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HUMAN SETTLEMENTS UNDER SRIPADA-YELLAMPALLY PROJECT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, an initial attempt is made to analyze equity v/s efficiency objectives in human settlement under Sripada-Yellampally project. The estimated multiple regression (of total payment on affected agriculture land, affected abadi land and affected number of families, village-wise) with no heteroscedasticity, instructs a reasonable implications for fulfillment of equity objectives. Due to data deficiency neither technical and allocative efficiency nor asymptotic limits of various consumptions could be estimated. A small sample (247 families) of income –data is used to analyze efficiency and development. A simple dummy variable model of incomes (before and after settlement) is examined and it may be concluded that the average income per family has declined but not significantly. However, for sustainable development the average income should significantly increase. The system of priority of agriculture should now have an innovative approach of higher profitability and efficiency in order to match with the globalization and liberalization policy –objective. The policy option of efficiency in place of equity is very difficult to apply (in the case of agriculture and rural development) in the present system of socio-economic and political environment of India. It seems difficult in near future that equity objective (especially to remove rural poverty) would be out of list of Indian planning. And human settlement under irrigation and power generation project like Sripada-Yellampally Project will have priority of equity objective for at least another ten years to come. However, it is projected that after ten years the efficiency objective in human settlement under irrigation project, would be an essential condition, in order to fulfill our nation dreams of development by 2020.

KEYWORDS

Human settlement, sripada-yellampally project, development strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past couple of years, issues of displacement and rehabilitation have become major focus in the public policy analysis as well as in governance. In fact there are different perspectives. Some would view “displacement is inevitable, although it is a painful process” due to deforestation of forest resources, river systems and mineral base that attract the ‘developmental projects’ have already seen a ‘displaced’ segment of the Indian society (Muzaffar Assadi – 2007). Development induced displacement and resettlement is a type of forced migration, and refers to the situation whereby people have to move to make way for infrastructure development projects. Some ten million people are displaced each year in the face of projects, such as the construction of dams, irrigation schemes, conservation areas, urban renewal and housing schemes, water or transport supply systems, energy generation projects and open cast mining (Downing – 2002).

People should be at the central axis of development is increasingly recognized. However, there may be occurrences where a development intervention such as a road or an irrigation dam should proceed for the greater benefit of society, in spite of its potential shows adverse effects on some people (World Bank -1994). In such cases, the development intervention should be consulted; compensated for their losses; and assisted to rebuild their homes and communities, reestablish their enterprises, and develop their potentials as productive members of society. At least equivalent measures to that are likely to be prevailed in the absence of the development intervention. Attention to such matters is especially important when the people who may be adversely affected are poor and vulnerable, do not have the capacity to absorb such adverse impacts, and cannot remain productive without significant help. (MoL-GOI:1948)

In the Indian context, developmental projects generally are unyielding not in cultural setting of local population rather “outside their realm” - the realm lies either in the capital cities or in the western multilateral institutions (Walter Fernandes: 2001:87). Further, such projects are paved a straightjacket way without taking into confidence of locality or cultural ethos. Eventually, the developmental projects may not flipside by an appropriate rehabilitation policy. In other words most of the time, the projects are implemented without a proper rehabilitation package or policy. It is interested to note that most of the developmental projects are located in the most backward areas and populated by various vulnerable sections (Roy Arundathi -2004). The project segments, with the enactment of land settlement laws, forest laws and commercialization of forest products and minerals, have undergone a metamorphosis, where legally the access to the various natural resources are denied and these segments are treated as hostages within their environment. Another productive segment was also a part of displacement due to the process of de-industrialisation and forced commercialisation of agriculture – these comprise the differentiated peasantry, the artisanal groups and the traditional service groups (Bharathi and Rao, 1999).

Implementation of development and infrastructure projects displaces people from their homes, land or their means of livelihood. Apart from depriving them of their land, livelihood and resources base, displacement has other psychological, social and cultural consequences also (Cernea -1999). The Government recognize the need to minimize large-scale displacement to the extent possible and where displacement is inevitable, the need to address the issue of displacement with almost care, human touch and forthright. Such an approach is especially necessary in respect of tribal, small and marginal farmers. Various policies relating to the Resettlement and the Rehabilitation (R&R) of displaced persons have been in place from time to time, varying from project to project and district to district (Kothari – 1996). The need has been felt for the evolution of a comprehensive policy on R&R to ensure uniformity of benefits across the state and also ensure the delivery of benefits in a transparent manner.

