 20% by the States. Continuous emphasis has been placed in the eighth plan on improving the tribal access to education through establishing residential and primary schools in tribal areas by introducing appropriate curriculum (GoAP 2006).

In the context of economic development stress, is laid on assured access to forest produce through the promotion of measures aimed at greater participation of tribal people in conservation and development of forests and preservation of ecology in a manner that forest produce are not concession of the Tribals. In forest would need to be codified to ensure unhindered access to minor forest produce and use of forest resources by the Tribals. In addition increased efforts would be made to overcome the dependence of the tribal on money lenders and traders, which results in the sharpening of development benefits to discharge debts and loss of the resource base in the form of land access to credit from banks and cooperative institutions. The tribal sub plan draws on a range of development programmes in pursuit of its strategy of tribal development many of these are central sector or Centrally Government Ministries either implemented by Central agencies or on the frequently through the State governments. These schemes can be divided into two categories can be divided into two categories (GoAP 2006) as

III 7 5(a) Indira Kanthi Padam (IKP)

In order to give greater focus and achieve convergence between the IKP and ITDAs in the project districts, the GoAP has developed a tribal development strategy with the exclusive implementation arrangements by setting up of State Tribal Management Unit (STMU) headed by the Regional Project Director (RPD) for the tribal development at the State level assisted by Tribal Project Management Units (TPMUs), headed by POs of the ITDAs who also act as the Project Directors (PDs)

for IKP in all the eight ITDAs. An amount of Rs 31.46 crores was incurred up to 2004-2005 and covered 58,333 STs families (GoAP 2006)

III.8 Development in Tribal Area of West Godavari District Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPPTDP)

According to the records of the GoAP the ITDA was started at Eluru of West Godavari district in 1976, in accordance with the GO Ms No 240, dated 9.3.1976. The head quarter of the ITDA was shifted from Eluru to Kotaramachandrapuram on 15th July, 1986, with a view to bring the project administration within the access to the tribals for redressal of their grievances by providing better administration. This was immensely helped to cater to the urgent and essential needs of the tribals. The total population of the ITDA, according to 1991 census is 1,12,518 out of which the tribal population is 45,327 by constituting 39.90% to the total population of the ITDA. The number of tribal house holds inhabiting the ITDA area amounts to 9,150. The inhabitant tribal groups are Koyas, Konda Reddis, Lambadas and Erukals (GoAP 2003).

In the past, various tribal development programmes have not created perceptible impact on the living conditions of tribals. The tribals have participated in various programmes as wage-earners and there was no co-ordination among different line departments. Further the programmes were formulated by following the routine mechanism of top-down approach. But after introduction of externally aided projects total emphasis is laid only on 'Participatory Approach'. The local tribals are being associated actively in felt needs survey, identification of resources, plans formulation, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of assets created (Rao 1999).

Encouraged by the success of the implementation Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (APTDP), to achieve further development of the tribal communities, the tribal welfare department formulated another externally aided project and named it as Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal development (APPTDP), popularly known as 'IFAD Project'. According to the general administration report of

1987, the Union Government has recommended for implementation of this tribal development project for the second term in order to focus on tribal development by employing the participatory methodologies, as a key area of emphasis on the proposed project. This project was totally funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome, Italy as special project in India. The main aim of this project, as per its proposal was to wean away the tribal cultivators from their age old unproductive agriculture practices like podu and introduce the productive activities by improving their dry and wet land cultivation besides affording them a package of marketing and processing industrial activities with the ultimate objective of improving the economic and ecological base in their natural environments. The preparation of the project report was preceded by the TCRTI's socio economic survey in the selected villages and in turn this study was utilized for the formulation of the project (GoAP 2003)

The project was formulated with a seven year perspective based on clear identification of the area endowed resources and the ways of life of tribals practicing cultivation. The strategy centered round identification of watersheds and providing inputs and services suited to natural and human ecologies of the area. The project was designed to cover 76 810 tribal families living in 1,016 villages of Andhra Pradesh situated in ITDA areas of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari districts and chenchu villages spread over in Nallamalai forests (GoAP 2003)

Based on the project guidelines, 63 revenue villages have been identified out of 101 total tribal villages located in the three agency mandals of the West Godavari district i.e. Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram for successful implementation of APPTDP (Table III 7 List of villages selected for APPTDP) to the poor tribals to uplift their economic status by increasing their agricultural production. The project echoes the previous tribal development projects, implemented in the tribal areas by the GoAP (GoAP 2003)

Its main objectives are raising the income levels, promoting food security and improving the quality of life of the tribal people within the context of their traditional

environment, culture and values, promoting sustainable self reliance among tribal communities, and reducing the environmental degradation Revitalization of tribal village institutions, community health and education programmes and empowerment of women are given top priority (GoAP 2003)

To achieve these objectives, participatory tribal development approach was adapted by the project management with a measure to increase productivity of rainfed and irrigated lands based on watershed development principles and hence to raise family incomes and food security levels, to promote self reliant village institutions on existing community organizations and to assist them to better utilize the viability of Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) as an input supply produce marketing and credit delivery channel, and to strengthen the project organisation and management (GoAP 2003)

The project activities were structured in natural resource development. The major components covered under this project are minor irrigation, soil and moisture conservation horticulture and arable crop development, live stock development and off-farm and other income generating activities. The off farm activities are mainly implemented for the landless poor tribals (GoAP 2003)

Community participation and development include capacity building to village institutions, establishment of women thrift societies to promote group lending grain banks, community health centers and adult education centers. Project management and support team provide transport and office equipment to project staff of ITDA, increments to project staff, project operating costs, funds for the involvement of NGOs in the project, and assessment studies and surveys for monitoring and evaluation of the impact (GoAP 2003)

The project area is a drought prone and food deficit area with the poor tribal habitations having 30% to 60% of food production potential for their consumption. In most cases, large quantities of food grains are purchased from the local traders or shandis. Due to implementation of project, it has been observed a foster self reliance

in-house hold food security by increasing the food production and raising the incomes of the scheduled tribe families in the project area. The project has also witnessed a significant increase in returns to family labour. The major water sheds identified in the appraisal report have been taken up in the project villages. Initially the Agricultural Development Coordinators (ADCs) identified the available irrigation sources in consultation with the officials of irrigation department. The Executive Engineer (EE) of special minor irrigation division, Kotaramachandrapuram was entrusted with the task of maintenance of irrigation schemes involving the construction of check dams, local tanks etc. The sources identified in the water sheds have been evaluated the feasibility and designed by staff of irrigation department, followed by the suggestions of T. Hanumantha Rao (former Chief Engineer, GoAP) as envisaged in the project appraisal report (GoAP 2003).

Accordingly the project covered all the 63 selected tribal villages, spread over three agency mandals of ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, having 6 major water sheds. It seeks to directly assist 6,790 tribal house holds of which 24% are land less house holds (Table III.8 Details of area and people covered in by the ITDA, under APPTDP). To achieve this the project was implemented to promote activities which generate sustainable increases in production and productivity from rain fed and irrigated land, reduce and reverse environmental degradation and generate alternate sources of income, a part from agriculture particularly for the poor tribals. The project was implemented from 1994-95 to 2000-2001. Later, this project was also further extended up to March, 2003 (GoAP 2003).

III.9 Project Management and Operations

According to the ITDA reports, the project management and operations are reasonably well established and proficient project staff. The main difficulties arisen in the day to day administration of project are lacking coherence in development, planning and implementation at village level and this is also evident from the findings of review reports of the governing body of ITDA. For organizing the project assets like vehicles equipments and material have been purchased from time to time to a

tune of Rs 36.71 lakhs. Further, salaries have also been paid to the concerned project staff as per the Approved Welfare Financial Plan (AWFP) since from the inception of project, under the component project management and operations. As against the targeted amount of Rs 84.52 lakhs, an amount of Rs 84.13 lakhs has been incurred in this sector (GoAP 2003).

Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP) of the project was formulated, soon after the completion of project appraisal report. Project Management and Monitoring Unit (PMMU) were established in the ITDA. Agriculture Development Consultants (ADCs) and Community Development Consultants (CDCs) were recruited for initiating natural resource management technologies and community development activities, through by employing the participatory strategies or Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques (GoAP 2003).

III 9 1 Project Planning, Implementation and Evaluation

The tribal development is no longer a unitary concept, the complexity in consonance with the national wide massive operational components and with the welfare objectives, need both monitoring and evaluation system. The monitoring system is an integral part of the project management and useful mechanism for successful implementation of project at different operational levels. An effective monitoring system embodies the potentialities to identify the problems at the implementation level so that the solution of these problems becomes quicker and goal achievement of the project is maintained in right direction keeping in view the social needs and constraints. The monitoring during the implementation and operation stages may be monthly, quarterly, half yearly and annually. Further the monitoring may be internal or external or both and may be conducted separately or simultaneously (Mohanthi-1989: 10-14). According to Rutman Leonard (1988: 8-12) programme evaluation entails the use of scientific methods to measure the implementation and out comes of programmes for decision making purpose (GoAP 2003).

In consonance with the theme of the APPTDP planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation, processes are symbiotically linked to the following ten stages of PRA approach. Project village located within the limits of any micro watershed has been taken as the planning unit and all tribal families in the project village are covered, in accordance with the need and availability of resources based on the following PRA strategies (GoAP 2003) as

III 9 1(a). Selection of Project Villages

The selection of project villages and micro watersheds is made by keeping in view of the development of the most disadvantaged, vulnerable and backward tribal people on account of their inaccessibility to mainstream life, as their villages are located on hill tops, having negligible extent of wet lands i.e. poor tribal families living exclusively on cultivation, and having severely threatened watersheds from the point of soil erosion (GoAP 2003)

III 9 1(b) Sensitization

Project staff of ITDA, especially from soil conservation, irrigation, horticulture and other allied departments, VLWs and other support functionaries is formed into project teams and sensitized tribals in the project villages by employing the various tools of PRA methodologies. The participation of the project functionaries is enhanced by their camps in the project villages by maintaining close interaction with the tribals, in order to understand the tribal way of life and their perceptions. PO of ITDA assesses the extent of sensitization and makes necessary adjustments in the project plan after consulting the project team (GoAP 2003)

III.9 1(c) Social Mapping

The project teams have identified the available local resources in the project villages after preparing the social and resource maps by involving villagers. Potential resources recognized by the project team which generate incomes and promote

livelihoods of tribals are irrigation resources land resources, types of crops or plantations suited to the project area, etc (GoAP 2003)

III 9 1(d) Traverse Survey

Survey was conducted by the project team consist of CDCs ADCs, VDOs, VSs AEOs, SAs, surveyors and other staff by transact walking in and around the project villages after making a detailed note on various existing structures, soil types the actual land use potential irrigation resources and cropping pattern (GoAP 2003)

III 9 1(e) Prescriptions

The available resources and their utilization pattern were studied thoroughly by the project team Accordingly necessary plans were prepared and finalized by high level project functionaries like PO of ITDA, PAO, PHO, EE (Irrigation) and their immediate subordinates after completion of discussions and consultations with the tribals of project villages for proper utilization of available resources(GoAP 2003)

III 9 1(f) Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP)

Based on the feed back received from the prescription AWFPs were prepared by keeping in view the cost norms and guidelines given in the working papers of appraisal reports followed by the Government procedures (GoAP 2003)

III 9 1(g) Project Plan and Implementation

The AWFPs have been discussed in detailed manner with the Supervisory Mission of IFAD and the plans were executed after incorporating their recommendations as well as suggestions Approved and finalized proposals were properly explained to the Village Tribal Development Agencies (VTDA) The task of execution of these programmes at village level was entrusted to VTDA so as to achieve their self chosen goals The members of VTDA were thoroughly trained and clearly informed

Director (Planning), ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram was in charge to monitoring and evaluation unit. The live stock management activities are being implemented through the MPDOs of the agency mandals (GoAP 2003)

The technical staff, POs of ITDA (project implementing officers) have been frequently transferred, since from the inception of the project. The project administration was unable to get skilled technical personnel from the line departments. It is one of the draw backs that affected the over all implementation of the project. According to audit reports of Accounts General (AG) of GoAP, the performance of work and duties of the technical staff, as well as project staff of ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram were satisfactorily. The project expenditures were regularly audited by AG of the GoAP. The audit reports concerning to ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram were completed up to the financial year of 2002 (GoAP 2003)

III.10 APPTDP Mid Term Review (MTR) Mission Committee Report

According to the report, 1999 of the Mid Term Review (MTR) mission of IFAD, several steps have been taken to review and consolidate the project intervention in line with the social aspects and technical parameters of project design. present impact and assessment of current cost of the project, and also its prospective returns. Accordingly, several modifications are being made in project cost by covering all the components of the project (GoAP 2003) as

III 10 1 Small Scale Irrigation

As per the Sanction of Appraisal Report (SAR) outlay of the project small scale irrigation component was decreased to Rs 835 lakhs from Rs 255 16 lakhs. The physical and financial targets under minor irrigation tanks of both new and restoration were increased. The schemes like tube well artesian canal systems to minor irrigation schemes, lift irrigation schemes were additionally included by 80 52 and 5 respectively. The unit cost of check dams and restoration of minor irrigation tanks

was reduced On farm development has been extended to 2,258 ha Grants were provided for Water User Associations (WUAs) for area already developed and to be developed to the extent of 1,171 ha and 2,178 respectively (GoAP 2003)

III.10 2. Soil and Water Conservation

As per the SAR outlay of the project under this component was increased to Rs 176 80 lakhs from Rs 102 36 lakhs The activities like bench terracing and vegetative barriers were fully dropped Whereas, for the activities like stone terracing, graded bunding, check dams, the targets were increased There is no further activity under diversion of drain works The SAR targets under farm ponds schemes also reduced Plant nursery programmes were completely dropped (GoAP 2003)

III 10 3 Arable Crop Development

The outlay under this component was reduced to Rs 79 39 lakhs from Rs 162 56 lakhs Credit provision for crop production and purchase of agriculture implements has been reduced The total number of progressive farmers to be trained and demonstration plots to be organized are 5,629 and 694 respectively (GoAP 2003)

III 10 4 Horticulture Development

The outlay was fixed at Rs 116 84 lakhs instead of Rs 64 04 lakhs No credit provision for tree crops and Jatropha or NTFPU in the remaining project period Margin money for tree crops has been increased Provision is raised for maintenance of tree crops like cashew plantations in the remaining period In total 2,363 hectares of plantation is to be raised In total 2,700 farmers have to be trained in horticulture and 24 demonstration orchards to be organized further (GoAP 2003)

III.10 5. Livestock Development

The SAR outlay under this component was slightly increased to Rs 11 79 lakhs. Credit provision for sheep goat rearing and establishing poultry units is reduced. Provision for grants for purchasing of plough bullocks milch animals, etc promotion of goat and sheep rearing and establishing poultry units have been increased. Recurrent costs of this component have been reduced (GoAP 2003)

III 10 6 Off-Farm Development

The project outlay under this component was fixed at Rs 81 80 lakhs. Credit provision for off farm activities is reduced. Grant to farmers of existing tassar culture has been increased. Schemes for bee keeping, fishing nets and cycles repair shops fish seed supply to minor irrigation tanks kirana shops and other petty business units were additionally included. Training programmes were included for the farmers of new and existing tassar culture (GoAP 2003).

III 10 7 Community Participation and Development

The outlay under this sector was raised from Rs 165 48 lakhs to 162 21 lakhs. Provision was made for functional literacy campaign and organizing workshops. Provision of funds for the staff training programmes was provided. Under community training programmes funds were provided for giving training to VTDA office bearers of both project and non project areas, Grama Panchayat office bearers SHGs leaders and members office bearers of different stake holder groups involved in tribal development, etc. Provision of funds for savings and credit groups and grain banks was increased. Recurrent costs of this component have been decreased (GoAP 2003)

III 11. Total Cost of the Project

The category wise total cost of the project as envisaged in the Project Appraisal Report (PAR) and MTR mission's report was Rs 1,564 11 lakhs. As per MTR cost of civil works for soil conservation and small scale irrigation constitutes Rs 687 47. Cost of vehicles and their maintenance was Rs 104 74 lakhs. Cost of project materials and other equipments was Rs 99 38 lakhs. Farmers grants, risk funds for GCC, village development funds and matching funds for thrift and credit societies and grain banks constitute Rs 81 16 lakhs. Cost of trainings and consultants services was Rs 148 87 lakhs. Cost of increments including project staff salaries and honoraria was Rs 175 77 lakhs (Table III 9. Category wise total cost of the project as per MTR) (GoAP 2003)

Component wise total project cost as per MTR was Rs 1,564 11 lakhs and this includes small scale irrigation with an out lay of Rs 835 50 lakhs, soil and water conservation with an out lay of Rs 176 80 lakhs, arable crop development with an out lay of Rs 79 39 lakhs, horticulture development with an out lay of Rs 116 84 lakhs, livestock development with an out lay of Rs 11 79 lakhs, off farm development with an out lay of Rs 81 80 lakhs, community participation with an out lay of Rs 165 48 lakhs, and project management with an out lay of Rs 96 51 lakhs (Table III 10. Component (scheme) wise total cost of the project as per MTR) (GoAP 2003)

III 13 Component wise Project Performance and Outcomes

The total financial target by covering all the components since from the inception of project, as approved by the Commissioner of tribal welfare Andhra Pradesh, was Rs 1,850 65 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs 1564 11 was fixed by the Mid Term Riverview (MTR) mission towards the total cost of the project by covering all components. The expenditure incurred by all the sectors, since from the inception of the project to February, 2003 was Rs 1 114 31 lakhs and constitutes 60% to the total cost of the project as approved by the Commissioner. The component wise performance of the project is furnished in Table III 11 (GoAP 2003)

III.13.1 Small Scale Irrigation

The majority of families living in the tribal areas have general practice rainfed agriculture on the valley flows and shifting cultivation. Rainfed agriculture has been the main source of livelihood for project families and predominantly occupies 90% of cultivation in the project area, except for 10% of the wet land being irrigated by a very few tribals. As a result, the average tribal family is unable to supply its' own food requirements. Due to this the decline in the economic status of the tribal people is accelerating and tribals have fallen into debts, exposing them to exploitation by non tribal money lenders and other traders. Hence, there is a need to assist the tribals to raise them economically by improving their irrigation and other natural resources. Hence, the project was focused on improving the productivity of food crop production through the expansion of the irrigation and irrigated farming technology which would contribute towards increasing food security. As far as small scale irrigation is concerned, the project objectives and scope given in the PAR, 59 check dams at the rate of Rs 3.00 lakhs each and 40 minor irrigation tanks at at the rate of Rs 3.50 lakhs each were fixed at the rate of as a target in a total span of seven year project period i.e. from 1994-1995 to 2000-2001. The total cost of the component was fixed by the PAR and MTR mission was Rs 881 lakhs and Rs 835.50 lakhs respectively, which includes the cost of lift irrigation schemes and land development works (GoAP 2003).

The project proposed the beneficiaries to involve in the planning and implementation of project activities, so as to bring the impact on their food production and security. The implementation of the activities of this component was slow build in the initial days of the project and later on the activities of witnessed a faster rate of implementation. The special minor irrigation division, Kotaramachandrapuram which is under the control of the PO of ITDA, has been entrusted with the task of construction of minor irrigation schemes like check dams tanks etc. The sources identified in the water sheds have been evaluated the feasibility and designed as per the PAR. The schemes have been designed by the irrigation department of ITDA under the guidance of T Hanumantha Rao former Chief Engineer (CE), GoAP, who also served as advisor to the project. The irrigation schemes have been selected based

response and requests of the VTDA's representatives from the local tribal villages, who were already participated in planning, construction, operation and maintenance (GoAP 2003)

Communities have not fully risen to the occupation due lack of proper knowledge and awareness. Trainings to beneficiaries on water management, land usage and maintenance of the assets created by them were organized. Irrigation potential created by tribal formers was not utilized mainly because of severe drought conditions prevailed in the project area and non use of agricultural lands etc. Action is being taken to develop irrigation sources to provide assured supply of water in order to overcome the problems of drought. The main obstacle is the participating communities in the villages have not come forward with suitable proposals.

Under this component in total 23 new check dams are completed, 62 check dams are repaired, 76 minor irrigation tanks are restored. 271 ha of land are developed under land development scheme, 8 new minor irrigation tanks and other 5 lift irrigation tanks are constructed in order to provide irrigation facilities to the project area and improved the cultivated land to the extent of 10,067 ha by benefiting 3,822 project families with the total cost of Rs 504.85 lakhs. Thus the yield from agriculture land was significantly increased per hectare, after the implementation of the project. Simultaneously, the required family labour days were also increased from 110 days to 210 days in a year, for the formers with dry land and irrigated land. The net household income was comparatively increased from the non project period income of Rs 9,000 to project period income of Rs 15,000 to Rs 21,000, due to project implementation as recorded in the PAR. The water table levels were substantially increased, after promotion of minor irrigation, restoration of tanks, diversion of drains and lift irrigation activities under the project. The physical progress achieved in small scale irrigation component is given Table III.12 (GoAP 2003)

III 13 2. Soil and Water Conservation

The Project area comprises of hills, wind plains and narrow valleys. The terrain is undulating and eroded. In order to control soil erosion and conserve soil and moisture, soil conservation works were implemented in the project area. A detailed survey was conducted and the type of soil conservation works to be taken up was identified in consultation with tribal committees by guiding them technically and in the presence Grama Sabhas (GoAP 2003).

Soil and moisture conservation works were promoted under the project with a view to arresting soil erosion, increasing ground water table, protecting minor irrigation structures and ultimately improving agricultural production of project families. The Soil conservation works include a mixture of controlling methods of water bodies, followed by vegetative methods, land development programmes and modified farming practices as per local needs. Basing on the slope of the soil graded bunding, stone terracing, bench terracing and gully control structures are being made. Treating of bunds with local grass, agaves and bamboo, etc. is being made to render support as well as vegetative cover. The excess of water conserved by constructing farm ponds has been increased the under ground water potential and also increased the drinking and other agricultural needs by assured supply of water in the project area. Soil and water conservation works were executed by the technical team of Asst. Director of agriculture and soil conservation, Rampachodavaram of East Godavari district and hence additional funds were not spent separately for preparation of soil conservation works of the project (GoAP 2003).

With a view to prevent *podu* cultivation, soil conservation works like graded bunding, stone terracing, bench terracing and gully control structures are being made. After completion of soil conservation works, plantations have been raised to provide regular income to the tribal farmers and there by preventing *podu* cultivation. The tribal farmers were trained in soil conservation activities during project implementation period. There was no significant delay in completing project among tribals, due to

their illiteracy, except for a short delay in providing technical services by the soil conservation team (GoAP 2003)

Soil conservation works like stone terracing graded bunding, rock fill dams farm ponds, diversion drains, loose boulder structures, dug out ponds sunken ponds check dams, vegetative barriers, etc were implemented in the project villages, since from the inception of project Training programmes were conducted to the tribal farmers to improve their knowledge, regarding execution of soil and water conservation works and also further maintenance of structures in the post project period As against the total target of Rs 176 80 lakhs, an amount of Rs 165 17 lakhs incurred towards implementation of above schemes, including trainings The physical progress achieved in soil conservation component given in Table III 13 (GoAP 2003)

III 13.2 Soil and Water Conservation

Arable crop development programme was organized in the project area with an emphasis on demonstration plots and seed production sites under this component, apart from implementation of various schemes like distribution of high yielding crop seed, providing agricultural extension and other technical services by ADCs and CDCs (GoAP 2003)

Demonstration plots made a good impact in the attitudes of tribal farmers since, they provided an opportunity to see and believe crop demonstration in wet paddy, dry paddy, maize, ragi, bajra, pulses, etc The farmers were personally experienced the substantial growth in the demonstration plots when compared to normal plots seed production sites, with locally popularized seeds procured from Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation (APSSDC) Ltd Though the scope for implementation of different crop development programmes limited to demonstration plots and seed production sites, the impact of arable development works are significant Paddy cultivation with high yielding varieties was increased to 60% Achievements of other crops were insignificant, as the availability of suitable seed varieties desired by the tribal farmers were not available consequently other varieties of seeds were

distributed in the project area. The paddy seed produced from the seed production sites or plots was shared among the tribal farmers for seed purposes. The targeted demonstration plots and seed production sites as well as implements achieved in this sector (GoAP 2003).

The seeds, implements and fertilizers were supplied to tribal farmers on subsidy basis from time to time as per the limits of AWP, since from the inception of the project. The training programmes and also exposure visits to several research stations like CRIDA, ICRISAT, NIRD, MANAGE, etc. were organized to improve their technical knowledge and day to day agriculture practices. As against the target amount of Rs 87.84 lakhs, an amount of Rs 50.10 lakhs was incurred to implement schemes under this component. The physical progress achieved in arable crop development component given in Table III.14 (GoAP 2003).

III.13.4 Horticulture Development

Horticulture has already been recognized by the tribals as a source of high income and the tribals are responsive to the adoption of horticulture activities because of their affinity with the forests and natural environments. Horticulture programme provides sustainable economic returns in the long term by planting good trees, besides controlling soil and water erosion. The species selected under the project in consultation with tribal farmers and also by keeping in view of the physical conditions of the soil, procured from the research stations and raised in the satellite nurseries as contemplated in the PAR. In order to train the tribals in raising horticulture plantations, the demonstration orchards have been developed (GoAP 2003).

Plant material like cashew crop, mango, guava, coconut, citrus, drum stick, etc. apart from vegetable seeds was procured from the satellite nurseries and supplied to the tribal farmers under fresh plantations component. Necessary fertilizers and pesticides have also been distributed to the tribal farmers for the maintenance of fresh plantations as well as of old plantations. The training programmes have also been

organized by PHO and ADCs of the project to improve the production from their lands and also to impart latest techniques for adapting to their fields (GoAP 2003)

The Horticulture programme was implemented in all the project villages by the ITDA. For effective implementation of the project, the PHO is responsible at project level, and ADCs, VTDA, VLWs, etc. are responsible at village level. The project area was covered with horticulture tree crops, production of vegetables and nutritional fruits. Because of the increasing trend in horticulture activities, the economical status and nutritional values among the tribal farmers were raised. As against the total target of Rs 242.71 lakhs under horticulture component, an amount of Rs 143.20 lakhs was incurred for implementation of the horticulture programmes, as per AWWP, since the inception of the project. The physical progress achieved in horticulture development soil conservation component given in Table III.15 (GoAP 2003)

III.13.5 Livestock Development Sector

Live stock play an important role in the lives of tribals of project area. Most of the tribal families are required additional income to supplement their inadequate returns from the land in order to meet their food needs, as the source of income from forest produces was also declined. Genetic counseling to live stock could provide an increase in income levels of the tribal farmers. The domestic animals reared by the majority of tribals are buffalos, cows, goats, pigs, etc. Milk is not consumed by many of the tribal groups (GoAP 2003)

The poor tribal farmers of the project villages were distributed the assets like plough bullocks, milch animals, sheep rearing, goat rearing, poultry, and also distributed medicines to avoid deceases to the animals through the concerned veterinary dispensaries under close supervision of Assistant Director of animal husbandry of Nidadavole (GoAP 2003)

The training programmes were organized by the ITDA to SHGs on health care techniques to prevent diseases to the sanctioned livestock units. As against the target

amount of Rs 11 79 lakhs, an amount of Rs 10 82 lakhs has been incurred under the sector The physical progress achieved in livestock development component given in Table III 16 (GoAP 2003)

III 13.6 Off-Farm Development

In view of the existence of large number of landless tribal families in the project villages, greater emphasis was placed under the project on the promotion of suitable income generating activities for them, apart from their traditional skills in manufacturing the bamboo related products like winnows baskets etc and MFP collection Sericulture industry was introduced in the ITDA area in 1984 1985 in the tribal area of West Godavari district In the project mandals, an extent of 165 acres of mulbary plantations, belongs to 165 sericulture farmers is existed Steps are being arranged to raise tassar crops in 2002 by the project Experts from Central Silk Board (CSB) of Rampachodavaram visited the project area and necessary suggestions are being made to develop sericulture activities Tassar study tours and work shops were conducted from time to time by the ITDA under this project (GoAP 2003)

T Kattupalli village of Buttayagudem mandal was proposed to construct 12 pucca rearing sheds with the department funds To obtain good quality of cocoons by the farmers, the main distinguished programmes were organized in sericulture villages in the project area The chemicals are also being supplied to the tribal beneficiaries on free of cost by the Sericulture department with the sericulture development funds Mulbary plantations in project area have been in progress with high yielding mulberry varieties etc As against the targeted amount of Rs 81 80 lakhs, an amount of Rs 21 75 lakhs was incurred under this sector The physical progress achieved in off farm development component given in Table III 17 (GoAP 2003)

III 13 7 Community Participation

This sector has been made to integrate all the components of the project in order to overcome the gap between the project and tribal people This has been achieved to a

large extent, through by 141 SHGs (Table III 18 list of SHGs), 83 GBGs (list of GBGs) (Table III 19 list of GBGs) and 105 VTDA's covering 10 School Complex Resource Centers (SCRCs) (Table III 20 list of VTDA's and SCRCs) formed by the project under community participation sector, which have been given a central role as delivery channels and implementing agencies of the APPTDP and other sponsored programmes of the Government like DWACRA and Samrakshana Samithis (VSSs) (GoAP 2003)

The training programmes have also been organized for the members of VTDA's, SHGs, Grama Panchayats ZPTCs MPTCs and other local bodies with the support of CDCs and NGOs like Outreach. The matching assistance to the grain banks and also to thrift groups of the project was sanctioned to uplift their economic conditions. As against the targeted amount of Rs 187.02 lakhs, an amount of Rs 87.13 lakhs was incurred under the sector. The physical progress achieved in community participation component given in Table III 21 (GoAP 2003)

III 13.8 Project Management

This component was used for the smooth management of the project and assets like vehicles equipments, and material were purchased to a tune of Rs 36.71 lakhs from time to time. Salaries have also been paid to the concerned project staff as per approved AWWP, since from the inception of the project. As against the targeted amount of Rs 84.52 lakhs, an amount of Rs 84.13 lakhs has been incurred under the sector. The ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram has been facing many obstacles, since from the inception of project like lack of sufficient skilled personnel frequent transfers of the acquainted staff, located in remote area, tribal and non tribal disputes, etc. The other major draw back of this project was that only a few villages are covered under this project and ignored all other tribal villages. In this regard, the tribals of non project villages have been requested and expressed their grievances to ITDA and other Government authorities for inclusion of their villages in to the project (GoAP 2003)

III.14. Assessment of Project Implementation and Sustainability

The project was started functioning in a systematic planned manner and all the activities prioritized in tune with the systematic survey results and other basic information which is derived through PRA techniques. Technical officers of line departments have been involved in all stages of the project implementation, since its inception and imparted latest technical skills to the tribals by organizing trainings, exposure visits to various research centers and other places like CRIDA, ICRISAT, NIRD and MANAGE (GoAP 2003)

The services of NGOs like Outreach of Bhadrachalam have also been engaged for conducting of trainings to the office bearers and members of VTDA's, SHGs, Grama Panchayats, project beneficiaries, community leaders, elected representatives of Zilla Praja Parishad, Mandal Praja Parishad and other local bodies i.e. ZPTCs and MPTCs (GoAP 2003)

While implementing developmental schemes of the project, the consent of the villagers was obtained for selection beneficiaries by conducting PRA exercises and Grama Sabhas. Schemes are implemented in a transparent manner, by involving the VTDA's with the support of VLW's, people's representative like Grama Sarpanches, MPPs, ZPTCs etc. Tribal farmers, VTDA's, SHGs and other members were trained and motivated by the CDCs, ADCs and other technical staff of the project in community development strategies. The sectoral officers like PAO, PHO, PAO, ADA, etc. have played major role in implementation of the development activities of the project as per instructions of the PO from time to time (GoAP 2003)

The overall performance of the project by covering all sectors was rational and reasonable and the project was closed in March, 2003. On the basis of both financial and physical progress of each component of the project achieved 'satisfactory' grade to all sectors i.e. small scale irrigation, soil and water conservation works, arable crop development, horticulture development, livestock development, off-farm

development, community participation and project management (Table III 22 Component wise performance of the APPTDP Project based on grades) (GoAP 2003)

However, the project gave good opportunity to tribal beneficiaries for proper utilization of project resources and services for their advancement. It trained the tribals in participatory techniques, community development strategies, capacity building and asset making concepts, and encouraged the participation of civil society civil society and women empowerment initiative in all the project activities (GoAP 2003)

Keeping in view the implementation of post project activities, necessary proposals have already been submitted to the Commissioner of tribal welfare, GoAP, in September, 2002. Grants for maintenance and further monitoring of small scale irrigation, horticultural activities are required in addition to further technical assistance. Therefore, probable expenditure for the maintenance of several sectors and honorarium to the skilled technical staff was also included in the ITDA's proposal (GoAP 2003)

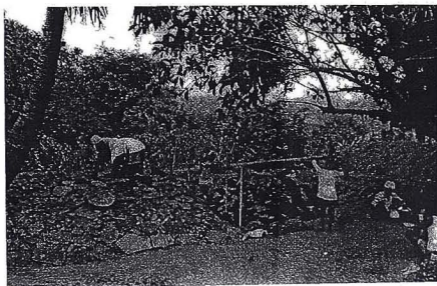
Since, the ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram is a very small in terms of its geographical area and tribal population, available funds for implementation of various developmental schemes are very limited and not sufficient to meet the requirements and aspirations of the tribals. Moreover, it should not possible to coordinate the line departments and implementation of development programmes, as the APPTDP project funded by IFAD was closed (GoAP 2003)

III.15 Case Studies

III.15.1. Soil and Water Conservation works like (Farm Pond and Check Dams) in Vepulapadu Village of Buttayagudem Mandal

Vepulapadu village is situated in the Buttayagudem mandal of ITDA, within the limits of ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram. This village was selected for the construction of farm-pond percolation tanks in 2001. This tank work was planned on Jalleru vagu (a local stream) of Vepulapadu village under APPTDP. The percolation tank is to raise soil moisture, recharge the ground water table for sustained agricultural farm system in order to increase the ayacut and cultivated area under Jalleru watershed. The task of execution of the farm pond percolation tank construction work was entrusted to Pusam Pentaiah and Chodem Veerabhadru (office bearers of VTDA). They successfully completed this work (Figure III 3) with the support of the project under the supervision of ITDA.

Figure III 3. Check dam constructed on Jalleru Vagu at Vepulapadu village

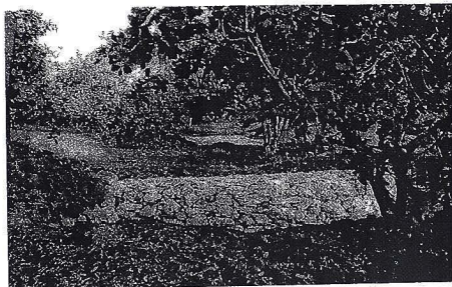


This resulted in converting five acres of dry farming in to wet paddy cultivation. Before execution of the water harvesting structure, this area was under rainfed cultivation and the tribal farmers used to get very less yield. After construction of this pond the yield has raised to 22 bags per acre of swarna (MTU) 7029 paddy variety under the guidance of agriculture sector of the project, by using selected packages and practices, as suggested by the agriculture extension officers. The SMC efforts of the project created awareness among the tribal farmers and also raised their confidence. As a result of these water harvesting structures like farm ponds or percolation tanks, their dry lands were converted to cultivatable wet areas with moisture in the soils. With this experience they got self reliance and are requesting the ITDA authorities for execution of more number of water harvesting structures (farm ponds or percolation tanks) to increase the area of cultivation.

III.15.2 Soil Conservation works like Rock Fill Dams, Farm Ponds in Koya-Rajhamandry village of Buttayagudem Mandal

The tribal farmers Thama Suryachandra Rao, Tellam Buchaiah, Gugguloth Peda Durga Rao, Desi Veeraiah and Muthyalamma were selected under APPTDP and Food for Work programme of ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram for soil conservation. These works are rock fill dams (Figure III 4) at Koya Rajhamandry (under APPTDP) and farm ponds (Figure III 5). Farm pond works were undertaken at Gummadigondi Vagu) with the support of Yerrakalva watershed scheme. Execution and construction of farm pond and rock-fill dam works were taken up at Gummadigondi Vagu, a micro watershed, in the month of November, 2001. Earlier, the tribal farmers used to depend solely on rains for their cultivation due to lack of irrigation facilities. The construction of water harvesting structures increased the ground water table and water sources become available. The tribal farmers are able to utilize the irrigation facilities.

Figure III 4 Rock-fill dams constructed at Koya Rajhamandry under APPTDP



Because of the soil conservation efforts, each farm pond has been providing assured supply of water to an extent of 6 acres of dry land and thereby improving the agricultural productivity of tribal farmers

Figure III 5. Farm-pond works at Gummadigondhig Vagu

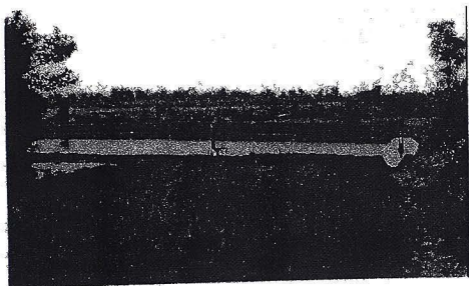


The tribal farmers of this village gained confidence after experiencing the advantages of soil conservation measures which increased their agricultural productivity and living standards. These workers helped in arresting soil erosion, minimization of the nutrient losses and in checking seepage of water. The tribal farmers have been protecting these water harvesting structures and trying to construct more farm ponds in their surrounding villages.

III.3. Percolation tank at Nagulagudem village

The tribal farmers of Nagulagudem village of Buttayagudem mandal have suffered due to lack of water facilities for irrigation as well as other domestic purposes. In order to solve the water problem in the village, five percolation tanks were constructed with the involvement of villagers under the project during the year 2001-2002. The percolation tanks constructed under the project (Figure III.6) have been successfully filled with rain water. This solved the irrigational needs of tribal farmers apart from drinking water requirements.

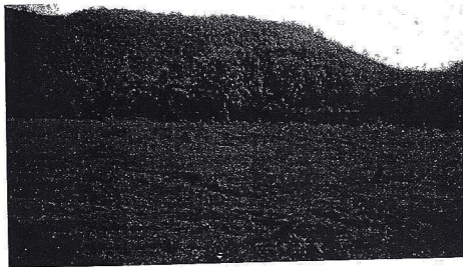
Figure III.6 Percolation tank constructed at Nagulagudem Village



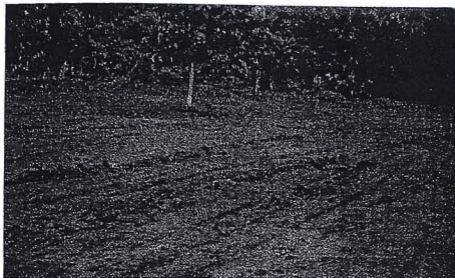
III.5.4 Land development works at Pandirimamidigudem village

Earlier, the Patta lands of Pandirimamidigudem tribal farmers of Buttayagudem mandal were covered with bushes, grasses and shrubs (Figure III 7) Therefore, the tribal farmers of the village suffered a lot for their livelihood The ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram has taken up land development works like land leveling and Jungle clearance in the patta lands with bulldozers of Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd (APSAIDCL) These development works undertaken during 2001-2002 at a cost of about Rs 4.22 lakhs, converted 61.85 acres of *patta* land in to cultivable land This helped 27 STs farmers (Figure III 8)

Figure III 7. Uncultivable lands at Pandirimamidigudem village (before implementation of APPTDP)



**Figure III 8 Land development works undertaken at Pandirnamidigudem
(after implementation of APPTDP)**

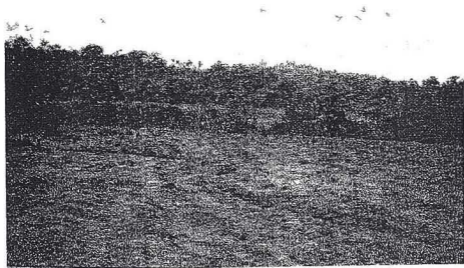


After this land development, the ST farmers are now raising pulses, cotton and cashew plantations. The STs farmers are getting better yields in the *patta* lands. Thus the food security concept of APPTDP is proved in ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram.

III.15.5. Land development work at Gadidaboru village of Buttayagudem mandal

The tribal farmers of Gadidaboru village of Buttayagudem mandal have been facing poverty. Their agricultural lands due to bushes and uncleared jungles remained uncultivable waste land (Figure III 9). The APPTDP, during 2001-2002, has taken the land development works like clearing of bushes and jungle and leveling their lands with the active involvement of the tribal farmers. An amount of Rs 5.85 lakhs was spent for land development works (Figure III 10). About 69.20 acres of land belongs to 27 tribal beneficiaries was brought under plough cultivation.

Figure III 9. Uncultivable lands at Gadidaboru village (before implementation of APPTDP)



After land development works, the tribal farmers are able to raise crops like cotton, pulses as well as cashew orchids. Thus the tribal farmers have been producing better yields and achieved the food security notion of APPTDP.

Figure III.10. Land development works undertaken at Gadidaboru village
(after implementation of APPTDP)



III.15 6. Raising of Satellite Nurseries under APPTDP

Raising nurseries by SHGs was undertaken during 2001-2002 by APPTDP. This was done in four villages, namely Muddappagudem, Puliramudugudem, Ravvarigudem and Wadapalli villages in which tribal farmers came forward (Figure III 11 and Figure III 12). The cost incurred for raising these nurseries was Rs 36,000 per each nursery. The satellite nursery organizers were supplied with quality cashew seedlings purchased from seed banks of agricultural universities. Technical guidance was given for pest control and other needs.

Figure III 11 Formation of nurseries by APPTDP



Figure III.12. Cashew grafts raised by APPTDP

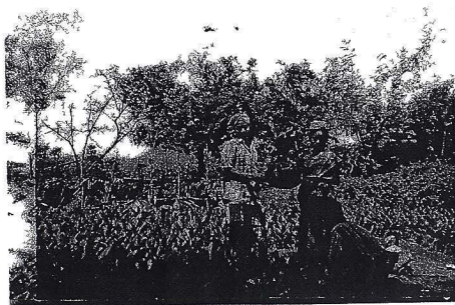


As many as 40,000 healthy cashew grafts were raised and distributed to the tribal farmers to raise orchards and gap fillings during 1998-1999 to 1999-2000. Employment was also generated to 50 to 60 women workers belonging to SHGs by raising satellite nurseries. In addition, the satellite nursery organizers were paid at the rate of Rs 2 per graft by the ITDA. Thus the tribal farmers are actively coming forward to raise cashew orchards because of the suitability of their soils, profitability and encouragement from the project.

III.15 7 Devaraju* A progressive farmer of Pandugudem village

Under APPTDP horticulture programme, seedlings like cashew and BPT-5 were provided to Devaraju for four acres of land at Pandugudem village. He raised his cashew orchards to the fruit bearing level within a period of three years. During this period he also cultivated pulses like green gram, black gram, red gram and cowpea under intercropping system to meet his household consumption. By adopting intercropping system, he successfully controlled weeds and promoted nitrogen required to the roots of cashew plantation in the line of symbiotic activity of the pulses (Figure III 13). He obtained an amount of Rs 11,000 for the three years of crops raised under intercropping system besides meeting his household consumption of pulses.

Figure III 13 Chasew plantation developed by APPTDP



III.15 8. Chasew plantations in Gadidaboru and other villages

An extent of 50 ac of waste land was developed under the APPTDP in Gadidaboru village of Buttayagudem mandal Tribal farmers were motivated and supplied pesticides, fertilizers, cashew seedlings and leguminous seeds like black gram to raise orchids in all the 50 ac of land in 1998-99. Many of the farmers have been motivated to take up cashew plantations and this influenced the other tribal farmers in the surrounding villages. During the year 2001-2002, in view of the drought and scarcity of rains, it was decided to implement water harvesting structures under APPTDP to support horticulture plantations. It has launched 20 village demonstrations and covered 80 tribal farmers by providing financial support at the rate of Rs 800 to each farmer. Due to implementation of the on-farm techniques, the farmers were very much enlightened by seeing vigorous growth and high yields. These techniques included digging of pit '4X4X1' size at centre and '3X3X1' size around the periphery at the stem. The farmers have learned various skills to raise cashew orchids (Figure III 14)

Figure III 14 Planting cashew grafts



III 15.9. Milch Animal Provided under APPTDP

Pottodu Suramma, Bandarlagudem village of Buttayagudem mandal was a poor tribal woman Her family members work as agricultural labour for livelihood She was given a milch animal (Figure III 15) under the project in 1995

Figure III.15 Suramma (a beneficiary) with milch animal provided by APPTDP

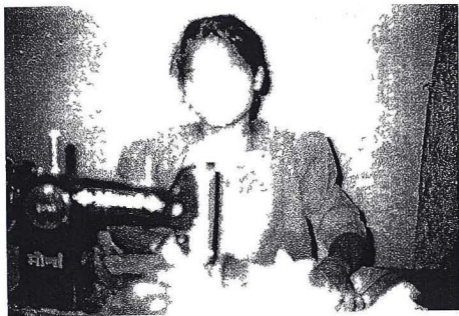


Initially, the milch animal used to yield about 5-6 liters per day She has been earning at the rate of Rs 50 per day and at the rate of Rs 1,500 per month With the income received from this activity, she restored the property of her husband through legal fight in the court of law Thus, her family right now owns about eight acres of agricultural land The other tribals also have been trying to adapt the successful initiative of Suramma

III 15 10. Self-Employment Activity with Sewing Machine

Tellam Dharmavathi belongs to a poor Koya community. She studied up to fifth class and discontinued her studies and has been working as agricultural labour. She was trained in sewing clothes at the government training centre, managed by the mandal praja parishad, Buttayagudem. She got a sewing machine (Figure III 16) with the support of ITDA and started sewing cloths and earning at the rate of Rs 30 per day, during off-seasons to agricultural works.

Figure III 16. Dharmavathi (a beneficiary) at sewing work

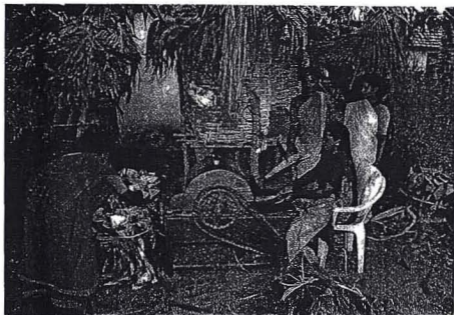


Thus, she has been able to support her family, besides providing financial assistance to her younger brother's education. It is essential to encourage the other tribal youth also in this fashion to make them self-reliant and confident.

III.15.11. Palm Fiber Production

In Kandrikagudem village of Buttayagudem mandal, Adarsha SHG has been performing well with productive investment on palm fiber extractor which was supplied by ITDA on 50% (Rs 8,250) subsidy basis. It was established in the year 1996 and the machine was provided by ITDA, Krishi Vignana Kendram, Rajhamandry, in the year 2001 (Figure III 17). The ITDA provided training, bank linkage and marketing facilities.

Figure III 17 Adarsh SHG's members at work



With this machine, this group has been producing around 40 kg to 70 kg of palm fiber per day, against the 5 kg fiber production per day by manual methods and earning around Rs 500 to Rs 700 per day by selling the palm fiber at the rate of Rs 20 per kg. This income is shared by all the fifteen members of the group at the rate of Rs 40 each.

er day It emerged as a big household industry in tribal areas, since the palm fiber product produced by the tribals has international demand

.15 12 Thrift and Credit Society in Kamayyakunta village

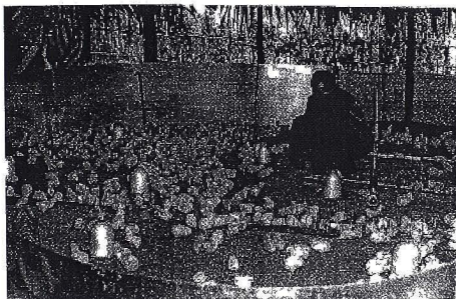
Lakshmi savings group was formed in 1996 with 15 members Komaram Nagamani and Pyda Pentamma are the elected leaders of the group They have opened the savings bank account in Andhra Bank of Kannapuram and each member is contributing at the rate of Rs 30 per month The amount saved by the group as on 24-09-1998 was Rs 8,000 This group obtained matching grant of Rs 5,000 in addition to their total savings

Tellam Satyavathi, one of the group members received Rs 5,000 as a loan at the rate of 2% interest from the total savings of the group with the consent of other members She purchased a dish antenna in 1999 and continued her business successfully Initially, she used to earn at the rate of Rs 720 per month with the support of 12 customers She has been continuing her business and repaid Rs 3,500 out of the total loan Besides her business, she also cultivated one acre of agricultural land on lease and earned Rs 3,000 and successfully repaid the remaining balance of loan

Komaram Nagamani, another member of the group, has taken a loan of Rs 3 000 at the rate of 2% per month interest She invested it for construction of a comfortable house Posam Parvathi, the other member, has also obtained a loan of Rs 2,000 to meet the expenses of her son's marriage Other members have also taken loans for medical needs Thus, all the members of the group have availed the loan facility from their total group savings by avoiding the money lenders, and they have been utilizing the loan properly for different purposes

collection and marketing, establishing grocery shop and forming a poultry unit (Figure III 19) The balance amount was met by the group from their group savings This poultry unit consisted of 200 birds and they earned a profit of Rs 1,412 which was shared by the group members Since they are new to this activity, they thought that they could not manage the unit due to the problems involved in the maintenance cost and marketing of birds However they gained the experience with the constant motivation and support of the project staff Now they have doing poultry business with 850 birds successfully by overcoming all problems involved in it This time they are confident that they would earn more profit with their experience They have been utilizing a portion of their savings towards the maintenance of the poultry unit and the rest of the amount is kept for their livelihood Thus the group has been flourishing economically

Figure III 19 Poultry unit established by Lakshmi SHG



III.15 14 Thriving Thrift and Credit Society in Ankannagudem Village

This SHG was formed in 1998 with 15 members in Ankannagudem village (Figure III 20) of Jeelugumilli Mandal. This group is named Rudramma Devi savings group. Pyda Buchamma and Korsa Nagamani are the elected President and Secretary of the group. From the beginning of the formation of the group, each member of the group has been contributing Rs 30 per month. This was later enhanced to Rs 50 per month. In order to encourage and promote this group, an amount of Rs 5,000 was released as matching grant by the APPTDP in addition to their total savings of Rs 5,885.

They have been utilizing the amount saved by the group, primarily as an investment for productive purposes like agriculture and goat rearing activities by taking individual loans at the rate of 2% nominal interest per month, with the consent of leaders of the group. This SHG is also helping the members with nominal interest in organizing traditional festivals and other life cycle rituals like naming ceremonies, puberty and marriages of their children, and also to meet medical treatment of ailing persons. The members of this group have purchased nine young goats and established a goat rearing unit with the cost of Rs 3,690.

They collectively reared and sold them for Rs 9,000. The profit, they made out of this was shared equally by all the members. Again they established another goat unit with ten goats, costing Rs 5,000. Like wise, they have been utilizing their savings for income generating activities, since the group has the common objective of uplifting their village community and upgrading the existing infrastructure of their village.

They are working in this direction besides elevating their economic status. They acknowledged the change that has taken place in their socio economic aspects, because of their group savings and economic activities. Thus, this group has been thriving and flourishing with the active participation of members by savings and income generating activities.

