



DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION UNDER VELIGALLU PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS:

Agriculture, drinking water, social distress, irrigation, dams,

India is a tropical country. Where Agriculture is dependent mainly on Eratic Monsoon. The Government of India has been spending crores of rupees to reduce its dependence on rain by creating Irrigation facility in the country through developing major and minor projects in this regards Andhra Pradesh Govt., constructed a Veligallu Project near Veligallu Village, Galiveedu Mandal in YSR District. This paper contains a Special Dimension the problem of Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Veligallu Project. It is important to note that most of the Project are located in the drought prone areas. It's mainly study the various projects due to the displacement in Andhra Pradesh level and focus primarily on the conditions of the affected population. The Veligallu Dam Reservoir Project is an Irrigation Project across Papagni River near Galiveedu in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh, India. The Project's goal is to allow for the irrigation of total of 24,000 acres in Rayachoty Taluk of Kadapa District and for drinking water provision for a population of 1 lakh. The project's anticipated gross. Storage capacity is 4.64 TMC ft., Due to construction of this project one village i.e. Veligallu with 5 hamlets namely 1) Krishnapuram, Chinna Thanda, 2) Pasalavandlapali, 3) Veligallu Harijanawada, 4) Indukurivandlapalli and 5) Krishnapuram Pedda Thanda will be submerged. The effected hamlets and proposed to be rehabilitated in two R&R Centers. Government had accorded Administrative approach for R&R Package for Rs.1478 lakhs vide G.O.Ms.No.151, dated 14.12.2005. since two schedule Tribe hamlets are affected necessary clearance from Ministry of Tribal Affairs Government of India has obtained for the R&R plan in letter R.No.20011/17/2005 CP&P(NGO), dated 13.7.2006. R&R Center No.1 is located and the border of Anantapur District with on extant of 81.14 acres R&R Centers No.2 is located near the diversion road joining Veligallu – Thumu kunta road with an extant of 9.28 acres total plots allotted in the two R&R ceners for displaced families are 559 and almost all the houses were constructed by the beneficiaries themselves with financial support under R&R Policy.

INTRODUCTION

The participation of the country in 1947 along with independence brought about a division of the irrigation sources between India and Pakistan, with the later emergency to be better endowed with irrigation at the time.

India is a tropical country where agriculture is dependent mainly on eratic monsoon. The government of India has been there spending crores of rupees to reduce its dependence on rain by creating irrigation facility in the country through developing major and minor projects.

The first prime Minister of India, late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, realizing the great potential of the major dams in the growth of Indian economy aptly called these dams as "Modern Temples of India". The most important and significant projects taken up immediately after independence were the construction of Bhakra Nangal Hirakud and Nagarjuna Sagar Projects. These projects even today continue to be some of the largest and highest in the World.

These projects provide protection against the eratic and undependable. Monsoons. They also often involve

displacement of population with the consequence of political and social distress and tensions. Any development activity involves some displacement.

The major social externality is the problem of resettlement of displaced persons. The economic, social dislocation suffered by the oustees has seldom been duly recognized by authorities. The mode and amount of compensation offered towards rehabilitation show a lack of sensitivity towards the amount of loss they suffered economically and more importantly towards the disruption of the culture network of the communities in the process their culture and homes are destroyed. This is all the more distressing since the displaced population generally does not benefit from the fruits of development. They end up in an environment impact of large dams of this kind would include. (Ramaswamy, R.Lyer, 1990)

- The loss of agricultural and forest land through submergence under the reservoir which is created;
- The displacement of people and livestock by the project, and the loss of occupation; and in particular the hardship caused to the landless and to tribal communities.
- The dislocation of wild life and the possible disappearance of some rare species of flora and fauna;
- The Public Health problem arising from the large scale impounding of water and possible changes;
- The inherent damages of large dams particularly in regions prone to seismic activity; and the problem of reservoirs induced seismicity.
- The loss of vegetative cover in the upper catchment resulting in excessive run-off and loss of topsoil, leading in turn to the accelerated siltation of the reservoir and the reduction of its useful life; and
- The emergence of water logging salinity in the command area of the project after some years of irrigation leading to valuable agricultural land going out of use.

We must also take note of certain socio-economic changes which irrigation projects bring about, though these cannot be brought within the ambit of the term environmental'.

