

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF CLDP:
A STUDY OF LAND DISTRIBUTION TO DALITS IN TWO
VILLAGES OF KURNOOL DISTRICT IN A.P

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Abstract

“Our objective in the constitution of the state is the greatest happiness of the whole and not that of any one class”

– Plato

Land has always been a symbol of dignity and confidence. This is particularly true for poor farmers. To promote an equitable development process, Government of Andhra Pradesh had assigned lands to large number of families belonging to weaker sections. In this process so many policies and programs were introduced, in that CLDP namely “Indira Prabha” is one the program facilitates development for the weaker sections. This paper gives the brief information about need of land reforms and land reforms legislations in AP. The main purpose of the study was to develop a general understanding on comprehensive land development project and examine the policy framework, which constitute the development of which is called equality before law and social justice. Paper bestows a critical view on implementation status of comprehensive land development project in Andhra Pradesh and also sampled villages of Nossam and Hussainapuram villages in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. Another objective was to work out the implications of the findings for implementation of the land distribution in order to attain the desired goals. It focuses attention on the access of that the Dalit community and the nature of land distribution pattern available to them and their experiences.

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Land is a productive asset but there is an emotional bonding that communities have with land that goes for beyond its value as a productive asset. For Dalit community battling against its exploitation and exclusion land is the symbol of the assertion of its identity, dignity and freedom. Land ownership is one of the fundamental structural features that serve to perfect a system of social and economic inequality against Dalit. For the Dalit community entitlement, land has remained an eternally vexed issue. Poverty and much of the violence and extremism in the country are even today directly proportional to the lack of access to land.

Land reform policies have been adopted all over the world in the post Second World War period to eliminate inequalities in the society. In caste-ridden society like India, land reforms have seen as a means to achieve democracy which each person is valued. As Dr. B.R. Ambedker argued redistribution of land would “eliminate the possibility of more powerful having the power to impose arbitrary restricts on the less powerful by withdrawing from the control he has overcome the economic life of the people”. Political democracy cannot survive without achieving economic equality through land reforms.

The political parties and policy makers have always claimed that their top priority has been to provide the fruit of the land reforms to the Dalits their seeming concern and commitment for the cause have not borne any substantial result often, they blame the caste system for this failure. While that is true to a great extent none of the political parties have passed any political resolutions to distribute the land to Dalits and made it an agenda of their party. Insisted the concept and language used in referring to Dalits as poor or agricultural labors, helped the caste people to obtain whatever benefits occurred from implementation of land reforms. Use of terminologies like caste division, socialistic society, which sound very civilized and neutral, has glossed over the fact that predominantly the landless poor of India are the Dalits. It is fact that has made entitlements to land a distinct dream for the Dalit community.

Land Reforms Legislations in AP: An overview

Government of India introduced Land reforms policies in India to eliminate inequalities in the society and to establish egalitarian society. In this process Andhra Pradesh Government Also introduced numerous land reform programs in AP. Those programs are Tenancy act of 1950 (*Telangana* area) and AP tenancy and agricultural act 1956, there are no special provisions for securing the Dalit tenants or protection rights of Dalits and Dalit tenant’s cultivators. In the

Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) *Inam* (abolition and conversion into *Rytewari*) Act 1956 and Andhra Pradesh Telangana area abolition of *Inam* Act 1955, there are no special provisions for Dalits in these acts.

In the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of Land Holding Act 1956 and Andhra Pradesh Ceiling and Agricultural Holding Act 1961 there are no special provisions for the weaker sections especially Dalits. Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act 1956 talks about the prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings does not mention about Dalits and their provisions and Andhra Pradesh Land Ceiling and Agricultural Holding Act 1961 tells about the land ceiling and agricultural holdings. It also not mention about Schedule Caste and their welfare or upliftment.

But there are some other Land Reforms Acts which provides for distribution of Land to Dalits. Those Acts are APLR (Ceiling and Agricultural Holdings) Act 1973, AP Assigned Lands Prohibition of Transfer's Act 1977 and Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act 2007. APLR Act 1973 tells the provisions for Dalits in U/S 14 of the Act 1973 and AP Assigned Land Prohibition of Transfers Act mentions the special provisions for the Dalits in the Act under the Section 3. Last but not the least AP Assigned Land (Prohibitions of Transfers) act 2007 also mentioned about the provisions for Dalits development or welfare.