Figure III 20 Ankannagudem SHG's members



**Table III. 1. Details of margin money, subsidy and bank loan apportionments
vided by the TRICOR for various schemes during 1976-1977 to 2006-2007**

S, No	Scheme	Margin Money	Subsidy	Bank	Total
1	MADA (Modified Area Development Approach)	20%	50%	30%	100%
2	PTG(Primitive Tribal Approach)	20%	80%		100%
3	PODU(Cultivators Rehabilitation)	20%	60%	20%	100%
4	DRDA(District Rural Development Agency)	20%	50%	30%	100%
5	Outside IRDP	20%	-	80%	100%

(Source GoAP, 1995)

Table III. 2. Details of year wise releases (Rs in lakhs) from NSTFDC

S No	Year	Amount Released	Beneficiaries
1	1993-1994	20 00	49
2	1994-1995	14 49	23
3	1995-1996	370 60	533
4	1996-1997	113 31	113
5	1997-1998	443 83	262
6	1998-1999	470 50	343
7	1999-2000	559 65	3,602
8	2000-2001	359 50	1,266
9	2001-2002	351 03	718
10	2002-2003	481 88	12,853
11	2003-2004	49 37	17
12	2004-2005	1,227 76	3,046
13	2005-2006 (As on 31-07 2005)	44 09	54
TOTAL		45,06,018	22,879
(Source Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 1996, GoI Tribal Welfare Department GoAP, 1996)			

Table III 3 Details of various plantations taken up by GCCDC during 1992-1993

S No	Type of Plantation	Acres Covered	No of Beneficiaries
1	Coffee Plantations	5,685	3,578
2	Shade Plantations	6,235	4,429
3	Rubber Plantations	244	101
Total		12,164	8,108
(Source Department of Tribal Welfare, GoAP, 1995)			

Table III. 4 Sources of funds for tribal welfare in Andhra Pradesh State's budget for 1993-1994 (Rs. in million)

No	Component	Non plan (GOAP)	Plan(GOI /GOAP)	SCC/SCA (GOI)	Total
(INR Million)					
1	Establishment	41.1	2.7	0.8	44.5
2	Economic Development	21.8	247.8	163.1	432.7
3	Education	504.6	73.8	15.6	594.0
4	Health	26.5	0.4		26.9
5	Assist to Public Sector and others	76.3	4.0	-	80.3
6	Under talking other schemes	2.9	7.3	5.6	15.8
7	IFAD		120.0		120.0
8	Dev of Dispersed Tribals	12.7		-	12.7
9	Lumpsum provision	14.4	-		14.4
	Sub total	700.3	481.0	185.1	1,366.4
	Tribal sub-plan	-	347.9		1,366.4
	Grand Total	700.3	828.9	185.1	1,714.3

**III 5. Source of funds for TSP in Andhra Pradesh as per the Eighth Plan
(Rs in Millions)**

S. No	Plan	Assistance	% to Plan
1	State	7,158	48%
2	Special Central Assistance	1,000	7%
3	Centrally Finance	5,644	38%
4	Institutional Finance	1 000	7%
Total		14,802	100%

**Table III 6. Allocation and expenditure for tribal welfare in Andhra Pradesh
during 1994-1995 to 2004-2005 (Rs in crores)**

Year	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	% of Allocation	Exp under TSP	% of exp. to TSP outlay	% of exp to total outlay
1994-95	2,170 00	133 28	6 14	103 80	77 88	4 78
1996 97	2,990 00	143 93	4 81	125 83	87 42	4 21
1997-98	3,585 00	251 30	7 01	178 26	70 94	4 97
1998 99	4,780 95	253 28	5 30	181 35	71 60	3 79
1999-00	5,491 51	224 10	4 08	104 81	46 77	1 91
2000-01	7,708 00	198 38	2 57	164 95	83 15	2 14
2001 02	8,378 00	320 30	3 82	357 04	111 47	4 26
2002-03	10,100 00	589 89	5 84	467 88	79 32	4 63
2003 04	10,970 45	735 18	6 70	620 85	84 45	5 66
2004-05	9,768 30	490 05	5 02	437 66	89 31	4 48

Table III .7. List of villages identified for implementation of the APPTDP

Villages	Name of the Mandal	Major Water shed	Micro Water Shed
2	3	4	5
1 Aliveru	Butta agudem	Erra Kalva	Jalleru Lift Irrigation
2 Ammapalem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
3 Ankanna dem	Jeelu umilli	Erra Kalva	Parikalava
4 Anthervedu dem	Buttaya udem	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
5 Bandarla dem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Baanamma Konda Vagu
6 Botha pagudem	Buttayagudem	Erra Kalva	Gummadigondi Vagu
7 Bothappagudem	Jeelugumilli	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
8 Cheeduru	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream and Godavari Lift Irrigation
9 Cheemalavarigudem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
10 Cheonda allu	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream
11 Chilakaluru	Polavaram	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
12 Chintalgudem	Buttaya dem	Byneru	Local Vagu
13 Datlavari dem	Jeelugumilli	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
14 Dharvada	Polavaram	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
15 Donda udi	Polavaram	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
16 Gangannagudem	Jeelugumilli	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
17 Gogumilli	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
18 Gunavaram	Buttaya udem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
19 Indiramma Colony	Jeelu milli	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
20 Itikalakunta	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
21 Itikalakota	Polavaram	Kowada Kalva	Jeevalakunta Vagu
22 Jagasettigudem	Butta agudem	Erra Kalva	Hill Stream
23 Jillellagudem	Jeelugumilli	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
24 K Kannappagudem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
25 Kamaiah Kunta	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
26 Kannrappadu	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
27 Kondrukota	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream and Godavari Lift Irrigation
28 Kopalli	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Kamaiahkunta Vagu
29 Korsavarigudem	Buttayagudem	Jalleru	Local Vagu
30 Koruturu	Polavaram	Godavari	Koruturu Local Vagu
31 Kotha Cheemalavari dem	Jeelugumilli	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
32 Kotrupalli	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Local Vagu
33 Koya Rajhamandry	Buttayagudem	Erra Kalva	Gummadigondi Vagu
34 Lakshmiapuram	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Local Vagu
35 Lankala allu	Butta agudem	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
Madakamvari dem	Jeelu milli	Erra Kalva	Local Vagu
36 Mamadigondi	Polavaram	Godavari	Sunnam Kalva Vagu
37 Mangavya alem	Buttayagudem		Hill Stream
38 Meraka dem	Buttaya dem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
39 Muddappagudem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Local Vagu

	Mun'uluru	Butta a dem	Kowada Kalva	Pansa ondi Va u
	Na am alem	Polavaram	Kowada Kalva	Na am alem Konda Va
	P.R.Gudem	Jeelugumilli	Eerra Kalva	Ban ara a Tank
	Pakalagudem	Jeelugumilli	Eerra Kalva	Loacl Vagu
	Palakunta	Butta agudem	B neru	Lift from Local Va u
	Pamulavarigudem	Jeelugumilli	Eerra Kalva	Loacl Vagu
	Pandugudem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
	Puliramudu Gudem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Turupu Kalva
7	Ra a a udem	Butta a udem	Eerra Kalva	Ankalakattu Vagu
8	Ra ana	Butta a udem	Kowada Kalva	Local Va
0	Ravvari udem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
1	Sari alli Kunta	Polavaram	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
52	Singanapalli	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream and Godavari Lift Irrigation
53	Sirivaka	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream and Godavari Lift Irrigation
54	Sivagiri	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream and Godavari Lift Irrigation
55	Tapasivarigudem	Jeelugumilli	Eerra Kalva	Loacl Vagu
56	Thotagondi	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream
57	Thutigunta	Polavaram	Godavari	Hill Stream and Godavari Lift Irrigation
58	Upparilla	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Maniseti Vagu
59	Urrinka	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream
60	Veerannapalem	Buttayagudem	Kowada Kalva	Local Vagu
61	Vinjaram	Polavaram	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream and Tanalakunta Tank
62	Yerradem	Butta a udem	Kowada Kalva	Hill Stream

(Source ITDA Kotaramachanra uram, 2003)

Table III.8. Details of area and people covered in the ITDA area of the West Godavari district, under APPTDP

S. No	Particulars	Total
1	No of Water Sheds	6
2	No of Mandals	3
3	No of Villages	63
4	% of Scheduled Villages	62%
5	Total Population	28,002
6	STs Population	24,872
7	% of STs Population	88%
8	Beneficiary STs Families	6,790
9	Landless House Holds	24%
10	House Holds having Land	5,160
11	Average Holding	1 70
12	Total Land Holding (in ha)	9 770
13	% of Irritation	29%
14	Irrigated Land	2,540
15	Dry Land (in ha)	6,227
16	Podu Land (in ha)	742
(Source ITDA Kotaramachanapuram, 2003)		

Table III.9 Category wise total project cost (as per MTR)

S. No	Category	Target (Rs In Lakhs)
1	Civil works for soil conservation	266 72
2	Civil works for small scale Irrigation	687 47
3	Vehicles, materials and equipment	104 74
4	Farmers grants (including working capital for SERIFED)	99 38
5	Share capital, Risk funds for GCC	00 00
6	Village Development funds and matching funds for thrift and Credit Societies and Grain Banks	81 16
7	Training and consultants services	148 87
8	Incremental operating costs (Including staff salaries and honorable)	175 77
TOTAL		1,564 11
(Source ITDA Kotaramachanapuram, 2003)		

Table III.8. Details of area and people covered in the ITDA area of the West Godavari district, under APPTDP

S. No	Particulars	Total
1	No of Water Sheds	6
2	No of Mandals	3
3	No of Villages	63
4	% of Scheduled Villages	62%
5	Total Population	28,002
6	STs Population	24,872
7	% of STs Population	88%
8	Beneficiary STs Families	6,790
9	Landless House Holds	24%
10	House Holds having Land	5,160
11	Average Holding	1 70
12	Total Land Holding (in ha)	9 770
13	% of Irrigation	29%
14	Irrigated Land	2,540
15	Dry Land (in ha)	6,227
16	Podu Land (in ha)	742

(Source ITDA Kotaramachanapuram, 2003)

Table III 9. Category wise total project cost (as per MTR)

S. No	Category	Target (Rs In Lakhs)
1	Civil works for soil conservation	266 72
2	Civil works for small scale Irrigation	687 47
3	Vehicles, materials and equipment	104 74
4	Farmers grants (including working capital for SERIFED)	99 38
5	Share capital, Risk funds for GCC	00 00
6	Village Development funds and matching funds for thrift and Credit Societies and Grain Banks	81 16
7	Training and consultants services	148 87
8	Incremental operating costs (including staff salaries and honorable)	175 77
TOTAL		1,564 11

(Source ITDA Kotaramachanapuram, 2003)

e III.8. Details of area and people covered in the ITDA area of the West Godavari district, under APPTDP

S. No	Particulars	Total
1	No of Water Sheds	6
2	No of Mandals	3
3	No of Villages	63
4	% of Scheduled Villages	62%
5	Total Population	28,002
6	STs Population	24,872
7	% of STs Population	88%
8	Beneficiary STs Families	6,790
9	Landless House Holds	24%
10	House Holds having Land	5,160
11	Average Holding	1 70
12	Total Land Holding (in ha)	9 770
13	% of Irrigation	29%
14	Irrigated Land	2,540
15	Dry Land (in ha)	6,227
16	Podu Land (in ha)	742
(Source ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)		

Table III.9. Category wise total project cost (as per MTR)

S. No	Category	Target (Rs In Lakhs)
1	Civil works for soil conservation	266 72
2	Civil works for small scale Irrigation	687 47
3	Vehicles, materials and equipment	104 74
4	Farmers grants (including working capital for SERIFED)	99 38
5	Share capital, Risk funds for GCC	00 00
6	Village Development funds and matching funds for thrift and Credit Societies and Grain Banks	81 16
7	Training and consultants services	148 87
8	Incremental operating costs (Including staff salaries and honorable)	175 77
TOTAL		1,564.11
(Source ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)		

Table III.8. Details of area and people covered in the ITDA area of the West Godavari district, under APPTDP

S. No	Particulars	Total
1	No of Water Sheds	6
2	No of Mandals	3
3	No of Villages	63
4	% of Scheduled Villages	62%
5	Total Population	28,002
6	STs Population	24,872
7	% of STs Population	88%
8	Beneficiary STs Families	6,790
9	Landless House Holds	24%
10	House Holds having Land	5,160
11	Average Holding	1 70
12	Total Land Holding (in ha)	9 770
13	% of Irritation	29%
14	Irrigated Land	2,540
15	Dry Land (in ha)	6,227
16	Podu Land (in ha)	742
(Source ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)		

Table III.9. Category wise total project cost (as per MTR)

S. No	Category	Target (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Civil works for soil conservation	266 72
2	Civil works for small scale Irrigation	687 47
3	Vehicles, materials and equipment	104 74
4	Farmers grants (including working capital for SERIFED)	99 38
5	Share capital, Risk funds for GCC	00 00
6	Village Development funds and matching funds for thrift and Credit Societies and Grain Banks	81 16
7	Training and consultants services	148 87
8	Incremental operating costs (Including staff salaries and honorable)	175 77
TOTAL		1,564.11
(Source ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)		

III.10. Component / Scheme wise total cost of the APPTDP (as per MTR)

S. No.	Scheme	Target (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Small Scale Irrigation	835 50
2	Soil/Water conservation	176 50
3	Arable Crop Development	79 39
4	Horticulture Development	79 39
5	Livestock Development	11 79
6	Off Farm Development	81 80
7	Community Participation	165 48
8	Project Management	96 51
TOTAL		1,564.11

(Source: ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

III.11. Performance of each component with reference to appraisal (MTR) and planned targets (AWFP)

S. No.	Scheme	Target Appraisal (MTR)	Target Planed (AWFP)	Achiev.	% of Achiev. on MTR	% of Achiev. on AWFP
1	Small Scale Irrigation	835 50	881 69	527 5	63%	60%
2	Soil / Water Conservation	176 80	276 27	173 28	98%	63%
3	Arable Crop Development	79 39	87 84	51 11	64%	58%
4	Horticulture re Development	116 84	242 71	143 92	123%	59%
5	Livestock Development	11.79	24 71	20.82	176%	84%
6	Off Farm Development	81 80	65 89	21 90	27%	33%
7	Community Participation	165.48	187 02	90 39	55%	48%
8	Project Management	96 51	84 52	85 32	88%	101%
	Total	1,564.11	1,850.65	1,114.31	71%	60%

Source ITDA. Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

III.12. Physical progress achieved in small scale irrigation component

S. No	Activity	Unit	Target	Achieve.	%
1	Check Dam	No	59	21	36%
2	L.I.Schemes	No	4	0	0%
3	M.I Tanks (New)	No	40	7	18%
4	M.I Tank Restoration	No	42	77	183%
5	Bore Wells / Hand Bores	No	4	0	0%
6	Repairs To Check Dams	No	49	62	127%
7	Land Development	Ha	3473	271	8%

(Source ITDA, Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

Table III.13. Physical progress achieved in soil conservation component

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target	Achiev.	%
On-Farm Works:					
1	Bench Terracing	Ha	160	0	0%
2	Stone Terracing	Ha	865	172 066	20%
3	Graded Bunding	Ha	5521	3281 96	59%
4	Summer Ploughing	Ha	0	2873	
5	Stone Checks	No	241	968	402%
6	Peculation Tank	No	68	65	96%
7	Dug Out Ponds	No		3	3%
8	Rock Fill Dams	No	1197	1623	136%
10	Brush Wood Dams	No	0	59	
11	Farm Ponds	No	81	12	15%
12	Water Harvesting	No	0	0	
13	Contour Trenching	No	100	0	0%
14	Sunken Ponds	No	87	0	0%
15	Loose Boulders Structures	No	585	456	78%
16	Check Bunds	No	0	2	
17	Vegetative Barriers	Km	295	0	0%
18	Diversion Drains	Km	50	2	4%
19	Nala Bank Stab	km		0 17	0%
20	Earthen Bunds			0	0%
(Source. ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)					

III.14. Physical progress achieved in arable crop development component

S. No	Activity	Unit	Target	Achieved	%
Equipment and Materials:					
1	Demonstration Plots	No	1711	225	13%
2	Seed Production Sites	No	435	390	90%
3	Implements	No	476	204	43%
4	P P. Equipment	No	0	117	

(Source: ITDA. Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

le III.15. Physical progress achieved in horticulture development component

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target	Achiev.	%
Plantation and Associated Extntion Works:					
1	Satellite Nurseries		0	0	
2	Established	No	234	25	11%
3	No of Seedlings Produced	0	0	210	
4	Demonstration Orchards	-	-	-	-
5	Established	No	2139	26	1%
6	Area	Ha	0	0	
Horticulture Trees:					
1	Plants	000	52	869	1671%
2	Area	Ha	2060	1522	74%
3	Beneficiaries	No	189	1962	1038%
4	1995-1996 - Plant material	Ha	1183	1962	166%
5	1996-1997 - Plant material	Ha	896	907	101%
6	1997-1998 - Plant material	Ha	674	1244	185%
7	1998-1999 - Plant material	Ha	893	615	69%
8	1999-2000 - Plant material	Ha	526	585	111%
9	2000-2001 - Plant material	Ha	248	0	0%
10	2001-2002 - Plant material	Ha	574	0	0%
Vegetable Production:					
1	Units (0.2 Ha Per Unit)	No	193	72	37%
2	Area	Ha	158	20	13%
3	Beneficiaries	No	0	2250	
Backyard Gardening:					
1	Plants	000	2281	1055	46%
2	Beneficiaries	No	500	1057	211%
3	Floriculture	-	-	-	-
4	Area	Ha	4	0	0%
5	Beneficiaries	No	0	0	
MFP Plantations (Jatropha):					
1	Plants	No	0	0	
2	Area	Ha	50	0	0%
3	Beneficiaries	No	0	0	
(Source ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)					

Table III.16. Physical progress achieved in livestock development component

S. No	Activity	Unit	Target	Achiev.	%
1	Plough Bullocks	No	108	50	46%
2	Cattle Upgrading	No	55	6	11%
3	Milch Animals	No	72	31	43%
4	Goat I Sheep Rearing	No	93	33	35%
5	Ram Lamb Fattening	No	25	0	0%
6	Poultry	No	16	1	6%

(Source: ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

Table III.17. Physical progress achieved in off-farm development component

S. No	Activity	Unit	Target	Achiev.	%
(Tassar Culture):					
1 1	Area (New)	Ha	120	20	17%
1 2	Beneficiaries	No	0	0	
1 3	Area (Existent)	Ha	297	20	7%
1 4	Beneficiaries	No	25	39	156%
2	Other Activities Specify				
2 1	ISB	No	228	119	52%

(Source ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

Table III.18. List SHGs formed by the APPTDP

S No	Name of Village	Total members	Total amt saved	No of members taken loan	Purpose of loan	Matching grant obtained
1	2	4	6	7	8	9
1	Alvaru	14	3,360	4	Agriculture	5,000
2	Alveru	11	4,800	2	Agriculture	5,000
3	Ankannaudem	12	2,400	8	Construction	5,000
4	Ankannagudem	14	10,320	3	Cashew	5,000
5	Ankannagudem	10	7,614	12	Satellite Nursery	5,000
6	Anthervediaudem	14	10,500	4	Agriculture	5,000
7	Anthervedigudem	14	16,900	6	Agriculture	5,000
8	Anthervedigudem	15	14,460	2	Agriculture	5,000
9	Anthervedigudem	13	18,500	4	Agriculture	5,000
10	Anthervedigudem	13	12,900	4	Agriculture	5,000
11	Bandarlagudem	15	14,320	8	Agriculture	5,000
12	Bodigudem	15	15,000	14	Agriculture	1,880
13	Bothappagudem	15	8,420	14	Cashew	5,000
14	Bothappagudem	15	7,325	12	Satellite Nursery	5,000
15	Buruguwada	10	3,300	12	Agriculture	5,000
16	Buruguwada	10	5,300	8	Agriculture	5,000
17	Buruguwada	10	3,400	7	Agriculture	5,000
18	Chandramma Colony	14	21,280	3	Purchase	5,000
19	Chandramma Colony	10	9,200	4	Agriculture Activities	5,000
20	Chandramma Colony	15	13,100	8	Agriculture	5,000
21	Cheeduru	15	15,330	3	Agriculture	2,350
22	Chegondapalli	17	9,180	3	Agriculture	-
23	Chenchugudem	15	5,600	6	Agriculture	5,000
24	Chenchugudem	15	5,200	11	Agriculture	5,000
25	Chintalagudem	12	12,960	7	Agriculture and for house construction	5,000
26	Dandipudi	13	11,700	6	Agriculture	5,000
27	Dandipudi	8	5,760	2	Agriculture	
28	Datlvarigudem	18	39,200	2	Palm Fiber Machine	5,000
29	Datlvarigudem	11	12,110	7		5,000
30	Datlvarigudem	10	16,320	6	Cashew	5,000
31	Dibbaudem	15	7,314	4	Agriculture	5,000
32	Dibbagudem	15	7,800	7	Purchase machine	5,000
33	Dibbagudem	15	9,600	3	Agriculture	5,000
34	Dibbagudem	15	8,603	11	Purchase	5,000
35	Dibbagudem	13	10,114	7	Agriculture	5,000
36	Gadidaboru	12	22,300	3	Agriculture	5,000

37	Gadidaboru	12	18,020	4	A riculture	5,000
38	Gadidaboru	12	15,000	8	A iculture	5,000
39	Gadidaboru	12	4,200	2	A iculture	5,000
40	Gajulagondi	11	5,940	8	Agriculture	-
41	Ga'ula ondi	10	17,553	7	A riculture	-
42	Ga'ula ondi	11	5,940	8	Cashew	-
43	Gun'avaram	15	900	3	Goats	5,000
44	Gun'avaram	14	10,214	12	A riculture	5,000
45	Inumuru	15	17,800	8	A riculture	5,000
46	Itikalakota	22	35,670	20	A riculture	5,000
47	Itikalakota	12	13,500	3	Palm fiber Business	5,000
48	Jillelagudem	10	7,154	7	Agriculture	5,000
49	Jillelagudem	10	9,614	6	Palm Fiber Machine	5,000
50	Jillella dem	10	7,122	9	A iculture	5,000
51	K.Cheemalavarigudem	15	6,630	4	Satellite Nursery	5,000
52	K Mamidigondi	10	10,700	7	Agriculture	1,960
53	Kakulavariudem	11	5,150	8	Agriculture	5,000
54	Kamaiahkunta	15	6,300	7	Dish Antenna	5,000
55	Kamavaram	12	4,200	3	Agriculture	5,000
56	Kannara adu	12	8,700	4	Agriculture	5,000
57	Kannara adu	9	3,620	5	Agriculture	5,000
58	Kommu dem	13	23,760	10	Cashew	3,676
59	Kommugudem	15	7,050	6	Agriculture	-
60	Kommugudem	15	5,400	11	A riculture	-
61	Kommugudem	15	3,300	3	A riculture	-
62	Kommu dem	15	3,300	4	Cashew	-
63	Kondrukota	10	12,000	8	Agriculture	-
64	Korsavari dem	15	12,000	12	Agriculture	5,000
65	Koruturu	13	17,250	8	Hotel	-
66	Kotha Rajanaaram	15	12,400	8	-	5,000
67	Koya Rajahmundry	15	21,800	3	Agriculture and for house construction	5,000
68	Koya Rajahmundry	10	5,800	12	-	-
69	Koya Rajahmundry	10	6,755	11	-	-
70	Kursakannappagudem	12	3,620	4	Satellite Nursery	Nil
71	Lankala alli	13	6,800	5	Agriculture	5000
72	Lankala alli	16	4,320	1	-	5,000
73	Madakamvarigudem	14	17,514	10	-	5,000
74	Madakamvarigudem	13	11,326	7	-	5,000
75	Mamidigondi	12	15,000	10	A riculture	2,292
76	Mamidigondi	14	15470	10	Agriculture	2,806
77	Manga alem	16	13,640	4	Agriculture	6,700
78	Merakagudem	12	7,890	6	Cashew	5,000
79	Mettagudem	11	11,000	8	Agriculture	5000

80	Mudda a dem	10	5,200	2	A riculture	
81	Mudda a udem	10	5,325	-	A riculture	Nil
82	Mula ala udem	10	4,620	4	A riculture	-
83	Munjuluru	14	8,730	7	Palm fiber machine	5,000
84	Mun uluru	12	9,614	8	A riculture	5,000
85	Munjuluru	12	4,716	5	Cashew Cultivation	5,000
86	Nagam alem	16	15,360	12	A riculture	5,000
87	Na la dem	11	11,825	6	A riculture	5,000
88	Na ula udem	15	16,500	5	A riculture	5,000
89	Nagulagudem	11	11,800	4	Small Scale Business	5,000
90	Na la dem	10	1,800	7	-	-
91	Pakalagudem	14	2,580	8	Agriculture	5,000
92	Pakalagudem	13	2,580	6	Palm fiber Machine	5,000
93	Pakalagudem	14	2,700	11		5,000
94	Palakunta	10	8,000	8	Agriculture	5,000
95	Palakunta	10	9,000	7	A iculture	5,000
96	Palakunta	10	8,500	3	A culture	5,000
97	Pamulavarigudem	15	10,216	15	A riculture	5,000
98	Pamulavarigudem	11	3,200	8	Agriculture	5,000
99	Pamulavari dem	12	3,600	6	A riculture	5,000
100	Pamulavari dem	11	1,250	11	Agriculture	5,000
101	Pandu dem	15	11,426	3	A riculture	5,000
102	Pandugudem	16	3,524	4	-	Nil
103	Pulramanna dem	14	12,636	8	A riculture	5,000
104	Pulramanna dem	11	4,600	6	Agriculture	Nil
105	Pulramannagudem	11	3,926	5	Palm fiber machine	Nil
106	Pulramannagudem	12	2,800	6	Agriculture	5,000
107	Pulramannagudem	12	4,776	4	Agriculture	5,000
108	Ragap agudem	15	16,800	8	Agriculture	5,000
109	Raga agudem	14	5,600	6	-	
110	Ravigudem	12	16,800	2	Purchasing & Auto	5,000
111	Ravvariaudem	15	32,600	13	Agriculture	Nil
112	Ravvarigudem	15	30,150	12	Palm fiber Machine	5,000
113	Ravvarigudem	15	19,420	12	Cashew	5,000
114	Ravvarigudem	15	4,200	5	Cashew Cultivation	5,000
115	Reddiko alli	15	14,320	9	A riculture	Nil
116	Regulakunta	10	11,100	6	Horticulture (Cashew)	5,000
117	Re lakunta	10	11,000	8	Agriculture	5,000
118	Regulakunta	12	12,000	4	A iculture	
119	Singanna alli	12	35,000	10	Diary Farm	3,810
120	Sin anna alli	10	11,650	10	A riculture	-
121	Sin anna alli	10	1,256	12	Agriculture	-
122	Singanna alli	12	6,480	8	Agriculture	-

	Siva iri	10	10,860	8	A iculture	1,310
124	T.G anna dem	10	6,256	8	A iculture	5,000
125	T.Gan anna dem	15	3,164	2	A iculture	5,000
126	Ta asivari dem	10	10,200	10	Cashew	5,000
127	Ta asivari udem	12	15,331	12	Cashew	5,000
128	Tatiramanna dem	15	17,126	15	A iculture	5,000
129	Tatiramanna dem	15	8,674	15	-	5,000
130	Tatiramanna udem	15	7,310	13	Purchase	5,000
131	Tekuru	15	12,000	10	Nurse	5,000
132	Thuti unta	10	15,000	7	Agriculture	2,600
133	Upparilla	12	8,973	6	Satellite Nurse	5,000
134	U arilla	12	5,640	7	Agriculture	Nil
135	U arilla	12	10,770	8	Agriculture	Nil
136	Veeranna alem	15	9,425	10	A iculture	5,000
137	Venkatareddi dem	10	11,000	2	A iculture	5,000
138	Vinaram	11	13,000	6	A iculture	5,000
139	Vinjaram	10	25,000	8	Hotel	5,000
140	Yerraigudem	12	24,970	7	Purchase	5,000
141	Yerra dem	13	2,900	5	A iculture	5,000

Source: ITDA Kotaramachanra uram, 2003

Table III.19. List of GBGs formed by APPTD

S. No	Name of the Village	No of group members	Quantity of Paddy Saved		ITDA contribution
			Quintals	valued	
1	2	7	8	9	11
1	Ammapalem	20	20	7,000	7,000
2	Ankannagudem	21	21	7,000	7,000
3	Anthervedigudem	21	18	7,000	7,000
4	Anthervedigudem	10	10	5,000	5,000
5	Bandarlagudem	15	20	7,000	7,000
6	Barinkalapadu Colony	20	20	7,000	7,000
7	Bodigudem	22	22	7,000	7,000
8	Buruguwada	20	20	7,000	7,000
9	Chandramma Colony	20	20	7,000	7,000
10	Chandrammacolony	10	20	7,000	7,000
11	Chandrammacolony	12	20	7,000	7,000
12	Cheeduru	17	17	6,000	7,000
13	Cheemalavarigudem	16	20	7,000	7,000
14	Chegondapalli	17	17	7,000	7,000
15	Chenchugudem	21	21	10,500	7,000
16	Datlavarigudem	15	20	7,000	7,000
17	Datlavarigudem	12	20	7,000	7,000
18	Datlavarigudem	10	20	7,000	7,000
19	Devaragondi	22	22	7,000	7,000
20	Dibbagudem	10	20	7,000	7,000
21	Dibbagudem	15	20	7,000	7,000
22	Dibbagudem (AG)	17	20	7,210	7,000
23	Dibbagudem (TG)	10	20	7,000	7,000
24	Dibburu (TGG)	15	20	7,000	7,000
25	Gadidaboru	21	16	7,000	7,000
26	Gajulagondi	22	22	7,000	7,000
27	Gunjavaram	20	20	7,000	7,000
28	Itikalakunta	15	20	7,000	7,000
29	Jillellagudem	20	15	7,000	7,000
30	K Jillellagudem	20	20	7,000	7,000
31	K Kannappagudem	20	20	7,000	7,000
32	K Cheemalavarigudem	15	20	7,000	7,000
33	K Rajanagaram	17	17	6,800	6,800
34	Kakulavarigudem	11	11	5,500	5,500
35	Kamaihkunta	15	20	7,000	7,000
36	Kommugudem	15	15	7,000	7,000
37	Kommugudem	21	21	7,000	7,000
38	Kondrukota	14	14	7,000	6,000
39	Koruturu	14	14	7,000	7,000
40	Kothamamidigondi	20	20	9,000	7,000
41	Koyarajhamundry	16	16	7,000	7,000
42	Koyarajhamundry	22	22	7,000	7,000
43	Itikalakota	17	17	6,400	6,400
44	Madakamvarigudem	15	20	7,000	7,000

45	Mamidi ondi	20	20	7,000	7,000
46	Meraka dem	15	20	7,000	7,000
47	Metta akota	25	27	12,150	7,000
48	Muddappagudem	29	20	7,000	7,000
49	Mula ala udem	19	19	7,000	7,000
50	Mun'aluru	10	20	7,000	7,000
51	Mun aluru	10	20	7,000	7,000
52	Nagulagudem	20	20	7,000	7,000
53	Nakkavarikunta	15	15	8,000	7,000
54	P Jillellagudem	21	20	7,000	7,000
55	P R Gudem	15	20	7,000	7,000
56	Pamulavari udem	20	20	7,000	7,000
57	Pamulavari gudem	10	20	7,000	7,000
58	Pandugudem	20	20	7,000	7,000
59	Ravi udem	15	15	8,000	7,000
60	Ravvarigudem	20	20	7,000	7,000
61	Reddi Na am alem	13	13	4,600	4,600
62	Reddi dem	16	20	7,000	7,000
63	Reddiko alli	10	20	7,000	7,000
64	Regula unta	20	20	7,000	7,000
65	Saru du	17	17	7,650	7,000
66	Sin ana alli	40	40	19,800	7,000
66	Sirivaka	18	16	8,100	7,000
67	Siva iri	22	22	9,900	7,000
69	Sunnalagondi	15	15	8,000	7,000
70	T Gangannagudem	15	20	7,000	7,000
71	T Gangannagudem colony	15	20	7,000	7,000
72	Tallavaram	15	15	7,000	7,000
73	Ta asivarigudem	20	20	7,000	7,000
74	Tati Ramannagudem	15	20	7,000	7,000
75	Tekuru	20	20	9,000	7,000
76	Thuti ta	17	17	7,650	7,000
77	Udatha alli	10	17	7,650	7,000
78	Up arilli	53	24	2,400	2,400
79	Urrinka	10	20	7,000	7,000
80	Vadaoalli	16	16	7,000	7,000
81	Vinjaram	15	15	7,000	7,000
82	Yerrai dem	15	20	7,000	7,000
83	Yerravaram	15	17	7,650	7,000

(Source: ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

			S/o Ra u					
		3	Madakam Rama Rao, S/o Butchirva	VLW	M	24	Koya	
		4	Komaram Nagamani, W/o Butchi Ra u	CHW	F	28	Koya	
10	Bandarlagudem	1	Tama Sankuru	Vice- President	M	45	Koya	
		2	Pimvelu Soma Ra u	Secret	M	40	Ko a	
		3	Vetti Venkateswara Rao	VLW	M	28	Ko a	
		4	Penubala Kumari	CHW	F	23	Ko a	
11	Nagampalem	1	Savalam Baja Raju	Vice- President	M	30	Koya	
		2	Midi am Nukala a	Secret	M	30	Ko a	
12	Red Na ma alem	1	K Brahma	VLW	M	44	Ko a	
	Reddy Nagamapalem	2	Kaki Srinukumari, W/o I Ra u	CHW	F	21	Koya	
2	School Com lex: Butta a dem							
13	Jaggisetigudem	1	Geddham Durga Rao	Vice- President	M	48	Koya	
		2	Vonumula Ban araiiah	Secretar	M	28	Ko a	
		3	G Srinivasa Rao	VLW	M		Ko a	
		4	Geddham Venkata Ramana	CHW	F	20	Koya	
3	School com lex Anthervedai dem							
14	Anthervedigudem	1	Komaram Siramaiiah	Vice- President	M	50	Koya	
		2	Kowasu Mukkaiah	Secretary	M	50	Koya	
		3	Chodem Naga Raju, S/o Jo i Ra u	VLW	M	26	Koya	
		4	Komaram Bullemma	CHW	F	35	Koya	
15	Pandirnamidigudem	1	Bolli Viswanadha Reddy, S/o Somu Redd	Vice President	M	36	Konda Reddi	
		2	Mamidi Rajamani, W/o Krishna Redd		F	30	Konda Reddi	
16	Buruguwada	1	Kunja Ganga Raju	Vice- President	M	45	Koya	
		2	Batta Rajamma	Secreta	F	29	Koya	
		3	Potta Bapanamma, W/o V Ramu	CHW	F	25	Koya	
17	Korsavargudem	1	Punem Rajuju	Vice- President	M	38	Koya	
		2	Punem Gan a Raru	Secreta	M	37	Ko a	
		3	Kuram Chandrashekhar, S/o Venkateswara Rao	VLW	M	27	Koya	
		4	Punem Ramulamma, W/o Venkateswara Rao	CHW	F	25	Koya	
18	Nagulagudem	1	Kowasu Lakshmi	Vice- President	F	24	Koya	
		2	Kowasu Rajyam	Secretary	F	40	Ko a	
19	Gadidaboru	1	Jode Akkamma, W/o China Mut al Rao	Vice President	F	37	Koya	
		2	Punem Venkateswara- Rao, W/o Kowadaiah	Secretary	M	25	Koya	
		3	Jode Papamma D/o Gan a Chellamma	CHW	F	18	Koya	
20	Inumuru	1	Todam Venkateswara Rao	Vice- President	M	38	Koya	
		2	So am Ramamma	Secreta	F	35	Ko a	
4.	School Com lex P R.Gudem							
42	Puliramannagudem	1	Tama Nageswara Rao S/o Su a Rao	Vice- President	M	36	Koya	
		2	Madi Siramayya, S/o Kana a	Secretary	M	38	Koya	

43	ReddiKopali	3	Madakam Venkateswara Rao, S/o Srirama a	VLW	M	25	Koya
		1	Chedala Gangi Reddy, S/o Pothu Redd	Vice-President	M	28	Konda Reddi
		2	Ketchala Penta Reddy, S/o Ver u Redd	Secretary	M	48	Konda Reddi
		3	Sodem Kanna a Ra u	VLW	M	44	ko a
44	Rawarigudem	4	Ketchela Pentamma, W/o Krishna Redd	CHW	F	30	Konda Reddi
		1	Madakam Manga, W/o Seshu	Vice-President	F	40	Koya
		2	Kurasam Kannamma, W/o Butchi a	Secretary	F	35	Koya
		3	Kurasam Venkatesu	VLW	M	26	Ko a
45	Itukalakunta	4	Kunja Varalakshmi, W/o Venkatesh	CHW	F	25	Koya
		1	Kowasi Babu Rao, S/o Pothu a	Vice President	M	40	koya
		2	Kan ala Lakshma a, Madu Durga Rao, S/o Ramulu	Secretar	M	30	Ko a
		3	Madakam Kannamma, W/o Venkateswara Rao	VLW	M	25	Koya
46	Merakagudem	4	Madakam Kannamma, W/o Venkateswara Rao	CHW	F	28	Koya
		1	Kurasam Kannayya	Vice President	M	45	Koya
		2	da Ramudu	Secreta	M	45	Ko a
		3	Kalum Buchi Ra u	VLW	M	26	Ko a
47	Ammapalem	4	Tellam Venkatalakshmi	CHW	F	20	ko a
		1	Kurla Durga Reddy, S/o Ra a Redd	Vice-President	M	40	Konda Reddi
		2	Kurla Lakshmi, W/o Gan i Redd	Secretary	F	32	Konda Reddi
		3	Kondla Post Reddy,	VLW	M	19	Konda Reddi
48	Cheemalavangudem	4	Kurla Na' lalakshmi, W/o Chinna Mukka Redd	CHW	F	18	Konda Reddi
		1	Banne Sankuravva, W/o Sin iah	Vice President	M	45	Koya
		2	Cheemala Kanna a	Secreta	M	65	Ko
		3	Cheemala Venkateswara Rao,	VLW	M	22	Koya
49	Talla Gunjavaram	4	Gali Manga, W/o Ra u	CHW	F	22	Koya
		1	Chodem China Ganaa Ra u	Vice-President	M	48	Koya
		2	Chodem China Na eswara Rao	Secretary	M	40	Koya
		3	Kurasam Venkateswara Rao	VLW	M		Koya
50	Kannarapadu	4	Madivi Chandramma	CHW	F	23	ko a
		1	Kadala China Reddy	Vice-President	M	30	Konda Reddi
		2	Patlla Chinna Reddy	Secretary	M	40	Konda Reddi
		3	Kadala Bhima Reddy	VLW	M	29	Konda Reddi
51	Upparilla	4	Mirthvada Bangaramma	CHW	F	30	Konda Reddi
		1	Balije Tammi Reddy	Vice-President	M	45	Konda Reddi
		2	Patlla Tammi Redd	Secre	M	47	
		3	Bali a Chinna Redd	VLW	M	28	Konda

		4	Mandru Bhulakshmi	CHW	F	23	Reddi
52	Munjuluru	1	Mandru Rosi Reddy	Vice-President	M	45	Konda Reddi
		2	Chintala Somi Reddy	Secretary	M	49	Konda Reddi
		3	Ketchala Madhava Reddy	VLW	M	35	Konda Reddi
		4	Ketchela Chinnam	CHW	F	25	Ko a
53	Gogumilli	1	Kopala Chinna Reddy	Vice-President	M	40	Konda Reddi
		2	Madi Gangi Reddy	Secretary	M	30	Konda Reddi
		3	V Bulli Reddy	VLW	M		Konda Reddi
54	Urrinka	1	Gogula Lachi Reddy	Vice-President	M	30	Konda Reddi
		2	Nadapala Devi Reddy	Secretary	M	20	Konda Reddi
55	Chilakaluru	1	Guruguntla Kama Reddy	Vice-President	M	45	Konda Reddi
		2	Ko ala Bullabba	Secretary	M	45	Koya
5 School Com lex Ankanna dem		1	P Peda Ramudu	sident	M	37	Ko a
56	Ankanna udem	2	Pa am Lakshmana Rao	VLW	M	33	Ko a
		3	da Kantha	CHW	F	28	Ko a
57	Oibbaudem	1	Karri Ramudu	President	M	30	Ko a
		2	Karam Jo amma	Secretary	F	38	Ko a
		3	Thusti Dura	CHW	F	19	
58	Tati Ramanna udem	1	Kun a Soma Ra u	President	M	31	Ko a
		2	Gu u Pota a	Secretary	M	30	Ko a
		3	Tellam Na eswara Rao	VLW	M	30	Ko a
		4	Kunja Janaki	CHW	F	26	Ko a
59	Reddigudem	1	Gogula Krishna Reddy	President	M	30	Konda Reddi
		2	Bolli Sara Reddy	Secretary	M	40	Konda Reddi
		3	Tellam Seetha	CHW	F	19	
60	Ramachandrapuram	1	Geddama Appa Rao	President	M	37	Nayak-od
		2	Rajana China Venkateswara Rao	Secretary	M	25	Nayak od
61	Botha a udem	1	Kattam Na eswara Rao	President	M	22	Ko a
		2	Madakam Rama Rao	Secretary			Koya
		3	Karaka Rama Mohana Rao	VLW	M	35	Koya
		4	Bodika Dur amma	CHW	F	20	Ko a
62	Jillella dem	1	Gu u Butchanna	President	M	28	Ko a
		2	Gu u Mu ala Rao	Secre	M	35	Ko a
		3	Gu u Prasanna	VLW	M	28	Ko a
		4	Tellam Santhamma	CHW	F	30	koya
63	Lankalapalli	1	Datla Laxmana Rao	Vice-President	M	24	Koya
		2	Korsa Laxmana Rao	Secret	M	28	Ko a
		3	Pa am Bhadra a	VLW	M	30	Ko a
		4	Korsa China Dur a	CHW	F	24	Koya
64	Pakalagudem	1	Tama Sankuru	Vice-President	M	25	
		2	Tama Na lu	Secretar	M	30	Ko a
		3	Kattam Veeraswam	VLW	M	25	Koya

		4	Savalam Veeralakshmi	CHW	F	23	Koya
School Com lex. Doramamidi							
65	Yerragudem	1	Kunja Ravi	Vice-President	M	22	Koya
		2	K Soma Raju	Secretary	M	25	Konda Reddi
66	Gottalarevu	1	Chinna Reddy	Vice-President	M	34	Konda Reddi
		2	Katchela Chinna a	Secreta	M	26	Ko a
67	Aliveru	1	Guruguntla Chinnabbi	Vice-President	M	37	Koya
		2	Kurasam Panthulamma	Secret	F	35	Ko a
		3	Kokkera Ra u	VLW	M	30	Ko a
		4	Kowasu Parvathi	CHW	F	27	Ko a
68	Chintakonda	1	Guruguntla Chinnarah	Vice-President	M	40	Konda Reddi
		2	Katchela Parusuramudu	Secretary	M	38	Konda Reddi
69	Bodderu	1	Guruguntla Butchi Reddy	Vice-President	M	35	Konda Reddi
70	Reddy Bodderu	1	Kattam Nageswara Rao	Secretary	M	45	Konda Reddi
		2	Vetti Bojamma	Secretary	F	32	Konda Reddi
71	Lankapakala	1	Pattla Chinnayya	Vice-President	M	30	Konda Reddi
		2	Karakala Venkayamma	Secretary	F	20	Konda Reddi
72	Regulapadu	1	Guruguntla Linga Reddy	Vice President	M	27	Konda Reddi
		2	Guruauntla Chinnanna	Secretary	M	25	Konda Reddi
		3	G Prasad Reddy	VLW	M	27	Konda Reddi
7. School Com lex. Bodidem							
73	Thotagondi	1	Kattam Pedaveerayamma	Vice-President	F	38	Koya
		2	Kattam Bo 1	Secre	F	28	Ko a
		3	Madakam Ra a Rao	VLW	M	21	Koya
		4	Kokkera Sita	CHW	F	33	Koya
74	Itikalakota	1	K Veerabhadru	Vice-President	M	25	Koya
		2	Jaram Na aratham	Secre	F	35	Ko a
		3	B Na a u	VLW	M	25	Ko a
		4	Bora am Durga	CHW	F	20	Koya
75	Udatapalli	1	Mulem Surayya Dora	Vice-President	M	30	Koya
		2	Madakam Butchanna Dora	Secretary	M	30	Koya
76	Kommugudem	1	Kunjam Mutyalamma	Vice-President	F	28	Koya
		2	Banothu Venkata Ramana	Secre	F	27	Ko a
		3	K Mu ala Rao	VLW	M	25	Ko a
77	Bodigudem	1	Kunjam Suryachandram	Vice-President	M	30	Koya
		2	Pa am Narasimha Murth	Secretary	M	25	Koya
		3	K Raju	VLW	M	29	Koya
		4	Sunnam Gan a Devi	CHW	F	25	Ko a
78	Vinaram	1	Ketchala Peda Srinivasa Redd	Vice-President	M	40	Konda Reddi

		2	Kechela Gangi Reddy	Secretary	M	40	Konda Reddi
		3	G Venkata Reddy	VLW	M	28	Konda Reddi
		4	Genne allu Su atha	CHW	F	23	Ko
79	Venkata Reddigudem	1	Medium Bhulakshmi	Vice-President	F	45	Koya
		2	Tana Kanna a Ra u	Secretary	M	40	Ko a
80	Tanalakunta	1	Ketchala Peda Srinivasa Redd	Vice-President	M	25	Konda Reddi
		2	Ketchala Gangi Reddy	Secretary	M	25	Konda Reddi
		3	Kattula Venkata Lakshmi	CHW	F	25	Ko a
81	Sunnalagondi	1	M Sobanbabu	Vice President	M	22	Koya
		2	M Srinivasu	Secreta	M	22	Ko a
		3	Posi Babu	VLW	M	44	ko a
82	Bakka Bandarlagudem	1	Kalum Pothu Raju	Vice-President	M	30	Koya
		2	Bakka Bhima Ra u	Secreta	M	30	Ko a
83	Manugopula	1	Medium Butchi Dora	Vice-President	M	28	Koya
		2	Belem Krishna	Secreta	M	25	Ko a
84	Sarpallikunta	1	Sunnam Pandu	Vice-President	M	35	Koya
		2	Tellam Venkateswara Rao	Secretary	M	39	Koya
8. School Com lex: Sun ana alli							
85	Mamidigondi	1	Madakam Srimamulu	Vice-President	M	45	Koya
		2	Bora am Bulli Dora	Secretary	M	42	Koya
		4	Boragam Gan achella amma	CHW	F	22	Koya
86	Chegondapalli	1	Modium Singa Raju	Vice-President	M	35	Koya
		2	Muchika Singa Ra u	Secret	M	30	Ko a
		3	Madakam Rama Rao	VLW	M	25	Ko a
		4	Muchika Bh odevi	CHW	F	23	Ko a
87	Methappakota	1	Midiyam Kannapa Raju	Vice-President	M	35	Koya
		2	Karam Posa Rao	Secretar	M	30	Ko a
88	Singannapalli	1	Jareypalli Venkateswara Rao	Vice-President	M	32	Koya
		2	Ko a Ra u	Secretary	M	60	Ko a
		3	Kowasu Ganga	VLW	F	28	Ko a
		4	Ch Bala Prasadamma	CHW	F	27	Ko a
89	Kotha Mamidigondi	1	Chodem Sreeramulu	Vice-President	M	48	Koya
		2	Kun am Pochemma	Secretary	F	45	Koya
90	Madhapuram	1	Made Bhima Raju	Vice-President	M	45	Koya
		2	Made Push avathi	Secreta	F	40	Koya
91	Tallavaram	1	Yendapalli Raru	Vice-President	M	22	Koya
		2	Tati Ramulu	Secretar	M	30	Ko a
		3	Kaki Bhavani	CHW	F	25	Ko a
92	Gaulagondi	1	Nulem Ganga Raju	Vice-President	M	32	Koya
		2	Madakam Malla emma	Secret	F	38	Ko a
		3	Kaska Veeramani	CHW	F	22	Ko a
93	Kondrukota	1	Punem Venugopal	Vice President	M	28	Koya

94	Vadapalli	2	Punem Sukkubai	Secreta	F	35	Ko a
		3	Sode Pentamma	VLW	F	28	Ko a
		1	Sunam Posala Rao	Vice-President	M	30	Koya
95	Koruturu	2	Tama Tammannora	Secret	M	28	Ko a
		3	N omi Varalaxmi	CHW	F	20	Ko a
		1	Nasika Appa Rao	Vice-President	M	45	Konda Reddi
96	Sivagiri	2	K Venkateswara Rao	Secretary	M	30	Koya
		3	SVenkateswara Rao	VLW	M	32	Ko a
		4	Kondla Padma Kumari	CHW	F	23	Ko a
		1	Tama Thanna Dora	Vice-President	M	40	Koya
97	Cheduru	2	Thumbadu Bullabai	Secreta	M	35	Ko a
		3	Tama Sandh a	CHW	F	20	Ko a
		1	Sankuru China Ramu Redd	Vice President	M	28	Konda Reddi
98	Sivvaka	2	Sankuru Somi Reddy	Secretary	M	25	Konda Reddi
		3	S Latchireddy	VLW	M	21	Konda Reddi
		4	Vetla Chellayamma	CHW	F	22	Konda Reddi
		1	Bhujari Babu Rao	Vice-President	M	32	Konda Reddi
99	Telladibbalu	3	B Babu Rao	VLW	M	25	Konda Reddi
		4	Kondla Venkata Lakshmi	CHW	F	25	Konda Reddi
		1	Valla Butchi Reddy	Vice-President	M	25	Konda Reddi
100	Tutugunta	2	Kopala Chandra Kantha	Secretary	F	35	Konda Reddi
		1	Chedala Ramu Reddy	Vice-President	M	26	Konda Reddi
		2	Kundala Babu Rao	Secretary	M	45	Konda Reddi
		3	G Durga Rao	VLW	M	23	Konda Reddi
101	Pvdukulamamidi	4	Vetla Amaravathi	CHW	F	22	Konda Reddi
		1	Koyasu Chena Rama Rao	Vice President	M	60	Koya
		2	Nune Sanukuramma	Secretary	F	45	Koya
102	Pallapuru	3	Kowasu Chellayamma	CHW ₁	F	19	Koya
		1	Sundru Babu Rao	Vice-President	M	22	Konda Reddi
		2	Pamuleti Raja Reddy	Secretary	M	20	Konda Reddi
103	Sarugudu	1	Medium Thammanna Dora	Vice-President	M	50	Koya
		2	Pamuleti Krishna Reddy	Secretary	M	38	Konda Reddi
104	Yerravarani	1	Madakam Posiyya	Vice-President	M	25	Koya
		2	Kalimi Na a Ra u	Secretar	M	25	Ko a
		3	Madakam Na amani	CHW	F	28	Ko a
105	Mulagalagudem	1	Boddi Bapi Raju	Vice-President	M	20	Koya
		2	Punem Rama Krishna	Secretar	M	20	Ko a

(Source ITDA Kotaramachanra uram, 2003)

Table III.21. Physical progress achieved in community participation development component

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target	Achiev.	%
Equipment and Material Supplied:					
1	VLWs	No	150	63	42%
2	CHWs	No	0	102	
3	Dais	No	35	0	0%
4	Community Schools	No	20	0	0%
5	Materials For Post-Literacy		0	0	
6	CDCs	No	10	2	20%
7	Training Hall	No	0	0	
8	Functional Literacy	Ls	0	219	
9	Savings & Credit Groups Estd	No	118	84	71%
10	Gram Banks	No	115	59	51%
Training - Staff:					
1	Comm Dev Coor - Initial	No	16	13	81%
2	Comm Dev Coor - Refresher	No	14	14	100%
3	Agril Dev Consult - Initial	No	14	13	93%
4	Agril Dev Consult - Refresher	No	22	25	114%
5	ITDA Staff - Initial	No	0	10	
6	ITDA Staff - Refresher	No	0	50	
7	Field Staff - Initial	No	0	0	
8	Field Staff - Refresher	No	12	25	208%
9	Asst PO (Community Mobilization)	No	1	1	100%
Training - Community:					
1	VLWS - Initial	No	65	182	280%
2	VLWs - Refresher	No	336	182	54%
3	Village Leaders				
4	VTDA office Bearers(IFAD)	No	426	549	129%
5	VTDA office Bearers(Non-IFAD)	No	52	25	48%
6	Gram Panchayat Office Bearers	No	363	101	28%
7	Office Bearers of Stakeholders	No	12	0	0%
8	Women/SHG Group Leaders	No	183	337	184%
9	Comm Health Workers (CHWs)	No	37	241	651%

10.	Dais	No	1	1	100°
11	Community Teachers	No		70	
12	Women SHGs Quarterly Workshop (at mandal and project level)	No	8	2	25°
13	VTDA's Workshops (at mandal an project level)	No	8	1	13%
14	Quarterly VTDA's General Assembly Workshops	No		0	0%
15	Book Keeping Training	No	7	350	500°
16	Community Training	No		120	
17	Comm Dev Consultancy	No	20	0	0%

(Source ITDA Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)

Table II.22. Component wise overall performance achieved by the APPTDP in the West Godavari agency as per the reports of tribal welfare department

S, No.	Component	Performance
1	Small Scale Irrigation	Satisfactory
2	Soil & Water Conservation Works	Satisfactory
3	Arable crop Development	Satisfactory
4	Horticulture Development	Satisfactory
5	Live Stock Development	Highly Satisfactory
6	Off - Farm Development	Satisfactory
7	Community Participation	Satisfactory
8	Project Management	Satisfactory
(Source ITDA, Kotaramachanrapuram, 2003)		

Chapter IV

Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R): Case Studies of Kovvada and Polavaram Irrigation Projects

'Hirakud dam is just beside the Sambalpur University This dam is built on the river Mahanadi, is multi-purpose project and provided irrigation facility to one and a half lakhs of acres, besides producing several thousand megawatts of electric power However, the villages around this dam have yet to be electrified When a tribal of one of these villages was asked about this anomaly, he replied 'Though a lamp is surrounded by light, some part at its bottom has to lie in the shadow produced by it His casual response sounded indeed very philosophical' These remarks of Prof R S Rao on the displacement issue of Hirakud project, published in his book '*Abhivruddi Velugu Needalu*' represent the misery of PAPs and this phenomenon is common to all the developmental projects in India and elsewhere

Displacement is forcing the communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purpose of state-sponsored development programmes This discussion on displacement is even further complicated by historical inequities towards groups such as indigenous people and women For women, there is no compensation, since they rarely own land or other property In most cases the submergence causes loss to cultural values as the community is uprooted from their ancestral home (Patrick 2005 6-8)

The non-forest activities like setting up of industries, mining projects, construction of big reservoirs and other development projects lead to large scale and multiple displacement of tribal population, who are forced to migrate from their home lands They face constant harassment and are forcefully evicted from their habitations Their rights and access to forest resources are curtailed by the government, even though the local communities are the traditional tribal groups Such problems are highly prevalent in the districts like Visakhapatnam where cross border migration from

neighbouring Orissa due to projects like Bailadilla, National Aluminum Company (NALCO), Hindustan Aeronautical Limited (HAL), mining projects, DBK railway line, reservoirs and tourism projects, and this led to severe pressure on land and forests (Bhanumathi 2001 4-6)

¶The human and environmental consequences of development in India have far too often been very severe. And yet there is very little discussion on what type of development the country really needs and what negative consequences are socially acceptable. This chapter deals with the problem of displacement of huge number of tribal communities and weaker sections due to the construction of large-scale irrigation projects in the agency area of west Godavari district. The present study also tries to show the legal rights of PAPs especially in the scheduled areas and some of the difficulties in quest of compensation.