The people's struggle across the country, in particular those who have been and are being displaced coupled with the growing collaboration between the people, activists, the press and the judiciary is a step in the right direction. Equally welcome is the blunt recognition that displacement constitutes a violation of people's most fundamental right, both under the constitution of the country and several International Human Rights covenants. (Jai Sen, 1996)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the situation of displacement and rehabilitation in India. It focuses on various issues of displacement and rehabilitation of the oustees, displaced by various developmental projects. It also reviews various existing literature on the problem.

After independence, when India launched the task of nation building, it chose the path of planned development, which was flagged off with the launching of the five-year plans. Since economic development was conspicuously low, the planner focused more on economic development and development defined mainly as growth of GNP, which was symbolized by the new factories, dams, mega projects, mining etc (Kaviraj:1996, 116). They were even referred as the

"temples of modern India" and symbol of progress and prosperity. Though these mega projects have provided power to growing industries, irrigation to thirsty lands and, above all, have brought economic prosperity to the nation, nevertheless, these mega development projects have led to forced displacement of thousands of people from their ancestral lands. The "temples of modern India" have become "temples of doom" for the uprooted people.

Such projects have changed the patterns of use of land, water and other natural resources that previously prevailed in the areas (Goyal:1996). People dependent upon the land, forest and other natural resources for their livelihood have been dispossessed of their subsistence through land acquisition and displacement.

- **A.ADEDIJI, L.T. Ajibade (2008):** in the given paper author focused on the change detection of major dam in Nigeria with the help of RS and GIS techniques. In this paper author gives ideas about the construction of dam, site of new dams, catchment area, and rehabilitation with the help of RS and GIS techniques.
- **Acharya Shrawan, Acharya Sanghmitra (1994):** In this paper "Settlement structure in North Bengal A. spatio – temporal analysis". Describe the settlement structure and its spatio temporal analysis of North Bengal State. He stated that there is a variation in the structural forms of settlements also variation in spatio – temporal distribution of settlements.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To review the literature on the various aspects of displacement and rehabilitation
2. To study the various projects due to the displacement in India and Andhra Pradesh level and focus primarily on the conditions of the affected population.
3. Socio – economic impact on affected families under Veligallu Project. Whether they will be able to adjust economically and socially and the new environment provide them with sufficient livelihood or not.

METHODOLOGY

The present research attempts to study the problems of rehabilitation and resettlement of people affected by development projects and aims to study their socio-economic conditions. In this context I have selected one of the major projects in Andhra Pradesh i.e., VELIGALLU PROJECT. This project, being constructed across the river Papagni near Veligallu, Kadapa District was originally mooted as part of 650 to 700 families were affected due to this project. A house to house survey was conducted with the help of a schedule covering all the 25 households in five villages – 1) Krishnapuram, Chinna Thanda, 2) Pasalavandlapali, 3) Veligallu Harijanawada, 4) Indukurivandlapalli and 5) Krishnapuram Pedda Thanda. This study based on field survey undertaken to collect both primary and secondary information. Much of the data obtained through primary surveys. The relevant secondary data were obtained from Veligallu Project Office in Kadapa and Mandal Revenue Offices. This study aims at understanding both the benefits as well as the adverse effects of the project affected people on the economy and society.

THE PRESENT STUDY

Development projects involve population displacement invariably give rise to a set of complex economic, social and environmental problems which need to be addressed with care and sensitivity. In this context I selected one of the major irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh i.e. VELIGALLU PROJECT. This project was conceived in year 1984. it was decided to construct a reservoir on river papagni at Veligallu village of Galiveedu Mandal of Kadapa District. due to the displacement 10,000 persons were affected. The majority of the affected people belong to dalits, tribes and other weaker sections of the society. Nowadays the government has failed to facilitate the resettlement of oustees. Thus, as a case study, Veligallu project has been chosen for closer analysis of rehabilitation issues. This study is based on primary data. The relevant secondary data obtained from Veligallu Project Office in Kadapa and also empirical statistics from government records.

CONCLUSION

The developmental project has led to the eviction of people belonging to tribes, dalits and other weaker sections throughout the country. The foregoing observations in the

case of Project clearly reveal that their standard of living has total changed. It is observed that Veligallu Project has caused benefits as well as harms to the economy. This seems to be a perennial dilemma in development.

As mentioned earlier the main purpose of the Veligallu Project is the irrigation of total of 24,000 acres in Rayachoty Taluk of Kadapa District and for drinking water provision for a population of 1 lakh.

1. The Decline and Loss of Assets in the Absence of Forest Economy:
2. Changes in Income
3. Changes of Landholdings
4. Government lack of interest about displaced persons

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