From 1969 to 2005 Andhra Pradesh Government distributed 9,88,474 (22.50) acres (all types of land) to about 6,87,018 (22.41) land less Dalits in the 2005-08 Andhra Pradesh Government distributed 6,03,809.19 acres to about 4,33,723 beneficiaries of all social groups. In that proportion 1,26,719 beneficiaries belongs to Scheduled Caste. Despite government's distribution of land to Dalits, the average size of land holding of Dalits, number of land holders and the area under SC ownership as not increased as for Directorate of Economics and Statistics report.

Today 4.47 lakh acres of surplus land is pending in the court litigation with 2758 pending cases in various Courts. This shows that even in the redistribution there is a continuing bias against the SC/ST Sections of society. From the above data, more number of cases were pending at High Court Level and less at the level of Supreme Court. Large extent of land i.e., 55,318 acres is under

L.R.T(RDO) court litigation with 654 pending cases. In Supreme Court the land under area under litigation is 14,113 acres with 389 pending cases.

Comprehensive Land Development Project (CLDP)

Assigned lands and Assignees have distinct characteristics. The lands assigned by the government to poor are mostly of poor quality, far from the habitations and uncultivated for decades. To add to the complexity are the whole set of revenue and legal issues. Similarly, the poor who were assigned the lands also are mostly asset-less and are dependent upon daily wage for the survival. They don't have enough resources to bring their lands into cultivation.

Land has always been a symbol of dignity and confidence. This is particularly true for poor farmers. To promote an equitable development process Government of Andhra Pradesh had assigned lands to large number of families belonging to weaker sections. The Government has prohibited alienation of the assigned land by enacting "Prohibition of Alienation of Assigned Lands Act, 1977". Unless these lands are developed and made productive they are not of much use for the livelihoods of the poor. Though several initiatives were taken up in this direction by the government over the years, the success seems to be limited. Some of the reasons for this are: sub critical investments on land development and agriculture and weak institutional arrangements. Several experiences from Voluntary Organizations indicate that livelihoods of poor families could be strengthened significantly by developing assigned lands. Intensive field support, appropriate institutional arrangements, technology and comprehensive financial support are found to be the key elements of success. Experiences from large-scale government supported projects also indicate that it is important to target poor families and work with them to develop their asset base. Ensuring food security by adopting sustainable dry land agricultural practices is the central theme in many of the above experiences. After more than thirty years of experience in land distribution, Government has realized that the people who are assigned land couldn't enjoy the benefits from it. It also realized that the poor couldn't invest substantial amounts to develop these lands assigned to them. With this background the Government of Andhra Pradesh, through G.O 212 of Rural Development Department initiated a ***Comprehensive Land Development Project (CLDP) named as 'Indira Prabha'***, to create an opportunity to develop these lands and strengthen livelihoods of the households dependant on these lands. This programme was launched on

November 19th of 2004 with an out lay of Rs. 500 crores supported from NABARD sponsored Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).

Comprehensive Land Development Project (CLDP) - 'Indira Prabha' is a bold attempt made by Government of Andhra Pradesh in November 2004 to invest substantially on the lands assigned to the poor, particularly dalits and other weaker sections.

Objectives

The main objectives of Comprehensive Land Development Project are to:

- Enhance and diversify livelihoods options of the poor centred on comprehensive development of compact blocks of assigned lands and the lands owned by the poor of the state
- Enhance the food, fodder and fuel security of the poor families by improving the productivity of compact blocks of assigned lands and the lands owned by the poor of the state

As a unique feature, certain principles and processes were envisioned in this program.

They are:

- ❖ Family as a unit of planning
- ❖ Region/ local specific activities
- ❖ Flexibility in investments and costs
- ❖ Sequential, Progressive and Diverse interventions
- ❖ Ensuring Food Security and Gender Considerations

Expected Results

The results of the project shall be:

- The lands covered under the project are completely treated with good vegetative cover and all measures to enhance productive capacity of the lands are undertaken.
- The lands covered under the project are fully brought into a diversified farming system including livestock rearing – providing for subsistence part of the food, fodder, fuel needs of the households

Assignment of Government Land to Dalits in Andhra Pradesh

TABLE: 1.1
District Wise and Category Wise Assignment of Government Land to Dalits during 2005-08 (Area in Acres)