¶The reports of World Commission on Dams (WCD) reveal that, the global level of displacement from dams over the last fifty years is in the range of 40-80 million people. Studies on Indian and Chinese dam project victims state that these two countries alone could have seen as many as 26-58 million people displaced, out of which the Indian displacement is 16-38 million. As per the report of the Mining and Minerals and Sustainable Project (MMSP), it is not only water development that forces people away from their homes, but also includes mining, since it is another major source of displacement with an estimated 2.55 million people uprooted in India between 1950 and 1990. Many other types of development also cause displacement. Road and canal construction are examples of such activities where canal oustees are still to this date not considered officially as project affected people ((WCD 2000 103-105, MMSP 2002)

The debate on whether India should build more dams or not has never been settled, however the dam promoters have continued the construction, from the beginning of 21st century. Water development has been included in investment in infrastructure and the Indian Government can, this way, yet again, avail loans for major dam projects from the World Bank Group. Hydropower is now seen as a source of sustainable

energy that does not contribute to global warming. In the discussions over dams, it is interesting to note that in other parts of the world, the dams are being decommissioned and dismantled, since they are found to be not useful or have been found to have larger negative consequences than the benefits they provide. Since independence, tribals displaced by development projects or industries have not been rehabilitated till date. Research shows that the number of displaced tribals till 1990 is about 85.39 lakhs (55.16% of total displaced) of whom 64.23% are yet to be rehabilitated (Fernandes 1994: 22-32).

Although accurate figures of displacement are not available, it is very clear that majority of those displaced have not been rehabilitated. Those displaced have been forced to migrate to new areas and most often have encroached on to forest lands and are, on record, considered illegal. It is a known fact that displacement has led to far reaching negative social and economic consequences, not to mention the simmering disturbances and extremism in most of the tribal pockets. Economic planning cannot turn a blind eye to these consequences in the light of displacement.

IV.1. Development Projects vs. Large Scale Displacement

According to research reports of the WCD, India is the third largest dam builder country in the world and it now has over 3,600 large dams and over 700 more are under construction. India's development policies and strategies have focused attention on indispensability of irrigation as important input for agriculture. Large scale irrigation projects are important for higher agriculture growth, besides establishment of industries and power projects. India gave tremendous encouragement to the large river valley projects or large multipurpose dams. The dominant ethos was 'big is the best' and the conviction is that large multipurpose projects are the panacea to all the problems of poverty and under developed (WCD 2000: 103-105).

It is of importance to note that most of the projects are located in the most backward scheduled areas of various tribal communities, as the forest and mountainous tracts, which are the traditional habitats of them endowed with rich minerals, resources, and

abandoned flora and fauna. Most of the rivers originate and drain through several tribal regions. The resources, which are available in the tribal areas, are being perceived, by the policy makers, as the property of the Nation, but not as the basis of the people who live (Babu 2007: 1-7).

IV.2. National Interest vs. Large Scale Displacement

Nehru (late Prime Minister of India), while addressing the displaced of the Hirakud dam in 1948, says that 'if you are to suffer, you should suffer in the interest of nation' 'What is it about own people with which impunity? What is it about our understanding of progress and national interest that allows the peoples rights on scale so vast that it takes on the tenure of every day life and is rendered virtually invisible' (Roy 2004. 1-2) The history of tribals has been one of displacement with out rehabilitation. Large scale displacement is not a hidden fact. Large scale development projects often disturb the habitat of the indigenous people. Their traditional ways of life, links with land, water and forest on which they depend for their livelihood are also destroyed. The large scale projects generally result in submergence of houses. Further, they cause loss to agricultural lands as well as grazing lands, which affect the overall social fabric of the affected community. Unlike the displacement that arises out of the natural calamities, which is beyond the human control, the displacement due to large scale projects, dams, reservoirs and mining is not inevitable in view of the traditional people and the legal frame work existed for their protection.

V P. Singh (former Prime Minister of India), while addressing the participants at the national conference on 'Displacement, and Rehabilitation and Resettlement', in New Delhi, 2004, says that 'in the march of development which is based on the culture of unbridled greed, the large number of displaced persons will lose all the resources, leaving nothing for the next generations. To increase more economic growth in this process is far too inadequate to measure development and it leaves all the displaced financially poor'. It is clear, that the displacement necessarily means a great injustice for the tribal people and gross violation of their constitutional rights. The tribal people can't be deprived of their right to life merely by paying some money at the cost of their

livelihood The whole legal frame itself is wrong in which the right to life of the people and their survival as community is being violated At times the people are being forced to move-out of their homes on the strength of payment of money Right to life of some persons cannot be compromised or bartered just for providing more comforts to many people The right of tribal people to survive as individuals and as community is a right which cannot be taken away just like that Only about a few have got some sort of compensation, though most of them are depending on common property resources (CPRs) (Babu 2007 1-7)

Till date, the World Bank and project authorities have not cared to collect the exact number of persons displaced by the projects and the figures cited in different documents do not tally In spite of such colossal investment and displacement, no significant efforts were made by the World Bank to address the problem of proper rehabilitation of the oustees. Years after the loans have been sanctioned and disbursed, the oustees still continue to live in crowded, unhealthy and ill-equipped resettlement sites Many oustees are still awaiting cash compensation promised by the project authorities Very few oustees have been fortunate enough to get permanent employment in the projects The mess of rehabilitation is reluctantly accepted and casually explained away by the World Bank officials as if it were a thing of the past, a characteristic of yester years, when rehabilitation consciousness was not high This only demonstrates that the World Bank is knowingly covering up for the borrower institutions gross neglect of rehabilitation Reports of several studies sponsored by the World Bank also admit that poor rehabilitation is not a matter of the past In fact, in 1993 during the presence of the World Bank executed study team in the Singrauli region, a number of houses in Nimadand were bulldozed and oustees forced to move without adequate arrangements This was documented in one of its main reports (Babu 2007 1-7)

The benefits of these power projects have yet to reach the oustees who have paid a heavy price for other development Ironically enough, many of the oustees still do not have access to electricity produced in their region¹ Most of the electricity generated by the plants is consumed by far away cities and states Besides, thousands of hectares of

fertile lands have been converted into waste land for disposal of nearly six million tons of fly ash generated every year by all the thermal power projects in Singrauli region (World Bank 1985) Thrust for construction of new dams by the GoAP is going to displace many more people, and this will add to those lakhs who have already displaced by various development projects in the country The huge investment by the Bank in the region has resulted in massive displacement of the local population from their lands and productive resources

IV.3. Land Acquisition vs. Public Purpose

The land acquisition Act of 1894, which still continues, with some amendments in 1967 and 1984, facilitates the governments to acquire the people's land, by compulsion for both public and private purposes (Swamy 1994) This Act helps the State as a weapon for immediate land acquisition in the name of public purpose, but it is not clearly defined the term 'public' and not specified which public / peoples purpose clearly In most of the cases, the government officials have been paying the compensation to oustees after prolonged time, where as they acquire the lands with one notification and with in no time, but the Land Acquisition Act did not say any thing on the type / nature of compensation payable to oustees and time period for payment of compensation (Upadhyay and Raman 1998)

IV.4. Agency Laws vs. Land Acquisition

The constitution of India recognizes Adivasis as among the most vulnerable communities and gives many means of protection to tribals The fifth and sixth schedules of the constitution aim to prevent acquisition, holding or disposal of the land in the scheduled areas by non-tribals It attempts to ensure that the tribals remain in possession of the land for their economic empowerment, social status and dignity of their community Furthering the support most state legislatures have passed elaborate statues to statues to protect tribal land owners from alienation of their lands Paradoxically no protection is extended to tribals for loss of lands to the single most important source of their expropriation, namely the state itself

The APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) is applicable when land is to be acquired in the scheduled area. This is not the case in India however where what is a public good is defined by the government. Land transfer regulations in India places considerable power in the hands of the local District Collector. Especially in the most recent amendment the right to award compensation and also to some extent decide on appeals is with the Collector. Neglected of compensation project victims have used the courts to get the compensation that is rightfully theirs in legal processes that take many years to complete.

According to the Panchayatraj Extension Act to Scheduled areas (PESA) of 1996, a Gram Sabha clearance along with full information disclosure is required for development projects. Getting clearance from all the affected Grama Panchayats is mandatory by compulsion (Misra and Narendra 2007 64-65). All departments initiating land acquisition in the Vth schedule area are required to submit the details of Gram Panchayat wise schedule of land proposed to be acquired, a letter of consent from each of the effected Gram Panchayats in favour of the project, and in case the Grama Sabha rejects the proposal, the land acquisition should be accompanied with the resolution stating the purpose of rejection and recommendations from the Gram Sabha. According to the APSALTR, 1959, only people with clear land title deeds can be compensated in scheduled areas. A vast majority of the non-tribals submerged will either only have a temporary title deed or no title deed at all and cannot receive any compensation. Also they cannot hope to acquire proper title deeds in the scheduled areas since this would be against the regulation that has been made in the constitution for STs.

Since land acquisition and resettlement problems ending up in court have slowed down construction of dams in the past, the GoAP is now trying to proceed with a softer approach. Instead of using the Land Acquisition Act to force the land from people the government will try to reach an agreement with people through negotiations. By not invoking the Land Acquisition Act the government hopes that people will not go to court for compensation and thus slow down the project. The government will include funds for rehabilitation and resettlement of project-affected people in the budget of

each irrigation project. It will deposit these funds with a Special Collector in the area of construction so that people will feel certain that the money is available and will be spent. Despite these government policies the ground realities are like usual where neither local people nor authorities such as the ITDA offices, have any knowledge about rehabilitation. The government's favour to implement as many irrigation projects as it can during its five year mandate is rather a cause for increased concern.

Land acquisition in scheduled areas is not possible, as there are number of protective land laws, legislations, regulations, forest policies, court orders and judgments, GOs, etc which prohibit the land transfer in scheduled areas. In spite of all these protective and welfare laws made by governments for the welfare of tribals, the government agencies have been acquiring the tribal lands in the name of National interest in contravention to all the constitutional provisions. It indicates that all the Agency Laws have gone a metamorphosis, where the legal access to tribal lands and resources is denied.

IV.5. Emergence of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policies

Displacement due to development is not new to the people in India. As the adverse social impacts are generally unavoidable, there is a need to minimize such adverse effects and for providing alternative sites for resettlements through provision of housing, infra-structure related education, roads, drinking water, electricity, hospital, etc and also extending suitable remunerative economic rehabilitation support, thus enabling the adversely affected people to regain their former levels of living standards. This requires careful planning and implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation management plan.

The rehabilitation and resettlement policies are supposed to be the result of concerns expressed by the, social activists, academicians and NGOs etc. In the order of people's movements many of which are led by the political parties, social and academic activists, and NGOs, etc. Most of the Pre-1980 projects in India did not have a clear-cut resettlement plan and resettlement was taken on a case to case basis, and only a few of

the projects did offer resettlement in the form of house sites and infrastructure to the replaced. As result of this ad-hoc approach, many of the displaced were left out of the process.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policies for the Project Affected Families (PAFs) at the National and Andhra Pradesh State levels were formulated according to the vide notification No ACQ 13011/4/2006 of the Ministry of Rural development, and with the GO. Ms No 68/4/2005/ of the Irrigation and Canal Aycut Development (CAD) department respectively The governments did not frame any rehabilitation and resettlement policies prior to 1988 and it shows the lukewarm attitude of the governments towards the plight of PAPs, even before they were up rooted (GoAP 2005, MoRD 2006, Babu 2007 1-7)

IV.6. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) - Benefits to Tribal Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

As per the National Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP) of 2006, preference is given in allotment of land or cash compensation, financial assistance equivalent to 500 days of Minimum Agricultural Wages (MAWs) for the loss of customary/grazing rights/usages, to other R&R benefits to the tribal PAFs, resettlement is closely located to their habitat in a compact block, so that they retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity, the families settled out of the district to get higher R&R benefits to the extent of 25% in monetary terms, the tribal land alienation in violation of the laws and regulations in force on the subject to be treated available only to the original tribal land owner, the tribal families residing in the Project Affected Areas (PAAs) with fishing rights in the reservoir area, land free cost for community religious community gatherings, and full proof mechanism to be provided consisting of representatives of PAPs, including, SC and ST, Women, elected representatives and government machinery

The contradiction between NRRP of 2006, LAA of 1984 and recognition of forest rights Act of 2006 are distinctly visible, and the clause 3 (m) of recognition of forest

rights act provides a right to rehabilitation including alternative lands in case of illegal eviction or displacement from the forest land of any description without having legal entitlement to rehabilitation, prior to 2005 (Misra and Narendra 2007 64-65)

VI.7. Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (APRRP) and the Benefits to Tribal Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (APRRP) 2005, echoes the NRRP of 2004, expect for a few modifications in the provisions Both the policies suffer from several deficiencies, as they don't reflect any potential insights or basic principles to assess the losses of the oustees' property, and there are no special welfare measures and arrangements against their deprivation, to deal the displacement problem, which is a very sensitive issue, with human face APSRRP in its preamble says, 'the Policy essentially addresses the need to provide succor to the asset less rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections, namely, small and marginal farmers, SCs and STs and women who have been displaced'

It is interesting to note that the R&R Policy makers of the Andhra Pradesh in its order, para-1 of the abstract reveals the effects of compulsory acquisition of land and displacement on PAFs, and the need for rehabilitation with utmost care and concern, but in practice it is quite opposite in implementation of the R&R package, and there is no utmost care, human touch, fore thought, etc in reality, as it is proved in the earlier studies on the issue of displacements The whole policy is the reflection of the views of policy makers, but not represent the aspirations of the displaced, and this one sided approach is continued for long time in implementation of R&R package, and finally the displaced will be left to their fate, even with out any or proper R&R

According to the existing rehabilitation policy in Andhra Pradesh, there is no safeguard against double or triple displacement, which has happened in the past due to poor planning of resettlement process, and project assessment, especially in the dam related submergence and displacement This is one of its major lacunae In the absence of such a safeguard, chances are that these communities can be displaced again and again over

a period of time. Loss of property and livelihoods due to irrigation projects, and the government's inadequate rehabilitation measures, the displaced tribals, dalits and other weaker sections will be marginalised and de-peasantised, and ultimately pauperized, and this situation lead to large scale migration to urban centers. As all these people are not skilled and untrained, and non-technical, they don't find any employment in urban set up and finally they will be forced to do the professions like, rag picking, rickshaw pulling, bonded labour, etc

It is evident from the experience of the Chenchu and Yanadi displaced tribals, due to setting up of tiger sanctuaries at Srisaalam and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) at Shriharikota. Most of the displaced Yanadi tribals lost their livelihoods and survival, and disintegrated from their traditional communities, and leading horrible life as bonded labour in the fish and aqua forms of the costal districts, as they traditionally fond of fish and fishing. A few of them are also engaged in the rag picking business in the urban areas of Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru etc

The R&R Policy of Andhra Pradesh high lights various inadequacies by empowering the rich and powerful at the cost of poor, especially the tribals, who disposed/disposes their lands and livelihoods. The Policies which are said to be framed in view of development acting as destructive agents and seem to be a bundle of contradictions. The policies sound enormous promises to safeguard the interests of the PAFs on one hand and continuously endorsing the displacement of the people on the other hand, even with out rehabilitating them.

The APRRP is being amended to make it an effective means of ensuring social justice to the large numbers of Disposed Peoples (DPs) by development projects in the state. The policy did not provide for transparency or any consultative process and only proposed paying cash to the oustees, instead of giving land for land. In this case the tribals will be the losers, as the money given by the government will be used for their own consumption and to clear their debts. It is important that, the development mechanism to reconcile private interests and people's concerns, apart from past

justices to the displaced people Unless there is a rule that all the evacuees have to be settled before their evacuation, the intent of these new policies will always be suspected. If the policies do not take into account of the DPs in the past, what is the guarantee that it will rehabilitate them and the new evacuees now? Except, the enormous efforts of a few Social and Academic Activists, and NGOs, there is no concern from the government's side to make awareness among the PAPs, on the displacement issue, relevant to justice, equity and equality with regard to R&R benefits and burdens that arise due to large scale projects

IV.8. Project Displaced Peoples (PAPs) vs. Livelihoods in West Godavari Agency

According to the reports of I&CAD, the inhabitants of the displaced villages due to the Kovvada reservoir and Polavaram project are the tribals i.e. The Koyas, Konda Reddis and Nayakapods. Kovvada Reservoir submerged tribal villages are 'Reddigudem, which is popularly known as 'masikonda-pakalu' and Lakshmiapuram. These two Project Affected Villages (PAVs) are in the Panchayat limitations of Rajanagaram Village of Buttayagudem Mandal, located at a distance of 15 km. The total population of the both Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram is over 600, comprising of 140 households of which the non-tribal households are 10%.

As per the reports of I&CAD (2005), Dowleswaram, 29 tribal villages will be displaced under Polavaram Project in West Godavari district, out of the 276 tribal displaced settlements, located in the three districts of West Godavari, East Godavari and Khammam districts. Based on the 2001 census of these areas, it is estimated that 2,37,000 people will be displaced. About 53% of those displaced will be tribals i.e. the Koyas and Konda Reddis.)

/ According to the reports of tribal welfare department the Konda Reddis are recognised as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the government records, whereas the Koyas and Nayakapods are termed as agency tribes. The livelihood patterns of the Konda Reddis are quite different from those of the Koyas and Nayakapods. However, these tribal communities primarily depend on semi plain agriculture apart from their traditional

cultivation i.e. Konda Podu. They cultivate pulses and vegetables mostly and as well as maize, jowar, cotton, chilly, tobacco, etc. They maintain symbiosis with their neighboring communities of both tribal and non-tribals. These tribal communities collect several Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) from the near by forests, which are of thick, dry, and deciduous type, surrounded to their villages. (The important MFPs, they generally collect are honey, addaku, addanara, addaginjalu, usiri, ippa flowers, vepa (neam), gumkharra otherwise known as tapsi jguru, tangedu chettu bark, rela chettu bark, chillu ginjalu, ganuga kayalu, shikaya, kunkudu, mshini gingalu, konda cheepuru gaddi, koppera gaddi, nalla teega, pala pandlu, kirasa gaddalu, jack fruits, berries, veduru kommulu, chenda gaddalu, karkkaya, tunika aku (tendu leaf), tunika pandlu, gurgkura, chenchela kura, etc, which are available in different seasons. Most of the MFPs like nuts and fruits are used for household purpose, and rest of the MFPs are used for marketing. They generally sell these MFPs at the weekly shandis (fares) and as well as at the ration shops, established by GCC. Collection of MFPs is contributing a portion of income to their economy (Babu 2007 1-7)

According to ITDA reports and the available field data, most of the tribals work as laborer in their fields, cultivated by the non-tribal farmers on lease, except for a few tribal cultivators. The fertile lands, possessed by the tribals earlier, have been already alienated by the non-tribal settlers with dubious methods. Apart from agriculture, and MFPs collection, they also rear cattle, Sheep, pigs, goats, hen, etc for their agriculture and commercial purposes. As the tribals, are illiterates, and due to their simplicity, they are unable to coup up with the market operations, from time to time. Consequently the gullible tribals have been exploited by the traders and non-tribals in most cases,

What ever little money they earn out of their hard labour will be used for the consumption of arrack, household expenses and the lion's share will be spent on a series of both life cycle rituals and traditional festivals. At times they will take loans from non-tribals for all these occasions of which they can't repay. Ultimately the problem of indebtedness leads the total a collapse of economic life, and end with either surrendering of their agricultural lands to non-tribals or bankruptcy or suicide and this

phenomenon is common in their traditional society. The entire community of tribals in these villages is divided into different factional groups due to their affiliations with different political parties and this factor weakens their unity and lays them open to exploitation at the hands of outsiders. The tribals should be educated and they should be united so as to evolve an alternative democratic system in their society (Babu 2007. 1-7)

IV.9. Kovvada Reservoir: A Case Study - I

According to the reports of I&CAD, Dowaleswaram, the Kovvada Kalva is a hill stream having its origin in Papikondalu at an altitude of +600 mt in Chintapalli reserved forests of the scheduled area of the West Godavari district. It flows southwards from the origin and is also called as Jalataru Vagu in the surrounding areas of Chintapalli, Pedda Vagu up to Lankapalli village limits and Kovvada Kalva on the downstream. The reservoir site is located at a distance of 28 km from the Papikondalu, other wise known as Bison Hills (GoAP 2001 1-5, Babu 2007 1-7)

IV.9.1. Background of the Project

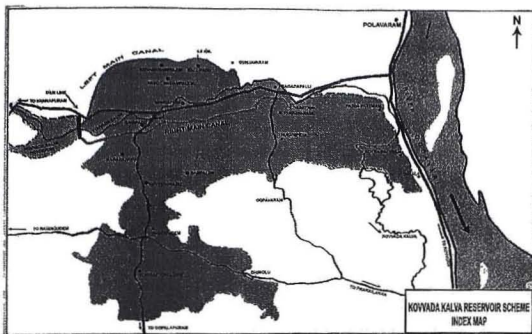
The Kovvada Kalva used to bring miseries in the form of devastating floods with the destruction of agricultural fields of non-tribals in the Pattiseema area during rainy season. Due to this, the stream is popularized as the 'sorrow of uplands'. The Kovvada reservoir was constructed by the GoAP during 2001-2005, at Lakshmi Narayana Devi (LND) Pet with an estimated cost over 52.11 crores, funded by the NABARD (Figure IV.1 Map of Kovvada Kalva reservoir) (GoAP 2001 1-5, Babu 2007 1-7)

In order to provide assured supply of water to the non-tribal agricultural fields, and to fulfill the industrial and drinking water needs of the upland people, covering all the way from LND Pet to Nidadavole, and also to avoid destruction to the non-tribal agriculture fields in the upland area, due to flash floods (GoAP 2001 1-5, Babu 2007. 1-7)

The earth dam was formed with the maximum length and height of 1,599 mt and 22.04 mt respectively across the Kovvada Kalva. A spill way of 36 mt length with three spans, having radial gates of size 10 mt x 6 mt to regulate the maximum flood discharge of 630.30 cumecs (22,239 cusecs) is proposed at 1,430 mt on Poleti Vagu. The catchment area of Kovvada Kalva Reservoir is 11,137 sq km. The reservoir will have a live storage of 11.58 m cum in between the Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of +90.50 mt and minimum draw down level of +81.0 mt (Table IV.1 Hydrological

Is of Kovvada reservoir) (GoAP 2001 1-5, Babu 2007 1-7)

Figure: IV.1. Map of the Kovvada Kalva reservoir



IV.9.2. The Objectives of Kovvada Reservoir

According to the report of I&CAD, the Kovvada Kalva reservoir will improve the agricultural productivity and thereby the farmers of tribal and weaker sections can get more income from cultivation due to assured supply of water. This scheme also provides drinking water supply to 35,000 people in 15 villages, enroute the canals. The reservoir irrigates the agricultural lands to the extent of 7,179 ha or 17,739 acres in Kharif season. The ayacut of the reservoir lies in 15 villages of both Polavaram and Gopalapuram mandals, out of which three villages such as LND Peta, Reddinagampalem and Pragadapalli belong to tribals, and the rest of the villages i.e. Pattiseema, Gutala, Venkatapuram, Karagapadu, Dondapudi, Sagipadu, Guddigudem, Kovvurupadu, Nandigudem, Gopalapuram, Bhimolu and Gangolu are of non-tribals. Two main canals on left and right sides of the dam cover 5.02 km and 9.86 km respectively (Table IV.2 Details of ayacut covered under Kovvada Reservoir) (GoAP

2001: 1-5).

IV.9.3. Mandatory Public Hearing

The proposed public hearing to be held on 17-8-2001 was not held according to the official notification issued by the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) and this was postponed to 27-8-2001 in view of the Grama Panchayat elections (Annexure IV 1) The government did not organize a mandatory public hearing on Kovvada Reservoir on 27-8-2001 at the project submerged villages of Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram But, the officials say that they organized at LND Pet, which is not a project affected and even fifth scheduled area (Annexure IV 2) According to the circular dated 11-11-1998 of Rural Development and the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, on the writ petition No 8476 of 2001, the Grama Sabha should be held in the PAVs, and the probable R&R package and full reservoir level (FRL) be decided. The decision of the Grama Sabha is ultimate in this regard and this must be ratified by the Zilla Parishad Territorial Council (ZPTC) and Mandal Parishad Territorial Council (MPTC) The State Government finally should specify the R&R package, based on the Socio-economic assessment study report, on the extent of losses likely to be incurred by the PAVs, prepared by a reputed social science research organization None of these norms have been followed and no Grama Sabha was organized for the displaced people of Kovvada Reservoir (Rao 2004, Babu 2007 1-7)

IV.9.4. Displacement, and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R)

The Konda Reddis of Reddigudem and the Nayakapods of Lakshmiapuram as like their peers else where in the agency area of West Godavari district, 'Kovvada Jatara' celebrated in March of every year in reverence to adjacent hill stream, 'Kovvada Kalva', is a joyful event as they regard 'Goddess Kovvadamma' as their natural deity and these innocent tribes have no escape from the threats of displacement due to construction of Kovvada Kalva reservoir The identity, culture and ethos, and the source of livelihood of the these forest dwelling communities have come under a serious risk, as their two villages are to be submerged due to the foreshore (back

) of the Kovvada Kalva reservoir (Nagaraja 2001, Babu 2007 1-7)

According to the report of the I&CAD, an extent of 285.27 ha (707 acres), comprising 8 ha (14 acres) of *patta* land, 39.27 ha (96 acres) of forest land and 39 ha (96 acres)

bokke (government) land is submerged in the foreshore of the reservoir (List of lands held by tribals and non-tribals in the two affected villages i.e. Reddigudem and Ipuram villages due to Kovvada reservoir as per the settlement register of Polavaram taluk of the erstwhile East Godavari district is enclosed in Annexure IV 3). Most of the lands in the submergence area belong to non-tribal settlers, due to the process of land alienation from the tribals. The government officials paid land compensation at the rate of Rs.80,000 and at the rate of Rs 60,000 per one acre of both cashew orchid and semi-plain land respectively. The oustees tried a lot for about 4-5 years to collect their land compensation and spent most of the compensation amount towards bribes to the government officials and the extensive travels they made to the government offices. Rest of the compensation amount was paid to the money lenders in order to settle their debts (GoAP 2001 1-5, Babu 2007 1-7)

The government officials of both revenue and irrigation departments officially declared that the Reddigudem village will be submerged due to reservoir and henceforth, it would be displaced, and the adjacent Lakshmiapuram, situated on the other side of the two streams of both Kovvada Kalva and Poleti Vagu will face similar threat of displacement, but not submerged (GoAP 2005 1-5). It may be technically true that the Lakshmiapuram is not submerged by the flood waters as revealed by the authorities, the habitation located in between the two streams (Kovvada Kalva and Poleti Vagu), upon which the dam is built, is set to become an island. It leads to cut off from the outside world as well as the forest resources, which raise serious livelihood issues to these forest dependent tribals of Lakshmiapuram (Annexure IV 4). But, the officials did not reveal any thing about the available comprehensive economic R&R package for the PAPs of Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram, instead they were herded half built houses (Annexures IV 5, IV 6) (Shankaram 2004, Rao 2004, Babu : 1-7).

IV.9.5. Violations and Irregularities against the Constitutional Provisions and the Government Policies

The GoAP started construction of the dam with out consulting the PAPs, no Grama Sabha was conducted according to PESA, 1996, in the affected villages, the PAPs were not informed about the submerge, details of dam and available comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package, and seignorage payable to the Rajanagaram Panchayat for the use of local resources like gravel and boulders in the construction of reservoir (Annexure IV 7) Bribes were taken at the rate of Rs 15,000 per acre and at the rate of Rs.8,000 per acre for the both *patta* land and D-Form land respectively by revenue officials from tribals while paying the land compensation, houses were constructed at Reddigudem rehabilitation colony with out foundations and any other developmental works; violations in land acquisition under APSALTR, 1/70, violation of the Forest Act, 1894; violations in implementing the Supreme Court order according to SAMATA vs GoAP case, and violatons in implementing the High Court orders as per the case between Sarapu China Potu Raju Dora vs Collector, East Godavari district (Annexure IV 8) A Grama Sabha resolution (Annexure IV 9) according to PESA, 1996 was passed by the Rajanagaram Panchayat head quarters on 5-8-2004, in pursuance of the grievances of the PAPs of Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram displaced tribal habitations due to Kovvada reservoir, in order to seek basic information from the government authorities on the reservoir height and flood level, FRL, area of submergence and available R&R package to the displaced tribals (Rao: 2004, Babu 2007: 1-7)

IV.9.6. Peoples Struggle

The Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula (Victims) Committee (KRBC) was formed by the PAPs of Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram in 2004 and several representations were sent to various government departments All the PAPs were motivated for six months and organized exposure visits by the KRBC, to the Surampalem village of East Godavari District, where the tribal PAPs of Surampalem reservoir fought with the government and won in the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court for proper

implementation of the R&R package (A copy of the counter affidavit submitted by the PAP to Hon'ble High Court and the final judgment on the Surampalem reservoir R&R case, writ petition No 8476/2001, dated, 6-11-2001 is enclosed in Annexures IV 10; IV. 11) (Rao 2004, Rao 2004, Babu 2007. 1-7)

The Kovvada Reservoir PAPs organized protests (*deekshalu*) for almost six months in 2004, at the bund site of the Kovvada reservoir for R&R package with the support of KRBC. The displacement issue was also widely published and highlighted in daily news papers i.e. Hindu, New Indian Express, Eenadu, Vaartha, Andhra Jyothi and Andhra Bhumi (Annexures IV 12, IV 13, IV 14, IV 15, IV 16, IV 17, IV 18, IV 19, IV 20) to the notice of public and the government officials (Rao 2004, Rao 2004, Babu 2007 1-7)

IV.9.7. Demands of Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee (KRBC)

According to the argument of the KRBC (2004), a copy of the R&R should be given to PAPs and the available package must be implemented on par with the package implemented to the PAPs of Surampalem reservoir of East Godavari district, left canal of the Kovvada reservoir must be extended from Reddimagampalem to Tanalakunta Cheruv (pond) so as to supply water to 10,000 acres of tribal lands in Polavaram mandal, rather than developing the non-tribal (up land) areas, and the fishing rights should be given to the two affected tribal villagers. As the Lakshmiapuram is also affected by the project, it should also be included and covered under R&R package, a joint survey must be conducted to locate the exact submerge area of the reservoir in association with KRBC, irrigation and revenue departments, and the task of execution of R&R package should be entrusted to the Village Development Committee (VDC) formed by the PAPs (Rao 2004, Babu 2007 1-7)

IV.9.8. Response of the Administration

Due to PAPs struggle for the proper implementation of R&R, the district administration responded positively and negotiated with the affected people with a

w to rehabilitate them (Annexures IV 21, IV 22; IV 23, IV 24, IV 25, IV 26, V. 27, IV. 28) A copy of R&R package abstract and FRL map of the reservoir were given to the PAPs and KRBC (Annexure IV 29) by the RDO and EE of Kovvada Kalva reservoir project. Fishing rights over Kovvada reservoir were granted to the PAPs of the two PAVs i.e. Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram by the ITDA (Annexure IV 30). A community hall (Rs 5 lakhs), internal roads (Rs 5 lakhs) and water tank (Rs.5 lakhs) were constructed, and an extent of 162 acres of agriculture land was distributed to a 75 PAPs at the rate of two acres each towards land to land compensation (List of PAPs obtained *pattas* under land to land compensation of R&R package is enclosed in Annexure IV 31) (Rao 2004, Rao 2004, Babu 2007 1-7)

Necessary repairs were made by the ITDA to all the houses constructed by the housing department, latrines and bath rooms were constructed to all the 66 house holds in Reddigudem costing at the rate of Rs 4,700 each (Rs 2,700+Rs 2,000), and a joint survey was also conducted by the irrigation and revenue departments, along with KRBC. The survey committee also opined that the Lakshmiapuram PAPs should also be rehabilitated to the safest place in view of their livelihood concerns, all the 63 PAPs of Lakshmiapuram were also given at the rate of 5 cents of housing site each and covered under IAY scheme at the rate of Rs 25,000 each (Annexure IV 32), and money towards, economic rehabilitation and asset building expenses to all the PAPs was given at the rate of Rs 25,000 each. Most of the PAPs, especially aged persons, widows and youth were left out of the rehabilitation process, since their names were not enlisted by the government officials in the R&R report (Rao 2004, Rao 2004, Babu 2007 1-7)

IV.9.9. Role of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Commissions

KRBC, says that 'It is a pity that, there was no initiation or efforts from the SCs and STs commissions of the state and centre, inspite of the repeated requests sent by the PAPs (Babu 2007 1-7)

9.10. Project vs. People: Who Benefited and Who Lost?

The dam built across the Kovvada and Poleti Vagu streams is a boon for upland parts in the district. All set to be turned into a bane for the Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram displaced tribals as well as the other tribals in the agency area (Annexure IV 33) The Nayakapods of Lakshmiapuram say that 'we are quite afraid of the safety of our village, though the officials argue that there is nothing to worry on the plea that our village does not fall under the purview of submerged areas' The Konda Reddis of the adjacent Reddigudem are rather lucky, unlike those of Lakshmiapuram, all the Konda Reddi families are being shifted to newly relocated colony constructed jointly by the ITDA and VDC as part of R&R package (Nagaraja 2004, Rao 2004, Babu 2007 1-7)

IV.10. Polavaram Project: A Case Study - II

The proposed Polavaram dam, located in Godavari delta is a part of *Jalayagnam*, a major irrigation expansion programme of the GoAP. The GoAP has laid a foundation stone at Polavaram in 2004, for the construction of a large scale multipurpose irrigation project 'Indira Sagar' across the Godavari river (after more than two decades of its first laid foundation stone). This is also known as 'Sriramapada Sagar', 'Sriseetaramapada Sagar' and 'Godavari Srujala Sravanti' (GoAP 2005 1-2)

IV.10.1. Background and Cost of the Project

It is estimated that an extent of 644 tmcft (18 billion m³) of Godavari water has been flowing wastefully into the Bay of Bengal, every year. The GoAP has been trying to tap the Godavari excess water by establishing Polavaram project along with other projects i.e. Dummagudem and Ichampalli to benefit the agriculture, and to fulfill the industrial and drinking needs of Andhra Pradesh.

The Polavaram project, situated at Ramaiahpet is named after its mandal head quarter Polavaram of West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. This project is said to be a long pending solution over a period of more than 25 years for solving all water problems in the northern Andhra Pradesh.

This is one of the largest dams in India in terms of its costs and proposed benefits, besides a large scale displacement (GoAP 2005, AFDCL and I&CAD 2005). The estimated cost of the project is Rs 9,265 crores (\$2,131 million), but recently this has been increased to 20,000 crores (\$4,590 million) by the GoAP (GoAP 2005 1-5, AFDCL and I&CAD 2005, Patrick 2005 1-2).

IV.10. 2. Objectives of Polavaram Project

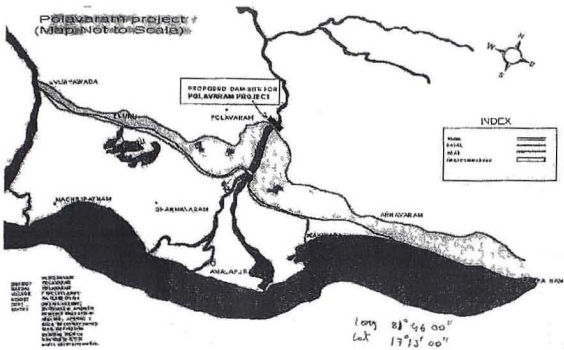
The major objectives of Polavaram project are

- 1 To construct a barrage for water diversion and power generation,
- 2 To divert the project water to the Krishna river delta, through by formation of right main canal,
- 3 To divert the project water to fulfill the drinking, industrial and agricultural needs of Vishakapatnam as well as Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts through by formation of left right main canal; and
- 4 To lift the water from Godavari to Yeleru left main canal for further distribution of to Vishakapatnam mainly for industrial use through by establishing Pushkaram and Tadipudi lift irrigation projects (GoAP 2005, AFDCL and I&CAD 2005)

IV.10.3. Polavaram Barrage

According to the reports of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared by the Agriculture Finance Development Corporation Ltd (AFDCL) and I&CAD, the major part of the Polavaram project is the construction of barrage across the Godavari river, ranging 15 km towards the north of Rajhamandry in East Godavari district. The Power will be generated, followed by a canal diversion regulatory system that feeds both the left and right bank canals. The barrage will be constructed at a level of 150 ft (47 mt) and raise the water level at a stretch in the upstream all along Godavari river and several of its tributaries i.e. Sabari river, up to the borders of Orissa and Chattisgarh. It is proposed to construct 1,600 mt long earth and rock-fill barrage across the Godavari river (Figure IV 2 Map of Polavaram Project) of Polavaram mandal. It contains 37 gates, through which the power is generated and allows water into the left and right canals (Table IV 3 Hydrological details of Polavaram multipurpose project) (GoAP 2005, AFDCL and I & CAD 2005. 15-25)

Figure: IV.2. Map of the Polavaram Project and its canal system



IV.10.4. Polavaram Right Main Canal

The right main canal will supply of 80 tmcft of water through Polavaram to Budameru in Vijayawada, which opens into Krishna river upstream of Prakasam barrage. In this way the canal will connect the Godavari and Krishna rivers. The 174 km long canal will draw 80 tmcft (226 million m) of water from the dam site and drop it into the Krishna river. Since the canal is a major one there has also been a proposal to make it navigable for freight boats (GoAP 2005, AFCDL, I & CAD 2005)

IV.10.5. Polavaram Left Main Canal

The left main canal is designed to provide water to 12 lakh acres in north coastal districts besides meeting the drinking water needs of urban and rural areas. It

plies water to coastal Andhra Pradesh and covers Vishakapatnam, Vizianagaram and Ankakulam districts. It will be connected with Yeleru left main canal to supply water to Vishakapatnam for industrial and drinking needs (AFDCL and I & CAD 2005).

IV.10.6. Polavaram Lift Irrigation

The lift irrigation scheme was proposed to supply water to Vishakapatnam and its industrial needs temporarily until completion of Polavaram project. In this process, two new lift irrigation projects such as Pushkaram, and Thadipudi that are being covered for the left bank lift and for the right bank lift respectively. The construction work of these projects is in progress. Spending Rs 150 crores (\$35 million) on these projects likely to be wasted, if the Polavaram project implemented since all these projects promote duplication of canal works in the same coverage area. Instead of going for lift irrigation schemes to supply water to Vishakapatnam and its industrial needs, Yeleru reservoir water might have been properly utilized alternatively, until the completion of the proposed Polavaram project by fulfilling the aspirations of all the PAPs. Lift irrigation schemes are not suggestible, since they incur lot of expenses in view of maintenance (Patrick 2005).

IV.10.7. Benefits of Polavaram Project

According to the reports of GoAP, AFCL and I & CAD GoAP, the proposed benefits of the Polavaram project are providing irrigation facilities to the total extent of 2.91 lakh ha, out of which 1.29 lakh ha are covered through the right main canal and rest of the extent 1.62 lakh ha are covered by the left main canal, stabilization of existing ayacut, assured water supply to Vishakapatnam city and its industrial needs, diversion of 80 tmc of water to Krishna river basin, generation of 720 mw of power, and navigable canals from Polavaram to Vishakapatnam. The command area of the Polavaram project includes Yelamachili, Anakapalli, Tuni, Alamuru, Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Rayavaram, Rajhamandry, Kovvuru, Polavaram, Tadepalligudem, Eluru, Nuzvid and Gannavaram. The Polavaram project still relies on the reports of hydrological, forest and environment and design clearances prepared in 1980. Many of the benefits of the

project such as the area of land that will be irrigated should remain similar to what was estimated decades back (GoAP 2005 1-5, AFDCL and I & CAD 2005)

IV.10.8. Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) ✓

Although, the Polavaram project is meant for solving the water problems in the wide spread rural and urban areas of north costal Andhra Pradesh, besides generation of power, it will cause huge displacement of tribals and other weaker sections and violate their human rights The World Commission on Dams (WCD) reports says that more than 60% of the displaced people of large dams in India are SCs and STs The total number of people displaced due to Polavaram project as per the Polavaram Project Environmental Impact Assessment Report (PPEIAR), 1985 is 1,50,695 from 226 villages According to the reports of GoAP, the project brings misery to 1,70,034 people by submerging an area about one lakh acres including forest land, thereby displacing 276 villages, out of which 259, 10 and 7 villages are in Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Orissa respectively (GoAP 2005 1-5, AFDCL and I&CAD 2005)

As per the reports of EIA, 2005, the data available is inadequate, regarding the number of villages and population to be displaced These figures would be more than 1,70,034 since the population growth has considerably increased by 8% over a period of decade The total estimated population that will be affected due to the project may be around 2,36,834 persons according to the census records latest by 2001 As per the reports of GoAP, the SCs and STs PAPs alone constitute 1,55,700 (65.75%) of the total PAPs, out of which SCs constitute 29,796 (12.58%) and STs constitute 1,25,934 (53.17%) The number of people to be displaced, besides destruction of their livelihoods and environment by the Polavaram project will be higher than displacement problem of the Sardar Sarovar project situated across the Narmada river The official count for the Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat is less than Polavaram project by 150,720 displaced people of which 62% comprising of tribal communities(GoAP 2005. 1-5), AFDCL and I&CAD 2005)

total 276 settlements related to 259 revenue villages, having 43,574 households is coming under submergence in three districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam with the displacement of 42, 29 and 205 settlements respectively (Table IV.4 List of submerged villages due to Polavaram project) in addition to the displacement of 15,105 households under canals in Andhra Pradesh. Due to Polavaram project, the flood area covers 145 km along the Godavari river valley up to Dummugudem, the proposed site for another major irrigation project. Submersion will also spread along the Sabari and Sileru rivers which are tributaries to the Godavari across the borders in the northern part of Chattisgarh and Orissa states. The area of submersion is 637 km² (1.57 lakh acres), out of which 601 km² (1.48 lakh acres) in Andhra Pradesh, 24 km² (41.67) (5,930 ha) in Chattisgarh and 12 km² (5,930 ha) (295 ha) in Orissa (GoAP 2005, AFDCL and I&CAD 2005).

More than 300 hectares of prime forest land, comprising the Papikondalu wildlife sanctuary, will also be submerged. The project proposes to submerge about 44,763.84 ha of land in addition to 53,838 ha of land required for the development of irrigation infrastructure, establishing rehabilitation colonies and creation of green belt, including 3,223 ha of forest land. The main part of the area of submergence falls under the scheduled area, having considerable number of tribal people belonging to Koya and Konda Reddi communities (GoAP 2005, AFCL, I&CAD 2005).

The command area and the beneficiaries of the Polavaram project are non-tribals of the plains. The displacement of such a huge number of population leads to uprooting the traditional communities from their natural environments and livelihoods. In search of livelihood, they will become as migrant labour to urban centers or slums and their life as community will be disintegrated. They also forced to menial occupations to which they will not be able to cope up in their lifetime. The situation, thus alienating tribal people from their traditional habitats as well as their socio-economic life that leads to many social and political conflicts (Patrik 2005).

Agriculture in the project area is largely rain-fed, supported by wells and tanks, where two crops can be had per year assuming a good monsoon. The same tanks and wells

so serve as source of drinking water throughout the year. Lack of a permanent source of water has caused trouble to the farmers but for most years the rainfall of 1,150 mm per year is sufficient for sustenance. Polavaram can thus be seen as an attempt to provide economic development by increased availability of water but not relief from drought as in the case with some projects in the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh. The likely losses to the agriculture sector of the project affected region are also unusual. This includes the losses to main cultivable crops in the submergence area like cotton, paddy and tobacco covering approximately an extent of 10,000 acres, 10,000 acres and 6,000 acres, covering 150, 75 and 250 person-days of work on an average per one acre respectively. Probable losses to other livelihoods will also worsen the situation further (Patrik 2005).

Submergence in the scheduled areas creates special problems for both tribals as well as non-tribals. Tribal people are likely to receive some form of compensation for their lands acquired by the government as per their title deeds. Since land in scheduled areas can only be sold to other tribals, there will be no market price attached to their lands. Therefore the government will not fix a low arbitrary sum of money, in order to help the tribal to acquire new land of good quality elsewhere, in case of non-availability of land in scheduled areas. For non-tribals in scheduled areas the situation may be even worse, since most of them are encroachers and they may have only a temporary title deed that does not give any right to compensation despite having lived on the same land for decades. However, it is not known at present how many land-holders will be affected by the project or what extent of their fields will be submerged (Annexures IV 34, IV 35; IV 36, IV 37). Another important aspect needed is identification of the ratio between tribal and non-tribal people based on their livelihoods. People who have no land and whose livelihood is based on farm work or collection of MFPs from forest or other Common Property Resources (CRPs) will also be given a top priority in order to encourage them to take up economically sustainable activities.

IV.10.9. Canal Displacement

Since only limited work has started at the time of writing the inevitable conflicts on compensation are happening around the extensive canal system. The Polavaram left canal is currently being built to run parallel to the one coming from Tadipudi lift irrigation project, in some parts as close as 400 m from each other. This will double the area of displacement estimated at 6,600 acres in total as well as use up twice the resources for the construction. The size of displacement caused by the left and right main canals should not be ignored given the length and size of them. The left canal is 163 km in length with an unknown width. The right canal might be even 80 mt wide and navigable by large transport ships through a system of locks. To this there will be a need for additional land on each canal bank. Canal displacement for the left and right main canals could come up to 6,523 acres (2,640 ha). In comparison the medium irrigation project Peddagadda dam in Vizianagaram district is 12,000 acres.

People displaced by canals have not historically been considered as Project Affected People (PAP) in any dam project in Andhra Pradesh. A recent demand was made by the opposition party TDP that these oustees should also be included in rehabilitation plans. The government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed in point. Actual results on implementation are likely to require significant agitation however since not even dam victims can feel assured of compensation at present. The above mentioned agitations all come from the insecurity felt by farmers who do not know if they will receive any form of compensation for their lands.

IV.10.10. Inter-State Displacement

As part of the interstate negotiations the smaller displacement suffered in Orissa and Chattisgarh has been discussed at high level meetings and Andhra Pradesh has promised compensation to the villages in the other states. Since inter-state conflicts are some of the most difficult to solve the Andhra Pradesh Governments' plan on how to move ahead with the project is to contain as much of the submersion from the dam as much to Andhra Pradesh. If this means that the dam will be smaller or that the

submersion has simply been moved from Chattisgarh and Orissa to Andhra Pradesh is not known. The GoAP has offered to raise a protection wall or pay compensation for people in two villages marked for submergence, Motu and Kunta in Chattisgarh and Orissa respectively. An offer of sharing 1.5 and 5 tmcfs of water to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh states respectively, without any cost on their part for the dam or the storage of water. These states will also be allowed to use the waterways for transportation at lower rates and take other advantages like fishing rights.

IV.10.11. Mandatory Public Hearing

The GoAP completed EPHs simultaneously in Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts on 10-10-2005 (Annexure IV 38), except in the submergence area of Orissa and Chattisgarh. No information is served to the office bearers of Panchayats of the submerged villages (Annexure IV 39). As a result lakhs of people of 276 settlements to be submerged by the project have been deprived of this rare opportunity available to raise their concerns, objections and opinions. According to the minutes of public hearing held at MROs office at Polavaram, all most all the respondents expressed their concern over the proper implementation of R&R package and dissemination of the project information to PAPs (Annexure IV 40).

IV.10.12. Polavaram Project Environment Impact Assessment Report (PPEIAR) and Environment Clearance

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process was introduced with the purpose of identifying and evaluating the potential impacts (beneficial and adverse) on environment, socio-economic and cultural dimensions of the PAPs. In addition to EIA report, several other reports relevant to Environment Management Plan (EMP), Risk Assessment Report (RAP) and Disaster Management Plan (DMP), the number of villages and population to be displaced, Rehabilitation Master Plan (RMP),

ompensatory Afforestation Plan (CAP), Environmental Public Hearing (EPH), etc are required to obtain Environmental Clearance

The EIA Notification SO 60 (E), dated 27-1-1994 issued by MoEF, GoI, by incorporating various amendments issued as on date, stipulates that river valley projects including major irrigation projects shall not be undertaken without obtaining Environmental Clearance of the Central Government in accordance with the procedure laid down. The idea behind the EIA concept is to consider the environmental and human factors involved in displacement and to involve the PAPs in the decision making process through Environmental Public Hearing (EPH) in order to promote and safeguard their socio-economic development. Thus, the EPH provides a legal space for the PAPs (public) to raise their concerns and opinions.

Clearances from central government departments are required on a number of issues, despite, water being a state subject according to the constitution. There is no clear cut legal regulation that prescribes how a project is to be designed at the state level and systematic approach to be followed to obtain central clearances. Rehabilitation procedures are meant to be looked at by the Central Water Commission (CWC) who appraises water projects on behalf of the Planning Commission but in reality the commission remains focused on technical issues and rarely if ever look into displacement. Instead it is often the foreign credit agencies that have come to adopt norms on compensation that has forced Indian authorities to take action. Despite the law being clear on the need to rehabilitate displaced people implementation remain weak until today.

Polavaram project was launched by the state government, even before obtaining the environment and other statutory clearances from the GoI. On this ground, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, ordered stay on the project during 2005 (Annexures IV 41, IV 42). But the state government interpreted that, the stay is only applicable to the Barrage component of the project, but not for the canal works.

IV.10.13. Polavaram Project vs. Possible Alternatives

The objective of EIA is to evaluate the beneficial and adverse effects of the project on the environment including socio-economic, cultural and aesthetic concerns. EIA also helps in examining alternatives to setting of projects, minimizing, mitigating or compensating for adverse impacts on the society, ecology and environment. But unfortunately, the same old project which was conceived 50 years back with outdated designs, concepts etc is being implemented with minor modifications, ignoring the aspirations and needs of the present-day society, technological innovations etc and even without examining the possible alternatives to mitigate the adverse impacts. This is considered to be a serious lapse and needs to be examined before the project is even considered for environmental clearance.

Andhra Pradesh launched the Polavaram project without waiting for the Centre's approval. It ignored the claims of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, and Chattisgarh to Godavari waters. As Andhra Pradesh attempts to stall construction of projects by the Karnataka government on the Krishna river and by Maharashtra on both Krishna and Godavari it should be expected that the other states do the same towards Andhra Pradesh. More state quarrels should be expected especially for the newly opened Krishna Water Tribunal.