Displacement from one's habitual residence and the loss of property without fair compensation can, in itself constitute a violation of human rights. In addition to violating economic and social rights, arbitrary displacement can also lead to violations of civil and political rights, including arbitrary arrest, degrading treatment or punishment, temporary or permanent disenfranchisement and the loss of one's political voice (Ram Babu Mallavarapu - 2006). Finally, displacement carries not only the risk of human rights violations at the hands of state authorities and security forces but also the risk of public violence when new settlers move in amongst existing populations.

Rehabilitation on the other hand, involves replacing the lost economic assets, rebuilding the community systems that have been weakened by displacement, attending to the psychological trauma of forced alienation from livelihood, transition to a new economy which is alien to those from a predominantly informal society and preparing them to encounter the new society as equals and not just suppliers of cheap raw materials and labour that they are in today's system of displacement without any transition (Asif - 2000).

Where population displacement is unavoidable, a detailed resettlement plan with time-bound actions specified and a budget are required. Resettlement plans should be built around a development strategy; and compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation packages should be designed to generally improve or at least restore the social and economic base of those to be relocated. Monetary compensation for land alone may not be adequate (Parasuraman - 1999). Voluntary relocation by some affected persons may form part of a resettlement plan, but measures to address the special circumstances of involuntary resettlers should also be included. Preference should be given to resettlement of people dislocated from agricultural settings unto similar settings. This is particularly important for indigenous peoples whose degree of acculturation to mainstream society is limited. If suitable land is unavailable, other strategies built around opportunities for wage employment or self-employment may be used (Ibid).

The contents and level of detail of resettlement plans, which will vary with circumstances, especially the magnitude of resettlement, should normally include a statement of objectives, policies, and strategy, and should cover the following essential elements (Parasuraman 1999); (i) organizational responsibilities; (ii) community participation and integration with host populations; (iii) socioeconomic survey; (iv) legal framework including mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures; (v) identification of alternative sites and selection; (vi) valuation of and compensation for lost assets; (vii) landownership, tenure, acquisition, and transfer; (viii) access to training, employment, and credit; (ix) shelter, infrastructure, and social services; (x) environmental protection and management; and (xi) implementation schedule, monitoring, and evaluation.

PROFILE OF SRIPADA-YELLAMPALLY PROJECT

Andhra Pradesh is rightly called "A RIVER STATE" as it is blessed with major river system like the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and 36 others. The state's share of dependable flows at 75% dependability from the river systems is estimated at 2,764 TMC (Thousand Million Cubic Feet). This breaks up into 1,480 TMC from the Godavari River system, 811 TMC (800 TMC + 11 TMC regeneration) from the Krishna, 98 TMC from the Pennar and the rest from other rivers. Entire dependable water share of Krishna River is fully harnessed through the construction of several reservoirs and barrages. Yield from Godavari River is being utilized to an extent of 700 TMC for the existing projects and the surplus flows aggregating to an average of 3,000 TMC are flowing to the sea, unutilized. Total utilization of river yields works out to 1,765 TMC only for the existing projects and thus there is a vast scope of tapping water resources for creating irrigation potential.¹

There are PAF in (17) villages whose lands are coming under submersion of Sripadarao (Yeallampally) project, out of 17 villages; PAFs as well as PDFs are covered in (9) villages. Originally, a total number of 2,997 project displaced families are coming under submergence into the project. R&R scheme to PDFs will cover fully in (4) villages and partly in (5) villages. On the representations made by the PDFs of partly covered villages, the Government have issued orders in the G.O. Rt. No. 371 I&CAD dated 30-04-2008 to implement R&R scheme fully in five villages also on par with the other (4) villages. Hence, the displaced families in to total (9) villages are 3,597 i.e. 2997 + 600. In regard to 2,997 houses DN&DD have been approved and published in the District Gazette as well as in the respective villages. In respect of remaining (600) houses covered in (5) villages.

The government had planned to provide irrigated water to 8.11 lakh acres under 'Jalayagnam' in the districts of Karimnagar and Adilabad would take up more the irrigation projects to develop the backward areas in Telangana region. Sripada-Yellampalli Project (SYP) is constructing across river Godavari at Yellampalli village of Ramagundam Mandal bordering neighbouring Adilabad district is progressing at a rapid pace. The barrage works were taken up at a cost of Rs. 408.85 crore and about Rs. 153 crore was already spent on the project. After the construction of barrage to a height of 138.3 meters, tenders will be called for the erection of 62 crest gates to make full reservoir level of 148 meters of the project. The gates will be installed within 18 months after sanctioning of the work.