District	Total allotted land	Total beneficiaries	Social group wise			
			SC	ST	BC	Others
Srikakulam	31161.04	313754563	13286	10488	9	3029
Vijayanagaram	19786.75	17005	3367	4800	8364	0
Vishaka patnam	73884.24	41727	2015	30631	6361	11
East Godavari	13243.08	8154	1672	4197	1546	4
West Godavari	20292.19	18900	6040	1103	8493	0
Krishna	20983.09	21231	7772	863	8842	179
Guntur	17821.25	15328	6253	2346	3728	338
Prakasham	32258.34	20211	8841	1142	5423	216
Nellore	45236.6	35416	13669	5418	10581	995
Chitturu	31252.62	23499	8542	1877	7325	629
Kadapa	13653	18609	6714	1324	5139	535
Ananthapur	42766.92	16726	3670	2001	7442	403
Kurnool	20988.94	11016	3802	821	4956	465
Khammam	18955.01	12322	2228	7648	1611	132
Warangal	14515.6	14546	5347	4302	4576	28
Karimnagar	15885.76	17124	8035	1816	6483	93
Adilabad	38740.48	15924	3159	8110	4090	97
Medak	40957.55	37577	13445	3029	17656	1424
Mahabubnagar	21982.51	14789	4994	1854	6962	105
Nizamabad	19533.13	15352	7929	3175	7133	335
Nalgonda	24830.43	22456	9750	4971	8579	132
Rangareddy	7080.66	4436	1501	983	1590	83
Total	603809.19	433723	126719	109906	147902	6213

Source: Govt. News broacher report on distribution of Land 2005 -2008

From Table 1.1 the following can be observed from 2005 to 2008 Andhra Pradesh Government distributed 6,03,809.19 acres to about 4,33,723 beneficiaries of all social groups. In that proportion 1,26,719 beneficiaries belongs to Scheduled Caste. Despite government's distribution of land to Dalits, the average size of land holding of Dalits, number of land holders and the area under SC ownership as not increased as for Directorate of Economics and Statistics report.

TABLE: 1.2
Government Land Distribution in Kurnool district

Sp all	year of distribu tion	SC		ST		BCs		Minorities		others		Total	
		Nos	extent	Nos	Extent	Nos	Extent	Nos	extent	Nos	extent	Nos	Extent
S1	2005	977	1601.13	245	556.41	1516	2331.5	96	187.64	245	501.7	3088	5778.45
						,	0				7		

2	2005	4124	2316.20	243	473.78	1776	3237.2 9	145	218.69	251	515.1 0	3839	6761.08
3	2006	849	1662.71	195	492.18	880	2050.9 7	94	202.37	190	470.3 0	2209	4886.53
4	2008	662	1226.53	118	226.25	878	1744.7 0	155	253.78	191	396.1 1	2004	3847.37
Total		6612	6806.57	801	1748.62	5050	9364.4 6	490	862.48	877	1883. 28	11140	21273.43

Source: Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Relief, Rehabilitation and ULC, Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.

Above Table 1.2 reveals the land distribution pattern from 2005-08 in Kurnool District. Government distributed around 21,273.43 acres to 11,140 landless people. Out of which 6612 beneficiaries were Dalits and they gained about 6806.57 acres. About 1748.62 extent of land distributed by government to 801 members from scheduled tribes. As well about 5,050 members from BC's were got 9,364.46 acres of land. And remaining 490 members from minorities were got the 862.48 acres as well as 877 members from others castes got the 1883.28 extent acres of land.

Profile of the Mandal

The Sanjamala mandal has an average elevation of 181 meters (597 feet). Sanjamala is a mandal in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, India. About 21 village panchayats are covered under Sanjamala mandal. Among these 21 villages, *Nossam* village is 3rd highest in the proportion of the Dalit population and more in number of the *Dalits* are landless agricultural labourers and high amount of land distributed in this village of *Sanjamala* Mandal as well as in Revenue division Nandyal that's why *Nossam* village has been selected for the field study.