In Andhra Pradesh, GO Ms No 64 of the Social Welfare department of 18/4/1990 states that clearance has to be sought from the Tribal Welfare Department on any project taken up in the scheduled area. None of the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) in Kotaramachandrapuram, Bhadrachalam and Rampachodavaram, has reportedly any knowledge about the project. The Project Officer (PO), TDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, even issued a statement in the local newspaper that there has been no communication whatsoever regarding the project with the concerned departments. Until these local offices are informed it is unlikely that any efforts towards rehabilitation or even negotiations about rehabilitation can be started. The government has issued GO 68 in place of GO 64 in 2005.

the year. Therefore, it contributes to the improvement of ground water table in the entire delta systems and will be stabilizing the ayacut of Godavari and Krishna deltas. In this model there are no opposing sections of people and all are only beneficiaries and as such the scheme will be acceptable to all and can be easily implemented. The entire system proposed by him is confined to Andhra Pradesh territory and hence forth there will be no inter-state disputes. The proposal consists of small barrages and reservoirs and as such the system can be constructed within five years and the benefits can be achieved in a short period. This involves known technology for boring the tunnels. It saves about 1.5 lakhs acres of cultivable land, 300 villages, public utilities already developed by the government and National heritage sites, temples, Papikondalu from permanent submergence, thereby protecting the tribal communities and their natural environment, tribals and their culture. Biksham and Krishna (2006) also focused on Polavaram with divergent views much before the project has been started as part of WWF-IRISAT research project. NGOs like Samata, Centre for World Solidarity (CWS) and Shakti have also published on alternatives to Polavaram.

The WCD suggests 'an approach based on 'recognition of rights' and 'assessment of risks'...be developed as a tool for future planning and decision making. Secondly, in line with the point emphasized in the guiding principles that the Primary duty and responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons lies with project authorities' in order to overcome the inadequacies of the R&R policy and its current form of dealing the impoverishment risks, and socio-cultural and politico-economic needs of the DPs. The commission also opined that 'there is a need to link development with displacement policy, which assumes greater importance in view of the onslaught of national and international capital in the age of so-called liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation to protect the rights of vulnerable communities to be an equal partner in developmental process' (WCD 2000).

Absence of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, at the National level and violation of protective laws, regulations, legislations, and court orders, the tribal rights has been neglected. As the tribals have an emotional attachment with their land and habitat, they have been resisting all through the threats of land alienation and displacement and

occurrence of people's movements is its testimony. Efforts of committed NGOs, academicians, social workers and activists can yield good results in rehabilitation of displaced communities. According to Rao (2002) 'When well conceived rehabilitation measures are running in to rough weather, successful rehabilitation of people who were uprooted and dispersed decades back is doubtful proposition'

Fernandes (1997 31-33) says that 'perhaps what is responsible for this fact and the main factor in decision-making today is the contractor-political nexus and an engineering outlook on development. This has to change, if people are to get the benefits of development. What is missing are not alternatives, but political will'

IV.10.14. Actors Opposing the Polavaram Dam

Majority of the non-tribal groups of plains are welcoming the government initiatives and supporting the implementation of the project, since it provides irrigation facilities and power supply for the development of their region. The tribal PAPs are opposing the project, as they are being forced to move from their home lands and livelihoods besides deprivation of their traditions and culture.

The Leftist groups like Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (CPI-M); Communist Party of India (CPI-ML) (New Democracy), Ryotucooli Samgam, Agency Girijana Sangham; Peoples Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), Telangana Medhavula Ikaya Vedhika, have been organizing PAPs of Polavaram project to demand the government for implementation of better R&R package. Naxalite groups like Communist Party of India (Maoist) and Janashakti have been opposing the Polavaram project as well as mining activities in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. Activities of NGO networks like Disaster Preparedness (DP), CRY, Shakti and many others are commendable in mobilising the PAPs to raise their voices against all the threats of displacement due to Polavaram project. The Leader of the Narmda Bachavo Andolan (NBA) and the prominent social activist, Medha Patkar also led an NGO delegation to the GoAP on the Polavaram displacement issue and negotiated with the Ponnala Lakshmaiah, Hon'ble Minister for Major

irrigation in 2005 (Annexures IV 44, IV. 45, IV 46, IV 47, IV 48; IV 49, IV 50; IV. 51). Telugu Desam Party (TDP) has been fighting against the corruption in the project tenders. The CPI, CPI (M), CPM (ML) (New Democracy) has been working for proper compensation to PAPs.

The PAPs of Polavaram project have been agitating at the project site and demanding for justice, since the dam works are started on the right canal, without providing any information to them (Annexure IV 52; IV 53, IV 54, IV 55, IV 56, IV 57, IV 58, IV. 59; IV. 60, IV 61) The project authorities have been threatening the PAPs, through illegal arrests by police in the name of anti-social and anti-development elements. So far, many of the displaced protesters were arrested by the police and false criminal cases were booked against them. It is evident from the arrests of the tribal activists, who have been organizing the tribal PAPs to fight against the project authorities for proper implementation of R&R package for them (Annexure IV 62). The contractors have already received mobilization advances of Rs 1,000 crores from the government for initiating the project works (Annexure IV 63) and have made a written statement that construction works will not be continued without necessary clearances. Faced with opposition from villagers threatened by displacement, problems with clearances from the central government, inter-state conflicts and a lack of sufficient funds for the project, the authorities responded with out any change in the design of the Polavaram multi purpose project. If the Government continues the Polavaram project works, with out solving the PAPs problems, may lead to major conflict between PAPs and project authorities in the future.

Table: IV.1. Hydrological details of Kovvada reservoir

S.No	Particulars	
1	Name of the Project	Kovvada Kalva Reservoir Scheme
2	Location of Head Works	LND Peta in Polavaram mandal of West Godavari district
3.1	Hydrology	
	Catchment Area	111 37 sq km
3.2	Dependable Yield	28 00 m cum (989 m cft)
3 3	Utilisation	1 13 m cum (40 m cft)
3 4	Required Demand	25 97 m cum (917 m cft)
3 5	Max Flood Discharge	630 30 cumecs (+22,259 cusecs)
3.6	FRL	+90 50 m (+296 93 ft)
3 7	MDDL	+81 00 m (+265 76 Ft)
4	Maximum Discharge in the Canals	
4 1	Left Canal	0 72 cumecs (25 42 cusecs)
4 3	Right Canal	1 761 cumec (62 19 cusecs)
5	Ayacut Proposed	7,179 ha (17,739 acres)
6	Mandals Benefited	Polavaram and Gopalapuram mandals in West Godavari district
7	Estimated Cost of the Project (GO Ms No 130, dt 22-9-2000)	52 11 crores
8	BC Ratio	4 05 1
9	Details of Submergence	39 27 ha
10	Total Area of Submergence	286 27 ha (707 acres)
11	Reserved Forest	39 27 ha
12	No of Villages Submerged	1 (Reddigudem)
13	No of Villages Benefited	3 tribal and 12 non-tribals
14	Population Benefited	35,000
15	Population Affected	195
(Source I&CAD, West Godavari district, GoAP, 2001)		

Table IV. 2. Ayacut details of Kovvada reservoir.

No	Name of the Village	Extent Proposed to be Irrigated				Total Extent ha	
		Left Canal		Right Canal			
		ha	acres	ha	acres	ha	acres
I Polavaram Mandal							
1	LND Pet	1,24 09	306 63	-	-	124 09	306 63
2	Reddi Na alem	2,64 74	654 17	-	-	264 74	645 17
3	Pra da alli	2,53 37	626 07	84 56	208 95	337 93	835 02
4	Pattiseema	-	-	882 48	2,180 61	882 48	2,180 61
5	Gutala	-	-	1,311 38	3,240 42	1,311 38	3,240 42
6	Venkata uram	-	-	12 93	32 00	12 93	32 00
	Total	6,42 20	1 86 87	2,291 35	5,661 98	2,933.55	7 248 85
II Go ala uram Mandal							
1	Kara a du	76 50	189 03	97 59	241 15	174 09	430 18
2	Donda udi	1,38 35	341 87	-	-	138 35	341 87
3	Sa adu	2,02 04	499 23	-	-	202 04	499 23
4	Guddi udem	-	-	383 53	947 70	385 53	947 70
5	Kovvu adu	-	-	457 29	1,129 96	457 29	1,129 96
6	Nandi udem	-	-	212 20	524 35	212 20	524 35
7	Go ala uram	-	-	94 66	233 91	94 66	233 91
8	Bhimolu	-	-	1,377 55	3,403 93	1,377 55	3,403 93
9	Gan olu	-	-	1,205 53	2,978 86	1,205 53	2,978 86
	Total	416 89	1,030 13	3 828 35	9 459 86	4 245 24	10489 99
	Grand Total	1,059 09	2,617 00	6,119 70	15 121 80	7,178 79	17,738 84

(Source I&CAD, West Godavari district, GoAP, 2001)

Table IV.3. Hydrological details of Polavaram project

S. No.	PARTICULARS	
1	Longitude	81-46' E
2	Latitude	17-13' N
3	Village and Mandal	Near Ramamahpet (V), Polavaram
4	District	West Godavari District
Main Work		
1	Length of Earth cum Rock fill dam	2310m
2	Length of spillway on Right flank	985 m
3	Power house of left flank	12 units each of 80 mw
4	Length of Left Main Canal	181 50 km
5	Length of Right Main Canal	174 00 km
Hydrology		
1	Catchment Area (upto dam site)	3,06,643 sq Km or 1,18,446 sq miles
2	Designed Flood Discharge	
3	Maximum Observed Flood Discharge at Polavaram Project (1986)	4
4	Annual rain fall	
Submergence		
	No of Villages Coming under Submersion	276
	Population to be Rehabilitated	117,034 - 200,000
Dam works		
1	Full Reservoir Level (FRL)	
2	MDDL	+45 72 mt (+50 00 ft)
3	Gross storage at FRL	5 511 +14 15 m (+135 00 ft) tm cumecs (194 60 tmc)
4	Storage at MDDL	3 381 tm cumecs (119 40 tmc)
5	Live storage above MDDL	2 13 tm cumecs (73 20 tmc)
Earth cum rock fill dam across the river		
1	Length	1,750 mt (5742 ft)
2	Length	50 mt (1837 ft)
3	TBL	+53 32 mt (+175 ft)
4	Top width	12 50 mt (41 ft)
5	Deep bed level	+3 00 mt (10 ft)
Spillway on right flank		
1	Designed flood discharge	1 02 Lakh cumecs (36 lakh cusecs)
2	Top level of gates	+45 72 mt
3	Crest level	+25 72 mt
4	No and Size of Grants	44 nos each 16m X 20m
5	Length f Spillway between Abutments	897 50 m
Power house		
1	Location	D / S slope of 'D' hill adjacent to earth cum rock fill dam
2	Approach Channel	Bed width 350 mt discharging capacity 3825 cum (1,35,000 cusecs)

	Intake Tunnels	12
	A. No of Tunnels	9.50 m
	B. Diameter	440 m X 28 m
5	Size	12 Nos each of 80 mw
6	No of Units	Vertical Kalpan type adjustable blade turbines
7	Type of Turbine	+24 m
8	Desi Head	
tail race channel		
1	Len	1000m
2	Bed Width	200m
3	Discharge	5096 cumecs (180000 cumecs)
Left Main Canal		
1	Length of Main Canal	181.50 km
2	Full Supply Discharge	232.16 cumecs
3	FSL at Start	51.50 m
4	Bed Width	4.27 m
5	Bed Fall	1 in 20,000
6	Ayacut	4.00 lakh ac
7	Water Demands	
8	Irrigation	106.18 tmc
9	Water supply to Vizag	23.44 tmc
Right Main Canal		
1	Length of Canal	174 km
2	FS Discharge	400.32 cumecs
3	FSL	40.232 m
4	Bed width	68.50 m
5	FS depth	5.00 m
6	Bed Fall	1 in 20,000
7	Ayacut	3.2 lakh ac
Cost of the Project		Rs 8,198 cr
B.C.Ratio		2.54 : 1
(Source I&CAD, West Godavari district, GoAP, 2005)		

able IV. 4. List of villages / habitations, households and population displaced / submerged due to Polavaram project

S.N	Village/Habitation	District / Mandal	Households		Po ulation	
			Total	STs	Total	STs
1	Mamamidigondi	West Godavari Polavaram	86	84	353	342
2	Devara ondi		61	61	213	213
3	Ramah eta		223	5	994	20
4	Chegonda allı		117	115	450	448
5	Kodrukota		87	46	321	165
6	Sin ana allı		94	74	363	272
7	di aka		243	16	1,033	58
8	Kothru		104	0	411	0
9	Kotha Mamidi ondi		32	32	108	108
10	Madha uram		42	26	146	85
11	Tallavaram		129	124	498	478
12	Ga ula ondi		64	64	208	208
13	Wada allı		77	63	270	216
14	Mulakalagudem		67	63	234	222
15	Thutiunta		131	92	474	348
16	Pudakalgondi		3	3	15	15
17	Erravaram		54	52	212	206
18	Palla uru		35	34	132	128
19	Paidakulamamıdı		32	32	123	123
20	Sarugudu		24	24	83	83
21	Tekuru		78	34	296	132
22	Borna ondi		11	11	47	47
23	Cheeduru		54	49	215	199
24	Sivagırı		95	84	330	288
25	Koruturu		62	60	216	210
26	Sirivaka		39	39	138	138
27	Telladıbbala		16	16	49	49
28	Thotagondi		39	39	137	137
29	Kamavaram		3	A	12	A
		Total	2,102	1,342 (64%)	8,081	4,938 (61%)
30	Anguluru	East Godavari Devi atanam	70	30	277	111
31	Pudi allı		180	1	776	2
32	Paragasani allı		43	32	196	153
33	Gonduru		130	80	510	295
34	A.Veeravaram		29	5	128	17
35	Veeravaramlanka		57	0	223	0
36	Nagala allı		72	57	245	197
37	Dandangı		74	32	309	131
38	Gan am alem		63	62	251	240
39	Bodı dem		16	16	76	76
40	Ravilanka		43	38	174	145
41	Devi atanam		340	12	1,398	34

	h.Ramaih		133	36	562	148
	o Veeravaram		29	27	114	104
	Gu balampadu		21	21	79	79
	Seetharam		39	33	148	130
	Damana li		61	49	272	209
	Gan la ondi		15	15	60	60
	Yenu la udem		50	50	202	202
	Lin avaram		15	15	52	52
0	To ru		253	50	1,151	29
5	A aram		31	8	121	121
52	Mula u		43	31	179	153
3	Manturu		137	38	510	287
4	Madi lli		65	81	246	174
55	Penikala u		38	47	154	142
56	Mulametta		41	35	150	150
57	Mettaveedhi		60	41	219	218
58	Kachuluru		58	59	223	217
59	Suddakonda		4	56	21	21
60	Kotha dem		31	4	128	128
61	Gonduru		31	31	110	100
62	Kondamodala		153	26	583	267
63	Talluru		70	71	277	261
64	Teli ru		50	65	196	170
65	Nadi udi		28	44	106	98
66	Somala adu		37	26	153	153
67	Kethana adu		37	37	128	128
68	Kokkiri dem		53	53	204	204
69	Metla dem		57	56	178	174
70	Tadiwada		44	44	169	169
71	Peddagudem		65	65	218	218
		Total	2,866	1,566 54%)	11,476	5,967 (52%)
72	Gogubaka	Khammam Bhadrachalam	105	57	441	252
73	Gommuko a dem		110	109	472	464
74	Ka avaram		91	0	401	0
75	Golla dem		56	2	244	13
76	Tri urantaveedu		55	2	305	21
77	Sita uram		124	1	603	6
78	Racha om alli		25	7	114	29
79	Gouridavi eta		66	13	274	45
80	Nandi a		311	2	1,320	7
81	Morumuru		125	90	593	444
82	Gommumorumuru		49	0	247	0
83	Kotha dem		76	74	353	343
84	Nandi am adu/Mari ad		66	0	309	0
		Total	1,259	357 (28%)	5,676	1,624 (28%)
85	Poli akachinna	Kunavaram	64	0	298	0
86	Poli aka da		31	1	144	3
87	Gunduvani dem		24	24	99	99
88	Pochavaram		104	40	383	131

	Pochavaram colon	119	37	510	160
	Kachavaram	221	0	960	0
	Du a	67	66	281	277
92	Kolla adu	80	77	354	340
3	Tekubaka	150	22	632	90
94	Venkata a alem	94	52	434	252
5	Potlavai	68	67	235	234
96	Gommua avarigudem	34	0	143	0
	Peddanarasinga eta	50	42	213	177
98	Chinnanarasinga eta	54	49	248	225
99	Karaka dem	73	53	293	218
100	Ayyavari dem	59	57	240	232
101	Kondaya udem	44	25	189	114
102	Gommugudem	108	0	405	0
103	Kumaraswam gudem	26	0	102	0
104	Marrigudem	46	0	174	0
105	Palluru	113	74	480	294
106	Ja avaram	199	66	846	271
107	Jag avaram colon	42	34	139	103
108	Suchirevulagudem	201	65	841	255
109	Suchirevula	49	0	194	0
110	Kunavaram	726	11	3,175	40
111	Tekulaboru	449	85	1,820	350
112	Kondra'u eta	41	38	164	149
113	Pusugudem	62	62	263	263
114	Jnnela dem	146	141	665	638
115	Bandarugudem	26	26	98	98
116	Peddaarkuru	157	133	581	483
117	Repaka	194	188	755	730
118	Musaragudem	5	0	14	0
119	Bhagan uram	95	92	393	382
120	Mulluru	143	75	540	307
121	Kuturu	118	98	471	391
122	Abhicherla	158	144	635	575
123	Lingapuram	103	101	418	410
124	Koderu	16	12	90	72
125	Tallagudem	26	26	112	112
126	Ba'aravi dem	96	63	387	268
127	Ravigudem	12	12	46	46
128	Regula adu	144	144	607	607
129	Venkannagudem	74	74	305	305
130	Pandira upally	160	160	619	619
131	Wolford eta	44	44	201	201
132	Sabari Kotha dem	145	141	657	644
	Total	5,260	2,721 (51%)	21,753	11,165 (51%)
	Chintoor	130	116	537	478
133	Kalleru	183	165	863	790
134	Chidumuru	131	88	595	790
135	Kuyuguru	354	270	1,490	1,121
136	Chatti	122	122	525	525
137	Veera uram	561	134	2,442	578
138	Chintoor				

	Andaru dem		52	49	203	195
	Kummuru		228	225	980	970
	Gorrela dem		13	13	68	68
	Mamilla dem		108	107	488	482
	Chuturu		143	142	635	632
	Mukunuru		118	101	444	382
	Tummaru dem		42	42	180	180
	A ara ukoduru		226	211	944	875
7	Jallivari udem		37	37	162	162
48	Ulumuru		116	96	486	395
	Mallithota		145	140	612	591
	Total	2,709		2,058	612	591
				76%		(75%
150	Cho alle	V R Puram	128	77	535	320
151	Ramavaram		86	71	393	310
152	Ramavara adu		67	64	260	250
153	Somula dem		55	43	210	168
154	Ko alle		41	41	163	163
155	Ravi dem		35	24	136	91
156	Bora dem		11	11	51	51
157	Venkanna dem		99	96	393	381
158	Prathi adu		60	60	260	260
159	Tustivari dem		44	44	211	211
160	Gundu varigudem		28	16	106	60
161	Chintare alli		202	50	878	211
162	Kannayah dem		31	31	125	125
163	Sunnamvari dem		51	48	199	185
164	Nuti dem		46	45	241	237
165	Metta dem		4	4	11	11
166	Gurram eta		92	92	425	425
167	Ummadivaram		174	168	678	648
168	Annaram		103	101	474	469
169	Rekha alli		284	108	1,145	439
170	Waddi dem		406	19	1,727	85
171	Dharmatalla dem		75	75	328	328
172	Vararamchandra uram		587	63	2,427	236
173	Thota alli		106	105	442	438
174	Ra'u ta		29	0	118	0
175	Ra'u ta colon		238	1	1,001	6
176	Sitam eta		90	2	412	10
177	Srirama ri		118	36	499	135
178	Chokkana alli		98	93	361	342
179	Kothuru		6	6	20	20
180	Kalthunuru		63	59	230	214
181	Jeedi a		100	77	428	334
182	Isunuru		24	14	70	43
183	Ravi dem		39	37	151	142
184	Mulakal alli		66	36	267	149
185	Mu alamma ondi		17	17	65	65
186	Bhimavaram		2	2	9	9
187	Kotaru ommu		37	32	175	159
188	I uru		53	53	209	203

0	Pochavaram		79	71	281	253
0	Tummileru		75	74	296	292
1	Konde udi		17	16	65	61
192	Kolluru		30	29	116	111
193	Gonduru		25	25	103	103
4	Narsin a eta		75	66	331	303
		Total	4,096	2,202 (53%)	17,025	9,062 (53%)
195	Sridhara	Bur m ahad	133	2	672	6
196	Veleru		168	44	788	193
197	Ravigudem		104	0	525	0
198	Venkata uram		175	6	719	31
199	Gum ena alli		36	0	175	0
200	Bhon ir		43	40	172	161
201	Ali dem		89	45	436	196
202	Gana avaram		87	0	454	0
203	Ibrahim eta		120	0	547	0
		Total	955	137 (14%)	4488	587 (13%)
204	Tondi aka	Kukkanur	115	15	599	76
205	Mittagudem		131	0	596	0
206	Ban aragudem		149	104	682	463
207	Amaravaram		427	118	1,841	543
208	Komalatlagudem		126	70	529	279
209	Upperu		248	25	1,215	117
210	Koyagudem		53	52	228	225
211	Reddigudem		29	29	136	136
212	Damaracherla		273	1	1,197	4
213	Yella agudem		31	31	108	108
214	Chiravalli		188	0	856	0
215	Kothuru		29	29	120	120
216	Marru adu		56	24	246	101
217	Madhavaram		168	62	707	250
218	Koundinyamukthi		35	17	167	81
219	Vin'aram		185	0	865	0
220	Mu alamma adu		102	0	445	0
221	Konda alli		230	26	1,075	127
222	Konda alliko agudem		35	35	147	147
223	Maredubaka		214	85	933	333
224	Kivvaka		219	0	896	0
225	Kummaragudem		61	60	242	238
226	Kukkanoor		608	13	2,379	33
227	Ramasingavaram		418	5	1,729	17
228	Kistaram		64	59	295	279
229	Kurla adu		44	42	165	156
230	Lankala alli		23	22	113	107
231	Iska adu		59	43	246	185
232	Dhachavaram		70	9	321	41
233	Bestagudem		88	9	355	49
234	U aramaddigatla		90	0	419	0
235	Ramachandra uram		211	83	1,004	413
236	Kothuru		35	0	144	0

		184	14	861	61
	Total	4,998	1,082	21,855	4,689
			(21%)		(21%)
8	Rudramkota	266	2	1,139	6
	Puchirevula	143	83	664	340
	Puchirevula colon	63	62	303	301
1	Lachi dem	71	60	309	269
	Re a ommu	138	50	1,054	225
	Nadimi ommu	50	0	183	0
44	Maddi atla	81	75	379	361
245	Vele adu	314	28	1,328	116
246	Na la dem	107	49	420	189
247	Thatikura ommu	36	3	159	18
248	Bhudevi ta	88	0	376	0
249	Srirama uram	20	10	87	46
250	Ja annadha uram	271	83	1,134	339
251	Sa all	113	110	486	478
252	Korra'ula dem	33	33	145	145
253	Tirumal uram	34	13	133	47
254	Patha Kannaisutta	183	168	716	648
255	Kotha Konnası tta	57	0	214	0
256	Narlavarivaram	79	2	318	11
257	Kothuru	79	76	300	288
258	Chi mamıdı	143	63	655	275
259	Bolla alli	68	67	234	232
260	Edalli	66	66	296	296
261	Boradaı udem	29	28	103	98
262	Katkuru	120	52	480	207
263	Tekuru	75	74	299	295
264	Kacharam	71	71	316	316
265	Koida	132	106	549	428
266	Talla ondi	11	11	44	44
267	Pusa ondi	22	22	94	94
268	Teku alli	47	42	183	169
269	Perantla alli	35	35	151	151
270	Chittamreddi alem	44	44	185	185
271	Siddaram	37	37	126	126
272	Chintala adu	7	7	22	22
273	Padamitimitta	68	66	332	321
274	Burratho	149	137	686	626
275	Turu umitta	40	40	205	205
276	Kakisanoor	63	61	219	216
	Total	3,553	1,936	15,026	8,138
			54%		54%

Source. I&CAD, West Godavari district, GoAP, 2005

Chapter V

Development vs. Alienation

The tribal areas of the country, which were pleasant and placid, have been periodically stunned by violent outbursts of disturbances due to exploitation of tribals and encroachment of their natural resources. Because of this situation, the tribals organized more than 80 revolts against the non-tribals, money lenders, land lords, liquor vendors and other anti-tribal policies (*laissez-faire* procedures) of the British over a period of 200 years (Ragavaiah 1971, Rao 1999 73-74)

The Koya revolt of 1803, Rampa rebellion of 1879, Konda Reddi and Koya revolts of Godavari districts under the leadership of Alluri Seetharama Raju during 1922-1924 and Gonds (*babjhari*) uprising of the 1940 under the leadership Komaram Bheem in Adilabad district were some of the important tribal revolts against the rulers before independence. One of the main causes for the Rampa rebellion was due to introduction of *abkari* regulations and preventing the drawing of toddy for domestic consumption and leasing the toddy revenue to renters. The police, who had assisted the government to introduce the new toddy rules and also oppressed the people on their own account, was a contributory cause. Haimendorf analyzed the historical facts and circumstances leading to revolt and condition of local tribals. According to him the history of the Rampa rebellion is important in two respects, it shows firstly that aboriginals, even if inherently not of a war like character are capable of considerable efforts when driven to extremities, and secondly that it is both inexpedient and dangerous to allow the control and exploitation of aboriginal populations to fall into the hands of unscrupulous and unsupervised outsiders, who, although not directly responsible to government, are backed by the authority of the police and the law courts. These observations of Haimendorf appear to be most relevant to the modern situation in tribal areas (Haimendorf 1945 31-33)

In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, hill tribal outbreaks (*fituris*) occurred in the Golconda hills during 1845-1848, 1857-1858, 1879-1880, 1886 and 1891, the Jeypore zamindari region during 1849-1850 and 1855-1856, Gunupur taluk during 1864 and

1865; and Salur taluk during 1900. Thus, series of revolts occurred in several parts of tribal areas of the then Madras Presidency due to negligence on the part of administrators and exploitation of tribals by landlords and money lenders and merchants (Gazetteer of Visakhapatnam district, Madras Presidency 1907 57-58, Rao 1999: 73-74)

According to Rao (1999), the British administration neglected the tribal areas due to their inaccessibility and difficult nature of terrain, less revenue, lack of basic facilities and influence of philosophy of myth of 'noble savage' on administrators and policy makers were some of the important reasons for negligence of tribals and their areas during the British rule in India. 'In the long run, the policy shattered the economic base of the tribals and reduced them to a state of penury. It created bitterness among them for their countrymen and also isolated them from main stream of the society. Eventually the bitterness and unrest among the tribals surfaced in sporadic movements and armed revolts' (Verma 1990 46-47). The tribals revolted against the British regime and feudal landlords during 18th century and these rebellions especially Kol Mutiny of 1831 waged by Hos and Mundas in Chotanagapur area (present Ranchi and Hazaribagh districts) was considered as the first well known struggle by the tribals. Several revolts occurred in Chotanagapur area of Bihar and consequently the British rulers adopted the policy of 'indirect rule' through local tribal chiefs not only in Chotanagapur area but also in other parts of the tribal areas in the country (Ragavaiah 1971 53-55, Rao 1999 73-74)

Augustus Cleveland, the then District Collector of Rajmahal hills in Chotanagapur area during the British rule, adopted the policy of reconciliation rather than conflict and confrontation with martial tribals like Pahariyas and other tribal communities. He formulated a policy of special treatment and administration through local chiefs, popularly known as 'Damin-i-Koh'. The 'Damin-i-Koh' area was exempted from the jurisdiction of ordinary courts and put under the sole charge of the Collector. He made his own rules for conduct of the affairs of the area. Separate rules under the regulation 1 of 1796 were made for administration of the area as also for conducting the meetings of the Hill Assembly. The 'Damin-i-Koh' was made a non-regulation area.

It was the first experiment in providing simple administration to the tribals and may be regarded as the precursor and the prototype of the non-regulation areas which were subsequently carved out as the scheduled districts, the backward tracts and excluded and partially excluded areas' Cleveland was the founder of policy of extension of protective regulations and implementation of other measures of welfare administration in tribal areas (Verma 1990 47-49, Rao 1999 73-74)

The edifice of colonial forestry was inherited by the GoI and immediately put to work in the service of the state's primary goals of rapid industrialization. The National Forest Policy (NFP) 1952 underlies continuity of the colonial policy. It reinforced the claim of the state to exclusive control over forest protection and production. Significantly this policy identifies shifting cultivation as one of the main threats to state forestry. But in turn this affects the basic rights of the tribals to be dependent on forest resources. Hence, many tribal groups mounted a sustained challenge to the continuing denial of their rights. The Khanwar tribes of Madhya Pradesh protested in 1957 against revenue collection and called upon the people to defy forest laws which violated their customary rights. Their slogan, 'Jangal Zamin Azad Hai' (forest and land are free gifts of nature), succinctly expressed the opposition to external control and commercial use. Another concept of conflict is the 'contractor system' which is the modus operandi of forest working in India. The state's unwillingness to replace the contractor system has given rise to militant movements. In view of the tribal protests and movements, the government initiated several protective measures legislations, regulations, to protect tribals from exploitation and their lands from alienation by the non-tribals, traders and money lenders (Ragavaiah 1971 54-55, Rao 1999 77-78)

Planned economic development was adopted as India's policy, soon after Independence. Planning for the development of tribal areas was thus ushered in as part of a wider national strategy. To bridge the socio-economic gaps between the non-tribals and also for the all-round development of the tribal groups, several schemes and programmes are being drawn in the post-independent period. Both Central and State Governments have been spending crores of rupees, on tribal development, but

impact of the programmes is not up to the mark as envisaged by the planners. The developmental efforts have not succeeded in bringing marked change in the conditions of most of the tribal communities. The benefits of the tribal development are not reaching the poor tribals. In many parts of the country, the non-tribal groups are getting the tribal tag, in the process, depriving the tribals, the benefits of tribal reservations and constitutional safeguards (Babu 2007 1-4)

The third five year plan document incorporates the basic features of the socialist pattern of society which also reflects the philosophy behind the framework of the fifth and sixth schedules of the constitution. It says that the basic criterion for determining lines of advance must not be private profit, but social gain, and that the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increase in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth. The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the really less privileged classes of society, and there should be progressive reduction of the concentration of incomes, wealth and economic power. The accent of the socialist pattern of society is on the attainment of positive goals, the raising of living standards, the enlargement of opportunities for all, the promotion of enterprise among the disadvantaged classes and the creation of a sense of partnership among all sections of the community. These positive goals provide the criteria for basic decisions. The directive principles of the state policy in the constitution have indicated the approach in broad terms, the socialist pattern of society is a more concretized expression of this approach. Economic policy and institutional changes have to be planned in a manner that would secure economic advance along democratic and egalitarian lines (Singh 1994 28-30)

Deficiencies in the tribal welfare approach have continued and no special appreciation was made in formulation of the schemes in accordance with the needs of the tribal communities, which have their own social and cultural milieu, distinct from the rest of the population. In addition, the administrative and protective aspects were left unended. The tribals of Andhra Pradesh were also no exception to this phenomenon

Since, the majority of the tribals are agriculturists and they owned the land in their own rights. Their entire life process was centered and built upon two major means of production based on the forest and the land. To understand the dynamics of land problem in totality, one needs an understanding of the logic of the underlying forces that govern its ownership pattern. The specific economic form in which unpaid surplus labour is pumped out of the direct producers, determines the relation of the rulers and the ruled. Hence land problem of a particular area has to be understood from its historical perspective. Historical evidences are ample which proves the conception of depeasantization as a net result of the uneven structural changes that have taken place from time to time due to the commoditization of the tribal economy in which land plays a critical and predominant role (Rao 1987).

The majority of tribals constitute the labour work force though their participation in works is declining, but not steadily. More than half of the rural tribal population is found to be below poverty line as per latest survey available with MoRD (1993-1994). However, there is a perceptible declining trend in persons from tribal communities below poverty line. The per capita income of tribals continues to be one of the lowest in the country and their alienation from their own land continues. As on January 1999, the tribals were alienated from 9,17,590 acres of tribal land and only 5,37,610 acres of such land was restored as per latest statistics published by the MoRD. The fifth schedule of the constitution was based on this very philosophy of socialist pattern of society. We find that the last decade has witnessed a reversal of this philosophy and the economic policies and reforms being taken up are leading towards a negative approach to the disadvantaged classes, especially the tribal communities. There has been a clear shift from the strong protection role of the state towards these communities to one of justification for their exploitation in the name of economic development. The laws and protective safeguards as laid down in the constitution for the tribal people are facing severe changes and amendments (MoRD 1993-1994, 1999-2000, 2000-2001).

The GoI has made a number of plans to protect the rights of the tribals and to integrate them into national developmental planning. The National Minority

Commission (NMC) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are there to prevent atrocities against them and to bring their plight to national lime light Above all, in the constitution of India the rights of the tribals were explicitly recognized and clauses were included to permit positive discrimination in their favour. But the evaluation reports have pointed out that these special provisions have so far failed to bring about any positive gains to the tribal population As per reports of the planning commission, 1973-1974, after reviewing the policies and programmes of the previous Five Year Plans it opined that the efforts so far made for social and economic development of the scheduled tribes have not brought an appreciable change in their condition There can be a number of explanations for the failure of the governmental programmes for tribal development However, the oppression and appropriation of the tribal people by the economically and politically more powerful groups have led to tribal movements or tribal unrest For instance, the Santal rebellion, the revolt by Birsa Bhagwan, the Praja Mandal Movement, the Tana Bhagat Movement, the Naxalbari Movement, the Jharkhand Movement etc. are all attempts by the tribal people to shake off the bondage of exploitation (Rao 1999; Gol 1974)

In recent times the traditional territories of the tribal people have been subjected to incursions. Their lands are taken away in the name of economic advancement of the country But in return they receive landlessness, impoverishment and long term degradation of the environment on which they totally depend For almost two centuries, the tribal communities, like many other non-tribal peasants and forest dwellers, have been witness to the collapse of their multiple relationships with the land, the forest and among themselves The basis of their cultural ethos, their systems of meaning have faced the collective onslaught of outsider exploiters, the disruptive impact of foreign models of economic betterment which have been conceived without their participation and implemented without their consent Laws like LAA and the Indian Forest Act (IFA) legitimize the continuing decline in access and control over forest resources that are the basis of their subsistence economy Initiatives from the Bharath Jan Andolan (BJA), Shosit Jan Andolan (SJA), the Indian Council of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ICITP), Adivasi Sangamams in

South India (ASSI), Kastakari Sanghatan (KS), Narmada Bachavo Andholan (NBA), Peoples Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) and Peoples Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) are indicative of their modest attempts to raise fundamental issues and define an alternative political agenda that frontally challenges the anti people fall-outs of the institutions and structures of the democracy (Rao 1987)

The question of land is not just result of the existing situation but its origin may be traced to the periods of deprivation of tribal lands or to periods of the withdrawal of their rights to exploit forest. Gradually, due to various structural changes within and outside the tribal systems, the more advanced groups forced the tribals either to retreat to the nearest forests or to become landless labourers. Though land is the only source of their livelihood, as their other assets being extremely meager, tribals were severally deprived. Basically, moneylenders, traders, the feudal lords, or the rich peasants exploit the tribals most. It is an established fact that there is a large scale alienation of lands which belong to the tribes and grabbers invariably in all cases are the non-tribes. This phenomenon has further been ruined by the emergence of new forces of production. Commenting on this, the National Commission on Backward Areas Development (NCBAD), 1980 says, 'In a number of areas new industrial and mining complexes, many major irrigation projects were located in the tribal areas resulting in the submergence of extensive lands belonging to the tribals'

Also in the operations of denudation of forest on a massive scale tribal labour had been used to a great extent to clear off the forest area which was a method of the landlords to alienate the tribals from the forests. This further widened the gap between the tribal landless and landed gentry of the non-tribal communities. Commenting on the problem of land alienation in tribal areas, the committee on plan projects, planning commission, presented a report on the tribal development programmes in 1969. The committee noticed that tribal lands in many areas passed into the hands of non-tribals, the legal prohibitions against such transfers notwithstanding. The studies undertaken in nine districts of Andhra Pradesh revealed that about 48.29% of land in scheduled areas is under the occupation of non-tribals. In Orissa and some other States also land transfers taken place on a large scale without

Another form of land alienation is related to the leasing or mortgaging of the land. To raise loans for various needs the tribals have to give their land as mortgage to the local moneylenders or to the rich farmers. Encroachment is another form of dispossessing the tribals of their lands and this is done by the new entrants in all the places where there were no proper land records. Bribing the local *patwari* for manipulating the date of settlement of land disputes, anti-dating etc. are resorted to claim the tribal lands. Concubine or marital alliance is another form to circumvent the law and grab tribal lands at no cost at all. Fictitious adoption of the non-tribals by the tribal families is also another method to snatch the lands of the tribals. Also the slackness in the implementation of the restrictive provisions encourages the non-tribals to occupy the tribal lands (Rao 1987; Rao 1987, MoHA 1975)

Land alienation which takes place in various ways has assumed alarming proportion threatening the right to life of the tribal population. Though the problem lies elsewhere, it is being unfortunately always interpreted as the handiwork of certain individuals like the moneylender, traders and landlords without understanding the class connection of these individuals. The unsystematic land records of the pre-colonial and colonial periods were followed by the present state. There was collection of taxes (a strange phenomenon for the natives and it was the beginning process of alienation) in the tribal areas. In the name of protecting the interest of the tribals stringent laws were enacted by the government but the non-tribals found the loopholes to their advantage. This double edged nature of state policy is one of the facets of the existing contradictions in the Indian tribal society. The process of land alienation is not an accidental one, but it has arisen because of the concerted efforts of the antagonistic class interest that are operating in the tribal areas. This is not just migration of the non-tribals into tribal areas rather there is a history behind this migration and the state has supported the migrant non-tribals to settle down in the tribal lands. However, being the natural owners of forests and its adjoining lands the tribals are being deprived of their rights to own them. They have been relegated from their earlier self-reliant status to a dependent one. Coupled with the exploitation by the non-tribals, the state legislations also proved detrimental to their interests. Therefore to understand the root causes of the land alienation process of the tribal

communities its relationship with the changes in the socio-economic structures have to be understood properly (Rao 1983)

Tribal peoples rights being a part of the broad human rights phenomena have acquired significance in recent times. As human beings the people who live in tribal lands acquire a similar set of rights like others. Being citizens of the country they are entitled to a number of privileges as well. From time immemorial there have been violations of their fundamental rights. In contemporary society, the state comes to their rescue to some extent. The increasing awareness of the concept of human rights under the aegis of the United Nations Organisation (UNO), world media, NGOs and other activist groups, proves beneficial to the victims. Human rights are those conditions which are inherent to nature and without which one can not live as a human being. These rights and fundamental freedoms allow one to develop fully and use one's human qualities, intelligence, talents and conscience to satisfy one's spiritual, physical, social and other needs. They are based on human kind's increasing demand for life in which the inherent dignity and worth of each human being will receive respect and protection. Human rights constitute a variable category as is adequately demonstrated by the history of the last few centuries. The list of human rights has been modified and continues to be modified in changing historical circumstances. Thus rights may not be fundamental by nature. That which appears to be fundamental in a given historical era or civilization is not fundamental in other era or civilization. Since the time of Hobbes and Locke, liberal political theorists have made it their primary purpose to explore relationships between the individual and the state (Ramesh 1994)

It is not enough to think in terms of two level relationships, the individual at one level and the state at another nor is it enough if the nation is added. Considering the heterogeneity of mankind and of the population of virtually every existing state it is also necessary to think of ethnic communities and certain other kinds of groups, and to include them among the kinds of rights and duties bearing units whose inter relationships are to be explored. Rights that belong to individuals may go them either as human beings or as members of a group. The Universal Declaration of Human

Rights (UDHR) enumerates rights of the first sort and they go to 'everyone without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status' With regard to the legal rights of groups, ethnic communities are sometimes treated as political units within countries, both through territorial delimitations and through the use of separate electoral rolls. Ethnic communities in many countries are differently treated with respect to rights of property and residence, it is not only a question of territorial reservation for the indigenous but also a question of special measures designed to make it possible for the communities to preserve their distinctive identity In case of less advanced groups that have suffered discrimination, it is now not uncommon to give them a right to expect special measures (affirmative action) designed to promote their quality in the educational and economic realms (Khanna 1990)

Human rights are often held to be inter-related and mutually complementary According to this view the first generation, civil and political rights form the bedrock of second generation economic, social and cultural rights, while collective and solidarity rights, such as the evolving indigenous rights constitute a 'third generation' of human rights Further human rights are often said to be compatible with the rule of law and representative democracy As per Madsen's (State, society and human rights in South Asia) hypothesis, 'some instances of human rights do not form an integrated whole but are rights in intergenerational conflicts' (Tarkunde 1993, Tyagi 1992, Casser 1990, Iyer 1984, Singh 1981)

The conflict according to Madsen is between the presently dominant first generation, civil and political rights professed and guaranteed by a liberal state accepting the ideals of democracy and rule of law and the rights of legal and political, cultural and economic autonomy enjoyed by tribal groups The outcome of the conflict between the two incongruous orders of rights has been a working understanding or compromise While this compromise has guaranteed the survival of tribal cultures, it has also meant that the tribal in question have been denied many of the rights enjoyed by others So the question is how the tribal autonomy or collective right to autonomy including legal autonomy has circumscribed first generation rights, democracy and

the rule of law. The recent international thinking on indigenous rights is exemplified by the draft of Universal Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. According to this draft, 'indigenous people have the right to participate fully in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the state while maintaining their distinct political, economic social and cultural characteristics'. The Rio de Janeiro declaration on 'Environment and Development', 1992 by the U N conference proclaims that states should recognize and duly support indigenous peoples identity, culture and interest and enable their participation in the achievement of sustainable development. Indigenous people and their communities have an historical relationship with their lands and are generally descendants of the original inhabitants of such lands. They have developed over many generations a holistic traditional knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment. According to the Rio declaration, they shall enjoy the full measures of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. Their ability to participate fully in sustainable development practices on their lands has tended to be limited as a result of factors of an economic, social and historical nature. The ILO also in its convention 1989, on 'Indigenous and Tribal Peoples', suggested that the government must consult with indigenous and tribal peoples within their countries on development projects and other activities effecting them. It provided for respect for their land rights. This right include protection of their lands and right to refuse displacement from their lands except in exceptional circumstances and against compensation (United Nations 1992)

V.1. Tribal Unrest and Land Alienation in the West Godavari Agency

The tribal communities in the West Godavari agency area have been traditionally practicing *podu*, but they have been increasingly adopting plains agriculture. These tribal communities also gave up their traditional occupations of rearing of cattle, basket making, rearing of pigs, sheep and goats which supplemented their income in earlier times. More than 90% of the tribals have been eking out their livelihood through cultivation or allied activities. Therefore land is basically not only the main source of livelihood but also considered as a socio cultural heritage handed from one

generation to another Tribals usually develop emotional and cultural ties with their ancestral lands Alienation of these lands or encroachment of their ancestral lands by outsiders is the main source of frustration and hatred The non tribals evolved various deceitful methods to circumvent the legislations in order to grab land in tribal areas 'As a result large chunks of fertile lands had changed hands from tribal to non tribal and thousands of tribals have been deprived of their ancestral land and turned into impoverished landless agricultural labourers The tribals living in the scheduled areas are gradually losing their command over their sources of livelihood such as land and forest Out of the total cultivable land of 18, 48,209 30 acres in scheduled areas more than 48% of the land is legally or illegally under the cultivation of non-tribals In the districts like Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad more than 50% of the lands is under the occupation of non tribals (GoAP 1999 1-2, Rao 1999)

In spite of implementation of one of the best alienation regulation (APSALTR, 1959) in tribal areas of the lands are being cultivated by non tribals illegally It is found that approximately 2,71,318 12 acres is under the occupation of non tribals as per the provisions of APSALTR, 1959 as on 30-6-1997 Out of this total, an extent of 1,07,135 56 acres was decided in the favour of tribals of which 98,775 55 acres was actually restored to tribals The implementation machinery could only restore 36% of the land to tribals out of the total land detected under the provisions of APSALTR, 1959. Still there are 33,832 04 acres yet to be decided There are large number of cases pending in districts of Warangal, Khammam, Visakhapatnam and Adilabad Moreover, large number of cases have been decided in favour of non tribals (GoAP 1999, Rao 1999)

In case of the West Godavari district 7,077 cases covering an extent of 37,216 acres have been booked upto the end of June, 1997 Out of total cases detected 6,002 cases covering an extent of 33,194 acres have been disposed off till 30-6-1997 Out of the total cases disposed off, only 1,389 (23 14 %) cases covering an extent of 6,828 33 acres (20 6 %) were decided in favour of tribals Further, out of the total cases disposed off, in favour of tribals, only in 414 cases, covering an extent of 2,961 92 acres of land was actually restored to tribals leaving large number of 968 cases

covering an extent of 3,847.70 acres yet to be restored to tribals. Only 30% of the total cases were in favour of tribals and the land was restored and left 70% of their cases. It is reported that 404 writ petitions are pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh pertaining to APSALTR, 1959 in addition to 774 appeals filed before the agent to the government, West Godavari district against orders of SDC-TW. The agent has granted stays in 83 cases. Of the total cases detected as many as 1,075 cases are yet to be disposed off by SDC-TW, Kotaramachandrapuram. The review of the progress of implementation of the provision of APSALTR, 1959 as on 31-8-2002 reveals that an extent of 54,525.76 acres of land covering 10,726 cases, out of which an extent of 54,052 acres of land covering 10,622 cases was disposed off. An extent of 9,652.75 acres of land covering 2,345 tribal cases was disposed off as against the total extent of 29,117.68 acres of land covering 5,026 disposed cases of non-tribal. This variation clearly indicates the late and burdensome procedures of restoration of land to tribals as most of the cases were decided in favour of non-tribals (Table V 2) (GoAP 1999, Rao 1999).

The agrarian system in tribal areas is very complicated as these areas were partly under the estatedars and zamindars and government. As these estatedars and zamindars belong to non-tribal communities, they encouraged only non-tribals to come and settle in tribal areas. The lands were also assigned to non-tribals and tribals got only raw deal under the traditional administration system. These facts could be inferred from the history of revenue administration of the West Godavari district. Out of 136 villages situated in former Polavaram taluk, 101 villages were declared as scheduled areas by the Presidential order, 1950. These villages consist of 72 government villages and 29 estate villages in present Polavaram and Buttayagudem mandals. Large chunks of lands in these Agency areas were classified as AWD lands and these lands were freely assigned to non-tribals. It is learnt that an extent of 7,961.57 acres was declared as AWD lands of which 5,523.16 (69.37%) acres was under the occupation of non-tribals in two mandals of Polavaram and Buttayagudem. The joint survey was conducted in the year 1919 and re-survey in 1934 and all the lands under occupation of non-tribals under the category of AWD lands were regularized and pattas were given to non-tribals. But the ATILTA, 1917 was enacted to prevent alienation of tribal

lands in scheduled areas with effect from 14-8-1917 Under section 4 (I) of the 1917 the special agent to the government or assistant agent to the government was competent to accord permission for alienation of land from tribal to non tribals Under this relaxation, it is estimated that half of the land situated in the West Godavari district was acquired by non tribals (GoAP 1999; Rao 1999)

The tribal population in the West Godavari district is only 0.85 lakhs and they constitute 2.4 % to the total population of the district Koyas and Konda Reddis are predominantly found in scheduled areas and Yerukulas, Yanadis and Lambadas are sparsely found in plain areas Even though literacy rate among STs was recorded as 24.06 as per 1991 census reports, actual literacy rate among Koyas and Konda Reddis is much less The agricultural laborers among STs in the West Godavari have been increasing from decade to decade They constitute 51.3% to total working population as per 1971 census reports and the agricultural labourers increased to 58.7% to the total workers as per 1991 census reports This trend indicates that large number of tribals are becoming landless labourers due to land alienation and encroachment by non tribals (GoAP 1999, Rao 1999)

The land problems have been becoming more acute and consequently there is a threat for food security of the local tribals Poverty, hunger, ignorance and failure to catch up with the changing world around them have almost driven them to the wall They still live in the single roomed, dingy, thatched houses Busarajupalli, a tribal hamlet in Buttayagudem mandal which became well known after the violent incidents in 1995, followed by the land clashes in Manugopala and Kunkala The Manugopala and Busarajupalli incidents organized the tribals into a force On March 21, 1996 a group of non tribals raided Busarajupalli over a land issue, beat up women and men and ransacked houses The casual treatment of the incident by the administration annoyed tribals The tribals resisted the tribals and scared the non-tribals by shooting arrows and beating up a few in 1996 Soon after the incident, 115 tribals were arrested and sent to the central prison at Rajhamandry They were freed in a phased manner only after the issue figured in the Assembly A police officer feels that the Busarajupalli incident was mismanaged. A clash could have been averted by timely action (The

Hindu, 25-12-1996). The tribals have been demanding assignment of AWD, *poramboke*, surplus lands and other waste lands and restoration of land which are occupied by non tribals, illegally They have been requesting to get the stays vacated at various courts under the provisions of APSALTR, 1959 and other regulations (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

The tribals have been continuing their struggle for getting the government land and AWD in the scheduled areas of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram mandals which fall under Jangareddigudem revenue division (formerly Kovvur revenue division) The non-tribals and tribals have been quarreling with each other and this lead to a situation in which any agricultural operations in most of the disputed lands, since 1995, suffered a great deal Peoples organisations and Voluntary societies such as Rayot Coolie Sangham, Shatki and others motivated the tribals to occupy their ancestral lands, alienated by non-tribals in the agency area Accordingly the tribals started occupying the lands of non-tribals by force in Tatiramudugudem, Lankalapalli and Jillellagudem of Jeelugumilli mandal, and Nagampalem, Manugopula Venkatereddigudem, Singanapalli and Kondrukota villages of Polavaram mandal This was viewed by the government authorities as the mere law and order problem, rather than strict implementation of agency laws to prohibit tribal land alienation (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

It is reported that the local tribals have been resorting to harvesting crops from the disputed lands under the cultivation of non-tribals They have been destroying the tobacco crops of non-tribals in Reddi Ganapavaram, Busarajupalli villages, etc The police have been raiding the villages to recover the harvested crops and to arrest the tribals who resorted to forceful harvesting of the crops on the complaints of non-tribal land lords Exploitation and alienation of tribal lands are frequent occurrence in tribal areas It is reported that about 300 non-tribals attacked the MRO and special *tahasildar* land acquisition, burnt the records, furniture at Jangareddigudem and beaten up the officials on August 6,1996 The local tribals stated that cases were not booked against non-tribals who destroyed government property and they are frustrated with regard to discriminatory attitude (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

The shrewd non-tribal landlords have been creating several legal obstacles in the way of proper implementation of APSALTR, 1959. They filed writ petitions challenging the validity of scheduling the villages by President of India in honorable High Court and nearly 15 writ petitions of this nature are pending in the Hon'ble High Court. It is reported that ADC-TW, Kotaramachandrapuram, declared that alienation of 210 acres of land in favour of non-tribals was null and void and orders for restoration to tribals in Nersugudem village. But the landlord brought stay orders. In hundreds of restoration cases stay orders were brought and non-tribals have been occupying the lands in violation of protective regulation (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999).

Over the past 200 years several protective regulations have been enacted in different parts of Tribal areas in the country. It is pertinent to note that the enactment of each of these regulations has been preceded by a tribal revolt which in turn was succeeded by another more stringent regulation than the previous one, giving rise to a unending process of a tribal restiveness and passing of a protective regulation. This shows that the regulations considered to be full proof at a particular point of time seem to be gaping with too many lacunae and the consequent incapability to contain exploitation of tribals by outsiders. The solution to this difficult and persisting situation lies in not merely enacting more and more stringent laws for the protection of tribals, but in the expeditious implementation of the provisions of these laws in the true spirit of the regulation (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999).