The lifting of about 7 tmcft of water from the prestigious Sripada Yellampalli project to the NTPC and the completion of the first phase of the project to lift water to NTPC would stabilize the ayacut under the D-83 canal of the SRSP in the Manthani and Peddapalli regions. On completion, Yellampalli barrage will support not only its 4.5 lakh acre ayacut but also serve Pranahita-Chevella project taken up to irrigate 12 lakh acres elsewhere in Telangana and supply 30 tmcft of water to Hyderabad. SYP has to providing 10 MWs for lifting of water from the project to NTPC. Nearly 65 lakh farmers were benefitted by the debt waiver to the tune of Rs 12,000 crore in the state. Finally, Yellampalli will put over 200 tmcft of Godavari water to use in Telangana region. On the other hand, the construction of pump house and approach channel for the lifting of 6.5 TMC of water to NTPC, Ramagundam and 2 TMC to Manthani Assembly segment to provide irrigation facilities to 20,000 acres was also progressing. About four pumps supplied by BHEL would be installed at the pump house for the lifting of water from the project. Against a total of 11.6 kilometer pipeline to lift water to NTPC, 9.6 kilometers of pipeline has been laid.

METHODOLOGY

EXAMINING EQUITY OBJECTIVE

Multiple regression of total payments (i.e., award / special rehabilitation grant /transport grant and truck facility) is considered as function of affected land (agriculture), affected abadi land and total number of families (village-wise). A proportionate stratified random sample (30 per cent from each stratum) was taken, out of an available data set of 13 villages.

Multiple liner regression of the form

$$U = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 + \beta_4 X_{3i} + \beta_5 + \beta_6 X_{4i} + U_i \text{ ----- (1)}$$

is modeled for examining certain behavior of the total payment (Y_i) with respect to X_{2i} (affected agriculture land), X_{3i} (affected abadi land and total number of shifted families (X_{4i})).

It is also proposed to test for the heteroscedasticity in estimated multiple regression, using following scheme:

$$|U| = a_1 + b_1 X_{2i} + W_{1i}$$

$$|U| = a_2 + b_2 X_{2i} + W_{2i}$$

$$|U| = a_3 + b_3 X_{2i} + W_{3i} \text{ ----- (2)}$$

If b_1 is found significant, it suggests the presence of heteroscedasticity to X_{2i} . Similarly b_2 and b_3 can be tested.

It is hypothesize that:

$$(i) \quad \beta_2 > 0, \quad \beta_3 < 0 \text{ and } \beta_4 > 0,$$

$$\text{and } \beta_4 > \beta_2,$$

In order to show equity objective in resettlement of the shifted families.

(ii) There is no heteroscedasticity (in regression 1), which reasonably confirms to fulfill equity objective in the government planning.

1. EXAMINING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLERS (EFFICIENCY OBJECTIVE)

Various indicator of socio-economic development viz. income, expenditure on entertainment, clothing, education, food and fuel etc can be examined. Especially before and after settlement situations of these indicators can be compared in order to assess for the efficiency and thereby sustainable development.

For such type of comparison a simple dummy variable models is proposed as follows;

$$Z_i = \alpha + \alpha_2 D_i + e_i$$

$$D_i = 1 \text{ for post-settlement}$$

$$= 0 \text{ for pre-settlement} \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Z_i is an indicator – variable of development

$$E(Z_i | D_i = 1) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$E(Z_i | D_i = 0) = \alpha_1$$

If α_2 becomes positive and significant it reveals efficiency and development.

Apart from this, it is proposed estimate asymptotic limit of consumption on clothing education, food, fuel and entertainment, using the reciprocal transformation.

$$C_i = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \frac{1}{I_i} + U_{1i}$$

$$C_i^1 = \gamma_1^1 + \gamma_2^1 \frac{1}{I_i} + U_{2i}$$

Where C_i is consumption on a particular commodity for pre-settlement, it is pre-settlement income; C_i^1 is post-settlement income, in cross-sectional data sets of shifted families.

If the asymptotic limit $\gamma_1^1 > \gamma_1$ it reveals efficiency and development.

¹ A Document on Economical Infrastructure of Andhra Pradesh (2007)

DATA

The information of socio-economic survey regarding these shifted families of Sripada-Yellampally project is conducted by Social Welfare Department including R & R department of Andhra Pradesh. Data on affected land, number of families shifted and various types of awards and grants, villages-wise have been appropriately mentioned in the information of the resettlement. However, the data on socio-economic indicators on clothing, food, entrainment, fuel, education and income are rarely reported. During the survey the people have been helpful in providing such data, before and after settlement. People generally demand for more awards, grants, facilities and loans. And they do not promise for hard work in general.