The position of the Malas and Madigas are agricultural labours, farm workers. Most of them do not hold any land for cultivation. Total population of the mandal is 35,431, in this proportion percentage of SC population is 21.26% and proportion of ST population is 1.50%. In *Sanjamala* mandal literacy rate is 53.10% and percentage of cultivators is 15.06%, agricultural labours

population is 6025 and percentage of agricultural workers is 17.00% in that most of the dalits were landless agricultural labours from centuries. So government realized that distribution of land could achieve the socio-economic and political rehabilitation of Dalits.

Profile of the Nossam village under study

Nossam is a *Grama panchayat* village, located in *Sanjamala* mandal of Kurnool district. *Nossam* surrounding villages are Paluru in the East, Kalutla in the west, Gullakuntla in the South, Akkampalli in the north and it is covered by dense.

The total geographical area of village is 3,753 acres. Total population of the village is 4,992 out of which 998 is Schedule Caste population and 58 is the ST population land holding rate account for 179.99 acres in SCs and 7 acres in STs. The literacy rate is 36.27% among, 65.04% are male and 34.9% are female.

Socio-Economic configuration of the village under study

In this village the higher castegroups like, *Brahmins, Komati, Kammas, Reddies, Setti* and *Kapus* and backward caste groups *Kammari, Kummari, Chakali, Mangali, and Balija* were included. Dalits live in separate location called *wadas* (hamlet), this constitutes *Mala* and *Madiga* sub groups and generally they are agricultural labourers. This spatial segregation or habitations located at a distance from higher caste habitations within large village is common to most of the villagers. This residential pattern has important implications for physical and social access to land in *Nossam* village. In this village primary school is located within the habitation where as high school is situated in the locality in inhabited by upper castes. No Dalits were allowed by the dominant caste through the main street. They have walked a long way along the periphery of the village to reach their houses. Dalits did not have right to the accessing the drinking water from the wells as well as to enter into the temple. They have to depend on upper caste people. Most of the villagers seem to be satisfied with what little housing they have. It perhaps indicates a very practical out look making best of the available resources. Taking the domestic and occupational needs into account, different occupational groups deployed the space available for their housing

in particular patterns. In the Dalits houses where the shops as well as the residence are located, trade is transacted in the front room. Many Dalit houses in the village area as built with no provision for sanitation and hygiene. They are ill ventilated and often lack drainage. In village, garbage is developed near the dwelling houses. There is also no provision for latrines/toilets in Dalit *wadas*. There are two kinds of ration card issued by the state government of Andhra Pradesh to find out the economic conditions of Dalits in villages. One is white ration card issued to the people who are below the poverty line. The second type of the ration card is pink card issued to the people whose income is not more than Rs 38,000 per year.

Infrastructural Facilities in the Village

The village has three primary schools, 4 Anganwadi centers and a High School, *Grama panchayathi* building post office. The drinking water resources to this village are hand operated bore well, one big and two small drinking water tanks. One government hospital and four private hospitals exist in the upper caste locality. Electricity also provided in Upper Caste locality.

TABLE 1.3:

Land Holdings among Different Social Groups in Nossam Village

Caste	% of Land Holders	% of Land Holdings
SC	58 (1.16)	159.99 (3.71)
ST	03 (0.06)	7.00 (0.17)
OC	4870 (78.78)	4136.09 (96.11)
Total	4992 (100)	4303.08 (100)

Source: Mandal Revenue Office, Sanjamala

Land gives the dignity freedom self respect, social status, economic well being and political involvement from the century. Land is the symbol of the status and respect and it gives livelihood. This Table displays that the land holding pattern among the different social groups. Around 58 SC people holds land of 159.99 acres. and 7 acres of land holding under the STs and others have the remaining land. On the whole the % of land holdings were highest in case of OCs and least in case of SCs and STs.

TABLE 1.4

Occupational Status of the Nossam Village

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Cultivators	333	109	402
Ag. Labors	349	370	719
Marginal Farmers	200	83	283
Small Farmers	208	80	288

Source: Mandal Revenue Office Sanjamala

Above Table represents the Occupational status of Nossam village. Almost all social groups of people are depending on agriculture. Total cultivators of the village is 402 in this proportion male cultivators are 333 and female are 109, most of the people leading their life as agricultural labourers especially Dalits. Total agricultural labourers are 719 in this proportion males are 349 and females are 370. There females have the high proportion of dependency on agriculture. Among total 283 marginal farmers males are 200 and females are 83 and among total 288 small farmers males are 208 and females are 80. This is the condition of village Nossam high percentage of people depend on agriculture especially dalits.