To avoid the above contingency the then Sub-Collector of the West Godavari district, issued orders for 145 crores land purchasing package to settle the land disputes in the agency area and directed both the parties to produce their documentary evidence to show their right over the lands. The tribals did not able produce all the relevant documents as evidence to claim the status of the lands occupied by them, instead they represented orally that the lands belong to their ancestors and that non-tribals deceived them and purchased the lands and enjoying. A few non-tribals submitted documentary evidence in support of their claim for the rights over their lands since 1916 onwards. If the tribals or non-tribals have the right over the land in agency area,

they have to file applications under regulation 1 and 2/70 before the settlement officer for granting pattas (GoAP 1999. 1-22, Rao 1999)

In the year, 1996, tribals entered into the cashew orchards and other agriculture fields said to be raised by non-tribal and took away the crops and cashew nuts from these lands by forming themselves into groups and threatened the non-tribals. Police registered a number of cases against the tribals based on complaints given by non-tribals, the collector and PO of the ITDA and demanded to evict the tribals and to handover the lands to the non-tribals. After prolonged discussions held with the tribals by the district officials, they have requested the government for immediate conduct of survey in agency area and handover all *poramboke* lands and AWD lands to them. Accordingly, the district officials arranged special survey teams and completed the survey work (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

The problem of tribal land alienation is rampant in the three agency mandals of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram due to increase of existing non-tribal population as well as their immigration from plains areas. As per the 1991 census, the total population of the both tribal and non-tribals in Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram is 20,434, 35,471 and 36,574, out of which the total tribal population is 5,481, 22,080 and 9,207 as against the total non-tribal population is 14,953; 13,391 and 27,367 respectively (Table V 2) (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999). In order to control the tribal land disputes in the agency, the proportion of AWD lands and other lands (pertaining to APSALTR, 1959 cases) assigned by the GoAP (since, 1995) to the tribals in Polavaram, Buttayagudem and Jeelugumilli mandals is 1,331.01, 2,134.43 and 1,535.46 acres by covering 2,333, 904 and 943 beneficiaries respectively, as against 211.48 acres, distributed to 159 non-tribal beneficiaries in Polavaram mandal (Table V 3). (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999, GoAP 2000 1-10)

Due to land disputes between tribals and non-tribals an extent of 4,718.69 acres of land belongs to Jeelugumilli (1,090.96 acres), Buttayagudem (3,068.92 acres) and Polavaram (558.81 acres) agency mandals was remained as uncultivable land (Table V. 4). This is mainly because of the reluctant attitude of the government to solve the

land related unrest in the agency and also causing deprivation to the real land owners as land less. The tribal agitators occupied an extent of 3,360 11 acres of land said to be non-tribals in Jeelugumilli (1,065 57 acres), Buttayagudem (344 65 acres) and Polavaram (1,949 89 acres) agency mandals (Table V 5) An extent of 5,539 22 acres of land related to Jeelugumilli (746 11 acres), Buttayagudem (4,731 87 acres) and Polavaram (61 24 acres) agency mandals (Table V 6) is in the possession of government, but not assigned to the tribal beneficiaries due to court orders (GoAP 1999 1-22; Rao 1999)

V.2. Land Problem in Jeelugumilli Mandal

Disputed villages in Jeelugumilli mandal are Darbhagudem, Vankavarigudem, Rachannagudem, Palacharlarajavaram, Nerusugudem, Tatakulagudem, Lankapalli, Tatramudugudem and Jillelagudem There are 29 villages in Jeelugumilli mandal and all are declared as agency villages The total extend of lands held by tribals and non-tribals in the this mandal is 16,911 33 acres, out of which tribals and non-tribals constitute 9,797 88 acres and 17,113 45 acres respectively (Table V 7) The tribals have occupied the lands of non-tribals in the disputed villages such as Darbhagudem, Vankavarigudem, Tatramudugudem, Gopalapuram, Jillellaugudem, Bottappagudem, Danammavarigudem and Gangannagudem The tribals damaged the crops of non-tribals in P Rajavaram, Jeelugumilli and Darbhagudem villages, during 1998 the non-tribals are having titles The tribals are also not allowing the non-tribals to cultivate the *patta* lands in most of the villages and also occupied the mango and cashew orchids during the harvesting season (March-May) in 1999 Police have initiated action during crop seasons to avoid disputes (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

The tribals have occupied the lands of non-tribals in the disputed villages such as Darbhagudem, Vankavarigudem, Tatramudugudem, Gopalapuram, Jillellaugudem, Bottappagudem and Gangannagudem The tribal protesters damaged the crops of non-tribals in P Rajavaram, Jeelugumilli and Darbhagudem villages, during 1998, despite having valid titles by some non-tribals The tribals are also not allowing the non-tribals to cultivate the *patta* lands in most of the villages and also occupied the mango

and cashew orchids during the harvesting season (March-May) in 1999. Police have initiated action during crop seasons to avoid disputes (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

V.2.1. Enjoyment survey work in Jeelugumilli Mandal 1996-1998

As per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the enjoyment survey and verification of land titles in all the disputed villages has completed. The tribals of Darbhagudem have not attended the enjoyment survey and verification work. Action has taken to convince the tribals for attending the work. After conducting survey and verification some violations are noticed in Darbhagudem, Vankavarigudem, Damaragudem and Barrinkalapdu under APSALTR, 1959 and the action was initiated for filing fresh cases and appeals by SDC-TW, Kotaramachandrapuram. An extent of 420.64 acres of disputed land has been identified as per regulation, out of which Darbhagudem and Vankavarigudem constitute 402.72 acres and 18.92 acres respectively pertain to 95 cases. There are no disputes regarding ownership of lands in Damaragudem. An extent of 17.00 acres was disposed in Barrinkalapadu due to violations as per the rules (Table V 8). Appeals have filed to an extent of 96.46 acres pertain to 13 cases as per the decision of *grama-sabha* after enjoyment survey and record verification (Table V 9) (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

On 12-5-1999 the mandal surveyors have measured and peg-marked the lands granted on D-Form patta measuring an extent of 32-90 acres in Darbhagudem village and handed over to 31 beneficiaries after conducting *panchanama* and obtained acknowledgements from them in the presence of *panchanamadars*. The total extent of 70.21 acres (67.33 acres including 2-88 acres covered by earlier assignments) covered by 40 beneficiaries were handed over on 12-5-1999 and 13-5-1999 in Darbhagudem (Table V 10). The particulars of land owned by individuals from whom the land were taken possession under APSATR, 1959 and assigned to the tribals. An extent of 34.63 acres, 22.03 acres and 135 acres of land relate to P Rajavaram, Jeelugumilli and Nersugudem villages covered by stay orders respectively by the time of enjoyment survey (Table V 11). The Collector, West Godavari was pleased to issue instructions to draft survey teams consisting of Special Deputy Tahsildars and to speed up the

ey work in Jeelugumilli mandal accordingly four teams have been constituted on 28-5-1999. According to the reports of RDO Jangareddigudem an extent of 881 49 acres of tribal land, an extent of 5,385 11 acres of non-tribal lands, an extent of 28 34 acres of AWD lands and an extent of 355 17 acres *poramboke* (government) lands was surveyed (Table V 12) An extent of 1,538 40 acres was assigned to 823 tribal beneficiaries relate to 26 villages in the Jeelugumilli mandal (Table V.13) (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

V.3. Land Problem in Buttayagudem Mandal

According reports of the RDO, Jangareddigudem, the total extent of land owned by the both tribals and non-tribals is an extent of 46,279 17 acres, out of which 8,797 tribals have owned an extent of 32,859 43 acres and 2,212 non-tribals have owned an extent of 12,419 74 acres (Table V 14) (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

The disputed villages in the Buttayagudem mandal are Ganapavaram, Buttayagudem, Doramamidi, Koyarajhamandry, Lkshnudugudem, Busarajupalli and Seetharamanagaram In the mean while, the high court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, ordered for records and enjoyment survey in scheduled area Accordingly enjoyment survey and verification was taken up and completed in the villages of Buttayagudem mandal The enjoyment survey and record verification have been completed as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad in respect of the 29 villages of Buttayagudem mandal such as Lakshmiapuram, Maddappagudem, Kovvada, Rajanagaram, Kotaramachandrapuram, Koyakannapuram, Ammapalem, Cheemalavarigudem, Kandrikagudem, Nutramannapalem, Ragappagudem, Atchayyapalem, Nimmalagudem, Palakunta, Mangayyapalem, Koyarajhamundry, Kammarabothappagudem, Yerragudem, Ramnannagudem, Marlagudem, Busarajupalli, Lakshnudugudem, Janavarigudem, Seetramanagaram, Jaggisetigudem and Ganapavaram (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

V.3.1. Enjoyment Survey in Buttayagudem Mandal during 1996-1998

There are 29 problematic villages (26 government villages and 3 are estate villages) due to tribal land disputes. Enjoyment verification has been completed in all the problematic villages. Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad has directed to conduct review on all the patta lands as per records of the settlement authorities. As per the list of disputed survey numbers and orders issued by the settlement authorities have been sent to SDC-TW by the MRO, Buttayagudem vide reference No. 230/1997, dated 20-10-1998 for taking necessary action (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999).

Regarding government villages, the MRO, Buttayagudem apprised that he submitted a statement showing the details of lands as per the Resettlement Survey Registrar (RSR), 1993. Present enjoyment and the extent found under occupation of non-tribals in contravention to the provisions of the APSALTR, 1959 and the cases to be filed. A list of all such cases has been sent to the SDC-TW, Kotaramachandrapuram for filing fresh cases and appeals in appropriate format (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999).

After conducting of enjoyment survey and record verification in the Grama Sabhas, certain violations under are noticed. The tribal representatives also raised some doubts on the previous judgments. All such violations and doubts are listed out in two different statements for all the villages and they are being forwarded to the SDC-TW, Kotaramachandrapuram by the MRO and Buttayagudem for filing cases wherever necessary. The SDC-TW was also requested by the MRO, Buttayagudem to file appeals in appropriate forms on the orders passed in favour of non-tribals (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999).

There were 256 APSALTR, 1959 cases in 25 villages of the three agency mandals to an extent of 726.09 acres, as per the local Gram Sabha resolutions, and after enjoyment survey and record verification of disputed lands during 2000 (Table V 15). Accordingly, appeals have filed for 102 cases to an extent of 353.61 acres (Table V 16). An extent of 4,786.74 acres was assigned to 2,390 tribal beneficiaries of 47 villages in the Buttayagudem mandal. Similarly an extent of 242.17 acres was

assigned to 259 non-tribal beneficiaries (Table V 17) In total an extent of 44,457 34 acres was surveyed, out of which the tribal and non-tribal land constitute 20,683 12 and 11947 31 respectively (Table V 18) (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

V.4. Land Problem in Polavaram Mandal

Polavaram mandal consist 23 villages out of which 19 villages are agency villages and 4 villages are non-scheduled villages Mainly there are land disputes in 7 villages such as Nagampalem, Vinjaram, Pragadapalli, LND Peta, Pydipaka, Kondurukota and Tutigunta According reports of the RDO, Jangareddigudem, the total extent of land owned by the both tribals and non-tribals is 12,470 05 acres, out of which 2,180 tribals owned an extent of 7,328 22 acres and 787 non-tribals have owned an extent of 5,41 83 acres (Table V 19) There are 4 villages such as Sivagiri, Koruturu, Cheduru and Saripallikota. In these villages, all the lands are in the possession of tribals and no survey is required The tribals have occupied the lands of non-tribals in 9 villages even though the Non-tribals are having settlement pattas (GoAP 1999 1-22; Rao 1999)

V.4.1. Enjoyment Survey in Polavaram Mandal during 1996-1998

As per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court, AP, Hyderabad enjoyment survey and verification of records was taken up and completed in the following 7 villages While work is under progress the tribals of Nagampalem, Vijaya and Pragadapalli villages demanded to show the records such as Nagampalem, Vinjaram, Pragadapalli, LND Peta, Pydipaka, Kondrukota and Tutigunta villages (Table V 20) An extent of 289 21 acres of AWD lands was distributed to 184 tribal beneficiaries covering 9 villages in Polavaram mandal (Table V 21) (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

Out of the total extent of 1,281 97 acres, an extent of 256 01 acres covered by the 54 cases is under the possession of the tribals The remaining extent of 1025 96 acres has to be verified on ground Action is being taken for completion of the verification by 29-2-99 The verification of records in this agency mandal has been done in the

presence of tribals for village Nagampalem The survey work will be taken up in this agency mandal shortly Subsequently the MRO, Jeelugumilli has reported that an extent of acres 9-98 cents of land has been given physical possession to the ten beneficiaries on 2-6-1999 in Gangannagudem village (Table V 22) An extent of 1,535-57 acres of tribals (513 45), non-tribals (1,379 74) and government land (642.38) was surveyed in Pragadapalli and Paidipaka villages of Polavaram mandal (Table V 23). An extent of acres 2,521 37 of AWD lands 1,227 60 acres of settlement lands 470 72 acres of court litigation lands and D-form lands 197 13 relate to Paidipaka, Nagampalem, Vinjaram, Pragadapalli, LND Peta, Kondrukota and Tutigunta villages have covered under enjoyment survey (Table V 24) (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

V.5. Tribal Unrest vs. Land Alienation

Scarcity of cultivable land in tribal habitats because of forest clothed hills and mountains Inclusion of cultivated lands by tribals within the Reserve Forest boundaries Alienation and encroachment of local tribal lands by non tribals and other advanced sections of tribal communities by adopting to dubious methods Complicated revenue system prolonged legal battles and procedures and in this process poor tribals are sufferers Occupation of government lands by the non tribals and acquisition of titles through several questionable methods Implementation of the protective regulations APSALTR, 1959, APSAMLR, 1960, APSADRR, 1970, APSARSR, 1970, and SC&STPoA, 1989 is delayed and hence failed to achieve desired results Discriminatory treatment to tribals by some sections of bureaucracy vitally connected with their survival protection and development as per the existing constitutional directives protective regulations and government policies and programmes Loss of command over natural resources, such as land, forest, water, mineral and resources in their habitats (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

Gradual degradation of forest wealth and scarcity of MFPS / NTFP The forest wealth has been gradually siphoned off by greedy non tribal landlords, traders, and new settlers Permission of the forest department for large scale extraction of bamboo by

private industry as per an agreement between the government and the private industry. This large scale exploitation made bamboo a scarce commodity for tribals and denied the tribals of the basic requirements for domestic and agricultural purposes. The integrated tribal development approach initiated since 1974-1975 could not yield the expected results due to frequent transfers of the POs of ITDAs and posting of inefficient officers in other development sectors as a measure of punishment. Even the District Collector is being changed at short intervals. Consequently the tribals could not find an officer whom they could approach with confidence for redressal of their grievances or for helping him with development inputs (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

There is economic crisis, leadership vacuum among the tribals. Added to this, official indifference to their genuine problems. This further led to loss of nerve among the tribes. Their faith in the government and their leaders was shaken. The tribals resort to violence in extreme and desperate conditions and exploitation by outsiders. Their anger was directed against the exploiters in the first instance and latter on against the police and administration as the tribal got the impression that police and administration are abetting and aiding the outside exploiter against the tribals genuine fight for their survival with in the frame work of protection legislation and social justice (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

Tackling the tribal revolts unrest as mere law and order problems rather than as socio-economic problems and consequent deployment of police force. In this process tribals face harassment and sometimes inhuman treatment. Fear psychosis about threat to their amour proper and dignity of their women folk. Some of the NGOs like Sakthi created good awareness about various complexities of land problems in tribal areas. It is significant to note that the Koya women are in fore front in the struggle for getting back the lands which are grabbed illegally by non tribal land lords (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

The tribals of Andhra Pradesh living in the hilly tracts are basically mild people and not at all hostile and aggressive. Their habitats are situated in inaccessible hilly areas

and extremists have chosen these areas as their hide outs. The critical analysis of these tribal uprisings from 1778 to 1997 over a period of more than 200 years brings out the pathetic situation imposed on the life styles of the tribals. These uprisings or violent activities are pitiable manifestations of their frustration. These frustrations generated from several disabilities they suffered either from nature or their brethren belonging to other communities. They suffered these frustrations mostly in hostile and adverse conditions in the remote and inaccessible areas of their habitats (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

The tribal areas of our country which were once known as pleasant and placid places have been periodically rocked by violent outbursts of disturbances because of exploitation of simple and gullible tribals and encroachment on their natural resources. These ever recurring struggles of tribals for their survival with the long history of more than 200 years have always been waged against ruthless exploitation by non tribals, moneylenders, landlords, liquor vendors, unsympathetic administrators or against stringent forest conservation laws and land assignment policies and procedures. Nearly more than 80 revolts occurred in different parts of the tribal areas of the country. The British policy of laissez-faire towards tribals and their habitat resulted in exploitation and encroachment of their lands and thus they have lost command over the natural resources in their own habitat (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999)

V.6. Efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to Prevent the Tribal Land Alienation and Restoration of Alienated Land

The GoAP has taken a very good initiative to verify the validity of the pattas given to non tribals pertaining to AWD in former estate and government villages. The SDC-TW from all the ITDA districts were called to the West Godavari and they were entrusted with the responsibility of verification of AWD lands and *poramboke* lands under the occupation of non-tribals. They have been also asked to verify the land records of non tribals as per the provisions of APSALTR, 1959. The SDC-TW is assisted by surveyors. These special teams have been verifying the records from

January, 1917 and the PO, ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram has been coordinating the survey work. So far they have identified 1,024.82 acres of all categories of lands under occupation of non-tribals and assigned the same to 586 tribal beneficiaries along with pattas in 1997. The resurvey and verification was done in the presence of representatives of tribals, NGOs, revenue department and ITDA officials. The district administration has been preparing plans to further assign the lands to local tribals after due verification of lands illegally occupied by non-tribals. These efforts have to be continued and total verification in the entire scheduled area of the West Godavari district have to be completed and lands under the illegal occupation of non-tribals should be taken away and assigned to landless local tribals. Similar exercise of resurvey for verification of validity of lands under occupation of non-tribal cultivators / landlords may be verified in all the scheduled areas in the state by following due process of law lest similar disturbances may occur (GoAP 1999 1-22, Rao 1999).

ble V.I. Extent of land under occupation of non-tribals in the scheduled areas (ha)

S.No	Name of the District	Total Land in Scheduled Areas	Land under Occupation of Non-Tribals	Percentage
1	Srikakulam	14,949 17	359 20	2 20
2	Vijayanagaram	42,333 00	91 00	0 21
3	Visakhapatnam	2,88,107 00	(not available)	(not available)
4	East Godavari	1,73,417 49	33,739 89	19 46
5	West Godavari	75,702 42	27,979 16	36 96
6	Khammam	7,71,604 93	4,07,368 33	52 79
7	Warangal	1,42,533 00	1,02,104 50	71 64
8	Adilabad	2,97,170 95	1,80,349 40	60 69
9	Mahaboobnagar	42,391 60	1,444 18	3 41
Total		18,48,209.56	7,53,435.66	48.29

(Excluding Visakhapatnam) (Source Tribal Welfare Department, GoAP, 1999)

Table V.2. Disposal of cases filed under APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) in the court of the SDC-TW, Kotaramachandrapuram upto 28-2-2003

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Cases	Extent (Acres)
1	No of cases detected upto 8/2002	10,698	54,397-00
2	Cases filed during the months of 9/2002 To 2/2003	28	128 76
3	Total cases detected	10,726	54,525 76
4	Total cases disposed off upto 31-8-2002	10,622	54,052.00
5	No of cases disposed off during the months	11	58,04
6	Total cases disposed off up to 2/2003	10,633	54,110 04
7	No of cases disposed off in favour of STs	2,345	9,652 75
8	No of cases disposed off in favour of Non-tribes.	5,026	29,117 68
9	Drooped cases	1,246	5,003 61
10	No of cases U/S 3a Land Mortgage	2,016	10,336 00
11	Total cases disposed off	10,633	54,110 04
12	Break up for disposal		
	1 Allowed	6	33 75
	2 disallowed	4	17 68
	3 dropped	1	5 61
	Total	11	57 04
13	No Of cases pending		
	1 SDC-TW Kotaramachandrapuram	56	210 72
	2 SDC-TW Polavaram	37	205 00
	Total	93	415 72
14	No of appeals filed by non-tribals before the agents	13	(not available)
15	No of appeals filed by Special Deputy Tahasildar (SDT) the agent to the government	189	(not available)
16	Revision petitions filed before the government	46	(not available)
17	No of writ petitions pending	58	(not available)

(Source: SDC-TW, ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram and Revenue Divional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 2003)

Table V.3. Population of tribal and non-tribal in scheduled area as per 1991 census

Name of the Mandal	No. of Villages	STs	Non-STs	Total
		Population	Population	
Polavaram	20	9207	27367	36574
Buttayagudem	53	22080	13391	35471
Jeelugumilli	29	5,481	14,953	20,434

(Source: Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.4. Lands (APSA LTR, 1959 cases and AWD) assigned to the tribals and non-tribals since, 1995

Name of the Mandal	No. of Tribals	Extent (acres)	No. of Non-Tribes	Extent (acres)
Polavaram	2333	3738 01	159	211 48
Buttayagudem	904	2134 43	--	--
Jeelugumilli	943	1535 46		--

(Source. Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.5. Extent of uncultivated lands due to land disputes

S. No	Name of the Mandal	Total Extent (acres)
1	Buttayagudem	3,068 92
2	Jeelugumilli	1,090 96
3	Polavaram	558 81
Total		4,718 69

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.6. Lands occupied by the tribals encroached by the non-tribals

S. No	Name of the Mandal	Total Extent (acres)
1	Buttayagudem	344 65
2	Jeelugumilli	1,065 57
3	Polavaram	1,949.89
Total		3,360 11
(Source. Revenue Divional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)		

Table V.7. Lands taken possession by the government but not assigned to the tribals due to court orders

S. No	Name of the Mandal	Extent to be taken Possession (acres)
1	Buttayagudem	746 11
2	Jeelugumilli	4,731 87
3	Polavaram	61 24
Total		5,539 22
(Source. Revenue Divional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)		

Table V.8. Particulars of land held by tribals and non-tribals in Jeelugumilli mandal (extent in acres)

S.No.	Name of the Village	Scheduled Tribes		Non-Tribes	
		No	Extent.	No	Extent.
1	Jeelugumilli	255	983 71	156	1261 40
2	P Rajavaram	27	33 80	177	1105 12
3	Tatikayalagudem	--	--	61	208 82
4	P.Ankampalem	45	177 56	146	693 44
5	P Narayanapuram	31	283 65	147	2133 52
6	Routhugudem	111	482 65	17	485 23
7	Mulagalampalli	40	88 11	123	950 98
8	Gangannagudem	279	1145 51	54	203 97
9	Swamavarigudem	87	179 83	218	1131 52
10.	Veerampalem	3	11 23	5	51 12
11	Janganaddhapuram	21	46 76	10	160 84
12	Puchikapadu	101	585 33	50	620 59
13	Ankamagudem	297	987 16	12	145 19
14	Kamayyapalem	33	35 76	201	1716 24
15	Jillallagudem	65	441 53	28	176 44
16	Bothappagudem	99	631 18	14	41 60
17	Lankalapalli	28	148 62	--	--
18	Tatiramudugudem	79	490 06	40	179 61
19	Gopalapuram	2	92 54	53	335 17
20	Rachamagudem	74	399 93	105	641 51
21	Barrinkalagudem	127	398 25	96	940 26
22	Nersugudem	65	136 55	9	59 89
23	Vankavarigudem	45	244 39	25	218 90
24	Darbhagudem	78	106 22	328	3266 86
25	Madakamvarigudem	91	755 85	--	9 17
26	Datlavarigudem	150	647 22	-	-
27	Danamvarigudem	-	-	4	57 69
28	Kandrikapadu	1	-	16	142 28
29	Ramannapalem	15	264 46	89	175 49
	Total	2249	9797.88	2401	17113.45

(Source: Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

le V.9. Particulars of lands on which APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) cases insisted as per the decision of gram- sabha after enjoyment survey and record verification

S.No	Name of the Village	Name of Cases	Total Extent (in acres)
1.	Darbhagudem	84	402.72
2	Vankavarigudem	9	18.92
3	Damaragudem	There are no disputes regarding ownership of lands	
4	Barrinkalapadu	An extent of AC 17.00 was disposed of by the pattadar Violating the conditions and rules Hence the extent was taken possession under Act 9/77	

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.10. Particulars of cases in which appeals have to be filed as per the decision of grama- sabha after enjoyment survey and record verification

S. No	Name of the Village	Name of Cases	Total Extent (in acres)
1	Darbhagudem	8	50.81
2	Vankavarigudem	5	45.65
	TOTOAL	13	96.46

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.11. Details of lands with court stay orders in P.Rajavaram and Jeelugumilli villages by the time of enjoyment survey 1996-1998

S.No	Village	Particulars	No. of Cases	Extent (in acres)
1	Palacharla Rajavaram	a) Covered by stay	10 (20 28)	MRO proposed to distribute an extent of
		b) H F	1 (1 00)	2 75 acres to two
		c) S F	4 (7 35)	individuals to take
		d) Below five acers	1 (1 00)	delivery claiming from the entire extent
		e) Above five acers	2 (5 00)	of 34-63 acres covered by stay
		TOTAL	18 (34 63)	
2	Jeelugumilli Village	a) Covered by stay	2 (20 18)	No assigned land in the village
		b) Below five acers	1 (1 84)	
		TOTAL	3 (22 03)	
3	Barrinkalapadu			No assigned land in the village
4	Vankavarigudem			
5	Tatryakulagudem			
6	Nersugudem		135 00	Covered by stay

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.12. Physically handed Land as per APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) in Jeelugumilli mandal

S. No	Type	No. of Cases	Extent (acres)
1	Physically handed over on 12-5-1999 and 13-5-1999	19	67 33(+2 88)
2	Covered by high court stay orders	2	16 43 ½
3	Land to be physically handed over	19	47 23 ½
4	In 5 cases stay bits left over for assignment	--	1 74
TOTAL		40	132.74
(Source Revenue Divional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)			

Table V.13. Details of enjoyment survey in Jeelugumilli mandal 1996-1998

S. No	Village	Ext. of STs Land Surveyed	Ext of Non-STs Surveyed	AWD	Ext of Govt Land Surveyed	Total Extent Land Surveyed	Surveys for	Year of Survey
1	Jeelugumilli	120 00	426 00		14 00	560 00	1	1997-98
2	Danamvarigudem	-	57 69		1 07	58 76	1	1997-98
3	Barrinkalapatu	398 25	1,409 96	26-34	70 29	1,904 84	3	1997-98
4	Darbhagudem	398 25	3247 46	02 00	228 00	3,622 30	3	1997-98
5	Vankavargudem	219 29	244 00		40 92	504 21	1	1997-98
	Total	881 49	5385 11	28 34	335 17	6,650 11	9	Not Cm

(Source Revenue Divional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

ble V.14. Particulars lands (APSalTR, 1959 cases and AWD) assigned to tribals in Jeelugumilli mandal

S. No	Name of the Village	Name of Cases	Total Extent (acres)
1.	Gangannagudem	149	Ac 172 40
2.	Swarnavarigudem	46	47 43
3	Ankamagudem	50	111 32
4	Tatikayalagudem	2	2 50
5	Gopalapuram	1	0.60
6	Routhugudem	50	154 85
7	Barrinkalagudem	28	63 37
8	Jangareddipuram	11	10 85
9	Vankavarigudem	9	5 80
10	Rachamagudem	19	54 12
11.	Kamayyapalem	21	26 51
12.	Mulagalampalli	39	70 91
13	P.Narayanapuram	27	82 74
14	P.Ankampalem	40	66 51
15.	Lankalapalli	12	16 65
16	Nersugudem	70	143 05
17	Tatiramudugudem	8	15 98
18	Bothappagudem	36	91 96
19	Puchikapadu	36	102 93
20	Verrampalm	1	1 29
21	Jeelugumilli	73	152 50
22.	Jillallagudem	2	2 00
23	P Rajavaram	24	32 80
24.	Ramannapalem	7	7 62
25.	Darbhagudem	50	85 38
26	Rauthugudem	12	16 33
	Total	823	1538.40

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

**Table V.15. Lands owned by tribals and non-tribals in Buttayagudem mandal
(extent in acres)**

S. No	Name of the Village	Scheduled Tribes		Non-Tribes	
		No	Extent.	No	Extent.
1.	Lakshmipuram	100	294 26	98	148 14
2	Muddappagudem	211	632 05	37	97 07
3.	Kovvada	87	213 78	9	53 07
4	Rajanagaram	67	301 43	1	53 66
5.	Kotaramachandrapuram	72	383 93	10	2 61
6.	Kursakannapagudem	33	232 31	5	44 30
7	Pandugudem	155	457 10	--	13 12
8	Kamayakunta	190	550 68	--	--
9	Lankapalli	124	242 72	--	--
10.	Bandarigudem	107	477 15	--	--
11.	Ravurigudem	63	400.16	--	--
12.	Puliramudugudem	211	571 17	--	--
13	Itikilakunta	119	385 07	--	--
14	Merakagudem	107	325 48	--	--
15	Ammapalem	79	177 66	8	71 77
16	Gunjavaram	25	110 22	--	--
17.	Cheemalavarigudem	81	185 62	9	26 22
18.	Kandrikagudem	109	225 07	19	94 30
19	Nutiramannapalem	57	226 70	8	8 72
20	Ragappagudem	158	359 64	11	24 03
21.	Atchiahpalem	53	421 50	1	1 75
22	Nimmalagudem	1	19 55	75	254 50
23	Palakunta	130	608 38	7	37 15
24	Chintalgudem	81	311 17	--	--
25	Nagampalem	36	153 79	--	--
26	Mangaihpalem	17	107 79	1	31 64
27	Koya Rajhamandry	373	1,109 76	208	748 67
28.	K Bothappagudem	57	191 03	3	6 41
29	Yerragudem	81	202 90	3	13 78
30	Dondipudi	46	199 23	--	--
31	Ramnannagudem	20	132 93	144	378 95

32	Ganapavaram	744	1,460 64	498	3678 66
33	Marigudem	113	361 64	44	141 56
34	Buparajupalli	125	238 80	177	663 76
35	Laxmudugudem	207	462 36	310	1426 86
36	Janavarigudem	30	114 23	47	28 62
37	Sitaramandugudem	14	82 57	84	256 22
38	Kopalli	118	267 52	--	--
39	Jaggisetigudem	139	627 39	--	--
40	Kannarapadu	34	65 25		
41	Vorrinka	41	79 26	--	--
42	Munjuluru	110	566 88	--	--
43	Kotrupalli	16	42 95	--	--
44	Upparelli	51	200 8	--	--
45	Gummuluru	26	53 85	--	--
46	Veerannpalem	25	47 21	--	--
47	Gogumilli	1	1 78		
48	Chamanapalli	17	62 84	-	--
49	Kosavarigudem	217	1,747 60		
50	Aliveru	204	1199 79	--	--
51	Antirvedigudem	485	4313 13	--	--
52	Doramamidi	837	3662 56	18	123 71
53	Buttayagudem	1,836	6278 35	45	276 86
	Total	8,797	32,859.43	2,212	12,419.74

(Source. Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.16. Particulars of lands on which APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) cases to be initiated as per the decision of *grama-sabha* after enjoyment survey and record verification

S. No	Name of the Village	Name of Cases	Total Extent (acres)
1	Lakshmpuram	9	23 09
2	Muddappagudem	10	28 84
3.	Kovvada	--	--
4.	Rajanagaram	2	4 23
5	K R Puram	1	8 88
6.	Kursakannapagudem	--	--
7.	Ammapalem	2	20 18
8	Cheemalavarigudem	2	4 15
9	Kandrikagudem	1	4 26
10.	Nutramannapalem	2	1 95
11	Ragappagudem	5	9 63
12	Atchayyapalem	4	7 30
13	Nimmalagudem	1	8 21
14	Palakunta	--	--
15	Mangayyapalem	2	22 24
16	Kammarabothappagudem	--	--
17	K.Rajamundry	26	71 93
18	Yerrayagudem	2	6 53
19	Ramnannagudem	5	11 72
20	Marlagudem	18	45 06
21	Busarajupalli	20	83 06
22	Laxmugudem	56	205 06
23.	Jamavarigudem	45	69 29
24	Seetharamanagaram	22	50 75
25	Jaggisettagudem	21	39 73
	Total	256	726.09

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.17. Particulars of cases on which appeals have to be filed, as per the decision of *grama-sabha* after enjoyment survey and record verification

S. No	Name of the Village	Name of Cases	Extent (in acres)
	Lakshmiapuram	--	--
	Muddappagudem	1	1.18
3.	Kovvada	--	--
4.	Rajanagaram	--	-
5.	K R.Puram	1	7 46
6.	K Kannapagudem	--	--
7.	Ammapalem	--	--
8.	Cheemalavarigudem	--	--
9	Kandrikagudem	--	--
10.	Nuti Ramannapalem	1	3.45
11.	Ragappagudem	1	4 25
12.	Atchiahpalem	--	--
13	Nimmalagudem	--	--
14	Palakunta	1	7 89
15	Mangarahpalem	--	-
16	Kammarabothappagudem	--	--
17.	Koyarajhamandry	11	23 92
18	Yerrayagudem	1	4 80
19.	Ramnannagudem	1	1 66
20	Marlagudem	2	22 40
21	Busarajupalli	22	61 75
22	Lakshnudugudem	47	180 60
23	Jainavarigudem	11	28 87
24	Seetharamanagaram	--	--
25	Jaggisetigudem	2	5 50
	Total	102	353.61

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.18. Particulars of government lands (AWD) assigned to tribals and non-tribals in Buttayagudem mandal (extent in acres)

S. No	Name of the Village	Government Land (AWD, UAW and Poramboke) Assigned			
		Scheduled Tribes		Non-Tribes	
		No	Extent.	No	Extent.
1.	Lakshmipuram	41	42 64	--	--
2	Muddappagudem	89	230 69	--	--
3	Kovvada	34	20 42	--	--
4	Rajanagaram	15	10 70	--	--
5.	K R Puram	30	36 93	--	--
6.	K Kannapagudem	21	42 83	--	--
7	Pandugudem	102	102 34	--	--
8	Kammayakunta	81	76 34	--	--
9	Lankapalli	67	141 42	-	--
10	Bandarigudem	60	109 15	--	--
11	Ravurigudem	23	76 09	--	--
12	Puliramudugudem	73	90 49	--	--
13	Itkilakunta	59	71 29	-	--
14	Marakagudem	52	76 76	-	--
15	Ammapalem	41	67 89	--	--
16	Gunjavaram	9	2 77	-	--
17	Cheemalavarigudem	33	47 05	--	--
18	Kandrikagudem	55	71 39	--	--
19	Nuti Ramannapalem	7	2 61	--	--
20	Ragappagudem	57	81 65	--	--
21	Atchayypalem	13	45 65	--	--
22	Chintalagudem	23	22 10	--	--
23	Palakunta	19	45 34	--	--
24	Nagampalem	10	5 95	--	--
25	Mangayypalem	3	1 85	--	--
26	K Rajamundry	144	217 42	11	21 31
27	Yerragudem	7	3 63	--	--
28	Dondipudi	16	21 14	-	--

29	Ramnannagudem	3	4 35	--	--
30	Ganapavaram	450	978 33	49	57 93
31	Marlagudem	50	88 22	--	--
32	Buparajupalli	79	142 38	80	48 21
33	Laxmudugudem	98	119 82	119	84 03
34	Jainavarigudedm	9	7 84	--	--
35	Sitaramandugudem	3	4 20	--	--
36	Kopalli	4	14 22	--	--
37	Jaggisetigudem	64	159.08	--	--
38	Urrinka	39	72 39	--	--
39	Munjuluru	66	295 91	--	--
40	Kotrupalli	16	42 19	--	--
41	Upparelli	22	65 15	--	--
42	Gummuluru	21	40 37	--	--
43	Veerannapalem	25	47 21	--	--
44	Chamanapalli	17	62 84	--	--
45	Aliveru	53	197 53	--	--
46	Doramamidi	38	125 81	--	--
47	Buttayagudem	149	520 71	--	--

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.19. Details Enjoyment Survey in Buttayagudem Mandal 1996-1998

(in acres)

S No	Village	Ext of STs	Ext of	AWD	Ext of Govt.	Total Extent
		Land Surveyed	Non-STs Surveyed		Land Surveyed	Land Surveyed
1	Buttayagudem	5783-34	2365-41	-	3498-81	11647-56
2	Lakshmiapuram	251-62	148-14	-	229-52	629-28
3	Muddappagudem	401-36	97-07	-	679-63	1178-06
4	Kovvada	193-36	53-66	-	72-12	319-00
5	Rajanagaram	289-73	2-61	-	113-26	405-00
6	K R.Puram	347-00	44-30	-	130-50	521-00
7	K Kannappagudem	189-48	13-12	-	87-79	290-00
8	Ammapalem	109-77	71-77	-	152-85	334-39
9	Chimalavangudem	138-57	26-22	-	84-21	249-00
10	Kadrikagudem	153-68	94-30	-	127-08	375-06
11	Nutirammanapalem	266-09	8-72	-	34-17	266-00
12	Ragappagudem	277-99	24-03	-	111-08	413-10
13	Achayyapalem	375-85	1-75	-	109-85	487-45
14	Nimmalagudem	19-55	254-50	-	92-85	366-90
15	Palakunta	563-04	37-15	-	331-36	931-55
16	Mangayyapalem	105-94	31-64	-	52-97	190-55
17	Koyarajhamandry	892-34	727-37	-	481-13	2,100-84
18	K Bottapagudem	191-03	6-41	-	16-71	214-15
19	Yerrayagudem	199-27	13-78	-	47-48	260-53
20	Ramannagudem	126-58	378-97	-	67-98	573-53
21	Marlagudem	273-42	141-56	-	118-45	533-43
22	Busarajapalli	96-42	663-76	-	345-97	1,106-00
23	Lakshnudugudem	262-54	1426-86	-	539-15	2228-55
4	Janavarigudem	106-39	281-62	-	86-09	474-10
25	Sitharamanagaram	78-35	256-22	-	115-15	449-72
26	Jaggisetigudem	468-31	-	-	415-97	884-28
27	Ganapavaram (Estate Village)	606-67	3554-30	-	1467-98	5628-95
28	Doramamidi (Estate Village)	3644-29	1088-98	-	1000-52	5735-79
29	Anthervedigudem (Estate Village)	4313-13	133-09	-	1214-29	5660-51
	Total	20,683-12	11947-31	-	11,826-91	44,457-34

(Source: Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.20. Particulars of lands held by tribals and non-tribals in Polavaram mandal (extent in acres)

S. No	Name of the Village	Tribals		Non-Tribes	
		No	Extent.	No	Extent.
1	Pydipaka	13	14 41	87	497 73
2	LND Peta	319	1751 59	150	1501 22
3.	Nagampalem	119	261 85	68	574 91
4	Pragadapalli	77	478 15	321	1812 83
5	Vinjaram	244	947 56	16	135 02
6	Kondrukota	472	396 4	67	269 41
7	Tutigunta	187	507 35	21	133 31
8	Sirivaka	43	93 88	2	15 77
9	Tekuru	50	182 53	15	67 27
10	Polavaram Agency	242	692 55	21	69 19
11	Chegondapalli	151	523 31	7	19 17
12	Geddepalli	182	723 31	--	--
13	Chilakaluru	28	98 72	--	--
14	Dharwada	10	49 54	--	--
15	Singanapalli	43	67 00	12	46 00
16	Ravigudem				
	Total	2180	7328.22	787	5141 83

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.21. Distribution of assignment lands in Polavaram mandal

No	Name of the Village	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Extent (acres)
1.	Nagampalem	35	49.09
2.	Pragadapalli	11	14.93
3.	Vinjaram	4	8.94
4.	L N D Peta	38	102.42
5.	kondrukota	18	10.22
6.	Tekuru	49	49.93
7.	Singanapalli	5	7.64
8.	Sirivaka	7	4.73
9.	Sunnalagondi, H/o Vinjaram	17	41.31
	Total	184	289.21

(Source: Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

**le V.22. Particulars of cases in which ejection orders were issued by the
SDC-TW, ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, West Godavari district**

No	Name of the Village	Name of Cases	Total Extent (acres)
1	Koruturu	2	9 8
2	Cheeduru	1	0 84
3	Tekuru	5	11 22
4.	Tutugunta	9	89 58
5	Dharwada	1	0 87
6	Kondrukota	25	67 18
7.	Singanapalli	11	76 50
8	Pydipaka	39	55 26
9	Itakalakota H/o Polavaram	4	12 73
10	Thotagondi H/o Polavaram	1	1 00
11	Mamidigondi H/o Polavaram	2	1 60
12	L N D Peta	57	479 92
13.	Devaragondi H/o Polavaram	3	6 00
14	Vinjaram	6	18 02
15	Nagampalem	33	205 19
16	Pragadapalli	82	246 24
Total		281	1281.97

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

**Table V.23. Details of enjoyment survey relate to STs lands in Pragadapalli and
Paidipaka villages of Polavaram mandal 1996-1998 (extent in acres)**

S. No	Name of the Village	Ext of STs Land Surveyed	Ext of Non-Tribes Land Surveyed	AWD	Ext of Govt. Land Surveyed	Total Extent Land Surveyed
1	Pragadapalli	499-04	1110-64		525-37	2,135-05
2	Paidipaka	14 41	269-10		117 01	400 52
Total		513-45	1,379-74	-	642-38	1,535-57

(Source Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Table V.24. Details of court litigation and settlement pattas allowed as per enjoyment survey in Polavaram mandal 1996-1998 (extent in acres)

Name of the Village	AWD	Settlement	Court	S&M	No of	D-	Unfit for	Occupied by
		Patta Allowed	Litigation	Farmers	Pattas dars	Form Pattas	Cultivation	Ryotu Cooly Samgam
Paidipaka	330-77	222-22	84-09	24 14	-	-	0 32	-
Nagamapalem	487-31	309 10	61-12	48-23	43	56-93	5 70	-
Vinjaram	63-63	12-07	-	29 41	4	8 94	-	13-21
Pragadapalli	568-72	331-50	161 19	59-99	5	6-37	3-99	2-68
LND Peta	734-96	288-83	108 68	221 70	25	71-05	44 70	-
Kondrukota	204-83	40-33	46-27	67-11	16	9 35	8-56	33 21
Tutigunta	131-15	23-55	9-37	2-32	47	44-49	2-35	49-07
Total	2521-37	1227-60	470-72	452 90	140	197-13	65 62	98-17

e Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district, 1999)

Conclusions

Welfare discourse in the third world countries has revolved around western experiences and theories, missing the nature, and context of their own problems. India as the welfare state, wedded to the idea of democratic socialism, aims at providing a minimum desirable standard of living to every citizen without any sort of discrimination. In order to meet this avowed objective, the whole developmental process is directed not only towards the advancement of resources, but also towards their equal distribution, so that every citizen of the country can get the fruits of development and his due share in the national wealth. This process involves protection of weaker and vulnerable sections of society by the state, in order to bring them closer to the normal living standard of their fellow citizens by overcoming the short comings caused by their social and economic backwardness. Keeping this goal in view, various legislative and welfare measures for the upliftment of these sections have been envisaged in the Indian Constitution, in the form of various concessions and special benefits and protection to them to raise their position in the social ladder as well as their economic advancement (Arora 1995: 955-961).

The concept of sustainable development is almost being treated by some planners and administrators as food security. But this important concept has to be properly understood and it should be followed scrupulously in letter and spirit in formulation of various plans. Brundtland commission's report defined 'sustainable development as development that meets the need of the present development without compromising the ability of future generations' (Brundtland 1987). The various indigenous methods followed by the tribals in eking out their livelihood and their social relationship with the flora and fauna of nature indicate the inbuilt and invisible mechanism for sustainability of life supporting systems. The totemic affiliations, taboos followed by simple pre-literate societies indirectly promote, protect and regulate the resources. The ingenuity, traditional skills and knowledge have to be made as fulcrum for formulation of schemes for sustainable development.

Different five year plans brought a new hope and created awareness regarding various welfare schemes as they have been designed to achieve all-round development of tribals and tribal areas. It was in the first five year plan that the policy for tribal welfare was shaped and well-defined to assist the tribal people to develop their natural resources and to evolve a productive economic life wherein they will enjoy the fruits of labour and will not be exploited by the more organized economic forces from outside. According to the reports of the planning commission, 1956, welfare programmes for the tribal people have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and appreciation of their social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced (Swaminadhan 2005).

Land assumes great importance in the scheme of tribal development. The dependence of tribals on land has enormously increased with degradation of forests and consequent depletion of MFPS / NTFPS in the tribal area. In fact, land is crucial for survival of most of the tribals. The tribals also have emotional and sacred ties with their ancestral lands and territory, because the tribal areas which are now called scheduled areas in the state constitute the traditional habitats of the majority of the tribals of Andhra Pradesh. The immigrant non-tribals taking advantage of the ignorance, illiteracy and simplicity of the tribals devised various dubious methods to grab the lands from tribals. The prevalent modes of alienation of tribal lands by non-tribals in the scheduled areas of the state are through money-lending, marital relations, traditional friendship, tribal servants otherwise known as *bimami* transfers, producing bogus tribal certificates or *pattas* or fake judgments, and adoption of non-tribal children. As the tribals have an emotional attachment with their land and habitat, they have been resisting all through the threats of land displacement and alienation and occurrence of peoples movements are its testimony.

In recent times, due to large scale industrialization and urbanization, the relative isolation of the tribal areas is broken down. The tribals, and their lands and other resources are now exposed to the exploitative market forces, mostly due to the state and MNCs sponsored developmental projects. These are large scale irrigational projects, dams, reservoirs, mining, wild life sanctuaries, industries and tourism. The

acquisition of lands by the state in tribal areas is a common phenomenon, in contravention to the agency laws and court orders. The tribals are deprived of their rights due to absence of rehabilitation act at the national level and violation of protective laws, regulations, legislations, policies and court orders. Likewise, the agency land laws and other protective regulations, and the R&R policies at the national and state levels, though are expected to safeguard the interests of the displaced tribals, they are not practiced in the right spirit.

India is the third largest in dam building in the World and the development policies and strategies have focused attention on indispensability of irrigation as important input for agriculture. Large-scale irrigation projects are important for higher agriculture growth, besides establishment of industries, power projects, etc. India gave tremendous encouragement to the large river valley projects or large multipurpose dams. The dominant ethos was 'big is the best', and the conviction is that large multipurpose projects are the panacea to all the problems of poverty and under development.

The various developmental programmes implemented in the tribal areas brought untold misery to the local tribal population. The mining activities, irrigation projects, wild life sanctuaries, establishment of various industries and other developmental activities resulted in displacement of lakhs of tribals in the tribal region and these so called developmental projects created many hardships in the tribal areas. Displaced tribal families and PAPs were not properly rehabilitated. Even the small irrigation projects are not properly planned and executed and this situation brings many more problems to PAPs. In order to mitigate hardships faced by the tribals due to developmental backlash, the total participatory approach with total transparency at every stage of implementation has to be followed.

The present study is an attempt to examine the processes of development, problem of land alienation, displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement in the tribal area of the West Godavari district in the context of constitutional enactments and welfare policies. For this purpose extensive fieldwork was carried out in the three agency

mandals i.e. Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram of the West Godavari district during 2000-2003. The conclusions in this study are drawn on the basis of ground realities and feedback received from the tribal people such as the Koyas, Konda Reddis and other weaker sections, who are the beneficiaries of APPTDP, victims of land alienation and the PAPs of irrigation projects, and other stakeholders like peoples representatives, government and non-government functionaries in the study area, as well as the analysis of secondary data collected from various government sources relevant to tribal developmental programmes of the APPTDP implemented by the ITDA during 1994-2003.

The study area is the tribal region which was declared as scheduled area, under the scheduled areas (Part-A State) order 1950. Out of the total number of 136 Villages comprising of erstwhile Polavaram taluk, 101 villages of both government and of erstwhile estate were formed into the agency area. Most of the Koyas and Konda Reddis of the West Godavari agency live in isolated areas as a distinct group both culturally and ethnically, and are backward socially, educationally and economically. Because of their distinct ways of living, customs and traditions, the programmes for their advancement should be in consonance with the social realities of their life. With this reason, various government programmes of both the central and state are being planned and implemented for the upliftment of them, so that they may join the mainstream of national life.

In the past, various tribal development programmes have not created perceptible impact on the living conditions of tribals. The tribals have participated in various programmes as wage earners and there is no coordination among different development agencies. Further, these programmes were formulated by routine mechanism with the top-down approach. But after introduction of externally aided projects, the total emphasis is laid specially on 'participatory approach'. The local tribals are being associated actively in the survey, preparation of social maps of villages, identification of resources, plans formulation, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of assets created. All the staff and other specialists like CDCs and ADCs concerned are being trained at MANAGE, a research and training institute of

the Prof. N G. Ranga Agriculture University in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques and almost all the schemes are formulated and grounded by following the methods of participatory development

The developmental programmes implemented by the ITDA, under APPTDP have created awareness among the tribal communities regarding their livelihood concerns. Special emphasis in this project was given to horticulture activities especially for raising cashew orchards, technical support in horticulture by providing seeds, organic fertilizers, pesticides and power sprayers. In addition, the project undertook water management initiatives for agriculture by construction of check dams, supporting farming techniques by training and encouraging progressive farmers, promotion of cattle, sheep, goat and poultry rearing activities, creating resource base through land development schemes and formation of VTDA, SHGs, GBGs, CHWs, SERPs and WUAs. Most of the groups formed under the APPTDP project are involved in advocacy and liaison with the ITDA in bringing developmental schemes to the door steps of the tribal communities.

It is observed that the illiteracy and ignorance is not at all coming in the way of implementation of project as the tribals are endowed with sufficient indigenous skills, traditional knowledge and practical experience. Therefore, the real empowerment is the crucial factor for promoting suitable development of tribal communities and villages. In this process, the APPTDP funded by the IFAD of Rome, Italy was started in 1994-2003. Prior to implementation of the APPTDP, various five year plan programmes along with other TSP schemes were launched since 1951. In the context of these programmes, the focus of the present study is on the APPTDP implemented in the jurisdiction of ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, West Godavari district, during 1994-2003. The aim of this project was to ensure food security to tribal communities by empowering them through VTDA and also to address their local issues such as land alienation, displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement that resulted in the process of development in tribal areas of the West Godavari district.

The SHGs and GBGs were initiated by the APPTDP for the first time in the agency area. SHGs have also not succeeded as like other developmental schemes, due to lack of capacity building and further follow-up as part of the post-project initiatives. Later, these groups are merged into IKP and have been flourishing in the wake of the popular credit scheme *pavala vaddi* (25 paise interest). Schemes like poultry and cattle rearing units, given to groups have not yielded anticipated results. Sericulture, agriculture, land development programmes have not achieved much progress. Ashram schools, residential schools and colleges run by APSWRS have been functioning properly with excellent results, due to improved hostel conditions. Dietary and environment conditions of schools and hostels have to be improved to achieve further results. Housing schemes grounded long back under the IAY scheme were not completed. Most of the houses are still at different stages such as basement, lintel and roof levels. It is observed that a large amount of housing grants have illegally drawn by the government officials, even without completing the houses. On the other hand the beneficiaries are unable to complete their houses as the cost of building material has been increasing tremendously.

Electricity, roads and transport facilities have been laid properly in almost all the agency villages, excepting for a few Konda Reddi villages, since they live in hillocks surrounded by forests. Konda Reddis have to face lot of risks to visit shandis by foot. Due to forest rules, the government officials are unable to lay the electric poles in the forest villages. Even though there is a possibility for providing solar energy to all the hilltop villages as an alternative to conventional energy sources, the ITDA officials have not taken any initiative to provide solar lights. Health conditions in the agency have been in horrible condition and the occurrence of tribal deaths due to ill-health, malnutrition and hunger are common even to day, as it was reported in news papers regarding the well-known serial deaths in Mothugudem and other Konda Reddi villages. In most cases the worst affected are women and children. No one of the health staff stays in the quarters, located at PHCs, although they have to stay compulsorily in the hospital quarters. If at all the staff are available, required medicines, technical equipment, will not be available. Most of the posts in these health centers have remained vacant and no doctor is coming forward to serve in tribal

areas, inspite of special incentives offered by the government. These PHCs have been working as referral centers, even for small ailments. Children, women and old people have no escape from all the health problems. Malaria and viral fevers are common in the agency. Malnutrition among children is common. Efforts of Anganwadi centers have not been upto mark due to lack of special efforts from government. Since children are considered as source of income by most of the tribal parents, their children have been engaged in cattle grazing, agriculture and construction works as child labour.

The GoAP has taken a pioneering step to abolish the private contract system in order to entrust the civil works and other construction activities like check dams, tanks, roads and other construction works to the VTDA's (local tribal institutions, associations and agencies) as per the GO Ms No 30, SW (V2) department, dated 17-2-1994. The main objective of abolition of the contract system is to develop entrepreneurial skills in the local tribals and to ensure good quality of works. It is significant to note that the quality of the construction works taken up by the VTDA's is superior to the works completed earlier by private contractors. Empowerment of VTDA's by allotting construction works costing below Rs 5,00,000 each has been made mandatory and that the tribals alone should be employed in the construction works such as school complex buildings, hostels, roads, restoration of minor irrigation tanks and check dams. The SHGs and GBGs have been encouraged by providing matching grants of Rs 5,000 each and Rs 7,000 each respectively, in addition to their savings in the form of cash and grain.