Out of these socio-economic indicators, the data on annual income (before and after settlement) for 247 families are available. Due to deficiency of data, it is estimated only one dummy variable model for examining the development of the settlers. Reciprocal transformation model for asymptotic limits of consumption levels could not be estimated. However, consistent estimation of asymptotic limit (subject to availability of data) is a proposed future research methodology for examining the efficiency and sustainable development.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS**Estimation of Objective Estimation:**

The estimated multiple regression (equation – I)

Se (52,967)	(0.135)	(6.880)	(0.078)
t (3.164)	(8.540)	(2.751)	(24.543)
Sign. 0.0043	0.000	0.036	0.0000

$R^2 = 0.984$, $R^2 = 0.932$,

F = 473.543 (Sig 0.000)

= Total Payments (village-wise)

= Affected Agriculture Land

= Affected Abadi Land

= number of families shifted

A sample of 37 families is taken for the above estimations. All the parameters are significant at highly appropriate levels of significance. The R^1 and R^2 are very encouraging and the very high value of F statistic with 99 per cent confident level signifies the overall super validity of the estimated regression. Hence, it could be concluded that the most important factor in considering various payments is the affected abadi land. Relatively more affected abadi land is rewarded less by the government in resettlement process. However, it seems more payment is given to families having very less abadi land before settlement, or to families having nor proper abadi land with them. It reveals to a favour for poor families. On the other hand, number of families is considered more important than the affected agricultural land in payment for the resettlement.

TESTING FOR HETEROSCEDASTICTY

| U | = 181.205 – 0.172 X_{2i}
t (1.428)

| U | = 143.648 – 0.611 X_{3i}
t (0.126)

| U | = 111.612 – 0.078 X_{4i}
t (1.172)

The estimates of all the b coefficients are significant at 5 per cent level of significance (even at 10 per cent). This suggests that there is no heteroscedasticity in the multiple regressions of total payment. This result also reveals the fulfillment of equity objective in marketing various payment by government to the shifted families.

EXAMINING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLERS (EFFICIENCY OBJECTIVE)

In order to test for the efficiency objective, the following estimates of the dummy variable model (equation 3)

Z_i = 17.53 7.8254 – 3967 D_i
Se (3125.4)
t (1.29)

Reveals that the mean income of shifted families has declined but not significantly. But for efficiency and sustainable development a₂ should be positive and significant. Hence, efficiency and sustainable development is yet to be achieved. Development-induced displacement unleashes widespread social, economic and environmental changes that follow well-established patterns. Although they vary in severity, these patterns are remarkably consistent regardless of what type of project or industry is responsible for the displacement (ADB 1998a, 1998b; Mathur 2001).

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Apart from depriving them of their lands, livelihoods and resource-base, displacement has other traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences. The Government of India recognizes the need to minimize large-scale displacement to the extent possible and, where displacement is inevitable, the need to handle with utmost care and forethought issues relating to Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families. Such an approach is especially necessary in respect of tribals, small & marginal farmers and women (Muzaffar Assadi – 2007)".

In this paper, an initial attempt is made to analyze equity v/s efficiency objectives in human settlement under Sripada-Yellampally project. The estimated multiple regression (of total payment on affected agriculture land, affected abadi land and affected number of families, village-wise) with no heteroscedasticity, instructs a reasonable implications for fulfillment of equity objectives. Due to data deficiency neither technical and allocative efficiency nor asymptotic limits of various consumptions could be estimated. A small sample (247 families) of income –data is used to analyze efficiency and development. A simple dummy variable model of incomes (before and after settlement) is examined and it may be concluded that the average income per family has declined but not significantly. However, for sustainable development the average income should significantly increase.

The system of priority of agriculture should now have an innovative approach of higher profitability and efficiency in order to match with the globalization and liberalization policy –objective. The policy option of efficiency in place of equity is very difficult to apply (in the case of agriculture and rural development) in the present system of socio-economic and political environment of India. It seems difficult in near future that equity objective (especially to remove rural poverty) would be out of list of Indian planning. And human settlement under irrigation and power generation project like Sripada-Yellampally Project will have priority of equity objective for at least another ten years to come. However, it is projected that after then years the efficiency objective in human settlement under irrigation project would be an essential condition, in order to fulfill our nation dreams of development by 2020.

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