TABLE: 1.5

Particulars of Land Distribution in Nossam village

Spall	year of distribution	SC		ST		BCs		Minorities		others		Total	
		Nos	extent	Nos	Extent	Nos	Extent	Nos	extent	Nos	extent	Nos	Extent
2	2005	9	18.35	2	6.56	1	3.83	0	0.00	0	0	12	28.74
3	2006	16	34.17	0	0.00	4	7.35	9	19.94	0	0.00	29	61.46
4	2008	125	365.00	4	11.00	40	110.00	40	80.00	16	32.00	225	598
Total		150	417.52	6	17.56	45	121.18	49	99.94	16	32.00	266	688.2

Source: Mandal Revenue office Sanjamala, Kurnool distric.

Above table reveals that the land distribution in Nossam village from 2005 to 2008, total distributed land is 688.2 acres to 266 beneficiaries. Government distributed land to 9 members of Dalits from total 12 members of different social groups in 2005 and in 2006, 16 Dalits got land from total 29 members of different social groups. In 2008 also, 125 Dalits got land from 225 of total different social groups. Therefore, out of the 266 members of total beneficiaries, 150 Dalits were benefited from 2005 to 2008. Out of the total beneficiaries, 6 members from ST, 45 members from BC, 49 members from minorities and 16 members from others were benefited. Therefore Dalits are benefited more than remaining social groupsⁱ. All beneficiaries got dry land because it is available in this region.

Profile of the Orvakal Mandal

The *Orvakal* Mandal is located in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. 20 Village Panchayats were covered under this mandal. Among the 20 villages, the proportion of the Dalit population is six highest in the mandal. Most of the Dalits are landless agricultural labourers and high amount of land has been distributed in *Hussainapuram* village in this mandal as well as in the Revenue Division *Kurnool* that's way this village has been selected for the field study.

The position of the Dalits is as agricultural labourers, farm workers. Most of them do not hold any land for cultivation. Total population in mandal is 50,199 among which the SC population is 10,663 and ST is 1,102. And mandal literacy rate is 52.16% and literates are 22,397. In this Mandal most of the people are depending on the land for their livelihood and other things also. Cultivator's population is in total population 5,802 and percentage of cultivators to total population is 11.56%, agricultural labourer population is 15,020 and the percentage of agricultural workers to total population is 29.92%. Most of the Dalits are landless agricultural labourers so that government was realized that distribution of land could achieve the socio-economic and political development to the Dalits as well as the agricultural labourersⁱⁱ. In this mandal government distributed the land to land less poor.

Profile of the Hussainapuram village

This village is located in *Orvakal* Mandal of Kurnool district. *Kalva* surrounds in the east, *Kuntalpadu* in the west, *Somayajulapalli* in the south and *Thipailli* in the north. Total

geographical area of the village is 16,010 acres. Total population of the village is 5,008 out of which, 636 are Scheduled Castes and 124 are Scheduled Tribes. Total literates are 2,319. Total number of house holds are 1,125. Total land under village is 3,961 acres, in this cultivated land proportion is around 2,876 acres and uncultivated land is 1,085 acresⁱⁱⁱ.

Socio-economic configuration of the village

In this village mixed population exists. The main occupation of the Dalit is agricultural wage labourers. Most of them, take land for lease from the upper caste *Reddy's* and *Vaishyas* for cultivating the land. Huge instruments were being made. They go the money lenders who also happened to be from upper caste only. Money lent on huge interest. The interest works out more than the amount taken. They have to borrow from another money lender to clear the debts. As a result they were in debt trap. Children and women works in the fields. Dalit women help their families in agricultural operation in addition to attending to their domestic work. They also earn by working as laborers in others fields. Women also engaged in multifarious activities such as going to market, etching water, firewood and cooking food. Men generally depend on seasonal work which means they may not have employment all through the year.