In general, in the government supported programme, in contrast to community controlled programmes, the project functionaries treat tribals as objects of development. The tribals should rather be treated as subjects with whom they have to work. They should be given a freehand according to their abilities to make choices which are beneficial to them. Training tribal youth in participatory techniques will really be helpful to make them conscious of the consequences of the choice they make for their development. All they need is proper support system and access to their resources which are locally available. The new knowledge and skills provided to them

through participatory methodologies must be to augment their naturally endowed and culturally acquired knowledge and skills. This should not be based on discounting and discrediting their knowledge, skills and values. The augmentation must be in the direction of marketing their MFPs / NTFPs gainfully.

In this aspect the existing role of GCC must be modified to cater to the marketing needs of tribal products by removing its control and monopoly rights over the tribal products. This market should go beyond producing handicrafts, running boats on Godavari river for tourists and performing cultural shows for the main stream people. To give an example, the detailed knowledge of medicinal plants and their uses for alternative health care, expertise in tracking wild animals for wild-life management should be used for the benefit of all and the economic returns must be given to the tribals. Wherever such knowledge is collective, the economic benefit should go to the community as a whole for its development instead of going to the hands of a few individuals. Most of the benefits of various development schemes including education facilities are going to the tribal elite, politically influential or manipulative tribals, non-tribals through *benami* transfers i.e. non-tribals married to tribal women and their children, at the cost of needy tribals. This trend is more common in Koyas, comparatively to the Konda Reddis.

The calendar of operations for implementation of agricultural activities was not followed, especially in providing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Most of the tribal farmers are reluctant to take these agricultural inputs provided by the project, just after the closure of agricultural operations. This is also due to negligence of the project authorities and staff. Whatever the tribals benefitted through the project that was at the mercy of project staff. Only a few sincere project officials have contributed a real help to the poor tribals for their advancement. All the schemes were grounded according to target orientations, rather than aspirations, needs and requirements of the communities. The aim of the project officials was completing the targets, and spending all the project amount was considered as a biggest achievement, rather than the impact of the project on tribal beneficiaries as envisaged by the project planners. There was no scope for discussions or review with field level staff and communities.

on ground realities in the implementation of the project according to its applicability and feasibility

Most of the project staff have been transferred or removed just after completion of the project without giving any scope for further follow-up action to the project. Owing to lack of sufficient capacity building among the tribal beneficiaries and support from project functionaries most of the schemes grounded under this project did not bear fruits. Owing to lack of bank linkages and market tie-ups, the beneficiaries of some schemes under the project have faced lot of problems. To add to this, non-tribal groups who managed to get the tribal tag have been depriving the tribals, the benefits of reservations and constitutional safeguards apart from tribal land alienation. Administrative problems which are affecting the tribal development are frequent transfers of sincere POs of ITDA by political leaders, posting inefficient staff to the agency areas as punishment, lack of coordination among staff of various departments and fraudulent mind-set of some staff in all the departments.

The developmental programmes being pursued in the West Godavari agency areas by different departments, lack effective co-ordination. Consequently, there is no visible impact on the tribal population. It is against this background that the present study has been undertaken, in order to analyse various concessions made available to the tribal community and the programmes for their education, training, employment, economic assistance, health, housing and medical facilities. The study is focused for the purpose of minimizing the chances of duplication in services, as well as to improve their effectiveness on the tribal community for the improvement in the quality of their life, as perceived by them.

As a part of promoting empowerment effective schemes have to be taken up in every tribal village or hamlet in order to evolve sustainable tribal societies. The emphasis should be on education and functional literacy, encompassing constitutional benefits and protective regulations, safeguards, health and nutrition education, development of skills and knowledge of agriculture, processing of NTFP income generating activities, social and cultural development, formation of women SHGs, thrift and

credit societies, gram banks and reinforcing indigenous or traditional customary practices through traditional village and inter village *panchayats*. The VTDA's formed under APPTDP should be effective in creating sustainable tribal societies through *grama-sabhas* as per provisions of the PESA, 1996. Such organisations are essential and local tribals have to be educated to shoulder the new responsibilities in their respective fields. Leadership camps have to be organized frequently in these villages in order to educate the local people and youth about constitutional provisions, protective regulations, various concessions, privileges and approaches for improving their living conditions.

It is important to note that most of the projects are located in the most backward scheduled areas of various tribal communities. The resources, which are available in the tribal areas, are being perceived, by the policy makers, as the property of the Nation, but not as the basis of the people who live. Majority of the PAPs due to Kovvada and Polavaram projects are the tribal communities in the West Godavari agency. The question as to how the Polavaram PAPs would be rehabilitated in their natural environments without disturbing their livelihoods before construction of the dam and with what package is not clear. The R&R policies at both national and state levels, though expected to safeguard the interests of the displaced persons, they are not practiced in the right spirit. Violation of protective laws, regulations, legislations, and court orders is a common phenomenon. There is a politician-bureaucrat-contractor nexus, which causes a drain in the resources allocated for the R&R programmes depriving the tribals and weaker sections. All the same, the work of the committed NGOs and CBOs by sensitizing the tribals and others about their rights and providing appropriate initiative helps the PAPs in deriving benefits for which they are entitled. The R&R endeavours of anthropologists, committed social activists, NGOs and CBOs at the settlements of Reddigudem and Lakshmiapuram displaced tribal communities due to Kovvada reservoir in West Godavari agency stand as examples to show that advocacy, motivation and peoples participation, and negotiations can make successful implementation of such programmes.

The state or development induced displacement and land alienation negate the very

Vth Schedule of the Constitution and also stands to question the control and ownership of land and natural resources which is so essential to tribal way of life. Alienation of land due to displacement also leads to destruction of the surrounding livelihood resources on which the tribals depend. Impacts related to displacement have not been taken into account or properly compensated, while setting up projects.

The displacement caused by Kovvada and Polavaram irrigation projects in this region has resulted in the transfer of resources from the weaker sections of society to more privileged ones. The oustees who bear the pain never share the gains of development. It can be said that the bigger the development project, the greater the centralized control over it. This centralization has a bias in favour of large landholders, rich farmers, politicians, bureaucrats and engineers. Unless there is change in this process, there will be no use for the displaced tribals. Absence of the R&R Act at the national level, and violation of protective laws, regulations, legislations and court orders were the causes in the negation of tribal rights. Well conceived rehabilitation measures have not been practiced in true spirit and the successful rehabilitation of people who were uprooted and dispersed decades back is a big un-solved question. Efforts of committed NGOs, action anthropological interventions can yield good results in rehabilitation of displaced as reflected in Kovvada reservoir displacement issue.

Thus most of the developmental schemes adopted by the government for the wellbeing of tribals ignored nature and context of their problems. The narrow and superficial conceptualisation of welfare needs of the PAPs has no scope for alternate ways of policy interventions and introducing correctives in addressing welfare issues in specific contexts. The study suggests that these areas need to evolve alternative approaches to welfare that are appropriate for tribal communities.

The GoI and each state must urgently initiate a wide social consultation involving various sections of the population, especially the disadvantaged sections, through mass-based, active peoples' organizations, to work out and declare a sectoral policy with a clear vision, purpose and objectives, modus operandi, and process. This should be in keeping with the values of the constitution, respecting national policies and

international covenants protecting the poor and disadvantaged, including dalits, adivasis, women, peasants, informal sector workers, manual labourers and fishermen

For every project, the government concerned must publicly justify the 'public interest' sought to be served by the proposed project or activity, prior to clearance by the concerned authority and consent by the affected community, and this should be legally challengeable. In every sector, the project or the plan, the clear objective should be to minimize displacement. All options and alternatives for a project must be assessed, and the non-displacing or least displacing option must be chosen. Eviction and deprivation of adivasis should be avoided to the maximum, in the spirit of Vth Schedule of the Constitution. All attempts to amend Schedule Vth that would weaken the rights of tribals should be stalled.

In project implementation, displacement or evictions should not be forced or permitted without concurrence of the Commissioner for SCs and STs. No project should be finalized, unless the affected communities are fully informed of the social, environmental and economic costs and benefits and its consent is sought through *grama-sabhas* in tribal areas with a participatory process involving all communities and families, paying special attention to issues of class, caste and gender. Detailed legal rules and resolutions must be worked out for each sectors of both the government and private agencies, in the spirit of the 73rd constitutional amendments and the PESA, 1996 aiming at tribal self-rule.

After evaluating all options, if displacement is found inevitable in a certain project, it must be kept to the minimum, and it must be ensured that all affected people are properly rehabilitated, ensuring that they are not worse off than they were before displacement. The process of rehabilitation should be humane, just, and participatory to the maximum extent and care should be taken to provide livelihood opportunities in formal or informal sectors and access to private or community resources should not be decided by the project and related works.

Unless former displaced people are fully rehabilitated, no new projects should be sanctioned. Land reforms for equitable redistribution and recognition of common property rights over natural resources should form an integral part of any development plan. The planning process must begin with full benchmark surveys of families and their private and public / community resources, with a time-frame of at least one year prior to the survey and two years prior to acquisition. Investigations regarding these must be undertaken to estimate all impacts of the project and related works on livelihoods. Incomes, health, social matrix, natural environs, and equity / inequity in development. This should be applicable to every public and private agency.

There should be an Auditor General to review the ownership and distribution of natural resources including land and forests, and present regular audits before the people and the government. Prior to any acquisition of land in rural or tribal areas, all land rights must be settled through a special drive ending before land acquisition commences. Prior to acquisition in an urban or semi-urban area, a zonal plan and a city / town plan updating all records of habitats, houses, amenities, livelihoods must be prepared and taken as a basis for granting due rights and replacement, if necessary.

In all cases the policy of land to land should apply to all project affected landholders, losing more than 25% of their landholding or those who are left with less than 5 acres. A special effort must be made to provide land to all peasants, landless families, and especially to all tribal families, apart from land compensation. In the case of a medium or major irrigation project, land should be purchased / acquired from farmers in the benefited areas. This land should be allotted according to the principle of rehabilitation as public purpose. Alternative livelihoods must be caused for all project-affected non-agriculturalists and urban poor, including traders, artisans, hawkers, and providers of other services in the affected area. Similarly, for urban displaced persons too, alternative livelihoods must be ensured and until this is done, all schemes applicable to the urban poor must be made available to them.

Land for housing of tribals should be provided in appropriate places nearer to their natural environments. Industrial and urban land ceiling laws should be formulated to

prevent concentration of land Compensation for any property should be based on replacement value at actual market prices Compensation should be for lost property and for lost livelihoods or opportunities CPRs should also be replaced or compensated. The community (as defined by the affected people themselves) not individuals or families, should be the basic unit for R&R

No physical displacement of any families should take place until one year or more after providing the basic means and resources for social and economic rehabilitation The process of selecting R&R sites as well as agricultural land for rehabilitation must be done along with the consent of the PAFs The PAFs must have the first right to, and be granted an appropriate share in, the benefits arising out of the project, including livelihood opportunities, irrigation water, power, fisheries, etc It must be ensured that no individual family is displaced more than once within two decades, on account of any developmental project or land acquisition for public purpose

The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (amended in 1984), a remnant of the colonial era must be abolished and replaced by a National Enactment, which defines all development parameters, indicators, processes of planning, the least-cost technological option, along with the objective of minimizing displacement and ensuring just rehabilitation of people whose lands are acquired In addition, the National Forest Act of 1927 must also be abolished and replaced with another law that ensures peoples rights over their resources

The NRP must be reformulated, keeping in mind all these principles, and this must lead to the formation of the National Rehabilitation Act These must be applicable to both publicly and privately owned development projects Special commissions on displacement and rehabilitation should be constituted both at national and state levels with judicial powers in certain cases, and quasi-judicial powers in others In due course of time, these should be made constitutional authorities These bodies must approve the rehabilitation plan for all projects causing displacement; the state commissions to approve in the case of state-level projects and the national

commission in case of inter-state projects. Each commission should have an in-built grievance redressal mechanism.

Big dams are not at all suggestible in view of the large scale displacement of indigenous peoples and their natural environments. Instead, preference should be given to small, local and decentralized projects suitable to the needs of local communities. The neo-liberal economic globalization, privatization and increasing commercialization, as propagated by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) lead to alienation of people from their rights and resources, instead of advocating a pro-people economy and society.

Tribal areas of the West Godavari district which were once known as pleasant and placid places have been periodically rocked by violent outbursts of disturbances because of exploitation of innocent tribals and encroachment of their natural resources. These recurring struggles of tribals for their survival have always been waged against ruthless exploitation by non-tribals, money lenders and liquor vendors, and against stringent forest conservation laws and land assignment policies and procedures. The land problems have become more acute in the West Godavari agency and consequently there is a threat for food security of the local tribals. Poverty, hunger, ignorance and failure to catch-up with the changing world around them have driven them to an unsuccessful state in securing a decent and dignified life. On the other hand several changes have taken place in tribal societies due to expansion of roads, communication and business net-works, migration or influx of non-tribals to scheduled areas, numerical and political domination of non-tribals over tribals communities and regions, declaring forest villages as reserve forests and imposing cases on tribals by forest officials and putting restrictions on the use of forest lands and forest products.

The revenue officials have failed to settle the tribal land problems by issuing the *pattas* to all the eligible tribals. They have taken advantage of this issue by taking bribes from both the tribals and non-tribals to settle their land problems. Most of the

tribal land cases are pending in different courts Tribal land issues in this region were taken up by several voluntary organisations and leftist groups such as CPI, CPM, CPI (New Democracy), AGS and APRCS, which organized agitations and demonstrations on behalf of tribal victims of land alienation and displacement The district administration, RDO, MROs, SDCs, and the PO of ITDA have failed to tackle the land related unrest among the tribal communities Consequently the law and order situation in Kotaramachandrapuram agency deteriorated badly and the poor innocent tribals resorted to struggles, sometimes violently, with their traditional arms like bow and arrows The situation has become so vulnerable that the law and order and peace could not be maintained for years together This situation is also witnessed when some of the judgments produced were declared to be fake by CBCID Government efforts to purchase the non-tribal lands for settling the tribal land problem by redistributing this land to them have failed Non-tribals in the Jeelugumilli mandal formed their society and led a counter movement in support of their rights over lands in tribal area Corruption has been rampant in all the departments of ITDA and as well as other line departments. It is evident from Anti Corruption Bureau's (ACB) raids in the offices of PO, ITDA and SDC-TW, followed by news paper reports on various development schemes in the wake of alleged corruption charges and fake judgments' scam and arrests of PO of ITDA, MRO, MDO of Buttayagudem mandal and many other during 2000-2007

Tribal land struggles were witnessed in Busarajupalli, Buttayagudem, Palacharlarajavavaram, Jeelugumilli, Tatiakulagudem, Lankalapalli, Tatiramannagudem, Darbhagudem, Madakamvarigudem, Rachannagudem, T Gangannagudem, Reddiganapavaram, Pakalagudem, Koyarajhamandry, Manugopula, Venkareddigudem, Singanapalli, Tellavaram, Kondrukota and Tekuru villages of West Godavari agency Impact of these land struggles on all other agency villages was very high Huge number of police cases were booked on tribals and their leaders by the non-tribals due to land issues Most of these cases are pending at different courts It was reported that Karam Parvathi, a tribal leader belonging to Koya tribal community was shot dead by the Ex-Jamindars of Hukumpeta Crops raised by the non-tribals were raided or destroyed by tribals Police have raided the

houses of tribals in the disputed villages to arrest tribal agitators and leaders in the wake of these disturbances. Most of the disputed lands in the agency area have remained as barren lands for years, without any agricultural operations due to tribal struggles.

Alienation of tribal lands has increased and the numbers of cases are pending in different courts. All the pending land cases in different courts should be settled on war-footing, so as to decrease the unrest and land clashes in the agency. Lands alienated by non-tribals through illegal methods must be restored to the tribals who lost their lands. Settling land disputes is the basic responsibility and subject matter of Revenue department but not the Police department, since the issue will not come under purview of law and order problem. All the eligible tribals and non-tribals should be given *pattas* to prevent future land disputes as suggested by the NHRC members during their visit to this agency in 2002 to review land alienation problem. Agency land laws i.e. APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) should not be altered and at the same time they should be implemented very strictly along with APMLR, 1960, APSDRL, 1960, APSDRL, 1970, PESA, 1996, RIA, 2005, land mark judgments pronounced by various courts from time to time like *Samata vs GoAP* and as well as all other protective provisions made in the Constitution for the welfare of tribals.

In this context, the only silver line is the large-scale assignment of lands to the tribals by the administration and it proved to be very useful. According to ITDA records, lands to an extent of 14,206 acres were assigned to landless poor tribals in the agency mandals. They are waste lands and land development and reclamation is urgently required to make them suitable for plough and agriculture. Against this scenario, land development is essential not only to increase production and food security for tribals, but also to develop faith and trust in the minds of tribals towards administration. This will pave the way for solving the social unrest prevailing in the agency.

The GoAP has taken a very good initiative to verify the validity of the *pattas* given to non-tribals pertaining to AWD lands in the former estate and government villages.

The SDC-TW from all the ITDAs were called to West Godavari and they were entrusted with the responsibility of verification of AWD lands and *poramboke* lands under the occupation of non-tribals. They were also asked to verify the land records of non-tribals as per the provisions of APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970). The SDCs are assisted by surveyors. These special teams have been verifying the records from 1917 with the coordination of the PO, ITDA. As per the SDC-TW reports, there are 1,024.82 acres related to different categories of lands by the end of June, 1997, under the occupation of non-tribals and assigned the same to 586 tribal beneficiaries along with *pattas*.

The resurvey and verification was done in the presence of representatives of tribals, NGOs, revenue department and ITDA officials. The district administration has been preparing plans to further assign the lands to local tribals after due verification of lands illegally occupied by non-tribals. These efforts have to be continued and total verification in the entire scheduled area of the West Godavari district has to be completed and lands under the illegal occupation of non-tribals should be assigned to landless local tribals. Similar exercise of re-survey for verification of validity of lands under occupation of non-tribal cultivators / landlords may be carried out in all the scheduled area of agency by following due process of law in order to avoid similar disturbances in future.

The APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) should be amended further to have overriding powers over all the Acts and regulations pertaining to survey and settlement, abolition of former estates, *muthas* and introduction of *ryotwari* settlement regulation and assignment of *pattas*. Further, this regulation has to be given retrospective effect from 1917 in tribal areas of Andhra region. Moreover, the Governor of the State is vested with special powers under Vth Schedule of Constitution in relation to tribal areas, not only to make regulations to control money lending, indebtedness and land alienation, but also to introduce these regulations retrospectively in order to maintain peace and good governance. A special programme has to be introduced in tribal areas to settle all the land alienation problems as per the provisions of APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) within a period of two years. All

efforts may be taken to file counter affidavits in the Hon'ble High Court and obtain the orders of the court. In this regard, the required legal aid should be provided by government in order to utilize the services of eminent lawyers / advocates. The GoAP may offer prevailing market rate to those non-tribals who possess valid *patta* rights over the lands under their cultivation in case they propose to sell away and assign the lands to landless tribal families.

The GoAP has to impose total ban on assignment of *poramboke* waste-lands or forest lands to non-tribals in scheduled areas. The non-tribal land lords / cultivators who have been creating innumerable hurdles in restoration of lands to tribal transferes should be excluded from scheduled areas. At present, as per section 6 of the APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) the violations are considered as cognizable offence. Those non-tribals who are booked under this section should be excluded from tribal areas. Similar provision existed in the notified areas of Telangana region in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. Further, the provision of SC&STPoA, 1989 also can be invoked to initiate similar action on those persons who continue to exploit the local tribals by creating all sorts of hurdles in restoration of lands and continue to cultivate lands belonging to STs under different sections. Such cases may be transferred to special courts of SCs and STs constituted under the Act.

In the West Godavari agency, the concerned MROs are not immediately restoring the alienated land to the tribal victims, rather advising them to occupy it, without bringing necessary changes in the village land records. In such situations, police are booking tribal owners as if he / she has trespassed into the land of the others. The MROs should make necessary changes in land records and hand over the possession to rightful owners immediately soon after passing the restoration order by the Agent to the Government (District Collector) or SDC-TW. The VTDA, SHGs and tribal youth should be given comprehensive training in revenue matters such as understanding of *adangal* or *pahanis*, survey and settlement matters as per the APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) provisions and other important regulations and Acts, to take up their own land problems and to get them solved in the legal way. This training

programme may be organized in respective ITDA areas. The trained should assist the *grama-sabhas* proposed to be reconstituted as per the provisions of the PESA, 1996. The APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) has to be also amended to associate *grama-sabha* in identification, investigation and restoration of lands to tribals. In the absence of any valid records the majority views of *grama-sabha* should be considered and the lands should be restored to tribals. The *grama-sabha* should work as a watchdog in implementation of APSALTR, 1959 (as amended in 1970) provisions strictly. As some of the advanced and rich tribals have been purchasing the lands from other tribals who are small and marginal farmers, such transfers have to be stopped. Transfer of lands from one tribal to another tribal should be allowed after title verifications. The transfer of the land from one tribal to another tribal should be permitted by the PO, ITDA only under genuine reasons. The PO, ITDA or SDC-TW should investigate and regulate the well-to-do tribals from acquiring more lands.

Reputed NGOs with commitment for tribal upliftment may be encouraged to take up cases of STs in the courts and necessary legal aid may be extended to them by concerned ITDAs. Sympathetic lawyers may be associated to take up the cases in the higher courts on behalf of tribals. The scope of definition of alienation or transfer should include *benami* transfers, transfers to concubines / wives of non-tribals, bonded labourers, tribal friends and adopted children. This will prevent *benami* transactions in the name of innocent tribals. Mobile squads consisting of concerned revenue officials, ITDA representatives, tribal representatives and NGOs may be constituted for detection of alienation cases as well as for enforcement of restoration orders of Agents, SDC-TW and other apex courts. The cases relating to wrongful occupation or cultivation or dispossession of STs from his land may be booked under Section 3 (4) and (5) on the SC&STPoA, 1989. Similarly cases relating to insults, intimidations, humiliation of institution of false cases against STs, especially tribal women should also be booked under this Act.

All that is needed is political will and streamlining of ITDA as well as all the line departments, for proper implementation of welfare programmes, with the committed staff by using participatory methodologies and appropriate alternative technologies in

accordance with the needs and aspirations of tribal communities. At the same time all the funds under SCP, SCA, TSP, SP and others must be allocated by both central and state governments according to the proportion of SCs and STs population in the state and national plans / budgets, and make sure that all these pooled / earmarked funds must be spent for the tribal welfare, unlike diverting or un-spending of these funds by earlier state governments for other purposes at the cost of SCs and STs. The major drawback in tribal development is non-utilization of allocated funds as per plans. It is estimated that the amount spent under TSP, by all the states in India, during 1990-2004 was Rs 2,067.85 crores, as against the total allocation of Rs 2,558.87 crores. It means an extent of 491.02 crores was lost by the STs in the above specified period and this reflects indifferent attitude of states to the tribal welfare (Dara and Babu, 2007).

There has not been any remarkable progress on health, education and infrastructure development in tribal areas, even though several specialized schemes and programmes have been initiated by the ITDA in different Five Year Plans as well as with the support of externally funded agencies like IFAD. The tribal communities have been uprooted from their lands and natural resources. It has been viewed by the governments that setting up of projects would lead to a corresponding improvement in these sectors among the local tribals. It has only proved that they have been further marginalized from whatever rights and resources, earlier enjoyed by them. There has been no attempt to improve the skills of the tribals to compete with the mainstream societies in taking up any responsible position in the projects set up in their areas. All the projects established by the governments in tribal areas are considered as 'public purpose', even for private industries. There must be a change in this kind of development paradigm in tribal regions by taking appropriate measures for the overall development of tribals by the State.

In spite of these developmental efforts, there is no marked change in the conditions of most of the tribal communities under the APPTDP. The impediments are political interference, frequent transfers of ITDA project officers, non-recruitment of various vacant positions in the project, non-cooperation among the project staff, more

emphasis on series of training programmes and exposure visits for farmers, teachers, CHWs, anganwadi workers, members of VTDA, SHGs, GBGs, project functionaries like CDCs and ADCs, and lack of feed back or impact assessment or evolution studies on the progress of the project from time to time

The problem that has been in anticipation is merging of 28 tribal villages situated in non-scheduled areas, to scheduled areas of the agency These tribal villages are of T Narasapuram, Gopalapuram and Koyyalagudem (non-agency / non-scheduled) mandals bounded by the agency area The tribals of these villages will get a few benefits from ITDA Non-tribal population in the agency areas has been increasing and crossed more than 50% over tribal population and this trend always is a threat to the very existence of Polavaram constituency, a reserved segment for STs The efforts of the peoples representatives reorganizing committee of constituencies are appreciated for safeguarding the Polavaram assembly segment by merging, 28 tribal villages of the non-scheduled villages, by excluding the non-tribal dominated villages

Bibliography

AFDCL and I&CAD (AP) 2005A '*Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Multipurpose Project Andhra Pradesh, India*' (A Major Irrigation Project) Vol I Hyderabad AFDCL and GoAP

AFDCL and I&CAD (AP) 2005A '*Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Multipurpose Project Andhra Pradesh, India*' (A Major Irrigation Project) Vol II Hyderabad AFDCL and GoAP

Ahearn, D S, Sheibley, R W and Dahlgren, R A 2005 '*Effects of river regulation on water quality in the lower Mokolunne River*' California: California River Research and Applications

Aiyappan, A 1948 '*Report on the Socio- Economic Conditions of the Aboriginal Tribes of the Province of Madras*' Madras Government Printing Press

Aiyappan, A 1965 '*The Development of Tribal Areas*' *Economic and Political Weekly*' Vol XVII, No 29, Bombay

Ajti, K 1981 'Statutory Provisions Safeguarding Interests of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes', in Vidharthi, L P's edited '*Tribal Development and its Administration*' New Delhi Concept Publishing Company

Ali, Salim 1977 '*The Book of Indian Birds*' Bombay Bombay Natural History Society

Amartya Sen and Alfred A Knof 1999 '*Development as Freedom*' New York Oxford University press

Arora, Dolly 1995 Addressing Welfare in third World Context *Economic and Political Weekly* (April 29) 955-961

Ashish, Kothari 2007 'Much Ado about Nothing, or Bungle in the Jungle'? (A research paper presented at the training workshop organized by NIRD, Hyderabad)

Babu, Ram M 2000. '*Ethnomedicinal Practices of the Koyas of Bhadrachalam A Case Study of Boddugudem Village, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh*' (An unpublished M Phil thesis submitted to University of Hyderabad)

Babu, Ram. M 2000 '*Socio-economic profile of Konda Reddis of Kannarappadu village Buttayagudem mandal West Godavari district*' (An unpublished report)

Babu, Ram M. 2007. 'Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation An action anthropological study on Kovvada reservoir in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh, India' in *'International Journal of Social Sciences'*, Vol I (1) 1-8

Bapuji 1993 *'Tribal Development Administration'* Hyderabad Kanishka publishing House

Beteille, Andre 1966 *'Tribe Caste and Power'* Bombay Oxford University Press

Beteille, Andre 1977. 'The Definition of Tribe' in Romesh, Thappar's edited *'Tribe, Cste and Religion in India'* New Delhi McMillan Publishers

Beteille, Andre 1980. *'On the Concept of Tribe'* International Social Science Journal, Vol. 32, No 4

Bharath, Bhushan and Murali 2004 *'Polavaram dam and need for national debate'* Hyderabad Center for Economic and Social Studies

Biksham and Ramakrishna (ed) 2007 *Perspectives on Godavari'* Hyderabad WWF and ICRISAT

Bina, Agarwal 1996 'Gender and Land Rights' *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol XXX (23) 14-17

Bordoloi, B N 1991. *'Transfer and Alienation of Tribal Land in Assam'* Gowahati

Brandeis, D 1879 *'Review of the Forest Administration in the several provinces under the Government of India for the year 1877 1878'* Simla Government Central Branch Press

Charsley, Katharine 1997 'Children of Forest' or 'Backward Communities? The Ideology of Tribal Development' (Papers in South Asian Studies-7) Edinburgh University of Edinburgh 1-5

Chaudhury, Budhadev 1992 *'Economy and Agrarian Issue Tribal Transformation' in India* New Delhi. Inter India Publications

Chetana 1997 *'Tribal Land Struggles in Visakhapatnam district'* (An unpublished report)

Chintan 2000 *'Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996'* Bhopal Aadarsh Publishers

Clarkson, R W and Childs, M R 2000 *'Temperature Effects of Hypolimnial-release Dams on Early Life Stages of Colorado River Basin big-river fishes'* Copeia

Collier, M, Webb, R H. and Schmidt, R H 1996 '*Dams and Rivers Primer on the Downstream Effects of Dams*' Colorado United States Geological Survey

Committee on Plan Projects 1969 '*Report of the study team on tribal development programmes All India*', Delhi. Gol (MoHA)

Damle C B 1993 '*Land Reforms and Changing Agrarian Relations*', Jaipur Rawat publications

Daniella, John, Fien and Tilburry 2002 '*Education and Sustainability Responding to the Global Challenge*' Gland IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (CEC).

Dara, Sambaiah and Ravi Babu 2007 '*A study report on SCP and TSP programmes in Maharashtra* (un published)

Das Gupta 1975 'Tribal Welfare in Retrospect and Prospect', *Khadi Gramodyog*, Vol 21 (1)

Das Gupta, Malabika 1987 'Land Alienation and Social a Discontent in Tripura A Preliminary Hypothesis, In B B Dutta & M N Kama's edited *Land Relations in North East*' New Delhi People's Publishing House 234-242

Desai, A R 1979 '*Peasant Struggles in India*' Bombay Oxford University Press

Doraiswamy and Biksham. 2004 '*Understanding Water Conflicts Case Studies from South India*' Bangalore Pragathi Farmer's Society for Rural Studies and Development

Dubey, S N and Ratna, Murdia (ed) 1977 '*Land Alienation and Restoration in Tribal Communities in India*' Bombay Himalaya Publishing House

Dubey S N and Ratnamurdia 1976 '*Administration of Policy and Programmes of Backward Classes in India*' Bombay

Elgin, D 1991 'Creating a Sustainable Future' (revised version)' Vol 14 (2)

Elwin, Verrier 1960 '*A philosophy for NEFA*' Shillong

Elwin, Verrier 1963 '*A New Deal for Tribal India*' New Delhi Ministry of Home Affairs

Fernandes, Walter and Thurkal, E G 1989 '*Development, Displacement, and Resettlement*' New Delhi Indian Social Institutes

Frykenberg R E (ed) 1979 '*Land Control and Social structure in Indian History*', New Delhi Manohar Publications

- Fuchs, Stephen 1982. *The Aboriginal Tribals of India* New Delhi Mc Millan India
- Gadgil, M. 1989 'Deforestation Problems and Prospects' *Lokyan* 7(4) July-August
- Ganguly, J B 1987. 'The Problems of Tribal Landlessness in Tigrigura', in B B Dutta and M N Kama's edited *Land Relations in North East* New Delhi People's Publishing House 214-221
- Gare G.M 1981 Legislative and Executive Measures to Control Alienation of Tribal Lands *Tribal Research Bulletin* Vol 3(2)
- Ghimire, Krishna 1992 *Forest or Farm? The Politics of Poverty and Land Hunger in Nepal* New Delhi Oxford University Press
- Ghurye, G S 1958 *The Scheduled Tribes* (IInd Edition) Bombay Popular Prakashan
- GoAP 1960 '*Andhra Pradesh gazette*' (Extraordinary) Part IVth-B
- GoAP 1960 '*GO Ms No 3532*' Education Department
- GoAP 1970 '*Andhra Pradesh gazette*' (Extraordinary) Part IVth-B
- GoAP 1970 '*Andhra Pradesh gazette*' (Extraordinary) Part IVth-B
- GoAP 1990 '*Data Bank on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh*' (unpublished report), Hyderabad Ministry of Social Welfare
- GoAP 1995A '*A Report on (Dispersed) Tribals of West Godavari District (unpublished)*' Kotaramachandrapuram (West Godavari district) ITDA
- GoAP 1995B '*Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development (APTDP) Appraisal Report* Hyderabad Tribal welfare Department' (Phase-I)
- GoAP 1997 '*Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development (APPTDP) Appraisal Report* Hyderabad Tribal welfare Department'(Phase-II)
- GoAP 1999 '*A Report on Tribal Land Problem in the West Godavari Agency*' (unpublished report) Hyderabad Assembly Press
- GoAP 1999 '*Report of the House Committee to Enquire into Problems of Tribals and Non-Tribals in Agency Areas*' (unpublished report) Hyderabad Assembly Press
- GoAP 2001 '*A Brief Note on Kovvada Kalva Reservoir Scheme Near L N D Peta, Polavaram Mandal, West Godavari District Andhra Pradesh*' Rajhamandry Irrigation and Canal Ayacut Development department (Dawaleswaram Circle)

GoAP 2001 'Pachima Godavari Zilla Gananka Darshni' Eluru Department of Information.

GoAP 2002. 'Agitation of Giryans for their lands (Collector's letter in response to Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Notice under Rule 74 given by Sri Rajaiah, MLA and others regards agitations by Giryans' (Roc No F2 2783/2002

GoAP 2003. 'Basic Data Book (West Godavari district)' Eluru Department of information and public relations

GoAP. 2003 'Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPTDP-funded by IFAD, Rome, Italy) Project Evolution Report', ITDA Kotaramachandrapuram, West Godavari district

GoAP 2004 'Minutes of the Meeting held at ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram' (17th October, regarding implementation of R&R package to Reddigudem and Lakshmpuram villages)

GoAP 2004 'Proceedings of Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district' (Roc 184/2002-C) (Sanction order copy of 63 houses to the Lakshmpuram PAFs of Kovvada Reservoir, under R&R package)

GoAP 2004. 'Proceedings of the Project Officer, ITDA, Kotaramachandrapuram, West Godavari district' (Procs No E2/1985/2004 and order copy of fishing rights to tribal PAFs of Kovvada Reservoir, under R&R package)

GoAP 2004 'Provisional Order of Revenue Divisional Officer, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari district' (Roc 186/2002-C, order copy of land for land compensation to PAFs of Kovvada Reservoir, under R&R package)

GoAP 2005 'Basic data on forests and its management, West Godavari district Eluru Department of forests

GoAP 2005 'A Note on Indra Sagar Project Dowlaswram I&ACD

GoAP 2005 'Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) for Project Affected Persons' (abstract as per the orders issued by I&CAD department, GO Ms No 68)

GoI 2002 'Tenth Five Year Plan' New Delhi Planning Commission

GOI 'India, 2005' (a reference annual) New Delhi Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broad Casting

GoI. 1951 'First Five Year Plan' New Delhi Planning Commission

GoI 1956 'Second Five Year Plan . New Delhi Planning Commission

- GoI. 1969 '*Fourth Five Year Plan*' New Delhi Planning Commission
- GoI 1969 '*Fourth Five Year Plan*' New Delhi Planning Commission
- GoI 1973. '*West Godavari District Gazetteer*'
- GoI 1974 '*First Five Year Plan*' New Delhi Planning Commission
- GoI 1978 '*Draft Report of The Working Group on Tribal development during the Medium Term Plan, 1978-1983*' (Unpublished Report) New Delhi Ministry of Home Affairs, 56-60
- GoI 1980 '*Sixth Five Year Plan*' New Delhi Planning Commission
- GoI 1985 '*Seventh Five Year Plan*' New Delhi Planning Commission
- GoI 1991 '*Census of India, Series-1 Paper-2 of 1992* (Final population totals brief analysis of primary census abstract) Andhra Pradesh New Delhi Directorate of Census Operations
- GoI 1991 '*Census of India Series-1, Paper-2 of 1991* Vol I (Final Population totals) Andhra Pradesh New Delhi Directorate of Census Operations
- GoI 1991 '*Andhra Pradesh Series – II*' (Census Atlas Part – XI) New Delhi Registrar General of India (In-charge of the Census of India and Vital Statistics)
- GoI 1992(a) '*Eighth Five Year Plan*' (Volume I) New Delhi Planning Commission
- GoI 1992(b) '*Eighth Five Year Plan*' (Volume II) New Delhi Planning
- GoI 1961 '*Thurd Five Year Plan*' New Delhi Planning Commission
- GoI 1985 '*Conference of Revenue Ministers on Land Reforms et Proceedings and papers*'. New Delhi Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- GoI 1991. '*Report on the survey of alienation of Tribal Land in Assam*' New Delhi Ministry of Agriculture. Department of Rural Development
- Gopal, M G 1993 '*Command over Recourses of Tribal people with the Changing context - A Conceptual Frame in Rao, Mohana K, Hussain and Vinaya Kumari's* edited '*Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribals in India with Special Reference to Andhra Padesh*' Hyderabad TCR&TI
- Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) 2000 '*Governing Body Meeting Report*' (unpublished) Kotaramachandrapuram (West Godavari district) ITDA

Government of Bihar. 1990 'Final Survey Report on Problems Extent and Remedies of Land Alienation of Tribal in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas (Bihar)' Ranchi: Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute (BTWRI)

Government of Gujarat (nd) Problem of Land Alienation among the Tribals of Gujarat (unpublished report) Gujarat TCRTI

Government of Maharashtra. 1988 'A Study to Determine the Extent of Tribal Land Alienation in Maharashtra State' (unpublished report) Pune Tribal Research and Training Institute

Government of Orissa 1989. 'The Study of Tribal Land Alienation Study in Some Selected Villages' (unpublished report) Bhubaneswar THR&TI

Grigson, W V (nd) 'The Aborigines in the Future India Man in Indian' Administration', Vol XXVI (2)

Guha, R and Gadgil, M 1996 'This Fissure Land An Ecological History of India' Oxford University Press

Guha, R 1989 'Unique Woods' New Delhi Oxford University Press

Gupta, Smita 1982 'Tribal Land Alienation in Kanke Anchal' (Ranchi district) Administrator 27(4) 867-877

Haimendorf CFV 1945 'The Reddis of Bison Hills A study in Acculturation' London: Macmillan & Company Limited

Haimendorf, C V F 'The Raj Gods of Adilabad district' New Delhi Vikash Publishers

Haimendorf, C V F 1942 'A Note on Tribes of Hyderabad' (An Appendix article to 1941 Census of Hyderabad State) Hyderabad Government of Nizam, H E H

Haimendorf, C V F. 1943 'The Chenchus Jungle Folk of Deccan' London Mc Millan

Haimendorf, C.V F 1945 'Tribal Hyderabad' (Four Reports)

Haimendorf, C V F 1946 'A Tour Dairy of Advisor Submitted to the Nizam's Government on Tribes, Backward Classes and Aboriginal Problems in Mulugu and Narsampet Taluks, Warangal District (3rd of April to 12th of April) Hyderabad Government of Nizam, H E H

Haimendorf, C V F 1949 'The Aboriginal Tribes of Hyderabad' London

Haimendorf, C V F 1979 *The Gonds of Andhra Pradesh, Tradition and Change in the Indian Tribe* New Delhi Vikas Publications

Haimendorf, C V F 1982 *Tribes in India The Struggle for Survival* New Delhi Oxford University Press

Harsh, Mander. 2004 *'Tribal Policy Pulling Back From the Brink'?* New Delhi Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Hicks, D. and Holden, C 1995 *'Visions of the Future Why we need to teach for Tomorrow'* Staffordshire Stoke-on-Trent

High Court (Judgment) 2001 Sarapu China Pouts Raju Dora vs District Collector W P 8476 (East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh)

Hoshuar, Singh 1994 *'Tribal Development Administration'* Jaipur Printwell Publishers

House Committee.1999 *'Report of the House Committee to Enquire into Problems of Tribals and Non-Tribals in Agency Areas'*, (Unpublished Report), Hyderabad GoAP

Hutton, J H 1946 *'Notes and Queries Man in India'* Vol, XXVI No 2

Hutton, J H 1946 *'Problems of Reconstruction in the Assam Hills Man in India'* Vol XXVI No 2

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) 2000 *'A Note on Tribal Land Disputes in West Godavari Agency'* Kotaramachandrapuram (West Godavari District) GoAP

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) 2001 *'Governing Body Report'* (1-12-2000 to 30-6-2001) Kotaramachandrapuram (West Godavari District) GoAP

IUCN Commission in Education and Communication 2001a *'Education for Sustainable Development A Needs Assessment'* (unpublished paper prepared by Tilbury, Daniella and Lynn, Bowdler) Gland IUCN CEC IUCN CEC

IUCN Commission in Education and Communication 2001b *'Education for Sustainable Development Product Group A Strategic Plan'* (unpublished paper) Gland. IUCN CEC

Jai Sen 1995 *'Displacement and Rehabilitation Some Points towards Changing Course of Current Thinking'* *Economic and Political Weekly*

Jana Lakshman (ed) 1997 *'Dispossession of Tribal People from Their Agricultural Land A Case Study of Koras in Midnapore'* *Man and Life* Vol 23(1-2) 85-90

Jill, Carr-Harris Geeta, Menon and Deepankar, Das Gupta 1994 *'Tribal Echo-Health Assessing the Ecosystems Health Standing of Tribal Population in India'* (Eco-Health Series Vol 1) New Delhi Excellent Printing House

John, Fien and Tilburry, Daniella 2002 *'Education and Sustainability Responding to the Global Challenge'* Gland IUCN (CEC)

Joshi G.M. 1990. *'Tribal Bastar and the British Administration'* New Delhi Indus Publishing Company

Joshi P C 1976 *'Land Reforms in India Trends and Perspectives'* Bombay Allied Publishers.

Kamal K Misra and Anil Kumar K 2004 *'Ethno-veterinary practices among the Konda Reddis of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh'* *Tribes and Tribal Studies* Vol 2(1) 38-39

Kamal K Misra and Narendra, B D J. 2007 *'Resettlement and Rehabilitation in India The Emic Tribal Perspectives'* Hyderabad Centre for World Solidarity (CWS)

Kamal K Misra 2005 *'Alienation of tribal lands in the scheduled fifth areas of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh'*, in S K Singh's edited *'A series on Self-governance for tribals'* Volume-IV(C) Hyderabad NIRD

Karuppaiyan, E 1990 *'Alienation of Tribal Lands in Tamilnadu'* *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol 25 (22) 1185-1186

Kosambi D D 1956 *'The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline'* New Delhi Vikas Publishing House

Kothari, Smithu 1996 *'Whose Nation The Displaced as Victims of Development'* *'Economic and Political Weekly'*

Kulkarni, S D 1974. *'Problems of Tribal Development A Case Study'* Aurangabad Parimal Prakashan

Kulkarni, S D 1974. *'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Problems and Policies'* *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol IX (42)

Kulkarni, S D 1975 *'Land and the Adivasis Story of the Peasants of Akkalkuya'* *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol X (2)

Kulkarni, S D 1975 *'Tribes Justice Delayed or Denied?'* *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol X (4)

- Kulkarni, S.D. 1979 'Bonded Labour and Illicit Money Lending in Maharashtra' *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol XIV (10)
- Kulkarni, S D 1968 'Alienation of Adivasi Lands, Government Not Serious' *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol IX (35)
- Kumar, Stanley Jaya 1995 *Tribals from Tradition to Transition A Study of Yanadi Tribe of Andhra Pradesh* New Delhi M D Publications
- Kumari, Vinaya 2004 *Tribal and Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh*, (Basic Statistics). Hyderabad TCR&TI, GoAP
- Kunhaman, M 1981 'Alienation of Tribal Land The Case of Attapaddy in Kerala', *State and Society* 2(2) 49-61
- Kurien, C T 2000 'Enlarging the concept of development' *Frontline* Vol 17(2) 2000
- M L.V Tribal Research & Training Institute (nd) 'Survey of Alienation of tribal Land' (unpublished report) Udaipur Centre for Tribal Development
- Magilligan, F J, Nislow, K H and Graber, B E 2003 'Scale-Independent Assessment of Discharge Reduction and Riparian Disconnectivity Following Flow Regulation by Dams' *Geology* 31
- Mahapatra, L K 1994 *Tribal Development in India Myth and Reality* New Delhi Vikash Publishing House
- Maheswari, Uma 2007 *Perspectives on Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme* Hyderabad Prajashakti Printing Press
- Maheswari, Uma R. 2006 'Preparing to Repeat a Dammed History' *India Together*
- Maheswari, Uma R 2006 'Taming Rivers, Drowning Hopes The Polavaram Project-Irrigation or Deluge of Contracts?' *India Together*
- Marr Chenna Reddy Human Resource Development Institute (MCRHRDI) 2000 *Tribal Welfare* (functioning manual) Hyderabad GoAP
- Masavi Mustali (nd) *Problem of Land Alienation among Tribals of Gujarat* (unpublished report) Ahmedabad: Tribal Research and Training Institute
- McCully, P 1996 *Silenced Rivers The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams* London Zed Books
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) 2005 *Ecosystem services and human well-being Wetlands and Water Synthesis* Washington DC World Resources Institute, USA

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) 1980 *'Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan'* New Delhi Government of India

Ministry of Information and Broad Casting 2005 *'India-2005 Social Welfare'* (reference annual) New Delhi Publication Division

Mishra S.N. 1995. Where is the Tribal Land alienation? *Kurukshetra* 47-52

Misra, Swati 1995, Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation With Specific Reference to Big Dams in India, CSSS, SSS, and JNU

Mohanthi, K K 1989 'Monitoring and Evolution of Tribal Development Programmes' in Pati. R N and Basanthi Bala Jenas's edited *'Tribal Development in India'* New Delhi Ashish Publishing House 10-14

Murdia, Ratna 1975 Land Allotment and Land Alienation Policies and Programmers for SCs and STs *Economic and Political Weekly*, X (32), 1204

Murkongselek-Jonai and Saadiya Areas of Assam In B B Dutta & M N Kama (Eds) *Land Relations in North East* New Delhi People's Publishing House 40-53

Murty, M L K 1974 *'A Late Pleistocene Cave Site in Southern India'* Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society Vol 118(2)

Murty, M L K 1975 'Late Pleistocene Fauna of Kurnool Caves, South India' in Clason A T's edited *'Archaeozoological Studies'* Amsterdam North Holland Publishing Co

Murty, M L K 1979 'Recent Research on the Upper Palaeolithic Phase in India' *Journal of Field Archaeology* Vol 6(3)

Murty, M L K 1981 'Hunter-Gatherer Ecosystems and Archaeological Patterns of Subsistence Behaviour on the Southeast Coast of India An Ethnographic Model' *World Archaeology* Vol 13(1)

Murty, M L K 1985 *'The Uses of Plant Foods by Some Hunter Gatherer Communities in Andhra Pradesh, in Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory'* (V.N. Misra and P Bellwood Eds New Delhi Oxford-IBH

Murty, M L K. 1988 'Ethnoarchaeology of the Kurnool Cave Areas', *World Archaeology* Vol 17(2)

Murty, M L K 1988 *'Pre-Iron Age Agricultural Settlements in South India An Ecological Perspective'* Bangalore Center for Ecological Sciences Indian Institute of Sciences.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) 1980 'Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan' New Delhi: Government of India

Ministry of Information and Broad Casting 2005 'India-2005 Social Welfare' (reference annual) New Delhi: Publication Division

Mishra S N 1995 Where is the Tribal Land alienation? *Kurukshetra* 47-52

Misra, Swati 1995, Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation With Specific Reference to Big Dams in India, CSSS, SSS, and JNU

Mohanthi, K K 1989 'Monitoring and Evolution of Tribal Development Programmes' in Pati R N and Basanthi Bala Jenas's edited 'Tribal Development in India' New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House 10-14

Murdia, Ratna 1975 Land Allotment and Land Alienation: Policies and Programmers for SCs and STs *Economic and Political Weekly*, X (32), 1204

Murkongselek-Jonai and Saadiya Areas of Assam In B B Dutta & M N Kama (Eds) *Land Relations in North East* New Delhi: People's Publishing House 40-53

Murty, M L K 1974 'A Late Pleistocene Cave Site in Southern India' *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* Vol 118(2)

Murty, M.L.K 1975 'Late Pleistocene Fauna of Kurnool Caves, South India' in Clason A T's edited 'Archaeozoological Studies' Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Co

Murty, M L K 1979 'Recent Research on the Upper Palaeolithic Phase in India' *Journal of Field Archaeology* Vol 6(3)

Murty, M L K. 1981 'Hunter-Gatherer Ecosystems and Archaeological Patterns of Subsistence Behaviour on the Southeast Coast of India: An Ethnographic Model' *World Archaeology* Vol 13(1)

Murty, M.L.K. 1985. 'The Uses of Plant Foods by Some Hunter Gatherer Communities in Andhra Pradesh, in *Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory*' (V N. Misra and P Bellwood Eds) New Delhi: Oxford-IBH

Murty, M L K 1988. 'Ethnoarchaeology of the Kurnool Cave Areas', *World Archaeology* Vol 17(2)

Murty, M L K 1988 'Pre-Iron Age Agricultural Settlements in South India: An Ecological Perspective' Bangalore: Center for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Sciences

Murty, M.L.K 1993 *Environment, Royal Policy and Social Formation in the Eastern Ghats South India, AD 1000-1500*' Presidential Address (Historical Archeology, Numismatics and Epigraphy Section) Warangal *Indian History Congress*

Murty, M L K 1994 'Living Traditions' in Bridget Allchin's edited *Studies in Ethnoarchaeology of South Asia* New Delhi Oxford & IBH Publication

Murty, M L K 2003 'Introduction From Prehistory to Early Historic Transition in Andhra Pradesh' in Murty MLK's edited *'Pre and Protohistoric Andhra Pradesh up to 500 BC'* New Delhi Orient Longman

Murty, M.L K and Reddy, K T 1976 'The Significance of Lithic Finds in the Cave Areas of Kurnool' *Asian Perspectives* Vol 18(2)

Murty, MLK 1968 'Blade and Burin Industries near Remigunta on the Southeast Coast of India' *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* Vol 34

Muttaiah, B C, Tripathy, R N, Santhanam, M L Srivastava, O N 1984 *'Rehabilitation of Displaced Villages - A plan'* (A Study in NALCO Complex Damanjodi, Koraput, Orissa) Hyderabad NIRD

Nadakarni, M V, Ajmal Pasha, S, Prabakar, L S 1989 *'The Political Economy of Forest Use and Management'* New Delhi Sage Publications

Naga Raja (Special Correspondent) 2001 'Tribals Concerned Over Displacement Threat'. *Hindu*

Naga Raja (Special Correspondent) 2004 'Tribal Habitation Wears Desolate Look' *Hindu*.

Nagaraju, M 1998 *'TSP Strategy Concept, Practice and Relevance'* Tripura Tribal Welfare Department

Naidu, N Y 1976 'Pains of Industrialization' *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol XI (23)

Nancharaiah G 1988. *'Land and Caste'* Bombay Himalaya Publishing House

Narayan Sachindra 1988 *Movements Development Policy and Judiciary in Tribal Word.* New Delhi Inter India Publications.