TABLE: 1.6

Occupational Mobility of Hussianapuram Village

Occupation	No. of Holders	Area operational holdings
Marginal Farmers	30.13 (198)	10.55 (127.31)
Small Farmers	38.51 (253)	29.35 (354.05)
Semi medium Farmers	24.35 (160)	35.37 (246.67)
Medium Farmers	6.54 (43)	20.36 (254.62)
Large Farmers	0.45 (3)	3.59 (43.36)
All sizes	100 (657)	100 (1206.01)

Source: Mandal Revenue office Orvakal

This table illustrates occupational mobility of the different social groups in the village. 657 members are operating the area operational holdings is 126.01 in that small farmers have the

highest share of land holdings. 253 members of small farmers operational holdings is 354.05 after that semi medium cultivators are 160. This 160 holders are operational holdings is 426.67. This is the highest amount of the share in that order, 254.62 area operational holdings having the large members of medium cultivators. Medium cultivators are 6.53%. After that 198 members of marginal formers have area operational holdings is 127.37 then the larger cultivators are three members. This people operational holding is 43.36%^{iv}.

Land is the versatile tool for the socio-economic development. It is the symbol of the dignity and freedom that's why Indian government introduced the land reforms for the egalitarian society. Its main objective is to distribute the land to landless poor and agricultural labourers.

TABLE: 1.7

Land Distribution Pattern in Hussianapuram Village

Spall	year of distribution	SC		ST		BCs		Minorities		others		Total	
		Nos	extent	Nos	Extent	Nos	Extent	No s	exten t	Nos	exten t	Nos	Extent
1	2005 t 2006	10	34.13	-	-	05	13.93	-	-	01	4.30	16	52.36
2	2008	6	8.85	7	10.00	41	64.92	30	35.50	02	2.00	86	121.27
Total		16	42.98	7	10.100	46	78.85	30	35.50	03	6.30	102	173.63

Source: Mandal Revenue office Orvakal Kurnool district.

Table 1.7 shows the particulars of land distribution in Hussainapuram village. The land distribution took place in this village from 2005 to 2008. Out of the total 102 land holders, about 16 are from Dalits who got benefited; and 7 from ST, 46 from BC, 30 from minorities and 3 members from others were benefited. Among all, BC and Minorities have got first and second position in order of more land beneficiaries. Therefore Dalits have occupied third position in this order. This land category is dry which is also suitable for cultivation of some commercial crops and food grains. Sixteen Dalit beneficiaries have acquired 42.98 acres of land, in the total extent of distribution of land. Seven ST beneficiaries have got 10 acres of land and as follows 46 Backward Caste members got 78.85 acres of land and 35.50 acres have got the minorities and

others were 6.3 in the total share of the land distribution. Dalits only got the 42.98 acres. State distributes the land in this village from 2005 to 2008 for different social groups.

Table: 1.8 Evaluation of implementation of land distribution in two villages:

Spall	year of distribution	SC		ST		BCs		Minorities		others		Total	
		Nos	extent	Nos	Extent	Nos	Extent	Nos	extent	Nos	extent	Nos	Extent
Nossam													
2	2005	9	18.35	2	6.56	1	3.83	0	0.00	0	0	12	28.74
3	2006	16	34.17	0	0.00	4	7.35	9	19.94	0	0.00	29	61.46
4	2008	125	365.00	4	11.00	40	110.00	40	80.00	16	32.00	225	598
Total		150	417.52	6	17.56	45	121.18	49	99.94	16	32.00	266	688.2
Hussainapuram													
1	2005 – 2006	10	34.13	-	-	05	13.93	-	-	01	4.30	16	52.36
2	2008	6	8.85	7	10.00	41	64.92	30	35.50	02	2.00	86	121.27
Total		16	42.98	7	10.10	46	78.85	30	35.50	03	6.30	102	173.63

Source: Mandal Revenue office Orvakal and Sanjamala

Above Table represents the land distribution pattern in two villages of Kurnool district. According to the Land Reforms Act, 1973, total assignment of land distribution, government should provide ½ portion of land to the SCs and STs and out of the total remaining land proportion, 1/3 proportion goes to the BCs and remaining for the others. However, this Act, rules and regulations did not implement in case of *Hussainapuram*. Total distributed land in this village is 173.63 acres and 102 total beneficiaries. In this proportion, dalits must get ½ portions. (However, 16 dalits got 42.98 acres of land only). This has not followed by the authorities, and not distributed the land to the landless poor, needy people and agricultural labours. Most of the dalits work as daily wage labours under Higher Caste people.

Among the total 636 SC population in the village, 16 are the beneficiaries. Out of these 16 members, 10 are cultivating the land since 20 years and remaining six people got the land and *patta* recently. These six people are also cultivating the land, remaining dalits are still landless agricultural labourers. From the above data, total distribution of land among 102 people is 173.63 Acres from the year 2005-2008, among these 16 are the SCs who got land of 42.98 Acres.

In village Nossam, comparatively major Land Distribution was done to the landless poor. From the above data, total distribution of land among 266 people is 688.2 Acres from the year 2005-2008, among these 150 are the SCs who got land of 417.52 Acres. All these beneficiaries got the money for infrastructural facilities and they think that the Government did not sanction land (sometimes sanctions the barren lands), but they sanctioned the money for cultivation. According to the village records most of the Government Distributed lands are banjar/binami. This has been done to all the village people because of the political influence and bureaucratic corruption. In case of these two villages favoritism played a major role.

In the implementation of the land distribution needy people were not identified and field surveys has not done. People of Hussainapuram got the land with *pattas*, but in case of Nossam village, only *patta* were distributed. Most of the villagers in *Hussainapuram* does not know about the Implementation of Land Distribution but in Nossam village some people know about it.

In the Hussainapuram village most of the dalits got minimum 2 acres land and maximum 4.5 acres. According to the villagers, land is necessary for dalits and land distribution will bring the real socio-economic and political development among dalits. Some dalits were cultivating the Government land since 20 years, for that government gave *patta* to them. In this village whole distributed land was under cultivation. Government distributed land is banger /metta. All villagers were not benefited equally in Government Land Distribution. These landless poor were daily agricultural labourers before the Implementation of Government Land Distribution. After the Implementation of Government Land Distribution, landless poor felt very happy because they are getting food, money and social status also.

But it has not been properly implemented because they have not identified the needy people and also they don't know about the Implementation of Land Distribution Act's in case of SCs

After that verification of Land Distribution implementation process, village elders, political leaders and bureaucrats assigned land according to their will and wish but not to the needy people. Because of lack of political will, the ruling caste largely consists of the landlords, who are greatly influenced by other landlords. They are therefore unlikely to frame laws contrary to

their personal interest. The attitude of bureaucracy, a large proportion of the administrators belongs to the landlord class. Their attitude towards the implementation of land reforms is therefore, not very encouraging.

In Nossam village, all beneficiaries in Government Land Distribution don't know about the lands where they are and have not seen them. Just government gave the *patta* to some and gave money and infrastructural facilities for cultivation purpose.

In Nossam village every individual got the 3 acres of land. All beneficiaries shared that this Government Land Distribution is most significant provision to the dalits. In addition, others landless poor. Land is necessary for the dalits because their entire life is based on the land. Land distribution will bring real socio-economic, political development among dalits. In the village, government distributed the land equally but they did not show the assigned land but most of the lands given are barren lands and are not possible for cultivation.

CASE STUDIES FROM THE RESPONDENTS IN HUSSAINAPURAM

Sukkabotla Bala Nagamma aged 5 years is a daily wage labour and vegetable vendor living along with his family in Hussainapuram village. She hails from Madiga Caste. Her children are also daily wage labours. In 2005, Government assigned 4 acres of land along Patta to them. Now that land is under cultivation. Land is necessary to Dalits because they depend on land. Assigned lands are useful to them as they get food, economy and social status. But the implementation of Land reforms did not happened in a right way because of some factors like Political influence, bureaucratic corruption etc. They said, the social equality and status is still far away from Dalits.

Masapogu Raju aged 48 years is a literate and has been cultivating the land with his wife Lingamma aged 42 years who is a illiterate living in *Hussainapuram* village. He hails from Madiga caste. He has 2 sons and one daughter. They are also agricultural labourers. Government assigned 3 acres of land with *Patta*. Now the land is under cultivation. They said that land is necessary to the dalits. Land gives the Socio economic political development. Government distribution of land depends on the won efforts of an individual and also involves favoritism, dogmatism. After getting the land they got the food and economic status.