National Advisory Committee (NAC) 2001 *'Pace of Socio-economic Change'* New Delhi GoI

National Alliance of Peoples Movement (NAPM) and Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Labour Union (APALU) 2004 *National Convention on Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation Peoples' Declaration'*

National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) 1989 *'A (Workshop) Report on Effective Implementation of Policy on Checking Tribal Land Alienated and Restoration of Alienated Lands'* Hyderabad NIRD

National Strategies for Sustainable Development *'World Conservation Strategy Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development'*

Nirmal, Sengupta 1982 *'The Fourth World Dimension of Jharkhand'* New Delhi Guild Publications

Olsen, S.B, Padma, T V and Richter, B D 2006 *A Guide to Managing Freshwater Inflows to Estuaries'* Rhode Island University of Rhode Island

Pandey, M.P 1980 *'Land Records and Agrarian Situation in Bihar'*, Calcutta Arunima Printing Works

Paranjpye, V 1997 *Rehabilitation Policy and Law in India A right to Livelihood'* New Delhi Indian Social Institutes

Parreek R N 1977 *'Tribal Culture in Flux in the Jatapus of Eastern Chats'* Delhi. B R Publishing Corporation

Parkin, Robert 1992 *'Munda of central India Ongoing Challenges'* New Delhi M D Publications

Patel M L 1994 *'Development Dualism of Primitive Tribes Constraints, Restraints and Fallacies'* New Delhi M D Publications

Patel M L 1995 Changing Land Right relationship in Tribal Areas, in S K Tiwari's edited *'Tribal Situation and Development in Central India'* New Delhi M D. Publications

Patel, M L 1996 'Land Alienation and Land Restoration to Baiga (PTG) of Madhya Pradesh', in Gopal Iyer K's edited *'Sustainable Development Ecological and Socio-Cultural Dimension'* New Delhi Vikas Publishing House

Patnaik, N 1972 *'Tribes and Their Development'* Hyderabad NICD

Patrik, Oskarsson 2005 *'Polavaram Multi-Purpose Project A 25 year old solution for all water problems in northern Andhra Pradesh returns to haunt tribal communities'* Hyderabad Samata 1-35

Peffer, G. and D K Behura (ed) 1997 'Contemporary Society Tribal Studies, New Delhi Concept Publishing Co

Poffenberger and McGean, B 1995 '*Village Voices, Forest Choices*' London Oxford University Press

Powell, Baden 1882. '*A Manual of Jurisprudence for Forest Officers Being a Treatise on the Forest*'. Calcutta Government Press

Pradeep, Pabhu 2005 '*In the Hope of the Right to Live with Dignity*' (presented at the training work shop in NIRD) 1-5

Prasad, Neerabh K 1994 'Protection of Tribal Land' *Gurjan Samskruti*, Vol II

Prasad, O.S V D and Kumari, Vinaya K R 2004 '*Tribes and Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh*'

Prasad, Rajendra, 2000. 'Eying Tribal Land' *Hindu*

Ragavaiah, V 1971 '*Tribal Revolts* Nellore Adimajati Sevak Sangh

Ragavaiah, V 1979 'Background of Tribal Struggles in India' in Desai A R's edited '*Peasant Struggles in India*' New Delhi Oxford University Press

Raha, M.K. and Das, J C 1982 'Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes Their Relevance and Implications' in Chowdary, Buddadev's edited '*Tribal Development in India Problems and Prospects*' New Delhi Inter India Publications

Rajagopal, M V (ed) 1977 '*Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, West Godavari district*' Hyderabad Government Press, GoAP

Rajeeva 1989 '*An introduction to the Tribal Development in India*' Dehradun International Book Distributors

Raju, K N 1999 '*Land Reforms in India*' Hyderabad NIRD

Ramaiah, P 1988 '*Issues in Tribal Development*' Allahabad Chug Publications

Ramesh, P V 1995 'Land Reforms and Land Transfers in Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh Adequacy and Effectiveness' A research paper presented at the seminar on '*Scheduled Tribes and Social Justice* Hyderabad. Tribal Welfare Department, GoAP

Ramesh, P V 1996 'To Whom Does the Land Belong? A case study of Adilabad District' in Yugandhar, B N's edited '*Land Reforms in India*' New Delhi Sage Publications

- Rao, Dharma M 2006 '*Anti-People Polavaram Project-An Alternate*' Vijayawada Organization for the protection of democratic rights (OPDR)
- Rao, Gopala 1978. 'Land Alienation A Menace to Tribal Economy', *Tribe* Vol 10(4) 27-39.
- Rao, Hanumantha T. 2005 '*Polavaram Project The Present Thinking and Possible Alternatives*' Hyderabad Centre for World Solidarity (CWS)
- Rao, Janardhan B 1987 '*Land Alienation in Tribal Areas*', Warangal Kakatiya School of Public Administration
- Rao, Kanaka (reporter) 2004 'Andolana Phalitam Kadilina Entrangam Punaravasa Badhitulaku Vodarpu' *Eenadu daily* (Telugu)
- Rao, Kanaka (reporter) 2004 'Bratuku Baruvu, Niluva Needa Karuvu Project Pommamdi Entrngam Minnakundi', (Punaravasam Kosam Kovvada Nirvasitula Andolana) *Eenadu daily* (Telugu)
- Rao, Mohana K 1992 '*The Koyas of Andhra Pradesh*' Hyderabad Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR&TI), Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP)
- Rao, Mohana K 1993 '*Socio-Cultural Profile of Tribes of Andhra Pradesh*' Hyderabad TCR&TI
- Rao, Mohana K 1999 '*Tribal Development in Andhra Pradesh, Performance and Prospects*' New Delhi. D K Fine Art Press
- Rao, R.S 1998, 'Vegetation and Valuable Plant Resources in the Eastern Ghats' (Proceedings of the National Seminar on Conservation of Eastern Ghats) Hyderabad EPTRI and ENVIC 58-86
- Rao, Ragava D V and Baskaradoss, K 1994 '*A Study on Alienation of Tribal Lands in Tamilnadu*', Udhagamandalam Tribal Research Centre
- Rao, Rama K 1972 '*The Law Relating to Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh*' Hyderabad Venkateswara Printers
- Rao, Rama T 1995 '*Forest Laws in Andhra Pradesh*' Hyderabad Asian Law Press
- Rao, Setu Madhava 1949 '*Among the Gonds of Adilabad*' Bombay Popular Book Department
- Rao, Shrivaji 2007 'Save Andhra Pradesh from Polavaram' (unpublished paper)
- Rao, Sudhakar R (Special Correspondent) 2004, 'Joint Survey Conducted in Affected Villages' *New Indian Express*

- Rao, Sudhakar R (Special Correspondent) 2004 'Kovvada Hearing held at LND Pet not in Affected Villages' *New Indian Express*
- Rao, Sudhakar R (Special Correspondent) 2004 'MP Backs Kovvada Tribals' *New Indian Express*
- Rao, Sudhakar. R (Special Correspondent) 2004 'Non-Tribals Reap Kovvada Project' (Express Campaign) *New Indian Express*
- Rao, Sudhakar. R (Special Correspondent) 2004 'Oustees Wait for Promised Land with Hope Kovvada Project' *New Indian Express*
- Rao, Sudhakar R (Special Correspondent) 2004 'Tribals Bemoan Official Apathy Kovvada Project in West Godavari district' *New Indian Express*
- Rao, T Hanumantha 2005 '*Polavaram Project The Present Thinking and Possible Alternatives*' Hyderabad Centre for World Solidarity (CWS)
- Rao, T Rama 1995 *Forest Laws in Andhra Pradesh* Hyderabad. Asian Law Press
- Rao, V M 1972 'Land Transfers in Rural Communities - Some Findings in a Ryotwari Region' *Economic and Political weekly* VII (40) A-133
- Rao, Venkata P 2002, 'Tribal Development Policy and Practice' New Delhi Swaroop & Sons
- Ravi, R and Bhanumathi, K 2001 'The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and the Samata Judgment' in '*Indigenous Law Bulletin* Vol 82
- Ravi, V 2007 '*Evaluation of Forest Policies in Madras Presidency*' (an unpublished Ph.D thesis submitted to University of Hyderabad) Hyderabad
- Ravi, V 2007 '*Evolution of Forest Tenure in Andhra Pradesh A Historical Analysis*' (A research paper presented at National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad) 1-20
- Reddy N Subba (1988) Depriving Tribals of Land Andhra Move to Amend Land Transfer Laws, *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXIII (38) 1458
- Reddy, Prabhakar T 1989 'Tribal Land Alienation in Andhra Pradesh' *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol 24 (28) 1571-1573
- Reddy, Rama P and Reddy, Srinivasa P 1995 '*Agency Laws in Andhra Pradesh*' Hyderabad Gogia Publishers for Asia Law House

- Richter, B D, Mathews, R, Harrison, D L and Wington, R 2003 'Ecologically Sustainable Water Management Managing River Flows for Ecological Integrity' *Ecological Applications* Vo 13 206-224
- Roy, Arundathi 1999 *'The Greater Common Good'* Delhi India Book Distributors
- Roy, Arundathi 2004. 'On the Road to Harshud' *'Out Look'* (26th of July issue)
- Roy, B K. Burman 1992, 'Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Global Hegemonies and Government of India' *Mainstream* Vol XXX (46)
- Roy, B K Burman 1995 'Self-Government in the Tribal Areas and 73rd Amendment of the Constitution' in Neera Chandhoke's and Ashish Ghosh's edited *'Grossroots Movement and Social Change of Grossroots Politics Series-I'* New Delhi Delhi University Press
- Roy, Burman. B K 1975 *'The Tribes The Modern Phonex'* (lectures) Simla Indian Institute of Advanced Study
- Rutman, Leonard 1988 *'Evaluation Research Method A Basic Guide'* New Delhi Sage Publication 8-12
- Sagar, Vidya A 1999 *'Bhadrachalam Mannem Kathalu'* (Experiences of a Project Officer of ITDA, Paloncha (Bhadrachalam) Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh). Hyderabad Dawn Printers and Publishers
- Samata 2003 *'Problems related to Tribal people in Andhra Pradesh'* A Report submitted to Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission Hyderabad
- Samata 2003 *'Surviving A Minefield An Adivasi Triumph'* (A Landmark Supreme Court Judgment Restoring the Rights of Tribals - Samata vs GOAP & Others IA No in Civil APP eal No 4601-4602/1997)
- Sangvai, Sanjay 2000 *'The River and Life'* Mumbai Eearth care publishers
- Sankaran, S R and Rao, R K 2007 *'Tribal People and Forest'* (a paper presented at the training workshop held at NIRD Hyderabad) 1-5
- Sastry, V N V K and Sastry, K V S 1993 *'Process Evaluation of Tribal Development Project'* Hyderabad TCRTI
- Savyasachi 1998 *'Tribal Forest-Dwellers and Self-Rule'* New Delhi Indian Social Institute,
- Savyasachi 1998 *'Tribal Forest-Dwellers and Self-Rule'* New Delhi Indian Social Institute,

Saxena, N.C 2007. *'Forests in Tribal Lives'* Hyderabad NIRD

Shafroth, P B, Stromberg, J C and Patten, D T 2001 'Riparian vegetation response to altered disturbance and stress regimes' *Ecological Applications* Vol 12

Shakti. 1991 *'Manya Prantha Chaitanya Yatra'* Hyderabad Annapurna Printers

Shakti. 2004 *'Polavaraaniki Punaadi-Giryana Pranthaniki jala Samadhi'* Hyderabad Annapurna Printers

Shakti 2004 *'Polavaraaniki Punaadi-Giryana Pranthaniki jala Samadhi'* Hyderabad Annapurna Printers

Shakti. 2005 *'Godavari Loyalo Vanarula Kosam Poratam'* Hyderabad Annapurna Printers

Shankaram (reporter) 2004 'Lakshimpuram Empapam Chesindi? R&R Packagiki Duram' *Vaaritha* daily (Telugu)

Sharma M L (ed) 1989 *Land Reforms in India Achievements, Problems and Prospects'* Delhi Ajanata Publications

Sharma, B A V 1980 *'Political Economy of India Study of Land Reforms Policy in Andhra Pradesh'* New Delhi Light and Life Publishers

Sharma, B D 1976 'Environmental Context and the Personal System, Its Implications for Tribal areas' *Indian Journal of Public Administration*

Sharma, B D 1977 *'Planning for Education Development in Tribal Area'* New Delhi Ministry of Home Affairs GoI

Sharma, B D 1978 *'Tribal Development Concept and Frame'* New Delhi Prachi Prakasham

Sharma, B D 1987-1989 *Report of the Commissioner for SCs & STs (29th Report), National SC and ST Commission'* New Delhi GoI

Sharma, B D 1995 *'Whither Tribal Areas? Constitutional Amendments and After'*, New Delhi Sahayog Pustak Kutir

Sharma, B D 1997 *'Whither Tribes in India? Tide Turned, The making of Tribal Self Rule First Central Law in the wake of Bhuria Committee Report'* New Delhi National Front for Tribal Self Rule

Sharma, B D 2002 *'The Besieged Criminal Offences, Dereliction of duties Subversion of Democracy in Bastar Region'* New Delhi Sahayog Pustak Kuteer

Shastri, Krishna V V. 1983 'The Proto and Early Historic Cultures of Andhra Pradesh' *Archeological series* V 58 Hyderabad The Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Shiva, Vandana 1991 *Ecology and the Politics of Survival Conflicts over Natural Resources in India* New Delhi Sage Publications

Shivamagi, H B 1968 'Transferability Rights in Land and farm Finance' *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol III (26-28)

Shivaramakrishna 'On Survival - Fighting for the Forest A Godavari Experience' *Lokayan Bulletin* Vol 3 (6) 1995

Shrimal M L 1985 '*Land Reforms Promised and Performance*', New Delhi Metropolitan

Shrivastava, R S 1972 'Problem of Land Alienation amongst Tribal in Bastar - A Survey Report'. *Bulletin of the Tribal Research and Development Institute* (Bhopal) Vol X (1&2)

Sigh, Suresh K 1972 'Tribal Situation in India, *Indian Institute of Advanced Study*', Simla

Singh, Bhupinder 1981 'Tribal Development Strategy and Approach' in Vidhyarthi L P's edited '*Tribal Development and Its Administration*' New Delhi Concept Publishing Company

Singh, Hoshiar 1994 '*Tribal Development Administration*' Joipur Printwheel

Singh, K 1988 '*Social Work Theory and Practice*' (Part-IV) Lucknow Prakashan Kendra.

Singh, K S 1970 'Mahatma Gandhi and the Adivasis *Man in India*' Vol 50 (1)

Singh, K S 1971 'State-Formation in Tribal Society' (Some Preliminary Discussions) *Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society* Vol VI (2)

Singh, K S 1978 'Colonial Transformation of Tribal Society in Middle India' *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol XVIII (30)

Singh, K S 1982 'Transformation of Tribal Society Integration vs Assimilation' *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol XVII (33 & 34)

Singh, Raja Ram Thakur 1979 Prehistoric and Early Historic Sites in Karimnagar Region, Andhra Pradesh *Journal of Andhra Pradesh Archaeology* 1(1) 1-2

Singh, Raja Ram Thakur 1984 'Living conditions of Palaeolithic Man in Godavari valley from Basar to Bhadrachalam' *'Andhra Pradesh Journal of Archeology'* 2 7-26.

Singh, Satyajit 1997 *'Taming the Waters the political economy of large dams in India'* Delhi. Oxford University Press

Singh A K 1989 *'Tribal Development in India'* New Delhi Classical Publishing Company

Sinha, Arun 1975 'More Laws against Bonded Labour' *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol. X, No 41

Sinha, Arun 1975 'Troubles of Gandak Project' *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol X, No 42

Sinha, Arun 1976 'How Bokaro Builders Live?' *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol. XI, No 35, August

Sinha, Arun 1977 'Exploited Builders of Bokaro' *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol XII, No 43, Oct 22

Sinha, Arun 1978 'Legal Loopholes: To Landlords Rescue' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol XVIII, No 42, Oct 21

Sinha, Arun 1979 'Containing Jharkhand Movement' *'Economic and Political Weekly'* Vol XIV, No 14

Sinha, Arun 1981 'On the Life of Bondo Tribes of Orissa' *'Andhra Prabha'* June 1

Sinha, Arun. 1981 'Uplift Drive Hardly Helps Tribals in Orissa' *Indian Express'* June 19, Hyderabad Edition

Sinha, Arun. 1982 'Orissa Law Hurts Migrant Labour' *'Indian Express'* Aug 28

Sinha, Arun 1983 'Aliens in Native Land' *'Indian Express'* July 18

Sinha, Arun.1982. 'Government Neglect Takes A Heavy Toll' *'Indian Express'* May 8

Sinha, B.K 1993 'Alienation of Land in Chotanagpur - Santhal Paragana Areas', *Administrator* Vol 38 (2) 103-124

Smita, Sunil 1996 'Fishing the Taw Reservoir Adivasi Struggle for Livelihood' *Economic and Political Weekly* (6th April Issue)

Social Action 2005. 'Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy Need for a National Debate' *A Quarterly Review of Social Sciences* Vol 55 (April - June Issue)

Spate, O H K A T A Learmonth and B H Farmer (in collaboration with A M Learmonth) 1972 *India, Pakistan and Ceylon The Regions* New Delhi B I Publications

Srivastava, A R N 1997 Land Alienation Causes and Consequences among the Tribals of Bastar, in J S Bhandari's edited *Tribes and Government Policies* New Delhi Cosmo Publications

Srivastava, K B 1999 '*Panchayats in Scheduled Areas*' Hyderabad NIRD

Srivastava, R S 1972 'Problem of Land Alienation amongst Tribal in Bastar A Survey Report' *Bulletin of the Tribal Research and Development Institute* (Bhopal) Vo X (1&2)

Stebbing, E P 1921 '*The Forests of India*' Vol I University of Edinburgh (reprinted in 1982) New Delhi A J Reprints Agency

Stebbing, E P 1922 '*The Forests of India*' Vol II University of Edinburgh (reprinted in 1982) New Delhi A J Reprints Agency

Stebbing, E P 1923 '*The Forests of India*' Vol III University of Edinburgh (reprinted in 1982) New Delhi A J Reprints Agency

Stebbing, E P 1924 '*The Forests of India*' Vol IV University of Edinburgh (reprinted in 1982) New Delhi A J Reprints Agency

Swaminadhan 2005 '*Tribal Welfare and Development*' (draft paper), New Delhi National Advisory Council (NAC)

Swamy, Maheswara 1996 '*Shorter commentaries on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, (with special Reference to the state of Andhra Pradesh), with allied Acts and Rules*' Hyderabad Gogia Law Agency

TCR&TI 1990 '*Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh*' (seminar papers) Hyderabad Tribal Welfare department (GoAP)

TCR&TI. 1993 '*Hand Book of Basic statistics Andhra Pradesh Tribals*' Hyderabad Tribal Welfare Department (GoAP)

Thaper, Romla 1995 '*Recent Perspectives of Early India History* Bombay Popular Prakasan

The Gazetteers Unit (GoI) 1973 *'The Gazetteer of India, Indian Union Vol I'* (country and people) Faridabad Publications Division (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting).

Thompson, B Paul 2001 *'Land and Water In a Companion to Environmental Philosophers'* edited by Dale Jamieson Malden Blackwell Publishers

Thukral E.G 1992 *'Big Dams Displaced People Rivers of Sorrow, Rivers of Change'* New Delhi Sage Publications

Thurston, Edger 1909. *'Castes and Tribes of Southern India'* Vol IV New Delhi Asian Educational Services

Tockner, K and Stanford, J A 2002 *'Riverine Floodplains Present State and Future Trends'* Environmental Conservation

Todd, C R and Bearlin, A R 2005 *'The Impact of Cold Water Releases on the Critical Period of Post-Spawning Survival and its Implications for Murray Cod A Case Study of the Mitta River'* Southeastern Australia River Research and Applications

Trivedi, H R 1993 *'Tribal Land Systems Land Reform Measures and Development of Tribals'* New Delhi Concept Publishers

Trivedi Harshad R and Siddharaj S Solanki (n d) *'Some Aspects of Tribal Land Systems and Their Development in Gujarat'* *Adivasi (Gujarat)* Vol 4(1) 94-103

Uma, Shankari. 2004 *'Interlinking Rivers Contradictions and Confrontations'* New Delhi South Asian Dialogues of Ecological Democracy and Center for Study of Developing Societies.

UNDP 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 *'Human Development Reports'* New York Oxford University Press

UNESCO 1998 *'Learning to Live Together in Peace and Harmony Values Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Sustainable Development for the Asia-Pacific Region'* Bangkok

United Nations (UN) 1993 *'Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples'* Articles 26-27

United Nations 1983 *'Process of Preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond'* (General Assembly Resolution) Oxford Oxford University Press

United Nations 1987 *'Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development'* (General Assembly Resolution) Oxford Oxford University Press

United Nations 1992. *'Report of Conference on Environment and Development' (UNCED)* (Agenda 21, programme of action for sustainable development, Rio declaration on environment and development) New York United Nations Press

United Nations 2002a *'Johannesburg Summit 2002'* (Key Outcomes) New York

United Nations 2002b *'World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation'* New York

Upadhyay, Sanjay, Ram and Bhavani 1998 *'Land Acquisition and Public Purpose'*, New Delhi. The other media publications

Velle-Veika Hirvela 2004 *'Democracy in Global Life Indigenous Means of Subsistence'* New Delhi Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Venkati, B 1994 *'Land Reforms and Alienation in Tribal Economy'* (unpublished Ph D thesis) Hyderabad University of Hyderabad

Verma, M M 1995 'Tribal Development Strategies in India An Overview'

Verma, M M 1996 *'Tribal Development in India Programmes and Perspectives'* New Delhi Mittal Publications

Verma, R C 1990 *'Indian Tribes through Ages'* New Delhi Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MoIB) Government of India (GoI)

Vidhyarthi, L.P 1974 *'Tribal Development in Independent India Man in India'* January – March 1974

Vidhyarthi, L P and Upadhyay V S 1980 *'The Kharia Then and Now'* New Delhi Concept Publications

Vidhyarthi, L P 1981 *'Tribal Development and Its Administration'* New Delhi Concept Publishing House

Vidhyarthi, L P 1999 *'Applied Anthropology in India'* (Principles, Problems and Case Studies) Allahabad Kitab Mahal

Viegas, Philip 1991 *'Encroached and Enslaved Alienation of Tribal Lands and Its Dynamics'* New Delhi Indian Social Institute

Vyas, N.N 1975 'Tribal Land Alienation Recent Changes and New Dimensions' *Tribes* Vol 9(3) 1-8

Vyas, N N and Mehta, P C 1994 *'Changing Land Relations in Tribal India'* Jaipur, Rawat Publications

- Williams, G P and Wolman, M G. 1984 '*Downstream Effects of Dams on Alluvial Rivers*' Colorado Geological Survey Professional Papers
- World Bank 1991 '*India Irrigation Sector Review, Washington*'
- World Bank 1993 '*Early Experiences with Involuntary Resettlement Impact Evaluation on India-Maharashtra Irrigation II Project*' OED
- World Bank 1995 '*Inventory of Dams related to World Bank Projects*'
- World Commission on Dams (WCD) 2000 '*Dams and Development A New Framework for Decision-Making*' London Earth scan
- World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) 1987 '*Our Common Future*' (Brundtland Commission's Report) Oxford Oxford University Press
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF) 2004 '*Rivers at risk Dams and the Future of Freshwater Ecosystems*'
- Yugandhar, B.N (ed) 1996 '*Land Reforms in India*' New Delhi Sage publications
- Yugundhar B.N and Pradeep Prabhu 1996 '*Report of the Expert Group on Prevention of Alienation of Tribal Land and Its Restoration, Ministry of Rural Development*' New Delhi GoI

Deccan Chronicle
dt 12-08-2001

ఈనాడు dt 12-08-2001
పాపాని బోర్డు నిర్ణయం

AMENDMENT
A.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Regional Office, 6-10-3, 3rd Floor, Innispet,
Hota Street, RAJAHMUNDRY - 533 101

It is to inform that the proposed Public Hearing to be held on 17.8.2001 has been postponed to 27.8.2001 in view of the Gram Panchayat Elections. The time and venue of the Public Hearing remains the same.

Sd/- XXX
Environmental Engineer

సవరణ

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ మండలి

రజనల్ ఆఫీసు (10-3వ అంతస్తు ఇన్స్పెక్టేట్, హోటా స్ట్రీట్
రాజమండ్రి-533 101

ఇందు మూలముగా తెలియజేయబడి ఏప్రిల్ 17, 2001 లో జరిగిన పబ్లిక్ హియింగ్ ను 17-8-2001 తారీఖునకు 27-8-2001 తారీఖునకు మార్చబడినది ప్రకాశనము స్థలము యందు మార్పులేదు అని తెలియజేయుచున్నాము.

పం/ XXX
ఎన్వైరాన్మెంటల్ ఇంజనీరు

2 Kovvada hearing held at LND Peta, New Indian Express, dated 4-9 2004, Rajhamandry

'Kovvada hearing held at LND Pet'

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

Rajhamandry, Sept 3 The executive engineer of Kovvada Kalva Project division P Gopal Krishna Reddy, has claimed that a public hearing on the project was held at LND Pet on August 30, 2001, and that the tribals of Lakshmpuram and Reddygudem people had participated in it.

Referring to reports published in these columns on the plight of tribals affected by the project, he also averred that a gram sabha was held at Reddygudem on April 19, 2002 where the details of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) package were read out by the executive engineer of Kovvada project. He also claimed that an amount of Rs 43 09 lakh was recovered towards seignorage

for sand and Rs 17 64 lakh towards seignorage for stone from the contractor's bill.

Referring to the tribals demand to extend the left canal of the Kovvada reservoir to bring additional tribal villages under the command area, the EE said that the yield from the catchment area was not sufficient to supply irrigation facilities to any additional ayacut.

OUR CORRESPONDENT REPLIES: We mentioned that a public hearing was held at LND Pet. However, the point is that the affected tribal villages fall under Rajanagaram panchayat and not LND pet, which is non-tribal dominated and is not affected by the project.

The EE also claims that Rajanagaram sarpanch was a member of the public hearing panel but xerox copies of the minutes show

only the word sarpanch written against his name and his signature is there. The sarpanch told this paper that he was not present at the hearing. We stand by our claim that the people of Reddygudem and Lakshmpuram did not attend the public hearing as claimed by the EE.

Similarly Rajanagaram sarpanch Mediyam Gangaraju told this paper that no gram sabha was held at Reddygudem on April 19, 2002 as claimed by the EE.

The panchayat minutes book did not refer to any gram sabha on the claimed date.

The rejoinder does not specify whether the amount was given to the Rajanagaram panchayat. According to panchayat records of Rajanagaram and the testimony of the sarpanch, no amount accrued to the panchayat towards seignorage.

New Indian Express,
dated: 4/9/2004.

List of lands held by tribals and non-tribals in the two affected villages 1 e Reddigudem and Lakshimpuram due to Kovvada reservoir according to the records of the settlement register of Polavaram taluk of the erstwhile East Godavari district

VILLAGE OF LAKSHIMPURAM, No 2, POLAVARAM TALUK
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

పూర్వం గోదావరి జిల్లా, పోలవరం తాలూకా, 2 నెం. లక్ష్మీపురం (నానంబయ్యల-
పేట) గ్రామం పేరిట ఉన్న భూమి.

INDEX OF COLUMN NUMBERS

1	Survey number and location.	(Col. No 5)	Class and sort of soil
2	Survey number and location.	(Col. No 6)	Tarim.
3	Survey number and location.	(Col. No 7)	State possession.
4	Government (G) or Inam (I).	(Col. No 8)	Extent.
5	Assessment.	(Col. No 9)	Assessment.
6	(D), Maravari (M), Wet (W), Unassessed (U) or Poramboke (P). If wet, source of irrigation and channel.	(Col. No 10)	Number of patta or title deed and name of registered holder or muddar.
7		(Col. No 11)	Remarks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11
							RS	A			
1	G	D	8-4	14	0	5	0	51	0	1	యంబంబయ్యలపేట
2	G	D	8-4	14	0	5	7	15	2	1	పేట
3	G	P	...	...	...	...	5	54	0	...	...
4	G	D	8-4	14	0	5	1	5	0	1	యంబంబయ్యలపేట
5	G	D	8-4	14	0	5	3	86	1	3	పేట
6	G	D	8-4	14	0	5	0	28	0	1	యంబంబయ్యలపేట
6	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	0	72	0	...	పేట
6	G	D	8-4	14	0	5	0	50	0	...	పేట
							1	50	0	3	
7	G	P	...	...	...	...	0	77	...	...	...
8	G	D	8-1	14	0	5	1	99	0	10	2 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
9	G	D	8-1	14	0	5	6	2	1	1	3 నాల్గవ దుర్గం ముఖ్యము
9	G	D	8-4	14	0	5	1	50	0	...	4 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
							7	32	2	...	
10	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	4	30	2	0	6 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
11	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	4	1	1	...	6 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
12	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	6	...	1	1	7 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
13	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	4	50	1	1	7 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
14	G	D	8-3	14	0	5	11	20	4	...	3 నాల్గవ దుర్గం ముఖ్యము
15	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	3	11	1	1	8 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
16	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	1	15	0	10	9 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
17	G	D	8-1	14	0	5	1	61	0	2	8 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
17	G	D	8-1	11	0	5	2	57	0	15	10 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
							4	20	1	...	
18	G	D	8-3	14	0	5	1	50	0	0	5 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
19	G	D	8-3	14	0	5	6	10	1	1	3 నాల్గవ దుర్గం ముఖ్యము
20	G	P	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
21	G	D	8-3	14	0	5	0	1	2	423	1 నాల్గవ దుర్గం ముఖ్యము
22	G	P	...	...	...	...	0	77	...	...	...
23	G	D	8-3	14	0	5	0	81	2	...	11 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట
24	G	D	8-3	14	0	5	1	5	0	...	5 కేసుల యంబంబయ్యలపేట

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
								MS.	A.	
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	0 85	0 4		5	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	2 39	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	5 44	1 11		18	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	3 08	1 9		10	...	...
					0 12	2 13				
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	11 56	3 10		20	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	7 13	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-2	13	0 9	1 87	1 1		21	...	...
	G D	8-2	13	0 9	1 77	1 0		22	...	...
					3 64	2 1				
1	G D	8-3	14	0 5	3 54	1 2		23	...	...
2	G D	8-3	14	0 5	4 36	1 6		24	...	...
					7 04	2 8				
	G D	8-2	13	0 0	2 01	1 8		20	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	1 05	...		...	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	1 28	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-2	13	0 9	0 23	0 2		...	...	...
					1 10	...				
	G P	...	...	...	0 05	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-2	13	0 9	10 32	5 13		11	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	3 16	1 0		24	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	7 71	2 7		11	...	...
								
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	3 01	1 4		25	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 75	0 9		26	...	...
					5 64	1 13				
	G P	...	...	...	4 92	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	0 62	0 3		...	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	0 10	0 2		...	...	...
					5 61	0 5				
	G D	8-5	14	0 5	2 17	0 11		27	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	5 26	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	2 57	0 11		16	...	...
	G D	8-3	11	0 9	4 31	1 6		17	...	...
	G D	8-2	13	0 0	2 85	1 10		15	...	...
	G D	8-2	13	0 9	1 38	0 12		28	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	0 43	0 2		...	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	1 00	...		...	...	...
					2 33	0 2				
	G D	8-3	11	0 5	10 20	1 1		29	...	...
	G D	8-3	11	0 5	2 57	0 11		425	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	2 21	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-3	11	0 5	2 11	0 12		21	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	0 11	...		...	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	2 94	0 15		28	...	...
	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 19	0 6		30	...	...
	G P	...	...	...	2 28	...		...	...	...

VILLAGE No. 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
74	1 74-1	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 77	0 9	30	...	
	2 74-2	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 26	0 6	28	...	
							3 3	0 16			
75	...	75	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 19	4 2	31	...
76	...	76	...	G P	...	...	...	87	...	...
77	...	77	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	2 84	0 14	12	...
78	...	78	...	G P	...	...	...	9 66	...	...
79	...	79	...	G D	4-3	11	0 5	3 11	1 2	5	...
			...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	2 91	0 16	28	...
81	...	81	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	5 00	1 12	11	...
82	1 82	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 85	0 10	32	...	
	2 82	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 56	0 8	11	...	
							3 54	1 2			
83	...	83	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	7 40	2 5	12	...
84	...	84	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 50	0 8	12	...
85	1 85	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	0 15	0 3	...	...
	2 85	...	G P	...	...	...	13 15	...	...	...
	3 85	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	2 11	0 11	...	...
	4 85	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 30	0 7	...	...
							18 1	1 5			
86	...	86	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	2 25	0 11	33	...
87	1 87	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	6 35	2 0	31	...	
	2 87	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	5 15	1 10	32	...	
							11 10	3 10			
88	...	88	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 67	0 8	34	...
89	...	89	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 32	0 7	27	...
90	...	90	...	G P	...	...	...	2 21	...	...
91	...	91	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 16	0 6	37	...
92	...	92	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	4 17	1 5	20	...
93	...	93	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	6 78	1 13	37	...
94	...	94	...	G P	...	...	...	1 74	...	...
95	...	95	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 79	0 11	36	...
96	...	96	...	G P	...	...	...	2 30	...	...
97	...	97	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	13 00	1 0	34	...
98	...	98	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	1 40	1 6	34	...
99	...	99	...	G P	...	...	...	1 73	...	...
100	...	100	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	4 10	1 5	20	...
101	...	101	...	G P	...	...	...	0 97	...	...
102	...	102	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	3 49	1 3	37	...
103	...	103	...	G P	...	...	...	0 1	...	...
104	...	104	...	G D	8-3	14	0 5	0 93	0 5	37	...
105	...	105	...	G U	...	...	...	7 14	...	...
							62 26	14 6			

DETAILED LIST OF JOINTLY REGISTERED HOLDERS

Village of Lakshimpuram, No. 2, Polavaram Taluk, East Godavari District,

గ్రామము, పోలవరం జిల్లా, పోలవరం తాలూకా, నె 2 లు, లక్ష్మీపురం గ్రామం

జాయింట్లు పట్టాదారుల లిస్టు వివరం.

పట్టాదారుల పేర్లు.

(2)

40 భక్తయ్య కుమార్తె, మైసర్లు చిక్కయ్య 1, యీ రామప్ప 2, మైసలు యీ వీరభద్రుడు యీ రామప్ప గార్లియర్ కుంకమ్మ 3.

30 రామప్ప 1, యీ గంగమ్మ 2.

27 వేణుకపాపయ్య 1, యీ వీరయ్య 2, యీ శంకరాచారి 3, యీ భక్తయ్య కుమార్తె మైసర్లు చిక్కయ్య 4, యీ రామప్ప 5, యీ వీరభద్రుడు కుమారుడు రామప్ప 6, యీ కుంకమ్మ.

పట్టాదారుల పేర్లు

పట్టాదారుల పేర్లు.

(1)

(2)

17 పడిశం వీరభద్రుడు కుమారుడు రామప్ప 1, యీ భక్తయ్య కుమార్తె మైసర్లు చిక్కయ్య 2, యీ రామప్ప 3 గార్లియర్ కుంకమ్మ.

25 వేణుకపాపయ్య 1, యీ శంకరాచారి 2.

26 శేష ముప్పయ్య 1, యీ శాన్తయ్య 2.

28 శేష వెంకట 1, యీ శుభయ్య 2.

31 శర్ల సత్యమ్మ రామడు 1, మైసరు యీ భక్తయ్య గార్లియర్ కర్ణి శరణమ్మ 2.

36 గురింట వెంకట 1, యీ రామయ్య 2.

Tribals bemoan official apathy

KOVVADA PROJECT IN WVG THREATENS TO SUBMERGE VILLAGES

By K RAKA SUDHAKAR RAO

Kovvada (West Godavari), Aug 28: For the last one month, hundreds of semi-clad and emaciated Kondareddy and Nayakpudi tribals from Reddygudem and Lakshmpuram villages are squatting at the entrance of the bund road leading to the spillway of Kovvada reservoir in Buttayigudem mandal of West Godavari district demanding resettlement with dignity and rehabilitation with honour as their villages would be submerged once the project gets underway. The administration, is neither stirred nor shaken.

Not only have the local officials

flouted norms while taking up the project and relocating the affected people, they are even threatening the tribals of dire consequences if they tried to stall project works.

Designed chiefly to rein in the unruly Kovvada hill stream which causes widespread damage and destruction in Pattiseema region every year, the reservoir, spread in 250 hectares, would also irrigate crops in 13 villages. Initial estimates had put the project cost at Rs 51 crore and the second spillway could cost another Rs 30 crore. The administration claims that only Reddygudem would be submerged and Laksh-

mipuram would be unaffected

"This is untrue. We have to live in constant fear once the crest gates of the reservoir are fixed as the water level is likely to rise," says Kovvada Reservoir Victims Committee con-

venor G Anil Kumar. Already 7.5 hectare of orchards raised by the Vana Samrakshana Samiti (VSS) and 8.86 acres of funeral site are submerged "Due to the project, there is no way we can reach the 56 acre of forest land," points out Lakshmpuram VSS president Guruvinda Korralah. "The officials have strange logic: The full reservoir level is fixed

at 90.50 metre Reddygudem is situated at 88 metre contour level and part of Lakshmpuram is also 88 metre. But, officials say that Reddygudem will be submerged and Lakshmpuram would be safe," avers Kusine Ravibhaskar of Lakshmpuram.

The plight of Reddygudem is no different. The officials forced the people out of the village and herded them into 66 half-completed two-room tenements built just on the bank of the project "Our houses have been built without foundations, complain Kovala Lakshmi and Chaduvula Nagamani

(To be continued)

EXPRESS CAMPAIGN

New Indian Express,
dated: 29/8/2004.

K RAKA SUDHAKARA RAO GCVU
Repote

The New Indian Express
Rajahmundry

గౌరవనీయులైన అయ్యో!

నిషయం కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ నిర్మాణం మరియు మా రాజానగరం గ్రామ పంచాయితీ పరిధిలోని వనరులను ఉపయోగించుట గురించి, మా పంచాయితీ ఏ నిధిపై సమాచారము సంబంధిత ప్రభుత్వ అధికారుల నుండి మాకు అందలేదు మరియు మా పంచాయితీ జరిగిన నిష్పము గురించి.

కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ నిర్మాణం గురించి సంబంధిత

అధికారులవలన మా రాజానగరం గ్రామ పంచాయితీ ఏ నిధిపై సమాచారము ఇప్పటివరకు ఇవ్వలేదు. మా రాజానగరం పంచాయితీ పరిధిలోని రెడ్డిగూడెం మరియు లక్ష్మీపురం గ్రామాలకు, తు రాజానగరం కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ నిర్మాణం ముంపు, ఎత్తు, పునరావస్థ షాడోజ్ గూర్చి అయా గ్రామాలలో గ్రామసభ సత్పదం జరిగలేదు మా రాజానగరం గ్రామపంచాయితీలోని కొవ్వడ కొచ్చి అనుక, కొండరాళ్ళు, మట్టిని మొదలైన వనరులను రిజర్వాయర్ గట్టి నిర్మాణానికి విరివిగా అంగీకారం దిస్తాక్రీ మెంట్ వారు వాడుకున్నారు ఇందువల్ల కూడా మా రాజానగరం పంచాయితీకి ఏ నిధిపై సమాచారం అంగీకారం నాభివారు గాని, రెకెప్టర్ వారివారు కాని ఇప్పటివరకు తెలియలేదు మా రాజానగరం పంచాయితీకి "సనరేటి" ఉపల నివా చెక్కించవలసి కొట్టి కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ నిర్మాణం వల్ల మా రాజానగరం గ్రామ పంచాయితీకి వత్త వస్తం వాణికింది మా పంచాయితీ పరిధిలోని రెడ్డిగూడెం మరియు లక్ష్మీపురం గిరిజన గ్రామాల రిజర్వాయర్ ముంపు బానివ గ్రామాలయ్యలు

మాకు పైకి తప్పిన అన్ని విషయాలను ఎటువంటి

ప్రతికూలతలతో నిరుసేద గిరిజన ముంపు రిమాంబు, మా రాజానగరం పంచాయితీకి న్యాయం జరుగునట్లు గౌరవనీయులైన అయ్యో కొచ్చి అనుక

వ్రత భతవత్



అయ్యో కొచ్చి అనుక
గౌరవనీయులైన అయ్యో

Kovvada tribals feel cheated as State flouts norms

By K RAKA SUDHAKAR RAO

Kovvada (West Godavari), Aug 29: There are well-defined norms for taking up developmental projects in tribal regions and also for a Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) package for the people who are likely to be displaced by the project.

According to circular dated November 11, 1996, of the Rural Development Department of the Government of India and order dated February 12, 2002, by the

EXPRESS CAMPAIGN

Andhra Pradesh High Court on petition No 8476 of 2001, a gram sabha should be held in the affected villages and the full reservoir level (FLR) be decided in the gram sabha.

The decision should be ratified by the mandal parishad concerned. The State Government should also specify the nature of the R&R package, based on a report on the extent of loss likely to be incurred by the affected villagers, prepared by a reputed research organisation.

In case of Kovvada reservoir, none of these norms have been followed "No gram sabha was held and we were not told about any R&R package. Instead, the

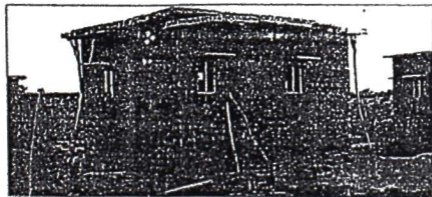
tribals were herded into half built houses," says Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee convener G Anil Kumar

The Government did organise a public hearing on Kovvada reservoir on August 27, 2001, at LND Peta. But no one from the tribal area or from the ITDA was included in the panel for the public hearing "Isn't it strange that the government which goes out of the way to meet the demands of the non-tribals downstream of the reservoir, is insensitive to the plight of the tribals," he asks.

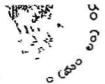
Also, there is confusion about the amount to be spent for the R&R package. Initially, the officials said the package was worth Rs 1.22 crore. Now, it has been hiked to 2.55 crore. In the aftermath of the siege by the tribals, electrical poles are being hurriedly set up to provide power connections.

Strangely, on the other side of Godavari, at Surampalem in Gangavaram mandal of East Godavari, the administration is implementing a well defined R&R package worth Rs 7.55 crore for the displaced tribals. The tribals too want a similar package

(To be continued)



The roof of this house built by the Government for the Kovvada



08 2004 న ఉదయం 10 గంటలు రెడ్డి గూడెం

గ్రామ సభ నివేదికను పరిశీలించి

పరిశీలించి ND విభాగం కింద రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ వల్ల బుట్టాయి గూడెం గ్రామాల ముంపువకు గురి అవుతున్న దుష్ట

విధంగా అనుబంధ పరచు విలుతం కెండు గ్రామాల ప్రజల మేల

ందించుటకు Integrated Tribal Development Society (ITDS) య 'అక్షతి' అను స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థల సహకారం కలిపి

ల: దిండి ముఖ్యమంత్రి

విధులు వచ్చినట్లుగా

విధులు ముఖ్యమంత్రి కింద రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ వల్ల

వచ్చు గ్రామాలను గురిచేయుట

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF A P
HYDERABAD

W P NO 8476/2001

etween

Sarapu China Potu Raju Dda
and others

Respondents

AND

The District Collector
E G Dist Kakinada
and others

Respondents

COUNTER AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE 1ST RESPONDENT

I Satisli Chandra S/o Prabhudayal aged about 40 years working as Collector East Godavari District Kakinada do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as follows

1 I am the first respondent herein and as such I am acquainted with the facts of the case well I am filing this counter affidavit in compliance with the order of the Hon'ble High Court in W P No 8476/2001 dt 6-11-2001

2 Before submitting reply to the various contentions raised in the Writ Petition it is necessary to state in brief certain relevant facts

3 I submit that agriculture wise East Godavari District can broadly be classified into three Zones. The first zone is the uplands and the third is the Agency tribal areas. In the Delta almost every piece of agricultural land is utilized for growing the wet crops such as paddy sugarcane turmeric red gram etc. owing to the abundance of water supply. In the upland areas agriculture is carried to a limited extent through rain water and

Page Cont.

Administrative Officer,
Collector of Kakinada

DLI
KAKINADA

10. Counter affidavit submitted by the Collector of East Godavari district in
liance with the order of Hon'ble High Court in WP No 8476/2001, filed
Sarapu China Potu Raju for proper implementation of R&R packa e to

the Sitapalli vagu near Bhupatipalem village in Rampachodavaram Mandal of East Godavari District envisaging provision of Irrigation facilities to an extent of 17100 acres of ayacut located in 32 tribal villages i.e. 20 villages in Rampachodavaram Mandal and 12 villages in Gangavaram (M) besides drinking water facility to a population of 14595 residing in those villages. There is ample surplus water in the Sitapalli vagu which was hitherto going a waste to the Downstream side and joining River Godavari at Veeravaram Village of Devipatnam Mandal and flows down to the Dawleshwaram Barrage near Rajahmundry. While the yield of Sitapalli vagu is much more than its command area the stream flowing mainly through hilly tracts, the yield of Buradacalva is much less than its command area. In order to effectively utilize the surplus waters of sitapalli vagu an extent of 620 M cft is proposed to be diverted from the main canal of Bhupatipalem Reservoir Scheme to Buradacalva which is a local stream.

6 I submit that for optimum utilization of all available water resources a reservoir at Surampalem village is proposed across Burada calva, a hill stream envisaging irrigation facilities of an extent of 15482 acres, located in 9 Tribal villages of Gangavaram Mandal (3466 acres) and 10 villages in drought prone up-land Mandals of Gokavaram Korukonda and Rajanagaram (12016 acres) besides providing drinking water facility to the population residing in the 19 villages enroute the alignment of the main canal. Thus, the available water resources in Sitapalli vagu and Buradacalva are proposed to be utilized to provide irrigation to total ayacut of approx. 15600 acres and then to extend the same to upland area of 12016 acres which depend so far on rainfed agriculture. Further about 4000 acres in the above villages (in the command area of Buradacalva) which was hitherto subjected to the adverse effect of frequent flash floods in case of heavy irrigation and sand casting are also proposed to

FILE COPY

Administrative Officer,
438

TOR,
PUNYADA

be safeguarded by construction of a dam. The project is located at Burudacalva.

The limited yield of Burudacalva was the main reason for the project. The limited yield resulting in inundation of the area and the high cost of the project. The limited yield could not be utilized for the purpose of the project. The cost of a reservoir for the purpose of providing water supply and preventing inundation of the area and provide assured water supply. The present site of location of Burudacalva project has been selected so as to connect the existing hillock on the right bank with high margins of ground on the left side by means of an earthen dam. The present site is favorable because it provides maximum catchment in that vicinity with minimum submersion. Sites on the upstream side will not yield the required quantities of water while the sites below the present one increase the submergible area which would include Burampalem village also. The present site is also favorable for locating the spillway regulator at a lesser cost as good foundations are available. Hence aiming at the overall development of the backward area this scheme is formulated and taken up after getting administrative approval from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme has been cleared at the highest level of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

I submit that the project is a major project. The project was examined for technical feasibility from various angles by the Water Commission on the recommendation of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and was finally cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee Central Water Commission. Subsequently, the scheme was approved by NABARD for financial assistance. The project is a major project. The features of the scheme are as follows:

Page No.:

48
Date: 2/11/77
Cell: 1/11/77

them NABARD agreed to extend financial assistance of Rs 44.38 Crores to the Project. The Project was considered for implementation at the State Government level and administrative sanction for taking up the Scheme was accorded by Government of Andhra Pradesh for Rs 4437.68 Lakhs vide GO Ms No 40 dt 27-03-2000. Further I submit that action has already been initiated to get the consent of the Tribal Welfare Department for the scheme as required under G O Ms no 64 SW(T) dated 18-4-1990.

8 I submit that Bhupatipalem Reservoir Scheme and Surampalem Reservoir Scheme are formulated in a comprehensive package. In the former Scheme an extent of 180.00 Hectares (445 acres) reserve forest land is likely to be affected due to submersion and de-forestation and compensating afforestation proposals are in the process of being submitted to the Government of India. However the later scheme pertaining to Surampalem reservoir involves no Reserve Forest and as the required Central Water Commission clearance has been obtained the Scheme was presented to NABARD for financial assistance for implementation. NABARD has cleared the scheme stipulating a time schedule of 3 years from March 2000 for construction of the Project. The work was commenced in February 2001. The Bhupatipalem Reservoir Scheme has also been cleared by the Central Water Commission and The Japanese Bank For International Cooperation has agreed to extend financial assistance of Rs 80.00 Crores for implementation of the Project and efforts are being made to ground the Project by January 2002.

9 At the next repetition it is submitted that the Schemes of Bhupatipalem Reservoir and Surampalem Reservoir are part of a comprehensive proposal (the other two schemes Sitapalli Vagu and Burada Calva) so as to provide irrigation facility to 41 tribal villages and 10 Divisions.

Administrative Officer,
Toll 440

Handwritten signature and stamp area with illegible text.

land villages aiming at the overall development of the socio economic structure of the area. The Schemes are to be examined as a comprehensive proposal and not on individual basis as is erroneously thought to be done by the petitioner herein.

10 I submit that comprehensive proposals have been prepared to cover the ayacut under the 41 tribal villages of Rampachodavaram and Gangavaram Mandals and the balance water which is otherwise going waste into the River Godavari, is proposed to be utilized to provide Irrigation and Drinking water to both the tribal villages and the drought prone upland villages of East Godavari District.

11 The Executive Engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage Division Dowlaiswaram submitted a requisition for acquisition of lands in the following villages for construction of Surampalem Project. After conducting Grama Sabhas and public meetings with the villagers and land losers of Surampalem, Donelapalli, Kothada and Chinagarlapadu villages, the LAO-cum-RDO Rampachodavaram had submitted proposals for acquisition of the lands for the above purpose. The details of Grama Sabhas conducted by the LAO/Mandal Revenue Officer, Gangavaram are detailed below.

S No	Mandal	Village	Dates of Grama Sabhas conducted
1	Gangavaram	Surampalem	(3) 28.4.2000, 08.05.2000, 19.9.2001
2	do-	Donelapalli	(5) 12.9.2000, 25.9.2000, 03.10.2000 15.04.2001, 30.5.2001
3	do-	Kothada	(3) 26.9.2000, 05.10.2000, 16.5.2001
4	do-	Chinagarlapadu	(1) 19.9.2001

The details of the lands under acquisition are submitted below.

12 A Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement package has been evolved as per the latest guidelines of Government of India Government of Andhra Pradesh and rules in 1986 in 1986. The people affected through a consultancy namely "Centre for economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad. This organisation conducted Socio-Economic Survey in the affected villages and collected comprehensive data

13 The main features of the comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement package are as follows -

S No	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (Rs IN LAKHS)
1	Compensation for agriculture land	256 800
2	Solatium	54 540
3	Compensation payable to productive trees (Sub Total from 1 to 3)	50 000 (361 340)
4	Compensation for 243 Residential Structures	24 300
5	Housing Assistance under WSHS	59 180
6	Transport to 243 PAF hhds @Rs 300 per household	7 290
7	Subsistence allowance for 243 hhds @Rs 600 per month	9 684
8	Cattle maintenance allowance for 6 months @ Rs 300 per month	4 374
9	Provision for civic amenities at their new location such as roads, drainage, lighting water supply, school temple etc	60 500
10	Implementation of Economic Rehabilitation Programmes	17 040
11	Compensation to the wells and other structures (Sub Total from 4 to 11)	3 000 (185 360)
12	Cost of NGOs service including their establishment and travel	5 000
13	Engaging outside agencies to carry out mid term and impact evaluation	12 000
14	Cost of transportation for supervising implementation works (Sub Total from 12 to 14)	5 000 (22 000)
	Total 1 to 14	560 0

P. G. Corra

Atlixio 443
 Administration Office
 Collector, Nalkunda

FOR
 DESTINATION

Contingency @ 10% of total amount	56 871
Grand total for R&R Plan Implementation	625 579
Proportion of the total project cost	14.33%

14 To ensure least disturbance to the traditional way of life of the Tribal population the site for location of Rehabilitation villages has been identified very near to the original villages, located at non-submergible areas in the same vicinity Besides construction of Houses it is also propose to construct temples, school buildings, internal roads, protected water supply, Farm service centre/community halls and other infrastructural facilities with project funds No prominent flora and fauna archeological monuments, Rare SPECIES of animals are affected due to construction of the project

15 The comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement package will be implemented through a separate cell under the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency in association with the District Collector Necessary funds required will be provided by the Irrigation Department Details of the Submerged Villages and Assignment of land is furnished in the form of charts, which are as under

Sl No	Mandal	Village	Assignment of land already provided to Tribals		Assignment of land being provided to Tribals		No of houses will be submerged and families affected	
			No	Extent (Acs)	No	Extent (Acs)	Houses	Families
1	Ganga	Dondlapalli	21	43.37	31	53.37	50	62
2					51	105.00	166	156
					14	144		

Administrative Officer,
Collector's Office, Ganga

Collector,
District, Ganga

4	-do-	Chingari Apadu					
		Total	21	43 37	96	222 81	216 228

SUBMERGED VILLAGES

Sl No	Mandal	Village	Extent of land for proposed Rehabilitation (Acres)	Infrastructures to be relocated
1	Gangavaram	Donelapalli	5 15	Ramalayam, GVVK School, 3 Hand pumps, Roads and Electricity
2	-do	Kothada	9 50	Ramalayams, Ashram School, Hand pumps 5 Teacher Quarters Roads and Electricity
	Total		14 65	

16. I submit that in Donelapalli village there are 62 tribal families residing in 50 thatched houses. There is one Ramalayam in a tiled building and one Gijana Vidyalaya Vikas Kendra School in a tiled shed. There are 3 hand pumps which are being used for drinking water. There are no other public structures in this village. This village is electrified. All these tribal families are being rehabilitated in Govt land in S No 8/2 covering an extent of Ac 3 02 cents of the same village which is elevated and does not come under submersion. The Displaced families will be provided 5cents of land each towards homestead and pucca houses will be constructed thereon (both under IAY Scheme of A P State Weaker Section Housing Corporation Ltd providing addl amounts of Rs 10,000/- to each house from the available Rehabilitation Funds of the Project). In addition to the houses proposed to be constructed all amenities.