Sudharshanam aged 50 years is illiterate and has been cultivating land with his wife in Hussainapuram. He hails from the Madiga caste. He has 2 sons, Rambabu aged 28 years other son aged 12 years. Government assigned 2.5 acres of land to them, but actually, they are cultivating their land since 15 years. They occupied the waste land and cultivating that land. Now the Government gave *Patta* to that land. They said land is necessary for the dalits and land distribution will bring real socio-economic and political development among dalits. They got land based on their individual efforts. They use to go to field as agricultural labours. But they said that their condition of life improved.

CASE STUDIES FROM THE RESPONDENTS IN NOSSAM

Gone Kamalamma aged 58, is an illiterate and has been cultivating land with her family in Nossam. She hails from Mala Caste. She has one son and 4 daughters. She has 4 acres of own land and 3 acres of Government land. Here Government gave patta only, which does not possess the land. They did not show the land where it is located. They did not cultivate their land because of not access of land. They said land is necessary to the dalits because they are depending on land and land distribution will bring the real socio economic development among dalits. They said that, the politics and bureaucratic corruption were included in the implementation of land distribution. This Government Land Assignment is only for name sake not for the betterment of dalits. Government assigned the barren land. They said this Government Land Assignment is not useful now but it may be useful in future.

Nagamma aged 30, is an illiterate and has been cultivating land with her husband Deva Sahayam aged 35 years who is also an illiterate. She hails from Mala Caste in Nossam. They are holding 4 acres of own land and government assigned land 3 acres. After allotment of land they are going to the field as agricultural labourers. They said that land is necessary for dalits. Land distribution will bring real socio-economic and political development among dalits. The pattas has been given to the Government Assigned Land, but they have not given their lands. The Government sanctioned the infrastructural facilities for the development/cultivation even though the land is not under cultivation. Here number of inequalities involved in the implementation of Government Land Distribution.

Kottam Lakshamma aged 39, is a literate and has been cultivating land with her family. She has two sons and two daughters. She hails from the Madiga Caste in the Nossam. She did not have own land and is a daily wage labour. Government assigned 3 acres of Land in 2005. Government did not show them where the assigned land is. They said that the implementation of Land distribution was not done in a right manner, which involves favoritism and dogmatism. After getting the land they did not get any profits. This implementation of land distribution is done only for name sake. Government did not identify the cultivable land and needy people.

Galipotula Pedda Pullanna aged 55, is an illiterate and has been depending on cultivation. He has three sons and three daughters, they are also depending on cultivation, and he is an Ex- president of Nossam village. He hails from Mala Caste. According to him Land is very essential asset for the Dalit community because they are depending on land. Most of the Dalits are bonded labourers from centuries. So far the upliftment of this oppressed caste groups government distributing land. This Land distribution will bring the real socio-economic and political development among Dalits. Government assigned land to the Dalits and other weaker sections in 2005 to 2008 but this assigned land is not under cultivation. It is not suitable for the cultivation but it may useful for the near future in a different way. The political leaders and bureaucrats influenced implementation of Government Land Distribution. They assigned this land to their people only.

The study examined on number of inequalities prevailing in the land distribution pattern in two villages. The findings of the study in brief are as follows:

- Some Dalits have been cultivating the Government land for the last 20 years, for that government gave *patta* to them.
- Only some people are enjoying the fruit of the implementation of land distribution.
- Socio-economic status of some people has improved.
- In Government land distribution, *patta* only given but not shown the assigned land where it is located in one village Nossam all the beneficiaries were not being possessed.
- Distributed land is not cultivable but Government has given the money for infrastructural facilities.
- It is not a fair distribution because the bureaucrats and political leaders have not identified the actual needy people.

- Favoritism is involved in the implementation of land distribution.

This paper briefly presents the implementation status of CLDP as a whole as well as in field sites Nossam and Hussainapuram villages of Kurnool District. Correct assessment and redistribution of land is far from being an insurmountable problem provided there is the political, bureaucratic, and legal will to do so. It is this lack of will which has up to now delayed implementation, engendering much tension and hampering the country's development. Peripheral healing of the disease will not result in a complete cure. The time has come for a radical land reform implementation programme, which will be a major step in resolution of India's social malaise. The predominantly agricultural character of AP has led to the domination of the landholding castes and cooperation of the lower peasant castes in a kind of patron-client network which is a major hindrance in the egalitarian development of the country, and this can only be rectified through thoroughgoing and rational implementation of land reform policies. CLDP program came to exist great welfare motto and peoples participation but in practical it won't be happened.

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