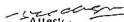
P. C. Corrs


Administrative
Office,
Kothada

like construction of community hall roads Electricity and drinking water facilities etc are also being provided in an extent of 5.15 acres by acquiring an extent of Ac 2.13 cents in S No 15 of the same village for which the land owner has already given his consent to spare his land on compensation in addition to the Govt Poramboke land in S No 8 as of an extent of 3.02 acres Out of these 62 Tribal families in Donelpalli village 52 families own agricultural lands while the remaining 10 families do not own any land I respectfully submit that an extent of Ac 53.37 cents of Government land was already assigned to 21 tribal families in Donelpalli village as compensation for the agriculture lands under submergence Action is also being taken to assign Govt land to the remaining 31 land loser families As against an extent of 226.26 acres of patta land in Donelpalli village under submergence an extent of 97 acres of cultivable agricultural lands is being given as compensation under the land for land scheme It is relevant to submit that only an extent of 97 acres of Government land is available in that area and the remaining portion is all hilly terrain I submit that the Assignment Committee comprising the local MLA as Chairman and others, such as the MPP President, Gangavaram Mandal, RDO, Rampachodavaram, MRO etc decided upon the extents to be assigned individually, taking into the account the land loser's loss of holding situation and advantage of the assigned land etc, It is submitted that land being provided under the land for land scheme, of approximately 2 Acres for each land losing family is in addition to the compensation being paid for lands under submergence Every attempt is being made to determine reasonable market value of the lands under acquisition in consultation with the land losers and to the extent possible have a consent award passed

I submit that in Kothada village 166 families living in 144 thatched houses and 22 tiled houses are being affected Out of the 166 families 67 families are affected due to submergence on impounding of water in February 2000 and the

P - Cur


 Attest,
 Administrative Officer,
 Collector, Kothada


 Collector,
 Kothada

remaining 99 families, who are residing on the banks of Burada Kalva may also be affected, due to their proximity to the level of submergence at FRL level. All these 166 families are being rehabilitated by providing 5 cents of homestead land each in Govt land available in the nearest village of Chinnaga, Buradu in S No 17 measuring Ac 9 50 cents (by constructing pucca houses under IAY Scheme of A P State Weaker Section Housing Corporation Ltd providing addl amounts of Rs 10, 000/- for each house from the available Rehabilitation Funds of the Project). In Kothada village, there are Two Ramalayams in tiled houses, 4 Hand pumps which are being used for drinking purpose, one Ashram school in a terraced building with Hostel facilities and 4 Teachers quarters. In addition to the houses to be constructed, the Dist Administration is also taking action to provide all amenities like Electricity, Roads, Construction of Hostel Buildings, Ramalayam and drinking water at the relocation site. Further, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rampachodavaram and the Mandal Revenue Officer, Gangavaram are taking necessary action for rehabilitation of the affected families under this Project under the supervision of the District Collector. An extent of Ac.105.00 of Government land is being assigned to the affected families of Kothada village under the land for land scheme. As against acres 132 92 cents under submergence, the entire available extent of Government land of 105 acres is being assigned under the land for land scheme. This assignment of land, of approx. 2.00 Acres each to the land looking family, is in addition to the compensation being paid for acquisition of the 132 92 acres of land under submergence.

18 It is submitted that in Surampalem village no houses face submergence under the project, but only agricultural land to an extent of Ac 45 03 cents belonging to 14 families are being affected. An extent of 25 acres of Government land available at Surampalem village and an extent of 39 4... acres of

Page Corr.

[Signature]
 Attestor 447
 Administrative Officer,
 Collectorate Kakada

[Signature]
 COLLECTOR,
 Kakada

remaining 99 families, who are residing on the banks of Burada Kalva may also be affected, due to their proximity to the level of submergence at FRL level. All these 166 families are being rehabilitated by providing 5 cents of homestead land each in Govt land available in the nearest village of Chiraga Paradu in S No 17 measuring Ac 9 50 cents (by constructing pucca houses under IAY Scheme of A P State Weaker Section Housing Corporation Ltd providing addl amounts of Rs 10, 000/- for each house from the available Rehabilitation Funds of the Project). In Kothada village, there are Two Ramalayans in tiled houses, 4 Hand pumps which are being used for drinking purpose, one Ashram school in a terraced building with Hostel facilities and 4 Teachers quarters. In addition to the houses to be constructed, the Dist Administration is also taking action to provide all amenities like Electricity, Roads, Construction of Hostel Buildings, Ramalayam and drinking water at the relocation site. Further, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rampachodavaram and the Mandal Revenue Officer, Gangavaram are taking necessary action for rehabilitation of the affected families under this Project under the supervision of the District Collector. An extent of Ac.105.00 of Government land is being assigned to the affected families of Kothada village under the land for land scheme. As against acres 132 92 cents under submergence, the entire available extent of Government land of 105 acres is being assigned under the land for land scheme. This assignment of land, of approx. 2.00 Acres each to the land looking family, is in addition to the compensation being paid for acquisition of the 132 92 acres of land under submergence.

18 It is submitted that in Surampalem village no houses face submergence under the project, but only agricultural land to an extent of Ac 45 03 cents belonging to 14 families are being affected. An extent of 25 acres of Government land available at Surampalem village and an extent of 09 4 acres

Page Corrs

[Signature]
 Attestor 447
 Administrative Officer,
 Collectorate, Kakada

[Signature]
 COLLECTOR,
 Kakada

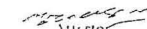
Government land in the nearby village of Neladonlapadu, which is about 2 Km away from Surampalem Village, has been identified for assignment to the affected 14 land loosing families in Surampalem village who will be assigned approx 2 Acres each apart from land compensation

19 I submit that there is no specific intention to acquire only lands belonging to tribals in Agency Area or to dislocate them. As stated earlier, the site for the proposed Project to store rain water between two hillocks at Surampalem village of Gangavaram Mandal was selected only due to it's strategic geographic location. The benefit of the Project goes both to the Agency area and to the upland Mandals which are adjoining the Agency areas.

20 The distribution of house site pallas to the affected families will be completed within a fortnight and the programme for construction of houses by the Housing Corporation will be taken up immediately and the construction of housing for 166 families (62 of Donalapalli and 104 of Kothada villages) will be completed on or before 30.6.2002 and only thereafter the Project authorities will impound water in the Reservoir. It is further assured that the rehabilitation measures referred to supra will be completed on or before 30.6.2002. No person will be displaced from his house till he is provided with an alternative house in the rehabilitation colony.

21 I submit that sufficient provision has been made in the financial estimates of the project costs attached to GO Ms No 40 dated 27.3.2000 for the component of rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced tribals (738.88 Lakhs for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement). As submitted earlier alternate Government lands have been identified for the purpose of providing houses to these tribals and steps have also been taken to grant pallas to be acquired as other Government lands for agricultural purposes. The

P. C. Carr


Director
Administrative Officer,
Colliery, Kothada
448


Respondent

DA

P State Housing Corporation Ltd also prepared a detailed Project Report with respect to the proposed construction of houses and all these targets are to be accomplished within a time bound frame. It is proposed that a circle of Pattas for house sites (of 0-05 cents each) will be completed within a fortnight after clearing and leveling of the Government site, which is to be allotted for this purpose. The formation of roads and provision of water is proposed to be completed by the end of January, 2002. The construction of houses and other public amenities including electrification is proposed to be completed between February and June, 2002. All the above aspects are being coordinated with the District Housing Wing and the Integrated Tribal Development Agency under the direct control of the District Collector and sufficient financial support is being drawn from the allotted project funds.

22 It is submitted that the L A O -cum-R D O Rampachodavaram has already paid 80% of the estimated land compensation to the land owners. The Writ Petitioner No. 1 has also received 80% estimated land compensation and he has also given his Written consent to part with his land for acquisition and handover the land to the Government of A.P. The work on Head works was commenced and work to a tune of Rs 500 Lakhs has been so far carried out. In obedience to the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the work was stopped.

23 It is reiterated that in compliance with this Hon'ble Court's orders dated 26.4.2001 in WPMP No 10776 and 10777/2000 in V.J.P.No 8476/2001 the entire project work was stopped in September, 2001. It is submitted that if the Project is not completed within stipulated time i.e. before March 2003 there is every possibility of the sanctioned loan given by the NABARD, getting lapsed.

11. Judgment of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in favour of Surampalem PAPs in WP No. 8476/2001, pronounced on 2-2-2002.

Sarapu Chinna Potharaju Dora vs. East Godavari District Collector

(W.P. 8476/2001[2.12.2001] Reservoir Construction)

01/12/2001

In the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad

Sarapu Chinna Potharaju Dora and another

vs.

The District Collector, East Godavari District, Kakinada and others

Writ Petition No. 8476 of 2001

12-2-2002 dd

B. Sudershan Reddy J.

JUDGMENT:

1. The decision of the respondents proposing to acquire the lands in Surampalem, Donelapalli, Kothada and Tekuluveedhi villages of Gangavaram Mandal in East Godavari District (Agency Area) for construction of Surampalem Reservoir Project is assailed in this writ petition

2. The first petitioner herein is a tribal and he is directly affected by the proposed acquisition of the land by the respondents. The second petitioner is a voluntary organisation representing the cause of the tribals. The proposal is challenged on various grounds

3. The petitioners contend that the proposed acquisition is contrary to the mandatory provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (for short 'PR Act') as made applicable to the scheduled areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is the further case of the petitioners that the proposed acquisition is contrary to the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time and the policy decision of the Government of Andhra Pradesh reflected in G O Ms.No 64, Social welfare (T) Department, dated 18-4-1990. The petitioners contend that all the safeguards and protection afforded to the tribals in the matter of providing rehabilitation are thrown to winds. The action of the respondents, according to the petitioners, may lead to a large-scale dispossession and displacement of tribals in the above villages and adjoining areas. The tribals are sought to be dispossessed without any comprehensive rehabilitation programme. It is submitted that the safeguards envisaged for the tribals under the Constitution of India are violated

4. Initially, the first petitioner alone filed the writ petition inter alia stating that he belongs to 'koya dora' community. His family, consisting of two brothers, father and two sisters together, owns nearly Ac.20-00 of dry land. They are small farmers. The said land actually consists of slopes along the hillocks comprising of boulders and rocks. The family members personally cultivate the land by raising dry crops. The same is the only source of their livelihood.

5. Later on the second petitioner came on record representing the interest of the tribals who are likely to be affected by the action of the respondents in proposing to acquire large extents of land belonging to the tribals of Surampalem, Donelapalli, Kothada, Tekuluveedhi villages etc. The credentials and bona fides of the second petitioner-organisation are not in dispute. The services rendered by the second petitioner-organisation and its contribution in espousing the genuine cause of the tribals are well recognised. Certain aspects, regarding the safeguards and the constitutional protection given to the

tribals, perhaps could not have been highlighted by the first petitioner alone. The presence of the second petitioner-organisation in the instant proceedings made all the difference to the ongoing debate with regard to the constitutionality and validity of the proposals initiated by the respondents to compulsorily takeover the lands belonging to the tribals in the scheduled area.

6. It would be necessary to notice the kind of protection and the safeguards provided to the tribal people affected by the acquisition of land for public purpose in the scheduled area. The government having carefully considered the entire question of acquisition of land for public purpose and rehabilitation of tribal people in the scheduled areas and ensuring the tribal people in the scheduled area to enjoy the safeguards envisaged for them under the Constitution of India issued instructions in G.O Ms.No 64, Social Welfare (T) Department, dated 18-4-1990 to all the concerned in order to avoid discontent and unrest in the scheduled areas on account of dispossession and displacement of tribals. The government having taken note of some of the special features of the tribal situation, such as, their association with the territory, their emphasis on community life and cooperation, non-monetised, self-sufficient and undifferentiated economy and self-governance, felt that these aspects have not been taken into consideration at the time of displacement and dispossession of the tribals while executing projects and establishing industries etc. Mere payment of compensation for the land acquired in the tribal areas without taking such factors into consideration was not enough to avoid social disorganisation and economic destitution of the affected tribals. Such social disorganisation and economic destitution of the affected tribals created conditions of discontent and unrest in the scheduled areas.

In the circumstances, the government issued orders and instructions inter alia directing that:

(i) There should be no displacement of tribals nor any disturbance of tribal way of life for the purpose of execution of irrigation projects, mining activities, industries, establishment of wild life sanctuaries, etc.

(ii) The flora and fauna in tribal areas which help the tribal economy should not be disturbed.

(iii) Clearance of Tribal Welfare Department of the State shall be taken before taking up any schemes in the tribal areas of the State.

(iv) No new Irrigation Schemes should be taken up, areas where there will be submergence of tribal land. In such cases, construction of major and medium irrigation projects shall be avoided to the extent possible and small check dams, lift-irrigation schemes etc., should be taken up.

(v) No projects including establishment of industries, mining projects, wild life sanctuaries etc., shall be cleared in the scheduled areas unless detailed comprehensive plan for rehabilitation of the people adversely affected by the projects/including those directly displaced is prepared and the concerned authority satisfies the government that there is full administrative preparedness for the execution of the rehabilitation plan.

(vi) The plan for the rehabilitation of affected families shall be prepared in association with the people adversely affected and in accordance with the guidelines contained in the annexure to this G.O. It shall be approved by the ITDA concerned and it must be ensured that the people have not only been fully compensated for the loss of their economic base but are also rehabilitated completely.

(vii) The plan of rehabilitation shall form part of the Project Report and the entire costs of rehabilitation shall be the first charge on the project. If this cannot be done, the amount that is required for meeting the rehabilitation cost may be given by the Government either as grant or as equity depending upon the merits of each case.

(viii) Wherever it is unavoidable to take up a scheme involving submergence of tribal lands, rehabilitation shall be taken up on land to land basis and even if the extent of land lost by a tribal family cannot be entirely made good by alternative land, it must be ensured that some land is provided so that the family is not completely uprooted from its traditional occupation.

(ix) If adequate land cannot be provided, employment should be provided at least to one member of each family displaced. The list of displaced tribals and their dependents should be put on rolls of the

project and if necessary, they should be sent for requisite training. If the displaced tribals cannot be accommodated within the projects, efforts shall be made to find jobs for them in other sister projects as well as in the Government.

(x) The rehabilitation plan shall be executed under the direct supervision of ITDAs concerned. The concerned department shall provide logistic support to the ITDA for implementation of the rehabilitation plan before dispossession and displacement of tribals.

- (xi)
- (xii)
- (xiii)
- (xiv)

7. The Central Government has enacted an Act to provide for extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas titled 'The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996' (Act 40 of 1996). The said Act inter alia provides under sub-section (1) of Section 4 that 'the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level, shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas'.

8. The Union of India issued executive instructions to describe the modalities of consultation with the Gram Sabhas or Panchayats and the procedure to be followed for acquisition of the land in the V schedule area. Part-I of the said instructions prescribes the procedure to be followed by the requiring bodies for initiating land acquisition proposal in the V schedule area. The instructions inter alia provide that all the requiring bodies initiating any land acquisition proposal for acquiring any land in the V schedule area, shall require to enclose with their land acquisition proposals, inter alia, the following:

(i) Gram Panchayat-wise schedule of land proposed to be acquired (separate sheet for separate Gram Panchayat).

(ii) A separate letter of consent from each of the concerned Gram Panchayat, in favour of the proposed acquisition of land, with or without modifications, as the case may be. Such letter of consent shall be specifically enclosed with the land acquisition proposal, before sending it to appropriate authority or Land Acquisition Collector. It is further clarified that such letter of consent may be obtained in the form of a written resolution of the Gram Sabha, containing the full text of the resolutions consenting with or without modification and the date on which such Gram Sabha meeting was held shall be duly referred in the consent letter.

9. The Collector shall, on receipt of any land acquisition proposal concerning any land falling within the V schedule areas, examine whether requisite letter(s) of consent of the concerned Gram Sabha(s) of the Panchayat Raj Institutions consenting to such acquisition proposal is/are enclosed or not. The Collector shall, before issuance of any notice under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, make a reference to the objecting Gram Panchayat concerned and arrange a joint meeting of the requiring body, land acquisition authorities and the concerned Gram Panchayat objecting to such acquisition and attempt, through such consultative meetings, to arrive at a consensus for selecting specified land agreed for acquisition. The Collector is entrusted with the duty to make an appropriate enquiry into the matter and of course authorised to reject the objections made by the Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, if they are frivolous in their nature.

10. The instructions inter alia provide a detailed procedure for organising re-settlement and rehabilitation of displaced families of any land falling within the V schedule areas. The resettlement and rehabilitation department and in the absence of such department, the Revenue Department of the State Government is required to monitor the progress of the implementation of the land acquisition proceedings as well as the resettlement and rehabilitation scheme.

11. Part VI-A of the PR Act contains special provisions relating to the Panchayats, Mandal Parishads and Zilla Parishads located in the scheduled areas. The provisions contained in the said Part shall prevail over anything inconsistent therewith elsewhere in the provisions of the PR Act.

Section 242-F of the PR Act mandates that the Mandal Parishad shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons evicted by such projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be co-ordinated at the State Level.

12. In the affidavit filed in support of the writ petition, it is categorically averred and stated that none of the provisions of the PR Act and Act 40 of 1996 referred to hereinabove and the instructions issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time have been followed before setting the law in motion for acquisition of the lands belonging to the tribals and located in the Scheduled Areas. It is contended that no Gram Sabhas were conducted as is required and the proposals were never placed before the Gram Sabha for its opinion. The Mandal Parishad was not consulted. The local population was not informed. No resettlement and rehabilitation package/scheme is prepared.

13. Number of counter affidavits are filed - one by the District Collector, East Godavari District; Land Acquisition Officer (Revenue Divisional Officer, Rampachodavaram), Superintending Engineer, Construction Circle, Dowlaiswaram, East Godavari District and another by the Secretary to Government, Irrigation & CAD Department (Projects). The proceedings of the Gram Sabhas are made available for perusal of the court.

14. The counter affidavit filed by the District Collector is an elaborate one, in which all the relevant facts are stated and placed before the court. It is evident from the counter affidavits that the land acquisition proposals were initiated in the year 2000. Draft notifications are published in the locality in respect of the lands located in Surampalem and Donelapalli villages on 29-11-2000 and 12-1-2001 respectively. Draft declarations were published in the locality on 29-11-2000 and 17-1-2001 respectively. In the counter affidavit filed by the District Collector it is stated that the Land Acquisition Officer-cum-Revenue Divisional Officer, Rampachodavaram had submitted proposals for acquisition of the lands for construction of Surampalem Reservoir after conducting Gram Sabhas and public meetings. None of the proceedings of the Gram Sabhas that are made available for the perusal of the court would reveal any consultation with Gram Sabhas as such. There are no letters of consent obtained from any of the Gram Panchayats as such. There are no written resolutions of the Gram Sabhas consenting, with or without modification, for land acquisition proposals. The proceedings make an interesting reading. None of them are certified by the Gram Panchayats. They are not in the form of resolutions. The Gram Sabhas are stated to have been convened by the Mandal Revenue Officers. The people in general and the ryots who are likely to be effected by the land acquisition proposals are stated to have been informed by the Mandal Revenue Officers about the proposals and the details of rehabilitation scheme. Only one Gram Sabha held on 28-4-2000 at Surampalem appears to have been presided over by the person-in-charge of Surampalem Gram Panchayat. Even in that Gram Sabha there is no evidence that the proposals as such were placed for the consent and approval of the Gram Sabha.

15. At any rate, the land acquisition proposals are not placed before the Mandal Parishad for its consideration.

16. The record does not disclose any compliance with the instructions issued by the Government under G.O.Ms.No.64, Social Welfare (T) Department, dated 18-4-1990. In the affidavit filed by the District Collector it is stated that action has already been initiated to get the consent of the Tribal Welfare Department for the scheme. The letter addressed by the District Collector dated 29th December, 2001 in this regard is self-explanatory. The proceedings requesting to accord consent of the Tribal Welfare Department are initiated after filing of the counter affidavit in the court. Nobody ever thought of seeking clearance of the Tribal Welfare Department of the State before taking up the scheme as is required under the instructions issued in G.O.Ms.No.64, Social Welfare (T) Department, dated 18-4-1990. Evidently, it is just an after thought. The Project Officer, ITDA, Rampachodavaram addressed a similar letter dated 28-12-2001 to the Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department requesting to accord consent for Surampalem Reservoir Project immediately. It appears that but for the writ petition filed by the petitioners, none of the authorities were even aware of the governmental instructions issued in G.O.Ms.No.64, Social Welfare (T) Department, dated 18-4-1990. Such is the state of affairs.

17. It is thus clear that the respondents and all the concerned with impunity violated the provisions of the PR Act and Act 40 of 1996. The norms prescribed for formulating such schemes as the one on hand

effect of frequent flash floods in resulting in crop inundation and sand casting, are also proposed to be safeguarded by construction of the Surampalem Reservoir across Burudacalva

22. The limited yield of Burudacalva was mainly in the form of flash floods resulting in inundation of the area and sand casting, as a result of which even this limited yield could not be utilised effectively. It was therefore necessary to construct a reservoir thereat for storage of available water and thereby prevent inundation of the area and provide assured water supply. The present site of location of Burudacalva project has been selected so as to connect the existing hillock on the right flank, with high margins of ground on the left side by means of an earthen dam. The present site is favourable because it provides maximum catchment in that vicinity with minimum submersion. Sites on the upstream side will not yield the required quantities of water while the sites below the present one increase the submergible area which would include Surampalem village also. The present site is also favourable for locating the spillway regulator at a lesser cost as good foundations are available. Hence aiming at the overall development of the backward area, this scheme is formulated and taken up after getting administrative approval from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme has been cleared at the highest level of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

23. In the counter affidavit filed by the District Collector it is stated that the work was commenced in February, 2001 itself.

So far as the resettlement and rehabilitation scheme is concerned, it is stated:

'To ensure least disturbance to the traditional way of life of the Tribal population, the site for location of Rehabilitation villages has been identified very near to the original villages, located at non-submergible areas in the same vicinity. Besides construction of Houses, it is also proposed to construct temples, school buildings, internal roads, protected water supply, Farm service centre/community halls and other infrastructural facilities with project funds. No prominent flora and fauna, archeological monuments, Rare SPECIES of animals are affected due to construction of the project.

24. The comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement package will be implemented through a separate cell under the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agency in association with the District Collector. Necessary funds required will be provided by the Irrigation Department. Details of the submerged villages and assignment of land is furnished in the form of charts, which are as under.

Sl.No. Mandal Village Assignment of land already provided to Tribals Assignment of land being provided to Tribals No. of houses will be sub-merged and families affected. No. Extent (Acs) No. Extent (Acs.) Houses Families 1 Gangavaram Donelapalli 21 43 37 31 53 37 50 62 2 -do- Kothada--51 105.00 166 1663 -do- Surampalem--14 64 44 - 4 -do- Chingarlapadu -- Total 21 43 37 96 222.81 216 228 SUBMERGED VILLAGES Sl.No. Mandal Village Extent of land proposed for Rehabilitation for houses (Acres) Infrastructures to be Relocated 1 Gangavaram Donelapalli 5 15 Ramalayam, GVVK School, 3 Hand Pumps, Roads and Electricity. 2 -do- Kothada 9 50 Ramalayam, Ashram School, Hand pumps, 5 Teacher Quarters, Roads and Electricity Total 14.65.

25. The District Collector in his affidavit assures that the rehabilitation measures will be completed on or before 30th June, 2002. No person will be displaced from his house till he is provided with an alternative house in the rehabilitation colony.

26. In the light of the foregoing discussion, the question that falls for consideration is as to what is the relief that may be granted at this stage?

27. It is required to notice that, whether intentionally or otherwise, the lands exclusively belonging to the Tribals in Agency Area are proposed for acquisition for the proposed Surampalem Reservoir. Admittedly, the benefit of the project goes both to the Agency Area and predominantly to the upland Mandals, which are adjoining the Agency Area. It is all in the name of the sustained development. The tribals have to leave their lands and face forced eviction.

28. In the half-century since independency, tens of thousands of medium and small irrigation projects have been executed and 1600 major dams built over the vast network of rivers and waterways crisscrossing the country. Consequently, an estimated 495 people have been uprooted and uncountable

hectares of fertile land and forests lost through clearing, waterlogging, salination and resettlement. In many cases, among those displaced were indigenous communities whose lives and livelihoods are intrinsically dependent on the ecosystem they inhabit. According to official estimates, while indigenous peoples make up 7.5% of the Indian population, over 40% of people displaced by dams till 1990 were from tribal communities and their proportion is steadily increasing.

29. Sri K.S.Murthy, learned counsel for the petitioner, however made wide ranging submissions attacking the very policy of the State to have such dams and reservoirs in the Scheduled Areas inevitably leading to forcible eviction of Tribals from their land and community life. He made an attempt to contend that such unilateral development thrust upon Tribals may lead to discontentment among the tribals and ultimately resulting in their alienation from the mainstream of civil society.

30. Sri Ramesh Ranganathan, learned Additional Advocate General appearing on behalf of the respondents contended that it is the prerogative of the elected government to follow its own policy. The court would not intervene and judicially review the policy decision unless it is demonstrated that such policy is contrary to any statutory provision or the Constitution. The relative merits of different economic policies can never be weighed by the courts in exercise of their judicial review jurisdiction, is the submission made by the learned Additional Advocate General.

31. In *Narmada Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India*², the petitioners therein challenged the validity of the establishment of a large dam. It was held by the majority:

‘It is now well settled that the Courts, in the exercise of their jurisdiction, will not transgress into the field of policy decision. Whether to have an infrastructural project or not and what is the type of project to be undertaken and how it has to be executed, are part of policy-making process and the Courts are ill-equipped to adjudicate on a policy decision so undertaken. The Court, no doubt, has a duty to see that in the undertaking of a decision, no law is violated and people’s fundamental rights are not transgressed, upon except to the extent permissible under the Constitution . . .’

In *BALCO Employees Union (Regd.) Vs. Union of India & Others*³ the Supreme Court reiterated the principle that ‘it is the prerogative of each elected Government to follow its own policy Unless any illegality is committed in the execution of the policy or the same is contrary to law or mala fide, a decision bringing about change cannot per se be interfered with by the Court. Wisdom and advisability of economic policies are ordinarily not amenable to judicial review unless it can be demonstrated that the policy is contrary to any statutory provision or the Constitution. In other words, it is not for the Courts to consider relative merits of different economic policies and consider whether a wiser or better one can be evolved. For testing the correctness of a policy, the appropriate forum is the Parliament and not the Courts’.

32. In the light of the law laid down by the Supreme Court in the decisions referred to hereinabove, it is not open for this court to judicially review the very policy decision of the government, which is undoubtedly economic in its nature to construct reservoir at Surampalem village. This court is bound by the law declared by the Apex Court. The debate and the question raised 50 years ago when India began its ‘tryst with destiny’ whether the country would follow the Gandhian path towards the decentralised and sustainable village based social system or launch into a grand march on the highroad of growth oriented development continues and may have to be debated elsewhere.

33. Be that as it may, in the instant case, it is clear from the averments made in the counter affidavit and the records made available for the perusal of the court that the respondents have not followed the mandatory prescriptions before initiating proposals for acquisition of the land for construction of the reservoir in the scheduled area. It is needless to emphasize that the officers of the Government are bound by the instructions issued by the government and particularly such instructions which are not routine in their nature. We have, in detail, adverted to the instructions of the government in the matter of acquisition of lands belonging to Tribals in the Agency areas and the procedure required to be followed by the authorities concerned. The authorities have neither followed the executive instructions nor the provisions of the PR Act and Act 40 of 1996.

34. Sensitive issues have been dealt with by the respondents in a very casual and mechanical manner. No attempt has been made by the authorities concerned to involve the local tribal population in the

proposed scheme. Nobody ever thought of taking the tribals into confidence. All the concerned failed to appreciate that the very object of establishment of the panchayats in tribal areas backed by the authorities is to instill confidence in the tribesmen that they could run their affairs without being influenced and interference from outsiders. It is well known that even the well intent innovations could not be sustained because the tribesmen were mentally not adjusted to economic pursuits different from the traditional way of gaining livelihood. It is precisely for the said reason, a provision is made to involve the local tribal population and get their consent before the schemes are taken up for implementation. The Tribal Welfare Department of the State is supposed to be the custodian of the interest of the tribals. Clearance of the Tribal Welfare Department of the State is required to be taken before taking up any scheme in the tribal areas of the State. This procedure is observed more in breach than practice.

35. It cannot be heard in saying that the State is bound to protect the interest of the Tribals and as well as the non-tribals in the scheduled areas. Necessary priorities and measures are required to be taken by the State and its instrumentalities in order to protect the interest of the Tribals and their development. It is inherent in any plan for the protection and support of tribal minorities that whatever benefits are envisaged for tribesmen must adversely affect the interests of some more advanced sections of the population. In its very nature any policy of tribal rehabilitation arouses the opposition of vested interests. It is said that only an administration of high integrity can successfully implement a policy of tribal development, 'and it would seem that the failure of many plans for tribal betterment is due to the lack of such integrity in high places and not to any inherent fault in the plans worked out by civil servants'.

36. Lack of interaction and involvement of the tribesmen in the developmental schemes inevitably leads to confrontation and alienation

37. A few quotations from a report prepared in 1975 by D Bandyopadhyaya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, and B N Yugandhar, Special Assistant to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, which are thought provoking are apt and worth reproducing:

38. The Girijans came in touch with the administration only in a state of confrontation when they were tackled for infringement or infraction of one or the other regulation which in fact abridged, annulled or tinkered with their customary rights and privileges. Thus the Girijans of the Parvathipuram agency tract found themselves totally alienated from the administrative machinery and newly set up self-governing institutions and were denied opportunities of gainful economic activities. They suffered not only from poverty but also from a deep sense of insecurity. They found themselves deprived at each point and at each front. A deep sense of grievance and injustice enveloped the entire tribal population through decades of neglect by the local administration. The indifference and the neglect was so much that when the agency tracts were redefined large areas of hill tracts inhabited by the tribal Girijans were left outside the agency through an administrative mistake.... Later attempts by some energetic district officials to bring them within the fold of the agency tracts have not met with any success.... The Girijan is suspicious of every move of the administration. He cannot rely on it. Today after the experience he had of the Naxalite movement and its consequences, he is slightly confounded but not cowed down. He has a sullen look and defiance is apparent.

39. The government and its officials are fully aware of the reasons for the justified sense of grievance felt by the so many tribal populations. It is precisely for the said reason and in the light of its own experience, the government thought it necessary to formulate its policy and enunciate the same by way of consolidated instructions to all the concerned as to the steps required to be taken in order to avoid displacement and dispossession of tribals due to projects, industries, mines etc. It is shocking to realise that each of the instructions has been violated in formulating the scheme leading to acquisition of the lands of the tribals, which may ultimately result in forcible evictions.

40. In the normal course, this court would have interfered in the matter and quashed the very proceedings initiated for compulsory acquisition of the lands in the Agency areas on account of non-compliance of the statutory requirements and executive instructions issued by the government. But the work of the project had already commenced and any interference of this court at this stage may result in wastage of substantial public finances already spent and invested by the State.

41. The learned Additional Advocate General, however, ⁴⁵⁷very fairly stated that an opportunity may be

given to the respondents to comply with the requirement, so as to enable them to proceed further in the matter and complete the scheme of construction of reservoir.

42. Having regard to the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, this writ petition is disposed of directing the respondents herein to forthwith

(a) Place the proposals of the land acquisition for construction of the reservoir in question before each of the Gram Sabhas for its consent; receive the objections, if any, and suitably deal with the same in accordance with the instructions on the subject referred to hereinabove. However, the consent or otherwise of the Gram Sabha shall be in the form of resolution,

(b) Place the proposals before the Mandal Parishad as is required under Section 242-F of PR Act;

(c) The scheme of resettlement and rehabilitation of the persons effected shall be co-ordinated at the State level;

(d) Necessary steps shall be taken to have a rehabilitation cell which will work under the direct supervision of ITDA. The task of identification of the persons who are to be treated as dispossessed persons shall be entrusted to the cell to be so created. The progress of rehabilitation of dispossessed and displaced families will be monitored by the ITDA concerned and the Tribal Welfare Department

(e) The rehabilitation plan shall be executed under the direct supervision of ITDA concerned. Necessary logistic support to the ITDA for implementation of the rehabilitation plan shall be provided before the actual dispossession and displacement of tribals.

(f) The rehabilitation measures shall be completed on or before 30th June, 2002 as undertaken by the respondents in their counter affidavit. No tribal shall be displaced from his house till he is provided with an alternative house in the rehabilitation colony;

The respondents shall submit detailed periodical reports about the resettlement and rehabilitation measures taken by them to this court, at every two months. With the directions as above, the writ petition shall stand disposed of, without any order as to costs. Consequently, the interim orders earlier granted by this court shall accordingly stand modified and merged into the final order.

Tribals concerned over displacement threat

By Our Staff Reporter

ELURU, DEC. 21. For the primitive tribe of Kondareddis in Reddygudem hamlet like their peers elsewhere in the agency area of West Godavari district, 'Kovvada Jatara' celebrated in March every year in reverence to the abutting hill stream, called Kovvada Kalva, is a joyful event as they regard 'goddess Kovvadamma' as their 'kuladevata'.

Yet, the innocent tribals seemingly find no escape from the threat of 'project-related displacement' on account of a reservoir across the Kovvada Kalva being built at a brisk pace. As it brings miseries in the form of devastating floods for people all along the course very frequently, the stream is known as the 'sorrow of uplands' in the district. However, the hitherto 'sorrow of uplands' is all set to turn into a boon for all of them to the exclusion of the Reddygudem tribals.

Obviously, the hustle and bustle of a fleet of proclains and trucks and hordes of workers engaged in the project work close to the habitation hardly enthuse the tribals.

The identity, culture, ethos and the source of livelihood of this forest dependent community (FDC) have come under a serious threat following a recent survey undertaken by the irrigation department authorities, marking the habitation to be submerged due to the backwaters of the proposed reservoir. While Reddygudem was officially stated to be displaced, the adjacent Lakshmpuram situated on the other side of the stream is also said to be facing a similar threat of displacement. Lakshmpuram has about 300 inhabitants belonging to the Nayakapodu tribe, which is also a forest dependent community.

The two tribal habitations apart, an extent of 286.27 hectares, including patta land to the extent of 208 hectares, 39 hectares of forest land and a similar extent of government waste land, was estimated to be submerged on account of the reservoir. The stream has its origin in the Papi hills at an altitude of +600 metres in Chintapalli reserved forest in West Godavari district and it flows from southwards from the origin and is called 'Peddavagu' up to Lakkapalli village limits and is named Kovvada Kalva downstream. The proposed reservoir is intended to supply water for irrigation on 7179 hectares in nine upland villages in Gopalapuram mandal, besides provision of drinking water to a population of 35,000 in 15 villages en route the canals.

To quote the Village Tribal Development Author-

ity (VTDA) president, Mr K Chinnakannama Reddy, a tribal himself, the officials told the inhabitants of Reddygudem that they would be relocated at a Kovvada village situated in the plains. They are apprehensive of being deprived of their livelihood which mainly depends on forests in case of their relocation in the plains. Collection of forest produce like tamarind, 'palateegalu' with which a sieve-like apparatus is made for catching fish, adda leaves, gum and bamboo constituted major part of the income for the forest dependent communities. Of course, they also undertake podu cultivation by raising irrigated dry crops like jowar and maize, but sustenance of such crops is doubtful due to scanty rainfall.

Mr. K Lakshmi Reddy, resident of Reddygudem and Vice-president of Rajanagaram gram panchayat under which his habitation falls, said the proposed reservoir was in no way beneficial for the tribals. Instead, it poses a serious threat to our lives, he said. He apprehended that over 250 members of Kondreddy tribe from the habitation would be isolated from their fellow tribals living in forests in case of their relocation in the plains.

HE 1 1

IV. 13. Tribal habitation wears desolate look, Hindu, dated 20-9-2004.

Tribal habitation wears desolate look

By G.NagaraJa

LAKSHMIPURAM (WEST GODAVARI DT.), SEPT. 19. Gloom has descended on this tiny tribal habitation, tucked away in the agency of Buttayagudem mandal in West Godavari district, as the Kovvada Kalva Reservoir in the vicinity is getting spruced up for inauguration by the Chief Minister, Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy.

Feverish activity at the dam site on the eve of the Chief Minister's visit, probably in the last week of September, hardly cheers the Adivasi habitation comprising over 60 families of the Nayakapodu tribe. Instead, the camping of engineering personnel of the Irrigation Department at the site, giving finishing touches to the dam, presents a forlorn picture for the inhabitants. Located in the foreshore of the reservoir, the fate of the age-

old Adivasi habitation appears to be precariously hanging in the balance.

Boon for agency?

The dam built across the Kovvada and Poletivagu streams at a cost of over Rs 50 crores is billed as a boon for the agency and upland parts in the district. For the Nayakapodus, however, it appears to be a monster poised to engulf their village.

"We are quite afraid of the safety of our village. But they (officials) say there is nothing to worry on the plea that our village does not fall under the purview of submerged areas," says Kusine Venkateswara Rao of Lakshmiapuram. The Kondareddis of the adjacent Reddigudem are rather lucky, unlike those of Lakshmiapuram. All the Kondareddi families are being shifted from Reddigudem and relocated at a colony built by the adminis-

tration as part of a relief and rehabilitation package.

Assurance of official

"The village (Lakshmiapuram), located at a height of 94 metres of the reservoir contour will not be submerged in view of the dam whose full reservoir level is fixed at 90.50 metres. However, we have forwarded a memorandum submitted by the residents of Lakshmiapuram expressing their fears vis-a-vis the safety of their village, to our higher-ups for consideration," maintains K. Venkateswara Rao, Superintending Engineer (Projects) of the Irrigation Department.

The CPI(M) Lok Sabha member from Bhadrachalam, Midiyam Babu Rao, who visited Lakshmiapuram, has urged the official machinery to view the plight of the project-affected persons beyond the frame of technicalities

"It may be technically true that Lakshmiapuram is not submerged by the flood waters as stated by the authorities. But, in practice, the habitation located in between the two streams, upon which the dam is built, is set to become an island and cut off from the outside world and the forests, raising serious livelihood concerns for the forest-dependent community," the MP told *The Hindu*.

"We don't believe in this official machinery. The officials will simply disappear from the dam site after its inauguration. That is why we are insisting on a joint survey, involving the officials and the experts appointed by tribals, to steer clear of our apprehensions. Until then we won't allow the dam's inauguration," states G. Anil Kumar, a tribal himself and convener of the Kovvada Reservoir Badlutula (victims) Committee

Hindu dated, 20/9/2004.

MP backs Kovvada tribals

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

Polavaram, Sept 4: Bhadrachalam MP Midiyam Babu Rao today visited Reddygudem and Lakshmipuram, which would be submerged by the Kovvada reservoir and extended his support to their agitation. The MP undertook the visit of the tribal villages following reports published in these columns on Kovvada reservoir-affected tribals.

Babu Rao met the tribals from both the villages and discussed their problems. Supporting their agitation, he said he would take up the issue of displacement and inadequate Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) package with the Union Government. Kovvada Reservoir Badhitula Committee leaders M Rambabu, G Anil Kumar and others apprised the MP of the problems being faced by the tribals.

New Indian Exp
revis
dated: 5/9/2004



బతుకు బతువు

ఒక సాగునీటి ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణంలో ఆ గిరిజనులకు నిలువ నీడ కరువైంది. ప్రగతికి స్వాగతం వలకడంలో హిట్ ప్రజల సంక్షేమాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం విస్మరించకూడదన్న వాస్తవాన్ని ఈ ఉదంతం తెలియచెబుతోంది. ఏజెన్సీ మెట్ట ప్రాంతాల్లోని 17వేల ఎకరాలకు సాగునీరందించగల కొవ్వొత్త రిజర్వాయరు నిర్మాణంలో రెండు క్రామాల గిరిజనులకు నిలువ నీడ కరువైంది. యంత్రాంగం ఏర్పాటు చేసిన కాలనీలు దుర్గుణ్యతలో ఉండడంతో నీరు గత్యంతరం లేక అందోళన చేసినట్లారు.

-న్యూస్ టుడే 'స్కాట్ లెట్'..... 8వ పేజీలో



డిమాండ్ సంతకం వరకు దిక్కారంలోని లింగం

కొవ్వడ బాధితులకు న్యాయం చేయండి

మాజీ ఎమ్మెల్యే ఫూనెం సింగన్నదార

పోలవరం, జూలై 29 (ప్రభాతపాఠ్).

పోలవరం మండలం ఎరపల్లి పేట గ్రామం వద్ద నిర్మిస్తున్న కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ బాధితులకు పోలవరం మాజీ ఎమ్మెల్యే ఫూనెం సింగన్నదార ఎంపీకి వంతు వెంకటసుబ్బారాయణదాజు గురువారం మధ్యాహ్నం పదావస్థించారు వారి ఆందోళనకు మద్దతు తెలిపారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా సింగన్నదార మాట్లాడుతూ రిజర్వాయర్ బాధితులు న్యాయబద్ధంగా ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారని అధికారులు తగినరీతిలో స్పందించి అగన్యాయం చేయాలని కోరారు. వర్షాలు ప్రారంభమైనందున వివక్షరాలు బారినపడే అవకాశం ఉందని అన్నారు. రెడ్డిగూడెం, లక్ష్మీపురం గ్రామ గిరిజనులకు ఆరీఆర్ ప్యాకేజీని అమలు చేయాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. కొవ్వడ ప్రాజెక్ట్ నిర్మాణంలో కేవలం రెండు గ్రామాలకు సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించలేని ప్రభుత్వం పోలవరం ప్రాజెక్ట్ నిర్మిస్తే 272 గ్రామాలకు ఎలా న్యాయం చేస్తారని అయిన ప్రశ్నించారు. ఈ విషయంలో నాగార్జునపురం చేపట్టకపోతే జరిగి పరిణామాలు ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యత వహించాల్సి వస్తుందని అయిన అన్నారు. ఎంపీకి రాజు మాట్లాడుతూ కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ వల్ల ఎక్కో సమస్యలు ఎదురవుతున్న రెడ్డిగూడెం, లక్ష్మీపురం గ్రామస్థులకు న్యాయం చేయాలని కోరారు. కెపిలారావుల తమకు న్యాయం చేయాలని కోరుతూ గిరిజనులు చేపట్టిన ఆందోళన గురువారం నాటికి ఐదవ రోజుకు చేరింది. ఈ ఆందోళన నిర్వహిస్తున్న ఐటిగ్రేటెడ్ ట్రైబల్ డవలప్మెంట్ సొసైటీ సంస్థ చైర్మన్ జి.ఎ.ఎల్.మూర్తి మాట్లాడుతూ జాయింట్ కమిషన్, ఐటిడి పీఓ సమక్షంలో ఆరీఆర్ ప్యాకేజీని అమలు చేస్తామని ఫూల్చివరీ ఇచ్చిన ఆందోళన విరమిస్తామని తెలిపారు. మండల పరిషత్ ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు జుల్లిగి లక్ష్మణరావు, ఐటిడిఎస్ సంస్థ ప్రతినిధులు, వందలాది మంది గిరిజనులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

పునరావాస ప్యాకేజీ అమలు చేస్తాం

అర్చివో షర్టిఫ్ హాకు

పోలవరం, జూలై 28 (న్యూస్టుడే) పునరావాస ప్యాకేజీని అమలు చేసి అన్ని వనరులు కలిపి అందరికీ రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ ఆధికారి ఎం.డి.హెచ్. పబ్లిక్ రెడ్డిగూడెం, లక్ష్మీపురం గ్రామం గిరిజనులకు హామీ ఇచ్చారు. ఐటిడి గ్రేటెడ్ ట్రైబల్ డెవలప్మెంట్ సొసైటీ అధ్యక్షులు గత నాలుగు రోజులుగా పోలవరం మండలం ఎల్.ఎన్.డి.పేట సమీపాన నిర్మించిన కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ వైలు వద్ద ఆందోళన చేస్తున్న గిరిజనులతో బుధవారం అర్చివో మాట్లాడారు. తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా సూరంపాలెం రిజర్వాయరు ముంపు బాధితుల పునరావాస పనులను పరిశీలించేందుకు నాలుగు రోజుల్లోగా అర్చివో వెళ్లమని చెప్పారు. రెడ్డిగూడెంలో ఫూల్చివరీ కాలనీ, వీరిలో డ్ల పనులను, మిగిలిన పనులను ఏర్పాటును సంబంధిత శాఖ అధికారులకు అప్పగించామని, 15 రోజులలోగా పనులు చేపడతారన్నారు. లక్ష్మీపురం గ్రామస్థులు స్టేషన్ చూసుకుంటే ఐ.టి.డి.ఎ అధికారులతో మాట్లాడి వారిని కూడా సురక్షిత ప్రాంతాల్లో తీసుకెళ్లమన్నారు. జాయింట్ సర్వే విషయంలో కోర్టు నుంచి ఉత్తర్వులు అందాలన్నారు. ముందు డిక్లెయిర్ చేయాలని గిరిజనులకు సూచించారు. ఆనంతరం అయిన పోలవరంలోని రెవెన్యూ సేకరణలో న్యూస్టుడేతో మాట్లాడుతూ సూరంపాలెం పునరావాస ప్యాకేజీలో ఐ.టి.డి.ఎ కూడా కొంత బర్డు భరించి ఉంటుందని బాధిస్తున్నామని చెప్పారు. అర్చివో అధికారులతో మాట్లాడి గిరిజనులను వెంట తిప్పివేయమని చెప్పి అర్చివో విషయాలు పరిశీలిస్తామన్నారు. డిక్లెయిర్ చేయాలని గిరిజనులకు సూచించారు. అందరికీ సురక్షిత ప్రాంతాల్లో ఉంచవరకు ఈ ఆందోళన కొనసాగిస్తామంటున్నారని

కొవ్వడ బాధిత రైతులతో ఆర్డీవో చర్చలు

పొలవరం, జూలై 28 (ప్రభాతవార్త): పొలవరం మండలంలోని ఎరపనడి పేట గ్రామం వద్ద నిర్మిస్తున్న కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ బాధితులతో జరిగిన రెండో సమావేశం ఆర్డీవో ఎంపావ్ వరకు బుధవారం చర్చలు జరిపారు. రెడ్డిగూడెం బాధితులకు మంచినీరు, విద్యుత్, పాఠశాల, కమ్యూనిటీ హాలు వంటి సౌకర్యాలు కల్పిస్తామని హామీ ఇచ్చారు. అయితే లక్షీపురం గ్రామానికి సంబంధించి స్థల సేకరణ చేసే కాలనీలు నిర్మిస్తామని తెలిపారు. మిగిలిన వనరులు కల్పించడానికి

ముంపు ప్రాంతంలో లక్షీపురం లేనట్లుగా ప్రాజెక్ట్ రిపోర్టులో పేర్కొన్నారని తెలిపారు బాధిత గిరిజనులను తన కార్యాలయానికి రావలసిందిగా కోరామన్నారు అందోళన విరమించడానికి వారు సుముఖత వ్యక్తం చేశారని ఆర్డీవో తెలిపారు. ఇదిగోతుండగా రెడ్డిగూడెం, లక్షీపురం గ్రామ గిరిజనులు అన్ని సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించే వరకు అందోళన కొనసాగిస్తామని ఇండిగ్రేటెడ్ ట్రైబల్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ సొసైటీ డైరెక్టర్ జి.అనలకుమార్ తెలిపారు.

వార్త

కొండ్ల జ్యూజి

పద్దన రోజుకు చేరిన దీక్షలు

పొలవరం, జూలై 29 (ఆన్లైన్): కేవల రెండు గ్రామాలకు కేవల సౌకర్యాలు అందించే ప్రయత్నం పొలవరం ప్రాజెక్ట్ కేవల 272 గ్రామాలకు చేసిన వనరులు ఎలా సమకూరుతున్నాయో నిర్వాహం, నివాస భూములు కోల్పోయిన బాధితులు చేపట్టిన దీక్షా కార్యక్రమం గురువారం పద్దన రోజుకు చేరుకుంది. దీక్షా శిబిరం వద్ద ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ బాధితులు న్యాయబద్ధమైన సౌకర్యాల చేపడుతున్నారని అధికారులు తగు రీతిలో స్పందించి తక్షణ చర్యలు చేపట్టాలని కోరారు రెడ్డిగూడెం, లక్షీపురం గ్రామాల గిరిజనులకు ఆ అండ్ ప్యాకేజీని అమలు చేయాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు అనంతరం పటిడిఎస్ డైరెక్టర్ జి అనిలేశుమార్ మాట్లాడుతూ బాధితులకు కేవలమంతో చర్యలు చేపట్టాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ఎంపిపి డివియన్ రాజు, గ్రామ కార్యదర్శి వెమ్మనూరి బాధితులు పటిడియన్ కార్యదర్శి వేణులు పార్లొ న్నారు

రైల్వే కార్యవర్గ సమావేశం రాష్ట్ర ఆద్యక్షుడు ఎలికే వరప్రసాద్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో గురువారం జరిగింది. దేశ ప్రైవేటీకరణ వ్యూహంపై ఉద్యమించాలని ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన కోరారు. దేశ ప్రైవేటీకరణ వ్యూహంపై ఉద్యమించాలని ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన కోరారు. దేశ ప్రైవేటీకరణ వ్యూహంపై ఉద్యమించాలని ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన కోరారు. దేశ ప్రైవేటీకరణ వ్యూహంపై ఉద్యమించాలని ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన కోరారు.

కొవ్వడ బాధితుల సమస్యలు పరిష్కరించాలి

జి.అనలకుమార్ జూలై 29 (ఆన్లైన్): కొవ్వడ రిజర్వాయర్ ముంపు బాధితులైన రెడ్డిగూడెం, లక్షీపురం గ్రామాల గిరిజనుల సమస్యలు పరిష్కరించాలని ఎంపి గిరిజన సంఘం జిల్లా కమిటీ ఆధ్యక్షుడు బొర్రా భూ చంద్రారావు గురువారం అండ్ డి.జి.ఎ. విభాగంలో విన్నవించారు. రిజర్వాయర్ కట్టి ముందు రెండు గ్రామాల గిరిజనులకు ప్రభుత్వం పునరావాసంపై ప్రయత్నం జాతీయ వ్యాజ్యాల కేసులకు ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఫర్మి కావచ్చినా చాలిందిన హామీలు నిరవేదికపడడంతో రోడ్డు వద్ద వచ్చిన ప్రక్క అందోళనకు ఉపజ్ఞమించారు పేర్కొన్నారు. గ్రామస్థులు ఆ అండ్ అండ్ ప్యాకేజీని అమలు చేయాలని, ఇరుగ్రామాల గిరిజనులకు ప్రయత్నం ఇచ్చి నిర్మించాలని, లాగునీరు, విద్యుత్, పాఠశాల, కమ్యూనిటీ హాలు, రోడ్డు తదితర సౌకర్యాలు ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని ప్రతి కుటుంబానికి రెండురూపాయల భూమి వంటి వేయాలని, ప్యాకేజీ వివరాలు బహుళం గతంలో అమలు చేయాలని లైజేషన్ సబ్సిడైజీలు సంబంధిత అధికారులకు ఇవ్వాలని వివరవల్లం కోరారు

భూములు ఉన్నవారికే పట్టణాలు : సిపిఎం ఆరోపణ

జి.అనలకుమార్ జూలై 29 (ఆన్లైన్): జి.అనలకుమార్ ఏజెన్సీ మండలంలో భూములు ఉన్నవారికే అసదుపయోగ అధికారులు పట్టణాల జారీ చేస్తున్నారని సిపిఎం మండల కమిటీ ఆరోపించింది. వీటిపై అధికారులు స్పందిస్తే యింకా చేస్తామని మండల కమిటీ ప్రకటించింది. ఈ సందర్భంగా గురువారం ఒక ప్రకటన విడుదల చేసింది. అలాగే మండలంలో నకిలీ పాస్ పుస్తకాలు కొనసాగుతున్నాయని వీటిపై పూర్తి స్థాయిలో జిల్లా అధికారులు విచారణ జరపాలని మండల కార్యదర్శి ఎన్ మోహన్ డిమాండ్ చేశారు గిరిజన కలెక్టరు ఎమ్మవంటి విచారణ చేయాలని యిచ్చే పట్టణాల జారీ చేస్తున్నారని గత ఎమ్మార్వో యిచ్చే పట్టణాల జారీ చేస్తున్నారని ఆరోపించారు

